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Tuesday, July, 30 1974
Sravana 8, 1896 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Eleventh Session)



(Vol. XLI contains Nos. 1 to 10)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, July 30, 1974/Sravana 8, 1896 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Before I put my question, I request that as questions 121 and 123 are almost identical, they may be taken up together. The resolution referred to in question No. 123 contains exactly the question No. 121.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Shri Ramavtar Shastri is here, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: We also examine whether the questions are similar or identical and if they are similar or identical, they are clubbed together. But, in this case, they are not identical. Question No. 123 is a different question.

श्री रमू दंडवते : जो मवाल मेंने पूछा है वह मवाल एन भी भार एम के रेजोल्यूशन में है।

संवाद व्यवस्था : अच्छा चिना पूछिए प्राप्त ।

Railway Minister's Statement Relayed on All India Radio on 27th May, 1974

121. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway Minister's statement expressing the willingness

of Government to resume negotiations with the representatives of railwaymen following the withdrawal of strike was relayed on the All India Radio on the 27th May, 1974; and

(b) if so, when do Government propose to resume negotiations?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) Giving my reaction about the unconditional withdrawal of a strike to the press on 27th May, 1974, I told them that discussion between the management and the workers are always desirable as it is one of the essentials of Trade Union movement. The same was also relayed by the All India Radio in their bulletin at 9.00 P.M. same day.

(b) It is for the two recognised Federations in the Railways to propose any discussions under the Permanent Negotiating Machinery or under the Joint Consultative Machinery.

रेल मजदूरों के संघर्ष की राष्ट्रीय समन्वय समिति (नेशनल कोमिटीनेशन कमेटी प्राफ दि रेलवेमेन्ट स्ट्रील) द्वारा 26 जून, 1974 को पारित प्रस्ताव

* 123. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :
श्री लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :

क्या रेल मवी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेल मजदूरों के संघर्ष की राष्ट्रीय समन्वय समिति की 26 जून 1974 को आयोजित हुई बैठक ने पारित प्रस्ताव सरकार को प्राप्त हो गये हैं; और

(ब) यदि हां, तो उसकी मोटी रूप-रेखा क्या है और भारत सरकार की इस बारे में क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAY (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) and (b). A copy of the resolution adopted at the National Coordination Committee for Railwaymen's Struggle meeting held on June 26, 1974 has been received. As Government does not recognise National Coordination Committee for Railwaymen's Struggle no cognisance has been taken thereof.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The reply given by the Minister appears to be an after-thought I would like to know this from the Minister. Is it not a fact that notwithstanding the provisions of the permanent negotiating machinery and the joint consultative machinery, independent of these provisions, negotiations were conducted with representatives of railwaymen till 30th April, till the arrest of Shri George Fernandes? Why is it that only after that, only now, instead of resuming negotiation which were conducted till the arrest of George Fernandez now a reference is being sought to be made to the permanent negotiating machinery and the joint consultative machinery? Therefore I would like to know whether the same negotiations which were conducted till 30th April will be resumed and if you do not propose to do that what are the special reasons that have arisen after the withdrawal of the strike.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: We conducted negotiations with AIRF to which the hon. Member belongs and with the NFIR. My Colleague Mr. Qureshi was there and I also participated in the discussion. There was agreement on 6 points. On 2 points we could not agree. And we dispersed. Afterwards strike took place. Mr. George Fernandez was arrested and today the position is that 6 points have been acceded to and on remaining two points, 'bonus and parity, we are not

going to accept. Therefore we feel like this. There is nothing to negotiate. We did not negotiate with NCRS, or whatever name it is; we negotiated with AIRF and NFR as my invitation and the letter to the gentleman will show.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I want a clarification. He says, on six points there was agreement and on two points no agreement could be reached. He says there is nothing further to be negotiated. It is a very sensitive issue. Is it not true that even the six points have not been accepted by the All India Railwaymen's Federation and other representatives who accompanied the Federation? The Government might have decided, but the point is, the Federation has not accepted them. How do you say, there is nothing to be negotiated? Therefore I would like you to clarify your answer to the first question and then I will put my second question.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: The discussion was obvious but there is nothing to clarify. These six demands were accepted by Government and the minutes were to be finalised and representatives of the two organisations participated in the discussion. When these minutes were being finalised and they were about to be adopted on the 2nd morning meeting, in between, something happened. The meeting was held. AIRF people did not participate. Of course, the N.F.I.R. people were there. Of course, the Government's decision was announced. I am prepared to say that these demands were acceded to and there might have been some reservations here and there. By and large, they were accepted. Even though they do not accept them to-day when six demands were accepted, nothing more can be done. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Kindly sit down I do not accept violation of the rules by a responsible professor like yourself. I would not mind if you straightway put your supplementary. Do

not ask for clarifications by way of another supplementary and all that

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Because I respect the Chair, I now put my supplementary

MR SPEAKER: It is much better to ask straightway your question

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Not accepting my first question for clarification, my second supplementary is this. In part (b) of his answer, he was required to discuss under the provisions of the permanent negotiating machinery or under the provisions of the joint consultative machinery. Is it not a fact that even under the provisions, already agendas were prepared but, in spite of that, and even, after the strike, when the All India Railwaymen's Federation had already sent their agenda no discussions were held? As far as the provision under the joint consultative machinery is concerned as early as February, an agenda was sent to you. Even as late as in April, a meeting was supposed to be held. But, for some reasons or another the meeting was not held. Why do you make a reference to the provisions of the joint consultative machinery at all? Is it only to delay the negotiations and postpone them?

SHRI L N MISHRA: There is nothing to negotiate so far as six demands are concerned. There may be many more demands. I do not say that all their demands have been fulfilled. I never said that and I never claim it. There might be several questions. I am told the meeting was held. That is a regular feature. The meetings are to be held at three levels. I am not opposed to that. What I said was that negotiations on those points cannot be held. (Interruptions)

MR SPEAKER: Now you will please sit down

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: My second supplementary is this. Why negotiations were not held?

MR. SPEAKER: No, please You will kindly sit down

श्री रामाचत्तार शास्त्री: क्या यह मत नहीं है कि हड्डाल के दिनों में और हड्डाल समाप्ति के बाद स्वयं गांधीजी, प्रधान मंत्री, रेल मंत्री और गृह मंत्री ने बार बार इस बात की घोषणा की थीं कि हड्डाल में भाग लेने की बजाह में किसी भी कार्रवाई के लियाफ कोई कार्रवाई नहीं की जाएगी और माथ ही उन्होंने यह भी बहा था कि रेल मजदूरों के साथ, उनके सगठनों के माथ ममक्षीता बार्ता चालू करके समस्या का समाधान निकाला जाएगा। अबर ये बातें उन्होंने कही थीं तो फिर एन सी सी भार एम और रेलवेर्मेज फँड्शन के माथ समक्षीता बार्ता न चलाने का क्या आचित्य है और क्या इस तरीके से भगवार मजदूरों के माथ तब्दा हिन्दुस्तान के मजदूर आन्दोलन के माथ विश्वासघात नहीं कर रहे हैं?

श्री एस० एन० मिश्र विश्वासघात का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता है। मजदूरों के माथ प्रधान मंत्री की तबा हमारी उन्नी ही हमदर्दी है जिसनी आपकी है, कम से कम उम्मे कम तो नहीं है। जहा तब हड्डाल का मवाल है हमने पहले ही कहा था कि यह वैर कानूनी हड्डाल है इसीलिय स्ट्राइक होली और उसके जो कसिक्केसिल होंगे फलाफल होंगे वे उनको भुगतान होंगे। आप भी जो हालत है भेरा बायाल यह है कि हम लोगों का जो व्यवहार हड्डालियों के प्रति है वह काफी उदारता का व्यवहार है और हम काफी उदारता उनके साथ बरत रहे हैं।

श्री रामाचत्तार शास्त्री मजदूरों के अन्दर असन्तोष को देखते हुए क्या यह उचित नहीं होगा कि पूरी रेलवे में—नामेलसी लाने के लिए जिसनी प्रवार की भी कार्रवाई की गई है उसे अविलम्ब समाप्त कर दिया जाए?

श्री एस० एम० लिख : नार्मली का जहां तक सवाल है, यदि हालता नार्मल है एवनार्मल नहीं है। हो सकता है कि गाड़ियां कुछ थोड़ा लेट चलती हों लेकिन विक्रीशाल रेलवे में एवनार्मल नहीं है। वापिस लेने वाला जहां तक सवाल है अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव जब तीन रोज़ पहले चल रहा था तो मैंने अपर्क आकड़े दिए थे कि वित्तने लोग गिरफ्तार हुए, कितने छोड़ दिए गए। 19 हजार के कर्दब गिरफ्तार हुए थे और अब लिफ़ छः सौ के कर्दब रह गए हैं। इसी तरह से और भी एन्डह हजार लोग छोड़ दिए गए हैं। धीरे धीरे एक एक केम को हम देख रहे हैं और अगर उनका उन्नर माकूल होता है तो उनको वापिस ले लिया जाता है। इडिविजुअल केमिस को देखा जा रहा है। किसी को विकिटमाइज़ करने का मता हमारा बनई नहीं है।

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : आपने कहा है कि आठ मांगो में से छः पर विचार हो चुका था आर उनको मान लिया गया था। लेकिन फिर भी इन पर विवाद चल रहा था और कहा जा रहा था कि इनको स्वीकार नहीं किया गया है। जब कि आप बहते थे कि इनको स्वीकार कर लिया गया है। तब आपने रास्त्रीय संघर्ष समिति की जो समन्वय समिति था उनके नेताश्वासों के साथ बैठ कर बातचीत की। ए आई आर एक और एन एक आई आर के लोगों के साथ बैठकर भी आपने बातचीत की। यह कारण है कि आपके आश्वासनों के बाबजूद भी विभिन्न रेलवे पर कम्बिनेशनों के साथ दुर्घटनाएँ हो रही हैं, उनको नोकरी में निवाला जा रहा है, उनका ग्राहनान्तरित किया जा रहा है, उन में चवार्ड खार्ज़ ग्राहये जा रहे हैं कोटि केमिस ऊपर चलाए जा रहे हैं? इन मध्ये समग्रामीयों का बैठकर भास्तान हो सकता है कि उनका विक्रि मार्ग बदल देना चाहिए एवं यह क्या क्या करने के लिये नैयार है? दूर उनमें बातचीत करने के लिये नैयार है?

श्री एस० एम० लिख : एक ही बात को बार बार दोहराया जा रहा है,। हमने कहा है कि समन्वय संघर्ष समिति जो है उम्मीद हमने कोई मान्यता नहीं दी, उसका कोई कागजिंग नहीं लिया और न मैं लेने वाला हूँ। संघर्ष के लिए अगर वह बनी थी तो संघर्ष तो समाप्त हो गया और अब उम्मीद उम्मीद जलरह नहीं है। अगर आप उनको अब भी थोपना चाहते हैं तो मैं उम्मीद लिए तैयार नहीं हूँ और मैं इसको नहीं मानूँगा। जहां तक लोगों को परेशान करने का मदाल है, विकिटमाइज़ शन का सवाल है मैं आकड़े दे चुका हूँ। आपने यह भी कहा है कि बवार्ड खाली कराए जा रहे हैं। 34 खाली करवाए गये हैं सारे हिन्दुस्तान में जबकि 17 लाख मजदूर काम करते हैं। 34 में से 32 उनमें करवाए गये हैं जो डिमिस्ड एम्प्लायीज़ हैं। मिक्के दो उनमें करवाए गए हैं जिन पर प्रोमीटिंग चल रही है। यह मैं आपनी स्मरण शक्ति के आधार पर कह रहा हूँ। विकिटमाइज़ जशन का मता हमारा नहीं है। काफ़ी बहस इस पर हो चुकी है। आप कि भी एक ही बार को बात चाहते हैं तो कहें जाए लेकिन हम जिस रास्ते पर हैं वही पर रहेंगे। (व्यवस्थापन)

अध्यक्ष महोदय गोरक्षने में कोई समस्ता है न होना हो नौ शोर बच्चे हल्ल कर ले। बड़ी मुश्किल हो गई है, राज परेशानी पैदा करते हैं।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: On a point of order. Can the hon. Minister go on repeatedly making wrong statements? Here are thousands of telegrams and reports that we have been getting that they are not being reinstated and break in service is going on. I want to know how the hon. Minister is making statement after statement which is factually wrong.

