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Saturday, September 7, 1974
Bhadra 16, 1896 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Eleventh Session)



(Vol. XLIV contains Nos. 31 to 38)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Saturday, September 7, 1974]
Bhadra 16, 1896 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven
of the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATION UNDER CUSTOMS ACT, 1962

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 386 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 5th September, 1974, under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 together with an explanatory memorandum. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8396/74].

STATEMENT Re. REHABILITATION OF DISPLACED PERSONS

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): I beg to lay on the Table a statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding rehabilitation of displaced persons from Chhamb Niabat, in pursuance of matter raised by Shri Jagannathrao Joshi and Shri Madhu Limaye on the 30th August, 1974. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8397/74].

REVIEW & ANNUAL REPORT OF I.O.C. FOR 1972-73

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers

(Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- (1) Review by the Government on the working of the Indian Oil Corporation Limited, Bombay, for the year 1972-73.
- (2) Annual Report of the Indian Oil Corporation Limited, Bombay, for the year 1972-73 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-8398/74].

NOTIFICATION UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT, 1955

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 372(E) Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th August, 1974, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3399/74].

ANNUAL REPORT OF DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL FOR PAPER, PULP & ALLIED INDUSTRIES FOR 1972-73

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Development Council for Paper, Pulp and Allied Industries for the year ending the 31st March, 1973, under sub-section (4) of section 7 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8400/74].

STATEMENT Re. DELAY IN LAYING PAPERS & REPORTS OF MRTPC

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDA-BRATA BARUA): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A statement showing reasons for delay in laying the Hindi version of Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission Reports in the case of—

- (i) M/s. Dunlop India Limited;
- (ii) M/s. Automobile Products of India Limited and M/s. Bajaj Auto Limited; and
- (iii) M/s. Hindustan Aluminium Corporation Limited.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-8401/74].

(2) A copy each of the following Reports (Hindi version) of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission under section 62 of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969:—

- (i) Report under section 21(3) (b) of the said Act in the case of M/s. Delhi Cloth and General Mills Company Limited, Delhi and the Order dated 8-3-1973 of the Central Government.
- (ii) Report under section 21(3) (b) of the said Act in the case of M/s. Neesha and Company, Bombay and the Order dated 14-9-1971 of the Central Government thereon.
- (iii) Report under section 23(6) of the said Act in the case of amalgamation of Willcox Buckwell India Limited with M/s. Larsen and Toubro Limited and Order dated 3-9-1971 of the Central Government thereon.

- (iv) Report under section 23(6) of the said Act in the case of amal-

gamation of Sarabhai Sons Private Limited and Sarabhai M. Chemicals Private Limited with Telerad Private Limited.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3492/74].

11.02 hrs.

**FINANCIAL COMMITTEES, 1973-74
(A REVIEW)**

SECRETARY-GENERAL: I beg to lay on the Table a copy of "Financial Committees, 1973-74 (A Review)" (Hindi and English versions).

11.02½ hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

- (i) 'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on Thursday, the 5th September, 1974, adopted the following motion in regard to the Joint Committee on the Constitution (Thirty-Second Amendment) Bill, 1973:—

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do appoint one member of the Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee on the Constitution (Thirty-Second Amendment) Bill, 1973, in the vacancy caused by the retirement of Shri Sultan Singh from the membership of the Rajya Sabha on the 1st August, 1974, and resolves that Shri Sultan Singh, member of the Rajya Sabha, be appointed to the said Joint Committee to fill the vacancy."

- (ii) 'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 6th September, 1974, has passed the enclosed motion referring the Central and Other Societies (Regulation) Bill,

1974 to a Joint Committee of the Houses and to request that the concurrence of the Lok Sabha in the said motion and the names of the Members of the Lok Sabha to be appointed to the said Joint Committee may be communicated to this House.

MOTION

"That the Bill to provide for the incorporation, regulation and winding up of Central Societies and declared Central Societies and regulation of aided Union territory societies and amalgamation of Central societies or aided Union territory societies with similar societies and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 45 members; 15 members from this House, namely:—

1. Shri Prakash Veer Shastri
2. Shri Indra Deep Singh
3. Shri N. G. Goray
4. Shrimati Maragatham Chandrashekhar
5. Shri Niranjan Singh Talib
6. Shri Prabhu Singh
7. Shri Irengoam Tompok Singh
8. Shri N. C. Buragohain
9. Prof. N. M. Kamble
10. Prof. S. Nurul Hasan
11. Shri Himmat Singh
12. Shrimati Shyamkumari Devi
13. Shri G. Lakshmanan
14. Shri Shishir Kumar
15. Shri Mahadeo Prasad Varma

and 30 members from the Lok Sabha:

that in order to constitute a meeting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee;

that in other respects, the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Select Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Chairman may make;

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the last day of the first week of the Ninety-first Session of the Rajya Sabha; and

that this House recommends to the Lok Sabha that the Lok Sabha do join in the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of members to be appointed by the Lok Sabha to the Joint Committee."

11.05 hrs.

ASSENT TO BILLS

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I lay on the Table following six Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the current session and assented to since a report was last made to the House on the 23rd August, 1974:—

- (1) The Essential Commodities (Amendment) Bill, 1974.
- (2) The Finance (No. 2) Bill, 1974.
- (3) The Industries (Development and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 1974.
- (4) The Alcock Ashdown Company Limited (Acquisition of Undertakings) Amendment Bill, 1974.
- (5) The Press Council (Amendment) Bill, 1974.
- (6) The Indian Iron and Steel Company (Taking over of Management) Amendment Bill, 1974.

11.51 hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

STATEMENTS

SHRI DHAMANKAR (Bhiwandi): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table two statements showing replies to the recommendations of the Estimates Committee which were not furnished by Government in time for inclusion in

the Sixteenth and Forty-ninth Reports of the Estimates Committee.

11.06 hrs.

**STATEMENT RE. WORLD POPULA-
TION CONFERENCE**

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (DR. KARAN SINGH): Mr. Speaker, Sir, as Hon'ble Members are aware, 1974 is being observed by the United Nations as World Population Year. A World Population Conference was held in Bucharest (Romania) from the 19th to 30th August. I had the privilege of leading the Indian Delegation to this Conference and the Deputy Leader was Professor S. Chakravarty, Member, Planning Commission. A member of our delegation Professor P. B. Desai was elected Rapporteur-General of the Conference.

In view of the importance of this event, I am sure Hon'ble Members will be interested to know more details with regard to the Conference. With your permission, Sir, I would like to place copies of four documents in the Library; my address to the Plenary Session, our Country Statement for the Conference, the concluding speech by Professor S. Chakravarty, and the World Population Plan of Action as adopted by the Conference on 30th August, 1974. Members will notice that the broad policy enunciated in my opening speech has been well reflected in the Plan of Action as finally adopted.

11 07 hrs

**STATEMENT RE. DISCOVERY OF
CURRENCY NOTES OF FIVE
RUPEES DENOMINATION
BEARING THE SAME
NUMBER**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to make a statement on the matter raised in the House under Rule 377, on

the 13th August, 1974, by Shri Shyam-nandan Mishra, regarding discovery of 20 Notes of Five-Rupees denomination bearing the same number (T-77/218978).

Sir, necessary enquiries in this matter have been made. Twenty pieces of five rupee notes bearing the same serial number (T-77/218978) were found in a packet issued to the Gujarat State Transport Depot, Rajkot by the State Bank of Saurashtra. The packet had been supplied to the Bank of Saurashtra by the Ahmedabad Issue Office of the Reserve Bank of India; the RBI had received it in a consignment of fresh notes from the Currency Note Press, Nasik Road. All the 20 pieces of the above-mentioned five rupee notes have been collected from Rajkot and examined by the Currency Note Press. The scrutiny has revealed that all these are genuine notes. The repetition of numbering has occurred when one of the numbering boxes in the numbering machine got stuck or if there was a defect in the connecting rod. The person in charge of the machine, however, failed to give necessary intimation to the Control Section about this though this is required to be done under the prescribed procedure. Unfortunately, even in the subsequent examination in the Control Section the repeated numbering was not detected. As a result, the notes in question were dispatched to RBI.

Sir, Government have also viewed with concern the reported discovery of another set of twenty notes of 5-Rupee denomination of the same T-77 series bearing identical number. As an immediate remedial measure, the RBI has been advised to instruct the concerned issue offices not to release any note of the series bearing the prefix T-77 and T-76 without cent per cent checking and verification. Owing to a large increase in production and supply of Notes to RBI, the cent per cent examination of notes of Rs. 5/- denomination had been discontinued about a year back and an emergency procedure was in vogue. Pending detailed examination of the entire procedure

in the Nasik Press, the emergency procedure is being discontinued for the present and cent per cent examination of notes of Rs. 5/- denomination reintroduced immediately. The R.B.I. has been advised accordingly.

Sir, disciplinary proceedings have been instituted against the concerned workers and supervisory staff, both in the machine numbering and also in the Control Section, and 4 persons have been immediately placed under suspension.

Sir, the need to strengthen the control staff both in regard to numbers and quality has been felt for some time and necessary action has already been initiated. Steps are also being taken to improve the system of examination with particular reference to the detection of defective numbering so that similar faults do not occur in future.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): We demand a discussion during the next session. This has been a serious allegation standing for quite some time that these duplicate notes have been used for election purposes. We demand an inquiry either by a Judicial Commission or by a Parliamentary Committee. This has been a serious allegation for quite some time.

नोट के साथ ऐसी दस्तदाबी हो रही है तो करेन्सी में पब्लिक की क्या आस्था रह जायेगी ?

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi): This is a very serious matter. We want an assurance that a discussion would take place in the first week of the next session at least.

MR. SPEAKER: We will see.

SHRI P. K. DEO: Why was the practice of cent per cent examination of the five rupee notes discontinued?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: This was an allegation made earlier by Acharya Kripalani.

SHRI P. K. DEO: There is an ulterior motive of corrupting the voters.

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय (मदसौर): केवल नोट्स की ही बात नहीं है, इस प्रकार के दस-दस पैसे के पैरेलल सिक्के भी चल रहे हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर): मन्त्री महोदय ने कहा इसकी जांच हो रही है तो किस लेवल पर जांच हो रही है? जांच ऐसी होनी चाहिए जो सारे देश में कान्फिडेंस इन्सपायर करे। अगर डिपार्टमेंटल जांच है तो सारे मामले को दबा दिया जायेगा, इस बात का हमें डर है। वह बतायें कौन जांच कर रहा है?

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका): इसी के सम्बन्ध में मैं भी मन्त्री महोदय का ध्यान खीचना चाहता हूँ। यूनाइटेड कामिशियल बैंक, इलाहाबाद में चीफ कैशियर के पास सौ रुपये के नोट पाये गये हैं जिन पर मेटल लाइन नहीं था। तो इस के बारे में मन्त्री महोदय खुलासा करें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: यह उनको भेज देंगे।

श्री मधु लिमये: यह भेज दिया है लेकिन कोई असर नहीं हो रहा है।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The question is: How to restore faith in the currency of the country?

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): In whose possession were these notes and what action was taken against them? If you are in possession of such notes, Sir, you would have been prosecuted.

अध्यक्ष महोदय: मेरे से क्या लेना है, उनसे पूछिये।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: He has admitted that the duplication was done in the Nasik Press.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: No, not at all. I have given a frank statement. It is a mechanical defect. Don't try to politicalise it.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD (Bhagalpur): We are equally concerned about the frequency of such instances. But unfortunately, the opposition is trying to attribute political motives to everything. It is ludicrous to say that it is used for election purposes. We appreciate the frankness of the minister's statement and we want him to enquire into the matter.

11.12 hrs.

STATEMENT BY MEMBER UNDER DIRECTION 115

श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय (मुरैना)
अतारकित प्रश्न संख्या 3327 दिनांक 23-8-74 के (ख) भाग में कहा गया है कि फरीदाबाद स्थित केन्द्रीय मुद्रणालय के कर्मचारियों को 1-9-66 से दिल्ली की दरों पर नगर प्रतिपूर्ति भत्ता कमी भी नहीं दिया गया, जबकि मंत्रालय के आदेश संख्या 2(4)-ई 11(बी) 165, दिनांक 5 अक्टूबर, 1966 को देखने से यह स्पष्ट हो जाता है कि 1-9-66 से 28-2-69 तक फरीदाबाद के केन्द्रीय मुद्रणालय के कर्मचारियों को निम्न शर्तों पर दिल्ली की दरों के अनुसार शहरी भत्ता दिया गया:

1-9-66 से साढ़े बारह प्रतिशत (एक साल के लिए)

एक साल के बाद 75 प्रतिशत (6 माह के लिए)

उसके बाद 50 प्रतिशत (6 माह के लिये)

उसके बाद 25 प्रतिशत (6 माह के लिये)

फरीदाबाद के केन्द्रीय मुद्रणालय के एक कर्मचारी को प्रेम के उस समय क प्रबन्धक ने पत्र संख्या 36/11/68-69/10077 दिनांक 25-1-69 की जो वेतन घनाण

पत्र दिया उससे भी स्पष्ट होता है कि उस समय फरीदाबाद के केन्द्रीय मुद्रणालय में नगर प्रतिपूर्ति भत्ता मिलता था।

उम समय दिया गया नगरपूर्ति भत्ता का आधार भी मन्त्री जी ने नहीं बताया। इससे स्पष्ट होता है कि मन्त्री जी फरीदाबाद स्थित केन्द्रीय वमंचारी जिनमे कि केन्द्रीय मुद्रणालय के वमंचारी भी सम्मिलित हैं, उनकी न्यायसंगत मांग को टालने एवं उस समय के मुंहगाई के आवाज़ों और आज़ के मुंहगाई के आकड़ा की तुलना भी नहीं की। मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि सरकार कर्मचारियों की न्यायसंगत मांग पर पर्दा डालने का प्रयास कर रही है।

इससे साबित होता है कि मन्त्री महोदय ने प्रश्न का गलत उत्तर दिया था। मैं आश करता हूं कि मन्त्री महोदय अपने उत्तर का ठीक करें।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): In the reply given to part (b) of Unstarred Question No. 3327 asked by Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai in the Lol. Sabha on 23-8-1974, I had *inter alia* stated that city compensatory allowance at Delhi rates had never been sanctioned/paid to the Central Government Press employees at Faridabad from 1-9-1966 or thereafter. This was based on the information received from the Ministry of Works and Housing. That Ministry has since stated, on the basis of the information furnished by the Press authorities, that city compensatory allowance at Delhi rates was in fact paid to the Press employees at Faridabad from 1-9-1966 as under:—

- (i) at Delhi rates for one year.
- (ii) @ 75 per cent of Delhi rates for next six months
- (iii) @50 per cent of Delhi rates for next six months.
- (iv) @25 per cent of Delhi rates for next six months.

Accordingly, the first sentence of the reply to part (b) of Unstarred Question No. 3327 answered on 23-8-1974 should be substituted as follows:—

"With the shifting of certain offices from Delhi to Faridabad Government had issued orders on 16-6-1966 granting CCA to the staff who were transferred to Faridabad on or after the 1st January, 1966 at Delhi rates as under:—

- (i) at Delhi rates for one year.
- (ii) @75 per cent of Delhi rates for next six months
- (iii) @50 per cent of Delhi rates for next six months
- (iv) @25 per cent of Delhi rates for next six months

It was discontinued thereafter.

This was done to mitigate the hardship, resulting from the shifting of these offices. Subsequently, however, on persistent demands from those Central Government employees stationed at Faridabad including the Central Government Press Employees posted there, who were not covered by the above mentioned orders, these orders were extended with effect from 1-9-1966 to all Central Government employees stationed at Faridabad as on 1-9-1966, who were not covered by the orders of 16-6-1966." I regret inaccuracies in my reply

11 19 hrs

RELEASE OF MEMBER

MR SPEAKER: I have to inform the House that I have received the following telegram, dated the 6th September, 1974, from the Commissioner of Police Ernakulam City:—

"Shri N. Sreekantan Nair, Member, Lok Sabha, who was arrested

at 10.20 hours on the 6th September, 1974, under Section 151, Criminal Procedure Code, for obstructing picketing at the High Court, Ernakulam, was released at 18.00 hours on the 6th September, 1974."

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Diamond Harbour: Will every day one M. P. is arrested?

MR SPEAKER. The law does not count days. He is a good man. It would have been very inconvenient for him to picket there.

11.20 hrs

PERSONAL EXPLANATIONS BY MEMBERS

SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI (Nabadwip): Sir, on 9-8-1974, I made a statement that on 14-11-1973 I was detained for four hours in Raighat and that no intimation to that effect was sent to the Lok Sabha. My statement so far as it relates to intimation sent to Lok Sabha was not correct and it was based upon misleading information inasmuch as I subsequently found that on 16-11-1973 the Speaker made mention of my arrest and actually read out a telegram in that behalf. I am unhappy over this mistake and I want to go on record with the corrected state of things and also my expression of regret.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Mr Speaker, Sir, on 5-3-1974 I was speaking on the privilege issue. The following could be seen from the Debates (Pages 15230-31):—

"SHRI RAM GOPAL REDDY: Our information is that for every question he is putting, he is getting about Rs. 4,500/-.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I shall give you the whole of it. Make a check. You can come to my house and take whatever is there.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: These are not in your house. They are elsewhere. I can challenge it. You are getting Rs. 10,000 per mensem for a House in Calcutta."

The Statesman other press reporting is as follows:—

"A Congress member, Mr. Ram Gopal Reddy, interrupted to say Mr. Bosu was receiving Rs. 4,500/- for putting each question.

"Mr. Bosu: You can come to my house, and take whatever is there.

"Mr. L. N. Mishra: It is not in your house, but elsewhere. I am told you get Rs. 10,000/- per month from a business house in Calcutta."

All that has been stated above are wholly untrue, malicious and false.

Sir, you are the custodian of the House and you are the protector of our honour and dignity, and I would be failing in my duty if I do not report to you what I apprehend, namely, a deep laid conspiracy against me which is now unfolding itself.

Shri L. N. Mishra and Shri Ram Gopal Reddy should prove before a Parliamentary Committee the above mentioned allegation made against me, and should they fail to prove it, they should resign their seats in Lok Sabha.

श्री भटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं बसू को यह बात कहना चाहिये या कि अगर एल. नेशन साबित हो गई तो वे अपनी सीट से रिजिइन करेंगे।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, if the allegations that I receive Rs. 10,000 p.m. from a business house and that I get Rs. 4,500 for each question I put in Lok Sabha are proved, I shall resign. I can give you a blank resignation letter. This is not the first time.

Mr. B. P. Maurya had to come with bended knees and apologise for making a similar statement on the floor of the House.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi): I rise on a point of order.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): Don't misquote me; I never apologised. Don't misquote me.

SHRI P. K. DEO: Sir, this forum should not be, should never be used for mutual recrimination. When a certain allegation is made and it has been challenged by Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu, it should be referred to a Parliamentary Committee, or to a Privileges Committee. Mr. Ram Gopal Reddy should not bring it up and waste the time of the honourable House on a statement which is not in the order paper. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: I am very sorry, all of you may please sit down. Let there be no debate on this.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA. (S. amp. c). Mr. Ram Gopal Reddy has already admitted Mr. L. N. Mishra should come. He should say about it.

MR. SPEAKER: I quite agree with Mr. P. K. Deo that we should not indulge in mutual recrimination.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE (Banka): Mr. Bosu is ready for a Parliamentary enquiry. Are they prepared?

श्री हुकम चन्द्र कछवाय : '(सुरना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या इस की एन्क्वायरी होगी ? मैं चाहता हूँ कि पार्लियामेन्ट्री कमेटी इस की जांच करे।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The matter has come in the List of Business. There is the name of Mr. L. N. Mishra. Is it not his duty to come, who is the Minister concerned, whose name is listed here?

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA (Gurdaspur): I accept his challenge. I charge him that he has brought down the dignity of the House by his undignified behaviour. If he is prepared to accept the challenge I am prepared to resign my seat. Just now I give my resignation, on this issue. Let him resign his seat.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Reddy what do you want?

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): I never said that. I never said that Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu is taking money from somebody for every question. What I meant is that he is wasting the time of the House, for every minute the cost of this House is Rs. 4,500/-.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Where is Mr. L. N. Mishra?

MR. SPEAKER: You have given your explanation. Kindly sit down please.

SHRI P. K. DEO: Sir, we have been demanding discussion on various grounds on the conduct of Shri L. N. Mishra so far as Bharat Sevak Samaj is concerned. In the Business Advisory Committee we were assured it will be taken up in the next Session. He sides from the House. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI (Calcutta-South): Sir, it is unfortunate sometimes out of emotion or in the heat of arguments some Members make some comments which, rightly or wrongly, malign the character of the hon. Member of the House. It is unfortunate to make any comment against any Member without any base but don't you agree this atmosphere to malign somebody's character came from the hon. Member, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu himself. (*Interruptions*).

You have said many a time that Uma Shankar Dikshit is a thief; Smt. Indira Gandhi is a thief. You must be careful about making your observations.

MR. SPEAKER: This is again going to vitiate the atmosphere. We have said enough against each other during the last 4-5 days.

श्री बदल बिहारी बाजपेयी : एक निश्चित आरोप श्री ललित नारायण ने लगाया है। श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु ने उसका खंडन किया है। अब आप ही बताइये कि मामला यही खत्म कर दिया जाए या पार्लियामेंट में भेजा जाए। इसका फैसला करे और देखे कि क्या सचमुच में श्री ललित नारायण मिश्र के पास कोई प्रमाण है। आप इसके बारे में अपनी व्यवस्था दायिये।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): Sir, I want your guidance on two points. The first is: when any personal statement is made by an hon. Member in vindication of his honour should it not be a practice that the other man concerned who has made the allegation must be present? If there is a lacunae in the rules, it is for your consideration whether that lacunae should not be filled.

The second thing is. if the hon. Member who denies these allegations as completely malicious, fabricated and false and also suggests that a machinery be set up to ascertain the truth in the matter, whether his suggestion for the setting up of a special machinery should be completely ignored or should Parliament take notice of it. The hon'ble Member, Shri Bosu, has said that he is prepared for an enquiry by a special machinery to ascertain the truth in the matter, so if the other party is not prepared to accept his suggestion, then, the conclusion would be inescapable—and it should be recorded by the Chair—that the other hon'ble Member has indeed deliberately mis-represented to the House, and is therefore, guilty of breach of privilege of the House.

श्री मधु लिनये : मेरा व्यवस्था श्री घोषित्य का सवाल है। श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु ने न केवल इन इल्लामों से इंकार किया है बल्कि उन्होंने भाव की है कि संसदीय समिति

बैठे। और जब 21 सदस्यों वाली बात आई तो ये लोग विरोध कर रहे थे। हम लोगों के आचरण और सत्ताधारी दल के आचरण में आप फर्क देखिये। मैंने बार बार कहा है कि जब इस तरह का अभियोग किया जाता है तो या तो उसको बिना शर्त वापिस लिया जाए या उसकी जाच के लिए आप फाई कार्रवाई करे। अभी सनित नारायण जी के बारे में चार चार मैमोरेडम हम लोगों ने राष्ट्रपति का दिए हैं। मैंने, श्री बसु ने और बिहार के विधायकों ने ये दिए हैं। उसका, वे जाच कर नहीं रहे हैं। कपूर कमिशन का मामला भी है। उलटे आरोप करते जा रहे हैं। जिम मन्त्री के जिनाफ सब से ज्यादा अभियोग है वह जाच के लिए तैयार नहीं है। और आरोप करता चला जा रहा है और उसको जाच करने के लिए आप तैयार नहीं है।

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta—Northe-East): Sir, you have been pleased to put this on the Order Paper.

MR SPEAKER: I am bound by this. But, after the statement, there cannot be any debate.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: Sir, my additional submission would be that since the matter is on the order paper, and since the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and you have been pleased to say that this would be on the order paper, I should take it that the Minister concerned was honour bound at least to give the House some indication of what he was likely to put up before you. Because, Sir, after what Mr. Bosu has told us, the House is in bounden obligation to pursue this matter and see that the honour of its Members on this side or that is cleared.

You can find out some mechanism for it. But, I should have thought that the Minister concerned should have come today, not that Mr. Ram Gopal Reddy should come and say something. I do not understand. Either Mr. Raghu Ramaiah has neglected to

tell Mr. L. N. Mishra or Mr. L. N. Mishra chose to forget all about his obligations (*Interruptions*). It is in the Order Paper. This is what I have said in the beginning. Sir, you should give us some guidance as to what to do and why do Ministers in the last day of the Session just not come at all with regard to answering these allegations.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Mr. Speaker Sir, I am on a point of order (*Interruptions*). My point of order arises out of the personal explanation given by Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu, and the specially the last portion of his statement. May I remind you, the convention of this House, the decision taken by your predecessor in two cases. One was, Shri Mani Ram Bagri, an ex-Member of this House made certain sweeping remarks against Prof Humayun Kabir when he was a Minister....

AN HON. MEMBER: Not Shri Mani Ram Bagri but Shri Prakash Vir Shastri.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Shri Prakash Vir Shastri's was the second. This was by Shri Mani Ram Bagri. Sardar Hukam Singh was in the Chair and then both the parties requested him that the matter be investigated because the charges were very serious and both the Member and the Minister maintained their stand and, therefore, Shri Humayun Kabir demanded investigation by the hon. Speaker or by a Committee of Parliament.

In another case, when I mentioned the names of two Ministers in connection with a call attention motion, the two Ministers who were supposed to be according to my information, in our pay-books of Birlas—I mentioned the names of Shri Satyanarayan Sinha and Shri K. C. Pant—the Ministers denied. Shri Pant denied the same day and said that he had already left the Birlas but Shri Satyanarayan Sinha took wanted time and said he would reply latter on. Then, after some time, when I went

to Srinagar I came to know that a privilege motion was moved against me by Shri A. B. Vajpayee that I had tried to defame the two hon. Ministers. I immediately rushed to Delhi because I wanted to prove that I had enough proof with me that he was getting money from the Birlas and many of his bills were paid by the Birla house. Naturally, these two cases are there.

Here, a sweeping remark has been made by a Minister against a Member. It is better that in such cases where sweeping remarks are made against a Member or a Minister, it is investigated by a Standing Committee of Parliament. I feel that in this particular case, when Shri L. N. Mishra made these remarks against Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu that he was getting Rs. 10,000 from a particular business house, it is his moral duty to have come here and said, 'Sorry, that information is wrong,' or that the entire matter should be referred to a parliamentary committee. It is not against Mr L. N. Mishra: Even if the Prime Minister or any Minister or any Member has made such sweeping remarks against another member, it is your duty to appoint a committee immediately to investigate the whole thing so that the cloud of suspicion is removed.

SHRI SEZHIVAN (Kumbakonam): The hon member who is aggrieved by and objected to the remarks has given a notice which has come on the order paper and in all fairness to the House, the Minister should have been present to give an effective reply. Now that he has not replied nor is he present in the House, I would request you to have this matter postponed till Monday when he may be asked to come with his explanation before the House. Only after his explanation the House can take a decision in the matter.

In this respect, I want to make one submission to you. In this House this has become almost a practice every day to pass sweeping remarks and

some of the Members are being branded. Unless such wild allegations are properly dealt with, they will leave a cloud not only on the Member but on the entire House. Therefore, when such references are made, I want you to take very serious note and ask the Member to either prove it or face the consequences. This should be made abundantly clear and made effective also.

In this particular case, we may hold the matter till Monday giving an opportunity to the said Minister, Shri L. N. Mishra to come before the House ..

SHRI SHAYAMANANDAN MISHRA: He can come to-day also, later in the day.

SHRI SEZHIVAN: Yes, but by Monday positively he should come so that the House may decide the future course of action.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Before you give your ruling, let me make our position clear. This is not a question of Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu's personal matter. I know that beginning from the Prime Minister to the other members, all of them have maligned our Party. Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu is a responsible Member of our Party and Shri L. N. Mishra has intentionally maligned him. If you do not do this thing, I fully agree with Shri Sezhiyan that this matter should be postponed and a thorough investigation made.

If that fellow... (Interruptions)—yes, he is no better than a fellow; I do not consider him to be a Minister—was honest, he should have come here and clarified his own position. There are so many charges against him. He cannot go to Bihar. The people will beat him. He has looted the money of the people.

So I say that the matter is very serious and the proposal of Shri Sezhiyan must be accepted by you

and a final decision must be given on Monday.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu has made a personal explanation. You have rightly observed that after that there can be no debate. But the whole point is not of a debate, but of a certain lacuna in the procedure and on the part of the Railway Minister. If the rule is silent, it would, I submit in all humility, be for the Chair to give guidance and direction. A Minister or any other member whose name appears on the order paper must remain present. If he is not present, I want to know why. During these last ten minutes or so that we are discussing this matter, I find that the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is in the House, but he does not seem to be moving. Normally he is always moving from one place to another. But today, I see that for the last ten minutes he is very stationary; I do not know what has happened to him. I should have thought that after all this discussion, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs would jump instinctively and naturally, as is his habit, and go to find out where the Railway Minister is. But he has not done so.

Last week I had said that this provision of a personal explanation is a sacred device. If a member is using it, as my hon. friend. Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu, has used it today, it is because he feels angered and disturbed that false charges are made against him. It is not a question of only Shri Bosu; it is a question of any member, on this side or that side. If members are allowed to make charges and not substantiate them, that would be rightly improper and objectionable. Sir, you see what Shri Bosu has said. He says that Shri Mishra and Shri Ram Gopal Reddy should prove the charges before a parliamentary committee, not the CBI or any other government body; if they are unable to prove the allegation they had made

they should resign their seats in the Lok Sabha.

So, Sir, I support Shri Sezhiyan's point. Please keep the matter pending. You have still time. Let Shri Mishra explain on Monday and if you are not satisfied, then you should go ahead with the appointment of a parliamentary committee. Let this whole matter be probed into so that no member of the House, whether on this side or that side, whose honour has been involved is wrongly or unnecessarily punished.

श्री शंकर बिहारी बाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी अभी आपके सचिवालय ने आपके सूचित किया है कि रेलवे मंत्री को इसकी सूचना नहीं दी गई। . . (व्यवधान) . . . मगर मैं उनको बेलिफिट आफ डाउट देने को तैयार हूँ। उनको बहुत से काम रहते हैं। बिहार की सारी राजनीति वे चला रहे हैं। हो सकता है कि उन्होंने आर्डर पेपर न देखा हो। इसलिए उन्हें अपनी स्थिति स्पष्ट करने का मौका दिया जाना चाहिए। मगर नहीं दिया गया और कार्यवाही में यह मामला रहा तो आप ने बिजनस एंडवाइजरी कमेटी में तय कर दिया है कि प्रिविलेज का इश्यू आज और सोमवार को तो नहीं उठाया जा सकता है, मगर अगले सेशन में हमको यह मामला उठाना पड़ेगा। इसलिए या तो यह आरोप वापस लिया जाना चाहिए या इसको साबित किया जाना चाहिए।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: It is a deliberate misrepresentation, a clear case of privilege.

MR. SPEAKER: This has been raised. We had no rule that when a member gives a personal explanation, that copy should be sent to others also. But if a member's name is mentioned in the order paper, then I think it is notice to all. The position, as I have explained a number of times, is that when a member wants to make certain allegations against another, the rule is that he must give

to the Speaker a copy of the allegations, and that is sent to the other member.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Ausgram): He need not do that.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): Not in the case of a Minister. A Minister can be attacked without notice.

MR. SPEAKER: Even if it be that something is to be said against some citizen or member of the public, we have been following this practice that when something is to be said against somebody outside, a business concern or some individual, a copy is always given to the Speaker. But in the case of members, we have been following the practice that when an allegation is to be made against any member of the House, a copy should be given to me. I sent it to the member concerned saying that 'this allegation against you is coming' so that he gets ready.

So, I followed this practice that whenever an allegation is made, the member could there and then refute it. But if he does not choose to do it there and then and wants to make a statement on the next day, a copy is given to the Speaker and it is put on the Order Paper. But if the name is not mentioned that is a different matter. In that case, we can consult the Business Advisory Committee as to what is to be done. But when a name is already mentioned in reply to the allegations made by so and so, it is enough notice.

जो आपने दिया है उसके लिए देखना क्या रास्ता निकल सकता है।

श्री पीलू मोदी: रास्ता तो यही है कि रेल मंत्री को हटा दीजिये।

श्री हुसैन चन्द कछवाय सरकार से काल दीजिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: श्री मेस्त्रियान ने जो कहा है—

The office will convey it to him that this has come.

अगर इतना बड़ा अधिकार आपने मुझे दिया तो बड़ी मुश्किल हो जायेगी। फिर मुझे ही सब निकालेंगे।

Some procedure has to be carefully revised for it.

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह (चतरा): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्वाइन्ट ऑफ आर्डर है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: अभी तो कोई चीज सामने आई नहीं है।

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह: आपने माननीय सदस्य को 377 के अन्तर्गत यह मामला सदन में उठाने की अनुमति दी है। वे 5 सितम्बर, 1974 की सभा की प्रक्रिया के बारे में यह मामला उठावेंगे। 5 सितम्बर को जो कुछ भी यहां हुआ उसमें सभी को तकलीफ है। मैं आपका ध्यान नियम 373, 374 की ओर आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूं। नियम 373 इस प्रकार है:

"The Speaker may direct any member whose conduct is, in his opinion, grossly disorderly, to withdraw immediately from the House and any member so ordered to withdraw shall do so forthwith and shall absent himself during the remainder of the day's sitting."

यह बात मैं आपके सामने इसलिए उठा रहा हूं कि 377 के अन्तर्गत माननीय सदस्य अपनी बात कह देंगे तो क्या उनके वक्तव्य के बाद हम लोग भी उस पर कुछ कह सकते हैं या नहीं—यह मैं आपसे जानना चाहता हूँ? (व्यवधान) . . . हम लोगों ने माननीय सदस्य का वक्तव्य नहीं देखा है, अगर उसमें

कुछ ऐसी बातें हुई जिससे हम लोगों को और इस सदन की मर्यादा को चोट पहुँचे तो क्या हम उस पर बोल सकते हैं या नहीं—इस पर मैं आपका निर्णय चाहता हूँ।

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot say anything off hand. Rule 373 is not connected with Rule 377.

11.54 hrs.

MATTER UNDER RULE 377

RE. PROCEDURE IN THE HOUSE ON 5-9-74

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE (Banka): Mr. Speaker, Sir, after you re-entered the House to take your seat on the Thursday evening, I quietly returned to my seat. I said not a word during the discussion that followed. I did this because I did not wish to aggravate matters.

I have since studied Shri Vasant Sathe's so-called "Counter Motion". It was in effect an amendment, no matter by what name it is called. It should have been moved immediately after the mover of the privilege motion had finished his opening speech. I am not going into the question of its admissibility. To move it at a later stage in the Debate would have been irregular. After Sh. Piloo Mody's reply speech to allow Shri Sathe to move an amendment or a "Counter Motion" was to make nonsense of all procedures of the House. How could I tolerate that?

Lok Sabha Bulletin, Part I, says that at 6.30 P.M. Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee moved a Motion that the House be adjourned.

But Members can move adjournment of the House only under Rules 56—63 to discuss a matter of urgent public importance and under no other rule

What the Opposition wanted was that the Chair should adjourn the House in view of the fact that the

matter under consideration, namely, Sh. Piloo Mody's Privilege Motion and my amendment to it had been disposed off, and the sitting could not be extended without the sanction of the House. At this stage, a Motion could have been moved that the sitting be prolonged upto say 7.30 P.M. or 3.30 P.M. or what-ever the time desired. Shri Raghuramaiah often moves such Motions. But Sh. Raghuramaiah moved no such Motion at 6.30 P.M. on Thursday. Did any other Member move such a Motion? The answer is an emphatic 'No'. Yesterday's Debate and Bulletin Pt. II will bear me out.

In the absence of a Motion to prolong the sitting beyond 6.30 P.M., the subsequent proceedings were irregular. Under what Rule, I would like to ask, did the Chair allow the Adjournment Motion to be moved? Under what Rule, may I know, Shri Sathe was called upon to move the "Counter Motion"? The next item on the List of Business yesterday was Shri Deva Kanta Borooah's statement; and Oil Development Board Bill.

Under what rule could the Chairman take up a Motion of which no proper notice had been given and which was not on the Order Paper?

Even the Motion seeking to suspend the relevant Rules had not been made to enable any "Counter Motion", of the type which Shri Sathe sought to move, to be discussed in the House.

You told the House after you returned to your seat that you had admitted the Motion. But you said that you did not know the stage reached in the Debate on Shri Piloo Mody's Motion. Any way, the amendment or "Counter Motion" could not come after Shri Mody's Motion had been negatived.

So at 6.30 P.M., there was no validly-constituted sitting, for no Motion for extending the sitting had been moved and adopted

I need not say that I am a person who respects Parliament and its pro-

cedures. I never insult the Chair. But in my whole parliamentary career I never witnessed such a naked display of force by the Government majority. There are ways and ways of doing things. If the Government wanted to avoid the acute embarrassment in which it found itself as a result of Opposition tactics, it should have shown sufficient alertness and vigilance betimes. It did not do that. Even then other means were available to it. They did not adopt these means. They wanted to dictate to us and to the House, and that is the reason why I instinctively revolted against this procedure.

While I shall continue to show all the respect that is due to the Chair, I had expected the Chairman would conduct the business of the House in accordance with the procedure of the House?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): With your permission, Sir, may I just say a few words?

What happened in this House on the 5th September is most unfortunate. I also am not going into the merits or otherwise of the case. We know, in our democratic system, there will always be differences between hon. Members on this side of the House and the hon. Members of the Opposition. But what is important is how expression is given to these differences.

As I said, I am not going into the question of merits. But, I think, there can be no two opinions that Parliamentary business should be conducted with dignity and decorum and in accordance with the rules. And it is the duty of all of us to help you in this task.

I would again like to repeat that, whatever be the differences on any issue, nothing should be done by any one which would affect the dignity of the House.

Hon. members of the Opposition are always very loud in their criticism when somebody from this side does something wrong. Sometimes we also do something wrong; some of our members do sometimes get agitated over certain matters. But the hon. leaders as well as the members of Opposition, do not seem to apply the same standards to themselves. This is what I am pleading for. Whatever be the differences on any issue, nothing should be done by any one which would in any manner affect the dignity, the prestige and the authority of the Chair.

At this stage, we should like to assure you, Sir, of our utmost cooperation in this regard.

12.00 hrs.

SUBMISSIONS BY MEMBERS REGARDING VARIOUS MATTERS

MR. SPEAKER: The next item is 'Submissions by Members regarding various matters'. We had allotted one hour for this. 35 requests have come. They had come in a bulk and we did not know how to arrange the order in which the members would make their submissions. So, they were put in the ballot box and the order now would be according to the order in which they came out of the ballot box. Now what you can get, in one hour, is only two minutes each. I hope you will not struggle with the Chair....

SOME HON. MEMBERS: The time should be extended.

MR. SPEAKER: If you agree, we can take half an hour more. That would give us three minutes each and this margin of half an hour will be adjusted at the end by extending it.

Mr. Priya Ranjan Das Munshi

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSHI (Calcutta—South): I would like to draw the attention of the Minister in charge of sports and youth services

[Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munsi]

to the fact that, in the last 2½ years, the standard of sports in India has completely deteriorated. We have witnessed the results in Merdeka Tournaments in the last two years; we have witnessed the results in World Cup Football Tournament; we have witnessed the results in the recent Asian games; we have witnessed our performance in hockey and cricket. My submission is that the standard of Indian sports used to have an international repute, and in this hour of crisis we must try to understand the situation, and I would request the Minister incharge to take suitable steps to see that our standard in sports is improved before the Montreal Olympics in 1976 and our international repute is restored.

My second point is that in Calcutta, a statutory ration area, the ration has been curtailed by the State Government because the Centre's supply is not adequate, and for that reason the people of Calcutta, on the eve of Puja festival, face a lot of problems.

So, I request you to kindly request the Ministers of Food and Petroleum to make sure that necessary arrangements are made for supply of food-grains in the Calcutta rationing area specially and of kerosene in all the rural areas. Nothing more I have to submit.

Thank you, Sir

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore): The House is fully aware of the fact that throughout the country, at the moment there is a crisis of power. We know also that there is power-shedding resorted to and power supply goes off now and then. At the same time, this is an annual feature and year after year we have been raising it on the floor of the House, but no measures are being taken in order to see that the Government has a proper centralised policy on electricity and power in order to overcome the problems that are thrown on the power plants.

This is our Fourth Five Year Plan and the bankruptcy of the Plan and the bankruptcy of the developmental programmes in regard to power are very clear.

At the moment, to-day, we also know and the House is also aware of the fact, that the workers in the electricity departments throughout the country have given a notice to go on strike with effect from 18th September. They will, of course, be accused of being anti-national by some and some others may say that it will be most unfortunate if they go on a strike.

The demands they have put forth are very valid. It is not that they are asking for money to be paid here and now. A Wage Guidelines Committee was set up but that Committee was sought to be scuttled and no discussions are taking place with the representatives of the electricity workers. It is not of their choice. For the past two years they have been asking for wage negotiations and when these negotiations are under way, the State Governments have already been manoeuvred by interested parties and the Central Government to object to these wage discussions and these are sought to be postponed.

I would, therefore, submit that these negotiations should be taken up immediately and, only then, the strike can be averted and also a further crisis in the power plants when we are facing already power shortage and other troubles.

श्री ज.शंकर निम्ब (इलाहाबाद)

अष्टम महोदय, इधर दो तीन दिनों से देश भर में पुलिस जिस तरह से नगा नाच कर रही है, उसको सभी जानते हैं। किस तरह से बिहार के गया जिला में जहानाबाद तहसील में जो ब्रिटर के भूतपूर्व मंत्री श्री जगदेव प्रसाद थे, उनको पुलिस ने गोली से उड़ा दिया और जानबूझ कर उड़ा दिया। सी० आर० पी० ने वहाँ पर गोली चलाई। और आज के छद्मवाक में मैंने पढ़ा है कि बोर्ड आफ रेवेन्यू के मेम्बर

इसकी जांच करेंगे और यह कहते हैं कि न्यायिक जांच हो रही है। इस तरह की जांच को ये न्यायिक जांच कहते हैं।

दूसरी बात यह है कि दिल्ली की आई० टी० आई० में पुलिस ने अन्दर घुस कर बहा पर अध्यापकों और विद्यार्थियों को जम कर पीटा है और जब बहा के प्रिंसिपल ने उनको अपना आईडेंटिटी कार्ड दिखाया, तो उनका भी डडो में पीटा। इसी तरह के उडीसा में अन्न मागने वाली भीड़ पर पुलिस ने जम कर लाठी चलाई। यहाँ पर गृह कार्य मंत्री है, वे हमें इसके बारे में इसी सेशन में समय निकाल कर किसी भी समय बतायें।

इसके अलावा, अध्यक्ष महोदय, इलाहाबाद में मेरे पास एक तार आया है, जिसमें लिखा है कि प्रधान मंत्री के खिलाफ जो केस चल रहा है हाई कोर्ट में, उसमें जो लोग अपना बयान देने के लिए या गवाही देने के लिये जाते हैं, उनको गायब कर दिया जाता है। राय बरेली के कोई वकील शुक्ला साहब हैं, वे जबरदस्ती गवाहों को ले जाते हैं। इस तरह से यह बहा पर हो रहा है, तो यह देश कैसे चलेगा। मैं चाहता हूँ कि बड़ी सफाई के साथ गृह कार्य मंत्री जो इसके बारे में बतायें। प्रधान मंत्री जी के खिलाफ मुकदमा चल रहा है और इस तरह की बातें बहा पर हो रही हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय. मुकदमा हाई कोर्ट में चल रहा है, तो वह यहाँ कैसे आयेगा।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): I had raised certain questions in respect of the continuance of emergency. I had urged on the basis of a reply given to a question in the House as also on the basis of a statement of the hon. Prime Minister that the emergency was being continued due to reasons for which the Parliament had not given its approval. That is to say, it was being now continued on some other grounds, than the grounds which the Parliament had approved of. I would like the Government to come out with a

statement in view of the issues which I had raised earlier. Secondly, I would also like to raise the issue of the beating up of teachers and students of the ITI by Delhi police. There have been brutal beatings of these people that is the students and the teachers in the ITI and a judicial enquiry is called for in that matter. Lastly, I would also like to refer to a matter which has been raised by another hon Member with regard to the firing by the CRP at Kurtha, Gaya district, Bihar, which has resulted in the killing of an ex-Minister, 4 other persons and in the injury of about 300 persons. So here also I think it is the duty of Home Minister to institute an enquiry and tell us why the CRP is indulging in such killing spree in Bihar.

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): On the 19th August, 1974 I had asked a Starred Question in this House on the drought conditions in Maharashtra. I asked what central assistance would be made available to the State. The hon Minister Mr Shinde while replying to my Starred Question said that after August, there were good rains in different regions of Maharashtra. Therefore, the question of drought does not arise and the question of Central Assistance also does not arise. When I demanded that he should make a statement under Speaker's Direction 115, a note was circulated. In that note, strangely enough, as far as various regions of Maharashtra are concerned, it is stated that in Vidarbha the rainfall was minus 25 per cent, Marathwada—30 per cent and in Madhya Maharashtra—12 per cent. It is only in the Konkan region that there has been excess rain of 16 per cent.

That clearly shows that scarcity conditions exist in Maharashtra. In 1966, Shri Subramaniam had evolved a formula and quoted it in this House laying down certain norms in respect of scarcity and drought in Maharashtra, Mr V G Vartak, Supply Minister has made a plea to Central Government that they need at least

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

two lakhs of tonnes of foodgrains every month so that we can give foodgrains to different areas of Maharashtra. There are various rural areas of Maharashtra where the ration is not even two kilo. Under these circumstances, I request the Agriculture Minister to make a statement. As has been requested by the Minister for Supply of Maharashtra, the Agriculture Minister should rush supplies to the Maharashtra State and he should make a statement in the House.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) : जिस मामले को कई सदस्य उठा चुके हैं उसी के स्वर में स्वर में मिलाना चाहता हूँ। दिल्ली में केन्द्र का सीधा शासन चलता है यहाँ विधान सभा नहीं है, यहाँ की पुलिस ससद् के प्रति जिम्मेदार है। लेकिन दिल्ली की पुलिस जिस तरह में आचरण कर रही है इसका अनुभव इन्स्टीट्यूट ट्रेनिंग इन्स्टीट्यूट के विद्यार्थियों और अध्यापकों का परमा हुआ। पुलिस न केवल इन्स्टीट्यूट के भीतर घुस गई, उसने प्रिंसिपल की द्वाजत लेने की जरूरत नहीं समझी, विद्यार्थियों को तथा अध्यापकों को पीटा, टीयर गैस छोड़ी, लाठी चार्ज किया और बहुत से लोगों को घायल किया जिनमें पंचाम के करीब विद्यार्थी बनाये जाते हैं। पुलिस के इस दमन के खिलाफ दिल्ली में जिनने भी टैक्नीकल इन्स्टीट्यूट है उनमें हड़ताल अर्निष्ठित काल के लिए हा गई है। सरकार अब तक ज च के लिए तैयार नहीं है। अगर इस मामले की अदालती जांच नहीं हुई, तथ्यों को प्रकाश में लाने का प्रयत्न नहीं हुआ, अध्यापकों को दंड देने की व्यवस्था नहीं की गई तो छात्र आन्दोलन मार दिल्ली में फैल सकता है और सरकार के लिए भारी मुकदमा का कारण बन सकता है। अगर विद्यार्थियों ने गलती की है तो हम विद्यार्थियों का समर्थन नहीं करेंगे, अगर हिंसा करते हैं तो निन्दा के अधिकारी हैं। किसी शिक्षण संस्था में पुलिस घुसे और प्रिंसिपल की द्वाजत ले ले, घुसने के बाद अध्यापकों को

तथा विद्यार्थियों को पीटे तो उसके इस आचरण का समर्थन नहीं किया जा सकता। मैं चाहता हूँ कि गृह मंत्री स्थिति को स्पष्ट करें। वह ऐसा नहीं करते हैं तो आप से हमारी लड़ाई नहीं है लेकिन हम इस काण्ड पर अपना विरोध प्रकट करने के लिए सदन को छोड़ कर जायेंगे और अगर उन्होंने जो वक्तव्य दिया वह सतोषजनक रहा तो हम इस निर्णय पर पुनर्विचार कर सकते हैं।

उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिलों में बाढ़ के कारण गम्भीर परिस्थिति होने के समाचार आ रहे हैं। लाखों लोग बाढ़ से ग्रस्त हैं, हजारों भुखमरी के कगार पर खड़े हैं। उस दिन बिहार की स्थिति पर हमने चर्चा की थी लेकिन पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश की स्थिति पर प्रकाश नहीं डाला गया। केन्द्र सरकार शीघ्रातिशीघ्र एक टीम वहाँ भेजे जो स्थिति की जांच करे और खाद्य, चारे, दवाइयों आदि के रूप में जो भी सहायता चाहिये वह तुरन्त भेजी जाये।

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय (मदसौर)

मध्य प्रदेश के लगभग 26 जिलों में वर्षा के अभाव के कारण तथा कुछ जिलों में बाढ़ के कारण अत्यन्त विषम परिस्थिति बनी हुई है। प्रभावित जिलों के व्यक्तियों के लिए न तो पर्याप्त खाद्य सामग्री है न बाढ़ प्रभावित क्षेत्रों को ही सामयिक सहायता दी गई है। इसी प्रकार राजस्थान के कई जिलों में भयंकर अकाल की स्थिति है। न खाने के लिए लोगों के बास्ते अनाज की व्यवस्था है न पशुओं के लिए चारे की व्यवस्था है। मध्य प्रदेश तथा राजस्थान सरकारों द्वारा केन्द्र से वांछित मात्रा में खाद्यान्न प्राप्त न होने का उत्तर दिया जा रहा है तथा बाढ़ प्रभावित क्षेत्रों के लिए भी केन्द्र से सहायता की बात कही गई है। लेकिन यह सहायता अभी तक प्राप्त नहीं हुई है। सूखे के कारण कई जिलों में भुखमरी की स्थिति है और मध्य प्रदेश के छत्तीसगढ़ क्षेत्र में बच्चों तक के बेचे जाने के समाचार प्राप्त हुए हैं। लोगों ने खाद्यान्नों को प्राप्त करने के

लिए अपने बच्चों तक को बेच दिया है। ऐसी स्थिति में जो प्रभावित क्षेत्र हैं वहां हा-हाकार मचा हुआ है। प्रदेश सरकारें केन्द्र सरकार पर बात छोड़ कर अपने कर्तव्य से विमुख हैं। ऐसी दशा में केन्द्र सरकार को चाहिए कि वह सूखे से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में पर्याप्त मात्रा में खाद्यान्न तथा बाढ़प्रस्त क्षेत्रों में राहत व खाद्यान्न पहुंचाने की व्यवस्था करे।

गत दो वर्षों में ग्राम उपभोक्ता वस्तुओं के दामों में भारी वृद्धि के साथ ही कृषि उपकरणों, रामायनिक उर्वरकों, मिर्चाई तथा बिजली की दरों में भारी वृद्धि हुई है। इसका प्रभाव किसानों पर बहुत पड़ा है। हा 1 ही में रामायनिक उर्वरकों के दुगुने दामों से तथा कई प्रदेश सरकारों द्वारा बढ़ाई गई मिर्चाई और बिजली की दरों ने किसानों, कमर ताड़ डाली है। मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने नकद फसल टैक्स लगा कर और भी विपरीत स्थिति खड़ी की है।

वर्तमान में गत छ मास में ही चीनी के दामों में भारी वृद्धि हुई है। चीनी मिल मालिकों के द्वारा इस अनपेक्षित वृद्धि के कारण करोड़ों रुपये कमाया गया है। किन्तु गया उत्पादक ग्राह भी कर्ज में दबा है। पिछले दो वर्षों में गन्ने के दामों में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ है। अतः सरकार अविलम्ब ही गन्ने के नये ऋय मूल्य घोषित करे। सरकार द्वारा गन्ने का ऋय मूल्य निर्धारित करते समय यह भी विचारणीय है कि मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान, बिहार तथा उत्तर प्रदेश के गन्ना कारखानों की स्थिति कितनी खराब है क्योंकि मध्य प्रदेश तथा उत्तर प्रदेश में गन्ने का उत्पादन अन्य बहुत अधिक आता है। सरकार इस दृष्टिकोण से विचार करते हुए ग्रामीण फसल के लिए गन्ने का न्यूनतम ऋय मूल्य कम से कम बीस रुपये प्रति क्विंटल निर्धारित करने की रूपा करे।

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Jainagar): Sir, I want to draw the attention of the House and of the Gov-

ernment to a matter of very serious consequence. After all these years when the United Nations had decided that Indian ocean should be a zone of peace, also the Government of India as in agreement with several other littoral countries decided that Indian ocean must remain a zone of peace the United States has begun constructing war-base including atomic base in Diego Garcia which is threatening the peace and security of all the littoral countries along the Indian ocean, particularly India. The recent experience of Cyprus under Archbishop Makarios has clearly demonstrated that U.S imperialism is not going to tolerate any freedom-loving and non-aligned Government. So, there is special danger to India. In such a situation, I request through you that the Minister of External Affairs make a statement whether India is taking any initiative to call a meeting of the Security Council to bar U.S. from constructing any base in Diego Garcia and also call a meeting of those littoral and other peace-loving States so that public opinion is mobilised against the U.S. Otherwise this whole ocean will be dragged into the whirlpool of warfare and conflict

My second point is during the last four days 30,000 persons have been arrested all over the country and their only fault is they had been demonstrating and demanding firm action against the hoarders, black-marketeers and high prices. Several State Governments are following contradictory policies with regard to procurement and distribution and the Union Government is favouring the hoarders. The Prime Minister made a public statement for consumers' resistance against blackmarketeers. But when there are peaceful agitations against the black-marketeers they are lathi-charged. There were such lathi-charges in Ludhiana, Chandigarh, Andhra, Madhubani. Bhagalpur, Purulia and several other places in Bihar. The firing at Kurtha which resulted in the killing of Shri Jadav Prasad has also come in the wake of this repressive policy of the Govern-

[Shri Bhogendra Jha]

ment. The Home Minister should make a statement whether the Government of India is going to supply the essential commodities at controlled and reasonable prices or is it going to give a free-hand to the hoarders and black-marketeers which may result in anarchy? We should be told about the specific policy of the Government in regard to this.

My third point is the Ruling Party had declared that 1973-74 would be a year when land reforms measures including land ceiling and tenancy acts will be implemented. But they are not being implemented. The tenants are being evicted and in several parts of the country Harijans and other landless labour are being evicted from their homes and fields. I request you to direct the Agriculture Minister to ensure that at least in the centrally administered areas there is implementation of these land ceiling acts.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): Sir, I would like to mention this. I have already given notice. It is the practice here and you have also given rulings many times that in regard to announcement of any policy decision by a Minister, it should be made in the House. But, we find in today's *Hindustan Times* that Government has withdrawn all price controls on automobiles, including cars and scooters. I do not know how, without making a statement in the House, the Minister could make a statement to the Press. I consider it to be a complete surrender to the big monopoly houses, including Birlas. The Minister may not be here. But, through you Sir, I would like to ask the Minister whether it is a fact that because the Birlas are now purchasing Maruti, that the price controls on cars and trucks have been withdrawn by the Government. The Minister must clarify the position because it has come in the papers that B. K. Birla is purchasing Maruti.

Sir, my next point is this. Sir, in Calcutta, thousands of students are demonstrating and courting arrest.

MR. SPEAKER: You should make only one point.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Sir, I am just concluding. This is a very simple issue. Sir, we are seeing everywhere that factories are being closed, lock out being declared in Airlines etc. But, have you ever seen a University declaring lock out? Sir, the Calcutta University is going to declare lock out. Students are agitating. They are not getting writing papers; they are not getting kerosene.

Sir, the position in the villages is worse. Mr. A. L. Dias, Governor, after visiting Midnapore recently has reported that the people are eating grass instead of rice. The West Bengal Government is putting all the blame on the Centre, that they are not sending their due quota. So, they have reduced the rice ration in the statutory rationing areas, and in the modified rationing areas, complete chaos is prevailing. Mr. Maurya is here. He can reply. What is the position, whether they are going to send further quota of foodgrains to West Bengal so that the rationing system is not broken? Mr. Shinde is here. He can also reply.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, Mr. Dinan Bhattacharyya has already highlighted that the rationing system in West Bengal is under virtual collapse due to the alleged refusal of the Central Government to supply 25,000 tonnes of foodgrains to the State. A few days ago, rice ration per head per week was reduced from 1,000 gms to 750 gms. In the next week, a further reduction of 250 gms is being planned. Besides, more than 5 million people in the districts of Purulia, Bangpura and Midnapore have been affected by severe scarcity, high prices and famine.

Sir, my second submission is, the Director of CBI, Mr. D. Sen, who should have gone on retirement is being given a two year extension. It should be given by instalments. First

for one year and after that, if his services are found satisfactory he will be given a second term. That is why, the issue relating to the signatures of 21 Members of Parliament is being sent to the CBI and the CBI Director is being rewarded by an extension.

DR. H. P. SHARMA (Alwar): Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the House and the Government to the very difficult and unprecedented situation that Rajasthan is facing due to acute famine conditions. I have purposely used the word 'unprecedented' because never in the history of Rajasthan, the entire State has faced famine prospects. Usually, whenever famine struck Rajasthan, there were always used to be some nook and corner, three or four districts, where rains will be near normal and people in the Western districts where the economy is entirely dependent upon livestock, would move to these districts and somehow the situation would be taken care of. But this year all the 26 districts are facing acute famine conditions. The *Rajasthan Patrika* has headlined it:

‘प्रदेश में भयंकर अकाल क. आशंका’

It says at least Rs. 20 crores would be needed to tide over the situation. The *Navyug Herald* has come out with a similar headline and says that nothing less than Rs. 21 crores would do.

The problem I wish to raise is that somehow we have a feeling that the problems of Rajasthan are not quite appreciated in this House or by Government. There is the unfortunate fact of geography also. If there is any drought in Bihar or UP, and if somebody travels from Delhi to Calcutta, he does see the conditions there. If somebody goes from here to Bombay, he could see the drought conditions, if any, in Madhya Pradesh or Gujarat as he passes through those States. But I want to ask how many of us have ever visited the western districts of Rajasthan. Even here,

with all the facilities provided, how many of us have visited Jaisalmer, Bikaner and Jodhpur and seen the conditions there. So we have a feeling that we have not got the justice that we should get.

The other day the Chief Minister came to Delhi. Newspaper reports say that the central leaders told him that the Sixth Finance Commission has made a provision that the States should already be making provision for natural calamities and famine is no concern of the Central Government. May I ask: When there are prospects of hundreds of thousands of people going without food and cattle going without food and water and the entire economy being shattered, will Government take such a wooden stand because the Sixth Finance Commission has said so? The Rajasthan Government did make a provision of Rs. 10.20 crores for this, but unfortunately that amount was spent on flood relief. So today it is without funds for this work.

There is one other point. Our problems arise not only from drought or famine alone; they are the direct result of the partition of the country. Whenever famine struck before 1947, people and cattle in the entire western districts used to migrate to the Indus valley region. There is a stretch of 1500 miles of the Indus valley and the pasture that it provided acted a cushion against the famine. But due to partition, not a single man can cross over there. When there is a famine, the people of Jaisalmer should go all the way across 600 miles of Rajasthan proper before they can go anywhere.

I entreat you, the House and the Government; this problem which is the direct result of partition should be treated as such and it should be viewed as a national problem.

Then Government have said so many times that they are committed not to exceed deficit financing beyond Rs. 126 crores. May I suggest that

[Dr. H. P. Sharma]

they should not make a fetish of 120 or 326 when the country is faced with a problem of such vast and stupendous difficulties and miseries? In such a situation we should give priority to human suffering rather than take a pencil and paper and calculate and say that this will not be exceeded.

I would conclude on this note. This is a national problem and must be tackled at the national level. This is the request which I am repeating. Unless something is done, we would be in a very difficult position.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA (Bhavnagar): Sir, nearly 600 villages out of 900 villages in Bhavnagar District are facing a severe drought. The situation is very serious. It is most unfortunate that Gujarat Government has not attended properly to the serious situation of Bhavnagar district. No village has been so far declared as scarcity affected. People of the scarcity affected area are without employment, facing starvation and cattle are dying for want of fodder. There is an acute shortage of drinking water in many parts of the district both in urban and rural areas. There is an acute shortage of drinking water in Bhavnagar city also. Gujarat Government must attend to the serious problems of supply of adequate foodgrains, fodder, drinking water and employment to the drought stricken district of Bhavnagar. 2,500 workers of the New Jehangir Vakil Mills will be thrown out of employment if coal is not rushed immediately to the Bhavnagar by railways. The delay in all these matters is criminal.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Ausgram): Sir, more than 500 workers who were contract labour working in the Durgapur Steel Plant have been retrenched. Serious repression is going on there. In support of the contract labour, the workers will observe token strike on 13th September. I request the minister,

through you, to make a statement to improve the industrial relations in that plant and to improve steel production there. Further, I would request the minister to intervene in the matter and settle it. In Bankura and Purulia, several hundred people have died of starvation. So, immediate relief and sufficient food should be sent to Purulia and Bankura.

From 1st September, Kerala Government has reduced the rice ration to 3 oz. per head. Virtually the people are starving there. Everybody knows that Kerala requires 85,000 tonnes of rice per month for distribution through fair price shops. Their annual procurement is not more than 50 per cent of their need. So, I submit that at least 85,000 tonnes of rice per month should be sent to Kerala to save the starving people there.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना):

अध्यक्ष जी, मैं रेलवे से सम्बन्धित मवाल उठा रहा हूँ, लेकिन अफसोस की बात है कि श्री ललित नारायण मिश्र गायब हैं। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि श्री कुरेशी मेरी बात को ध्यान से सुनें।

अध्यक्ष जी, जब मैं बनगाई गांव में गौहाटी मेल चलाने का फैसला सरकार ने लिया और उसको चलाना शुरू किया, तब से अमम के लोगों को, उत्तरी बंगाल के लोगों को और बिहार के बहुत बड़े हिस्से के लोगों को, खास तौर पर लूप-लाइन से यात्रा करने वाले लोगों को, बड़ी खुशी हुई कि अब हफ्ते में दो दिन तेज़ गाड़ी चलेगी, इससे यात्रियों को बहुत सहूलियत मिलेगी। लेकिन, अध्यक्ष जी, मैं कल ही अपने क्षेत्र के बाढ़-पीड़ित इलाकों मनेर और दानापुर का दौरा करने के बाद उसी गाड़ी से लौटा हूँ। उस गाड़ी में इस सदन के सदस्य श्री भोला माझी और राज्य सभा के सदस्य श्री भोला प्रसाद जी

मौजूद थे। आरको सुन कर ताज्जुब होगा कि उस गाड़ में न एक पखा था, न बत्ती थी और न पानी था। तमाम लोग मन्त्री जी और माध-माध पालियामेन्ट के सदस्यों को गालियाँ दे रहे थे। किराये बढ़ाते जा रहे हैं और यात्रियों की सुविधा के लिए कोई चीज नहीं है। मुझे और तमाम यात्रियों को पखे खरीदने पड़े, एक एक करके मैं सैकड़ों पखे बिक गए। पटना स्टेशन पर एक भी पखा बर्क, नहीं रह गया। मैं चाहूंगा कि डेम पखे को सभा हल पर रखूँ। यह गाड़ी दिल्ली से फिर बनगई गाव जायेगी। आप मुआइना कर लीजिए, किसी डिब्बे में कोई पखा नहीं है। तमाम पखे निकाले हुए हैं, अभी भी आप डेमकी जांच कर लीजिए। फर्स्ट क्लास में 16 में 3 पखे लगे हुए थे और वे भी नहीं चलते थे। मिस्त्रियों का बुनाया गया नाँ उन्होंने कहा कि इसम तार और रायल कुछ भी नहीं है। ना यह हालत है यात्रियों की सुविधा की ओर दूसरी तरफ आप किराये बढ़ा रहे हैं।

इस तरह से पटना में आरा तक आने जाने वाले दैनिक यात्री हैं, सरकारी कर्मचारी हैं गया लाइन में यात्रा करने वाले लोग हैं और पटना में जहानाबाद जाने वाले जो सरकारी कर्मचारी हैं उनके आने-जाने को समुचित व्यवस्था नहीं है। इसलिए बड़ी-बड़ी गाड़ियों को लेट कर देते हैं, बड़ी गाड़िया या तो कलकत्ता लेट पहुँचती हैं या दिल्ली लेट पहुँचती हैं लेकिन उन दैनिक यात्रियों की बान को सुनने वाला कोई भी नहीं है। रेल अधिकारी उनकी बात को सुनते नहीं हैं क्योंकि वे समझते हैं मिश्रा जी का बरदहस्त हमारे ऊपर है, वह हमको बचायेगे। धनबाद में डी पी भी ने एक ए एस एम को अपने चैम्बर में बुलाया और दो घंटे तक बहा बन्द रखा और आन दि प्वाइंट प्राक ग्विबल्वर उससे कहा तुम्हें यहाँ से ट्रांसफर होकर दूसरे डिब्बे में आना होता और 'बर्दहस्त', ट्रांसफर आर्डर उसके हाथ में रख दिया। लोको मेकेनिकल स्टॉफ एसोसिएशन ने बर्क टु रूल आन्दोलन चलाया था,

नवम्बर, 1973 में नोवर जनवरी, 1974 तक जिसके मिलमिले में श्री मौलवी गम और अन्य एम्प्लोईज आज भी सीमा में भागलपुर की सेट्टन जेन में बन्द है।

श्री जगदेव प्रसाद की जा हत्या की गई है उसके बारे में बिहार के अश्वत्थारों में निकला है कि वह राजनीतिक हत्या है, जान बूझ कर राजनीतिक कारणों से उनकी हत्या कराई गई है। बिहार की कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के मन्त्री श्री जगन्नाथ सरकार ने माग की है कि जहानाबाद के एम ट, आ और दूसरे तमाम अधिकारियों को फोरन गिरफ्तार किया जाये और जेल में बन्द किया जाये।

मैं चाहूंगा रेल मन्त्री और गृह मन्त्री इन सबानों पर अपना जवाब दें आज नहीं तो कम में कम परसों जरूर।

SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH (Siddhi). Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the House and the Government to very glaring difficulties that are being faced by the people who work in the N.C.D.C. coal-fields in Barauni, in Madhya Pradesh. The whole operation is carried out in an open-cast way which means that coal is mined without digging into the soil. It is an open mechanical process. In that operation, the main part is played by the people who run those huge machines. It is an extreme anomaly that the pay-scales of those Assistant Engineers who operate these huge machines are for below the pay-scales of the Mining Assistant Engineers who sit in an air-conditioned bungalow.

I had written to the hon. Minister drawing his attention to this important point. It is more than six months now that I have not heard a word about it. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the fact that the strike which nearly paralysed the Neyveli Lignite mines was caused because of a similar set of circumstances. I want the Gov-

[Shri Ranabahadur Singh]

ernment to go into this matter on an urgent basis and give a variety of pay-scales to the Mechanical Assistant Engineers cadre working in all the N.C.D.C. coal-fields.

I would also like to raise another point that the Security Guards of these N.C.D.C. coal-fields are not given any over-time allowance. Everyone knows that the persons who work in the offices and who work only for 8 hours are very easily given over-time allowance even if they work for 1 hour more. The Security Guards, by the very nature of their employment, being employed round the clock, are not given any overtime allowance. But, surprisingly, this is happening only in one coalfield. In a neighbouring coal-field, run by the NCDC itself, the Security Guards receive overtime allowance. But the one particular coal-field, called Bodi, these Security Guards are not getting overtime allowance. I want the Government to go into the matter and remove this difficulty of the Security Guards.

Finally, these NCDC coal-fields are situated in one of the most backward districts of Madhya Pradesh. The whole operation, apart from being mechanical and not providing openings for many people there, is also being monopolised by most of the people who have come with the management from Ranchi and Bihar, and people belonging to the backward districts of Madhya Pradesh, who have lost their land because coal was found, are going without employment. I think, Government would go into the matter and allot a certain reserved quota for people who have been displaced from land and are therefore unemployed.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Mr. Speaker, with your permission I would like to raise one of the most sensational issues which has shaken many departments in Calcutta.

M/s. Macneill & Barry Ltd., Calcutta, a British Controlled Indian Company is attempting to amalgamate with M/s Williams Mager & Company Limited, Calcutta, also a British Company where the part of the foreign shareholding is retained through nominees. Macneill & Barry Limited is a Company in which the Inchcape group of England holds more than 51 per cent of the shareholding and business in India is done substantially by a British by the name of Charles N. Wills, and his activities have all through been anti-labour and anti-Indian. Lord Inchcape's personal representative Michael Parsons was at Calcutta for negotiating deals. This M&B Limited is indebted to the United Bank of India, a nationalised bank, to the extent of about four crores of rupees.

It is reported that about two crores of rupees have already passed hand and have gone over to Lord Inchcape in England over-reaching the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947.

Under the garb of amalgamation what has actually been done is to retard the policy of the Government of India determined in the Parliament that the foreign control over Indian Companies should be reduced to 40 per cent so that Indian business men could get an opening into the administration of foreign owned Indian Companies and prevent further drainage of valuable foreign exchange from India. It is being brazen-facedly stated that this amalgamation would avoid the mischief of the Foreign exchange Regulation (Amendment) Act of 1974. This is directly contrary to the intention and objects of the Amendment.

This matter is so serious and is so highly anti-national that this will pale into insignificance the misdeeds of other exchange racketeers known to the Government of India so far. As such the interest of public at large in India is involved.

I would also mention, with your permission, that Mr. B. M. Khitan finalise deals from Taj Hotel, Bombay, on the 19th August, 1974, over telephone—London 2834680. He has been contacting from Bombay only.

I would like to draw the kind attention of the Home Minister and the Commerce Minister to this shady deal and would request them to make a statement on this. The deal must be stopped by some means or other.

I would also demand a judicial probe into what has happened in Delhi. I have seen those young students who were mercilessly beaten up by the police. This is something very serious.

Before I sit down, I would request Shri Qureshi to make a statement, before the Supplementary Demands of Railways are discussed, as to what has been done in respect of these thousands of railway employees who are still in the streets.

I would welcome a statement from the Minister of Railways that those who have participated in the strike will be reinstated and those against whom there are charges of violence will only be suspended and not dismissed.

With these words, I once again request the Minister for Finance to make a statement about this Macneill & Barry.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi): Orissa is a surplus State so far as foodgrains are concerned. But it is most unfortunate that due to the failure of monsoon, Orissa is now in the grip of famine conditions. In ten districts out of thirteen there is a scarcity of food and acute drought conditions prevail. People have become very much emaciated, children are being sold—here is a photograph only the other day in the

'Indian Express' where a child has been left in a street of Bhubaneswar—and people are mostly living on roots and leaves and have been dying like flies, but the administration there is not prepared to admit that starvation deaths are there. The Chief Minister came out with an announcement on the All India Radio that demonstrations against drought and scarcity conditions will be severely dealt with. As a result of that, there was a demonstration in Pattamundai and the Police had to resort to firing and many people have been injured.

Throughout the country a reign of terror has been let loose and people are continuously demonstrating against rising prices and scarcity conditions and people are killed as pointed out by the previous speakers. What happened in Gaya is a very serious matter. It is the Central Reserve Police which had resorted to firing and deliberately killed one ex-Minister and now there is going to be a probe for just *Namke-vaste* and an executive officer has been entrusted to go into it.

Lately, as you know what has happened in the ITI is something unbelievable. The Delhi Police entered into the campus of ITI and indiscriminately started beating the teachers and the students. There should be an end to it if you do not want to make this country a Police raj.

Taking into consideration all these facts, through you, I most respectfully submit to the Government that they should declare Orissa as a famine area and they should not be guided by the outdated Famine Code which was produced by the British raj some 100 years back. They should examine and provide sufficient relief work and food so that people could be engaged and they can earn their livelihood. As happened last time in Maharashtra, where three railway

[Shri P. K. Deo]

lines were immediately sanctioned, people got employment, so also in Orissa, I most respectfully submit that the Indravati project and other Central projects and also the new railway lines which are pending consideration of the Government of India should be immediately sanctioned and as a famine relief measure, people should be provided with test relief work like earth work and collection of metals etc and sufficient relief should be provided and the distribution system also streamlined so that two square meals a day should be guaranteed to the affected people.

श्री ईश्वर चौधरी (गया) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, 5 मिनट्स को गया जिले के कुर्था ब्लाक में भूखड़ा और शान्तिप्रिय लोगों द्वारा प्रदर्शन करने पर सी० आर० पी० ने गोली चलाई थी जिसमें हमारे भूतपूर्व मंत्री श्री जगदेव प्रसाद को गोली लगी। उनको कमर के ऊपर गोली लगी जिसमें उनको मृत्यु हो गई है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह मृत्यु राजनीति में श्रोत-प्रोत मृत्यु है। इसके अलावा मैं आप को बताऊँ कि इसके पूर्व मूरज नारायण बाबू का मृ० पु० मो० पुनिम न डे मार कर कर दो घंटे की उम्र के बाद किस की मृत्यु हो जाएगी, यह कुछ नहीं कहा जा सकता। ऐसी परिस्थिति में बिहार की स्थिति काफी गम्भीर है और गफूर साहब ने जयप्रकाश नारायण जी को यहाँ तक कहा कि उनको सहो मुकाम पर पहुँचा दिया जाएगा। यह जो स्थिति वहाँ पर उत्पन्न हो गई है, यह ए० बहुत हो भयावह स्थिति है।

वहाँ पर राजस्व बोर्ड के एक सदस्य को सारे मामले की जांच करने के लिये नियुक्त किया गया है जिसमें निष्पक्ष जांच होने पर सन्देह उत्पन्न होता है। मैं आप के माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री महोदय से मांग करता हूँ कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट के विभी जज से या दूसरे प्रान्तों से से किसी प्रान्त के जज से इस को जांच कराई जाए और जिन लोगों ने डंडे बरसाए और

जो वहाँ पर यह घटना हुई, उसमें सम्बद्ध सभी सरकारी अफसरों को मुह्तिल किया जाए। यह क्या तरीका है कि अगर कोई अन्न मांगने के लिए फरियाद करे और शान्ति-पूर्वक तरीके से प्रदर्शन करे, तो उसको गोली मारी जाए और डंडे बरसाए जाए। अगर इस तरह में भूखों और गरीबों पर अत्याचार होता रहा, तो गरीब तो दूर हो जाएंगे लेकिन घाने वाली पीढ़ी इससे सबक लेगी और वह सबक कहीं किसी का मकट न बन कर रह जाए।

श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह (जहानानाद)

अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह ब्लाक मेरे क्षेत्र में आता है, इसलिए मुझे भी इस पर बोलने के लिए, थोड़ा सा समय दिया जाए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर आप की कान्टी-टुयन्सी में इसका सम्बन्ध है, तो आप का मैं पास लिख कर भेजना चाहूँ था। आपने लिख कर भेजा नहीं और इन को मुन कर आप भी कहने के लिए खड़े हो गये।

श्री चन्द्रशेखर सिंह : मैं वहाँ से अभी आया हूँ। मुझे थोड़ा समय आप दे दीजिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आखीर में देखेंगे। मैं पास जाँ लिस्ट है उसके अलावा भी पांच सान और नाम आए हुए हैं और मैं सोच रहा हूँ कि इनका क्या किया जाए। एक घंटे से ज्यादा गुजर गया है और अभी दरमियान में ही पहुँचे हैं। अगर आप सब करेंगे, तो आप को भी एक-एक मिनट दे दूँगे।

श्री नबल किशोर सिन्हा (मुजफ्फरपुर) :

अध्यक्ष महोदय, बिहार की खाद्य स्थिति धीरे-धीरे बहुत गम्भीर होती चली जा रही है। वहाँ पर इस वर्ष के अनिश्चित पिछले वर्षों में भी जाँ प्रोसत उत्पादन था, उतना उत्पादन नहीं हुआ और इस वर्ष भदई की फसल पूरी तरह से नष्ट हो गई है और मेरी व्यक्तिगत जानकारी है कि धान की फसल भी करीब-करीब 40 प्रतिशत निश्चित रूप से नष्ट हो

गई है। अगर भदई की फल हो जाती, तो लोगों को कुछ सहारा हो जाता मगर भदई की फल वहा पर नहीं हुई है। भारत सरकार 40 हजार मैट्रिक टन अनाज महीने में दे रही है। लेकिन यह 40 हजार टन भी प्रतिमास मिलता है या नहीं, इसमें भी संशय है और यह भी सिर्फ शहरों और औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों के लिए है जहां पर ज्यादातर भारत सरकार के कारखानों में लोग काम करते हैं।

वहा के मुख्य मंत्री जो ने बड़ी बेवैनी के साथ मुझे चिट्ठी लिखी है और उस चिट्ठी को देख कर ही मैंने आपके पास यह ध्यान आकर्षण जैसी सूचना भेजी है और उनका खयाल है कि इस तरह से बिहार की जा माजरा स्थिति है, उसमें कुछ सुधार नहीं किया जा सकता है और वहा आन्दोलन और प्रदर्शन ये तमाम आगे धीरे-धीरे बढ़ जायेंगे। बिहार की जो स्थिति है उसको सदन जानता है और आप भी जानते हैं और मेरा खयाल है कि बिहार के बारे में भारत सरकार का, जहां तक खाद्यान्न का सवाल है, अलग से सावना चाहिए। मुख्य मंत्री ने समझ समस्या को भेजे गये पत्र में लिखा है कि अगर हम का 50 हजार टन, 22 हजार टन अभी मिला है बाढ़ के लिए, अनाज मिल जाए, तो बिहार में बाढ़ की स्थिति और सूखे की स्थिति का मुकाबला कर सकते हैं लेकिन इसमें जो मोटा अनाज है, उसका आवंटन न किया जाए क्योंकि मोटा अनाज सरकारी गोदामों में है नहीं और आवंटन में दिखला दिया जाता है कि दे दिया लेकिन दरअसल में वहा राज्य सरकार के पास मोटा अनाज नहीं है। इसलिए अनाज का सरकारी गोदामों में ही आवंटन किया जाए।

13.00 hrs.

शहरी क्षेत्रों को तो हम खिला रहे हैं लेकिन देहाती क्षेत्रों को — के लिए जिन को हम कमजोर वर्ग या वलनरेबल सैक्शन कहते हैं, उनके लिए क्या सोच रहे हैं या क्या कर

रहे हैं, इसका कुछ भी पता नहीं है। उनके लिए सरकार ने अभी तक कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की है। एक-एक पचायत में—दो दो महीने में चार पांच क्विंटल अनाज पहुंचा दिया जाता है जबकि एक पचायत के क्षेत्र में पांच हजार में दस हजार के बीच में आबादी होती है। ऐसे क्षेत्रों के लिए बिहार सरकार पांच हजार टन का इन्जाम ना खुद कर देगी और पांच हजार टन का आप कर दें ताकि कमजोर तथा वलनरेबल वर्गों का भी उचित दामों पर चावल प्राप्त कर सकें।

मैंने खुशी है कि कुर्गी जी यहां मौजूद हैं। उनमें से एक नम्र निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। एक लखनऊ में लेकर ममस्तीपुर तक बड़ी रेलवे लाइन बन रही है। अब वह कहीं डाईवर्जन लाइन आपको बनानी पड़ती है और वहा आप एक-एक या दो-दो गुल देते हैं। इसकी वजह से भी बाढ़ आती है। मुजफ्फरपुर जिले में फुरहनी थाना के पांच गांव मधौल, रफेन, भिखनपुरा आदि की फल बाढ़ के कारण मारी गई है, वहा का जीवन अन्न-व्यस्त हो गया है और लोगों के घरों में पानी जा पहुंचा है। बड़ी लाइन बनाने के लिए जहां-जहां आप छोटी लाइन का डाईवर्जन बनाए वहा कुछ पानी निकालने का भी ऐसा इन्जाम आप करें ताकि सैनसेड प्लड बिहार में इस तरह से न आया करे।

SHRI P R SHENOY (Udipi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, this House is aware that the advocate General of Karnataka staged a walkout before the Krishna Waters Tribunal and an agitation is going on in Karnataka against the decision given by the tribunal over the allocation of waters to the three riparian States, Karnataka, Andhra and Maharashtra. I am not very much disturbed over the decision of the tribunal because of any injustice is done by the tribunal it can be set right by mutual agreement of parties and also I am very glad that the leaders of all the three States are moving in the

matter. But I am very much perturbed over a provision of law in the Inter-State Water Dispute Act regarding filing of appeals. Under the Act aggrieved-party can file an appeal against the decision of the tribunal only to the tribunal itself in the form of seeking explanation or guidance. This form of appeal to the very same judicial body is unknown to any system of law prevailing in any civilised society. It is also against the principles of rule of law. This provision has led to another incident which is also unknown to law, that is, the walkout by the Advocate General before the tribunal. The provision of law in whatever form it is, to appeal against the decision of the tribunal to the tribunal itself is to be repealed. How can they give decision against their own earlier verdict or decision? They would not do it. It would really result in waste of time. I request the Government to take steps to see that this provision of appeal in the form of seeking explanation and guidance should be removed. If it is thought that some sort of appeal should lie against the decision of the tribunal this appeal should be to some body other than the tribunal itself.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, with your permission I shall make brief submission on three matters.

Hon. Members have raised a large number of issues relating to their constituencies and the country as a whole. You and I and many other hon. Members of the House have listened to a variety of issues raised by the hon. Members. I need not tell you how the Members of the House of Commons consider the issues relating to their constituencies as no less important in comparison with national matters like defence, foreign affairs, etc. The Members of the House of Commons are very proud and jealous of preserving, exercising this privilege to raise local issues. Now, Sir, I don't say we waste time here in our House. Not a minute spent here is a waste,

but I do feel that various matters relating to economic and social issues are not getting adequate time for discussion. A good deal of our time is spent on many other issues.

Firstly, I want to ask: At what stage is the Fifth Five Year Plan?

Sir, the Planning Minister is not a Member of this House and so he is hardly seen here. There is no Five Year Plan and the Planning Commission is not doing anything. When our country is on the path of achieving a socialist and an egalitarian society, the job of the Planning Commission is all the more important and it must make a true re-appraisal of the whole Plan immediately.

My second point is although the Bill on Sikkim has just been passed yet certain significant constitutional issues still keep pending. For example, the Minister of External Affairs accepted a very important amendment—I am happy about it—that Lok Sabha member from Sikkim will be elected directly by the people of Sikkim. I want to know whether the Minister, while accepting this particular change, did consult the Government of Sikkim before making this fundamental change? Secondly while I am happy that Sikkim is no longer a protectorate but is going to be an Associate State, I would like to know whether as Members of Parliament do you think it right and constitutionally proper that these Members will have no allegiance to the Constitution of India? How is it than that they will be allowed to vote the 'no-confidence motion', budget and other things but they owe no allegiance to the Constitution? The proposition on the face of it looks absurd.