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडे : मंत्री महोदय इस बात को स्पष्ट करने की दृष्टि किए हैं एन०सी० मी० आर० एम० जो कान्टीट्यूट हूँ और जित्ते

आपने स्ट्राइक पहले नेमोशिएट किया तो क्या कारण हैं कि जबकि इसके पहले भी आगे इस सदन में और सदन के बाहर आश्वासन देखके थे कि हम केवल रिकगनाइज़ फैडेंशन से बातचीत करेंगे तो फिर एन० सी० भी० आर० एस० से बातचीत करने के लिए आप क्यों उड़त हुये ?

जिन डिवाइज़ को आपने माना क्या उनके बारे में आपने कोई मिनट (minute) नैयार किया थिया हाँ, तो क्या उम पर किसी के हस्ताक्षर भी है, और यदि हाँ, तो किम रिकगनाइज़ फैडेंशन के और किन किन लोगों के हस्ताक्षर हैं ?

भी एल० एन० मिश्र : पहले भी कभी मैं ने नहीं कहा कि हम ने कोई बानेचोन या बैठक एन० सी० भी० आर० एन० से की है। हमने कहा है कि जो दो रिकगनाइज़ फैडेंशन हैं, ए० आई० आर० एफ० और एन० एफ० आई० आर० एन दोनों के जो अध्यक्ष हैं, उनको हमने चिट्ठी लिखी कि आप लोग आपने ईमोशन में जिम को लाना चाहें ला सकते हैं। उन पर कोई कंट्रोल हमारा नहीं है। वे लाएं भी। इन्हीं दो को हमने मान्यता दी। संबंध मिश्रिको कभी मान्यता नहीं दी है और न ही बातचीत के दौरान इस शब्द का उच्चारण ही होने दिया। हम इसको अभी भी नहीं मानते हैं और पहले भी नहीं मानते थे। इस बान्धे यह भासक बात है कि हमने इसको मान्यता दी।

जहाँ तक मिनट्स की बात है। जो मिनट्स तैयार हुये वे शायद सेटरडे को ढूँढ़े उन दिन शायद छुट्टी थी, हमारे लोग आगे, ए० आई० आर० एफ० के लोग भी आगे, जो ईमोशन में थे, एन० एफ० आई० आर० के लोग भी आगे। इससे उन पर होने वालों थे। इससे दिन प्रातःकाल दो नारीज़ को जारे फरने होम साहब पकड़ लिये गये। उम दिन हमारो बैठक हुई नी बजे। उसमें उम लोग थे, एन० एफ० आई० आर० के लोग आये। ए० आई० आर० एफ० के लोग नहीं आए। उसमें जो लोग

मोजूद थे उन्होंने इसको माना। जो गैर हाजिर थे उन की जबाबदेही म कैसे ने सकता है।

भी नरसिंह नारायण पांडे : जो लोग आए उनमें ने कोन कोन से लोगों ने दस्तब्दन किये ?

भी एल० एन० मिश्र : जिनमें मोजूद थे : एन० एफ० आई० आर० के लोगों ने उसकी मजर किया।

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Who has signed the minutes? Which organisation has signed to the minutes?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: I have said a number of times that the NFR people have accepted the signing of the minutes; the minutes were read out and they all accepted it.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: The hon. Minister says that they had accepted the signing of it. How is it possible? Kindly ask the hon. Minister to state who had signed the minutes? The question was straight namely whether any of those things was signed. But he only says that they were accepted. He has not said whether they were signed or not. That is the most relevant question. He has not answered it.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA I do not understand why they are beating about the bush. I say that all those who were present there accepted the minutes of the meeting; they were read out by the Chairman. I cannot remember who signed it; the member of four or five delegations were present. They may better ask the NFIR people whether they accepted it or not. I would say that I am not going to give out the names, because I shall be embarrassing by friends by doing so. But I might say that there were a number of Members of Parliament in the delegation of the AIRF also who had accepted the minutes of the meeting. (Interruptions)

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: He is misleading the House.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI: In order to avoid an impression in the minds of the workers that there has been victimisation, I think the cases of termination of service should be disposed of as early as possible. One of the difficulties experienced by the General Managers in this connection is that they do not have the power of reviewing their own orders. This has to be done by the Railway Board. If these cases come to the Railway Board, it will mean a lot of delay in their disposal. In this view of the matter, have Government any proposal to confer the power of review on General Managers or have Government in view any other measures to see that these cases are disposed of as early as possible?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: So far as break in service is concerned, the people affected were 55 lakhs. Out of them 60,000 cases have been disposed of and their break in service has been condoned. All the Zonal Managers are going through them and I think it should not take long to dispose of them. On an individual basis each case is being considered.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI: In the NF Railway, the General Manager is saying that he has no power to review his own cases under the rules. Are you conferring on him the power to review these cases or are you following any other procedure to see that the cases are disposed of speedily?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: We have decentralised. We want quick disposal of the cases. Zonal Managers will have the power, and have got the power.

श्री प्रद्युम्न विहारी बाल्येशी : रेल हड्डताल के दौरान विरोधी दलों के कुछ साधियों की प्रधान मंत्री के साथ बात हुई थी। उसमें सरकार की ओर से ये सुझाव प्राए थे कि अगर हड्डताल वापिस ले नी जाए तो फिर

कर्मचारियों के साथ बातचीत शुरू कर दी जायेगी। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि हड्डताल समाप्त होने के बाद भी कर्मचारियों के साथ बातचीत शुरू क्यों नहीं की जा रही है? मंत्री महोदय ने स्वीकार किया था पिछले विवाद से कि श्री जार्ज फर्मेंडीस घपने साथ जिन लोगों को लाता चाहते हैं उन्हें लाने कीउनको इजाजत दे दी बई है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वह स्थिति अभी कायम है। (अवधारणा) आप पलट रहे हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो पुरानी मंचवं समिति थी उसके साथ बातचीत प्रारम्भ करने में कौन सी कठिनाई है?

श्री एल० एन० विज़ : मैंने प्रारम्भ में कहा कि हम कोई सधर्व समिति को नहीं मानते हैं। दोफैट्रेशन रिकार्ड्स है आल इंडिया रेलवेमेन फैडेंग और नेशनल फैट्रेशन आफ इंडियन रेलवेमेन। दोनों के माथ बातचीत हा सकती है आज भी और भविष्य म भी। जहां तर आठ मासों का प्रश्न है वे डिमकम हा चूकी है। ४. मान लो गई ह आरदा का मानन १ पत में हम नहीं है कलई मानने को तैयार नहीं। इन दो बातों को लेकर नगर्मण्डल नहीं हा सकती है। दो मात्यना प्राप्त फैट्रेशन के माथ हम विसी दिन भी बैठने के लिए तैयार हैं। कोई नई बात हो या और कोई बात हो तो जनरल मैनेजर उनके माथ बैठ मकाने हैं। और हमारी जरूरत होगी तो हम भी बैठने के लिए तैयार हैं। लेकिन माग तो नाए (अवधारणा)। मैं यह तो नहीं कहूँगा कि प्राप्त गलत कह रहे हैं। लेकिन मरकार का तरफ से कार्मुला नहीं आया था कि हड्डताल समाप्त होजाय तो सब को छोड़ दिया जाएगा। इस बात का बहुठन दूसरे दिन मरकार की तरफ मे कर दिया गया था।

श्री प्रद्युम्न विहारी बाल्येशी : हम मोदूद थे। हमारे सामने ऐसी बातें कर रहे हैं।

श्री एल० एन० विज़ : हम भी थे। लेकिन उसमें जाने की क्या जकरत है।

श्री प्रद्युम्न विहारी बाल्येशी : मेरा अवधारणा का प्रश्न है। प्रकाल बंदीहारा बुझाई बही बैठक

में न अकेला नहीं था । प्रतिपक्ष के सभी नेता बैठक में थे । श्री फखरुद्दीन अलो अहमद की तरफ से तीन प्लाइंट कार्मुला आया था । आज रेल मंत्री उससे भी इन्वार्ट कर रहे हैं । उसको मानने के लिए तंतार नहीं है । (व्यवधान) मेरे प्रश्न का जबाब नहीं आया है । अगर श्री जार्ज फर्नेंडीस और लोगों को साथ लेकर बातचीत के लिए आए तो आप को बातचीत स्वीकार होगी या नहीं ? हड्डियाँ के पहले यही स्थिति थी । अब उस स्थिति को बदलने की क्या जरूरत है ?

श्री एल० एन० मिश्र : गर्म होने की जरूरत नहीं है । मामला काफी ठंडा हो चुका है । आप कहते हैं कि नरकार की तरफ से तीन प्लाइंट कार्मुला आया । वहाँ बढ़ा हुआ था । हमारे दिमाग पर यही अमर पड़ा कि नरकार की तरफ से यथा वह फार्मुला नहीं था । आप कहते हैं तो हो सकता है । आप भी वैटे ए और रेली भी वैटा था । आप अपनो बात रख सकते हैं । अपनो रख सकता हूँ । हमारी समझ में जो भी बात आई हमने रखी ।

माननीय सदस्य कहते हैं कि नरकार एन० सी० सी० आर० एन० ने बातचीत करने के लिए तंतार बयों नहीं है । हमने कहा है कि ए० आई० आर० एक० इस बात के लिए स्वतंत्र है कि वह जिसको भी चाहे अपने नाथ डेर्लीगेशन में ले आये । हमें उन पर कोई एकराज नहीं है । हमने कहा है कि जो नया मंगठन बना है एन० सी० सी० आर० एन०, उनको मान्यता नहीं दी गई है । ए० आई० आर० एक० को पूरी मान्यता दी गई है । उनके सदस्य आ सकते हैं—श्री इन्द्रजीत गुरु आ सकते हैं ।

SHRI PILOO MODY: Every newspaper called it the Prime Minister's three point formula

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: It was not the Prime Minister's formula.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Then why should the newspapers say so?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, on a point of order. The name of Shri F. A. Ahmed, who is no more a Minister, has been mentioned. He is a Member of this House. He was a member of the Cabinet and since his name has been brought in and it was said that the formula was given by a member of the Cabinet, he should be asked to come here and clarify. He is in Delhi. If it is found that he is wrong, such an irresponsible person should not be voted as the President of the country.

MR. SPEAKER: This is not a point of order. Such points of order should not be raised during the question hour.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: The hon. Minister goes on insisting day in and day out that six of the demands contained in the strike notice had been accepted. One of the demands was the abolition of the system of casual labour on the Railways and according to him it has been accepted. I should like to know from him whether during the course of the strike several thousands of workers who had completed six months and more as casual labour and had already become what is known as temporary workers enjoying regular scales of pay have been discharged and are now being told that they would be taken back to work only on condition that they revert again to the status of casual labourers on daily wage basis

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: Shri Indrajit Gupta had raised the point during the debate and in Calcutta also when he met me. I had stated that within the purview of the recommendation of the Miabhoi Tribunal casual workers would be taken back on the lines suggested by them. I shall try to find out if temporary workers are being treated as casual workers; I have not come across such cases.

There is one thing which Mr. Gupta will appreciate. There has been a break in service in almost all the cases of persons who had gone on strike because of the no-work-no-pay and we are not going to condone it. Therefore these difficulties are there but I shall look into them....
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: This question has taken too much time.