Lastly, this week on September 5 we had the Teachers Day. That was the birthday of one of our distinguished patriots and a man of international repute our ex-President Dr. S. Radhakrishnan. I believe the whole House will join me when we wish

Dr. Radhakrishnan good health. We are sorry to read reports that he has been sent back and forth to the nursing home again and again. We wish him good health and long life. Sir, on an important day like this, what happened in Delhi and elsewhere is shameful. The students and teachers were beaten! Also, in Ahmedabad, when the Governor of Gujarat, Shri K. K. Vishwanathan, was attending a function in honour of teachers in the town hall on that very day, the Teachers' Day, some teachers had gathered out side to give a memorandum to the Governor. I am sorry to say that those teachers who went to give the memorandum were cane-charged and lathi-charged by the police. Inside the town-hall, the Governor was praising the role of the teachers, but outside the town-hall police was beating the teachers. This is making a mockery of the Teachers' Day. Therefore, I want to say, either the Government should celebrate this day in a dignified way or put an end to this hypocrisy.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Mavalankar, it is quite all right that I have allowed this discussion. But, kindly try to avoid those matters which are purely within the jurisdiction of the States.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: With great respect, may I say that Teachers' Day is an all India affair, and instead of giving assistance to the teaching community—I would even like teachers' sons and daughters to get assistance for their school and college education—instead of giving money for such causes which may help the teachers, police are beating the teachers and students. This is a shame and I wish to register my strong protest against what has happened to my fellow teachers in Ahmedabad and Delhi and elsewhere.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): Sir, I would like to draw your attention to this. Sir, you have already indicated that there will be a full-fledged discussion on the report of the

Netaji Enquiry Commission. Nobody can resist a discussion in this House on this. I will see who can resist a discussion in this House on the Netaji Enquiry Commission's Report. As a Member of this House, I would ask this Government. A discussion will have to take place.

Sir, I would like to draw your attention to certain ugly aspects of the Netaji Enquiry Commission Report. Sir, Justice Khosla went beyond the scope of the terms of reference of the Enquiry Commission. He has made many disparaging and derogatory remarks about Netaji and INA. He has also, in that effort, perverse effort—I would use the word 'perverse effort'—tried to tarnish the image of Netaji and INA. He has also tried to denigrate the role of Netaji and INA, in the last phase of our freedom struggle. He has not spared Japan also. He has made very uncharitable remarks about Japan. This decrepit ICS of British days did not also spare me, Sir, because I took some active part and I tried to play an alert role. He has criticised my role, in his word, as 'reprehensible'. I would like to draw the attention of the House to what he has said about Netaji. In page 125, he has said. I quote:

"All the evidence point to the fact that the Japanese had neither complete confidence in Bose's ability to lead a large army and secure victories for the allied forces, nor did they fully trust him."

In page 124, this man has again made other harsh observation. I quote:

"The Japanese people looked upon him not as ally, but as a person whom they could use for their own ends."

This man, having the temerity to insult the national sentiment, the deep feeling of the Indian people and the deep respect that the Japanese and

others showed to Netaji, has said in Page 7. I quote:

"He was looked upon as a puppet, a tool which could be discarded and ignored when deemed no longer useful."

This man has used the word 'puppet'. We know that in those days anti-patriotic people, antifreedom people used to describe Bose as a puppet and quisling. Now, this man, Mr. Khosla, has the audacity, perverse audacity to describe Netaji as a puppet.

I want to draw your attention to what happened at the War Crimes trial in Tokyo. Dr. Radha Binod Pal, the Indian representative at the Tribunal, made a public statement not once but more than once that whenever the name of Netaji was mentioned in the course of the proceedings, General Tojo and all the other high-ranking Generals who were accused stood up and on each and every occasion bowed in the Japanese style to honour Netaji. After the execution of Tojo, Dr. Radha Binod Pal went to see Mrs. Tojo. Mrs. Tojo told Dr. Pal that after the meeting with "your Chandra Bose when my husband came back, I found he was beaming. He told me 'To-day I have not only met the greatest revolutionary of India, but the greatest leader of the whole of Asia'."

Recently, Michael Edward, Hugh Tedd and some Japanese and German authors have written biographies of Netaji. What high tributes they have paid to Netaji. None has dared to say that Netaji played the role of a second fiddle or Quisling either of Germany or of Japan.

This Government has accepted in toto the Report. I want to know not from you Mr. Mirdha, but from the Prime Minister, whether she has accepted all these observations.

MR. SPEAKER: There should not be a discussion of the Report now.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I want to know from this House; this man, Mr. Khosla, the hybrid hutia of British imperialism, who dared to insult and denigrate the role of the greatest revolutionary pilgrim of our freedom struggle, will it be improper if such a decrepit man is given shoe-beating publicity?

MR. SPEAKER: After all, he is the Chairman of a Commission. You should not in the heat of your excitement use this language.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: The least I can do in the name of the Indian people, in the name of Indian patriotism, in the name of Indian nationalism is to ..

At this stage Shri Samar Guha tore off some pages from the Report of the Commission and threw the Report on the Table

You have accepted it. You are not only going to declare a living man dead; you are going to dishonour him in these terms. Will the country spare you, your Prime Minister whoever she may be? This is what they have done.

MR. SPEAKER: Kindly resume your seat.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I would have failed in my responsibility if I had not expressed this anger that is boiling in the minds of people outside from Peshawar to Chittagong where he had comrades all over the country.

MR. SPEAKER: After all, so many Commissions are there and their reports come. Whatever be the differences, we should be very cautious in using language about the Chairman of these bodies. After all, one may agree or may not agree with what is said there. But this is not the way this has to be demonstrated in this House.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I know.

MR. SPEAKER: You should know that.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: You should excuse me. I humbly beg of you with folded hands and say that as representative of the Indian people I have correctly represented the sentiment of the people outside.

SHRI NOORUL HUDA (Cachar: I want to draw the attention of the House to the assurance the Prime Minister and the Railway Minister had given that all the railway employees who participated in the railway strike would be reinstated except those who are charged with sabotage or violent activities. The fate of 30,000 railwaymen is hanging for the last 3½ months. Out of 30,000, 2,300 belong to the NF Railway. Recently the Calcutta High Court in a judgement set aside the order of removal from service of several railway personnel. In spite of it, the Government have not reinstated those employees. There are at least 3 railwaymen who have been detained under MISA for the last 4 or 5 months since 11th March, 1974. I request the Railway Minister to make a statement immediately before the railway demands are discussed. I demand that all the dismissed railway employees should be reinstated and all those arrested in connection with the May 1974 strike should be released.

Starvation condition prevails in Cachar, Kamrup and Goalpara districts of Assam. These reports are daily appearing in the press. I request the Central Government to rush food-grains and other essential commodities and relief materials to Assam immediately and also make all the information in that regard available to the House as soon as possible.

SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA (Arambagh): Sir, I draw the attention of the minister to the following matter and request him to make a statement in reply to it. The situation has become so serious and shameful in Calcutta and its suburbs that our women-folk cannot move by roads, buses and

trains without being molested and insulted. In recent days at some places like Kharda P.S. area, Kosba area etc., girls were dragged, raped, and their ornaments and other belongings were snatched. In Hoogly, some of the women were forced to strip off their sarees by the gangsters and forced to walk on the street almost naked.

In view of this situation, the citizens in West Bengal do not dare to move freely with their wives, daughters and sisters. The gangsters under the garb of Congress activities have been committing these crimes and when they are being arrested by the police, the influential Congress leaders have been compelling the police not to proceed against the miscreants. Even when a section of the press commented on it, one of the ministers of the State went to threaten the press with the help of a group of hooligans. In this respect, I would request the Minister, through you, to take steps immediately. Otherwise, the whole of West Bengal would be the den of miscreants and hooligans.

SHRI MADHURYA HALDAR (Mathurapur): Sir, in the 6th September issue of *Jugantar*, a Congress daily of Calcutta, two ministers of West Bengal are reported to have said like this: There are starvation deaths in several districts of West Bengal especially Bankura, Purulia and Midnapore. Some parts of Sunderganj are also facing starvation.

I have received several letters that the entire Sundarbans area of 24-Paraganas is in the grip of famine and the people have been starving. There is a cartoon in the same newspaper *Jugantar* of 5th showing that instead of ration, wheat or rice or anything the people of West Bengal are boiling due slips in a pot just to eat. What is the due slip? If you do not get ration for this week, you will get a due slip and, on the production of the due slip, you may get ration next week—you may or may not get it. That is the condition in Calcutta and its suburbs.

The rationing system in Calcutta and its suburbs has entirely failed. The people of West Bengal, particularly, in the districts of Bankura, Purulia, Midnapore and Sundarbans area of 24-Praganas are in the grip of famine. Mr. Dias, the Governor of West Bengal has visited the district of Midnapore. He has seen that the people of Midnapore have been eating grass instead of any kind of food.

Yesterday's *Ganasakti* also has published several photographs of starvation deaths in West Bengal.

I would request the Central Government to rush food for the people of **West Bengal Relief works in the famine-stricken area of 24-Parganas, Midnapore, Bankura and Purulia** should be started. I demand that immediately test relief works should be started and gratuitous relief should be given to cover all the agricultural labourers. The rationing for small farmers in rural areas should also be started so that the people of West Bengal particularly of these districts may not die of starvation

MR. SPEAKER: I think, instead of moving this motion, if all of them agree ...

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): I suggested to all the leaders of the Opposition that item 21 on the Order Paper may be taken up before item 20. They have agreed. So, item 21 may be taken up before item 20.

MR. SPEAKER: I think, you all agree with the proposal.

HON. MEMBERS: Yes

MR. SPEAKER: Now, I have quite a few names more, four or five of them still from the ballot and then there are so many slips. The time allotted for this was to finish at 1 P.M.

मैंने इसम सब को उजाजत दे दी है, जिन का बैलट में नाम आया है वे पहले बोल लेंगे, उन के बाद दूसरे एक-एक मिनट बोल लेंगे : इस में एक बजे के बाद जितनी देर लगेगी, उतना आगे बढ़ा लेगे।

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: Is there any time limit set for this? Or will this go on till 3.00 or 4.00 P.M.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : दो या तीन मिनट के लिये सभी ने एग्री किया है। जिनकी स्लिप्स बाद में आई है, यह बात हुई थी कि एक-एक मिनट उनको भी दे दूँ। यह तो है नहीं कि वे एक मिनट ही लेंगे लेकिन एक से डेढ़ मिनट कर ले, उसमें ज्यादा नहीं।

श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद।

13.30 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद (बलिया) :
उपाध्यक्ष जी, टाइम्स ऑफ इंडिया, दिनांक 6 सितम्बर के दूसरे पेज पर निकला है।

Semi-starvation condition in Ballia.

मैं पूरा अखबार पढ़कर गदन का समय नहीं लेना चाहता।

"According to unconfirmed reports, at least three persons have died of starvation."

जिसमें हमारे जनपथ की तहसील रसड़ा में एक आदमी मरा और दो मरे हैं बलिया तहसील के वोआबा में और यह तीनों ग्रामीण मजदूर है। मैं साग अखबार पढ़ना नहीं चाहता, इसको पढ़ा हुआ समझा जाये और मैं इसको टेबिल पर रखना चाहूँगा। मैं चाहूँगा गृह मन्त्री जी इसकी जांच कर लें और जांच के बाद इस पर अपना ध्यान दे दें। साथ ही साथ यदि बहा की स्थिति इतनी भयंकर है तो ग्रामीण मजदूरों के लिए भोजन की व्यवस्था करें।

5 सितम्बर के 'बीर अर्जुन' में निकला है कि मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र में नरही थाने के अन्तर्गत ग्राम कोटबा नारायणपुर में कांग्रेस और कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी की मिलकर सभा हुई थी जिसमें चार बम फेंके गये थे। इसके कारण कुछ लोग घायल हुए। मैं चाहूंगा मन्त्री महोदय इस घटना की जांच कराये और इस बात का पता लगाये कि इसके पीछे राजनीतिक मामला है, न कमलपथियों का मसला है या गरीब मजदूरों का मामला है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे संसदीय क्षेत्र में 50 पी० के राज्यपाल महोदय गए हुए थे ब्राह्म में उत्पन्न स्थिति को देखने के लिए। उनके सामने गंगा के किनारे ग्राम सुकुल छरगा, मझौवा में घर गिरते जा रहे थे। उन्होंने अपनी आँखों से देखा कि किस प्रकार घर बरबाद होने जा रहे थे। इसी प्रकार घाघरा के किनारे चक्की चाद दिया, चादपुर बलुआ में जो स्थिति थी उसको देखकर वे बहुत दुःखित हुए। रात में लौट कर डाक बगले में जब वे उन समस्याओं पर विचार कर रहे थे तब कुछ प्रवाचन तत्व एवं सामंतवादी प्रवृत्ति के लोगों ने वहाँ पर गडबड मचाई एवं वहाँ के एक विधायक को अपमानित करना चाहा। मैं चाहूंगा मन्त्री जी इन बातों की जांच करके वहाँ की स्थिति पर अपना बयान इस मदन में देना गडबडी करने वालों के बिहड़ कार्रवाई ना जाये।

SHRI K S CHAVDA (Patan) I went to make a submission about non-inclusion of consideration and passing of the Untouchability Offences (Amendment) Bill which had earlier been allotted four hours and circulated to members through Bulletin, Part II, particularly when the discussion on atrocities and Harijans in any other form was done away with on the plea that this would be covered while discussing the said Bill. Neither the discussion on the report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the year 1970-71 nor

any discussion on the atrocities committed on Harijans has taken place in this House during this Session. Now the Session is to conclude on the 9th September. Therefore, I submit that the discussion on the Untouchability Offences (Amendment) Bill, as reported by the Joint Select Committee, should be taken up for consideration and passing on the first day of the next Session.

SHRI M KATHAMUTHU (Nagapattinam) I want to raise an important matter concerning agricultural workers in Mehrauli. In Mehrauli there are 500 farms and some of these farms are owned by VIPs like the Prime Minister, the Defence Minister and other Ministers, Governors, former Chief of Staff of Army etc. Though they are all highly responsible people, I am shocked to know that the farm workers employed by them are not given even the minimum wage rates fixed by the Central Government. In most of the farms, the prevailing wage per month is Rs. 90. As regards the casual workers, they are paid much less than that. The Central Government has fixed a minimum wage of Rs 5 per day for this category of workers under the Minimum Wages notification issued in August 1973. But the wages paid are very low.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: But what do you want to be done about that? We know about things happening in Mehrauli.

SHRI M KATHAMUTHU Delhi is a Union Territory directly under the Central Government..

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is true. But what should be done on that?

SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: May I request that the Labour Ministry and the Delhi Administration should look into it?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Very good.

SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: The previous speakers were each allowed five minutes. This is an important matter....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, please. Only two minutes are given. Moreover you have made the point that the Labour Ministry should look into this question.

श्री हरि किशोर सिंह (पुपरी) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं बिहार में बाढ़ और सूखे से उत्पन्न भयावह स्थिति की ओर सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। खास तौर से उत्तर बिहार में बाढ़ की वजह से स्थिति बहुत खराब है और दक्षिण बिहार में सूखे से स्थिति खराब है जिसकी वजह से हाहाकार मचा हुआ है। अभी हमने देखा गया जिले में बरखा प्रखण्ड में प्रदर्शन हुआ जिसमें गोली चलाने की स्थिति भी उत्पन्न होगी। इसकी जांच के लिए श्री एम० सी० राय को नियुक्त किया गया है, वह बहुत अच्छे फ़ायदों हैं लेकिन हम चाहते हैं इसकी न्यायिक जांच कराई जाये जिससे जनता को पूरी तरह मनोवैज्ञानिक संतोष हो सके।

दूसरे—हमारे इलाके में बागमती नदी की वजह से हर साल बाढ़ आती है। वहाँ अभी तीन तीन बार बाढ़ आई जिसके कारण फसल को बहुत नुकसान पहुँचा है। हम चाहेंगे बागमती योजना जिसकी अभी तक बहुत ही धीमी प्रगति है उसको जल्दी कार्यान्वित किया जाये।

तीसरे—मैं अपने इलाके में गन्ने के मूल्य की ओर सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। वहाँ पर भदैया और खरीफ की फसल तो खराब हो ही चुकी है और गन्ने को भी नुकसान पहुँचा है। सरकार ने जो गन्ने का दाम निर्धारित किया हुआ है वह बहुत ही कम है, माड़े 8 रुपया क्वींटल का दाम बहुत नगण्य है। मेरा आग्रह है 18 रुपया क्वींटल गन्ने का दाम निश्चित किया जाये।

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): There are five million people on the coastline of India. Every year, the fishery

industry, besides providing the whole population with a very rich proteinous food of fish, earns the country about Rs. 100 crores in foreign exchange, if not more. The fisherman are not dependent as you all know hard-working as they are, on the public subsidies of the Government either at the Centre or in the States.

But, our Krishi Bhavan, in the Ministry of Agriculture, seems to be quite a bit colour-blind to the problems of fisheries and fishermen in the country. While we hold a conference on an all-India basis for almost every vocation, from agriculture to industry, but for this very productive vocation of fishing, no conference has ever been held in this country on an all-India basis since the dawn of independence. Therefore, it is time that a conference of fishermen, particularly from the coastline of India spreading from Bengal to Orissa, Andhra to Tamil Nadu and from Kerala to Karnataka and Karnataka to Maharashtra and then on to Gujarat, Saurashtra and the Kutch. ...

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE
What about Lakshadweep?

SHRI B. V. NAIK: ...needs to be help....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nobody prevents you to act as the Convener of that conference.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: Therefore, if we look at the Constitution of India, we will find that fishing outside the territorial waters of India has been put in the Central list. This is very important. It effects the 50 lakhs of fishermen. It is put in the Central List Item No. 57, outside territorial waters. If it is inside territorial waters, it is State List. Therefore there are umpteen number of problems of the fishermen who are on the high seas. It is necessary to put this subject of coastal fishery in the Concurrent List. The founders-fathers of our Constitution and law makers...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shall I give you a piece of advice on that.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: I hesitate; sometimes they prove to be costly....

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shall I give you a piece of advice? You come forward with a Private Members' Bill on this. It will be discussed.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: We have many more other problems besides mere Constitution Amendment like for example, the middlemen, the non-availability of capital equipments and the weak political situation in the country. Under the circumstances I would urge upon the Government of India, preferably at Delhi to hold a central conference and according to your advice I will be only too glad to render whatever services I can in regard to that conference.

श्री मधु लिमये (बाका) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सिवरागमन कमेटी ने सिफारिश की है कि हैडलूम की महायता के लिए बिजली के करघों पर उतनी ह इयूटी लगाई जाये जितनी कि बड़े कपड़ा मिलों पर लगाई जाती है। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस सरकार की कोई नीति है? हम लोगों का ऐसी छोटी मशीनों की टेक्नोलॉजी को अपनाना चाहिए जिसमें पूँजी कम लग कर रोजगार अधिक मिले, और पैदावार की क्षमता बड़े और उससे आमदनी भी बड़े। इसलिए सरकार पावरलूम पर इयूटी न बढ़ाये, बल्कि बड़े मिलों पर बढ़ाये और जो पैसा मिलेगा, उस पैसा वा इन्वेस्टमेंट हैडलूम वालों की मदद करने के लिये करे। मेरे क्षेत्र में अभी अभी पावरलूम लगने लगे हैं तो मेहरबानी करके उनको बर्बाद न किया जाये।

दूसरी बात यह है कि महाराष्ट्र के कानून मंत्री श्री एन्तुले ने एडवोकेट जनरल को अपमानित किया है। (अश्रवण) . .

श्री जनेश्वर शिंदे : उन पर स्पष्टता का कस चला था।

श्री मधु लिमये : स्पष्टता को बचाने के लिए उन्होंने प्रयास किया यह मामला उठाया गया था, वह भ्रमल बात है।

श्री वसंत साठे (धकोला) : पार्लियामेन्टरी कमेटी ने उनको बेदाग छोड़ दिया।

श्री मधु लिमये : माठे जी, आप चार लेजिस्लेटर्स को नामीनेट करके कमेटी बना ले, तो वह पार्लियामेन्टरी कमेटी कहलायेगी? कोई पार्लियामेन्टरी कमेटी नहीं थी। मैं इसमें नहीं जाना चाहता वरना मेरा समय चला जायेगा।

एडवोकेट जनरल को अपमानित करके इन्तीफा देने के लिए बाध्य किया, यह शर्मनाक बात है। श्री सीरवाई जैसे विधिवेत्ता के साथ ऐसा दुर्व्यवहार नहीं होना चाहिए। क्या कानून मंत्री इस पर कुछ कहेंगे।

बिहार में भुखमरी है और गरीब जनता की दुर्गति हो रही है। मेरे क्षेत्र में तथा सबाल परगना और मुंजेर में स्थिति अत्यन्त खराब है। धान की फसल नैयार होने तक क्या प्रति माह बिहार को एक लाख टन अनाज दिया जायेगा सितम्बर, अक्तूबर में।

चौथी बात यह है कि महाराष्ट्र में श्री इयर्स डिग्री कोर्स को ले कर के 35 में 40 प्रतिशत लैक्चरर बेकार होने वाले हैं। शिक्षकों की सुरक्षा और मौकरी की गारेंटी देने के आश्वासन का क्या होगा। क्या शिक्षा मंत्री इसमें दखल देगे? क्या यू०जी०सी० के चेयरमैन सो गये हैं। इस मामले में तत्काल कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए वरना ये सारे लोग भूखे मरेगे।

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER. We have run out the list of those who had given notices well in time before the

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

sitting of the House. Some more slips have come and the names are here; I don't know what you propose to do; this will take some more time.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: This is almost the last day; give one minute each.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: It was agreed that the House will sit after six in respect of whatever time is spent, on this item.

SHRI P. M. SAYEED (Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands): Sir, I want to draw the attention of the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs regarding the statement he made in the Rajya Sabha on 21st November, 1973 regarding enhancement of scholarships of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes students. He repeated it in this House also. The Prime Minister also endorsed it. Although he assured that before the next academic year the increased scholarship will be made available yet even after the commencement of the new academic year four months have lapsed and it appears that the Government has not come to a final conclusion. The laccadive students submitted a memorandum last year and now they have given an ultimatum. Sir, if the Government does not do anything and an agitation takes place the Government will have to take the responsibility. I want that the Minister should forward with an announcement for enhancement of scholarships

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH (Phulpur): Sir, the goods train guards have brought to my notice that they are being harassed by goonda elements between Kanpur and Allahabad. I had met the hon. Minister for Railways four times in this connection. I was assured of the protection of the guards by the police. When I met him last I saw him issuing orders. But unfortunately the orders have not been executed. Having failed at the Rail Bhavan I take the recourse of

attention of the Government. I would suggest that those officials who have not executed the orders should be put to task, and the orders executed. Our very credibility is at stake.

SHRI BUTA SINGH (Rupar): Sir, I intend to raise an issue of very humane importance regarding the atrocities on harijans throughout the country. No doubt, some of the hon. colleagues have tried to raise this issue but, unfortunately, the issue did not get the importance which it deserves. Reports from almost all the States have been coming and are daily being published in the newspapers as to how brutally and in a way which ought to be condemned by everybody the human beings are shot like stray-dogs. An innocent girl at Ahmedabad was done to death simply because she happened to touch the clothes of a high caste. This is an incident which brings all of us to shame. No doubt, Government is responsible for maintaining law and order but this is not a simple law and order problem. Much more is required. I request the hon. Minister that in the forthcoming meetings of the Chief Ministers the Prime Minister may kindly be requested to address to all the Chief Ministers on this subject and they should be made accountable to the nation, this House and to the Government. I will not suggest in which other States such like incidents happened.

The I.G. (P) of that particular State should be suspended till a complete enquiry is made. The second point is, thousands of employees from the Pong Dam area are being sent out of jobs. They are the people who have been serving there for the last 20 years. They have been made to go to the streets. No arrangements have been made so far either by the Central Government or by the State Government. This is another very important issue of which the hon. Minister should take note of.

श्री राम हेबाळ (रामटेक) : विदर्भ की जनता रोटी के लिये बेहद परेशान है.

बुझी है। महाराष्ट्र राज्य में विदर्भ की जनता के साथ कोई ईसाफ नहीं हो रहा है। वहाँ काश्तकार भी परेशान हैं और बुनकर, आदिवासी, कर्मचारी, मजदूर आदि सभी परेशान हैं और उनको न्याय नहीं मिलता है। विकास भी उन इलाक़ों का नहीं किया गया है। वहाँ की मवा करोड़ जनता का जो शोषण महाराष्ट्र सरकार कर रही है उसको तुरन्त बन्द करवाया जाये। स्टेट्स रिआर्गनाइजेशन कमीशन के सभी सदस्य फ़जल अली कमीशन, धार कमीशन, जे० वी० पी० कमीशन आदि ने जो रिपोर्ट दी थी कि विदर्भ राज्य का तुरन्त निर्माण किया जाये, उस पर सरकार ध्यान दे और तुरन्त विदर्भ राज्य का निर्माण करने की दिशा में काम उठाये। अगर आप ने ऐसा नहीं किया तो विदर्भ का मवा करोड़ जनता युवा शक्ति का साथ लेकर श्री जाबवन्त घोटे के नेतृत्व में जो विदर्भ की जनता के हृदय में सफ़ाई है आन्दोलन छेदने पर मजबूर हो जायेगी और यह आन्दोलन दा ग़वतूर में आग़म भी होने का रहा है। महाराष्ट्र सरकार का अस्तित्व विदर्भ के नया कराट जनता अब मानने का कर्तव्य नहीं है। विदर्भ की जनता विदर्भ की प्रतिनिधि सरकार स्थापित करेगी। इसके परिणाम वद्वत भयानक होने वाले हैं यह मैं आपका आज चेतावनी दे देना चाहता हूँ। विदर्भ के विकास की दृष्टि में, विदर्भ का शोषण रोकने की दृष्टि से मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप विदर्भ राज्य का अविभाज्य निर्माण करें। विदर्भ के जो कांग्रेसी नेता हैं वे भी पृथक् विदर्भ राज्य के लेफ़्टिन्स और महाराष्ट्र राज्य में अपनी मनावा बनाय ग़रन वे लिए, वे कठपुतली का काम कर रहे हैं। विदर्भ की जनता के लिए यह बहुत ही दुःख की बात है। अतः मैं प्रार्थना भी करता हूँ कि आप समय रहते कुछ उपाय करें ताकि आन्दोलन छेड़ने की नीव न आये।

श्री रामचन्द्रन कडनापल्ली (कामर-गोड) : आपके द्वारा शैड्यूल कास्ट्स और

शैड्यूल ट्राइब्स के लिए स्कालरशिप्स की सख्या तथा उसकी राशि बढ़ाने के लिए मैं सरकार से वक्तव्य की मांग करता हूँ . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That point has been made by Mr. Sayeed. Don't repeat the point.

श्री रामचन्द्रन कडनापल्ली: मैं यहाँ चाहता हूँ कि मदन के उठने से पहले इसके सम्बन्ध में एक वक्तव्य आ जाना चाहिए।

श्री चन्द्र शेलर सिंह (जहनावाद)
श्री जगदेव प्रसाद हमारी कास्टिट्युएन्सी के कुख्यात ब्लाक में रहने वाले थे। वह भूतपूर्व मंत्री बिहार राज्य के थे। उनकी पाच सितम्बर का गोलिकाइ में हत्या कर दी गई। उनको गोली मार दी गई त्रिमके कारण उनको मृत्यु हो गई। अन्य पाच व्यक्ति भी घायल हुए हैं जिनकी हालत चिन्ताजनक है। वहाँ जा हमारी ही स्थिति है, ~~जहाँ~~ वहाँ है लोग भूखा मर रहे हैं उसके विरुद्ध प्रदर्शन वे लोग कर रहे थे और पीड़ित लोगों को लेकर ब्लाक में प्रदर्शन करने गये थे। यह एक राजनीतिक हत्या है और यह नियोजित ढंग में की गई है क्योंकि वहाँ देहाती इलाक़ों में ज़ार में पहले में सी०आर० पी० (सैटल रिजर्व पुलिस) और एस०डी०ओ०, पुलिस इन्स्पेक्टर डी०एस पी० सभी अधिकारी पहले से मौजूद थे। इसमें पता चलता है कि यह हत्या करने का पहले में पड़्यन्न चल रहा था। कारण यह है कि कभी ऐसे देहाती ब्लाक में प्रदर्शन के वक्त सी०आर०पी० वर्ग की व्यवस्था नहीं रहती थी। इसके बारे में पहले से ही आभास मिल गया था कि उनकी हत्या कर दी जायेगी। पुलिस के मजमे को देख कर प्रदर्शनकारियों के दिल में यह भावना उत्पन्न हो गई थी। वह शोषित दल के एक लोकप्रिय नेता थे।

[श्री चन्द्रशेखर सिंह]

मैं अनुरोध करता हूँ कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट के किसी जज के द्वारा सारे मामले की जांच होनी चाहिये या पार्लियामेन्टरी कमेटी बना करके इसकी शीघ्र एक उच्चस्तरीय जांच कराई जाय। साथ ही जो दोषी अधिकारी अथवा व्यक्ति हैं उनको अविलम्ब सस्पेंड किया जाये। ऐसा आपने किया तो जो सन्देह है उसका निवारण हो सकता है और वहां जनता में अधिकारियों के प्रति असन्तोष जो फैला हुआ है, दूर हो सकता है।

श्री राम भगत पास्वान (रामे-1)
भूमि हदबन्दी कानून के अनुसार बड़े भू-स्वामियों के पास जो अतिरिक्त भूमि है वह भूमिहीनों में बंटनी चाहिये लेकिन वास्तव में भूमिहीनों की जो जमीन है, सरकारी पदाधिकारियों के साथ मिल करके भू-स्वामियों के हाथ में हो गरीबों की जमीन या बन्दोबस्त हो रहा है और इस तन्त्र में जानबूझ कर कानून के साथ खिलवाड़ ये पदाधिकारी कर रहे हैं। ऐसे पदाधिकारियों के विरुद्ध ठोस कदम उठाये जाये ताकि गरीबों की भूमि छीनी न जा सके।

उत्तर बिहार में गम्भीर बाढ़ आई। वहां बहुत से गांव सकटग्रस्त हो चुके हैं और बहुत से इलाकों के लोग अभी भी पानी में घिरे हुए हैं। कई जगह तो राहत कार्य शुरू भी नहीं हुए हैं। लेकिन धनश्यामपुर और बिरौल प्रखण्डों में अभी तक कोई राहत कार्य आरम्भ नहीं हुए हैं और सरकारी पदाधिकारी वहां नहीं पहुंच पाये हैं। वहां डैम्स होनी शुरू हो गई हैं। दरभंगा के जिलाधिकारी तथा अनुमंडलाधिकारी को मैंने उस सकटग्रस्त क्षेत्र को देखने के लिये आग्रह किया जहां अभी तक राहत का कार्य कुछ नहीं हुआ है पर उन लोगों ने ध्यान नहीं दिया। अतः जिलाधिकारियों को वहां तुरन्त राहत कार्य शुरू करने के आदेश दिये जाने चाहिये वहां अभी तक इस प्रकार की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं हुई है। इस मामले में शिथिलता से काम नहीं

किया जाना चाहिए। मैं चाहता हूँ कि अविलम्ब वहां राहत कार्य शुरू करने की व्यवस्था की जाये ताकि लोगों को मौत के मुंह में जाने से रोका जा सके।

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Today while speaking under 377, Shri Madhu Limaye

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Why do you want to refer to that? You have only to make points. Do not enter into a debate.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: He mentioned by name

He made certain unfounded remarks about my motion. All I want to say is that under rule 336, a motion resolution or an amendment which has been moved and is pending in the House shall not lapse by reason only of the prorogation of the House. My motion which was moved and on which votes were asked for.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, order

SHRI VASANT SATHE: The Business Advisory Committee has seen it. It has come in the House. Nobody can undo it under the rules. Therefore, I want to make it clear that this is the position. It has appeared in the press that it has lapsed. It does not under the rules.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Kindly see the record. The motion was not moved.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: The record says,

मि० बसंत साठे का काउंटर रिजॉल्यूशन आप के सामने है।

"Those in favour say 'Ayes'..

"Some hon. Members: Aye.

"Mr. Chairman: Those against . .

That means it was moved.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Whatever has happened on that day is a closed chapter.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I am saying it cannot be a closed chapter under the rule. Under the rules, it survives.

SHRI TULSIDAS DASAPPA (Mysore): In Karnataka on the western slopes of the western ghats, there were unexpected floods of a high magnitude. The impression might be that the rains have at last come. Actually, the rains have not come. The central belt of Karnataka is even now experiencing failure of rains. Early monsoon crops have failed. Late monsoon crops are also in the grip of failure. Therefore, I request the Food and Agriculture Ministry to pay immediate attention to this and send a team of experts to make an on-the-spot study so that there may be no untoward consequences later on.

14 00 hrs.

My second point for submission is about the undue delay with regard to the revision of payscales of Central Government officers in Bangalore who are working in HAL, BEL, BEML and ITI. It is interesting to note that in spite of the promotions given to hundred workers in BEML, they have not opted to become officers in the supervisory grade for the simple reason that officers get much less than the workers. This matter has been seized by the Bureau of Public Enterprises. I hope the Central Government will take urgent note of it.

SHRI SIDRAM REDDY (Gulbarga): Sir, I wish to draw attention of Govt. to two matters. One is the drought prevailing in Gulbarga district which we are experiencing for the last four years with a break of one year last year. Another alarming situation is with regard to the rat menace in certain areas. In one place, one baby's

eye was eaten away by rodents. I had written a letter to Mr. Shinde, the Minister of State to take action regarding this. He has promised to take some action, but so far no action has been taken. Government should take immediate steps in this behalf by supplying food and eradicate rodent menace.

SHRIMATI T. LAKSHMIKANTH-AMMA (Khammam): Sir, the house is grieved over the death of Shri Jagdev Prasad. I request that some judicial enquiry should be conducted into that. He was an important leader of the Soshit Dal. Whenever police resort to firing, they should discriminate and see that all other measures like teargas etc. before resorting to firing.

Then, yesterday I said about the Deputy Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh with which Mr. Mirdha is closely associated through the five-point formula, six-point formula etc. I ask him whether this kind of statement is conducive to the unity of the State.

In Andhra Pradesh also, in many districts there has been drought and I request that something should be done to rush help to those areas. The fertilisers which are needed should also be sent to Andhra.

SHRI D. K. PANDA (Bhanjanagar): Sir, near famine conditions have emerged in Orissa due to drought and starvation deaths have already taken place. Mr. Padmanabhan, a research scholar in the Rice Research Institute in Orissa has already stated that altogether a different temperature has come to Orissa and even if there is rain, there will not be any crop. The average of 3" rain situation which was prevailing in 1919 is prevailing today. In my district of Ganjam, only 0.9" rain was there on the average. Firstly, the Government's procurement order which is a reversal of the food policy must be withdrawn.

The Home Minister is here. I draw his attention that the police should not interfere where the people do

SHRI D. K. PANDA

hoard rice from the hoarders and rich kulaks.

Then, the Centre should provide Rs. 20 crores for relief works. Unless this is sanctioned by the Central Government, the situation will become very grave.

Finally, in view of all the projects which have been sanctioned for the Fifth Plan, the entire money which has been sanctioned already should be allotted to the State for starting works to provide employment to agricultural labour.

श्री धनशाह प्रबान (शहडोल) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, शहडोल जिले में सूखे की स्थिति हो गई है। मकई की फसल तूफान और आधी से खराब हो चुकी है। गांव के लोग शहरों की ओर दौट रहे हैं। क्या महात्मा गांधी ने यह नहीं कहा था कि आज का प्रशासन गांव की ओर जाना चाहिए जहां पर कि नगी और भूखी जनन रहती है। आज वहां लोग भूखा मर रहे हैं।

दूसरी बात—शहडोल जिले व अदर कोयला खदानों के मजदूरों की स्थिति बहुत गंभीर है। उनको खाद्यान्न नहीं मिल रहा है। ऐसी स्थिति में क्रिम तरह से कोयला खानों का उत्पादन बढ सकता है?

मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि शहडोल जिले की ओर विशेष रूप से ध्यान दिया जाय।

श्री रामकबंर (टाक) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका ध्यान राजस्थान में जो सूखा पड़ा है उसकी ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ। राजस्थान के करीब करीब पूरे 26 जिलों में तमाम फसल बरबाद हो गई है। राजस्थान सरकार का ध्यान उस ओर दिलाया जाय और केन्द्र की तरफ से वहां ज्यादा से ज्यादा सहायता दी जाये। राजस्थान सरकार की स्थिति ऐसी नहीं है कि वह इस परिस्थिति

का मुकाबला कर सके। वहां के मुख्य मंत्री केन्द्र से पूरी मांग नहीं करते हैं क्योंकि वे अपनी कुर्सी बचाने में लगे रहते हैं। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि वहां एक संसदीय समिति भेजी जाय और उसके द्वारा जांच कराई जाय तथा वहां जो नुकसान हुआ है उसकी पूर्ति का इन्जाम वहां से किया जाय। राजस्थान को अकाल क्षेत्र घोषित किया जाय, यह मेरी प्रार्थना है।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा (पाठ) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, राजस्थान में बहुत भयंकर अकाल है। वहां की सरकार की हालत अच्छी नहीं है और वह उनका मुकाबला नहीं कर सकती। उसमें केन्द्र की सरकार ज्यादा से ज्यादा मदद वहां पहुंचाये, नहीं तो भूखमरी फैल जायगी और मुझे आश्चर्य है वही क्रान्ति न हो जाय। लोग भूखों मर रहे हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमने पहले कि आप दूसरा विषय लें, मैंने कहा था कि दिल्ली में लडका पर जा अत्याचार हुए हैं उनके बारे में मंत्री महोदय तब बतव्य आना चाहिए। गृह राज्य मंत्री जी तब विराजमान ह। उनको हमके बारे में कहना चाहिए। (व्यवधान) और बिहार में जो सी० आर० पी० ने गाली चलाई है जिसमें एक भूतपूर्व मंत्री की मृत्यु हो गई है उसके ऊपर भी उनका बयान आना चाहिए।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA
They were agitating against the price rise, unemployment and so on.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I can only say that the Minister may take note of the feelings of the hon. Members (Interruptions).

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या इसके ऊपर वे कोई वक्तव्य देने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let me understand what you are all saying.

Mr. Vajpayee was trying to make a submission. All of you should not speak at the same time. Let us hear what Mr. Vajpayee says.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी बिहार में सी०आर०पी० ने जो कुछ किया और दिल्ली में लड़कों के साथ जो कुछ हुआ उसके बारे में केवल हमारे रोष प्रकट करने से ही काम नहीं चलेगा। उनको बयान देना चाहिए।
(व्यवधान) . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय आई० टी० आई०, दिल्ली में परसों पुलिस ने लाठी चार्ज किया है, टीअर गैस छोड़ी है और प्रिंसिपल की इजाजत के बिना वे इन्स्टीचूट में प्रवेश कर गये। उन्होंने विद्यार्थियों के साथ अध्यापकों को भी मारा। दिल्ली में असेम्बली नहीं है, दिल्ली का दुबड़ा कहाँ रोया जायगा?

दूसरे बिहार में सी०आर०पी० ने गोली चलाई है। अभी श्रीमती लक्ष्मी कान्ममा जी को भी आप ने मृता, उसमें एक पुराने मंत्री की हत्या हो गई है—इसकी जांच कौन करेगा? इसके बारे में मंत्री जी का बयान आना चाहिए।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): I had raised the question of killing by the CRP in Bihar. The CRP has been deployed in Bihar in a large number and they are now indulging in such acts as have resulted in the death of four persons and injuries to about 300 persons at Kurtha. We demand that the Central Government should institute an inquiry instead of the State Government because the CRP is the responsibility of the Central Government.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: There is one particular aspect to what Mr. Vajpayee said. He has said that, when policemen came, like a surrendering army, they had to raise their hands. Then only they would stop beating. This is most detestable.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I would only say that you have made your submissions; the Minister is here, he has heard you and, I think, he is responsive.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): Both these matters are really serious and the hon. members are legitimately exercised over these. We shall collect the facts and try to make a statement on Monday.

14.10 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE. CONTINUANCE IN FORCE OF THE PROCLAMATION ISSUED IN RESPECT OF GUJARAT—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We now resume the discussion on the Statutory Resolution in respect of the State of Gujarat. No member was on his legs. Mr. K. S. Chavda.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (Patan): Hon. Minister, Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha, has come forward with a Statutory Resolution for extension of the President's rule in the State of Gujarat by another six months.

The Gujarat Government has gone, in appeal, to the Supreme Court with a view to getting further extension of the officers rule over Taluka and District Panchayats in the State of Gujarat. The terms of all Taluka and District Panchayats in the State expired on 31st March, 1974. A new section 303-A was inserted in the Gujarat Panchayats Act, 1961, empowering the State Government to appoint officers to carry on the administration of panchayats in certain circumstances. Accordingly, administration of Taluka/District panchayats was entrusted to

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA

the concerned Taluka/District/Development officers for a period of six months by Government Notification, Panchayats and Health Department dated the 31st March, 1974, promulgated in pursuance of the said section 303-A. Against this order, one section of the ruling Party had gone to the High Court.

The Gujarat High Court has recently declared this notification as invalid and the implications of this judgment are under examination. The State Government have since also decided to file an appeal in the Supreme Court against the judgement of the Gujarat High Court and also to obtain a stay order against the operation of the judgment and necessary steps in that behalf have already been taken.

This is the position. What is the justification for not holding the elections for Taluka and District Panchayats, Municipalities and Corporations which were superseded by Government at the time of Navnirman Movement? I would like to know this from the hon. Minister.

Gujarat is facing a difficult situation because the monsoon has failed there. There is acute shortage of drinking water, foodgrains and fodder in the State. There is unprecedented rise in the prices of foodgrains edible oil and other essential commodities in the State.

Out of 18,000 villages, over 12,000 villages are affected either by famine or scarcity. I, therefore, suggest that all these 12,000 villages should be declared as scarcity-affected areas and all important relief works should be started there immediately.

In 1972-73 there were scarcity conditions in Gujarat and the Gujarat Government at that time spent over Rs. 80 crores for relief works. Now, keeping in view the unprecedented rise in prices this year, the Government should provide at least Rs. 150 crores for scarcity works in Gujarat.

The Government of Gujarat at that time laid down that a maximum wage rate of Rs. 3 per labourer employed on scarcity work, per day should be given and, again, keeping in view the unprecedented rise in prices of foodgrains and essential commodities, I suggest that the Government should fix a minimum wage of not less than Rs. 5 per day. If it needs an amendment of the Famine Code, then the Government can do it as early as possible. But, under no circumstances, a wage of less than Rs. 5 should be given.

Regarding the food situation in the Gujarat, in 1972-73 the production of cereals was 21 lakhs tonnes as against the requirement of 43.1 lakhs tonnes. That means that at that time the deficit was 22.1 lakhs tonnes. In 1973-74 the production of cereals was 34.7 lakhs tonnes as against the requirement of cereals of 44.4 lakhs tonnes. That means that the deficit was 9.7 lakhs tonnes and in this current year the production of cereals is going to be not more than 21 lakhs tonnes as against the requirement of 47.20 lakhs tonnes. That means that the deficit will be 26.20 lakhs tonnes. I would like to know how the Government is going to meet this deficit.

The Government of India has recently constituted a committee under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister to look into the problems of agricultural production. Immediately after the constitution of this committee, the Prime Minister made a statement in Ahmedabad that Gujarat will be surplus in foodgrains within 18 months. I would like to know what is the strategy of the Prime Minister to make the State of Gujarat self-sufficient in foodgrains within the period of 18 months.

Sir, if you look to this publication, Six months of President's rule in Gujarat, it says at page 3, under Tasks of Development, that one of the tasks of development mentioned is this: The State Government decided to give ex-

gratia assistance of Rs. 5,000 to the families of those who had been killed during police firing and Rs. 2500 to those who were permanently disabled and were not in a position to earn their livelihood. But this hopeless Government has not decided up till now to give ex-gratia assistance of Rs. 5,000 to the families of those who have been killed in the gruesome incident of Rangmalpur and Rs. 2500 to those who have been made infirm or disabled by the serious injuries done to them by the caste Hindus. At the time of Bulsar incidents Youth congress volunteers looted the stalls at the station and at that time when police opened fire one or two persons died and at once the Governor of Gujarat announced ex-gratia assistance of Rs. 5,000 to each family of these two persons who were killed by police firing. Why? We are trying to remove untouchability. When Harijans are killed, Government is not treating them at par with others. That point was raised at the time of Gujarat Budget on the first day of the session. That was not replied to by the Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance.

The Government has appointed Mr. Chandramouli a Government Officer to enquire into the incidents of assaults by police on the journalists on August 8, in Ahmedabad. I have nothing to say against Shri Chandramouli. But instead of enquiry being made by a Government Officer I submit that a judicial enquiry should be instituted to go into the incidents.

When I spoke to Chairman of Gujarat Electricity Board for giving power connection to the tube wells of farmers he replied that there is acute shortage of aluminium conductors and some construction materials. Therefore, he is unable to give power connection to tube-wells of farmers. Sir, there is acute famine and scarcity conditions prevailing in Gujarat and I suggest that every tube-well should be given power supply as demanded by the farmers of these areas.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR
(Ahmedabad): (Started in Gujarati) ..

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The difficulty is, if you say something, I won't be able to say whether it is relevant or not.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: I assure you, in all faithfulness, that it is most relevant.

*SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR
(Ahmedabad): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, While this Honourable House of the Nation is discussing the Government Resolution for continuance of President's Rule in Gujarat for a further period of six months, I naturally feel proud and happy to be able to take this opportunity of making my first speech in Gujarati.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir, there is no interpretation. We are not able to understand.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: My difficulty is even more. I will not be able to point out to him when he goes beyond the scope of the discussion. But he has assured me that he will be relevant to the discussion.

He has taken my permission and he will supply the English translation of his speech. Under the rules he is permitted. In any case Gujarati is one of the national languages of our country and here we have accepted that anybody can speak in one of these national languages. We have tried our best to have the translating arrangements but there is no translating arrangement for Gujarati so far.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: There should be arrangement for the translation.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: As far as possible we are making efforts in that direction.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Gujarati is one of the 15 national languages

*The Original speech was delivered in Gujarati.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR

recognised by our Constitution. It has been widely cultivated and its contribution rich. Its literature is vast. More than two crores of people speak this language—not only in Gujarat; but in different nooks and corners of all States and regions of India as well. Gujarati is spoken, read, used; it is used in several countries of the world. A Parsi poet of ours, Ardeshar Faramji Khabardar has sung: "Wherever lives a Gujarati, there everywhere always is Gujarati".

Both Gujarati and Marathi are my mother-tongues. The mother who gave me birth is Marathi-speaking, but I was born in Gujarat—in Ahmedabad—Our Mavalankar Family has come to Gujarat and lived there for the last 225 years and more and we have become one with Gujarat—and thus I have lived and been sustained to this day in the laps of the Mother-earth of Gujarat, and I have been identified with its land and the peoples, I have been nourished on its air and water, and therefore, Gujarati too, is very naturally my mother tongue. Moreover, Gujarati happens to be my wife's tongue as well.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this is not an occasion to applaud the importance and greatness of Gujarati language. But, let no one believe Gujarati to be ineffective or weak! There is gentleness in that language, it is loveable language, there is sweetness in it, but that does not really make it mild or soft! Persons whose mother tongue is Gujarati have changed the map not only of Gujarat and India, but of the whole world, during this twentieth century. Mahatma Gandhi, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, revered Thakkar Bapa and several other great men have shown the strength of Gujarati language. And just as the Gujarati style of novelist Kanaiyalal Maneklal Munshi has been interesting and romantic, so also the Gujarati tongue of that illustrious popular revolutionary Indulal Yagnik—who was an honourable Member of this very House for 15 years and on whose

said demise in 1972, I have the honour to succeed him here in this House because of the splendid and massive electoral support that I received from my fellow-citizens of Ahmedabad—has remained such a forceful and live one. Moreover, how can one forget that great poet Narmad and his brave words, who praised the tale of love and courage in his famous poem "Jay Jay Garvi Gujarati"?

That is why, in a sense, it pains me to note that though the liberty to speak in Gujarati in this honourable House is available to a person like me, the facility and arrangement of its simultaneous Hindi and English translations are still not obtainable and they are not yet found possible and practicable here. The question of paucity of funds should not come in our way of providing such a facility. This is an essential matter, and it is no less one of principle either. As a matter of fact, all honourable members here must have an opportunity and facility of speaking not only in Gujarati but in any of the recognised languages of India. I hope that the Hon'ble Speaker of Lok Sabha will take necessary and urgent steps in the matter and thereby help the elected representatives of Gujarat and other States who sit here to carry out their parliamentary duties in an efficient and natural style.

I cannot resist the temptation to refer in Gujarati itself to another important and last matter as well. For the last nearly two years now, I am watching from a closer quarter and both directly as well as indirectly that Gujarati speaking peoples and the interests of Gujarat are being continually and obviously neglected here in the New Delhi governmental circles and ruling Congress quarters. Such central indifference is doing injustice not only to Gujarat, but to the whole of India. Gujarat is an indivisible part of India, and Gujarat has been for ever well integrated with all the States and regions of India. The contribution of Gujarat and the

Gujarati speaking people to the destiny of India, to the nation-building work of India, to the ceaseless endeavours of the peoples of India has remained uninterrupted and at the same time it has been also in several fields quite unique. I am saying this with modesty and in all humility. By doing so, and by such contributions, Gujarat has all along done only what was its duty, and Gujarat will always continue performing such good work and such a solemn duty. But that does not mean that we Gujarati speaking Indians will tolerate any indifference or neglect towards the major and burning issues facing Gujarat; The Indira Gandhi Government here at the Centre, having a terribly big majority should not indulge in any illusions nor should it remain entangled in any kind of a coterie of mistakes' What happens to a giant majority—my Congress friends will pardon me if I call it a brute majority—and what becomes the fate of such a big majority, how people suddenly force the corrupt rulers to go back to their den and how the assembly which has lost the confidence of the people do not sit at rest until they have got such a discredited Assembly dissolved sooner or later—all this has been amply and triumphantly shown in the recent times—in the early months of this year—by the principled, sincere, brave people of my State and its enthused youth throbbing with energy. I hope that this spontaneous popular revolt and its lessons will not be in vain. How many issues and problems of Gujarat have remained complicated and unsolved here in the Delhi "Durbar" for the last many years! The question of Narmada Waters, the question of royalty for Natural Oil, the question of Construction of the Bhavnagar-Tarapore railway line, the question of giving railway facilities to the district of Sabarkantha, the question of healthy and balanced industrialization—a host of such questions have remained unanswered and are kept hanging! No representative of Gujarat is to be seen in the Central Cabinet either!

With utmost respect, I appeal to this Hon'ble House and to the Government, please give up at the earliest possible moment the mentality to neglect Gujarat; and show at once the enthusiasm and speed to bring about just, timely and honourable solution to various outstanding and burning issues of Gujarat. If you do that, the Gujarati speaking Indians will surely feel satisfied. Prime Minister, Smt. Indira Bahen Gandhi, does of course repeatedly say that she entertains no grouse against Gujarat and Gujaratis, that she has no prejudice against Gujarat; but if this is true, then the Prime Minister and her Government and the Central Administration, and the ruling Congress Party should prove their good intentions by translating their intentions into reality! Only then we shall believe their claim of love for Gujarat to be true!"

उपाध्यक्ष जी गुजरात में हिन्दी का शिक्षण और प्रसार बहुत बढ़ रहा है इस वास्ते मैं चाहता हूँ कि प्रशासन में, गुजरात के गांधीनगर सचिवालय में हिन्दी के अनुवाद और प्रसार की व्यवस्था शीघ्र में शीघ्र होनी चाहिये।

उपाध्यक्ष जी, हरिजनो पर अत्याचार बहुत हो रहे हैं जिसका जिक्र मेरे मित्र माननीय चावडा ने अभी अभी किया मेरा भी दिल उस दर्द में भगा हुआ है, और मैं दुखी इसलिये हूँ कि गुजरात में हरिजन सेवा का काम आज तक बहुत अच्छा चला है। गुजरात में हरिजन सेवा का काम करने में केवल गांधी जी ही नहीं बल्कि आदरणीय ठाकर बापा, आदरणीय परीक्षित लाल मजमदार आदि ने भी बहुत कुछ किया है। और अभी अभी सोपरा में जो मामा साहब फडके की कर्मभूमि रही है, उन के गांधी आश्रम में उनका देहान्त हुआ इसलिये उनके प्रति मैं अपनी श्रद्धाजलि अर्पित करता हूँ। इन सब लोगों ने हरिजनों के उत्थान के लिये, उनके सेवा काम में बहुत काम किया

**The speech in Gujarati ended.

है। मैं समझता हूँ कि मिर्चा जी भी कहेंगे कि बैकवार में ऐसे व्यक्ति बहुत कम मिलेंगे। यह सब सोच कर मुझे दुख होगा है और शर्म आती है कि गुजरात में इतना काम होने के बाद भी हरिजनो पर अत्याचार के प्रसंग हमारे सामने आते रहते हैं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, गुजरात में मैं आशा करता हूँ कि हरिजन सेवा के बारे में, शिक्षण के क्षेत्र में, प्रशासन के क्षेत्र में ऐसा काम हो, कुछ ठोस कदम उठाये जिससे ऐसा हो कि किसी तरह भी हरिजन के लिये किसी के दिल में कोई बैर भाव न हो। यह मामला केवल कानून से हल नहीं होने वाला है बल्कि हमें शिक्षा और लोकमत प्रभावी होने की आवश्यकता है।

हमारे गुजरात राज्य में आजकल अकाल और सूखे की स्थिति है। अहमदाबाद के चार गुजराती अखबार दस बारे में भर हुए हैं। "जनमता" कच्छ की अकाल की स्थिति से भरा हुआ है। 'गरन समाचार' में भुरेन्द्र नगर जिले में सूखे और अकाल में जो भयंकर स्थिति पैदा हुई है उस बारे में समाचार निकल रहे हैं। 'म देश' अखबार में महसाना जिले के बारे में खबरे निकल रही हैं और "जयहिन्द" अखबार में वनामकाठा के बारे में समाचार आ रहे हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि भारत सरकार के मन्त्रीगण और प्रशासनकार गुजरात की स्थिति की तरफ अच्छे ढंग से जल्दी देखें क्योंकि वहाँ वच्छ जैसे वक्षी प्रदेशों में पीने को पानी तक नहीं मिलता। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय जब मैं यहाँ लौबी में पान पीने जाता हूँ तो मुझे याद आता है कि मेरे प्रांत में हजारों लोगों को 5, 7, 10 दिन से पान का पान नहीं मिलता। 27 साल के आजादी के बाद यह स्थिति है। पानी न मिलने के कारण हजारों लोगों को अपने घरबार छोड़ कर दूसरी जगह जाना पड़ता है। तो जहाँ पीने को पानी नहीं, धान नहीं, पशुओं के लिये चारा नहीं, वर्षा नहीं हुई है तो केन्द्र सरकार जल्दी से जल्दी उनकी मदद करे। मजदूरो

के निवास का प्रश्न, निम्न मध्यम वर्ग के लोगों के निवास के प्रश्न आदि हल किये जायें। अहमदाबाद में अदालतों में हजारों मुकदमों पर हुए हैं उनके निपटाने के बारे में कोई व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये। गुजरात के स्लम क्लीयरेंस बोर्ड के लिये भी कुछ होना चाहिये उसको सक्रिय बनाने के लिये सरकार को व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये। अहमदाबाद और राजकोट के म्युनिसिपल कारपोरेशनों के लिये एक ही एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर की व्यवस्था की गई है। उससे दोनों बड़े शहरों को गायब प्रयाय होगा। तो इस बारे में भी दुबारा सोचना चाहिये और अगले एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर रखना चाहिये।

Now, Mr Deputy Speaker I will take the liberty of saying that we want an early election in Gujarat because popular rule cannot be shunted off by continued officialdom Secondly, under President's rule what exactly happens? Policy-making decisions of a vital character get bogged down because under President's rule, they cannot take decisions which have to do with policy matters Therefore President's rule cannot be continued for a long time Sir, when officialdom rules what happens? Accountability is disturbed I am sorry to say for instance, that in this year on August 15 when the Governor decided to cancel the Independence Day At Home because of scarcity conditions, in my own city of Ahmedabad, I am ashamed to admit, the Gujarat State Finance Corporation, a public corporation hosted a lunch for 400 people relaxing the Guest Control Order! This was highly wrong

Then the Passport office in Ahmedabad is still without a senior official knowing Gujarati

The Nav Nirman movement had made certain demands Shri Mircha referred to lessons being learnt But these lessons have not yet been learnt by the authorities The good and valid points made by the agitation of Nav Nirman will, I hope, not be lost

Let me say this in three sentences. For example, prices of food, and prices of edible oil are still mounting up instead of going down. Relations between the police and the public are still far from satisfactory. In Ahmedabad Ratanpole, an innocent merchant was wrongly arrested by the police. After that, for four or five days the city was rocked with violence! What was his fault? Wrong charges were made against the merchant. I have it on the authority of no less a person than Shri Ambalal Shah, President of the Ratanpole Cloth Merchants Association, that the whole thing was done in an arbitrary and wrong manner.

Then, Sir, I want that the V. V. John Committee report on higher education is laid on the Table of the House immediately by the hon. Minister of Education. Finally, I want to ask what is the role of the Governor's adviser during the time of the President's rule? I find that the advisers instead of advising also act and sometimes act even though the Governor of the State might not like that advice to be acted upon. So, this constitutional question must be gone into whether the advisers can defy the Governor himself. Circumstances have to be created in such a way that the advisers and governors are behaving with mutual respect and mutual confidence. Moreover, Sir, I want to ask who sent Mr A N Mehta of the News division of the All India Radio, Delhi to work in Gujarat, he had been working there for the last few months after the President's rule.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We do not discuss individuals.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: It is an important matter. I want to know who sent him to Ahmedabad, what were the terms of his deputation and who defrays his emoluments. I respect your ruling, Sir; I will not go into details. The Government of India is sending some officers from Delhi and they are creating difficulties in Gujarat.

Well, Sir, let me end with a happy note. We in Gujarat are glad that the hon. Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi had responded to our appeal—I have been doing it for the last nearly one year—to do something about the birth centenary celebrations of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel which falls on 31 October next year. His place in modern Indian history is assured. I hope that the celebrations will be well planned and will be formulated as early as possible, and will be implemented as nicely as possible, in a concrete, meaningful and graceful manner.

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र (इलाहाबाद).

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सबसे पहले तो मैं यह कहना हूँ कि यहाँ पर श्री मिर्चा साहब बैठे हैं, अच्छा यह होता कि दीक्षित जी यहाँ रहते लेकिन उनका प्रायश्चित्त करने के लिए ये आए हैं, तो इनसे मैं बहुत ही विनय के साथ निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि गुजरात के लिए श्री कितने छ महीनों के लिए राष्ट्रपति जी को तकलीफ़ उनसे दस्तखत कराने के लिए और इजाजत लेने के लिए, आप देना चाहते हैं। कितने छ महीनों के लिए आप उनसे हकूमत करने के लिए इजाजत चाहेंगे यह आप ईमानदारी से बताएँ। क्या ये छ महीने आखिरी होंगे या दम के आलावा और भी चाहिए।

एक माननीय सदस्य : 101 महीने।

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : 101 महीनों तक तो पता नहीं कि यह सरकार रहेगी या नहीं रहेगी, इतनी गिनती मत कीजिए लेकिन कितने छ महीने आप को और चाहिए, यह मैं आप से ईमानदारी के साथ जानना चाहता हूँ, बहुत ही नम्रता के साथ जानना चाहता हूँ क्योंकि गुजरात में जब जन आन्दोलन हुआ था, तो उस समय वहाँ के लोगों में, खास तौर से वहाँ के नौजवानों में, वहाँ की व्यवस्था के खिलाफ़ मुस्ता था और वे गुजरात को ख़ुबसूरत बनाने का सपना देख

रहे थे। जहाँ कहीं इस तरह का इन्फ्लेमेशन होता है, उसके सैलाब में भ्रष्टाचार के जो बड़े कचड़े होते हैं, वे बह बाया करते हैं। केन्द्रीय सरकार ने भ्रष्टाचार के कचड़ों को बह देना पसन्द नहीं किया और राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू किया और वह यह दिखाने के लिए कि देश भर में भ्रष्टाचार, महंगाई, बेकारी और तकलीफों के सवाल पर प्रभु जनता आन्दोलन करती है चाहे बिहार में बह करे या कहीं और करे, तो उन सब बयानों पर आप यह कहेंगे कि गुजरात में तो आन्दोलन हुआ था, वहाँ की विधान सभा भंग हो गई, लेकिन उस से क्या हुआ। भाष भी वहाँ पर उसी तरह की तकलीफ है उसी तरह की स्थिति है। तो बह सवाल बनाए रखने के लिए आप कितने छः महीनों और आप को चाहिए। बिहार के लोग आन्दोलन करते हैं जब कभी इस सदन में और बाहर भी, तो कांग्रेस पार्टी के लोग, मत्तारूढ़ दल के लोग यह बह कर लोगों को समझाते हैं कि वहाँ आन्दोलन से कुछ हो रहा है, एमम्बली अगर विघटित हो गई, तो इस से कोई नतीजा नहीं निकलेगा गुजरात में देखो, क्या हो रहा है। तो यह कितने दिनों तक और आप चलायेंगे।

दूसरी बात यह है कि गुजरात से आए हुए सदस्य, आप को आदमी बह रहे थे कि हम को चुनाव से कोई डर नहीं है लेकिन आप इस को जानते हैं कि यह एक मनोवैज्ञानिक सवाल है कि जिस किसी के मन में दुकदुकी होती है, वह अक्सर बहते हैं कि हम डरते नहीं हैं। इसलिए बह बार बार दोहरा रहे थे कि उन्हें कोई डर नहीं है। यह मनोवैज्ञानिक बात है कि वे डर रहे हैं। जिस किसी को डर लगने लगता है तो वह जोर जोर से चिल्लाता है। (व्यवधान) चुनाव से न डरने वाले लोग चुनाव से बहुत डर रहे हैं। वे कहते हैं कि इस समय गुजरात में सूखा है इसलिए चुनाव नहीं होने चाहिए। आप देश भर में यह सवाल फैला रहे हैं कि गुजरात में क्या होगा और असेम्बली के विघटित होने से क्या

भ्रष्टाचार मिट गया, महंगाई हट गई, अकाल समाप्त हो गया और बेकारी दूर हो गई। यही है न ? इसी सवाल को आप छेड़ना चाहते हैं। तो मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि गुजरात का मालिक है कौन ? जिन लोगों ने आन्दोलन किया था और गोलियाँ खाई थी, लाठियाँ खाई थीं, उन के हाथ में ताकत नहीं है। ताकत तो आप के हाथ में है, दीक्षित जी के हाथ में है, वहाँ गर्वनर साहब के हाथ में है और वहाँ के नीकरशाहों के हाथ में है। जन आन्दोलन का फल यह हुआ कि आसमान से गिरा और खजूर में अटक गया। मिर्चा साहब, आप क्या अपने को खजूर का पेड़ बनाना चाहते हैं। कितने दिन आप को चाहिए, मन्त्री महोदय इसका जवाब दें। (व्यवधान) आज सूखा गुजरात में ही नहीं है बल्कि सारे देश में है, अकाल सारे देश में है। यह अकाल केवल गुजरात की खूबी नहीं है बल्कि आप की सरकार की आर्थिक नीति है, उस का यह परिणाम है। सारे देश में यही हाल है। हम अपने प्रदेश में गबे हैं, तो हमने अपने इलाहावाद में देखा कि जहाँ देखो खेत धू-धू कर रहे हैं और फसलें मुरझा रही हैं और किसानों की निगाह आसमान पर रहती है। आप की सरकार रहते सिंचाई का इन्तजाम नहीं किया गया है। अभी मावलंकर जी पानी के लिए कह रहे थे कि वहाँ पर गुजरात में लोगों को पांच पांच दिन तक पानी नहीं मिला। किस के चलते ऐसा है ? 27 साल तक आप का राज्य रहा। केवल आन्दोलन के चलते ऐसा रहा ? बिहार में यही हालत है और सब जगह यही हालत है। खाने का ठिकाना नहीं है, औरतें राशन की दुकानों पर जाती हैं तो शाम को अपना थैला खाली ले कर आती हैं और फफक कर रोने लगती हैं। यह क्यों हो रहा है ? यह आप के चलते हो रहा है। इस की जिम्मेदारी आप पर आयेगी और जब लोग हल्ला मचाएंगे तो आप कहेंगे कि गुजरात की विधान सभा विघटित हो गई है क्या हुआ ? गुजरात में केवल सूखा, अकाल और महंगाई ही नहीं बल्कि वहाँ पर हरिजनो की पिटाई

हुई, वहां पर पुलिस की गोली उठा पर चली, वहां पर अखबार वालों, अखबारपसंदों की पिटाई हुई और आप ने वहां पर अत्याचार किया है। क्या आप चाहते हैं कि छः महीने और आप बड़ा लें जिन से आगे बढ़ें हरे, कर सकें? इसलिए आप इस सदन में छः महीने का समय और लेने के लिए आगे बढ़ें सूखा, अनाज और महंगाई बढ़े और उस के अलावा हरिजनों को पीटा जाए, अत्याचार हो और पुलिस अखबारपसंदों को पीटे। छः महीने इसलिये आप चाहते हैं कि गुजरात में आप गंगा नाच नाचें और कोई उल्लो आप के ऊपर न उठाए और जाति की परभाव आप को बहने के लिए न रहे। आप ऐसा क्यों कर रहे हैं। आप छः महीने का टाइम और चाहते हैं और राष्ट्रपति जी को तालीक देना चाहते हैं कि वे दस्तावेज करें और छः महीने के लिए। आज बिहार में क्या हो रहा है। वहां पर श्री जगदेव प्रसाद पर गोली चला दी गई और उस को उड़ा दिया गया। उनको उड़ा दिया गया। सैद्धों लोग वहां पर आज भी घरायायी हैं, उनके हाथ पैर टूटे हुए हैं। आई टां आई में लोगों के खून की छींटे आज भी वहां इमारत में रगे हुए हैं। बटन में लोग महंगाई और अन्न के मूल्य पर आंदोलन करते हैं तो उनका भी आप विटवा रहे हैं। आपके हाथ आम जनता के खून के छींटों से रंगे हैं। आपको एक दिन के लिए भी किसी सूखे की हकूमत की बागडोर सम्भालने की इजाजत नहीं दी जानी चाहिये। आप छः महीने तक राष्ट्रपति राज की शरण अवधि बढ़ाने की मांग कर रहे हैं। यह नहीं होता चाहिये। नवम्बर के महीने में आप गुजरात में चुनाव कराइये। चाहे आप हारें या जीतें, आपको डरना नहीं चाहिये। मेरा नम्र निवेदन है कि छः महीने नहीं बल्कि नवम्बर में जिस के लिए अभी दो तीन महीने बाकी हैं आप चुनाव करावाने की व्यवस्था करें और जनता को अपने भाग्य का फैसला करने का मौका दें। अपने रक्त रंजित हाथों

को गुजरात की पवित्र भूमि से हटाने का आप प्रयास करें।

इस शब्दों के साथ मैं इस प्रश्न का विरोध करता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि इसको आप वापस ले लें।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The hon. Minister.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): Sir, before the hon. Minister replies to the debate, I want a clarification. Yesterday, at the very outset, before the General Discussion began, I raised some points of order on the constitutional and procedural aspect. Yesterday's record shows that you were pleased to agree that these things should be explained and the Government should come forward and give a reply to the House "today or tomorrow." That is what you said yesterday. Yesterday, it was not given. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he is going to give a reply at least today to the point of order which I raised yesterday. It cannot hang fire. Only two days are left for the session to adjourn *sine die*. If it goes off, my point of order becomes iniructuous.

I want to know whether the hon. Minister is going to give a reply to that today. Also, I met the hon. Speaker today and I gave a note to him which, he said, would be sent to the Minister for consideration and reply in the House.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: As I submitted yesterday, the Finance Minister will be the proper authority to make comments or reply to the points raised by the hon. Member as well as by you, Sir. I just learnt that copies of your letter have been sent to the Finance Minister and, I do hope, he will give some clarification....

SHRI SEZHIYAN: Today or tomorrow.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): I cannot commit on their behalf.

I am sure, the remarks that the hon. Deputy-Speaker made do indicate that we should come with an explanation soon. I hope, it will be done.

Sir, the House has been debating the extension of the President's Rule in Gujarat for a further period of six months. One of the points which have been very strongly made is about elections, why elections are being delayed and why this extension is necessary. This is very legitimate in a debate of this nature that the Members should know the reasons for delay and reasons why an extension is called for.

Two things have to be done before elections are held. First, there is fresh delimitation of constituencies on the basis of 1971 Census. Every time we have a Census, there is a delimitation of constituencies for which an elaborate procedure is laid down. The Delimitation Commission's proposals for delimitation and re-adjustment of Parliamentary and Assembly constituencies were formulated. They were published soon after the promulgation of the President's Rule. Objections were invited and objections were also received. The next step is that there will be sittings and hearings of the Delimitation Commission and, after that, delimitation of constituencies will be finalised.

All the objections and suggestions have to be considered. But due to violent agitations there and the situation as it obtained at that time, the Delimitation Commission could not hold its hearing, and the Chief Election Commissioner also announced in his Press Conference held on July 11, 1974, that the public sittings could not be arranged because of the prevailing agitations and the situation in the

State. After that, the Delimitation Commission framed its programme for visiting other States, and that programme will keep them busy, as I learn, upto the end of October, 1974 because that cannot be curtailed in between. After the programme of the Delimitation Commission in these States is over, I am sure, they will take up the work of delimitation in the State of Gujarat.

SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA (Motihari): In England the elections are held immediately. How much time are you taking here?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: This was exactly what I was trying to explain. This was mainly because of delimitation and I have tried to bring out the reasons for the delay in delimitation. All I can say is that the moment the delimitation is over, the electoral rolls will be revised according to the new constituencies and then we would be ready for holding the elections. So, however much we would have tried to hold elections, it would not have been possible. Apart from the other situation that existed in Gujarat, this in short is the main reason why we could not finish the preliminaries that are absolutely necessary for holding elections in any State and particularly in the State of Gujarat. All I can say at this stage is that we hope that all these procedural requirements, all the necessary pre-conditions, for holding the elections would be gone through, would be completed, very soon. And when that stage has been reached, preparations for holding elections would take place. We have no intention of holding back the elections and the reasons are the situation as it obtained in that State and the other things that I have explained regarding delimitation.

Another point which almost every member mentioned....

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: What is the justification for not holding the elections for Taluk and District Pancha-

yats and also municipalities and corporations?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let him first finish.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: Another point which almost every member made was regarding the scarcity conditions obtaining in Gujarat. In my speech introducing this Resolution, I have myself given facts and figures regarding the scarcity conditions as they are obtaining today. I have said that the situation is quite serious. There are large and vast areas where very scanty rains have fallen and these rains have not been followed up. Therefore, the present position is that, in vast areas of Gujarat, there is great scarcity. As like Kutch and other places are particularly bad because they have been having scarcity conditions for the last three or four years or even more. So, the position can very well be imagined, and I would not like to gloss over the matter or underplay the gravity of the situation.

15.00 hrs.

I have given the facts and figures about the number of villages where scarcity conditions have been declared by the Government and what arrangements regarding supply of fodder, water or gratuitous relief are being made. Instructions have been issued to all the Collectors not to wait for Government's sanction. In whichever district there is a rainfall of less than 5 inches, they can move automatically, even without going through the formality of declaration of famine and all that which was necessary before—we have asked them to go on with relief works and do all that is necessary to give relief whether by way of water supply and all that, some of which I have mentioned here.

As regards the money, an amount of Rs. 5 crores has already been spent and the Governor has assured that all steps will be taken to see that proper relief work was done and the Government is determined to see that

proper relief is given to the famine-stricken areas even if it means rearrangement of plan provisions or taking any other action by way of raising fresh resources or things like that. The State Government has already taken steps to raise the resources also....

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Have you assured some funds from the Centre? That is the point.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: That is different. There is no question of funds from the Centre. All I would say is this. All resources that are available with the State Government would be utilised.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: How can the State meet such a massive calamity which requires Rs. 80—90 crores.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: This is a much wider problem. It is not restricted to Gujarat alone and there are floods and scarcity in many parts of the country. The Finance Ministry and the Planning Commission were looking into the matter and everything possible will be done.

DR. MAHIPATRAY MEHTA (Kutch): Don't make haste and declare all these things. On the contrary, the Collectors have not started any single relief work.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: The State cannot meet it from its own resources.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: The Governor of Gujarat in a press conference on September 6, 1974 has announced:

"The State Government has made all preparations to meet the situation and the District Collectors have been instructed to start relief work wherever necessary...."

So, it is not correct to say....

DR MAHIPATRAY MEHTA: Not a single relief work has been started. 5,000 works are there for scarcity relief. 19 of them have been declared in Kutch but not a single drinking water schemes has been started and not a straw of grass has been given to any cattle by anybody.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: The Government should not take shelter under Finance Commission. You should come out with a categorical assurance.

SHRI RAM NIVAS MIRDHA: We have given an assurance and I will repeat it here, that the State Government will utilise all its resources to give whatever assistance that is required.

DR. MAHIPATRAY MEHTA: The State has no resource.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I can sympathise with the Minister. There are cannons behind him, there are cannons in front of him, fortunately no cannons to the right or to the left. Otherwise, it would have been the charge of the light brigade.

DR. MAHIPATRAY MEHTA: Here are the cannons and the people there are actually dying.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: The hon. Member says, 'Not a blade of grass has been distributed.' I can give figures...
(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Dr. Mehta, you have given expression to your anguish, but it cannot be settled in this way.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: In the last meeting of the Consultative Committee on legislation, all these matters were very thoroughly discussed and an informal meeting of the Members of Parliament was held and the whole situation was very thoroughly gone into. All the points

raised by the hon Members here regarding cattle fodder, distribution of subsidised grass, supply of drinking water to villages, everything was discussed and within the next few weeks again, the second meeting...

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: It will be the third.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: Yes, it will be the third meeting. It will be held in Ahmedabad itself where all these things will be further reviewed and thoroughly gone into and I am sure Members will be satisfied with all the steps that we intend to take.

A number of other points are raised regarding Panchayat elections. They have been mentioned in this Booklet. The legal position is there, the High Court judgment and how it is stayed by the Supreme Court and all that.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: What about municipal elections?

SHRI NATWARLAL PATEL (Mehsana): After President's rule municipal elections are already there. Elections are never held up.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: Mr. Mavalankar made a number of points. All the points made by the hon Members whether in the Consultative Committee or by means of letters or discussion, are all attended to and all the information was given. Whether it is passport office or things of that nature, they are attended to.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: The Minister of State for External Affairs gave an assurance only a few days ago that necessary steps are being taken. But nothing has happened. That is my complaint. For the last ten days...

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: For the last 2 days?

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: For the last 10 days. Nothing has happened. They make statements here that such and such things are done; but nothing has been done.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: He said steps are being taken.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: How long are we to wait?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: Hon. Member should be reasonable. When some assurance is given, he need not get up after two days or so and say nothing is done. Whatever hon. Members say is taken very seriously and they are being attended to, whether they say it here in the House, or in a letter and every possible care is taken to see that their requests are complied with. Points were made regarding developments of Kutch and drinking water. Kutch is a backward area which suffers from constant famine and drought and the same is the case with Jamnagar also. The demand of Dr. Mehta is that there should be separate development board for Kutch. This is something he and some others have been saying for some time. Merely setting up a board like this will not solve the problem. The point is to see how much money can be allotted to this area. Kutch is getting per capita more than other regions of Gujarat.

DR. MAHIPATRAY MEHTA: That is for only drought, Sir. That is only in regard to drought relief fund. If you take other development fund, you will find there was a cut of Rs. 4 crores in Third Plan and there was a cut of Rs. 8 crores in the Second Plan. You are counting the drought fund. That is different.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: According to 1971 figures 60 per cent of total population of Gujarat resides in Gujarat, 28 per cent in Saurashtra and 3 per cent in Kutch. In Fourth Plan it is stated that per capita outlay for schemes and break up would be 87 for Gujarat region, 48 for Saurashtra region and 78 for

Kutch region. Backward areas get priority in development works. The DPAP programmes are for helping these areas, so that their development can grow, so that drought will not be felt there in future. Quite substantial aid has been given to them so that they can withstand the rigours of drought.

I do not want to give more details about this because they are all available and discussed with the hon. Members on a number of other occasions.

I can say at this stage that everything possible would be done to see that the points raised by the hon. Members would be attended to. The process of consultation with the proper representatives is going on. The Advisers and the Governor meet the hon. Members and other public representatives quite often. Whatever they have to say they can take to them. The Consultative Committee on legislation has met twice and will meet again and I can assure the hon. Members their wishes would be taken into account.

With these words I submit it is not possible to hold elections soon and, therefore, we have brought up this Resolution and in view of the circumstances explained, I hope, the House would pass it.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Sir, when I spoke on Gujarat on the first day I raised one point as to why Rs. 1,000/- ex-gratia payment was given to the families of two harijans killed in Ramalpur whereas Rs. 5,000/- were paid to those who were killed during Nav Nirman movement.

DR. MAHIPATRAY MEHTA: Sir, as you rightly said this Development Board is not the only factor which will serve the purpose. For that funds are required. My point is Development Board is provided in the Constitution. (Interruptions).

The priority is not being given for allotment of funds. For example, if

[Dr. Mahipatray Mehta]

you had agreed for eight medium-sized dams being built we would not have felt the pinch today. Development Board has been provided under Article 372 of the Constitution. The assurance to that effect was given by the Boundary Commission and the Joint Select Committee of the House.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: I can understand the anxiety of the Government because they are behind the schedule, and so are giving short replies to go ahead with the Bills. But, my point of order and submission are that some of us had raised the issue of beating of 25 journalists in Ahmedabad last month and after raising this issue my other friends even raised this question through an adjournment motion.

Sir, the hon. Speaker has specifically directed the Home Minister to come with a statement. So, I should have thought that as the Minister did not make a statement, at least during this debate, his colleague would take the opportunity and reply or make some kind of a statement. Nothing has come, however!

Similarly, another question is this. I specifically requested Mirdhaji, whether he will not persuade his colleague, the Minister of Education, Prof. Nurul Hasan, to lay on the Table of the House the report of the V. V. John Committee on higher education. Students and teachers in Gujarat are agitated on this matter of proper development of higher education. He has not replied to this point. This is a very important matter and this should not escape his notice however hard pressed he may be for time.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: Sir as regards the ex-gratia payment, to the victims of Ramnalpur incident, it is true that monetarily they got less than Rs. 5,000. But, in addition to that, they were given other facilities like free building materials, clothes, utensils

and things like that. (Interruptions) I am giving the facts. You may not be satisfied. At least, listen to me. We have suggested to the State Government that they should give more relief and adequate relief to the victims of the very sad incident that happened at Ramnalpur. We are conscious of it and we would see that they are properly rehabilitated. (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: They have given instructions that more should be done.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: As regards Dr. Mehta's suggestion that there should be priority, we do give priority to the development of backward areas and what more priority could there be than giving allocation which is per capita much more than what has been given to other States. As regards the special problems of that area, they will be taken care of by the drought prone area programme which is being run on an expanded scale. A total outlay of Rs. 30 crores is envisaged for this programme during the Fifth Plan. Central assistance to an appreciable extent would be available and the areas have been demarcated plans for the development of animal husbandry and allied industries have been worked out. I am sure this priority or show of concession for Kutch would result in some relief being given to that area.

Sir, Shri Mavalankar has again repeated some of the things which he mentioned earlier. He mentioned about the V. V. John Committee on higher education. Sir, we informed the hon. Member in the meeting of the Consultative Committee on Gujarat legislation that we would convey his request to the Education Minister. The report has just been received by the State Government and they are going through it. After they have taken some preliminary views on this matter, further action would be taken.

About the journalists, as I mentioned, I did not have prior notice. Otherwise, I would have come with a longer statement. Mr. Chandramouli has been appointed to go into this whole thing. It will be enquired into. Government has taken a serious view of this matter. There is nothing to hide. If anyone is found responsible, we will take strong action.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House approves the continuance in force of the Proclamation, dated the 9th February, 1974, in respect of Gujarat, issued under Article 356 of the Constitution by the President, for a further period of six months with effect from the 11th September, 1974."

The motion was adopted.

15.20 hrs.

INTEREST-TAX BILL

The Minister of FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): Sir, I beg to move*:

"That the Bill to impose a special tax on interest in certain cases be taken into consideration".

Sir, while introducing the Finance (No. 2) Bill, 1974, in the Lok Sabha on 31st July, 1974, I had mentioned that, as a part of the anti-inflationary package, Government proposed to levy a tax on the gross amount of interest received by scheduled banks on loans and advances made in India. I had also briefly explained the broad features of the new levy and had informed the hon'ble House that a separate Bill to give effect to this proposal would be introduced shortly. The present Bill seeks to implement this proposal.

The proposed levy, to be known as "interest-tax", will be at the rate of 7 per cent on the total amount of interest accruing to scheduled banks on loans and advances made in India. The levy will thus extend to the State Bank of India and its subsidiaries, 14 nationalised banks, 40 non-nationalised scheduled commercial banks, 13 foreign banks and 14 State cooperative banks.

Interest-tax will be levied on interest accruing to the schedule banks in any account year relevant to the assessment year 1975-76 and subsequent assessment years. Interest is accruing before the 1st August, 1974 will, however, not be included in the tax base. For the purposes of the levy, interest will include commitment charges on the unutilised portion of any credit sanctioned for being availed of in India, as also discounts on promissory notes and bills of exchange drawn or made in India. Discounts on treasury bill will, however, be exempted from the levy. Interest on Government securities and on debentures and other securities issued by local authorities, companies or statutory corporations will also be outside the scope of the proposed tax.

Interest received on loans and advances made by a scheduled bank to other scheduled banks will not be chargeable to tax. This exemption is proposed on the consideration that such loans and advances represent temporary accommodation granted by one bank to another and interest received by the borrowing bank from its constituents will be chargeable to tax in its own hands. Any bad debt in respect of interest charged to interest tax in any earlier year will be deducted in computing the chargeable interest. Interest-tax paid by scheduled banks will be deducted in computing their taxable income under the Income-tax Act, 1961.

Interest-tax will be payable in advance in two half-yearly instalments

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan]

on the 15th September and 15th March of the financial year immediately preceding the assessment year. During the current financial year, only one instalment of interest-tax will become payable by scheduled commercial banks on or before the 15th March, 1975 and this will cover interest accruing during the period of five months from August to December, 1974. In the case of scheduled cooperative banks, accounts are closed on 30th June every year. Since interest accruing before 1st August, 1974 is being excluded from the tax base, no tax will be payable by cooperative banks for the assessment year 1975-76.

The Bill provides for the imposition of a penalty in cases where interest-tax paid in advance falls short of 85 per cent of the interest-tax assessed on regular assessment. The penalty shall not be less than 10 per cent. and may extend to one and one-half times the amount by which the interest-tax paid in advance falls short of 85 per cent of the tax determined on regular assessment. The banks will also be liable to a penalty in cases where interest-tax is not paid in advance. In such cases, the penalty will vary from 10 per cent to one and one-half times of 85 per cent of the interest-tax determined on assessment.

The scheduled banks will be required to furnish to the Income-tax Officer a return of the chargeable interest before the 30th June of every assessment year. The provisions in the Bill for payment of interest-tax on self-assessment, regular assessment and re-assessment, as also for appeals, rectification of mistakes, etc. are broadly on the lines of the corresponding provisions contained in the Income-tax Act, 1961 and the Companies (Profits) Surtax Act, 1964. The Bill also provides for penalty for delay or default in furnishing the return of chargeable interest, failure to comply with notice requiring production of evidence, as also for concealment of chargeable interest. Arrears of interest-tax and penalty imposed

under the Bill will be recovered in the same manner as arrears of income-tax.

As indicated in my speech in the Lok Sabha on the 31st July, 1974, the scheduled banks would be excepted to adjust their functioning to the new tax and reimburse themselves to the extent necessary by making appropriate adjustments in interest rates charged from borrowers. This would result, on an average, in an increase of about 1 per cent in the cost of borrowings from scheduled banks. The proposed tax will thus have both a monetary and fiscal impact inasmuch as it will serve the purpose of raising the cost of borrowed funds and of supplementing Government revenues.