श्री मधु लिम्बे : रेलवे के एक सेकंलर में कहा गया है -

"It has been observed that despite the issue of Shri Goel's D. O. no appreciable progress has been made either in regard to processing of cases of condonation of break in service or disposal of appeals preferred by the May 1974 strikers against their dismissal, removal. termination. The Board have also expressed their concern on this account"

इस में प्रकट होता है कि स्वयं रेलवे बोर्ड के नाम इस बारे में चिना व्यक्त कर रहे हैं। रीमूवल या टर्मिनेशन के केमिस के बारे में जल्दी कार्यवाही नहीं हो ही है। 14 जून को पार्लियामेट के कुछ मदस्य के माय मवी महोदय की बातचीत हुई थी। उसकी रपट में तत्काल उनके पास भेज दी थी, जिसका उन्होंने प्रतिवाद नहीं किया है, क्योंकि जो उन्होंने कहा था मैंने उसी को रिकाउफ़ किया।

विंकटमाटज़ेन आर्ड के बारे में आत डिप्यो रोड्या में भर्ती महादय वा बवनय प्रार्थना की गया है -

"The Railway Minister has stated that there will be no victimisation of the employees who participated in the strike but the cases of those who are charged with violence, sabotage, etc. will be dealt with according to law

जिन लोगों पर हिंसा या आगजनी आदि ग कोर्ट आरोप नहीं है, उन को तत्काल रीड़न-

स्टेट क्यों नहीं किया जा रहा है ? रेलवे बोर्ड यह चिना व्यक्त कर रहा है कि नीचे के लोग उस के निर्देशों पर अमल नहीं कर रहे हैं। क्या मवी महोदय इस सदन को यह आमावासन देंगे कि एक दो दिन के अन्दर भ सारे मामले तय कर दिये जायेंगे और किर इस सदन को इस बारे में शिकायत करने का मांका नहीं मिलेगा ?

श्री एल० एल० मिश्र : हमने साफ कहा था कि इण्डिविजुअल केमिज देखे जा रहे हैं। इस में कर्टेंब साड़े पाँच लाख व्यक्ति वेक इन सर्विस से एफ्रेंडिट हुए हैं और उन में से 60,000 को हम ने रद किया है। बाकी केमिज को देखने में समय लगेगा। हर व्यक्ति के केम को मर्मिट पर देख कर हम लेते जायेंगे।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I want to know whether you are satisfied with his reply. He goes on saying that 6,000 cases of break in service had been dealt with. Is it the same thing as referring to people who had been dismissed? A man who is not dismissed has also a break in service. The hon. Member is asking about something else; he is not replying to it

SHRI VASANT SATHE: The best thing for the hon. Minister is to say how many persons are guilty of violence and sabotage. If we know that, automatically this can be deducted. What is the difficulty?

MR. SPEAKER You have taken forty minutes over this question

श्री मधु लिम्बे : अध्यक्ष महोदय अगर यरवार ने जल्दी कार्यवाही न की तो इस सदन का बहुत बहुत डम में रहेगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : तो फिर आप इस बों क्वेम्प्ल आवार ब कहिए, इस को ईंवेंट आवार कहिए।

श्री मधु लिम्बे न्यू लाखा लोगों का सवाल है। मंत्री नद्रोदय सव वातों को कैन्युल मैनर में ले जाते हैं। इन के बीच और हमारे बीच जो वात है, जिस का मैने लेखदृ भी किया है, उसका प्रतिवाद नहीं किया गया है, किंतु आप उस को इम्पलीमेंट क्यों नहीं कर रहे हैं, इसमें क्या झगड़ा है?

(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Next question.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Sir, today the total number of questions is only 18 because two questions Nos. 122 and 134 have been transferred and two Members are deprived of their right.

MR. SPEAKER: It has been happening in the past also. Sometimes after the question list is printed, the member writes himself saying it may be transferred. Sometimes the department writes because there is a dispute as to who will answer it. So, the speaker has to accept that request for transfer.

Demand from Ministry of Agriculture for allocation of more diesel oil to States

*127. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:

SHRI D. D. DESAI:

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

(a) whether Agriculture Minister had asked his Ministry to allocate more diesel oil to the States; and

(b) if so, action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI D. K. BOROOAH): (a) Agriculture Minis-

ter has requested for adequate provision of diesel oil to agriculturists.

(b) Arrangements are being made to ensure supply of diesel on priority for the agricultural sector.

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: On 30th June the minister made statement that the requirements of the States with regard to diesel oil will be fully met.. May I know if any request was made by Punjab for diesel oil and if so what quantities have been supplied to Punjab?

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: It is a fact that a statement was made that so far as diesel for agricultural purposes is concerned, we will try to meet the demands. Punjab is a highly developed agricultural State. Their demands are large and therefore, pressures from Punjab are also very strong. From time to time they have been coming to see us for diesel oil. We are happy to say that they have said that their requirements have been met by and large and they have no complaint on that score. That is what the Chief Minister and other ministers told me. This year their requirements are 1,17,996 tonnes of HSD and 81,225 tonnes of LDO. I do not know how much has been given to them. But they have made no complaint.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY: May I know whether it is a fact that the supply of diesel to Bihar is a very meagre quantity and so the agriculturists are suffering for want of diesel and, therefore, the fields are withering

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: Bihar agriculture is not highly mechanised.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY: I protest. Bihar is the second largest State in the whole of India.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: I referred to mechanisation.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: He should know about Bihar because he was the Governor there once.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: The estimated demand for diesel oil from Bihar this year is 10,907 tonnes and LDO 45,390 tonnes.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY: What part of it has been met

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: There is an arrangement by which they are sent from time to time. I have not heard any complaint from the Bihar Minister whom I met only day before yesterday.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप के माध्यम से जानना चाहता हूँ—मंत्री महोदय ने एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में वरताया है कि पंजाब सरकार का काफी दबाव हम पर आ रहा है, इसलिए मुझे खुशी है कि उन की मांग पूरी कर दी है। क्या अन्य राज्य भी इसी तरह आप पर दबाव लायें तब आप उन की मांगों को पूरा करेंगे? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि किन किन राज्यों ने कितना डीजल मांगा है, कितना आप ने उनको दिया है और कितना देना चाहा है?

श्री देवकान्त बरुआ : इस में दबाव की बात नहीं है, खेती के लिए और खेती के दूसरे पहलुओं के लिए जितनी ज़रूरत है, वह दिया जाता है। इनकी स्टेट मध्य प्रदेश में ही एग्रीकल्चर के लिए डिमाण्ड कम है। इस वक्त एस्टीमेटेड डिमाण्ड की बात हो रही है, इस लिए मध्य प्रदेश की डिमाण्ड 4627 टन की है, मैं समझता हूँ कि इसे हम पूरा कर देंगे . . .

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मंत्री महोदय ने साफ़ कहा था कि पंजाब सरकार ना बारबार दबाव हम पर आ रहा है, इस लिए हम को खुशी है कि हम ने उन की मांग पूरी कर दी। मैंने पूछा था कि किन किन राज्यों ने कितना मांगा है, केवल मध्य प्रदेश के लिए मैंने नहीं पूछा है, कितनी उन की पूर्ति की गई है—मैंने सभी राज्यों के बारे में पूछा है?

श्री देवकान्त बरुआ : इस की पूरी फॉरिस्ट मेरे सामने है, उस को पढ़ूँगा तो बहुत समय लगेगा, इस लिए मैं इस टेविल पर रख दूँगा।

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Punjab and Haryana are two States which always come to our rescue in times of scarcity. I am not concerned with whether the Chief Ministers are satisfied or not. What was the precise quantity required by them and how much of it was met?

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: I would like to make one slight amendment. Diesel is used both for pumps and also for tractors, though it is mostly for pumps. The figures I gave relate to pumps. There is demand for diesel for tractors as well. If you see the statement which indicates the pattern of consumption in each State you will find that we have been able to fulfil the demand by and large, without having too many complaints.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: The hon. Minister has answered the question put by somebody else and not my question. I am not bothered whether the Chief Minister of Punjab or Haryana is happy or not. You might have had sweet talks with them because of which they are happy. May I know whether whatever requirements made by Punjab and Haryana farmers in order to produce more have been met by you or not?

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: I have met the requirements not only of Punjab and Haryana but also the requirements of western U.P. He has missed another part of India which is also agriculturally advanced, that is, western U. P. The hon. Member from Tamil Nadu also will bear me out. I have met the requirements of Tamil Nadu also.

श्री मूलवन्द डागा : जो पिछड़े हुए राज्य हैं, जहां विजली की उपलब्धि ज्यादा नहीं है, जहां कुण्ड गहरे हैं और जहां डीजल पम्प चलते हैं, उन को कितना डीजल दिया गया है ? राजस्थान ने 1973 में कितना डीजल मांगा है और उस को कितना दिया गया है ? उस को पचास परसेंट भी नहीं दिया गया है ।

श्री देवकान्त बरुआ : जहां विजली नहीं होती है, वहां पम्प्स के लिए डीजल आयल इस्टेमाल नहीं करते हैं, वल्कि एल० डी० ओ० इस्टेमाल करते हैं । जहां तक राजस्थान का सम्बन्ध है, उस को 39,674 टन एल० डी० ओ० दिया गया है । वहां डीजल कम दिया जाता है, क्योंकि पम्प्स में डीजल कम इस्टेमाल करते हैं ।

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: The hon. Minister seems to be satisfied that by and large, he has met the demands of all the States in the country and that there is no grievance on the part of the State Governments. Despite that, may I know whether it is a fact that scarcity on a large scheme is felt by the peasants and that a big portion of what is supplied goes to the black market and, if that is so, what steps are being taken to ensure that the entire supply goes to the peasants and not to the black market?

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: So far as diesel and LDO for agricultural purposes is concerned, we have not only given the same supply—there are shortages of other products—but also increased it. Therefore, there should be no shortage so far as diesel and LDO for agricultural purposes is concerned. There have been cases where sometimes there has been misuse of diesel oil and they have used it for the purpose of other agricultural....

AN HON. MEMBER: How do you stop it?

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: The State Governments have already taken certain steps. They are giving cards

to agriculturists on the basis of their tractors and pumps also. They collect it from the neighbouring outlets. There is, of course, a chance of some of it being used for non-agricultural purposes, as the hon. Member said, for trucks. But it is mostly done in those areas where agriculture is not highly advanced. In those areas where agriculture is highly advanced, they are getting diesel not only from their own source, what is meant for them, but also from other sources. It depends upon the development of agriculture. If the agricultural standard is high and their demand is greater, they get it from other sources also.

What has been decided now is that the State Governments control it by issuing diesel cards to agriculturists and the agriculturists collect both diesel and LDO from neighbouring retail outlets. That is the arrangement we have made. That has been left to the State Governments. By and large, this arrangement is working well in those States where diesel is used for agricultural purposes.

Proposal to Raise the Limit on Election Expenses

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*128. SHRI N. E. HORS:

SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA:

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

(a) whether in view of the rise in prices of all commodities including publicity material and means of communications, Government propose to enhance the limit placed on the election expenses in respect of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies to make it more realistic; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY): (a) The Election Commission has been considering this matter from all angles. The matter is still under the consideration of the Election Commission who may consult the political parties in due course before reaching a final conclusion in the matter.

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI N. E. HORO: I would like to know if one of the points the Election Commission is considering includes the question of subsidising election expenses by Government

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): No, Sir. That is not the question that the Election Commission is considering. I know that some suggestions were made in the report of the Joint Committee in Part I of the report. It is for the Government to consider this suggestion.

SHRI N. E. HORO: I would like to know what are the main suggestions given to the Election Commission by the Government in this matter.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: As I said, the Election Commission is dealing with the question in fact, that is the question here—whether the limit of expenditure which is fixed should be raised because of the inflation, increase in the prices of petrol and other things. This question had been raised earlier in the House and I had said in the House that we were not rigid about this matter and that we would bring it to the notice of the Election Commission—because we do this after consulting the Election Commission. The Election Commission have informed us that they are considering the matter from all angles and that, in any case, they will consult the political parties before coming to a decision.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: This is a question in which they have asked for

enhancement of the election expenses. I think, they are absolutely out of tune with the time. May I know from the hon. Minister how he is going to see that the Parliamentary or Assembly seats will be such and the expenses will be such that they will be within the reach of the common man of this country—and that is not Rs. 35,000?

MR. SPEAKER: That is a good suggestion.

Mr. Shyamnandan Mishra.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Prices have been rising for quite some time. Even before the U. P. elections, prices had risen very high; but why did not the Election Commission think it fit then to fix a higher ceiling for election expenses in view of the rising prices? Secondly, is there any idea to institute an arrangement by which the political parties would also be called upon to file returns in respect of expenses incurred on behalf of candidates.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: So far as the second part of the question is concerned—I will answer this first—this question was discussed in the Joint Committee and Joint Committee have not recommended this; they are not in favour of this proposal. In any case, when the Bill which has already been introduced comes before Parliament, it is for Parliament to decide what should be done.

So far as the first part of the question is concerned—the question was why the Election Commission had not done it long before when the prices have been rising continuously—the Election Commission has said that after 20 years, the last ceiling was fixed, only three years ago and that they are reviewing the whole position from all angles. In any case, they cannot come to a unilateral conclusion without consulting all the political parties.

MR. SPEAKER: The Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS

Production of Low-Viscosity Furnace
Oil by IOC for Power Generating
Plants

*124. SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI:
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM
AND CHEMICALS be pleased to
state:

(a) whether the Indian Oil Corporation has again started processing low-viscosity furnace oil for the use of electric power generating plants in the Eastern region;

(b) the total requirement of low-viscosity furnace Oil for the purpose of electricity generation in the country and the total production of this item in Indian refineries including those of Indian Oil Corporation; and

(c) whether the decision to revert to the production of low-viscosity furnace Oil was taken as a result of the request from the Ministry of Irrigation and Power?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM
AND CHEMICALS (SHRI D. K.
BOROOAH): (a) Barauni Refinery has recently switched over to the production of low-viscosity Furnace Oil to meet the requirements of power stations in the Eastern Region.

(b) Estimated requirement of furnace oil for power generation in Thermal Power station for the year 1974-75 is estimated at 435,000 tonnes. Except for the power stations in the Eastern Region all others are at present using heavy viscosity furnace oil. The total estimated production of low-viscosity FO (upto 600 Secs.) for 1974-75 is likely to be 180,000 tonnes.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Agreement with M/s. A. H. Wheeler
& Co. for Book Stalls

*125. SHRI LALJI BHAI:

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA
PANDEY:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS
be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently the Railways entered into an agreement with M/s. A. H. Wheeler & Co. for book stalls which will come into operation in 1976 and whether their previous agreement will expire only in December, 1975;

(b) whether the new agreement contravenes the extant rules and practices;

(c) whether in the past any agreement was entered into by Railways with any other firms so much in advance of expiry of the existing one; and

(d) if not, the reasons for showing special favour to this firm?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). The renewal of book-stall contracts is normally taken up for consideration during the pendency of the subsisting contracts sufficiently in advance keeping in view the circumstances obtaining in each case and the performance of the respective contractors. Hence, no special favour has been shown to Messrs. A. H. Wheeler & Co. Similar action for renewal of contract has been taken in the case of other contractors like M/s. Higginbothams and Gulab Singh & Sons also.

"Drilling for Oil and Gas in Baramura Tripura"

*126. SHRI RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the drilling operation for oil and gas in Baramura hills in Tripura is still continuing;

(b) what is the prospect of this drilling operation;

(c) whether this drilling operation was in suspension for a long time; and

(d) if so, the reasons and facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI D. K. BOROOAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The objective depth of this well is 4500 metres and depth attained on 20-7-74 was 2559 metres. Interesting horizons are expected below 3500 metres.

(c) and (d). Drilling was held up on six occasions and the last one was for about five weeks due to stuck-up of drilling string. The stuck-up was removed on 14-4-74.

Fall in consumption of Petroleum Products

*129. SHRI S. R. DAMANI:

SHRI SHRIKRISHNA AGRAWAL:

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

(a) whether there is any appreciable fall in the consumption of petroleum products as a result of the price hike from April, 1974 onwards;

(b) the monthly consumption figures upto June, 1974 and the figures for the same period in 1973; and

(c) the other steps taken to effect a further reduction in consumption of these products?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI D. K. BOROOAH): (a) There has been an overall reduction in the consumption of major petroleum products during April-June, 1974 as compared to the corresponding period of 1973. The total fall in consumption for motor spirit, naphtha, kerosene, high speed diesel oil, LDO, furnace oil, bitumen and other products has been about 2.2 per cent.

Month	(figures in '000 Mts.)	
	1973	1974
April	1810.4	1776.4
May	1880.7	1772.7
June	1793.6	1814.5

(c) The following further steps have been taken to effect a reduction in consumption of various products:—

- (i) Kerosene distribution is being regulated by States in order to minimise consumption. Efforts are also being made to increase soft coke availability at major consuming centres to replace kerosene
- (ii) Restrictions have been placed on supplies of diesel oil for power generation during marriages etc.
- (iii) Furnace oil supplies are also being regulated and efficiency in the use of oil is being encouraged to reduce consumption.
- (iv) Development rebate has been announced for industries setting up coal-fire boilers to replace oil-fire boilers.
- (v) Measures of economy on bitumen consumption are being explored by use of alter-

native road building materials.

(vi) National Council for Science & Technology and the Planning Commission are engaged in developing other sources of energy to replace oil.

Availability and Demand of Crude Oil in 1974-75

*130. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have assessed the total availability of crude and the likely consumption of petroleum products during the year 1974-75, and

(b) what steps Government have taken or propose to take to fill the gap between demand and availability?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI D. K. BOROOAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The problem at present is not of availability of crude oil or products but of meeting the high foreign exchange cost of petroleum products imports after the steep increase in prices. Various measures have therefore, been taken to curb the consumption of petroleum products so as to curtail the demand to the maximum extent possible.

Maximum import of products has also been arranged to supplement indigenous availability with the limited availability of foreign exchange.

Commercial use of Gas

*131. SHRI BIREN DUTTA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chairman of O. & N.G.C. visited oil bearing centres in

Tripura in the 1st week of June, 1974;

(b) whether he has found prospect of commercial use of gas within short time; and

(c) if so, when the production of gas is likely to start there?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI D. K. BOROOAH): (a) The Chairman O.N.G.C. visited Baramura in Tripura in the Second week of June, 1974.

(b) and (c). On the basis of the available geological data, the prospects of oil and gas in the Tripura area are encouraging. However the position in this regard will be finally known only after drilling and testing of a number of wells in the various parts of the State.

Damage to Oil Storage Centre in Bombay due to Fire

*132. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently a huge fire engulfed an oil storage centre in Central Bombay;

(b) whether any inquiry in the matter was ordered; and

(c) if so, the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI D. K. BOROOAH): (a) There was a fire in the storage installation of the Western India Oil Distribution Co. Ltd. at Wadala in Bombay on 5-7-1974.

(b) The Controller of Explosives, Western Circle, Bombay conducted an inquiry.

(c) The report of the inquiry has not yet been received.

Fertilizer Plants and their Production

*133. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of fertilizer plants working in India in public and private sectors, separately, State-wise;

(b) what target of production of fertilizer in each plant was set during the year 1973-74; and

(c) the actual quantity of fertilizers produced in these plants during the said year, plant-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8087/74.]

Foreign Exchange for Import of Crude Oil and import of Iraqi Crude

*135. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:

SHRI P. K. DEO:

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

(a) whether Government have increased foreign exchange allocation for import of crude oil;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether foreign owned oil companies are opposing to import Iraqi crude; and

(d) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI D. K. BOROOAH): (a) and (b). As a result of the steep increases in crude oil prices since October 1973 and further steep increases since January 1974, the foreign exchange cost of crude imports to meet the demand for petroleum products in the country has

enormously increased. While various measures have been taken to curb the consumption of petroleum products so as to curtail the demand to the extent possible, arrangements have been made to meet the essential demands by supplementing the indigenous availability of both crude oil and products with imports. The problem at present is not of availability of crude oil but of meeting the high foreign exchange cost of crude oil imports after the steep increase in its price. It is expected that the total foreign exchange outgo on account of crude imports during the current financial year will be of the order of Rs. 850 crores.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Development of Communication in Backward Areas of Eastern U.P. and North Bihar in 1974-75

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

(a) whether the Railway Board has sanctioned Rs. 100 crores for the development of communication in the backward areas of Eastern U.P. and North Bihar in 1974-75; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the projects on which this amount would be spent?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) The amount sanctioned in 1974-75 for development of communications in the backward areas of Eastern U.P. and North Bihar is Rs. 4.66 and Rs. 3.11 crores respectively.

(b) The projects on which this

amount will be spent are given below:—

Eastern U. P.

	Amount in Crores of Rupees.
(1) Conversion of the section from Baranki to Chupra from metre gauge to broad gauge (U. P. portion)	4 30
(2) Restoration of line from Chittum to Bigha.	0 16
(3) Restoration of line from Dainau to Daryapur.	0 20
	4 66

North Bihar

(1) Conversion of the section from Simistipur to Chupra from metre gauge to broad gauge (Bihar portion)	2 54
(2) Conversion of the section from Simistipur to Darbhanga from metre gauge to broad gauge	0 10
3 Restoration of line from Saigai to Purnia.	0 27
4 New M. G. line from Sakri to Ilisanpur	0 10
5 New M. G. line from Jhunjharpur to Lunkhabazar.	0 10
	3 11

Demand from Unemployed Engineering Graduates' Cooperative Societies for Running Petrol Pumps

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

(a) whether Government have turned down the requests of some Unemployed Engineering Graduates' Cooperative Societies for setting up of Petrol Pumps in the security areas; and

(b) how many Co-operative Societies of Unemployed Engineers/Gra-

duates have been given the opportunity of setting up petrol pumps in the country?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI D. K. BOROOAH): (a) No, Sir

(b) One.

Accumulation of Urea at the Cochin Division of F.A.C.T

*138 SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL:

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

(a) whether huge quantity of urea had accumulated at the site of Cochin Division of Fertilizer and Chemicals Travancore Ltd in the month of June, 1974 while farmers in the Southern region starved for fertilizers, and

(b) if so, the reasons for accumulation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAH-NAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b) About 25,000 tonnes of urea accumulated at the Cochin Division of FACT could not be despatched as a result mainly of the illegal strike by the workers of the Division and the obtrusional tactics employed by the striking workers

Strengthening of Faizabad-Allahabad Railway Line

*139 SHRI R. K. SINHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal under consideration of Government to strengthen the Faizabad-Allahabad railway line so that faster trains could run on this section; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Provision for Payment of Certain Benefits to Employees of ESSO Eastern Inc.

*140. **SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether ESSO Eastern Inc., a company acquired by Government recently, has made provisions in its books to cover the commitments to the officers and other employees for the payment of gratuity, pension and provident fund;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) whether the public sector corporation in which the ownership of ESSO Eastern Inc. has been vested, will honour these commitments and guarantee payment as from the date of take-over the Company?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI D. K BOROOAH): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The new company viz., M/s Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd. will honour the commitments to the officers and other employees in regard to the payment of gratuity, pension and provident fund to the extent provided in the ESSO (Acquisition of Undertakings in India) Act, 1974

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Explosion of Tanker "Motilal Nehru"

2. SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether three Shipping Corporation Officers were blown off the deck of the tanker "Motilal Nehru" by an

explosion as reported in a local daily dated the 11th July, 1974;

(b) if so, the causes of the explosion;

(c) whether any attempts were made to trace the bodies of the missing officers; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI KAMLA-PATI TRIPATHI): (a) to (d). Yes Sir. The vessel met with a fire accident about 150 miles south of Las Palmas, Spain, on 4-7-74, while on route to West Asia Gulf for loading oil. As a result of the accident, all pontoons of No. 1 hatch were blown overboard along-with 3 men viz., the Chief Officer and 2 cadets. The missing persons could not be traced despite continued search for 4 days and have been presumed as lost. The ship has since been taken to Malta for repairs.