The Bill also seeks to make a consequential amendment to the Central Board of Revenue Act, 1963 to specifically provide that interest-tax levied under the proposed legislation will be regarded as a "direct tax" for the purposes of that enactment. This will enable the administration of the new levy by the Central Board of Direct Taxes.

Sir, this is a short, simple and non-controversial Bill and I am confident that it will receive the full support of the House.

Sir, I move.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to impose a special tax on interest in certain cases, be taken into consideration."

SHRI SARJOO PANDEY.

श्री सरजू पांडे (गर्वापुर) : उत्तराखण्ड जी, मार्वनीय मंत्री जी ने जो बिल इन्होंने सामने रखा है उससे ब्यांजेटिंग एण्ड रीजन्स में बिना है जिसको मंत्री जी ने भी कहा है

"The object of the Bill is to impose a special tax on the total amount of interest received by Scheduled Banks on loans and advances made in India."

मंत्री जी ने अपने भाषण में यह कहा भी है कि इस टैक्स को वसूल करने का नतीजा यह होगा कि देश में लोग कर्जा कम लेंगे बैंकों से और मुद्रा स्फूर्ति भी रहेगी। मैं समझता हूँ यह देखने में यह बिल बहुत अच्छा है, सरकार कानूनों के जरिए जो बात भी करती है वह सब कुछ देखने में अच्छा लगता है। जहां तक इस कानून का ताल्लुक है, यह मालूम होता है कि टैक्स उनसे लेंगे जो बहुत ज्यादा कर्जा ले रहे हैं, उनसे 7 परसेन्ट टैक्स लेंगे। यह कहते हैं इससे इन्फ्लेशन भी नहीं होगा और वह कर्जा भी कम लेंगे लेकिन मैं मन्त्रों जा से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आज भी बैंक्स जो एडवांस कर रही हैं वह बड़े-बड़े उद्योगपतियों को ही कर रही हैं और वह लोग हमेशा टैक्स से बच जाते हैं। मन्त्र इन्फ्लेशन को रोकने के लिए आपने कितने ही नये नये टैक्स लगाए हैं। 252 करोड़ के टैक्स अभी आप ला चुके हैं जिस पर इस सदन में चर्चा हो चुकी है।

श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण : यह उस में भी है।

श्री सरजू पांडेय : उस दिन भी मैं ने अपने भाषण में कहा था कि आप इन्फ्लेशन के नाम पर नये नये टैक्स लगा रहे हैं लेकिन मेरी समझ से इनका कोई प्रभाव नहीं पड़ रहा है। दुनिया के तमाम पूँजीवादी देश यही रास्ता अपनाते हैं लेकिन इससे वह चीज बढ़ती नहीं है, बल्कि बढ़ती चली जा रही है। हम देखते हैं बाजार दिनों दिन महंगा होता चला जा रहा है। दिल्ली में गेहूँ तीन रुपये किन्ना बिक रहा है और चीनी साढ़े 6 रुपये किन्ना बिक रही है। आखिर आप किस प्रकार से इसमें रूकवट कर पायेंगे? बैंकों से जो कर्जा लेने वाले होते हैं वह छोटे छोटे लोग तो होते नहीं हैं। बड़े लोगों को ही वहां से कर्जा मिलता है और

वही लोग टैक्स को चोरी भी करते हैं। इस टैक्स को न लाने के बजाय अगर, जो टैक्स बढ़ाया है उसको वसूल कर लें तो आपका बजट पूरा हो जायेगा और फिर नये टैक्स लगाने को जरूरत नहीं रहेगी इन टैक्सों का लगाने के लिये आप नए नए अफिसर बनाते हैं, नए दफ्तर खोलते हैं और फिर उन टैक्सों को नही नया चारित्र्य होती है। हमारे देश में रोजाना यही चलता रहता है। यहां चारित्र्यों का रोज भंगडाकाड़ा होता है। आप कोई भी अखबार उठा कर देखें, आज खबर है आंगरेज और के एक्सपोर्ट में चोरी हो रही है, बैंकों में चोरी हो रही है, हमारे देश का रुपया बाहर के बैंकों में जा रहा है और इस प्रकार आप के सारे कानून धरे रह जाते हैं। तो देखने में यह बिल अच्छा है लेकिन इससे आपका उद्देश्य पूरा होने वाला नहीं है और न इस से कोई ज्यादा बात ही बन पायेगा। कर्जा लेने वाले आज भी कर्जा लेते हैं बैंकों का रेट तो आप ने पहले से ही बढ़ा दिया है। और इस के बाद भी वह कर्ज लेते हैं और सारा का सारा पया सरकार से ही लेते हैं। बहुत सारे उद्योगपति ऐसे हैं कि लाइसेंस लेकर के बाजार में बेच कर लाखों रुपये कमा लेते हैं। तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो बिल आप लाये हैं। मैं बहुत ज्यादा इस के पक्ष में नहीं हूँ। हजारों बिल हम इस पास कर चुके हैं और बार बार उन में संशोधन होते रहते हैं लेकिन फिर भी महंगारी बढ़ती चली जा रही है। उस का मुख्य कारण यह है कि जब तक भारत में पूँजीवाद अर्थव्यवस्था रहेगी यह स्थिति बनी रहेगी। आप या तो पूँजीवाद का रास्ता पकड़ लीजिये या सोशलिस्टों का रास्ता पकड़ लीजिये। यह चूँ चूँ का मुरब्बा हमारी समझ में नहीं आता। यह तो वही मसला है जैसा कि रामायण में है कि गाल भी फुलाव और हंसे भी, यह सम्भव नहीं है। इस देश

[श्री सरजू पांडेय]

की अर्थ व्यवस्था को आप ने तबाह कर दिया है और काला बाजारी को रोकने के लिये कोई एक बिल आप नहीं लाये। गरीबों पर हमला करते हैं, कीमते बढ़ रही हैं, ला एण्ड इंटर प्रोब्लम बिगड़ रही है, आज आमरी की जान सुरक्षित नहीं है। आप इस बिल को तो पास करा ही लेंगे, और हमारा भी इस का विरोध करने का कोई खास इरादा नहीं है, लेकिन इस देश की अर्थ व्यवस्था का सुधारने के लिये आप वही कदम उठाये जा दुनिया के समाजवादी देशों ने उठाये हैं। पूँजीवादी कदम चाइना में, अमरीका में इंग्लैंड में फेल हो चुके हैं। इसलिये आप कुछ आमूल परिवर्तन इस दिशा में लाइये जो आप कर रहे हैं सभी देश का कल्याण हो सकता है।

हिन्दुस्तान में काला धन रोकने के लिये जब तक आप कुछ नहीं करेंगे तब तक कुछ नहीं होगा। कल, परसों मैं बम्बई गया था मालूम हुआ कि समुद्र के नीचे की जमीन में चोरी हो रही है एक एक गज जमीन का दाम लाखों लाखों रुपये लिया जा रहा है, बड़े बड़े होटल भर हुए हैं। आखिर यह पैसा कहाँ से आ रहा है। आप इस तरफ ध्यान दीजिये, देश की हालत बहुत खराब है, इस लिये कोई ठोस कदम उठाये जिस से काला बाजारी रुके सभी आप मुद्रा स्फूर्ति रोक सकते हैं और देश का सही दिशा दे सकते हैं।

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN (Buldana):
 Sir, I welcome this piece of legislation. It provides for a tax on the gross amount of interest earned by the scheduled banks in India after the 1st August 1974. The tax will be at the rate of 7 per cent and while computing the chargeable interests, a deduction will be made in respect of the amount of interest which is established to have become a bad debt during the pre-

vious year and also in respect of interest on loans and advances made to other scheduled banks or interest earned on Government securities or debentures and other securities issued by local authorities, companies or statutory corporations. The first 12 clauses of the Bill deal with definitions and substantive provisions of the Bill whereas the remaining clauses are concerned with procedures in connection with appeals and penalties. Since the tax is a direct tax on a species of income, the relevant provisions of Income-tax Act have been made applicable by clause 22. The other clauses are adaptations of the same Act for purposes of this Bill. The tax paid will be allowed as a deduction in computing the taxable income under the Income-tax Act 1961. The Bill is simple and well-drafted and there should be no difficulty in its implementation.

Its main objectives are two: First, it will supplement Government revenues to the extent of Rs. 60 crores per annum. Secondly, it hopes to raise the cost of funds borrowed from the banks.

Increasing the revenue was necessary in view of the large gap between income and expenditure of the Government, a gap which is still increasing, so that nobody can say what it would be at the end of the financial year. Further, this measure was necessary in view of the Government's determination to confine deficit financing within the limit of Rs. 126 crores as postulated in the Budget for 1974-75. How far this objective will be realised will depend on the total effect of all the measures in the policy package which is still in the process of unfolding. But there is not the slightest doubt that this measure is in the right direction and it will contribute towards the achievement of that objective, and ultimately in reducing inflationary pressures in the economy.

The ground for this hope is due to the fact that this tax has been levied

at a sensitive point in the credit mechanism. The scheduled banks are the main purveyors of credit to the industrial and commercial sector of the economy. They will naturally shift the burden onto the shoulders of their customers. Further, as a result of the recent hike in the bank rate, the total burden will be increased considerably.

Even before the imposition of this tax was announced, as a result of the hike in the bank rate, the minimum lending rate chargeable by banks on advances was increased from 11 to 12 and a half per cent except in the case of the specifically exempted categories and the minimum lending rate on advances against commodities subject to selective credit control was increased from 13 to 15 per cent. Further, the maximum rate chargeable by the Reserve Bank of India to the scheduled banks on their borrowings was increased from 15 to 18 per cent.

On top of this came the tax on interest earned by scheduled banks from loans and advances made in India. The effect has been to push up the whole interest rate structure to a still higher level. This is bound to have a significant impact on credit, that is, on loans and advances by the banks. Since the bank credit is money, it will have a powerful tendency to reduce the amount of money in the country unless inflation proceeds at a still higher rate than before, or hoarding yields a rate of profit higher than the rate of interest charged by the banks. According to an unofficial estimate, the increase of profitability through hoarding of goods has been ruling at about 14 per cent.

Bank credit gives control over inventories. At present, it is calculated that inventories constitute about 45 per cent or so of the value of output. Economists have suggested that the proportion of inventories to be financed by bank credit should not be more than about 33-1/3 per cent. The firms can achieve this reduction in the

ratio of inventories to sales by fuller utilisation of capacity, avoidance of waste and better maintenance of their machinery.

Before I conclude, I would like to make two suggestions, that this measure should be followed by steps to levy a similar tax on persons working in the unorganised sector of the money market, such as, money lenders, and shroffs. Not to do so will be unjust to the banks insofar as it will make their task of mobilisation of savings relatively more difficult than before. Recently, the proportion of fixed deposits total deposits has been rising at a low rate. The banks function of mobilising saving is as important as and even prior to that of purveying credit. They are merely intermediaries between borrowers and lenders.

My second suggestion is to take steps to integrate the organised and unorganised sectors of the money market so that the Government can have greater control over the credit mechanism. Unless it can manipulate more effectively the levers of credit policy, in times such as these, its anti-inflationary programme cannot achieve the desired results.

With these words, I support the BILL.

श्री आर० बी० बड़े (खरगोन) : मान्यवर, मैं इस बिल का विरोध करता हूँ और वह इसलिये कि पहले हमारे मंत्री जी ने इंटररेस्ट का रेट बढ़ाया, 11 से साढ़े 12 1/2 कर दिया और इधर उन्होंने 7 परसेंट टैक्स और लगा दिया। इस में आबजैक्ट में लिखा है :

"....The tax will be levied at the rate of seven per cent on the chargeable amount of interest."

इस का मतलब यह है कि जो आप ने इंटररेस्ट का रेट बढ़ाया है उस को भी आप इंटररेस्ट पर 7 परसेंट टैक्स लगा कर ले रहे हैं। आप ने आने भाषण में यह कहा है कि मुद्रा स्थिति को रोकने के लिये आप ऐसा कर रहे

हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि मुद्रा-स्फीति कितनी बढ़ गई है और उस को रोकने के लिए यह आप एक छोटी सी स्कीम लाये हैं। वैसे मिलेगा, इस के पीगर्स आप ने नहीं दिये। कितना एस्टीमेट एमाउन्ट हम को वापस मिलेगा यह कुछ आप ने बताया नहीं है। आप ने कहा है कि जो इन्टरेस्ट मिलेगा उस पर 7 परसेन्ट टैक्स आप लेगे आप टैक्स के ऊपर टैक्स लगा रहे हैं और इन्टरेस्ट के ऊपर आप इन्टरेस्ट ले रहे हैं। यानी एक हाथ से अगर आप दे रहे हैं तो दूसरे हाथ से उस को वापस ले रहे हैं। आप ने यह कहा है कि सरकारी बैंकों पर यह टैक्स लागू होगा। इस का असर कामतबारों पर पड़ेगा और साधारण आदमियों पर पड़ेगा। साधारण आदमी जो पैसा लेगा उस को वह बंधगा पड़ेगा। इस लिए मैं इसका विरोध करना चाहता हूँ। आप ने कहा कि इन्फ्लेशन रोकने के लिये ऐसा कर रहे हैं लेकिन बाकी जो प्रॉडक्ट बेचते हैं, उन के ऊपर आप ने क्या लगाया। इस के बारे में आप ने अपने भाषण में कुछ नहीं कहा है। मेरा विरोध इसलिए है कि इस से इन्फ्लेशन रोकेंगे नहीं और आप टैक्स के ऊपर टैक्स लगा रहे हैं। आप कितनी इसमें मद्रास्फीति रोकेंगे, यह आप देखिये।

इस के अलावा एक मेम्बर ने कहा कि टैक्स एगियर 700 करोड़ रुपये का है। अगर आप उस को वसूल करने के लिये कोई प्रोविजन करते, तो मैं विरोध न करना बल्कि मैं उसको सपोर्ट करता हूँ। यह जो टैक्स है, यह वास्तव में छोटा सा है लेकिन इस में यह लिखा हुआ है :

"Interest means interest on loans and advances made in India and includes commitment charges on unutilised portion of any credit sanctioned for being availed of in India."

यानी जो कर्ज देगे, उस पर इन्टरेस्ट देते हैं उस पर आप टैक्स लगायेंगे। इन्टरेस्ट

के ऊपर आप टैक्स लगाएं यह बात मेरी मेरी समझ में नहीं आती है। भाग दूसरा कोई टैक्स लगाए, तो मैं सोच सकता हूँ, लेकिन हम टैक्स का मैं विरोध करता हूँ आप अगर 11 परसेन्ट या साढ़े 12 परसेन्ट कोई इन्टरेस्ट लेता है, तो उसमें से 7 परसेन्ट वापस ले लेते हैं। इसका मतलब क्या होता ?

कोम्पारेटिव बैंक जो कर्जा देगा, उस पर भी आप ने टैक्स लगाया है। यह तो बरीबों पर पड़ेगा क्योंकि जिले जिले में कोम्पारेटिव बैंक है जो अपने बैंक से जर्ज, हुई हूँ।

इसलिये मैं इस का विरोध करता

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH (Phulpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the present Bill seeks to have an impact, monetary as well as fiscal. To quote from the Statement of Objects and Reasons:

"The tax is expected to have both fiscal and monetary impact in as much as it will serve the purpose of raising the cost of borrowed funds and supplementing government revenues."

This awareness of raising the cost of capital supply is welcome, though it has come late and perhaps not with its fullest impact.

This country has been uncritically supplying cheap capital for quite a long. This policy has led not only to speculative stockpiling of commodities, but also to the discouraging of savings in the form of bank deposits, increased demand of capital on financial institutions, and discouraging the raising of equity capital in preference to loan capital. It has also eaten into the foreign reserves of the country by encouraging export of commodities on credit and their import on cash basis. We should see this problem in the back-

drop of inflation. If the inflation rate is about 30 per cent and our banks give loan at ten per cent then in fact our banks are doling out money at the negative rate of interest of 20 per cent and that too, not to the weaker sections of the society, not the small businessman but to large and organised business houses which can play one bank against the other and get the lowest rates of interest for their investments.

There was a talk that the accounts of forty scheduled banks will be examined on this account. The talk has now toned down to a whisper and perhaps, in time, will be hushed into silence. I would like to know in clear and unequivocal terms the views of the hon'ble Minister on this.

So far as the qualitative control of credit is concerned, the present situation makes a nonsense of all policy. We have been financing the purchase of private cars while the purchase of pumping sets for irrigation and agriculture was put in abeyance. It is time when we have to match our credit policy to our national priorities and sternly differentiate between the core and non-core sectors. Why should we go on subsidising the scarce resource capital to the non-core sector? Let the advocates of the free market face the free market of capital supply. Why should we subsidise it? In fact, I think the dose of remedy administered is a little weak, a stronger dose should be administered. Why should not, in the non-core sector, our bank rate equal the market rate? I would submit that the interest on the long-term loans, if raised from 9 to 15 per cent, it would effectively curb the borrowing. If you compare the figures of last year and this year,

after the introduction of such measures, you will see that there has not been much reduction in the bank loans advanced.

There is a vast domain of our economy which is beyond the manipulations of our monetary and budgetary controls and that is the domain which just does not register in the tax returns. In this respect, I have only one submission and with it I will end my submissions, and that is, make tax returns public documents. Any person paying a nominal fee should be entitled to get a certified copy of the tax returns of any other person. Sin and secrecy go together. Every crime requires cover. The present law, by making tax returns a secret document, provides the necessary cover to perpetrate and perpetuate economic crimes. Tear off this legal shroud, let everybody see who pretends to be what before the tax authorities. If exposure is a powerful social weapon, why should we refrain from using it? The greatest inhibitor of sin is public gaze. Let a thousand eyes judge and many a accounts will be set right.

***SHRI J. MATHA GOWDER (Nilgiris):** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to express my views on the Interest-Tax Bill which is under discussion. This Bill seeks to levy 7 per cent tax on the interest income of the Scheduled Banks.

I was deeply hurt to hear the hon. Finance Minister stating in his introductory speech that the 14 State Cooperative Banks have also been brought under the purview of the proposed tax. The State Co-operative Bank gives loans and advances to the District Co-operative Banks which in turn extend credit facilities to the agriculturists. After Indepen-

dence, the Co-operative Bank rescued the peasants from the clutches of money-lenders who were charging usurious interests. With the incorporation of State Co-operative Banks also within the purview of this Bill, the credit facilities extended by these Banks will become costly for the agriculturists.

I am a Director of the Tamil Nadu State Co-operative Bank. The annual interest income of Tamil Nadu State Co-operative Bank is of the order of Rs. 3.76 crores on which the Bank will have to pay Rs. 26.32 lakhs as tax. Naturally, the Bank will not be in a position to bear this heavy burden and it will try to pass on this burden to the agriculturists. Ultimately the impact of this Bill is going to be felt by the agriculturists at the other end. They will have to pay more interest on the loans being given by the Co-operative Banks. The effect of this Bill is that the credit facilities being given to the agriculturists have now become costly.

Clause 28 of the Bill envisages that the Reserve Bank can exempt any scheduled bank from the purview of this Bill. Perhaps the Government themselves have realised the need for exempting the State Co-operative Banks, though not now but at a later date. The All-India State Co-operative Banks Federation have passed a unanimous resolution demanding that the State Co-operative Banks should be exempted under this Clause. It is not enough for the hon. Minister of Finance to say that under Clause 28 the Reserve Bank has been empowered to exempt these Banks. I request him that he should in his reply to the debate categorically say that the State Co-operative Banks have been exempted from the purview

of the proposed tax. He has to do this if he wants the co-operative credit movement to survive in our country.

The Government will be able to realise this amount which they expect from the interest-tax by taking stringent steps to recover the income-tax arrears. Simultaneously, they should also try to realise the outstanding advances from the large business houses. As on 29th June 1973, the outstanding advances from 393 companies belonging to big business houses like Tatas, Birlas, Martin Burn, Mafatlal, Bangur, etc. to the 14 nationalised banks is of the order of Rs. 186.10 crores. This shows very clearly that the big monopoly houses have been getting massive credit facilities from the nationalised banks. At the same time, you find that the outstanding advances from small industrial units numbering 80,547 as on 29-6-73 is of the order of Rs. 364.92 crores—Rs. 186.10 crores outstanding from 393 companies belonging to big industrial houses and Rs. 364.92 crores outstanding from 80,547 small industrial units. When capital is so scarce for the small industrial units, massive credits are being appropriated by big industrial houses. We have established Industrial Co-operative Banks also which extend loans and advances to the small scale industry.

The loans being given to the agriculturists will not even be 10 per cent of what they get. When we hear every day that the big monopoly houses are indulging in many malpractices like evasion of income tax, maintenance of duplicate account books etc. for this purpose—the raids which are being conducted these days have revealed this—it is strange that they should be given hundreds of crores of rupees as loans and advances. The State Co-operative Banks

are keeping straight forward accounts. They have no other dealings except giving loans and taking interest on them. If the Government take adequate steps to recover the income tax arrears from these big industrial houses, and also recover the outstanding advances from them, there will be no need to levy 7 per cent tax on the interest-income of the State Cooperative Banks.

Before I end, I would once reiterate that the hon. Finance Minister should, in his reply to the debate, announce the exemption of State cooperative Banks from the purview of this legislation and not leave it to the Reserve Bank of India as envisaged in the Bill. If that is not done, the agriculturists of the country will be hard hit, as the State Cooperative Banks will pass on this tax burden by increasing the rate of interest on the loans given to them.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI NATWARLAL PATEL (Mehsana): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am supporting this Bill but with one request to the hon. Finance Minister. I belong to the cooperative movement and I am cooperator. As I am a cooperator I am a little bit worried about this tax specially imposed over the earnings of interest ~~say~~ from scheduled cooperative banks. Sir, you know the present situation of the cooperative banks in the country. I have received letters from very many cooperators from different States and they are also worried about this point.

I belong to Gujarat and I know the position of my State bank also. According to the statement of the hon. Finance Minister this is a simple Bill but I would request him to make it more simple by exempting cooperative State banks from the purview of this Bill. Ultimately this tax will pass on to district cooperative banks and then it will go to village co-operatives and village cooperatives

would recover this burden from farmers. As my little knowledge says I can request the hon. Finance Minister to look into the matter so that in the interest of the nation at this stage when the country is determined to channelise our distribution system throughout the country through co-operatives, they will be able to play their due role. I think this burden on cooperative banks would be undesirable and I hope the Minister will think over this problem and that he would exempt the state cooperative banks from the purview of this Bill.

16.00 hrs.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA (Bhavnagar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, recently, the Government has started taking some measures to revitalise or reshape our economy. Sir, as you are very well aware, the fact, is, there is complete anarchy in the economy of our country. Sir, the measures which have been taken by the Government are contrary to the aims and objectives of these measures themselves. This house recently passed two Bills and these are meant to curb inflation and revitalise the economy. Sir, day by day, prices are sky rocketing. Now, this is also a measure to increase the revenue of the Government. I do not mind if the Government increases revenue through proper constitutional measures. But, this is a measure which will ultimately adversely affect the common man. This will also add to the sufferings of the people. Now, Sir, there is a provision under clause 28 to exempt certain scheduled banks from the provisions of the Bill. Similarly, under this provision, Government could easily exempt the state cooperative banks.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That point has been made. You can support it.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: I would like to bring to the notice of the hon.

[Shri P. M. Mehta]

Minister that cooperative banks is altogether a different aspect. This consists of the primary cooperatives and it is meant for financing their own shareholders and to serve the agricultural economy. If this Bill is made to cover the cooperative banks, ultimately, the farmers will be the worst hit.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That point has been made by two other speakers.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: I want to support and emphasise this point. Therefore, Sir, I would like to appeal to the Finance Minister. He should announce in this House today that Government will exempt the cooperative banks from the purview of this Bill. This should be announced today. That is my point. I wanted to make this point.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, only two or three points have been made during the course of the discussion on this Bill. One is about cooperative banks, which is the only point made by Members from both the sides. Sir, I have got one or two points for the consideration of the hon. Members who mentioned about cooperative banks. Sir, even today, the non-cooperative banks also are doing agricultural credit work. Nationalised banks are increasing....

SRI C. T. DHANAPANI (Dharpuram): Not satisfactorily.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Please listen to me first and then you can make up your mind. I would certainly like to claim as equally as they can claim that they are supporters of the cooperative movement. In my own way. I am also a supporter of the cooperative movement.

The point is that those who support the co-operative movement also will have to be a little discriminatory.

When the co-operative movement says that it is supporting and extending agricultural credit, I think the time has come when they will have to have some differential rate of interest. Suppose they will be required to pay—the example of Tamil Nadu was quoted—Rs. 20 or Rs. 26 lakhs. I would request that they should certainly try to get this additional amount by raised rate of interest from agriculturists owning more than 5 acres of land. The time has now come for the agricultural sector to make its own contribution to this particular matter. Why should there be not differential rate of interest in this case?

At the present moment, whatever the nationalised banks do, at least they have accepted one principle, that in the case of small or marginal farmers they give credit at a little lesser or lower rate of interest. I do not know if hon. members have cared to know about this.

SHRI NATWARLAL PATEL: That is true. But the interest rate has been increased by 2 per cent by the Reserve Bank.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: When the entire interest structure is changing, you cannot say it should not be done in a particular sector.

SHRI R. V. BADE: The question is whether he should go to the sow-car or to the co-operative bank. That is the *jhagada*.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: वडा इति पुराना हुंग त वडा पुराना दनिया क बात बाप रहे है। अब तेग लाइज्ड बैंक भी वडा काम कर रहे है और को-ऑपरेटिव बैंक भी वडा काम कर रहे है।

I did not follow one thing that the Member from Tamil Nadu said. He said that the co-operative banks only have got honest accounts. Does he

mean to say that other banks have dishonest accounts?

SHRI J. MATHA GOWDER: Non-scheduled banks.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Non-scheduled banks. Most of this is, really speaking, applicable to the scheduled banks. There may be some individuals who are keeping double accounts.

SHRI SHIVAJI RAO S. DESHMUKH (Parabhanli) State Co-operative banks?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Who does not say they will not pay? They will have to pay. We want them to pay. I am making this plea to the supporters of the co-operative movement: please go and tell the co-operative movement on your behalf and on my behalf that they must also try and have a differential rate of interest. They should have one rate for the small farmer and another for the non-small farmer. Whatever they will be required to pay additionally by way of tax can certainly be recouped by this way. When the entire interest structure is being changed and we are certainly making money a little costlier, money that is given by way of credit, the co-operative banks cannot claim any sort of exemption in this matter.

This was the only point made. As for Shri Bade, I think he did not understand what this Bill is meant for. He thinks it is meant for the sowcar. It is not.

SHRI NATWARLAL PATEL: So far as co-operative banks are concerned, we have our fixed policy for loaning to farmers and to other co-operative institutions. But so far as scheduled banks are concerned, they have not got a fixed policy in regard to loaning. They may charge something more.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: As a co-operator, you must co-operate also in this.

The question is,

"That the Bill to impose a special tax on interest in certain cases, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2

Amendment made*

Page 2,—

for lines 18 and 19 substitute—

"(9) "scheduled bank" means the State bank of India constituted under the State Bank of India Act, 1955, a subsidiary bank as defined in the State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Act, 1959, a corresponding new bank constituted under section 3 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970 or any other bank, being a bank included in the Second Schedule to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934." (1)**

(Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan)

23 of 1955

38 of 1959

5 of 1970

**2 of 1934

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 2, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 3 to 30, clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN:
Sir, I move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

16.11 hrs.

ESSO (ACQUISITION OF UNDERTAKINGS IN INDIA) AMENDMENT BILL

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Earlier in the day we agreed to amend the order of schedule slightly by taking up item 21 before item 20. This also is a simple Bill which is to extend the time from 180 days to one year

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAH-NAWAZ KHAN): I beg to move*.

"That the Bill to amend the Esso (Acquisition of Undertakings in India) Act, 1974, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration"

I beg to move the motion for consideration and passing of the Esso (Acquisition of Undertakings in India) Amendment Bill, 1974 introduced on the 2nd September, 1974.

As the Hon'ble House is already aware, by the Esso (Acquisition of Undertakings in India) Act, 1974, rights, title and interests of Esso Eastern Inc. in relation to its undertakings in India were acquired by the Central Government. Section 13 of that Act provided that every contract entered into by Esso Eastern Inc. for any service, sale or supply in India shall, unless terminated by

the Central Government within 180 days from the 13th March, 1974 i.e. on the 8th September, 1974, be binding on the Central Government or the Government Company to which the said undertakings may be transferred. That Section also specifies the procedure for the termination of such contracts. In view of the very complex and diverse nature of these contracts and their large numbers, it has not been possible to complete the work of scrutiny of all the contracts undertaken or such further action as is appropriate within the specified limit of 180 days. As such, it has therefore, become necessary to extend the period by a further period of six months so that the total period available for the scrutiny and termination of contracts may be made one year

I would therefore, strongly commend this Bill for adoption by the Hon'ble House

SHRI NOORUL HUDA (Cachar): This Bill is short and seems innocent but I would submit that the Government policy is involved in this Bill. You will remember that the Government agreed to 26 per cent equity share in the company though it is well known that our country had been demanding total nationalisation of the oil industry. Even when Dr. Triguna Sen was the Petroleum Minister there was this demand. The oil industry was in the grip of foreign monopolists and there was a demand that it should be nationalised. Then now the Government had not taken any positive step in that direction. As a result of this hundreds of crores of rupees are allowed to be taken away from this country even to day. For this reason this Bill which seeks to extend the time limit of 180 days to one year will not serve any purpose because it does not strike at the root of the problem.

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

16.15 hr.

[SHRI ISHAQUE SAMEHALI in the Chair]

For the last one year, oil prices have been rising and the Government has not been able to take any steps **to make our country self-reliant as** regards production and distribution of oil. We may have many differences with the People's Republic of China which we have not hidden. But the China of 1949 when Chiang Kai-shek left and the China of 1974 are totally have been able to stand on their own feet as far as supply and distribution of oil and petroleum products are concerned. Because of the correct policies adopted by them, they have been even able to export a **certain amount of oil. Of course, I do not** say we should blindly copy others. But whereas the Prime Minister and other leaders of India have talking about self-reliance in actual practice, what has been happening? ESSO, Burmah-shell and Caltex have been operating here for a long time. To a certain extent, we have been able to curb their profit, but that is not adequate. Not only our party but even the Congress members have been demanding on the floor of this House that within a very short time, we should become self-reliant in oil and not allow the multi-national companies to take away hundreds of crores of rupees to USA, Great Britain etc. to fatten the monopolists there.

This Bill will serve no purpose. It is a self-defeating measure. I demand that the Government's oil policy should be changed. These foreign companies should not be **allowed to reap rich harvests on our** soil. We should take positive steps to stand on our own legs as far as naphtha and other petroleum products are concerned. We should take the assistance of other countries who are willing to give technical know-how without any interest. The operations of these foreign companies should be totally stopped and there should be

cent per cent nationalisation of the oil industry. Not other half-hearted measure would solve the country's problems in regard to oil and petroleum products.

SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPA (Tellicherry): Mr. Chairman, Sir, while introducing the Bill, the hon. Minister had stated that this is an innocuous Bill only seeking to extend the period of six months to one year. But it is not that innocuous or innocent as the hon. Minister tried to depict it.

Today, when the Government is seeking to extend the period from 180 days to 1 year for finally deciding about the contract entered into by Esso, the main question is, what was the Government thinking while it introduced the Esso (Acquisition of Undertakings in India) Bill this year. When that Bill was introduced most of us felt that it was a half-hearted **measure taken after a lot of vaccination** to control the activities of Esso in our country. What the entire country demanded was the complete nationalisation of the foreign-owned oil companies in our country. It is not that the people wanted to shout a slogan when they demanded that. It is in the very interest of our country to stop the drain of our economy by way of loot by the foreign oil companies for which they are quite well known.

The Multi-National Corporation was working in the field of oil, like, Esso, Caltex and others. They have been reaping enormous harvest of profit from our country all these years. The Government, at last, after a lot of indecision and vacillation, came with a Bill allowing Esso to continue in our country with 26 per cent equity capital even today. Then, the Government said, within 180 days, that is, six months, they would finally decide regarding the termination of the contract entered into by Esso. They had to process it. But this is an admission today that the

Government has failed so miserably in calculating the assets and liabilities and all that and, after taking into account the interest of the country, to terminate the contract entered into by Esso. It is a well known fact that Esso will not enter into a contract keeping our national interest. It is after all a foreign company.

Now, what we understand today, when the Government is seeking an extension of period, is that at the time when the Bill was introduced, they were not clear what to do. They thought, within six months, everything will be done. Today, when they seek another extension of six months, this is an admission that they have failed to process to complete all the necessary formalities and to put an end to contract which is not in the interest of the country.

Is this the way the Government should deal with a matter in which the interest of the country versus the multi-national corporations are involved. We feel rather very concerned that it is a very casual manner in which the Bill was introduced **and it is the same manner in which** the Government is seeking for another extension of period. Can the hon. Minister say that in another six months, he will complete all the formalities? He will not be able to do that. I am sure, he will come again for another extension of time. He should kindly tell us what is the reason for this delay, what prompted the Government not to act expeditiously so that all these contracts could have been terminated within the time they themselves fixed, not fixed by us. What happened? today, the Government should also make it clear what they mean when they say that another extension of six months is required. It means that, for another six months, we will be looted by the contractors who were brought in here for sales or service by ESSO. That means, **even after Esso (Acquisition of Undertakings) Bill has been** adopted, for another year this coun-

try will be mercilessly looted by the contractors who were brought into our country by the old company, ESSO. Will that not be the fact?

Another aspect is that this will hamper the prospects of nationalising other foreign-owned oil companies. The Government stand committed—they have said this in the House as well as outside; they have declared from housetops that this is their policy—to nationalise all foreign-owned oil companies. And in today's context when international cartels are in the dock of world public opinion **for their exploitation and develop-**ing countries are taking the bold step of nationalising these companies, as has been done by Iraq, by extending the period from six months to one year, I am very sure, we will further slow down this process. If at all there is something in their mind, nationalising foreign-owned oil companies here the process will be slowed down because you could not process their contracts and all that. They could not decide which are the contracts which are in the interest of our country and which are the ones to be terminated. So, for another six months, the fate of the country in relation to foreign-owned oil companies and the programme of nationalisation will be sealed. This is the meaning, as we understand from the attempt of the Government in seeking extension for another six months.

Now I request the hon. Minister to make these points clear: first, what is the reason for the failure of the Government in completing the **formalities within six months**; secondly, what will be the consequences of giving extension for another six months, whether it will not allow the contractors brought into our country by ESSO to loot our country for another six months; and, lastly, whether this measure will not hamper the prospects of nationalising all foreign-owned oil companies in our country. If these are satisfactorily answered, one will understand what is the programme of nationalising the

foreign-owned oil companies in
country.

श्री डी० एन० तिवारी (गोपालगंज) :
सभापति जी, जो मूल बिल इस सदन में
आया था उस वक्त हमने इस के सिद्धान्त,
इसमें क्या क्या कमी है, क्या क्या होना चाहिए,
आयल कंपनियों का राष्ट्रीयकरण होना
चाहिए या नहीं होना चाहिए यह साफ़ बातें
डिस्कस की थीं। अब उन्हीं मुद्दों में फिर
जाना मैं समझता हूँ उचित नहीं होगा।
यह तो एक बहुत ही मामूली और सादा
बिल है। केवल तीन धाराओं का, जिनमें
टास एक्सेटेशन की बात कही गई है।

विरोधी दलों की ओर से कहा जाता है
कि गवर्नमेंट काम करने में अक्षम नहीं है,
क्यों वेल्योर हुआ उसका कारण नहीं
बताया गया है। हम लोग अवसर देखते हैं
इस हाउस के द्वारा सेलेक्ट कमेटी बनाई जाती
है और उनको समय दिशा जाना है कि
अमुक तारीख तक बिल पर बिचार कर के उस
को सदन में पेश करें लेकिन अवसर इस
हाउस में उन लोगों का भी अनुभव है कि उनको
दो तीन बार एक्सेटेशन मिलता है।

इतनी बात तो उसमें आ जाती है कि उनमें
समय में ही नहीं सका है। सरकार भी
इतने थोड़े समय में विचार नहीं कर सकी
और फाइनेलाइज नहीं कर सकी और इसी-
लिये समय बढ़ाने की बात आ रही है।
6 महीने का समय और बढ़ा दिया जाय
ताकि सरकार सोचसमझ कर और अच्छी
तरह जांच कर के उस काम को कर सके।

रही बात लूट की। वह कम्पनी के
समय में सम्भव था। अब सब मामला
सरकार के हाथ में है। और मैं नहीं
समझता कोई सदस्य यह समझे कि सर-
कार लूट करा देगी। लूट रोकने के लिये
ही एक्जोजीशन हुआ है और राष्ट्रीयकरण

हुआ है। इसलिये लूट को सम्भवता नहीं
है। हो सकता है इस अवधि में सरकार
कॉन्ट्रैक्ट के सम्बन्ध में जिन पर विचार करना
था, कार्यवाही करनी थी उनकी वजह से
नम्र लग सकता है। इसलिये ध्वराने
की बात नहीं है। इसलिये इस बिल को
पास करना चाहिये, और वह सब सवाल
कितना रखा गया, कितना रखा आया
यह सब पहले हा हा चुका है। अब सवाल
नहीं उठता है। हा, मंत्री जी बना देने तो
अच्छा हाता कि कितना रणों में वह इस काम
को नहीं कर सके? उससे मेम्बरों को कुछ
सन्तोष हो जाता। तो यह मांग सदस्यों
की जायज है, उसको बना देना चाहिये।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाह (मुरैना) :
सभापति जी, जो बिल ऐसो के सम्बन्ध में
हमारे नामने आया है मैं इसका विरोध
करता हूँ। वैसे यह बिल लाने की सरकार
का आवश्यकता नहीं थी। क्योंकि सरकार
ने जो समय मांगा है समझ में नहीं आता
कि सरकार इतना लम्बा क्यों खींचना चाहती
है? क्या कम्पनी वालों को और अधिक
माँका देना चाहता है कि नाना प्रकार का
घाँट ला करे? यदि इन प्रकार की कोई
बात है तो आपने जो निर्णय पहले लिया है
उसी पर कायम रहिये और अधिक समय न
माँगिये। आप कहते हैं कि काफी कठिना-
इयाँ हैं। आबके पास सब प्रकार के विशेषज्ञ
हैं, योग्य व्यक्ति नधाकथिन हैं, तो क्या
प्रारम्भ में इस बात पर विचार नहीं किया
कि हमें समय बढ़ाने की जरूरत पड़ेगी?

तेल के उद्योग के अन्दर आज सारे देश
में कमी महसूस की जा रही है।
और इस क्षेत्र में एक कठिनाई
बढ़ने का आवश्यकता है आज ऐसा
लगता है कि तेल के बिना जीवन सुरक्षित
नहीं है। चाहे मिट्टी का तेल हो, मोटर का
तेल हो या गैस हो। दिन प्रति दिन इसकी
कमी हो होती जा रही है, इसको हमें

मानना पड़ेगा। वैसे जब खत्म हो जाती है तो हमें मंत्री जी को कहना पड़ता है और वह फोन कर कर हमारे घर में वैसे भिजवाते हैं। जब हम लोगों का यह हाल है तो साधारण जनता को क्या हालत होगी इसका अन्तर्धान आप कर सकते हैं। इसलिये इस क्षेत्र के अन्दर नेजी से उत्पादन होना चाहिये। अगर आप में क्षमता है तो कोजिये नहीं तो विदेशों में मद्रयोग लीजिये। परन्तु देश के अन्दर इनकी अत्यन्त आवश्यकता है और बहुत महत्व का विषय है। आप देखिये किनता अधिक तेल हम पैदा कर सकते हैं। आपने जगह जगह खोज भी का है लेकिन उसका लाभ लोगों को नहीं मिल रहा है। इसकी व्यवस्था कीजिये। आप बनाइये इस समय देश के अन्दर किनती क्षमता है और विदेशों में किनता तेल मगा सकते हैं। इस प्रकार की और भी कम्पनिया है जिनको आपने हाथ में लिया। लेकिन अनुभव यही रहा है कि सरकार ने जिस चीज को अपने हाथ में लिया है उसका भट्टा बैठा है। और बाजार में चीज गायब हो जाती है। सरकार में वह क्षमता नहीं है कि उद्योग चला सके।

जो भी विदेशी कम्पनी आप हाथ में लेना चाहते हैं उनमें बड़ी संख्या में भारतीय कर्मचारी हैं। आप विदेशी कम्पनियों पर अधिकार समाप्त कीजिये और कम्पनी में काम करने वाले भारतीयों को भागीदार बनाइये। अगर ऐसा होगा तो लोग बहुत लगन से काम करेंगे, अधिक उत्पादन होगा क्योंकि उनको आकर्षण होगा कि उसके मुनाफे में उन्हें हिस्सा मिलेगा। अगर ऐसा नहीं करेंगे, कर्मचारियों को हिस्सा नहीं देते तो निम्न प्रकार और उद्योग बाटे में चल रहे हैं वही हाल यहां भी होगा।

मंत्री मंत्रीदय ने कुछ कारण बताये कि कुछ मुश्किलें हैं जिनकी वजह से समय की

आवश्यकता है। आप साफ बताइये कि बात क्या है, अन्यथा लोगों का संदेह इस बिल के लाने से बढ़ रहा है। क्योंकि जो पहले बिल आप लाये थे वह पर्याप्त था। क्या हम यह मानें कि उस समय जो बिल आप लाये थे वह जल्दबाजी में लाये थे? या कहिये कि अध्ययन नहीं किया था। हालांकि हम ऐसा मानने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं। इसलिये इस बिल को वापस ले ले और जो समय आपको मिला है उसमें तेजी से काम करें। इस सदन ने सब प्रकार के अधिकार आपको दिये हुये हैं, उनका सही उपयोग कीजिये। मैं इस पक्ष में नहीं हूँ कि अधिक समय और दिया जाय। अधिक समय माग कर देश में चलनकुड़मो फैल सकती है कि सरकार के कुछ लोगों को कम्पनी में माठगाठ है इसीलिये कम्पनी समय माग रही है और आप देना चाहते हैं। ऐसा सबमर लोगों को न दे।

*SHRI E. R. KRISHNAN (Salem):
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to express my views on The Esso (Acquisition of Undertakings in India) Amendment Bill, 1974.

Sir, through this amending legislation, the Government are taking powers to extend the period by another six months for terminating the contracts entered into by the former ESSO oil company. Before the ESSO oil company was taken over by the Government, it was known to them that so many contracts were there. Did the Government assess properly at that time the time that would be taken to terminate these contracts? I would also like to know whether the Government took the advice of the experienced officials of the Indian Oil Corporation regarding the time that would be required to terminate these contracts. If the Government have done that, I would like to know

what was the advice of the IOC officials in this matter. *

Secondly, I would like to know the total number of contracts that were there at the time of take-over of ESSO oil company. I would also request the hon. Deputy Minister to inform the House the number of contracts that have been terminated during these six months, and also the remaining number of contracts which they want to terminate in the coming six months. I want an assurance from the Government that they would finish the termination of all the remaining contracts within the coming six months, for the express purpose of which this amending Bill is before the House and that they would not, at a later date, again come forward with another Bill for extending this period. I want to know whether IOC was consulted at least now

Thirdly, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the representatives of ESSO oil company on the Board of Management of Hindustan Petroleum Company by virtue of 26 per cent Equity Share participation in the new company are putting bottlenecks in the way of expeditious disposal of these contracts. If that is a fact, I would like to know how the Government are going to overcome these tactics

Fourthly, since there is 26 per cent Equity Share participation—I am personally of the view that this is undesirable and the Government should have nationalised ESSO in full—on the part of former ESSO oil company, I would like to know from the hon. Minister the nature of representation that has been given to the ESSO oil company on the Board of Management of Hindustan Petroleum Company.

Finally, I would like to say that the Government do not pay sufficient care and attention to the preparation of legislative proposals, as a consequence of which they have been compelled to bring forward this amending

Bill so soon after passing the parent Bill. With these words, I oppose this amending Bill for the reasons I have stated.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am very grateful to the hon. Members who have taken part in this discussion. As my hon. friend, Shri Tiwary has said that this is a very simple Bill and all that it seeks to achieve is an extension of period from six months to one year for terminating or amending or making any alterations in the contracts. When we took over ESSO they had several contracts with various other parties and Section 13 provided for the termination of contracts and sub-clause (2) of Section 13 reads:

"The Central Government may if it is satisfied that any contract referred to in sub-section (1) is unduly onerous or has been entered into in bad faith or is detrimental to the interests of that Government or the Government company by order in writing either terminate such contract or make such alterations or modifications therein as it may think fit."

The contracts which were considered to have been entered in bad faith or were unduly onerous in favour of some parties or were detrimental to the interests of the country or the Government or the company could be terminated or amended within a period of six months. The period of six months comes to an end on 8th September. If we do not extend this period then those onerous contracts become binding on us. Therefore, it is absolutely necessary to extend this period.

It is quite true in the first instance we had asked for a period of six months and we felt we would be able to complete the work. My hon. friend Shri Krishnan wanted to know the number of contracts that had to

be scrutinised. These contracts are of two kinds. One, the contracts which were entered into on a long-term basis with big companies and houses and the other of a general routine nature like the retail outlets, etc. In all there were a little over 100 contracts of a long-term nature which were fairly complicated in their nature. Then there were roughly about 3,500 other contracts which had to be scrutinised but these were not of such a complicated nature. The Committee that was set-up by us consisting of officials of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals, and Finance have completed about 80 per cent of the work. Very little work remains to be done and I am confident much before six months we will be able to finish all this.

Shri Chandrappan and many other friends wanted to know why we could not complete this work within a period of six months. Sir, to terminate the contract, a written notice has to be given, and then, an opportunity has to be given to the parties to be heard. All this takes time. Also, when we took over the ESSO undertaking

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मुरना) :
पिछले छ महीने क्या किया ?

श्री शाहनवाज खाँ : 80 फीसदी काम पूरा हो चुका है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : 20 फीसदी के लिए और छ महीने मांगते हैं ?

श्री शाहनवाज खाँ : यह जो काम है, यह बड़ा पेचीदा है और हमने वकीलों का समला भी घाना है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : घाने वाले छ महीनों में पूरा हो जाएगा इसकी क्या गारन्टी है ?

श्री शाहनवाज खाँ : प्रहलियानन छ महीने मांग रहे हैं। मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि छ महीने में काम पूरा हो जायेगा।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : नहीं हुआ, तो फिर छ महीने मांग लेंगे।

श्री शाहनवाज खाँ : जिस वकन एम्प्लॉ को टेक ओवर किया जा, उस वकन

There were so many pressing administrative and organisational problems and it took considerable time to collect all these contracts from various parties. Their organisation is spread all over India. We had to collect all these contracts, obtain those contracts in the first instance before they could be scrutinised. All this took time. Then, as I said, some of these cases were of a very complicated nature and we had to consult legal opinion. Also, we have been trying to negotiate, trying to come to an understanding by negotiations, wherever the contracts are of an onerous nature and where we can settle this by negotiations. All this has taken time. But I can assure this House that we will try and finish this work as early as possible.

The other questions which were raised by some hon. Members were questions, which were only discussed at the time of takeover and I think, no useful purpose would be served by going into the details. All I can assure the House is that, we are keen to gain complete control of the oil industry as early as possible because oil industry is too important an industry to be left in the hands of foreign firms. There are various alternatives before us and these are either we can abrogate the refinery agreements or we can acquire majority equity participation or we can take over complete control by nationalisation or we can have control by negotiations etc. Sir, it has been considered proper and appropriate that we should try and gain full control by negotiations. I can assure this hon. House that by granting this six

months extension, the interest of our country would not be affected in any way nor would it come in the way of any action that may be considered appropriate by the Government to acquire majority control over other companies which had not been taken over. I would also like to inform the House that we are already in negotiation with the other company Burmah Shell, and action, as considered appropriate, according to the facts and information that becomes available to us, would be taken without much delay.

With these submissions, I commend this Bill to the House.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि वे इस बात का विश्वास दिनायें कि आप इसके बाद समय नहीं मांगेंगे।

श्री शाहनवाज खाँ : अगर कोई कानूनी पेचीदगी नहीं डूँ, तो घर समय नहीं मांगेंगे।

MR CHAIRMAN: The question is.

"That the Bill to amend the Esso (Acquisition of Undertakings in India) Act, 1974, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR CHAIRMAN: There are no amendments. The question is:

"That clause 2, clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted

Clause 2, clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: I move:

"That the Bill be passed".

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed".

The motion was adopted.

16.50 hrs.

DELHI SIKH GURDWARAS (AMENDMENT) BILL

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): On behalf of
Shri Umashankar Dikshit, I beg to
move:

"That the Bill to amend the Delhi Sikh Gurdwaras Act, 1974, be taken into consideration".

This short Bill seeks to amend the Delhi Sikh Gurdwaras Act 1971, for getting over some difficulties which may be experienced during the working of that Act. This Bill has been drafted in consultation with the Delhi Sikh Gurdwara Board constituted under the Delhi Sikh Gurdwaras Management Act, 1971, for the proper management and control of the Gurdwaras and their property in the capital. I shall now proceed to explain the provisions of the Bill.

Section 40(2)(a) of The Act empowers the Delhi Sikh Gurdwaras Management Committee to make regulations providing for the manner and the criterion for deciding whether a candidate for election or co-option to the Committee is able to read and write Gurmukhi. Since the initial constitution of the Committee is possible only after the general election, it is proposed to confer the power to make rules in that behalf on the Central Government. Cl. 2(b) and cl. 6 of the Bill are intended to achieve that objective. Opportunity is also being taken to amend clause (m) of section 10 (1) of the Act, as proposed in clause 2(a) of the Bill, so as to provide that a person should

[Shri F. H. Mohsin]

to be able to read and write Gurmukhi, instead of read or write Gurmukhi, to qualify for election or co-option as a member of the Committee. This amendment will also bring this provision in line with the corresponding provision of the Punjab Sikh Gurdwaras Act, 1925.

The provisions of sec. 15(4) and 16(1) and (2) of the Act envisage that the *pro-tempore* Chairman and the office-bearers of the Delhi Sikh Gurdwara Management Committee and its Executive Board shall be elected by the Committee at its first meeting. There is no provision in the Act for resolving any difficulty which may arise out of the Committee's inability to elect all the office-bearers at the first meeting and this may require summoning of another meeting of the Committee. Cl 4 of the Bill seeks to insert a new section 16A for empowering the Director, Gurdawara Elections, to summon another meeting of the Committee to elect the remaining office-bearers.

Section 31 of the Act provides for the settlement of disputes regarding elections, corrupt practices and electoral offences in respect of election or co-option of the members of the Committee, and the District Judge in Delhi is empowered to deal with all questions relating to such disputes. Section 32 of the Act specifies certain additional matters and disputes which fall within the jurisdiction of the District Judge in Delhi. Under clauses (a) and (b) of section 32, the question whether or not a person is a Sikh for the purpose of registration as a voter and/or for contesting election as member or any other question involving the qualification or disqualification of a person for election as member of the Committee can be raised before the District Judge in Delhi otherwise than by means of an election petition. It is feared that, in such an event, the process of election cannot be completed. It is, therefore, proposed to clarify on the analogy of the corresponding provi-

sions in the Representation of the people Act, 1951, that a petition for the settlement of any election dispute would lie only after the election is over. Accordingly, clause 5 of the Bill seeks to omit the provisions in clauses (a) and (b) of section 32 of the Act and to make it clear that validity of the electoral roll already prepared shall not be called in question just because of this amendment.

Other amendments proposed in the Bill are either of clarificatory or consequential nature.

Sir, I commend this Bill to the House

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी (कानपुर)

यह बड़ी खुशी की बात है कि आप इस वक्त सदारत कर रहे हैं और श्री मोहमिन ने इस बिल को पेश किया है और श्री ज्योतिर्मय माहब बोलने जा रहे हैं। मैक्युलजिम को इसमें ज्यादा बड़ी मिशाल नहीं हो सकती है।

सभापति महोदय : आपकी उम्मीद पूरी होगी।

श्री बूटा सिंह (रोपड़) : मित्र धर्म के सबसे बड़े गुहारा, सोल्डन टेम्पल को बुनियाद ही मियां मीर जी ने रखी थी।

सभापति महोदय : मुझे भी खुशी है कि मित्र धर्म के बहु माने हुये रहनुमा बाबा फरीद माहब की पाच सौवी सालगिरह भी बड़े जोर शोर से मनाई जा रही है और मैं भी उसका एक खादिम हूँ।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I regret to say that I rise to speak on this Bill which in fact is being anxiously awaited by a large population throughout the country and even outside the country. Although the Prime Minister had given a written assurance to the Siromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee, yet there was no inten-

tion on the part of the Government to pass this Bill till the time when in the last Business Advisory Committee I insisted that this Bill should be passed in this session. The Government had no other alternative.

Certain good things have been said just now by my friend Comrade Banerjee and reciprocated by Sardar Buta Singh. The Government have been trying to make a political encashment of the whole thing. In May 1971 the Gurdwara Committees were dissolved. The Congress Government took over the Gurdwaras and appointed Congressmen as committee members: Sardar Joginder Singh, who was a Governor, an M.P. and a Congressman, Sardar Bahadur Ranjit Singh, Mohan Singh Member of the New Delhi Congress Committee, Jagjit Singh, retired judge and so on. There was a big agitation staged by the Sikh community for exercising democratic rights. On 24th December 1971 a Bill was passed in Parliament and in February 1972 they started preparing for elections and a huge staff was appointed and the expenses were debited to the Gurdwara fund. In 1974 all the preliminaries were completed and various parties were informed about symbols that were allotted but the Congress Party in order to scuttle this brought in certain amendments. One amendment was the candidate should be able to read and write.

17.00 hrs

There was no other objection to the clauses. So, the amendment went to the Metropolitan Council and certain complications were created. This is how from 1971 it has been pending.

श्री एस० एन० बनर्जी: पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों के लिए यह चीज नहीं है जो यहाँ कर रहे हैं।

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु: यह सही बात है।

Mr Banerjee is such a knowledgeable man that nothing can escape his

attention. When lakhs of people had been waiting for certain legislative action on the part of the Government in which they should have taken the initiative in the matter, to further their political interests in Punjab and other places where Sikhs are living, they tried to delay, scuttle and sabotage the whole thing. Until they were pressurised, they would not move. I only want to submit that Government should not play politics with everything.

श्री बूटा सिंह मैं इस बिल को पेश करने के लिए गवर्नमेंट का मशकूर हूँ। आप ने इसको पेश करके दिल्ली के गुरुद्वारों के चुनाव के हालात पैदा किये हैं। श्री बसु ने जो कहा कि प्रधान मंत्री ने शिरोमणि गुरुद्वारा प्रबन्धक कमिटी को एक पत्र लिखा। लेकिन जब बिजिनेस एडवाइजरी कमिटी में उन्होंने इस मसल को उठाया तब यह आज सदन में आया। बात दरअसल यह है कि उस पत्र में यह लिखा था कि इस सदन के इसी सेशन में इस बिल को लाया जायेगा।

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु: लिस्ट में नहीं था।

श्री बूटा सिंह लिस्ट में न होगा। मगर, प्रधान मंत्री के उस पत्र में यह लिखा गया था कमिटी को कि यत्न किया जा रहा है कि सदन के इसी सेशन में इस बिल को पास किया जायेगा। तो प्रधान मंत्री जी ने स्वयं उस पत्र में शिरोमणि गुरुद्वारा प्रबन्धक कमिटी को लिखा। हम श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु जी के मशकूर है कि उन्होंने बिजिनेस एडवाइजरी कमिटी में इस बिल को इसी सेशन के अन्तिम दिनों में पेश करने के लिए गवर्नमेंट को सुझाव दिया। गवर्नमेंट ने यह सुझाव मान कर इसको पेश किया।

इसमें कोई ज्यादा तब्दीली तो नहीं होने जा रही है। जैसा कि मंत्री महोदय ने अपने स्टेटमेंट में कहा है यह जो अमेन्डमेंट बिल आ रहा है यह तो एक नार्मल कैरेक्टर का

[श्री. बूटा सिंह]

बिल है जिसके जरिये प्रैक्टिकल डिफिकल्टीज को दूर किया जा रहा है। मगर मैं इस वक्त कुछ मूल प्रश्न पैदा करना चाहता हूँ।

मेरी प्रार्थना है कि गुरुद्वारा सिर्फ दिल्ली में ही नहीं हैं, पंजाब में ही नहीं हैं, हिन्दुस्तान के तकरीबन हर एक राज्य में सिख गुरुद्वारा हैं। गुरुद्वारा हिन्दुस्तान के बाहर भी हैं। मिडिल ईस्ट में हैं, मीलों में हैं, नेपाल में हैं और और बहुत से मुल्को में हैं। उसकी वजह यह है कि सिख धर्म के प्रवर्तक गुरु नानक देव जी महाराज ने जो उनको मेमेज ईश्वर का बिना उसको उन्होंने सारे ससार में प्रचार करने का प्रयत्न किया। इसलिए भ्रमर बाहर के गुरुद्वारों के लिए इस पार्लियामेंट में फौरन हम कुछ नहीं कर सकते तो कम से कम जो गुरुद्वारा हिन्दुस्तान के अंदर है तमाम राज्यों में उन सब के लिए एक मेट्रोल नेजिलेशन होना चाहिए, एक कानून होना चाहिए। उनकी देखरेख के लिए, पार्लियामेंट से एक माडल कानून पास किया जाय। मुझे याद है तीसरी लोक सभा में हमारे भूतपूर्व माथी श्री अमर सिंह सहगल ने एक ऐसा कानून नैयाज करवाया था। किन्तु उनकी मृत्यु के बाद वह कानून भी कहीं खत्म हो गया। इसलिए मैं आज के इस मौके पर सबी महोदय से प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि जितने भी गुरुद्वारे हिन्दुस्तान में स्थित हैं उन सब के लिए एक सेंट्रल नेजिलेशन होना चाहिए।

एक बात और मैं वाजिह करना चाहता हूँ आज के दिन कि मिथों के लिए गुरुद्वारा कोई एक माधारण बहारदिवारी ही नहीं है, एक इमारत ही नहीं है या खाली पूजा का स्थान ही नहीं है। गुरुद्वारे का सही मतलब सिख के लिए क्या है? उनके लिए पूरा जीवन ही गुरुद्वारा है। जब जन्म होता है तो बच्चे को गुरुद्वारे में ले जाया जाता है, नामकरण संस्कार कराया जाता है तब उसको गुरुद्वारे में ले जाया जाता है, शादी होती है तो गुरुद्वारे में ले जाया जाता है और मृत्यु

होती है तो आखीरी वक्त में भी सब लोगों का वही ख्याल होता है कि अमरान भूमि में ले जाने में पहले गुरुद्वारे में इसका सीमा नवाया जाय। इसलिए एक मिथ के लिए मुकम्मल जीवन ही उसको वहां में मिलता है। वहां में उसको सत्य का उपदेश मिलता है, सतीथ मिलता है, अमृत मिलता है, नाम अमृत मिलता है। इसलिए गुरुद्वारे को खाली यह न समझा जाय कि यह एक बिल्डिंग है और उसके साथ प्रापर्टी है, इसलिए उसका प्रबन्ध करने के लिए एक कमेटी चाहिए यह उसका सही माने नहीं है। उसका सही माने यह है कि गुरुद्वारा एक मिथ के लिए पूरा जीवन है। इसलिए वह एक राज्य में हमारे राज्य में भिन्न नहीं हो सकता।

दूसरी बात—हमारे अल्लिम गुरु महाराज, जिनको हम दशम वादशाह कहते हैं उनकी वाणी है और गुरु ग्रन्थ साहब में इस बात का जिक्र है कि जो केन्द्रीय धारा में मिथों की वह हरि मन्दिर साहब और अकाल नक्षत साहब जो हमारे लिए महानता रखते हैं धर्म के मामले में, इन दोनों में निकला हुक्म जो होगा वह सभी मिथों के लिए चाहे वह मिथ कहीं कहीं न हो बँनाडा में हो, यू के में हो अफ्रीका में हो वहाँ भी हो उनके ऊपर उसी तरह से लागू होना है जिस तरह से पंजाब के मिथों के ऊपर लागू होता है। बड़े दुख की बात है कि हम कभी कभी सुनते हैं कि किसी किसी राज्य में भ्रमर में मिथ गुरुद्वारा बोर्ड बनाने की चर्चा होती है। अखबारों में आता है, उसके लिए एजीटेशन होता है और पोलिटिकल पार्टीज उसका नाजायज फायदा उठाती हैं।

आपको याद होगा कि जब हम आजादी की लड़ाई लड़ रहे थे तो गुरुद्वारे का एक मोर्चा लगा हुआ था। ब्रिटिश राज के खिलाफ और उस वक्त के एस्टेब्लिश जो बहुत लोग थे उनके खिलाफ एक बहुत बड़ा मुवमेन्ट हुआ। उसमें फतेह हासिल हुई और उस फतेह पर राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी ने एक

टेलीग्राम भेजा था कि यह आजादी की मुहिम का सब से बड़ा पहला मोर्चा जीता गया है। इसलिए मैं आज सबसे प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ, आप के माध्यम से सभी जी से और अपने सभी सदस्य भाइयों से कि गृहकार्यों को न तो राजनीति का भ्रष्टाचार बनाना चाहिए और न ही गृहकार्यों के जगिए प्राविशियलिज्म या जो फैक्शनलिज्म का प्रचार होता है वह होना चाहिए। वह नहीं हो सकता है जब कि सभी मैंने शुरू में दम्बुस्तान की है एक सेटल सेलिक्शन हो जिसके माध्यम से मारे हिन्दुस्तान के गृहकार्यों की देखभाल हो और उनका जो प्रबन्ध है उसका बन्दोबस्त पार्लियामेंट की तरफ से किया जाय।

जहाँ तक इस अमेडमेन्ट का प्रश्न है मैं समझता हूँ कि जैसा मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है यह एक एनेक्शन अमेडमेन्ट है मुश्किलों को दूर करने का अमेडमेन्ट है उस पर कोई ज्यादा बाधविवाद या चर्चा नहीं होनी चाहिए। मैंने तो कहा जाता है कि गवर्नमेन्ट ने यहाँ एनेक्शन को डिले किया, लेकिन मैं पुछना चाहता हूँ उन सब मजजनों में कि दिल्ली में तो एनेक्शन गवर्नमेन्ट ने डिले किया, पंजाब में किसने किया? दस पन्द्रह वर्ष से कमेटी का चुनाव नहीं हुआ।

इसलिए मैं बारम्बार यहाँ प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि गृहकार्यों को राजनीति से अलग रखने के लिए जरूरी है कि गृहकार्यों के पम्बर ऐसे सज्जन बनें जो किसी पोलिटिकल पार्टी के टिकट पर चुन कर न आये, बल्कि उन को धार्मिक जीवन, सिद्ध धर्म की पूरी जानकारी हो। सिद्ध धर्म के उल्लूक ऐसे हैं जैसे सूरज और चन्दा को रोशनी व सारी दुनिया को रोशनी देने के लिए है किसी व्यक्ति विशेष के लिये नहीं हैं।

शुरू शुरू में हमारे बीनजी साहब ने बहुत दुःखकरमाया कि आप की सदावत

में एक बहुत अच्छा काम होने जा रहा है। आप ने भी खुद करमाया कि हमारे लिये पूजनीय बाबा फरीद का पवित्र कलाम उतनी ही प्रशसीयत रखता है जितना गुरुनानक देव जी महाराज का। मही मासों में उन पर चल कर एक इन्सान अपना जीवन परफेक्ट जीवन बना सकता है, परफेक्ट इन्सान बन सकता है। हमारे गुरु महाराज जो के कलाम, दूसरे बड़े बड़े बुजुर्गों के कलाम, कबीर साहब के कलाम, नाम देव जी महाराज के कलाम—गुरु कलामों का मुजस्सिमा है जिन से एच इन्मान अपनी जिन्दगी को मुकम्मिल करता है—इस लिये इन के प्रचार के लिए पार्लियामेंट दूर रखे जाएं तो अच्छा है।

मैं आज को इस अमेडमेन्ट का स्वागत करता हूँ। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस के पास होने के बाद दिल्ली गृहकार्यों के चुनाव जल्दी पूरे किए जाएंगे और मैं उम्मीद भी करता हूँ कि सरकार जल्दी ही गृहकार्यों के लिये कम्प्रीहेन्सिव बिल इण्डिया एक्ट में कर आयेगी, जिस से हम न सिर्फ हिन्दुस्तान बल्कि हिन्दुस्तान के बाहर के गृहकार्यों के लिये अच्छी देखभाल और अच्छा इन्जाम प्रोवाइड कर सकेंगे।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ।

बी.शारणधर राय (बोली)

मान्यवर, 1971 में दिल्ली गृहकार्यों के संबन्ध में जो कानून पेश किया गया था, उस को व्यवहार में लाने के बाद जो विकलते महसूस हुई, उन को दूर करने के लिये यह बिल पेश किया गया है। इस में कोई नीति वस्तु या पालिसी मैटर का सामना नहीं है। इस में कुछ पारस के बारे में है, इन्फरन्स के बारे में कुछ सुझाव हैं, इस सिले में जो जो विकलते आई हैं उन

[श्री भारद्वाज राय]

को दूर करने के लिये कुछ तरीकों में पेश की गई हैं। इस लिये इस कानून का विरोध करने का कोई सबाल नहीं उठता और इस में विरोध करने के लिये कोई बात भी नहीं है। बहुत ही टैक्नीकल बातें हैं, पहले कानून को सरल करने के लिये, चुनाव सम्बन्धी कुछ विषयों को दूर करने के लिये पेश का गई हैं।

लेकिन बुनियादी प्रश्न यह है कि आज बीसवीं शताब्दी में भी इन धार्मिक स्थानों का, चाहे मन्दिर हो, मस्जिद हो, गुरुद्वारा हो, या गिरजाघर हो या दूसरी इबादन का जगह हो, इन की उपयोगिता मानव के लिये क्या है? मानव जाति के लिये, मनुष्य के लिये इनका क्या इस्तेमाल है। मैं बहुत विवाद में न आकर इतना कह सकना हूँ—अभी भी लाखों करोड़ों इन्मानों का इन स्थानों पर जाकर, अपने नरों के में पूजा पद्धति का अनुसरण कर के मन्त्राव मिलता है, चाहे वह सन्तोष झूठा हो, उस में रेशनलाइजेशन न हो, माइंटिफिक न हो, लेकिन मन्त्राव मिलता है। इस लिये अभी हम की ग्रहणियत है, इसका महत्व है। लेकिन हमारे देश का इतिहास इस बात का साक्ष्य है कि और दुनिया के दूसरे मुल्क भी इस बात के साक्ष्य हैं कि ऐसे स्थानों का समय-समय पर बहुत बुरा-पयोग किया गया है। हमारे देश में इन धार्मिक स्थानों का फिरकेवाराना प्रचार का बहुत खाने का प्रयत्न किया गया है। विभिन्न जगहों में जब जने धार्मिक लड़ी

जा रही थी तब भी, और आज जब कि सैकुलर ईमोकेसो, समाजवाद की तानोंरो जग में हम धायं बढ़ रहे हैं तब भी, इन का इस्तेमाल मोके मोके पर किया जाता है। हम से यह बात छिरी हुई नहीं है कि मुस्लिम लोग ने उस खाने में, जब कि उस का बहुत खोर था, मस्जिदों का किस तरह से फिरके-वाराना सियामत के प्रचार के लिये इस्तेमाल किया। उसी तरह से जैसा हमारे भाई बूटा सिंह के कहा—उस शानदार इतिहास के बाद गुरुद्वारा का कितना गलत इस्तेमाल खाम कर प्रकाला पार्टी को सियामत के लिये पञ्जाब में किया गया—इन बात से आप अच्छी तरह से बाकिफ है और इसे सारा देश जानता है। इसी तरह से हिन्दुओं के मन्दिरों का इस्तेमाल साम्प्रदायिक सत्त्वामा ने, राजनीति में हिस्सा लेने वाले लोगों ने पहले भी इस्तेमाल किया और अभी भी मोके मोके पर उनका इस्तेमाल करते हैं। आज भी बहुत सो जमायने है—जमायने सलामो, मुस्लिम मजलिस, मुस्लिम मुशव्विरात और मुस्लिम लाग भी—मस्जिदों का इस्तेमाल अपने प्रचार के लिये करते हैं। कुछ राष्ट्रीय स्वयं सेवक संघ के भाई भी मन्दिरों का इस्तेमाल करते हैं, कुछ प्रकाला दल के लोग गुरुद्वारा का इस्तेमाल मोके मोके पर अपनी सियामत के लिये करते हैं। यह ठीक है कि कुछ करते हैं और कुछ नहीं कर पाते हैं। मेरा सुझाव है कि ये बिलने गुरुद्वारे हैं—मैं भाई बूटा सिंह का इस बात से बड़ी आलोचना करता हूँ—जिस वक्त यह बुनियादी कानून बुरा

बेज किया गया था, उस वक्त भी यह धाराब उठाई गयी थी कि सारे हिन्दुस्तान के गुरुद्वारों के इन्तजाम के लिये एक सेंट्रल बिल लाना चाहिए। वही धाराब भाई बूटा सिंह ने धाज भी उठाई है और मैं उस को तारीफ करता हूँ। केवल गुरुद्वारों के लिये ही नहीं मैं तो यहाँ तक कहूँगा कि तमाम मन्दिरों मस्जिदों, गुरुद्वारों और गिरजाघरों के इन्तजाम के लिये अब सरकार का हिस्मत के साथ, साहम के साथ धाने बढ़ना चाहिये। धाज इन के धन का बहुत दुरुपयोग होता है। यह ठाक है कि बहुत से मन्दिरों में तो दीपक जलाने के लिये तेल भी नहीं है, पुजारी के खाने के लिये नमक और रोटी भी नहीं है, लेकिन ऐसे बहुत से बड़े बड़े मन्दिर हैं, उन के अन्दर अन्धकार घन भरा पड़ा है, जिस का दुरुपयोग होता है—यह एक बड़ी दर्दनाक कहानी है। इस लिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार साहम के साथ इन तमाम धार्मिक मन्दिरों, मस्जिदों, गुरुद्वारों और गिरजाघरों के सुप्रबन्ध के लिये एक कम्प्री-हन्सिब बिल नेशनल-स्केल पर लाये। 25 साल की धाजादी के बाद अब मौका आ गया है कि सरकार का साहम कर क यह काम करना चाहिये और मैं विश्वास दिलाता हूँ कि सारे देश की जनता, जो धार्मिक विचारधारा का रखन हुए भा साम्प्रदायिकता में ऊपर उठकर चलना है, देश की एकता सर्वोपरि समझती है, मैकुलर टेमोकेन्सा में विश्वास रखता है, राष्ट्रीय एकता में विश्वास रखती है—आप के उस कदम का समर्थन करेगा। इस लिये इस में इरने की कोई बात नहीं है, इस से किसी का बोट नहीं कटेगा, यदि कट ता ऐसा बोट कट जाए तो अच्छा है। इस लिये मैं सुझाव दे रहा हूँ कि इन को जितनी धन और सम्पत्ति है उस पर राष्ट्र का स्वामित्व होना चाहिये। एक एक मन्दिर का कराडो की जाय है, वह सब जाया जाती है, राजनीतिक मोह बातें हैं और उस का बलव इस्तेमाल

करते हैं। केवल राजनीति में ही नहीं बल्कि अन्य बुराईयों के लिये भी उस धन का इस्तेमाल किया जायता है। अगर इन से छुट्टी मिल जाये तो मैं चाहूँगा कि उस धन का तीन कामों में इस्तेमाल किया जाये—

1. जितना जरूरी हो उसका पूरा-पाठ के लिये उस का इस्तेमाल हो।

2. प्राच्य दर्शन शोध सम्मान — ईस्टर्न फिनोस्फी रिमचं सेंटर पूरे देश में कायम होने चाहिये, उन में इस पैसों का इस्तेमाल होना चाहिये। इन सेंटर्स में प्राच्य दर्शन का पूरी भीमामा, ममाजा और विमलेश्वर किया जाये।

3 इन दो कामों के बाद जो पैसा बचें उसका इस्तेमाल केवल शिक्षा संस्थाओं का फैलाने में, उन के विस्तार में होना चाहिए।

मैं समझता हूँ कि इस तरीके से अब सरकार केवल गुरुद्वारों ही नहीं, बल्कि मन्दिर, मस्जिद और गिरजाघर, इन सब को राष्ट्र के हाथ में लेगे और इन के सम्पूर्ण धन के उपयोग के लिये मामूली कर्क काई कानून लायेगे।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का धाम तार पर समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRIMATI T LAKSHMI-KANTHAMMA (Khanmam). I welcome this Bill. This is meant to remove certain difficulties in the functioning of the Gurdwara Committee. Mr. Jyotirmoy Bose said that only some Congress Members are put on this Committee. May I tell them the reason? After hearing the gentleman who spoke before me, I could tell them, why they were not put. Because, they do not believe in what is called religion and he asked: what is the use of these places? What is the importance of these places, whether they are temples or gurdwaras or mosques? Sir, I was reading a year

Shrimati T. Lakshmikanthamma] back, when I was travelling by the plane from Madras to this place, an article written in the *Indian Express*, perhaps in its Madras Edition, where something was said about Mao Tse-Tung, where he seems to have mentioned about God in two or three places. It was a pleasant surprise for me that when two or three people inquired about his health he used the word 'God'. So, how can anybody escape God whether he is a Communist or Congress. It is impossible for anybody to escape God.

It is true politics should not be brought in these institutions. Religion has been exploited for political ends. Sir, I would like to give the example of the management of Tirupati. Tirupati is the biggest temple in the whole of the country where there is an income of crores of rupees. So also, I am told, in Gurdwaras the income is very large. Some of these committees should emulate and learn from each other. Many educational institutions have come under their management. Even in Delhi Tirupati management is having a college. The culture of this country can be revived. Many people are surprised how India is surviving in spite of all difficulties and they say it is because of the great spiritual strength that this country is surviving. Spiritualism is of utmost importance either from the point of view of making a personality or facing a situation. We should save these institutions from politics. On the other hand whenever politicians lack courage they should go to get inspiration from them so that they can work with greater vigour.

SHRI HAMENDRA SINGH BANERA (Bhilwara): The hon. Minister has emphasised about the simplicity of this Bill. I can understand this is a simple Bill.

But, what about the mala fide intentions hidden in this Bill? Sir, this is to scuttle elections to the Delhi Sikh

Gurdwara Committee. It is yet another step to thwart the democratic rights which you gave them in 1971. Sir, in 1971, we passed this Bill and it was mentioned therein that elections would be held as soon as possible. Now, we are in 1974 and still the elections have not taken place. Instead, they have nominated a Committee and it is a well known fact that the persons who somehow or other aligned to the ruling party are its members. I do not want to go into the details as to how they are functioning. I accept that the management under this Committee has improved. But, then, what about the intentions of this Bill which was passed in 1971, wherein, we decided to give democratic rights to the Sikhs. Sir, I want that the hon. Minister should state in this House today when the elections are going to be held. A huge amount has already been spent in making elaborate arrangements to hold elections. But, this amending Bill has been introduced when Government feels that those who are aligned to their party, or if I may say so the stooges will not be able to get themselves selected to this Committee. This is very unsporting and shows the mala fide intentions of this Government.

Sir, the only objection which I have in regard to this amendment is that they are going to make it compulsory for the Members who want to seek elections to this Committee that they should be able to read and write Gurmukhi. There is no such thing which is applicable for a Member of Parliament. I agree that a person who wants to get himself elected should be a Sikh and this is very well defined in this Bill, which was passed in 1971. I hope the Minister will give due consideration to my appeal and he will come out with a categorical statement as to when the elections would be held and that there will be no new hurdles in future.

सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह सोखी (जमशेदपुर): चेयरमैन साहब, मैंने लिख कर दिया है कि मैं पंजाबी में बोलना चाहता हूँ। अगर इसके ट्रान्सलेशन का इन्तजाम न हो तो मैं हिन्दी में ही बोलूँ।

सभापति महोदय : मैं आपको बुला रहा हूँ, आप बोलें। आप पंजाबी में बड़ी खुशी के साथ बोले, जबर बोले लेकिन अभी तक बदकिस्मती से पंजाबी में साइमल्टनियस ट्रान्सलेशन का इन्तजाम नहीं हो सका है। अगर आप बोलना चाहें तो बोल सकते हैं।

प्रो० नारायण चन्द पराशर (हर्मगपुर)
सभापति जी, सोखी जी को आप पंजाबी में बोलने की इजाजत जरूर दें।

सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह सोखी : ट्रान्सलेशन जब नहीं होगा तो लोग कैसे समझेंगे मेरी बात।

सभापति महोदय : इस देश की 15 लैंग्वेज के लिए यह इन्तजाम होना है जोकि अभी नहीं हो सका है।

सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह सोखी : फिर मैं हिन्दी में बोलूंगा।

सभापति महोदय : ठीक है, बोलिए।

सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह सोखी : चेयरमैन साहब, सब से पहली बात यह है कि जो दिल्ली सिख गुस्ठारा बिल 1971 में लाया गया था वह सिखों की आपसी लड़ाई की वजह से लाया गया। जब 1971 में वह बिल आया था तो मैंने उस समय बहस में हिस्सा लिया था। लेकिन अक्रसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि दिसम्बर 1971 में जो बिल पास हुआ उस के मुताबिक अभी तक कोई चुनाव नहीं हो सका। इसका नाजायज फायदा दूसरी पार्टियां उठा रहीं हैं।

इलेक्टर्स लिस्ट जो बनी है उस में 60 परसेंट इलेक्टर्स जो ऐनरोल किये गये वह लोग डिसक्वालीफाई हो जायेंगे। 1971 के कानून के क्लॉज (8) के तहत और जब आप चुनाव करावेंगे तो सिखों में आपस में क्लैश होंगे। जहां तक धर्म का सवाल है धर्म और पोलिटिकल पार्टियां अलग अलग हैं। कोई आदमी किसी भी पोलिटिकल पार्टी से वास्ता रखता हो परन्तु जहां तक धर्म का सवाल है वह पहले सिख है। जो पोलिटिकल पार्टीज इलेक्शन गुस्ठारों के बल पर लड़ती है यह नहीं होना चाहिये और न ही किसी गुस्ठारे को कहीं कैंडिडेट खड़े करने का हुक्म होना चाहिये। यह संशोधन जो लाया गया है वह सही है, इस को जल्दी से जल्दी पास करना चाहिये और इलेक्शन कराइये।

जैसा मेरे दोस्तों ने कहा कि नब कांग्रेस पार्टी के ही आदमी थे, मेरा कहना है कि सरदार जोगेन्दर सिंह और एक, दो और को छोड़ कर कोई भी कांग्रेस पार्टी का मेम्बर नहीं है। आप इस का पता लगा सकते हैं। आप को शायद पता होगा कि हमारे तबतों में सब से बड़ा तबत सचखंड श्री हजूर अबचलनगर साहब नन्देड है। मैं उस गुस्ठारे के बोर्ड पर पार्लियामेंट की तरफ से रिप्रजेंट करता हूँ। इस गुस्ठारे पर पिछले दशहरे में गोली चली, आपस में सिखों की लड़ाई हुई, मैं भी वहां उस समय मौजूद था। इसलिये ऐसी लड़ाइयों को सरकार को कंट्रोल करना चाहिये। इसी तरह से पटना साहब तबत है उस के लिये भी बिल लाना चाहिये। सचखंड श्री हजूर अबचलनगर साहब नन्देड के लिये भी दिल्ली गुस्ठारा की तरह का ऐक्ट लाना चाहिये। न फिर वहां दशहरे की तरह लड़ाई होगी। क्योंकि वहां के लोग नहीं चाहते कि अमृतसर शिरोमणि दल के लोग आ कर हमें रूल करें। या आप महाराष्ट्र सरकार को कहीं कोई गुस्ठारा, मजिस्ट या गिज वाले सरकार का बखल नहीं चाहते हैं। इसलिये अगर

[सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह सोखी]

आप गुरुद्वारों को नेशनलाइज करना चाहते हैं तो मुश्किल हो जायगी।

मैं ने पिछली 30 तारीख को यहां एक बात उठायी थी जो गुरु गोविन्द सिंह, जो हमारे दसवें गुरु हुए हैं, उन के बारे में एक बहुत ही डरींगटरी किताब छपी थी। वह किताब है "श्रीरगजंब ऐड हिज टाइम्स"। उस किताब में यह कहा गया।

Guru Gobind, overtaken by calamities and having suffered great misery and distress wrote a petition to Aurangzeb in Persian verse enumerating his misfortune.... In fact the verses in praise of the latter are full of compliments and the guru openly declared himself a servant of the emperor."

यह सब किताब मेहरबानी कर के न छपे। किसी भी मजहब के खिलाफ ऐसी किताबें नहीं छपनी चाहिये, यह सरकार को देखना चाहिये।

अन्त में मेरा कहना है कि इस बिल को यूनानिमसली पास कीजिये और जल्दी में जल्दी इलेक्शन कराइयें, और दूसरे गुरुद्वारों के लिये, जैस नरेंद्र साहब का गुरुद्वारा है, उस के लिये भी विल लाइये या फिर महाराष्ट्र सरकार को कहिये। नहीं तो फिर खूनखराबा होगा।

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: I am thankful to the hon. Members who have given unqualified and unanimous support to this Bill. I have already submitted that this is a very simple Bill seeking to remove some anomalies which were found out in the way of holding elections to the management of the Sikh gurudwaras. Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu said that it was with a view to have political encashment that this Bill had been brought. I refute the allegation. There is no politics in this. The Delhi Adminis-

tration and the Directorate of elections brought to our notice that there were certain difficulties in holding elections to the Gurudwara Committee and we wanted these difficulties to be removed. It was not with a view to have any political encashment that this Bill had been brought in. He also said that the Government should not play politics. We do not want to play politics with any religious institution. I wish that Mr. Bosu and his party also maintained the same spirit. Good things have been said by so many Members that religious institutions should be kept free from politics; I support the idea; they should be only for religious purposes and should never be utilised for political objectives. With that end in view an amendment was brought to the Representation of the Peoples Act that religious institutions, mosques, temples, gurudwaras, etc. should not be made the forum of political propaganda in elections. We never encourage the idea of making religious institutions into political forums political arena for election propaganda. It is a good suggestion from Members of all sides and I hope all will act up to that. Sardar Bata Singh has made some very good suggestions. He has narrated the role that gurudwaras played in bringing integration among the various communities of the country and the noble values for which the gurudwaras stood. I entirely agree with him and I wish that the spirit is followed in future also. What is needed now is understanding between various religious denominations, because sometimes very unhappy incidents occur. Perhaps a proper understanding of all the religions would go a long way in fostering friendship and removing misunderstandings between various communities.

He said there are gurudwaras in other States of India and even in other countries. Of course, I have not travelled much and I do not know about other countries. But I know in other States there are gurudwaras.

He said there should be a central committee for the management of all gurdwaras in the country. We will examine this suggestion. There are various Acts in different States for religious endowments and public trusts. He wants a Central Act. Whether a single central committee can manage all the gurdwaras throughout the length and breadth of the country is a point to be examined. We will look into it.

17.44 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Mr. Jharkanda Rai made various suggestions. He is a communist and may be an atheist also; I do not know. He said that the funds of charitable institutions should be used for good purposes. I agree. I am glad that the funds of gurdwaras in Delhi and Punjab are mostly utilised for the purpose of humanity, irrespective of caste and creed. I know they are running many higher secondary schools, colleges and hospitals. I have seen in Tirupathi and other places, religious institutions which have large funds are running colleges, universities and hospitals. This is a very good service of the people and this is an example to be emulated by others. He also said that the funds should be utilised for a research centre and educational purposes. I commend this to all the religious institutions.