A senior Engineer and Ship Surveyor of the Mercantile Marine Department, Bombay, has flown to Malta to conduct a preliminary inquiry under the Merchant Shipping Act into this accident. The cause of the accident will be known on receipt of his findings.

Lathi charge on women from Delhi-Kishanganj Railway Colony

995 PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Smt. Sarala Ranee, the wife of a Railway Union leader received a serious injury on her head when the Delhi Armed Police resorted to lathi charge on women from Kishanganj railway colony during the Railway strike in May, 1974;

(b) if so, whether any inquiry has been made into the episode;

(c) what are the findings of the inquiry; and

(d) whether after the lathi-charge, eviction notices were given to the residents of the Railway colony along with a threat to discontinue their water and electricity supply?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) (a) No report of such incident has been received.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No such threat was given. Eviction notices to 28 railway employees, who were absenting from duties were issued under the Indian Railways Act on different dates, but the eviction was effected only in one case in Minto Bridge area. Possession of this quarter was restored to the employee after he resumed duty. No eviction took place in Delhi-Kishanganj Colony.

Shortage of Toilet Soap

996. SHRI PILLOO MODY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been acute shortage of toilet soaps during the last six months all over the country; and

(b) if so, reasons therefor and the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Report of shortage of soaps have come to the notice of Government.

(b) In case of soaps produced by the organised sector except the pre-

mium grade toilet soaps, there is an informal price control whereby the Indian Soaps and Toiletries Makers Association (ISTMA) consult Government before making any upward revisions in the prices. In the last few months there has been some fall in production of soaps by the organised sector ISTMA has stated that in view of the present unremunerative prices of soaps they are unable to purchase adequate quantities of oils at the prevailing high prices. ISTMA's representation for increase in the soap prices is being examined by Government. More than half of the soap production in the country is by the small scale sector on which there is no price control

Termination of Court Proceedings against Railway Employees

997. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Court cases initiated against Railway employees and others at the time of Railway strike in May, 1974 are still going on and no action to terminate them has yet been taken by Government to normalise the industrial relations;

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

(c) what action Government propose to take to terminate the court proceedings?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) to (c). Court cases against railway employees under the Defence of India Rules and other enactments which they violated and for the various offences committed by them during the period of strike will go through the process of law, which will have to take its own course.

Non-Availability of Raw Material for Soap Manufacturing Units in West Bengal

998. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether almost all the 600 small scale soap manufacturing units in West Bengal are out of production for non-availability of raw material at fair prices;

(b) whether the prices of mutton tallow have gone by Rs. 2500 a tonne as compared to the last year;

(c) whether the Director of Industries of the Union Government has reduced the allocation for West Bengal; and

(d) whether in view of this and the rise in prices of indigenous oil Government propose to reconsider the demand of the supply of mutton tallow to West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAH-NAWAZ KHAN): (a) Information has been called for from the Government of West Bengal and will be laid on the Table of the House. It may, however, be mentioned that the major raw materials in soap manufacture are oils and fats on which there is no price control.

(b) The release price of tallow was increased from Rs. 2750 to Rs. 4520 per tonne in August 1973. For consignments to be received by STC in the current quarter, the release price will be Rs. 5414 per tonne.

(c) Due to reduction in the availability of tallow from 40,000 tonnes during 1972-73 to 28,400 tonnes during 1973-74 the allocations to the various States were reduced proportionately.

(d) In view of the reduced availability of tallow in the world market and the greatly increased prices, it might not be possible to allocate

tallow at the previous level. Government is encouraging the use of rice bran oil and minor seed oils such as sall, karanj, neem and mowah in production of soaps and with this objective the excise rebate for use of the minor oils in soap production was substantially increased about a year ago.

Export of Products of Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited to USSR

999. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether products of the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited are mostly exported to USSR, though India needs such drugs very badly;

(b) whether even after exporting the major portion, the Undertaking has shown heavy losses; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to issue instructions to export the drugs manufactured by I.D.P.L. only after meeting the domestic needs of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAH-NAWAZ KHAN): (a) IDPL is not exporting any drugs to U.S.S.R. Almost the whole of its products being manufactured by its two Drugs Plants are being sold within the country.

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

Harassment of Family Members of Railway Employees during Strike

1000. SHRI H. N. MUKHERJEE:

SHRI BHOLA MANJHI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether harassing family members and molesting womenfolks, which has been widely done during the

Railway strike, is an accepted policy of Government to deal with labour problem; and

(b) whether this policy has the approval of I.L.O.?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) No. In fact there has been no case during the railway strike, where either the family members have been harassed or the womenfolk have been molested.

(b) Does not arise.

Simon Carves India Ltd.

1001. DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the share holders of Simon Carves India Ltd.;

(b) how much foreign capital has been invested in this firm;

(c) what is the amount being sent out of country annually on account of this firm; and

(d) whether the firm is alleged to be indulging in unsocial and destructive activities?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) As per the Annual Return made upto 3-5-1974, M/s. Simon Carves India Ltd. had about 1500 shareholders. Amongst them, 34 share-holders own more than 1000 shares of Rs. 10/- each and their names are given in the Statement attached.

(b) Out of the total paid-up capital of Rs. 60 lakhs of the company shares of Rs. 15.6 lakhs, constituting 26 per cent, has been held by a foreign company, M/s. Simon Carves Ltd. of U.K.

(c) the amount of dividends remitted abroad by the company during the last three years were as under:—

Year	Amount Remitted
1. 1970-71	Rs. 2,82,330
2. 1971-72	3,90,600
3. 1972-73	4,01,085

(d) The company has not come to the adverse notice of the Government in so far as compliance of provisions Foreign Exchange Regulation Act and concerned.

Sl. No.	Statement
1.	M/s. Amrit Lal & Co. Pvt. Ltd.
2.	Shri Ashok Kumar Gupta.
3.	Shri Arthur Lyns Dale Pereira.
4.	Shri Brij Gopal Gupta.
5.	Shri Brij Gopal Periwal.
6.	M/s. Chemaux Pvt. Ltd.
7.	Shri Gaurav Swarup.
8.	Shri Harbans Lal Bedi.
9.	Smt. Gour Priya Devi.
10.	Shri Hilla Kaikhashru Patel.
11.	The Investment Trust of India Ltd.
12.	Smt. Ira Mazumdar.
13.	The Industrial Credit & Investment Corporation of India Ltd.
14.	Smt. Jyoti Sinha Roy.
15.	Shri Kris na Bhusan Dutta.
16.	Lt. Col. Krishnaswamy H. Iasv. m.
17.	Smt. Kamakshi Raman.
18.	Shri Kantilal Chimanlal Vakharia.

Sl. No.	Name of Share-holder
19.	Shri L. S. Vaidyanathan.
20.	Life Insurance Corporation of India.
21.	Smt. M. Seetha Lakshmi.
22.	Smt. Madhri Dutt.
23.	Miss Ma Jula Gupta.
24.	Shri Prakesh Chand Bahree.
25.	Shri Ramswarup Deotadin Tiwari.
26.	Shri Ravi Bhoothalingam.
27.	Shri Ram Kishan Khandelwal.
28.	Shri R. J. Kumar Dhurka.
29.	Shri Robert Rustom Vicaii.
30.	Shri Shankar Srinivasan.
31.	Unit Trust of India.
32.	Shri Vikram Swarup.
33.	Smt. Zarin Kaiki Alpawalla.
34.	Simon-Carves Ltd., U.K.

Low Arrivals of Kerosene from Soviet Union

1002. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to certain reasons the kerosene arrivals at Indian ports are much below the contracted quantity with Soviet Union; and

(b) if so, reasons therefor and the remedial steps taken by Government to receive full quota?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). There has been some shortfall on a pro rata basis in the shipment of kerosene from USSR during the first half of the 1974.

This was primarily due to problems of ocean transport. Efforts are being made to overcome these and to ensure full import within the period of contract.

Increase in Project Cost of Haldia Refinery

1003. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Project cost of the Haldia Refinery has shot up;

(b) whether it is due to the fact that the Engineers India Limited arranged for the supply of various equipment and machineries from far away northern areas despite the fact that they are available in nearby areas; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines of such supplies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) The revised cost estimate of Haldia Refinery was approved by Government at Rs. 67.50 crores in 1972. There is likely to be some increase in the total project cost when completed.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not airse.

Bamboos Carried by Railways at Cheap Rate

1004. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether bamboos are being carried by the Railways at a very cheap rate as compared to other commodities;

(b) if so, the rates charged: and

(c) steps being taken to withdraw the concession given for transporting bamboos at cheap rates?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Freight classification of commodities is fixed having regard to their transportation characteristics such as price, use, loadability, risk of transit. At present there are 27 classes for wagon-loads, the lowest being class 32.5 and the highest class 130. The present classification of Bamboos is class 47.5 (Wagonloads). There are certain raw-materials such as coal, iron ore, gypsum, limestone and salt which are charged at rates lower than those applicable to Bamboos.

(b) A statement showing the existing freight rates for bamboos as compared with those for coal; iron ore, gypsum, limestone and salt for chemical industries for certain representative distances is attached.

(c) It has since been decided to enhance the classification of Bamboos from class 47.5 (wagon loads) to class 60 (wagon loads) with effect from 1st September, 1974 with a view to bringing the rates for bamboos closer to costs. The revised rates for Bamboos to come into force from 1-9-1974 are also shown in the statement referred to in reply to part (b) of the Question.

Statement

Distance in Kms.	Coal	Rate per tonne			
		Iron ore, Gypsum, Limestone industries	Salt for Chemical industries	Bamboos Existing	Bamboos Revised
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
100	.	11.10	12.30	12.40	13.50
300	.	21.00	23.50	24.70	24.90
500	.	29.70	33.30	35.10	36.90
750	.	39.90	44.80	47.70	49.80
1000	.	49.60	55.80	58.90	62.00
1500	.	67.30	75.80	80.10	84.40
2000	.	82.50	93.10	98.40	103.70
					130.20

Third Railway Terminus for Delhi

1005. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH

RAO:

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH
MALIK:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in regard to location of third terminus railway station in Delhi; and

(b) the time by which it will start functioning?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) The proposals for location of the Third Terminal station in Delhi area at Safdarjung and Nizamuddin were considered but had to be abandoned for reasons of incompatibility with other public requirements and environmental considerations. Its location at Brar Square is under active consideration.

(b) The execution of the work can commence only after the location is finalised.

Plan of Drilling Six Exploratory
Wells in Bombay High

1006. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state-

(a) whether the original plan of drilling six exploratory wells in Bombay High has been abandoned; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Recognition of North Eastern
Railway Mazdoor Union

1007. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7299 on the 17th April, 1973 regarding recognition of North Eastern Railway Mazdoor Union and state:

(a) whether consideration of the matter of restoring recognition of the duly registered North Eastern Railway Mazdoor Union affiliated to the A.I.T.U.C. and derecognising an unregistered Union having assumed the same name has since been completed; and

(b) if so, salient features thereabout?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). As already stated in reply to Unstarred Question No. 1364, dated 31-7-1973, the matter has been considered. According to a judgment of the Allahabad High Court, "the dispute between the two sets of office-bearers of the union concerned is very obviously of a nature which can be properly adjudicated upon only by means of a civil suit". It is, therefore, considered that status quo has to continue.

Payment of Overtime Allowance by
Employees of Eastern Region in I.O.C.

1008. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question 6810 on the 16th April, 1974 regarding payment of overtime to employees of Eastern Region in I.O.C. and state:

(a) whether any improvement has been made to reduce overtime charges by 93 employees in the D.G.S.&D Bil-

ling and Machine Accounts sections in Eastern Branch of the I.O.C.;

- (b) if so, facts thereabout; and
- (c) if not, Government's reaction thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (c). Efforts are being made to reduce overtime payments to the barest minimum.

Alleged Discrimination against Staff of North Eastern Railway

1009. **SHRI BOGENDRA JHA:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether long distance fast trains, like Howrah-Delhi Rajdhani Express, Bombay-Delhi Rajdhani Express, Mangalore-Madras-Delhi Jayanti Janata Express and Samastipur-Delhi Jayanti Janata Express have been manned by the staff of the starting points i.e. from Howrah (Eastern Railway), Bombay (Central Railway), Mangalore (South Central Railway) and Samastipur (North Eastern Railway), respectively, from the beginning;

(b) whether recently an exception has been made in the case of Samastipur-Delhi Jayanti Janata Express where North Eastern Railway staff have been replaced by those of Eastern Railway and Northern Railway; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Apparently, the reference is to manning of sleeper coaches etc., by Travelling Ticket Examiners. As is the normal practice, the sleeper coaches on Ernakulam|Mangalore-New Delhi, Jayanti Janata Expresses are manned by Travelling Ticket Examiners of the Southern, South Central and Central

Railways over their respective jurisdiction. Likewise, to accord with the normal practice, the Samastipur-New Delhi Jayanti Janata Expresses, which have hitherto been manned by Travelling Ticket Examiners of the North Eastern Railway will be manned by staff of the Northern, Eastern and North Eastern Railways over their respective jurisdiction. The Howrah-New Delhi and Bombay-New Delhi Rajdhani Express are, however, manned throughout their run by the staff of the Eastern and Western Railways respectively in view of the very few stoppages of short duration involved.

(b) The decision to have the sleeper coaches on this train manned by Travelling Ticket Examiners of the Northern, Eastern and North Eastern Railways over their respective jurisdiction is in accordance with the normal practice and as such no exception has been made in this case.

(c) Does not arise.

I.C.I. Seeking Entry into Fertiliser Industry

1010. **SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Imperial Chemical Industries has asked for its entry into fertilizer industry;

(b) if so, what is Government's decision thereon; and

(c) what is the total requirement of fertilizers for 1973-74?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). The Imperial Chemical Industries hold 51 per cent of the equity in M/s. Indian Explosives Limited which owns and operates a fertilizer plant at Kanpur. M/s. IBL evinced interest in setting up a coal-based fertilizer plant in India at a suitable location. How-

ever, no formal proposal has been received by Government in this regard.

(c) The estimated requirement of fertilizers for the year 1973-74, was 25.76 lakhs tonnes of nitrogen, 9.25 lakh tonnes of phosphate and 4.80 lakh tonnes of potash.

Assam Crude for Barauni Refinery

1011. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Barauni Refinery is to switch-back to Assam crude; and

(b) if so, whether this will involve any additional expenditure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). The Barauni Refinery with a capacity of 3 million tonnes was originally designed to process low sulphur crude oil from the oil fields in Assam. Pursuant to a decision taken by Government in December, 1969 to process additional crude oil in Assam itself, a project for the modification of Barauni Refinery for processing about 1.2 million tonnes of imported high sulphur crude oil, in addition to about 2.2 million tonnes of indigenous Assam crude, was approved by Government in June, 1971. However, pending the modifications, the refinery started processing small quantities of imported Iraqi crude, from 1972 onwards. Subsequently, a reassessment of the production possibilities from the ONGC's fields in Assam early in 1974 indicated increased availability of crude oil which could sustain the 3 million capacity of Barauni Refinery as well as meet the full requirements of the Assam refineries. Following this development and also on account of the very high price of imported crude oil, it has been decided to

abandon the modification project for processing of imported crude oil at Barauni.

The operation of the refinery at its full capacity on indigenous Assam crude oil will not involve any additional expenditure.

Use of New Device by U.S. Oil Companies to locate Oil

1012. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:

SHRI P. GANGADEB:

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

(a) whether Government are aware of the reported use of a new device by U.S. oil companies to locate oil;

(b) whether Government have made use of this technique; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (c). No, Sir. However, improvements in science and technology are taking place to locate oil deposits, in various countries. Oil & Natural Gas Commission and Oil India Ltd are applying the various sophisticated techniques and devices developed, from time to time, to locate oil to the extent necessary. Among the recent techniques adopted are digital seismic recording and computer data processing to locate possible oil and gas structures.

Imposition of Statutory Control on Petrol Price

1013. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken steps to impose statutory control on

the retail selling prices of petrol and high-speed Diesel oil to end the unauthorised levy of 'service charges' by petrol dealers in the country; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Co-operation between India and Bangladesh for offshore oil exploration

1014. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any efforts have been made to increase the co-ordination between India and Bangladesh in the sphere of offshore oil exploration; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

Target for production of crude oil in Bombay High

1015. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the target of production of crude oil in Bombay high area set by Oil and Natural Gas Commission; and

(b) what is the present position of drilling in other areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) One million tonnes production of crude oil is the likely target

under most favourable circumstances in the course of the next two years.

(b) the main efforts of ONGC will be directed towards the assessment and development of Bombay High for achieving production quickly. Subject to this operational considerations and platform availability besides Sagar Samrat, exploratory drilling will be conducted on the other structures adjoining Bombay High.

Proposal to Supplement Essential Commodities Act by General Provision of M.R.T.P. Act

1016. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government are considering the proposal to supplement the Essential Commodities Act by a general provision in the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI REDABRATA BARUA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Spending of larger amounts on Import of Technology by Drug Firms

1017. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of drug manufacturing concerns are spending huge sums on import of technology and know-how;

(b) if so, the foreign exchange allotted to the drug industry for import of technology during the years 1972 and 1973; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to discourage the drug manufacturers in spending huge sums on import of technology?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ

KHAN) (a) No, Sir. In addition to an extension of an already existing foreign collaboration agreement in respect of M/s Sarabhai Chemicals, the following fresh investment proposals for import of technology/know-how were approved during 1972-73 and 1973-74:

S No	Name of party	Date of approval of foreign collaboration	Item of manufacture
1	Dr Virendra Patel	13-11-1972	Immunological Test Systems
2	Alkali & Chemical Corporation	23-6-1973	Various bulk drugs including Primidone and Propranolol etc
3	Uni Sankyo Ltd	18-10-73	Enzyme

(b) No foreign exchange is allotted to the drug industry for import of technology separately

(c) The necessity for import of foreign technology involving foreign collaboration is screened by various technical experts including those from DGTB, CSIR, DC SSI Ministry of Finance and others concerned with the project before a clearance is accorded by the Government. The drugs and pharmaceutical industry is research oriented and it is not in the national interest to close our doors to the induction of improved technology in specified and useful fields. Steps taken by the Government to discourage import of technology for the manufacture of drugs are given below

(i) Import of technology is not being allowed for the manufacturing of drugs where the know-how has been adequately developed indigenously by the industry or any of the National Laboratories

(ii) Incentives are given to those Development Laboratories Units who register their Research and Development Laboratories/Units with the Department of Science and

Technology in the form of import of research and development equipment instruments and intermediates

(iii) Drug manufacturing units have been advised as follows —

(a) industrial units with a turnover between Rs 1 to 6 crores per annum should establish full-fledged formulation and packaging development laboratories with facilities for toxicological and bio-availability studies and process improvement measures,

(b) Units with turnover of Rs 6 crores and above should be in a position to set up their own facilities for the above purpose and also for development of designs engineering and scale up activities etc.

(c) Large units with turnover of Rs 10 crores and above should establish their own full-fledged research centres with full facilities for progressive and innovative types of programme;

(d) A joint Action/Screening Committee comprising the representatives from research laboratories, Government departments

and industry has been set up to identify the areas where further research is immediately called for.

Changes in Railway Board set-up

1018. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are contemplating to effect changes in the Railway Board set-up;

(b) if so, whether any decision has been taken in the matter; and

(c) if so, the salient features thereof?

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

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

Loyal Workers Rewarded by Extension of Service/Reinstatement of Retired Employees

1019. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of loyal workers rewarded by extension of service, and retired employees re-employed during the last Railway strike (zone-wise);

(b) the total number of retired Railway employees reported for duty during the strike period; and

(c) Government's follow-up action in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Preliminary works in Jakhpura-Banspani Railway line

1020. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the preliminary works done or proposed to be done this year on the Jakhpura-Banspani Railway line; and

(b) the future programme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI): (a) A final Location Engineering-cum-Traffic Survey for Banspani-Jakhpura rail link has already been sanctioned and is in progress

(b) Further steps will be taken after the survey is completed and the results thereof become known.

Conference of S.E. Railway Passengers Halt Commission Agents

1021. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have received the proceedings of the First Conference of the S.E. Railway Passengers Halt Commission Agents held at Balasore on 11th November, 1973; and

(b) if so, what are their main demands and whether they have been met?

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

(b) The main demands of the Halt Agents of S.E. Railway are as under:

(i) Uniform increase in rate of commission to 20 per cent.

(ii) Minimum commission of Rs. 250 per month.

(iii) Provision of duty pass, free pass and PTOs;

(iv) Provision of facilities on the platform eg., phone, electric lights, tube wells, sheds etc.

(v) Absorption of halt agents in Railway service when Agency is terminated, etc.

Development of Stations in Khurda Road Division (South Eastern Railway)

1022. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7841 on the 23rd April, 1974 regarding development of stations in Khurda Road Division (South Eastern Railway) and state:

(a) the specific improvements and amount programmed to be spent during the financial year 1974-75 on Bhadrak, Bhubaneswar, Cuttack and Puri stations of Khurda Road Division; and

(b) what are the difficulties in taking early decision of having a passenger halt between Baudpur and Kenduapada Railway Stations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Funds amounting to Rs. 4.12 lakhs have been allotted for 1974-75 for carrying improvement works at Bhadrak, Bhubaneswar, Cuttack and Puri Railway stations on Khurda Road Division. Details of these improvement works are given in the statement attached.

(b) The financial implications of operating a half at this site and its feasibility from operating and engineering points of view are to be examined. This is being done.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of Station	Detail of work	Outlay for 1974-75
1.	Bhadrak	Provision of 200' IRS type platform cover on platform No. 1 and provision of Kiosk on platform Nos. 3 & 4 (New Work).	
2.	Bhubaneswar	Provision of IRS type platform covers on platform Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 (Work in progress).	0.93

Rs. in lakhs.