My hon. friend from Rajasthan called this Bill *mala fide*. He supported the amending Bill but he said, it is *mala fide*. I do not understand what he meant thereby. I do know that the Act was passed in 1971. At that time, these deficiencies were not made known. It was only when we were prepared to hold elections that it was brought to our notice by an officer in-charge of elections that these anomalies were there. There were genuine complaints. It was only with a view to remove the obstacles in the way of elections that we brought this measure. It is not a

mala fide Bill. It is a *bona fide* Bill. We want to hold elections as early possible. If this Bill is passed by the Rajya Sabha during this session, I am sure, they will be able to hold elections before the end of the year. That will satisfy our friends on all sides.

He also asked why it should be made compulsory for a Sikh to read and read and write to become a Member of the Executive Board when, to become a Member of Parliament, reading and writing is not compulsory. Of course, that seems to be a valid point. Anyway, it is only in line with the provisions contained in the Punjab Gurdwaras Act that we have kept this provision. That is according to the wishes of the Sikh leaders. We have to give due consideration to the views expressed by Sikh leaders. It is in line with the Punjab Gurdwaras Act which is already in force that a Member who wishes to contest election to the Executive Board should be able to at least read and write Gurmukhi.

Sardar Swaran Singh Sokhi also made a point that many persons would lose their voting power by this amending Bill. I cannot understand. Perhaps, he does not know that the amending Bill does not affect the voters at all. The qualification of reading and writing applies to only those persons who seek election to the Executive Board.

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: That is not my point. I have gone through the whole Bill. I mentioned clause 8 of the Delhi Gurdwaras Act...

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: We are at present concerned with the amending Bill. Your observation was not concerning the present Bill before the House.

He also said that there might be some clashes and all that. We do not want any clash to take place. We want that elections should be held in a very peaceful manner.

[Shri F. H. Mohsin]

Also, a point was made by Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu and others that Congress Members were appointed to the Managing Board. It is not a fact. It has already been refuted by my hon. friend, Sardar Swaran Singh Sokhi. There were eminent people who were appointed by the authority which was given by the Ordinance. Those persons were, Sardar Tikka Jagjit Singh Bedi, Sardar Joginder Singh, Sardar Bahadur Ranjit Singh, Bhai Mohan Singh and Sardar Pritam Singh. Sardar Joginder Singh who is the Chairman of the Board was a Member of the Rajya Sabha and the Central Assembly for many years.

At present, he is the Governor of Rajasthan. Sardar Bahadur Ranjit Singh is a landlord, who was a member of the Lok Sabha for a full term of five years. His father, Rai Bahadur Bishan Singh, is known till today as one of the builders of Gurudwara Sis Ganj Sahib, Delhi. Tikka Jagjit Singh Bedi hails from a family of the descendants of Great Guru Nanak and is well respected. He has been a judge of the High Court, Delhi. Bhai Mohan Singh is President of All India Drug Manufacturers Association and was Vice-President of the New Delhi Municipal Committee. He had also been Chairman of Punjab-Delhi-Haryana Chambers of Commerce. He is one of those business magnates of whom the country is very proud. Sardar Pritam Singh Sandhu is a brilliant young man whose father was at one time President of Delhi Sikh Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee.

These are eminent persons, highly respected among the Sikh community in general. It was not our intention to appoint any Congressman in that. The prime factor was, they enjoy the confidence of a large section of Sikh community. They have done very good work. We are looking at the whole elections in an impartial manner. I hope the Sikh community will elect good persons and suitable per-

sons to the Board and see that the management of the Gurudwaras takes place in a fitting manner.

Mr. Sokhi has given notice of some amendments. I am unable to accept those amendments. I commend the Bill for the acceptance of the House.

SHRIMATI T. LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA: The hon. Member has made an allegation that in a certain book certain things are written which are very offensive to Sikhs. Will Government enquire into that?

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Mr. Sokhi has brought to my notice that there are certain derogatory remarks in certain books. I am not aware. We will certainly look into it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This was not part of this Bill. It came up some time before. Mr. Sokhi had raised that.

The question is:

"That the Bill to amend the Delhi Sikh Gurudwaras Act, 1971, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now we take up clause-by-clause consideration. First, we take up clause 2. There are some amendments given notice of by Shri Sokhi. Is he moving them?

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: I am not moving any of my amendments.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clauses 2 to 5 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 5 were added to the Bill.

**Clause 6 (Amendment of Section 39)
Amendment Made**

Page 2,—

(1) for lines 18 and 19, substitute—

“6. In section 39 of the principal Act,—

(a) in sub-section (2), after clause (a), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—”;

(ii) after line 22, insert—

‘(b) in sub-section (4), for the words “two successive sessions, and if before the expiry of the session in which they are so laid or the session immediately following,” the words “two or more successive sessions, and if, before the expiry of the session immediately following the session or the successive sessions aforesaid,” shall be substituted.’

(5) (Shri F. H. Mohsin).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

“That Clause 6, as amended, stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 6, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 7, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: I move:

“That the Bill, as amended, be passed.”

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

“That the Bill, as amended, be passed.”

श्री बरद्वारा सिंह (होशियारपुर) .
मिनिस्टर जिन्होंने जवाब दिया है वह अकलियत से ताल्लुक रखते हैं। जितनी भी इस पर स्पीचिंग हुई है बहुत अच्छे ढंग

से हुई है। मैं गैर हाजिर रहा क्योंकि यह मुझे पता नहीं था कि आज या जाएगा। जो टाइमली एक्शन लिया गया है इसको मैं एप्रिशिएट करता हूँ। होम मिनिस्ट्री ने मुझे पत्र में कहा था कि इसी सेशन में इसको पास करवाया जाएगा। प्रधान मंत्री ने भी खत दूसरों को लिखा है जिन्होंने यह कहा है कि इसको डिले किया जा रहा था वह गलतफहमी की वजह से कहा है, ना वाकफियत की बिना पर कहा है। काफी सवाल फिरकावायाना तौर पर भी उठाए जा रहे थे और कहा जा रहा था कि इसको जल्दी करना चाहिये। यह खामक़वाह की जो नुक़्ताचीनी थी, इसको भी आपने दूर कर दिया है और इसके लिए आपकी जितनी सारीफ की जाए कम है।

पिछले वार्ड के वारे में मैं कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता। चौधरी खजान सिंह की रिपोर्ट है। इनकम टैक्स कमिश्नर ने जो रिपोर्ट लिखी उसके वारे में भी मुझे कुछ नहीं कहना। लेकिन श्री बन्धु पंड कर आते और तब बात करते तो अच्छा होता। उन्होंने कुछ पजेंट रिमाक्स किए हैं पहले वाले एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के वारे में। मैं उसके वारे में भी कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता, बंड व्लड क्रियेट करना नहीं चाहता। मैं यही कहूंगा कि गुरुद्वारों का मैनेजमेंट उन लोगों के हाथ में होना चाहिये जो बजट आदि को ठीक तरह तैयार कर सकें, सिख मर्यादा के मुताबिक काम कर सकें। ऐसे आदमी पहले रहे हैं। नान सिख भी हों तो मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं है। लेकिन सवाल यह है कि दस में कहा गया है कि जो गुरुमुखी लिख और पढ़ सकता हो, सिख धर्म के वारे में जो चिन्ह दिए हुए हैं, उनको वह कायम रखे हुए हो। हम बहुत कुछ करना चाहते हैं। ऐसी बात भी नहीं है कि कुछ हुआ नहीं है। गुरु तेग बहादुर कालेज यहा है। उस कालेज को चलाने की जिम्मेदारी पुराना जो बोर्ड है उसने ली है। उस पर रुपया खर्च किया है। उनके साथ-साथ

[श्री दरबारा सिंह]

इलैक्ट्रोनिक ट्रेनिंग इनस्टीट्यूट भी है। इस तरह की जो संस्थाएँ हैं उन पर काफी रुपया खर्च किया है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जितना रुपया बचाया है, जो ज्यादा भ्रामदनी हुई है वह इस तरह की चीजों के लिए खर्च की जाए, इकोनोमिक स्तर पर लोगों को रिलीफ देने के लिए काम किए जाए, स्कूल कालेज खोले जाए। रुपया किसी के घर में चला जाए, बड़ी-बड़ी इमारतें बना ली जाए, इसके लिए कभी पैसा इस्तेमाल न हो।

अब यह बिल पास होने ही वाला है। अब आपको डेट फिक्स करनी चाहिये इलैक्शन कराने के लिए। ऐसा न हो कि उसको आगे बढ़ाते चले जाए। ऐसा आपने किया तो यह खतरनाक बात होगी। इस बिल को आपको फोरी तौर पर लागू करके आगे बढ़ना चाहिये ताकि जिस गलतफहमी में आ कर लोग सरकार के खिलाफ प्रचार करते हैं उनके मुह बन्द हो जाए।

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): Mr. Dargara Singh has made some very good suggestions for the future Board which will be elected. He has stated that proper persons should be on the Board and elections should take place early.

18.00 hrs.

I do agree with him that elections should take place early. Sir, after the Bill is passed in Lok Sabha it will go to Rajya Sabha. Then 45 days would be required for holding elections. We will take expeditious steps to hold the elections and before the end of the year it will be completed.

As regards the other suggestion for future Board, I agree with him, when it comes into existence it will be able to act very competently.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, the question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Having regard to the business before the House and also to certain decisions arrived at and agreed to by this House, I have now to consider whether we should extend the sitting of this House today. I have stated before it is somewhat irregular for any motion to come before the House to extend the sitting of the House. The Rules give the Speaker power to determine when the House should adjourn and, of course, Speaker is expected to do everything in consultation with and with the consent of the House. I have had a letter from Shri Raghu Ramaiah requesting that the House should sit beyond this time. If that is the pleasure of this House then we sit till 7 p.m.

18 03 hrs.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (RAILWAYS)—1974-75

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up discussion and voting on the Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways) for the year 1974-75 for which 3 hours have been allotted.

Demand No. 4—Working Expenses—Administration

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 8,81,82,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Working Expenses—Administration'."

Demand No. 5—Working Expenses—Repairs and Maintenance

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 23,20,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Working Expenses—Repairs and Maintenance'."

Demand No. 6—Working Expenses—Operating Staff

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 20,16,47,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Working Expenses—Operating Staff'."

Demand No. 8—Working Expenses—Operation other than Staff and Fuel

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,34,25,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Working Expenses—Operation other than Staff and Fuel'."

Demand No. 10—Working Expenses—Staff Welfare

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,91,66,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Working Expenses—Staff Welfare'."

There is a large number of cut motions to these Demands. Hon. Members present in the House who desire to move their cut motions may send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move. They will be treated as moved.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Sir, I rise on a point of order. My point of order is my apprehension has come true. Sir, if you see he is demanding Rs. 56 crores and 44 lakhs. That day when it was being presented I had an apprehension and I wanted to put before this House that this must include the amount which is likely to be needed for those thousands of railway employees—whether temporary, permanent or casual—who are still rotting on the streets because of their taking part in the strike of May 1974. We were assured that the cases have been sympathetically considered. The hon. Minister made a statement to this effect. But if you see under no head any amount has been provided for.

My point of order is they must re-submit with a provision whatever provision they anticipate, for all those employees who have been dismissed or discharged if they are taken back, the amount that will be needed if they are taken back, because otherwise, I am afraid that the Railway Board, as they are, may not agree to take them back on the ground that no funds have been provided for.

श्री मधु लिंगमः (बाबु) : मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है। यह बात मुझे वर्षों से परेशान कर रही है, लेकिन आज मैं उस को उठाने की हिम्मत कर रहा हूँ। सब से पहली मैं आप की तयज्जह संविधान की दफा 112 की ओर खीचना चाहता हूँ। इस में कहा गया है :

"The President shall in respect of every financial year cause to be laid before both the Houses of Parliament a statement of the estimated receipts and expenditure of the

[श्री मधु लिमये]

Government of India for that year, in this Part referred to as the "annual financial statement".

मेरी यह कभी समझ में नहीं आया कि ये दो-दो बजट क्यों पेश किए जाते हैं ? दो दो ऐन्युअल फाइनेशियल स्टेटमेंट क्यों आते हैं ? जबकि एक ही फाइनेशियल स्टेटमेंट की आईन में बात है तो दो क्यों आते हैं ? एक रेलवे का बजट आता है एक साधारण बजट आता है। एक भरसे से यह चल रहा है और मैं सोच रहा हूँ कि यह जो परिपाटी है आखिरकार इस का आधार क्या है ? क्या इस का आधार केवल कास्टीट्यूट प्रेसेम्बली (लिजिस्लेटिव) का एक प्रस्ताव है और इस सभा का नियम है ? इस के अलावा और कोई कानूनी आधार मुझे मिला नहीं। अब सब से पहले मैं आप का ध्यान नियम का और दिलाना चाहता हूँ। नियम 213 में यह कहा है

"Nothing here-in-before contained shall be deemed to prevent the presentation of the Budget in two or more parts and when such presentation takes place each part shall be dealt with in accordance with these rules as if it were the budget."

तो मेरा पहला सवाल यह है कि दो बजट की जो परिपाटी है, कन्वेंशन है, इस का आधार वह नियम है और दूसरा यह सब से पहला रिजोल्यूशन है रिशाडिंग दि सेपरेशन आफ रेलवे फ्रांश दि जनरल फाइनेंसिंग। यह अमेजों के जमाने में बिधि मंडल द्वारा 20 सितम्बर, 1924 की एक रेजोल्यूशन पारित किया गया और दूसरा संकल्प रेजोल्यूशन 1943 में किया गया था। जब यह देश स्वतंत्र हुआ तो जो कास्टीट्यूट प्रेसेम्बली थी वह जब कानून बनाने वाली जमात के रूप में काम करती थी तो उस ने एक प्रस्ताव किया है। मैं उस पूरा नहीं पढ़ूँगा। यह 21 दिसम्बर,

1949 को पास हुआ है। उस का मैं केवल पहला हिस्सा पढ़ देना चाहता हूँ जो मेरे काम में आ सकता है :

"This Assembly after considering the recommendations of the Committee appointed in April 1949 to review the convention relating to the separation of railways from general finances which was adopted under the Assembly Resolution dated 20th September, 1944 and in supersession of that and all previous resolutions on the subject resolved:

(a) That railway finances shall continue to remain separated from general finances."

तो, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह प्रस्ताव, यह संकल्प और नियम 213—ये इस परिपाटी के आधार हैं। तो अब मैं पहले मैं आप को निर्णय चाहता हूँ कि संविधान की धारा 112 जिस में फाइनेन्शियल स्टेटमेंट की बात कही गई है, उस का मेल इस संकल्प के साथ और इस नियम के साथ आप कैसे बैठायेंगे और क्या कभी इस सभा का नियम या कोई संकल्प संविधान को इस स्पष्ट धारा के विपरीत जा सकता है और अगर दोनों में टकराव उत्पन्न हुआ तो श्रेष्ठ कौन होगा ? क्या इस के बारे में कोई बहस हो सकती है कि जो संविधान की दफा है उस पर ही हम को चलना है।

रेलवे की स्थिति बड़ी विचित्र है। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह न पशु है और न पक्षी यह विचित्र बात है क्योंकि एक ओर कहा जाता है कि व्यापारिक संस्था है। अगर व्यापारिक संस्था है तो सभी व्यापारिक और औद्योगिक संस्थानों में मजदूरों को बोनस आदि की सुविधा मिलती है, लेकिन रेल मजदूरों को मिलती है क्या ? नहीं मिलती है। एक मायने में यह पशु भी नहीं है। अब पक्षी हूँ क्या?

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी चमगादड़ है ।

श्री मधु लिमये इन की जो किताब है—इण्डियन रेलवेज -100 ईयर्स—मैंने इस में से एक जुमला लिया है क्योंकि यह बहुत संक्षेप में और अच्छे ढंग से उस की नीति को रखता है—यह जुमला कहता है —

"They are a state undertaking run by the state, controlled by the state, wholly managed through officers of the state although they naturally they form a separate department of the state"

यह सरकारी विभाग भी है—यानी पक्षी भी है—लेकिन इस सरकारी विभाग का जो कारोबार है वह अलग ढंग में चलता है ।

अब जब साधारण बजट आता है ता क्या होता है ? पहले बजट भाषण होता है और उस के बाद तत्काल नये टैक्सेशन प्रोजेक्ज के बारे में फाइनेन्स बिल आता है । फिर जो मांगे होती है—अनदाना को मांगे—उन पर हम लागू करते हैं उम क बाद एम्प्रोप्रियेशन बिल पास होता है और फिर टैक्सेशन प्रोजेक्ज यानी कर सम्बन्धी प्रस्तावों पर चर्चा करने का हम को मौका मिलता है । अब इस रेल बजट में क्या होता है ? हमारे सविधान म यह कहा गया है — कर बैठाने का अधिकार क्या है—सविधान की धारा 265 में कहा गया है —

"No tax shall be levied or collected except by the authority of law"

लेकिन रेलवे में क्या होता है—रेलवे का कोई फाइनेन्स बिल नहीं आता है । मौजूदा जो रेलवे एक्ट है उसी के तहत इन को फ्रेट्स और फेअर बढ़ाने का अधिकार होता है । मझे आपत्ति नहीं है—लेकिन मैंने बहुत लोगों से पूछा रिसर्वेवालों से पूछा—मुझे कोई सतीषजनक जवाब नहीं मिला ।

शायद रेल मंत्री इस पर कुछ रोशनी डाल सकते हैं ? आप के रेलवे एक्ट का सैक्शन 29 इस प्रकार है —

"The Central Government may by general or special order fix maximum and minimum rates for the whole or any part of a railway and prescribe the conditions under which such rates will apply"

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय व्यापारिक संस्थाओं के जो दाम—फैअर्स या फीज वगैरह होती हैं या जो निष्पत्त की जाती है उस में हम दखल नहीं देते हैं । लेकिन रेलवे अगर व्यापारिक संस्था है तो फिर बोनस दो । अगर बोनस नहीं देना है और एक डिपार्टमेन्ट के रूप में चलाना है तो फ्रेट्स एण्ड फेयर्स जब बढ़ाये जाते हैं तो उस के लिये चर्चा का कोई माक । मिलना चाहिये । आज अगर सप्लीमेंट्री डिमण्ड्स नहीं होती तो आप नोटिफिकेशन के द्वारा फ्रेट्स एण्ड फेअर्स बढ़ा देते और उस पर चर्चा करने का मौका हम को नहीं मिलता है । मुझे पता नहीं है—पी० ए० सी० में रेलवे का मामला आता है या नहीं ?

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु (डायमंड हार्बर) आता है ।

श्री मधु लिमये मझे यह बात समझ में नहीं आ रही है—आप फेअर्स एण्ड फ्रेट्स नोटिफिकेशन के द्वारा सैक्शन 29 के तहत बढ़ा देते हैं, लेकिन उस को घटाने का सुझाव हम लोग नहीं दे सकते हैं—ऐसा क्यों है ? इस के लिये अगर कोई प्रावधान है तो बतलाइये । श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु पी० ए० सी० के चेयरमैन हैं, वे अपनी कमेटी की ओर से सिफारिश दे सकते हैं, लेकिन मैं भी आप को सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ—आप फ्रेट नहीं बढ़ाइये । अगर आप को आमदनी चाहिये तो बिरला को माल ढाने के लिये जो रियायत देते हैं या सामाजिक कर्तव्य या इस तरह के और भी तरीके हैं—लेकिन प्रश्न यह है कि सुझाव कैसे

[श्री मधु लिमये]

हूँ। जैसे हम कर योजना, टैक्सेशन प्रपोज़ल्स के बारे में सुझाव दे सकते हैं—ऐसी ही कोई व्यवस्था रेलवे के बारे में होनी चाहिये। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप को अनुवाद पर निर्भर न रहना पड़े, इस लिये मैं अपने मूल नोटिस को पढ़ कर सुनाता हूँ—

“When we are considering the general budget or general supplementary budget, we get an opportunity to discuss both the demands as well as taxation proposals. While we cannot increase the demands or increase the incidence of taxation, Parliament can suggest cuts through cut motions and amendments. We are denied the opportunity to reduce the burden of railway fares and freights through amendments.”

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What is it that you are reading?

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं अपने मूल नोटिस को पढ़ रहा हूँ—इसे मैंने 22 अगस्त को दिया था—आप जरा इस को देख लीजिये—

दूसरी बात है—

“Under the Railway Act I find no provision for laying of the orders on notifications issued under section 29. So we have no opportunity to move amendments to those orders as can be done in respect of other statutory orders, notifications, rules, etc.”

स्टैच्यूटरी आर्डर के बारे में तर्कीय अमेण्डमेन्ट दे सकते हैं। मैंने खुद अमेण्डमेन्ट दी है। मुझे पता नहीं—मोमवार को जैसे समय मिलेगा। मेरे स्टैच्यूटरी अमेण्डमेन्ट्स का क्या होगा—मुझे इस का खुलासा चाहिये लीसरी बात—

“When statutory orders, notifications, etc. are laid on the Table,

not only can Members move amendments but they could also be considered by the Committee on Subordinate Legislation. Now I do not know whether our Committee has ever considered or can under the law consider orders, notifications, etc. issued under section 29 of the Railway Act.

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या मेरे इन तीन प्रश्नों के बारे में कोई निर्णय देगे। यह जो पुरानी परिपाटी है, मेरी राय में इस को खत्म करना चाहिये, इस में सुधार करना चाहिये, सही प्रावधान आना चाहिये। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ—यह रेलवे एक्ट कितना पुराना है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : 100 साल पुराना है।

श्री मधु लिमये : उस समय जनता का प्रतिनिधित्व करने वाली कोई पार्लियामेंट या पार्लियामेंट जैसी कोई संस्था नहीं थी। किराये वृद्धि के, फ्रेट्स एण्ड फेअर्स के बारे में अब हम लोग इन के हुकम पर, डिक्टेट पर चलने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं, हम को घटना का मौका जरूर मिलना चाहिये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: In the first place, why this notice was not placed before me.

श्री मधु लिमये : आप की जानकारी के लिये कहता हूँ। स्पीकर महोदय की ओर से मुझे बनलाया गया है जब मन्त्रीमेन्ट्री डिमाण्ड्स आयेगी तब लेंगे।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: When the Chair is to be seized of a problem like this, I think it is proper that those papers should be before me. I had to ask for the papers. I do not think that this is a very happy state of affairs. Anyway, the Railway Minister can reply to this point of order before I give my ruling.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): Mr. Limaye had raised this point earlier and written to us and we have sent our reply to him. I shall read out the position.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It seems that the hon. Member who raised the point of order has had some sort of a line of communication with the Minister because I see that the Minister has come prepared to reply.... (Interruptions). I am not objecting to that. That only person left completely in the dark is the poor person sitting in this Chair. Anyway I am seized of this problem. My mind is not so slow that I cannot understand what is going on.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: I came prepared because he had written to us and we knew he would be raising it. We have written back to him also.

The point raised by Mr. Limaye has been every carefully considered by the Ministry of Railways and it is found that it is not possible to accept the suggestion. The present procedure, according to which proposals regarding major changes in the fare and freight structure are brought to the notice of Parliament before implementation not withstanding the enabling powers under Section 29 is adequate. To this, Mr. Limaye has also referred

The main purpose of Shri Limaye's suggestion appears to be to have a discussion in Parliament and parliamentary approval to proposals for increasing the railway fares and freight rates as when they are made. In this connection, it may be appreciated that the Demands for Grants are already subject to Parliamentary approval and at that time an opportunity is usually availed of by the Houses of Parliament to discuss the proposals for increase in fares and freight rates.

The Indian Railways Act itself is under scrutiny in the Railway Ministry and it may be that in due course, the Government might come up with

a Bill to repeal, amend or revise certain provisions in this Act, I am inclined to agree that it is out of date. At that time also, Parliament will have an opportunity to discuss the need to change it and valuable suggestions will be made by hon. members. We give the highest respect to the House. In my budget speech, I had suggested that the increase in fares and freight will come into operation from 9th September. But since discussion has been delayed, we have shifted that date from 9th to 15th September. That means, till it is discussed by both Houses of Parliament, we are not going to give effect to the proposals.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: When taxation proposals come, we can reduce them

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have understood your point.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: What about my point of order that no amount has been provided towards the salaries of those employees who are likely to be reinstated?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has no answer to that; I will give you the answer. It is a point of order and ultimately the matter has to be decided by the Chair.

I will first deal with Mr. Madhu Limaye's point of order. I came to the Chair because I had an inkling and somebody whispered into my ear that certain constitutional points of order were likely to be raised and I did not want a repetition of 5th September. That is why I have come here and occupied the Chair even at this late hour.

In the first place, let me again for the second or third fourth time pay my compliments to the hon. members of this House. I am proud of this House and I am proud of the members of this House because each time as our Parliament evolves, as our democracy evolves, we are being ex-

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker

posed to new pressures and they have got to be looked into. We have a tendency to go by rulings in the past, by precedents. Precedents are important and we must always pay close attention to them, but it will be very wrong for us to go by precedents blindly.

The other day, there was a ruling given that a certain motion was accepted at a particular time in the past. We never bothered to see whether the ruling was right or wrong. The ruling of the Chair is a ruling. But a ruling cannot over-ride the rules of the House or the provisions of the Constitution. Where a ruling in the past is wrong, we should take a fresh look and correct it, if necessary.

Here is a very ticklish constitutional question raised by Mr. Limaye. I am not saying that I am going to obstruct the whole thing. But let us look into it very carefully. As far as I can understand, what Mr. Limaye is saying is this. He refers to article 112 of the Constitution and he says that, according to the article, there can be only one financial statement in course of a year. That is his contention No. 1.

He also refers to rule 213 of our House which empowers the Government to come before the House with more than one financial statements in course of a year. We had that hair-splitting casuistry the other day when the Law Minister said, there is no Budget, Budget is a misnomer under the Constitution and, yet, in our rules, we have provided for the Budget. Mr. Limaye posed a question, whether the rules could override the Constitution. That is his submission.

The rules say that the Budget can be presented in more than one part. That means, he can come to the House more than once with the Budget. I am taking about the first point, whether the rules can override article 112 of the Constitution or not. That is a very very ticklish question. Why

this Parliament in all its wisdom has made these rules despite this clear provision in the Constitution; Whether the different parts, of the Budget coming in a year are a series or a concatenation of the same annual financial statement. Whether that is the interpretation and that is why the rules allow the Government to come to the House more than once with the Budget. They must have taken that into consideration, that the statement is one and these are one a series of the same statement. That may be one interpretation.

I would like Mr. Limaye refer to article 118 of the Constitution which also gives this House the power to makes its own rules and regulations to conduct the proceedings of the House. Acting under article 118, each House of Parliament may make rules for regulating the proceedings subject to the provisions of the Constitutions.

Now, the Parliament in its wisdom has made these rules. It may be that we are not here to interpret the Constitution. But they have made these rules and we have followed these rules. It may be done to the understanding that these different financial statements are, as I said, a concatenation of the same annual financial statement. It is not a question of interpreting the Constitution.

Now, I think, we can dispose it of in this way. We have been following this. At this moment, unless we go into the question very carefully at some latter date, we will have to do what we have been doing. You have mentioned about the Demands of the railways. Your main point is that while we discuss the Demands of the Railways, we can reject those Demands, we can reduce those Demands. It is within our power. That is what you say. In the case of the Finance Bill, where certain taxation proposals come, we can discuss them, we

can throw them out, we can accept or reject them.

But in the case of the Railways, when they come with proposals to increase the fares or the freights, we have absolutely no power. We can only discuss. We may not even discuss. Mr. Madhu Limaye says that they may do that only by a notification they need not even come to the House....

Shri Madhu Limaye: The Minister has said that because the Supplementary Demands are before us, we can discuss increases in freights and fares....(Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, please. The Railway Minister has come forward with a prepared statement where he has said 'We cannot accept it'. I do not think the question of accepting or not accepting comes here. I think, under the present provisions of the Constitution as they are—I would rather put it the other way—it is the country of the Railway Minister that he comes forward and asks for the opinion of this House even in the matter of increase of fares and freights. It is not a question of your accepting. It is your courtesy that you come here....

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: Out of respect, Sir, and not courtesy.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am saying that, under the provisions of the Constitution, you do not even need to come. You can do it. But, despite that, you are coming because you respect this House. Let us put it that way. I am afraid, I have got to take this as it is unless we do something to change the Constitution.

Now I would read article 110(2):

"A Bill shall not be deemed to be a Money Bill by reason only that it provides for the imposition of fines or other pecuniary penalties, or for the demand or payment of

fees for licences or fees for services rendered, or by reason that it provides for the imposition, abolition, remission, alteration or regulation of any tax by any local authority or body for local purposes."

I am afraid, the railway fares and freights are fees to be demanded for certain services which the Railways are going to render to the community. Therefore, we do not have anything to say about it. They are only fees that you are demanding for certain services. Therefore, let me say again that it is your courtesy that you come here.

Now whether this is in keeping with the present lay state of affairs in our country, whether this is in keeping with democracy and all that, whether the Railway Act as it was enacted 100 years ago is still valid today, that is a very big question. There is a certain validity in this. I am happy that these things are being raised. We have to take a fresh look at these things. But these are matters to be considered in course of time. Therefore, I do not think this should stand in the way of a discussion.

Now, with regard to my friend, Mr. S. M. Benerjee.....

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: He wants that those employees should be reinstated.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: These are matters for discussion. They are not points of order. You can say that this has not been done and, therefore, you would not give money. You are free to say that.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I have already moved Cut Motions.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: So, they will be discussed. That is all. Shri Jagadish Bhattacharyya.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): I have one submission to make. When an hon. Member raises a point of order, you listen to the

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

point of order. If the Minister wants to say something about it, he can make his submission. Then you have to give your ruling....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have done that.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Here the hon. Minister or Right Hon. Minister, came with a statement,—and if you have carefully noted this, you will see,—saying, “we cannot accept it.” This is not the manner in which generally points of order are dealt with and responded to and it is very wrong.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order please. It is correct in the sense that it is not a question of accepting or not accepting; the Minister has got the assistance of many able officers. When a point of order is raised he makes a submission to the Chair. Government makes a submission to the Chair. And it is for the Chair. The Chair decides.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: I have written to Mr. Madhu Limaye; in that connection I said. I was telling in that connection, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Supplementary Demands for Grants are before the House. Now Shri Jagadish Bhattacharyya.

*SHRI JAGADISH BHATTACHARYYA (Ghatal): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir the hon. Minister while introducing the supplementary budget has taken resort to a statement of untruth. He said “the sequence of events which unfortunately culminated into a country wide railway strike in May, 1974, occurred in spite of my best efforts to avert it. He claims that he tried his best to avert the railway strike but all those who were intimately connected with strike will testify that nothing can be more untrue than what the hon. Minister

has stated above. Long before the railway strike actually took place, and even before a formal notice for the strike, was served by the railway workers' unions, the Railway authorities as far back in April, 1974 through a secret circular had issued directions that the trade union workers and their leaders should be arrested. A week before the strike the Government took an extraordinary move. They scuttled the talks unilaterally and in an arbitrary manner that was being held with the leaders of the railway workers, arrested them and put them under detention. Again on 27-4-74 the Government themselves took a decision and cancelled 200 passenger trains. Though all these acts, the Government precipitated the railway strike which was actually not there and made it a must through their own actions. Thus, when viewed in the background of these events, the hon. Minister's statement cannot but be referred a gross travesty of truth. We have further seen that at the meeting of Departmental Heads of the South Eastern Railway held on the 23rd June, 1974 While referring the railway strike it was stated that the strike was God-send and the credibility of the Railway had gone up” Thus we find that when the Railway administration and the Railway Board, by their inefficient administration had crippled the railway finance and had pushed it to deplorable point, they earnestly wanted the strike to take place so that they could conveniently pass on the blame to the railway workers and they could use it as a camouflage to cover up their own failings and misdeeds. What were the demands of the Railway workers? They demanded (i) that they should be treated as an industrial worker and should be given the full trade union rights; (ii) eight hours work, (iii) need based wages; and (iv) parity of wage with the workers of other public sector undertakings. ? Are these

*The original speech was delivered in Bengali.

not very justified demands? Sir, the Miabho Commission has already accepted the railway workers as industrial worker. The I.L.O. convention also held the same view it was shared by the Government of India. The Calcutta High Court have again held that the railway is an industry. Thus when all the above authorities hold the railway workers as industrial workers. What crime the railway workers had committed when they reiterated the same and tried to assert their trade union right to secure a recognition of the fact by the Government. In putting forward their demand, the railway workers had not indulged in any politics, but if any one wanted to make a political capital out of it, it was the railway authorities and this Govt. How did they behave? They made a blatant and brutal use of DIR against the striking railway workers. The country was put under a state of emergency during the Indo-Pak war of 1971. At that time, while introducing the emergency measure, the Minister had given categorical assurance in this House, the provisions of DIR will not be used to suppress trade union activities or to crush democratic agitations in the country. The war was over after a few weeks. The Simla agreement was reached. The prisoners of war have gone back to their country and even Col. Niazi, the person who was responsible for the human carnage in the erstwhile East Pakistan, was allowed to go back home hale and hearty, but the emergency still continues and with that continues the hated DIR. The Government had completely gone back on its words and used the DIR against the striking railway workers. This Government knows that the workers' agitation in the country can only be curbed through DIR and they used it against their own assurances. The Railway Board had spent a few crores of rupees to curb the strike. They had given cash rewards and increments. They had given promotions overnight and had given extensions in services. They had,

above all hired a large number of goondas and had posted them at different places. I have the personal knowledge of the happenings at the Howrah Station. The railway authorities had hired a large number of goondas here and they were paid cash against signature on white paper. Per-day expenditure of the railways on this account was Rs. 14,000. The Government have not given the detailed break up of the expenditure they had incurred during the strike or for crushing the strike. They had paid huge sums on advertisements. These expenditure of the Government remain unaccounted for and today the Railway Administration has come to this House asking for additional sums. It was stated that as a result of the railway strike, the Government had incurred a loss of 200 crores of rupees which they want to recoup through levy of additional freights and fare as suggested in the supplementary budget. All these surely could have been averted if only the Railway Minister and the Railway Board had not behaved in a mad and vindictive manner in dealing the problem. All democratic rights were crushed. More than 25,000 railway workers were arrested and more than a lakh of them were awarded punishment. An unprecedented wave of atrocities was let loose on railway workers, through the good offices of the CRP, BSF, RPF and other paramilitary forces and even the families of the railway workers were not spared. The atrocities were particularly perpetrated at Mizapur, Mughalsarai, Jhansi, Bongaigaon, Ludding, Kachrapara, Adra and Kharagpur. I have some personal knowledge about the incidents that took place at Adra. In one case the police had gone to arrest a worker in the evening. He was putting on a loongi and was attending to his wife who was a heart patient. He requested the police officials not to shout and to give him some time to change his dress but the police did not heed to his request and dragged him out. In another case a person was dragged out of a laterin and he

[Shri Jagadish Bhattacharyya]

was not allowed to cleanse himself. These are just a few specimens out of an innumerable number. The D.S. Office was not for public approach and passes were issued. I know of a case where a Youth Congress leader was given a pass who could go to the D. S. Office. On his recommendation, many were taken back to work when others were not considered. Thus the strike offered a golden opportunity for the railway officers to settle a score with all those who had incurred their displeasure earlier and even some political parties were given opportunity to make hay.

Sir, today a very large number of railway employees are without any job. 36,000 temporary and 400 permanent railway employees have been thrown out of job in the Adra Division. In N.F. railway a few hundred employees have been sacked out of them 3 are still in jail since March 11, 1974. The Railway Minister often talks of raising the productivity of the railways. Unless all the railway employees are taken back and unless Government amend its attitude to solve the labour problems it would not be possible. The hon. Minister may try to seek comfort thinking that all those who had not taken part in the strike had no problems to put forward. It would be suicidal if he indulges in such self deception. Productivity can never be raised with unhappy and disgruntled workers.

Why should we vote these demands? The trains are running late. They do not provide water, light, fan and good food to the travelling passengers. Then on what moral grounds the Government ask for more funds when even minimum needs of the passengers are not being met. A lot of infructuous expenditure is being incurred by the railways as a result of the use of inferior quality of coal I suspect that there is shady deal in the matter of allocating contracts for the supply of coal and it is time that it is probed thoroughly. And finally I will wind up by referring to the

extremely bad security measures now available in the railways. I will only read out a news item from Jugantar. The news item says that during the last three years in West Bengal 130 passengers succumbed to assassin's knife. During this period one murder was taking place after every ten days, and the rate of death in railways was not so high in any other State. As many as 257 incidents of dacoity and snatchings had taken place during the last 8 months.