Sl. No.	Name of station	Detail of works	Outlay for 1974-75
Rs. in Lakhs			
3. Cuttack	Provision of 200' long IRS type passenger shelter on platform Nos. 2 & 3 and 200' long IRS type passenger shelter on platform No. 1 (Work in progress).		0.75
4. Cuttack	Provision of a 5 KW. diesel Generator set in replacement of existing Diesel Pump for standby power supply arrangement of water supply installation (New Work).		0.93
5. Puri	Provision of 300' IRS type platform cover on platform Nos. 2 & 3 and 100' long IRS type cover on platform Nos. 4 & 5. (Work in progress).		0.75
6. Puri	Augmentation of battery charging facilities. (Work in progress).		0.46
7. Puri	Extension of washing line with ancillary facilities (New Work).		0.20

दिल्ली-हावड़ा एक्सप्रेस और दिल्ली-हावड़ा मेल में दूसरों के नाम पर सुरक्षित स्थानों पर यात्रा कर रहे व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध की गई कार्यवाही

1023. श्री हुक्म चन्द कद्यवाय : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताते कि कृत करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिनांक 11-6-1974 को दिल्ली-हावड़ा एक्सप्रेस और दिल्ली-हावड़ा मेल में यात्रा वाले कुछ ऐसे व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की गई जो दूसरों के नाम पर सुरक्षित स्थानों पर यात्रा कर रहे थे; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनके विरुद्ध की गई कार्यवाही का व्यांग क्या है?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) आंग (ख) : विरुद्धी दूसरे व्यक्तियों के लिए आरक्षित शायिकाओं अथवा सीटों पर यात्रा करने वाले व्यक्तियों की धर-पकड़ के लिए 11-6-2974 को दिल्ली-हावड़ा एक्सप्रेस अथवा दिल्ली-हावड़ा मेल में कोई विशेष जांच नहीं की गई थी। लेकिन 12-6-74

को नुवह हावड़ा-दिल्ली एक्सप्रेस के तीन टिक्के शयन यात्रा नं 4490 में ब्रजी और गाजियाबाद के बीच जांच की गई थी और 8 ऐसे यात्रियों को गढ़ा था जो दूसरों द्वारा टिकटों पर यात्रा कर रहे थे। उनमें 304.80 रुपये (जिनमें अधिक अधिक भार के लिए वसूल किये गये 128 रुपये जानित है) वसूल किये गये थे और उनके मूल टिक्के जदान कर दिये गये थे।

मई, 1974 में दक्षिण रेलवे में लारे गाड़ियों का रद्द किया जाना

1024. श्री हुक्म चन्द कद्यवाय : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताते कि कृत करेंगे कि :

(क) स्था सरकार ने मई, 1974 में दक्षिण रेलवे में कुछ रेलगाड़ियों का चलाना बन्द कर दिया था।

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनसी सद्व्या और उसके कारण क्या हैं; और

(ग) इसमें सरकार को अनुमति किसी हानि हुई है?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपर्याप्ती (श्री मुहम्मद शफ़ी कुरेशी) : (क) जी हा ।

(ख) मई, 1974 के दौरान, कोयले की कमी के कारण प्रतिदिन भ्रौसतन 159 जोड़ी यात्री गाड़िया और रेल हड्डताल के कारण 82 जोड़ी गाड़ियां रद्द की गईं।

(ग) इसके फलस्वरूप अनुमतन लगभग 1.91 करोड़ रुपय की हानि हुई है ।

मध्य रेलवे में नौजारी पर वापस लिये गये कर्मचारी

1025. श्री हुकम चन्द कल्याण : क्या

रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि गत रेलवे हड्डताल के दौरान नौकरी में निकाले गये तथा निलम्बित किए गए कर्मचारियों में से अब तक किनमें कर्मचारियों को नौकरी पर वापस लिया गया है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपर्याप्ती (श्री मुहम्मद शफ़ी कुरेशी) : (क) (i) जिन कर्मचारियों की मेवा ममतन की गई उनकी

रुक्ति 1701

(ii) निलम्बित कर्मचारियों की कुल मध्या

मध्या 984

(ख) उपर्यक्त कर्मचारियों में से फिर मेवा बहाल किये गये कर्मचारियों की कुल मध्या —

(क) (i) 1253

(क) (ii) 887

मध्य रेलवे में हड्डताल में भाग संन्देशालं स्थायी तथा अस्थायी कर्मचारी

1026. श्री हुकम चन्द कल्याण : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य रेलवे में इस मध्य स्थायी तथा अस्थायी कर्मचारियों की मध्या क्या है;

(ख) मई, 1974 में की गई हड्डताल में इनमें से कितने कर्मचारियों ने भाग लिया, और

(ग) कितने कर्मचारी काम पर थे ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपर्याप्ती (श्री मुहम्मद शफ़ी कुरेशी) : (क) मध्य रेलवे में स्थायी और अस्थायी रेल कर्मचारियों की संख्या नीचे बनाई गई है —

स्थायी	155,107
अस्थायी	27,264
जोड़	182,371

(ख) अनुपस्थित कर्मचारियों की अधिकतम संख्या 65,602

(ग) उन कर्मचारियों की संख्या जो अपनी डिपूटी करने रहे 1,16,769

Restoration of cut in supply of Kerosene Oil to States

1027 SHRI BHOLA MANJHI Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to lift the cut in the allocation of Kerosene to the States for distribution; and

(b), if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) and (b). In the resent circumstances the cut of 30 per cent in kerosene allocation to States imposed from the month of June, 1974 is likely to continue throughout the year.

Temporary Workmen and Casual Labourers removed from Service

Statement

Railways.	Number of permanent Railway employees dismissed/removed from service.
Central	457
Eastern	2512
Northern	1018
North Eastern	683
Northeast Frontier	2603
Southern	476
South Central	570
South Eastern	1413
Western	1436
C.L.W.	44
D.L.W.	11
I. C. F.	24
TOTAL	11247

(c) the number of casual labourers who have been removed since 2nd May, 1974, zone-wise; and

(d) the number of Railway workers whose services have suffered break since 2nd May, 1974?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) A statement is attached.

(b) 5502. Out of this number, 2674 have since been reinstated.

(c) 18883; out of this number, about 7000 have been reappointed.

(d) Maximum absenteeism on any day was 591159, during the period of the strike.

Reinstatement of Permanent Employees, temporary workmen and Casual Labourers

1029 SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of permanent employees, temporary workmen and casual labourers who have since been reinstated;

(b) whether Government propose to reinstate all those against whom there are no charges of sabotage and violence; and

(c) if not, what is Government's policy in this regard and whether its consequences have been properly weighed in terms of workmen's bitterness and their efficiency?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD SHAIFI QURESHI) (a) (1) No of staff reinstated upto 15th July, 1974

- (a) Permanent—2819
- (b) Temporary—2674

(ii) No of casual labour reappointed—4676

(b) and (c) Each case is being considered on the facts and circumstances of the case and dealt with on its merits sympathetically

Normal Absenteeism of Permanent Employees, Temporary workmen and Casual Labourers

1030 SHRI MADHU LIMAYE Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) the total number of permanent employees in the Railway establishment as on the 1st May 1974

(b) the total number of temporary workmen in Railway establishment as on the 1st May, 1974,

(c) the total number of casual labourers employed by the Railways as on the 1st May 1974, and

(d) the normal absenteeism among the workmen of all the three categories on any one day?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD SHAIFI QURESHI) (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha

Railway workers arrested under MISA, DIR and other legal provisions

1031 SHRI MADHU LIMAYE Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) the number of Railway workers arrested under MISA, DIR and

other legal provisions between 2nd May to 27th May, 1974,

(b) the number of FIRs filed and cases instituted,

(c) the number of all those workmen who died in police and jail custody during this period,

(d) the number of all those who have since been released, and

(e) the number of all those who are still in jail under the various provisions?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD SHAIFI QURESHI) (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha

Person killed by Engine on Southern Railway

1032 SHRI S M BANERJEE Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether Shri Ramaswamy of Southern Railway was knocked down by an engine and killed

(b) if so whether any investigation has been made in this regard and if not the reasons therefor, and

(c) whether any compensation has been paid to his family members and if not the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD SHAIFI QURESHI) (a) One Shri Ramaswamy died after being knocked out by a Pilot Engine on 24th May 1974 near Madurai Bridge Station He was not a railway employee

(b) Yes

(c) No compensation has been paid, since investigation showed that there was no negligence on the part of the Pilot Engine driver and that the deceased had trespassed upon the track suddenly and was run over.

Distribution of Petroleum Products

1033. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether distribution of petroleum products in the country is lopsided and if so, the reasons thereof;

(b) for how long this uneven distribution has been going on;

(c) whether it has led to shortages and blackmarketing in some regions; and

(d) the steps taken by Government and the marketing agencies to ensure equitable and need-based distribution in all the zones?

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

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Shortage of LPG Cylinders and variation in their prices at Different Stations

1034. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the acute shortage of LPG cooking gas at all the distribution centres;

(b) whether prices vary from place to place for the standard containers and if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to overcome the shortages and to have uniform prices throughout the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) LPG availability with Burmah Shell and Caltex has been affected due to a reduction

in crude supplies to their refineries. IOC and HPC have adequate LPG to meet the requirements of their existing customers. Some sporadic shortages in certain areas are created at times due to transportation/operational difficulties. The demand for new gas connections is however, far in excess of the availability and marketing facilities with these companies.

(b) Yes, Sir. The selling prices of LPG for domestic use at a given place are fixed on the basis of the ex-refinery price fixed for the nearest LPG producing refinery, against thereto the transportation charges, dealer's commission at a fixed rate, and the applicable local sales tax, Octroi etc. As the applicable ex-refinery prices, transportation charges and sales tax etc. vary from place to place, the selling prices of LPG for standard containers also vary from place to place.

(c) Efforts are being made to maximise LPG production and marketing by removing the various bottlenecks. In view of reply to part (b) above, the question of having uniform prices does not arise at present. The entire issue of petroleum products pricing is however currently under consideration of the Oil Pricing Committee.

Maharashtra Government's Scheme for Tube Railway

1035. SHRI S. R. DAMANI:

SHRI DHAMANKAR:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Maharashtra Government's scheme to launch a tube railway has been approved by the Government of India;

(b) whether proposal to finance the scheme has been finalised and if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) when will the work commence?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) The Maharashtra Government have no such scheme for Bombay, though feasibility studies for a rapid transit system (underground) are in hand under this Ministry.

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

रेलवे कर्मचारियों पर तोड़फोड़ के आरोप

1036. श्री आर० बी० बड़े : क्या

रेल मंत्री यह बताने की क्षमा करेगे कि

(क) रेलवे के प्रत्येक जोन में ऐसे रेल कर्मचारियों के नाम तथा पद क्या हैं जिन पर नोड-फोड के आरोप हैं और उन्हें पहुंच निलम्बित करने के म्यान पर मीठे बद्धास्त कर दिया गया है; और

(ख) उन्हें न्यायालय द्वारा अपग्रामी प्रमाणित करके दण्ड दिये बिना नौकरियों में बद्धास्त क्यों किया गया?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपर्युक्ती (श्री मुहम्मद शाफी कुरेशी) : (क) और (ख) : मूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और समाप्ति पर रख दी जायेगी।

फास्टेट उंचरकों का उत्पादन

1037. श्री आर० बी० बड़े : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रमायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान फास्टेट उंचरकों के उत्पादन में किन्ती कमी अथवा वृद्धि हुई; और

(ख) उत्पादन में गिरावट होने के क्या कारण हैं?

पेट्रोलियम और रमायन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खान) : (क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान फास्टेट उंचरकों का उत्पादन निम्नलिखित था :—

(पी२ श्री० ५०५ पौष्टकों के रूप में ,००० मीटरी टनों में)

वर्ष	उत्पादन
1971-72	278
1972-73	326
1973-74	317

(ख) 1972-73 की तुलना में 1973-74 के दौरान उत्पादन में दूर्दृश्यी सी कमी कुछ मत्रा म फास्टेट एमिड की कमी, विजली म कटोती नवा श्रमिक ममम्याओं के कारण हुई है।

Proposal to take over Nangal-Bhakra Siding

1038. PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR. Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal by the Railways to take over or operate the Nangal-Bhakra Railway Siding at present under the project authorities is under the consideration of Government; and

(b) if so, the date by which a decision would be taken in this regard?

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

(b). The proposal for taking over the Private Siding from Nangal Dam to Bhakra by Railways and also the

possibility of working of the siding by the Railway, without taking it over have since been carefully considered by the Railway Board in consultation with the Northern Railway Administration and it has not been found justifiable to do so

Findings of survey for Chandigarh-Ludhiana Railway Line

1039. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the survey for the proposed Chandigarh-Ludhiana Railway line has been completed;

(b) if so, the findings of the survey; and

(c) the likely date when the construction work on this line will start?

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

(b) The survey Report which is under examination has revealed that the project (B G., 102.216 Kms) would cost about Rs. 19.56 crores and would not be financially viable (return being 0.21 per cent in the first year, 0.25 per cent in the sixth year and 0.28 per cent in the 11th year by the conventional method).

(c) This will depend on the results of the examination of the survey report and availability of funds.