If the Government have any sense of respect for law, if they attach any importance to the institutions of High Court and the Supreme Courts, and if they have a modicum of regard of democratic values. Then I would urge upon them, they should honour the findings of an impartial body like the Supreme Court and the High Court and meet the legitimate demands of the railway workers. They should also re-instate all those who are unemployed at present, being dismissed during the last Railway strike.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मुरैना) :
सभापति जी, रेलवे की अनुपूरक मांगों पर हम जो चर्चा करने जा रहे हैं, मैं इस सम्बन्ध में रेलवे मंत्रालय का ध्यान कुछ विशेष बातों की तरफ़ दिलाना चाहता हूँ। इन मांगों का अर्थ है कि हड़ताल के दिनों में रेलवे में जो काफ़ी बाटा हुआ है, उसे पूरा किया जाए और किराये बढ़ाए जाएं, यह इन का मुख्य उद्देश्य है, परन्तु रेलवे के अन्दर जिस प्रकार से कार्य चल रहा है, यदि उसे सतर्कता से देखा जाए, तो मेरा विश्वास है कि इन्हें किराया बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता नहीं है और यह जो अनुपूरक मांगें लाए हैं, इन की आवश्यकता नहीं पड़ेगी।

सभापति जी, कर्मचारियों की उन्नति के बारे में सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने कुछ प्रसंग

दिया था और 9 लाख से ऊपर हो गये हैं लेकिन आज तक उसके अनुसार काम नहीं किया जा रहा है ।

दूसरी बात यह है कि मध्य रेलवे बम्बई के भण्डारों में आज 9 करोड़ से ऊपर का माल रद्दी के सामान की तरह पड़ा हुआ है और उसका कोई उपयोग नहीं हो रहा है और वहाँ पर पैसे की बर्बादी हो रही है । ताज एक्सप्रेस और दक्खन क्वीन के लिए इन्होंने कुछ माल खरीदा लेकिन चार, पांच साल से वह सड़ रहा है और उसका कोई उपयोग नहीं किया जा रहा है । आप को रेलवेज की जगह जगह पर जो वर्कशाप्स हैं उन के भण्डारों में बहुत बड़ी मछियां में स्कैप पड़ा हुआ है और उस का नोलाम कर दिया जाता है लेकिन न उस की छानवान होती है और न कोई अफसर उसे देखता है कि इस में से कौन सा सामान काम में आ सकता है और कौन सा नहीं आ सकता और बिना देखे उस को नोलाम कर देते हैं । उस समय जो खरीदने वाला बाहर का व्यक्ति हाता है, उस से गोपनीय साठ-गाठ कर के कुछ लोग नोलाम कर देते हैं और इस में काफी पैसे की हानि हो रही है । यदि सरकार और रेलवे प्रशासन इस तरफ ध्यान दें, तो मेरा अपना विश्वास है कि इस में बहुत बड़ा मछ्या में पैसे की बचत हो सकती है ।

अष्टाचार की जहा तक बात है रेलवे अधिकारियों के प्रति, उस सम्बन्ध में जितना भी कहो वह थोड़ा है । जांच कौन करता है । सम्भाषित जो, रेलवे में एक रेलवे मन्त्रालय विभाग है, वह उन की जांच करता है और उस में जो लोग हैं वे दूसरे विभागों से 2, 3 साल के लिये आते हैं और वापस चले जाते हैं । आप यह देखिये कि आने ऊपर के अफसरों के खिलाफ वे कैसे जांच कर सका है और इसलिये उन के द्वारा जो जांच होती है वह ठीक नहीं होती है । इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि इस जांच का सम्बन्ध सो.बो.आई.० से हो । यह मेरी सरकार से मांग है ।

आज रेलवे के जो प्रमुख अधिकारी हैं हर लाइन में, वह चार, छः साल तक एक ही स्थान पर रहते हैं और इस कारण भी काफी भ्रष्टाचार होता है । तो इस बात का भी ध्यान रखा जाये कि उनकी बदली जल्दी जल्दी आप करें ।

कर्मचारियों की भी शिकायतें विभागों में जाती हैं, सालों तक उनका जवाब कर्मचारियों को नहीं मिलता है । यूनियन भी कुछ शिकायतें भेजती है लेकिन उनके ऊपर भी कार्यवाही नहीं की जाती और वर्षों तक वे पड़ी रहती हैं । एक के बाद एक पत्र भेजे जाते हैं लेकिन उनका कोई उत्तर नहीं मिलता है और शिकायतों का हल नहीं निकलता है । यह इस विभाग में बहुत बड़ी कमी है । रेलवे कर्मचारी जब शिकायत करते हैं और उनको दूर नहीं किया जाता, तो इससे उनके मन में असन्तोष पैदा होता है और वे ठीक प्रकार में काम नहीं कर पाते हैं ।

रेलवे मंत्री ने अपने 21 अगस्त, 1974 के भाषण में एक बात कही थी हड़ताल के बाद कि एक यूनियन होनी चाहिये । हम भी इसमें गिल्कुल सहमत हैं । हम भी चाहते हैं कि एक ही यूनियन हो । एक यूनियन बनी है जिसमें 100 मण्डल हैं और इसका नाम है एन० सी० आर० एम० । यह 100 मण्डलों को मिल कर बना है । आप उसको स्वीकार कर लीजिये, आपको क्या दिक्कत है । आपने अपने भाषण में कहा कि टूट यूनियन में राजनीतिक नेता न हों लेकिन उनको आज वही चला रहे हैं । मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि ये जहा तक रेल मंत्री का यह आरोप है कि मजदूर यूनियनों पर राजनीतिक नेता हावी हैं उस सम्बन्ध में मेरा यह कहना है कि नेता मजदूरों के पहले हैं और उसके बाद राजनीति के । आपने जो बात कही है, उसमें कोई दिक्कत नहीं है लेकिन आप पहले अपने से ही शक

[श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय]

कीजिये। आपकी एक यूनियन है जिसे एम० एफ० आई० आर० कहते हैं, जिसके नेता श्री ए० पी० शर्मा हैं। उनसे कहिये कि वे कांग्रेस पार्टी से त्यागपत्र दे दें और आपके दल से हट जायें (अवधान)। वे अपने दल से अलग होकर काम करें। यह चीज आपको हमारे बताने के लिये ही है। आप जो उपदेश देते हैं पहले जो आप के घर के लोग हैं उन पर लागू करें। सभापति महोदय, कर्मचारियों की यूनियनों को काफी ससद् सदस्य चलाते हैं, वे उसके अध्यक्ष हैं और मंत्री हैं लेकिन होता क्या है कि सैकड़ों शिकायतें रेलवे विभाग को भेजी जाती हैं और उसमें सिवाय इसके कि शिकायत हमें प्राप्त हुई, आपका पत्र प्राप्त हुआ और इस पर गौर कर रहे हैं, सिवाय इसके और कुछ नहीं होता है और वर्षों तक पत्र पड़े रहते हैं। मेरे द्वारा पिछले 9 सालों में जो पत्र लिखे गये हैं, उनकी संख्या लगभग 900 के करीब है। वे रेलवे के अन्दर पड़े हुये हैं लेकिन आज तक किसी का निकाम नहीं हुआ। नाना प्रकार की शिकायतें की जाती हैं लेकिन होता कुछ नहीं है। आखिर ऐसा क्यों है। इससे समद् सदस्यों के मन में भी इस प्रकार की बात पैदा होती है कि रेलवे बोर्ड में जो मठाधीश बने हुए हैं, वे रेलवे मंत्री को कुछ करने नहीं देते हैं और उन पर हावी हैं। इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि पार्लियामेंट के सदस्यों के पत्रों को ठीक प्रकार से रखा जाय तथा उनमें सम्बन्धित कठिनाइयों का हल किया जाय।

सभापति महोदय, जहां तक मजदूर सचों के बारे में काम है, इस सम्बन्ध में यूनियनों की शिकायतों पर उचित कार्यवाही की जाये। उन को अधिकार मिलना चाहिये कि वह बातचीत कर सकें।

, अब मैं मंत्री जी का ध्यान एक विशेष बात की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ। सारे रेलवे के अन्दर यह जो अगुल छाप विशेषज्ञ

लोग हैं, उनके द्वारा जो रिपोर्ट दी जाती है उस पर किसी भी प्रकार का भ्रमल रेलवे प्रशासन द्वारा नहीं किया जाता। मैं सरकार से और रेलवे मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना चाहता हूँ कि इन अगुल छाप विशेषज्ञों ने कितनी शिकायतों पर कार्यवाही की है और कितनी शिकायतों की जांच इन्होंने की है। सभापति जी, अनेकों शिकायतें इस बात की होती हैं कि पैसा किसी ने ले लिया और अगुल किसी का लगा हुआ है और ऐसा केम बना है लेकिन ऊपर के अफसर कहते हैं कि इसको मत चलाओ और फाइल बन्द कर दो। इस प्रकार की बात कही जाती है। जो पेट्रोलमैन और गैंगमैन होते हैं वे सा मान बैठे करते हैं, यह दिखाया जाता है लेकिन अगुल एक ही व्यक्ति का लगा होता है। सामान का पता नहीं होता कि वह कहाँ चला जाता है। तो इस तरह की बातें रेल मन्त्रालय में हो रही हैं। मैं माग करता हूँ कि इनका विभाग अलग में हो और इस विभाग का अधिकारी भी वहाँ हो जो इस विषय का विशेषज्ञ हो।

अब मैं कैंटीन के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। माननीय मंत्री जी से कई बार मैं यह चुका हूँ कि बम्बई में दशा क्या है, इसको देखिये। दूसरी रेलों पर भी ऐसा ही है कि लाइसेंस किसी के नाम में मिला हुआ है और प्लेटफार्म पर पांच पांच, छ छ और सात सात हजार रुपये ले कर कैंटीन कोई और चला रहा है। मैं एक उदाहरण देकर समाप्त करता हूँ। आपके जो रेलवे वकील हैं क्या वे ईमानदार हैं? वे ईमानदार नहीं हैं, वे बिकते हैं। एक केस मैंने मंत्री जी और पश्चिम रेलवे के जी० एम० के पास भेजा कि एक व्यक्ति का कोई सामान चुराया चला गया। चार पकड़ा गया और पहले भी तीन बार उसको मज्जा हुई थी लेकिन इसके बावजूद रेलवे केस हार गई। जिसने माल चुराया और उससे माल बरामद भी हुआ वह पार्टी कहती है कि तुम कितना भी

कहो, हमने सरकारी वकील को दो हजार रुपये में खरीद लिया है। रेलवे अपील में गई वहां भी हार गई।

इसके बाद मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आज इस रेलवे मंत्रालय को देखने वाले माननीय ललित बाबू हैं। उनके बारे में आज सारे देश में चर्चा का एक विषय बना हुआ है। यह बहुत ही लज्जा का विषय है, प्रधान मंत्री का उनको संरक्षण है**
(Interruptions)

श्री नागेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : गलत बोल रहे हैं, यह वापस कराया जाय
(व्यवधान)

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : आपके चिल्लाने का मेरे ऊपर कोई असर होने वाला नहीं है। मैं आपसे ज्यादा जोर से चिल्ला सकता हूं।

सभापति महोदय : कछवाय जी, मेरी दरखास्त है कि आप इस लज्जा को विदग्ध करें।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ इस विषय में। मुझे कोई दिक्कत नहीं है। सुन लीजिये। यह बात निश्चित है कि सच्ची बात कड़वी सवको लगती है। मैं अपने अनुभव की बात कह रहा हूँ। मैंने लोगों को नारे लगाते देखा है, चिल्लाते देखा है, सारी जितनी रेलवे कालोनीज हैं...

सभापति महोदय : कछवाय जी, नारे बहुत से लगते हैं लेकिन...

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : लेकिन यह नारा बहुत बुलन्द हो गया है।

(व्यवधान) सभापति महोदय, क्या यह अनपार्लियामेंटरी है ?

सभापति महोदय : हां।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं नहीं मानता हूँ इसको। जनता की भावना है जो मैंने कहा और इस बात को मैंने पहली बार नहीं कहा है।

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur): These words should be expunged.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): This should be expunged from the records.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : **

(Interruptions)

मैंने एक सच्ची बात कही है**
(Interruptions)

सभापति महोदय : कछवाय जी, मैं आपसे प्रार्थना कर रहा हूँ कि आप अपने इन अस्काज को वापस ले लीजिये।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं वापस नहीं करूंगा।

सभापति महोदय : मेरी रूलिंग यह है कि जहां जहां यह अस्काज इस्तेमाल किये गये हैं इनको एक्सपेंज कर दिया जाय।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri E. R. Krishnan.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): Sir, you have called 3 opposition members in succession. On Monday 3 Congress members should be called first. Please make a note of it, so that whoever progress at that time, may note it.

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

*SHRI E. R. KRISHNAN (Salem): Mr. Chairman, Sir, on behalf of Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, I rise to express my views on the Supplementary Railway Budget. The Railway Minister, by increasing the fares and freights through this Supplementary Budget, has sought to raise additional revenue of Rs. 140.07 crores in the remaining five months of the year. In his February 1974 Budget, he raised a revenue of Rs. 136.38 crores in a period of 12 months. During 5 months, the revenue sought to be raised is Rs. 140.07 crores, while in 12 months the revenue from original budget is expected to be only Rs. 136.38 crores. If you make a comparison of these two, you will find that the revenue sought to be raised through this Supplementary Budget is 100% more than that raised in the original budget. I say this with a view to rebutting the argument of the Railway Minister that the freights have been increased only by 16½ to 22%.

The second class fare has been increased by 20%. From Delhi to Bombay the air fare is Rs. 440/-, while the fare in Rajadhani is Rs. 582/- and it is Rs. 508/- in air-conditioned coach. I would like to know, under these circumstances, whether the railway fares are being increased to augment the railway revenues or to reduce it.

Before I from the Opposition Bench start criticising this Supplementary Railway Budget, I would like to inform you how the ruling party members themselves have condemned the Supplementary Railway Budget proposals in the Congress Parliamentary Party meeting held on 28th August, 1974. Shri Shankar Daval Singh, Shri Stephen, Shri Vasant Sathe, Shri R. K. Reddy, Shri D. C. Goswami have sharply criticised the increases in fares and freights. The Planning Minister, Shri D. P. Dhar has expressed his great dissatisfaction

about the gradual decline in the efficiency of Railway Administration, which would adversely affect the country economic advancement. The Railway Minister's friend from his Home State, Shri Shankar Dayal Singh, has bemoaned that the Railway Minister has become a slave of the Railway Board and if the Railways are to survive, the Railway Board must be abolished. He has also warned that there will be violent agitation in the country if the increases in fares and freights are not dropped. Shri Stephen supported this and added that even the ruling party members would join such an agitation, expressing their solid support to the genuine grievances of the people. Outside this House, the ruling party members have been virulent and vituperative in their criticisms. In order to prove that there is no gap between their profession and practice, they all should vote against these proposals when they come up in the House. This is very necessary if they want to sustain their self-respect. I would like to see whether they are going to be pricked by their conscience or by their Party whip.

The Railway Minister in his speech has stated that, while formulating the budget proposals, he adopted the criteria of public interest, industrial development and social justice necessary for establishing an egalitarian society. He also said that the essential commodities would not be affected by the freight increase. On the same night, his own Financial Commissioner, Shri Bhandari has stated that on account of the freight increase the wholesale price index would go up by 2%, which in consequence would push up the consumer price index.

When you compare the freight offerings in April, May, June, 1974 with that of the same period in 1973, you will find that there has been a decline of 120 million tonnes in the freight offerings. If the freights are

*The Original speech was delivered in Tamil.

further increased, naturally, the offerings would further slump. Similarly, during this period in 1974, the number of railway passengers has also gone down by 150 million, as compared with the same period in 1973. If the fares are further increased, a day may come when the Railway Minister goes out of his job and the Railway Administration winds up under the weight of its own follies.

The Railway Minister in his speech stated that any reduction in the passenger services would be utilised for transportation of essential commodities. But the Railway Board has got a different approach. While the Railway Minister pleads for more number of wagons, the Railway Board has cut down the orders for wagons with the 5 Wagon manufacturing units, on account of which thousands of workers are likely to be thrown out of employment. I wonder who represents the interests of the Railways in our country—is it the Railway Minister or the Railway Board? This news has come in the *Economic Times* of 2 September, 1974. The Heavy Industries Minister, Shri Pai, it is reported, has taken up this issue with the Railway Minister, Shri L. N. Mishra. When more wagons are required to transport essential commodities to various parts of the country to fight the artificial scarcity, I condemn the arbitrary action of the Railway Board in curtailing the orders for the purchase of wagons.

Both the Finance Minister and the Railway Minister argue that the Supplementary Budgets have been brought to control the inflationary pressures. In February General Budget this year the tax burden was Rs. 212 crores and in July General Budget it is 232 crores of rupees. In February Railway Budget this year the burden of increase in freights and

fares was Rs. 136 crores and in July Supplement Railway Budget it is Rs. 140 crores. The total tax burden in 1974-75 has come to Rs. 740 crores. The tax burden imposed on the people of the country in the Mini Budgets is much heavier than that imposed in the main budgets this year approved only 5 months ago. Is this going to control the inflation or is it going to fan further the fire of inflation in our country?

There is widespread scarcity of essential commodities in the country. During the past 3 years, there was alarming industrial stagnation. There is price spiral of a vicious nature. Yet, during the period 1961 to 1974, the freights have been increased eight times. I wonder whether this will control inflation or the population by causing starvation deaths in the country. Prices of coal, sugarcane, fertilisers, edible oil, iron ore, cotton etc. will go up. The prices of every day consumer items like charcoal, vegetables, oil as a result of not exempting oil seeds from the freight increase, household goods like aluminium vessels will be pushed up. Consequently, the Dearness Allowance of the employees will have to be increased, which in turn will increase the administrative expenses to gigantic proportion. To meet the growing administrative expenditure, the Government will have to levy further taxes etc. This is what we have been seeing for the past so many years in our country.

Sir, the leaders of all the Chambers of Commerce and Industry in our country have unanimously expressed the view that on account of faulty wagon turn round and absence of economy in the administrative expenses the Railway revenues are dwindling year after year resulting in the need to increase of freights and fares beyond all proportions. During the period 1971 to 1974, the freights have been increased by 37 per cent. On August 25, 1974, the newspapers of

[Shri E. R. Krishnan]

Delhi revealed that 400 wagons in Jaipur and 753 wagons in Delhi had been detained for one reason or the other. The Deputy Railway Minister, Shri Quereshi, stated on the floor of this House that unless the traders cleared the goods within 7 days, they will be confiscated and sold in the Super Bazars. I welcome such an imaginative step. At the same time, I would like to request the hon. Deputy Minister that he should take steps for cancelling the licences of these traders also.

In the *Times of India* of 28th August, 1974, under the captioned Article 'Porters Fleece the Passengers at the Railway Stations' it is categorically stated that there is full complicity of the Railway Police and Railway employees in the smuggling of controlled commodities, in bribery and corruption, due to which the Railways lose substantial revenues. If corruption, bribery and such other malpractices among the Railway employees are curbed effectively, the Railway Minister would be able to collect this sum of Rs. 140 crores which he wants to collect by increasing the freight and fares. The amount of compensation annually paid by the Railways on account of thefts and pinching of products sent through the Railways is Rs 50 crores. The loss of revenue through ticketless travel is about Rs 100 crores. The loss on account of thefts of Railway property annually is Rs. 100 crores. The loss on account of damage to Railway properties in agitations etc. is of the order of Rs 50 crores. If the Railways exercise greater control and check on these things and minimise this loss of Rs. 300 crores annually, there would be no need to impose this heavy burden of Rs. 140 crores in 5 months on the people of our country. From whatever angle I see, I am unable to approve of the proposals in the Supplementary Railway Budget.

In conclusion, I would refer to certain problems being faced by the people of Tamil Nadu. Cuddalore to Bangalore via Salem train was started by the then Deputy Railway Minister, Shri Ramaswamy. During the past 6, 7 months, the train is not running and the track is getting rusted. I would request the hon. Deputy Minister that he should restore this train immediately for the service of the local people.

Now that the Calcutta High Court has given its judgment, the Railway Board should reinstate all those suspended and dismissed Railway employees who participated in the recent strike. Their break-in service should be condoned. Their houses should be restored to them.

The hon. Railway Minister sanctioned the Tirunelveli-Kanyakumari line via Eravadi. But the local authorities have not yet started the work on this line. I would like to request the hon. Deputy Minister that he should look into this and do the needful.

In Udumalpettai and Pollachi taluks of Tamil Nadu, for want of wagons, gypsum in huge quantities are lying in heaps and heaps. Adequate number of wagons should be supplied in time so that the cement factories in this area can start their production.

In the end, I would like to point out that 58 diesel engines from Erode Loco-shed have been transferred to South-Central Railway, while there is more than enough demand in Southern Railway for diesel engines. I would request the hon. Railway Minister to look into this matter and do the needful. We in Tamil Nadu have been hearing frequently about the proposal to stop the Mettuppalayam-Ooty train. Sir, Ooty is known as the Queen of Hill Resorts. If this train is stopped, the tourist traffic in Tamil Nadu will dwindle. I would appeal to the Railway Minister that he should make a categorical

statement indicating that there is no truth at all about the proposal to stop this Mettupalayam-Ooty train.

With these words, I conclude my speech.

SHRI JAGADISH BHATTA-CHARYYA: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary Grant of a Sum not Exceeding Rs. 23,20,00,000 in respect of Ordinary working expenses—Repairs and Maintenance be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Excessive cost of maintenance of Railway tracks. (1)].

"That the demand for a supplementary Grant of a Sum not Exceeding Rs. 23,20,00,000 in respect of Ordinary working expenses—Repairs and Maintenance be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to appoint men at all railway crossings. (2)].

"That the demand for a supplementary Grant of a Sum not Exceeding Rs. 23,20,00,000 in respect of Ordinary working expenses—Repairs and Maintenance be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to stop the supply of low quality of coal for the engines. (3)].

"That the demand for a supplementary Grant of a Sum not Exceeding Rs. 23,20,00,000 in respect of Ordinary working expenses—Repairs and Maintenance be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to discontinue the use of unfit steam engines. (4)].

"That the demand for a supplementary Grant of a Sum not Exceeding Rs. 23,20,00,000 in respect of Ordinary working expenses—Repairs and Maintenance be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to run an express train between Adra and Howrah in S.D. Railway (5)].

"That the demand for a supplementary Grant of a Sum not Exceeding Rs. 23,20,00,000 in respect of Ordinary working expenses—Repairs and Maintenance be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to convert the B.D.R. line into broad gauge line (6)].

"That the demand for a supplementary Grant of a Sum not Exceeding Rs. 23,20,00,000 in respect of Ordinary working expenses—Repairs and Maintenance be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to electrify the line from Kharagpur to Adra in S.E. Railway (7)].

"That the demand for a supplementary Grant of a Sum not Exceeding Rs. 23,20,00,000 in respect of Ordinary working expenses—Repairs and Maintenance be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to provide better waiting halls and office accommodation at Bankura and Garhbeta railway stations on the S.E. Railway. (8)].

"That the demand for a supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,34,25,000 in respect of ordinary working expenses—Operation other than staff and fuel be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Continuous late running of trains in S.E. Railway. (9)].

"That the demand for a supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,34,25,000 in respect of ordinary working expenses—Operation other than staff and fuel be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Lack of amenities for passengers in the trains of the Adra Division in S.E. Railway. (10)].

[Shri Jagdish Bhattacharya]

"That the demand for a supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs 1,34,25,000 in respect of ordinary working expenses—Operation other than staff and fuel be reduced by Rs 100"

[*Failure to stop theft of goods from the Railway Yards and running trains (11).*]

"That the demand for a supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs 1,34,25,000 in respect of ordinary working expenses—Operation other than staff and fuel be reduced by Rs 100"

[*Failure to stop ticketless travelling. (12)*]

"That the demand for a supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs 1,34,25,000 in respect of ordinary working expenses—Operation other than staff and fuel be reduced by Rs 100"

[*Failure to provide attendants in first class compartments (13)*]

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs 2,91,66,000 in respect of ordinary working expenses—Staff welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Failure to provide quarters with proper sanitation facilities to workers (14)*]

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,91,66,000 in respect of ordinary working expenses—Staff welfare be reduced by Rs 100"

[*Failure to supply food-stuff and essential commodities at a subsidised rate to workers. (15)*]

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,81,62,000 in respect of

ordinary working expenses—Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Wastage of railway materials for want to proper arrangement. (16)*]

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,81,62,000 in respect of ordinary working expenses—Administration be reduced by Rs. 100"

[*Suspension of working during the last railway strike (17)*]

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs 8,81,62,000 in respect of ordinary working expenses—Administration be reduced by Rs. 100"

[*Misbehaviour of the police towards the workers during the last railway strike. (18)*]

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs 8,81,62,000 in respect of ordinary working expenses—Administration be reduced by Rs. 100"

[*Spirit of vengeance with which some officers are treating the casual workers dismissed during the last railway strike (19)*]

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs 8,81,62,000 in respect of ordinary working expenses—Administration be reduced by Rs 100"

[*Lack of security of the passenger travelling in the Sealdah section of the Eastern Railway. (20).*]

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,81,62,000 in respect of ordinary working expenses—Administration be reduced by Rs. 100"

[*Inadequate medical facilities for the railway workers. (21).*]

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,81,62,000 in respect of ordinary working expenses—Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Spending of money on propaganda by the Railways during the last railway strike. (22)].

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,81,62,000 in respect of ordinary working expenses—Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Arrests of the railway working during the last strike. (23)]

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,81,62,000 in respect of ordinary working expenses—Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to take back the casual workers retrenched during the railway strike. (24)]

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,81,62,000 in respect of ordinary working expenses—Administration be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to take back the workers dismissed during the railway strike (25)].

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,81,62,000 in respect of ordinary working expenses—Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to institute an official enquiry into the working of the D. S. Office at Adra, S.E. Railway. (26)].

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,81,62,000 in respect of ordinary working expenses—Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to reinstate the workers dismissed during the last railway

strike in the South Eastern Railway. (27)].

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,81,62,000 in respect of ordinary working expenses—Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to pay compensation to the workers and their families subject to inhuman atrocities by the police during the last railway strike. (28)].

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,81,62,000 in respect of ordinary working expenses—Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to withdraw false cases against the workers in the last railway strike. (29)].

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,81,62,000 in respect of ordinary working expenses—Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to abolish the Railway Board. (30)].

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,81,62,000 in respect of ordinary working expenses—Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to make the railway electrification workers permanent in their jobs though they have been serving the Railway for the last ten to fifteen years. (31)]

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,81,62,000 in respect of ordinary working expenses—Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to revive the trains cancelled during the last strike. (32)].

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,81,62,000 in respect of

[Shri Jagdish Bhattacharya]

ordinary working expenses—Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

{[Failure to sanction bonus to the railway workers. (33)].

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,81,62,000 in respect of ordinary working expenses—Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

{[Failure to employ adequate number of employees from Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other minority communities. (34)].

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,81,62,000 in respect of ordinary working expenses—Administration be reduced by Rs. 100"

{[Failure to pay salary to the striking workers for the strike period. (35)].

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 23,20,00,000 in respect of ordinary working expenses—Repairs and Maintenance be reduced by Rs. 100."

{[Failure to connect Agartala with a railway line. (36)]

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 23,20,00,000 in respect of ordinary working expenses—Repairs and Maintenance be reduced by Rs. 100."

{[Failure to reduce the second class passenger fare in all trains. (37)].

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 23,20,00,000 in respect of ordinary working expenses—Repairs and Maintenance be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to replace the work out first class compartments on Asansol-Puri line. (38)].

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 23,20,00,000 in respect of ordinary working expenses—Repairs and Maintenance be reduced by Rs. 100."

{[Failure to stop the unusual delay in starting the trains at Adra station on the S.E. Railway. (39)].

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 20,16,47,000 in respect of ordinary working expenses—Operating staff be reduced by Rs. 100."

{[Non-implementation of the assurances given to the loco-running staff. (40)].

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 20,16,47,000 in respect of ordinary working expenses—Operating Staff be reduced by Rs. 100."

{[Autocratic way of working of the Railway Board. (41)].

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,34,25,000 in respect of ordinary working expenses—Operation other than staff and fuel be reduced by Rs. 100."

{[Inability to effect economy in the use of stationery. (42)].

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,34,25,000 in respect of ordinary working expenses—Operation other than staff and fuel be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Irregular supply of uniforms to the railway workers. (43)].

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,91,66,000 in respect of working expenses—Staff Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide adequate facilities for the education of the children of railway employees. (44)]

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,91,66,000 in respect of working expenses—Staff Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to replace tin sheds by pucca sheds in railway quarters for the railway workers (45)].

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,81,62,000 in respect of ordinary working expenses—Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to restore normalcy and a climate of confidence among lakhs of railway employees in whose sustained and devoted work and spontaneous loyalty depends the efficient and smooth running of the Indian Railways. (46)].

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,81,62,000 in respect of ordinary working expenses—Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to put an end forthwith to all kinds of victimization of the railway employees after the recent strike. (47)].

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,81,62,000 in the respect of ordinary working expenses—Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to implement fully, speedily and honestly the categorical assurance given on the floor of the House earlier this month by the Hon'ble Prime Minister that Government will examine all cases of striking and other railway employees who have been dismissed or suspended or punished with sympathy and from the human angle. (48)].

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,81,62,000 in respect of ordinary working expenses—Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to refrain from indiscriminate and arbitrary arrests of hundreds of Railway Employees before and during the recent strike. (49)].

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,81,62,000 in respect of ordinary working expenses—Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check the repressive and even brutal behaviour of the police towards many workers and their families during the recent railway strike. (50)]

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,81,62,000 in respect of ordinary working expenses—Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to restart several passenger trains in Gujarat which were cancelled in the wake of and during the recent strike (51)]

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,81,62,000 in respect of ordinary working expenses—Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to start immediately the work on conversion of meter gauge into broad-gauge of the Delhi-Ahmedabad line. (52)].

[Shri P. G. Mavalankar]

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,81,62,000 in respect of ordinary working expenses—Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to complete expeditiously the electrification of the broad-gauge line between Sabarmati and Virar, so as to start the passenger and fast trains between Ahmedabad and Bombay. (53)].

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,81,62,000 in respect of ordinary working expenses—Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to start soon the construction of the Bhavnagar-Tarapore new line. (54)].

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,81,62,000 in respect of ordinary working expenses—Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to prepare concrete plans for constructing a new railway line on Kapadwanaj Modasa meter-gauge tract in Gujarat. (55)].

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,81,62,000 in respect of ordinary working expenses—Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide manned gates on at least such of the railway crossing where the danger of accidents has been provided to be real in the recent past. (56)]

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,81,62,000 in respect of ordinary working expenses—Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to curb effectively the racket that is going on openly and blatantly with regard to reservations causing considerable inconvenience

to bonafide, honest, law-abiding passengers. (57)]

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,81,62,000 in respect of ordinary working expenses—Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to start a direct new railway train from Ahmedabad to Varanasi via Kanpur and Allahabad. (58)]

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,81,62,000 in respect of ordinary working expenses—Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to operate at least one additional fast train between Ahmedabad and Bombay to meet the heavy daily traffic. (59)]

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,81,62,000 in respect of ordinary working expenses—Administration be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to resume the Air-conditioned Chair-car De-lux train between Ahmedabad and Bombay. (60)].

"That the demands for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,81,62,000 in respect of ordinary working expenses—Administration be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to give facilities of a direct through bogey from Ahmedabad to Madras via Dadar, Bombay with the Bombay-Madras Mail. (61)].

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,81,62,000 in respect of ordinary working expenses—Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide simple but good food and refreshments in the various

Restaurant Cars on the Indian Railways. (62)]

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,81,62,000 in respect of ordinary working expenses—Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide a regular and adequate wagon-quota to salt Industries in Saurashtra and Kutch for expeditious lifting of the salt from the places of production to centres of sale and distribution. (63)]

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,81,62,000 in respect of ordinary working expenses—Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to improve the present erratic, uncertain and inadequate wagon allotments in the Western zone which results into irregular and undependable coal supplies making it difficult for the proper and efficient running of industries and power houses in Ahmedabad and Gujarat. (64)]

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,81,62,000 in respect of ordinary working expenses—Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to drastically deal with the continuously rising corruption and malpractices in the railways, from top to bottom, causing untold harassment, hardship and financial losses to countless passengers and firms, throughout the country. (65)]

SHRI R. V. BADE: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,81,62,000 in respect of ordinary working expenses—Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to make permanent the railway civil engineers who have been in service for the last ten years or more. (66)]

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding

Rs. 8,81,62,000 in respect of ordinary working expenses—Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of the Railway (Central and Western) to fulfil the assurance of the Railway Minister in the House regarding the reinstatement of suspended and dismissed workers who took part in railway strike. (67)].

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,81,62,000 in respect of ordinary working expenses—Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Anti-labour policy of Government. (68)]

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,81,62,000 in respect of ordinary working expenses—Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to abolish the useless Railway Board. (69)]

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,81,62,000 in respect of ordinary working expenses—Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Use of fascist methods for suppressing the labourers during the last railway strike (70)]

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,81,62,000 in respect of ordinary working expenses—Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Infructuous expenditure of hundreds crores of rupees in the process of suppression of the railway strike. (71)]

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,81,62,000 in respect of ordinary working expenses—Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to treat railway workers as industrial workers and to give them

[Shri Ramavatar Shastri]

the benefits available to industrial workers. (72)]

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,81,62,000 in respect of ordinary working expenses—Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check increasing corruption among railway officers. (73)]

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,81,62,000 in respect of ordinary working expenses—Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to withdraw all types of proceedings instituted against the workers during railway strike. (74)]

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,81,62,000 in respect of ordinary working expenses—Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to withdraw all court cases pending against the railway workers (75)]

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,81,62,000 in respect of ordinary working expenses—Administration be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to grant recognition to Indian Railway Workers Federation and All India Railway Employees Confederation. (76)]

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,81,62,000 in respect of ordinary working expenses—Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check the late running of trains. (77)]

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,81,62,000 in respect of

ordinary working expenses—Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to resolve the controversial issues through negotiations with N.C.C.R.S. (78)]

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,81,62,000 in respect of ordinary working expenses—Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to grant bonus to railway workers. (79)]

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,81,62,000 in respect of ordinary working expenses—Administration be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to constitute a Committee of the Members of Parliament to enquire into police atrocities committed on workers during the strike at Mugal Sarai, Danapur, Katihar, Jamalpur, Barauni, Samastipur, Darbhanga, Dhanbad, Gaya and other centres in the country (80)]

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,81,62,000 in respect of ordinary working expenses—Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Demolishing of the combined office building of Railway Employees Co-ordination Committee and N.C.C.R.S. of Dhanbad and theft of its property worth Rs. eight thousand. (81)]

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 23,20,00,000 in respect of ordinary working expenses—Repairs and Maintenance be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to double Patna-Gaya line in view of the heavy rush of passengers and to avoid bottleneck of traffic. (82)]

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceed-

ing Rs. 23,20,00,000 in respect of ordinary working expenses—Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide sheds at Parsa Bazar, Nodwan, Pothahi, Naul stations on the Patna-Gaya line of Eastern Railways. (83)]

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 23,20,00,000 in respect of ordinary working expenses—Repairs and Maintenance be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to expand Patna Ghat Railway yard for the benefit of traders. (84)]

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 23,20,00,000 in respect of ordinary working expenses—Repairs and Maintenance be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to lay new railway line from Bihra to Daltonganj and Aurangabad via Bikram-Paliganj-Arwal. (85)]

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,81,62,000 in respect of ordinary working expenses—Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to condone break in service of lakhs of employees who took part in railway strike. (101)]

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,81,62,000 in respect of ordinary working expenses—Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to withdraw the cases of suspension, discharge and removal against the striking railway employees. (102)]

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,81,62,000 in respect of ordinary working expenses—Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Continued detention of railway employees under MISA in West Bengal. (103)]

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,81,62,000 in respect of ordinary working expenses—Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to withdraw legal proceedings instituted against the Railway employees at the time of railway strike. (104)]

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,81,62,000 in respect of ordinary working expenses—Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to release employees detained under MISA in the wake of work to rule movement launched by the Indian Railway Loco Mechanical Staff Association from 24th November, 1973 to 24th January, 1974. (105)]

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,81,62,000 in respect of ordinary working expenses—Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to withdraw the cases against the employees affiliated to unrecognised railway employees unions. (106)]

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,34,25,000 in respect of ordinary working expenses—Operation other than staff and fuel be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to check blackmarketing. (107)]

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,34,25,000 in respect of ordinary working expenses—Operation other than staff and fuel be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Shortage of forms and stationery in railway office. (108)]

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,91,66,000 in respect of ordinary working expenses—Staff welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Shortage of essential drugs in railway hospitals. (109)]

[Shri Ramavatar Shastri]

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,91,66,000 in respect of ordinary working expenses—staff welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Unsatisfactory arrangements of canteens for railways employees. (110)]

PROF. S. L. SAKSENA: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,81,62,000 in respect of ordinary working expenses—Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for construction of a new railway line from Gorakhpur to Maharajganj via Nichlaul-Thuntibari Bhaisalolan. (86)]

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,81,62,000 in respect of ordinary working expenses—Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for construction of a new railway line from Nautanwa to Lumбини garden in Nepal. (87)]

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,81,62,000 in respect of ordinary working expenses—Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for construction of a halt station at Lal Bahadur Shastri Nagar situated two miles south of Anandnagar on Gorakhpur-Nautamni loop line on N.E. Railway. (88)]

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,81,62,000 in respect of ordinary working expenses—Administration be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need for construction of a halt station at Gurli between Siswa and Khada Railway station situated three miles north of Siswa on

Gorakhpur Chitauni loop line on N.E. Railways (89)]

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,81,62,000 in respect of ordinary working expenses—Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to reinstate all Railway employees who were discharged, dismissed, and removed from service due to strike in May, 1974. (90)]

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,81,62,000 in respect of ordinary working expenses—Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to abolish Railway Board (91)]

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,81,62,000 in respect of ordinary working expenses—Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to reinstate 125 railway employees of Bhavnagar Division after the strike. (92)]

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,81,62,000 in respect of ordinary working expenses—Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Misuse of powers in the name of "rewards" to so-called loyal railway employees. (93)]

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 23,20,000 in respect of ordinary working expenses—Re-

pairs and Maintenance be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to repair, improve and maintain second class coaches of Western Railway. (94)]

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,34,25,000 in respect of ordinary working expenses—Operation other than staff and fuel be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to reintroduce trains cancelled due to shortage of coal in Bhavnagar Division of Western Railway. (95)]

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,34,25,000 in respect of ordinary working expenses—Operation other than staff and fuel be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide wagons by Western Railway for lifting salt from Bhavnagar and Kutch. (96)]

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,91,66,000 in respect of ordinary working expenses—Staff welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to construct Hostels at Bhavnagar for the school and college going children of the Western Railway employees. (97)]

SHRI BHOGENDRĀ JHA: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,81,62,000 in respect of ordinary working expenses—Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Grant of recognition to unaffiliated unions on N.E. Railway. (111)]

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,81,62,000 in respect of ordinary working expenses—Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to abolish the Railway Board. (112)].

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 20,16,47,000 in respect of ordinary working expenses—operating staff be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to give project allowance to the workers of Barauni-Gadhara Project on N. E. Railway and to withdraw cases against them, ignoring the written assurance given by the Union Labour Minister during the 33 day strike in 1969. (113)]

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 20,16,47,000 in respect of ordinary working expenses—Operating staff be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to withdraw cases of retrenchment, dismissal against all the railway employees connected with the last country-wide strike. (114)]

"That the demand for a supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,34,25,000 in respect of ordinary working expenses—Operation other than staff and fuel be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Hike in III class fare. (115)]

"That the demand for a supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,34,25,000 in respect of ordinary working expenses—Operation other than staff and fuel be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Shri Bhogendra Jha]

[Failure to check the thefts of goods and ticketless travelling in railways. (116)]

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,34,25,000 in respect of ordinary working expenses—Operation other than staff and fuel be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Delay in restoring Mauratha and Korhia halts in Samastipur Division of N.E. Railway. (117)]

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,34,25,000 in respect of ordinary working expenses—Operation other than staff and fuel be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Delay in laying a new railway line from Jhanjharpur to Lokha Bazar in Samastipur Division of N.E. Railway. (118)]

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,34,25,000 in respect of ordinary working expenses—Operation other than staff and fuel be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to construct new railway line between Laukaha-Jainagar and Sitamarhi in Samastipur Division of N.E. Railway. (119)]

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,34,25,000 in respect of ordinary working expenses—Operation other than staff and fuel be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Delay in constructing a new line between Sakri-Hasanpur in Samastipur Division of North-Eastern Railway. (120)]

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,34,25,000 in respect of ordinary working expenses—Operation other than staff and fuel be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Delay in the construction of a broad-gauge line from Samastipur to Darbhanga on North Eastern Railway. (121)]

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,34,25,000 in respect of ordinary working expenses—Operation other than staff and fuel be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to convert Samastipur-Kha-gaul line on N. E. Railway into a broad-gauge line. (122)]

SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU—I beg to move:

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,81,62,000 in respect of ordinary working expenses—Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide budget allocation to strengthen the railway track between Mannargudi and Nidaman-galam. (125)]

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,81,62,000 in respect of ordinary working expenses—Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to complete the electrification work between Madras and Vijayawada. (130)]

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,81,62,000 in respect of ordinary working expenses—Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to restore all the passenger trains cancelled during Locomotive strike in Branch lines in Southern Railway. (131)]

"That the demand for a supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,81,62,000 in respect of ordinary working expenses—Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to restore all the passenger trains between Mayuran Jn. and Tranquebar, Peralam and Karaikal, Mayuram Jn. and Karraikkudi, Tourthuaipoondi and Point Calimure, Thanjavur and Nagore. (132)]

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,81,62,000 in respect of ordinary working expenses-Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to exempt fish parcels from the levy of supplementary charges. (151)]

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,81,62,000 in respect of ordinary working expenses-Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to make it clear that proposed supplementary charges will not be levied on salt. (152)]

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,81,62,000 in respect of ordinary working expenses-Administration be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to allot and provide regular and adequate wagon quota for salt movement from Veelaranniyam in Southern Railway. (154)]

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,81,62,000 in respect of ordinary working expenses-Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to restore all the cancelled trains on the plea of coal shortage in Southern Railway since 1972. (155)]

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,81,62,000 in respect of ordinary working expenses-Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to exempt Milk powder from supplementary charge. (204)]

SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI:
I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,81,62,000 in respect of ordinary working expenses-Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to reinstate the employees dismissed, suspended and removed from service due to their participation in the May, 1974 strike. (161)]

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,81,62,000 in respect of ordinary working expenses-Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Anti-railway employees policy of Government. (162)]

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,81,62,000 in respect of ordinary working expenses-Administration be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Repressive attitude adopted by Government during May, 1974 railway strike. (163)]

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,81,62,000 in respect of ordinary working expenses-Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to make available to the railway employees facilities as admissible to industrial employees. (164)]

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,81,62,000 in respect of ordinary working expenses-Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to extend Maksiguna railway line to Shivpur. (165)]

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,81,62,000 in respect of ordinary working expenses-administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Shri Hukam Chand Kachhwal]

[Failure to convert Ujjain-Agra narrow-gauge line into broad-gauge line. (166)]

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,81,62,000 in respect of ordinary working expenses-Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to construct over-bridges at all station in Gwalior Division (167)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,81,62,000 in respect of ordinary working expenses-Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to institute judicial enquiry into the atrocities committed by police on employees during the railway strike in Gorakhpur, Bombay, Jaipur and Jodhpur in Wester Railway and in other States. (168)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 23,20,00,000 in respect of ordinary working expenses repair and maintenance be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to run more trains on the Howrah-Delhi/New Delhi line with a view to remove difficulties being faced by the people on account of overcrowding. (169)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 23,20,00,000 in respect of ordinary working expenses and maintenance be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to run fast trains between Rae Bareli-Allahabad-Delhi/New Delhi with a view to remove the difficulties being faced by the people due to overcrowding. (170)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 23,20,00,000 in respect of ordinary working expenses-repairs and maintenance be reduced by Rs. 100."

pair, and maintenance be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to attach direct bogies from Partapgarh to Howrah-Amritsar and Punjab Mail trains. (171)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 23,20,00,000 in respect of ordinary working expenses-repairs and maintenance be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to run more trains of fast trains on Lucknow-Delhi/New Delhi line in view of the heavy rush of passengers. (172)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 23,20,00,000 in respect of ordinary working expenses-repairs and maintenance be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to construct an overbridge near Morena station on Central Railway. (173)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 23,20,00,000 in respect of ordinary working expenses repairs and maintenance be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to extend the narrow-gauge line from Sopar Kalan to Sawai Madhopur on the Central Railway. (174)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 23,20,00,000 in respect of ordinary working expenses-repairs and maintenance be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to connect Bhind with Etawah railway line. (175)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 23,20,00,000 in respect of ordinary working expenses-repairs and maintenance be reduced by Rs. 100."

and maintenance be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to convert the narrow-gauge line from Gwalior to Bamor Jora Sabaigarh and from Sheopur Kalan to Sawai Madhopur into broad-gauge line. (176)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 23,20,00,000 in respect of ordinary working expenses-repairs and maintenance be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to convert Gwalior-Shivpuri-Guna Maksi line into broad-gauge line. (177)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 23,20,00,000 in respect of ordinary working expenses-repairs and maintenance be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to renovate narrow-gauge passenger coaches and engines operating in Manjhi Division on the Central Railway. (178)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 23,20,00,000 in respect of ordinary working expenses-repairs and maintenance be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to make arrangements for light, water, chains and sanitation facilities in narrow-gauge, railway passenger coaches operating in Jhansi Division on the Central Railway. (179)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 23,20,00,000 in respect of ordinary working expenses-repairs and maintenance be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to make arrangements for water, light, waiting rooms, catering and sanitation facilities at

several stations in Jhansi Division on the Central Railway. (180)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,34,25,000 in respect of ordinary working expenses-operation other than staff and fuel be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to eliminate blackmarketing in railway tickets. (181)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,34,25,000 in respect of ordinary working expenses-operation other than staff and fuel be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to stop blackmarketing in reservation of berths. (182)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,34,25,000 in respect of ordinary working expenses-operation other than staff and fuel be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check ticketless travelling in train. (183)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,34,25,000 in respect of ordinary working expenses-operation other than staff and fuel be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check pilferage of railway property. (184)].

सभापति महोदय : मुझे दो बातें भ्रज करनी है—पहली बात तो यह कि श्री रेलवे मिनिस्टर के बारे में जो शब्द इस्तेमाल हुए, गालिबन दो पैराग्राफ होंगे, दोनों एकसंज कर दिये जायेंगे ।

दूसरी बात मुझे यह कहनी है कि मैंने दरखास्त की थी और मैं आपका शुक्रगुजार हूँ खास तौर से कांग्रेस मेम्बर पाराशर साहेब का, जिन्होंने चेंबर की दरखास्त को मंजूर

[सभापति महोदय]

किया—हमारे आपोजीशन के दो मेम्बर साहबान जिनको चाहें जाना या, —को पहले बुलवा लिया जाय । इस वक्त जब तीन आपोजीशन मेम्बरान लगातार बोल चुके हैं—श्री जगदीश भट्टाचार्य, श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय, श्री ई० आर० कृष्णन्, इस

लिये मन्डे को यह हक होगा कि तीन कांफ्रेंसी मेम्बरान् लगातार बोल सकें ।

19.18 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, September 9, 1974/Bhadra 18, 1896 (Saka).