Jagadhari-Paonta Railway line

1040. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some representations have been received by the Railway Authorities against the proposed survey and alignment of the Jagadhari-

Paonta Railway link from the people of Hirpur and other neighbouring villages in Sirmor District of Himachal Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government thereon?

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

(b) Instructions have been issued to the survey team to keep the points raised in the representation in view while finalising the alignment.

Reforms in Election Procedures

1041. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:

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

(a) whether Government are considering the proposal to have radical reforms in the present election system in India such as the introduction of list systems;

(b) if so, the nature of the reforms under contemplation; and

(c) whether the reforms would be introduced by 1976?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY):

(a) Government consider that no change in the existing election system is called for.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Completion of Gujarat Petro-Chemical Complex

1042. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

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

(a) whether the Central Government have been urged by the Government of Gujarat to take immediate

and effective steps to ensure expeditious completion of Gujarat petrochemical complex including Naphtha cracker;

(b) whether the State Government had appointed a Co-ordination Committee to look into the production programme of IPCL;

(c) whether the recommendations have been implemented after consulting the Central Government;

(d) whether the State Government has asked his Ministry to allow IPCL to sell or set aside a certain specified percentage of IPCL, Para-xylenes production for small scale units in Gujarat which are engaged in the manufacture of expensive dyes; and

(e) if so, whether his Ministry has agreed to the above proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) No communication has been received from the State Govt. in this regard in the recent past

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Central Govt. is not aware whether the report has since been submitted to the State Govt.

(d) No, Sir. The IPCL itself has asked for permission to sell small quantities of Paraxylene to three small scale units in Gujarat engaged in dyestuff intermediates industry.

(e) The matter is under examination.

Loss of petroleum products due to fire at Maurigram

1043 **SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:**

DR. RANEN SEN:

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

(a) whether lightning started big fire at Maurigram which resulted in

the loss of 2700 kilo litres of petroleum products;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) whether any investigation was made in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Tank No. 3 in IOC's installation at Maurigram caught fire on 10-5-74. With round the clock fire fighting efforts, it could be extinguished only on 13-5-74. The loss of product was however limited to 111 KLs of the inter face of Naphtha and Kerosene. There was some damage to the Tank also.

(c) Indian Oil Corporation Limited had appointed a committee for investigation of the matter, which established that the fire was due to lightning.

Production at Haldia Refinery

1044. **SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:**

DR. RANEN SEN:

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

(a) whether the Chairman of Indian Oil Corporation declared that Haldia refinery is expected to go on stream in June, 1974; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

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

(b) Most of the processing units in the fuel sector of the refinery are ready for commissioning. The equipments are being tested and placed in service and teething troubles if any located and corrected. These are expected to be completed and the fuel sector of the refinery will go on trial runs shortly.

**Disappearance of Mercury from
Durgapur Chemicals**

1045. SHRI RAMAVATAR
SHASTRI:

DR. RANEN SEN:

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

(a) whether imported mercury mysteriously disappeared from the Durgapur Chemicals;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) whether C.B.I. has undertaken to investigate the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). The requisite information is being collected from the Government of West Bengal and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as received.

(c) No such reference has been received by or is pending with the Calcutta Branch of C.B.I.

Freight concessions to Swadeshi Cotton Mills and Laxmi Ratan Textile Mills

1046. SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Swadeshi Cotton Mills and Laxmi Ratan Textiles mills enjoy freight concessions from the Railways;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof;

(c) whether these freight concessions make the railways earnings less than the cost; and

(d) what steps Government intend to take against the railway officials for giving these concessions?

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

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Concessional freight charges for wagons

1047. SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether big traders and Merchants are charged concessional freight charges for wagons; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Adulteration of petrol

1048. SHRI N. K. SANGHI:

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

(a) whether Government are aware that adulteration of petrol has increased enormously and a survey by the Consumers' Council of India has confirmed the same;

(b) whether 'used motor oil' is often mixed with petrol in Delhi and there is no check on the quality of lubricants given by petrol pumps along with petrol;

(c) whether the adulteration lobby has succeeded in scuttling Government's scheme to colour kerosene to prevent adulteration; and

(d) if so, whether a thorough probe has been made to find out why the above scheme was not implemented and responsibility fixed for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAH-NAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). There have been some reports of adulteration of petrol. Technically, however the possibility of petrol adulteration with Motor oils is remote. Adulteration with kerosene oil or solvents is more likely. Oil Companies have instructions to take firm action against dealers in specific cases of adulteration brought to their notice. State Governments also take action against complaints of adulteration.

Supplies of lubricants to retail outlets are made by the Oil Companies in sealed containers and in barrels and the quality of products is checked before the containers are filled and sealed.

Lubricating oils sold in tins are therefore generally tested products. Oil Companies are not however in a position to exercise any rigid control on the quality of lubricating oils sold loose. Action in such cases can therefore be taken only if specific cases of malpractices are brought to notice.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. The proposal to add a blue dye to kerosene has been under the consideration of Government. Importing a dye for this purpose would mean foreign exchange outgo and this is the reason why colouring of kerosene has not been undertaken so far. Possibilities of developing the dye indigenously are being explored. Some manufacturers have already made offers but these are being examined.

Suspension of drilling oil at first location in Bombay High

1049. SHRI N. K. SANGHI:

SHRI BISHWANATH JHUN-JHUNWALA:

SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:

SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:

SHRI P GANGADEB:

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

(a) whether drilling at first location at Bombay High has been suspended and work taken in hand at the second location;

(b) if so, the reasons for suspension of work at the first location and what are the salient features of production reports with regard to the quantity and quality of oil at the first location: and

(c) whether drilling so far done at the first location has helped Government to estimate by what time commercial production can be undertaken and if so, the 'acts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAH-NAWAZ KHAN) (a) No, Sir. Drilling in first well on Bombay High was completed after reaching a depth of 1786 metres. The drilling vessel 'Sagar Samrat' has not been able to move to the second location due to adverse weather conditions.

(b) The well was not suspended. The well was tested but the technical appraisal indicated that the test data was inconclusive.

(c) It is not possible to estimate oil reserves on the basis of one discovery well. One million tonnes production of crude oil is the likely target under most favourable circumstances in the course of the next two years.

Nationalisation of drug Industry to check production of sub-standard medicines

1050. SHRI B. R. SHUKLA:

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

(a) whether Government are aware of increasing trend of adulteration of drugs and medicines and their sub-standard quality; and

(b) whether Government propose to nationalise manufacturing of drugs and medicine industry to ensure purity and standard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Government are aware that the prevalence of spurious and adulterated drugs has assumed significant proportions recently. Action is being taken to combat this problem and steps taken in this regard are indicated in the attached statement.

Besides these measures Committee on Drugs and Pharmaceutical Industry constituted by the Min. of P&C to examine various aspects of drug industry have submitted its report on quality control on drugs and related matters on 25-5-1974 to this Ministry and the Ministry of Health and Family Planning. The report is receiving the attention of Government

(b) Considering the highly technically oriented nature of this industry, the large number of units, the range of their operations etc Government do not propose to nationalise the drug industry as such. As a schedule 'B' industry under the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956, it can be developed both in the Public and the private sectors.

Statement

1. To eliminate unlicensed manufacturers of drugs, who usually indulge in manufacture and sale of spurious drugs—an "All India List of licensed

drug Manufacturers" has been compiled and brought upto date. This list has been circulated to the Associations of drug manufacturers and dealers, and State Drugs Control Organisations.

2. The Drugs and Cosmetics Act has been amended and the extent of penalty for manufacture and sale of adulterated drugs and manufacture and sale without licence has been raised from 3 years to 10 years. Provision has also been made for the confiscation of equipment and implements employed for manufacture of such drugs as also the means of transport of such drugs. A proposal to amend the Act for further tightening up the system and to make the punishments more deterrent is also at present under consideration.

3. The States have been advised to maintain close liaison with the Police authorities for the campaign against spurious drugs to be carried on intensively.

4. Whenever reports of spurious drugs are received by the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation and whenever a racket is supposed to be of Inter-State character, special precautions are taken to alert the States concerned and advise them to take necessary action with the assistance of the State Police.

5. The States have been requested to augment their Drugs Inspectorates and the testing facilities so that the scale of sampling is increased and quick test reports are obtained.

6. Zonal Offices of the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation have been set up at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Ghaziabad to bring about a close liaison between the Central and State Organisations. One of the functions of the Zonal Officers is to investigate the movement of spurious drugs, particularly in Inter-State commerce and to ensure that the Standards of drugs moving in Inter-State commerce are stringently observed. The Zonal Officers are assisted

in their task by Central Drugs Inspectors who work in close liaison with the State Drugs Inspectors.

7. The help and cooperation of Associations representing the interests of drugs manufacturers and dealers are being enlisted to ensure maximum compliance with the good manufacturing and sale practices and their cooperation in the campaign against spurious drugs is also being sought.

8. A training programme for Drugs Inspectors and Analysts has been arranged under the aegis of the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation. These Training programmes will help in more stringent enforcement of Drugs Standard Control.

9. The States have been requested to constitute State Drugs Advisory Boards on which representatives of the drug manufacturers, dealers, medical profession and consumers are associated to advise the State Governments on the measures to be taken for effective enforcement of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act.

10. The Health Minister has written to the State Health Ministers drawing their attention to the prevalence of spurious drugs and to the measures that could be taken by the States in combating this evil. The assistance that can be rendered by the Central Drugs Control Organisation in training Drugs Inspectors and Analysts has also been stressed.

Beating of Railway worker of Kishanganj Railway Station, Delhi (Northern Railway)

1051. **SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Railway worker of Kishanganj Railway Station (Delhi) was beaten in the office and he vomited blood and had to be rushed to hospital; and

(b) if so, the action taken against the Railway employee who indulged in this?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAJI QURESHI): (a) On 31-5-1974 Shri Gangu Ram Chandna, a Clerk of the Traffic Accounts Office, Delhi Kishanganj, submitted a complaint that on 30-5-74 he had been beaten up by Shri Bhola Nath Chopra, Travelling Inspector of Station Accounts Shri Gangu Ram Chandna had complained of pain in the chest on 31-5-74 in the office. The Medical Officer, Railway Dispensary Kishanganj was sent for and on his advice Shri Chandna was sent to the Northern Railway Central Hospital for further examination. Checks in the hospital indicated fracture of left Seventh and Eighth rib and some other chest injuries. Blood was also noticed in his sputum during observations in hospital.

(b) Senior Accounts Officer (Traffic) Delhi Kishanganj is making an enquiry into the allegations, which is expected to be completed within the next two weeks. Further necessary action will be taken on receipt of the enquiry report.

Concessions offered by U.A.E. for prospecting oil in India

1052. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUN-JHUNWALA:

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

(a) whether Government of the United Arab Emirates has offered to give concession to India for prospecting oil;

(b) whether Government have availed of the offer; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (c). The possibility of such a concession was mentioned during discussions with a delegation of the United Arab Emirates in March 1974. A team of two experts of the ONGC visited Ajman Emirate and made an assessment of the prospects. On an overall consideration of the technical assessment report, it was decided not to pursue the matter.

Schedule of import of Kerosene Oil

1053 SHRI BISHWANATH JHUN-JHUNWALA:

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

(a) whether import of Kerosene is lagging much behind the schedule;

(b) if so, the present backlog and whether it is likely to create acute shortage in the country; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to meet the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Against the quantities expected to be shipped from the USSR upto June, 1974, the quantities received were less by 1,68,000 Metric Tonnes.

(b) and (c). Shortfall in the import of kerosene oil will adversely affect the limited availability of kerosene and diesel oil. IOC in consultation with the concerned Soviet agency is making all out efforts to step up the level of supply during the remaining months.

Examination of report for conversion of Satpura Narrow Gauge line into Broad Gauge

1054. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 9296 on the

7th May, 1974 regarding expansion programme of Railways in Madhya Pradesh and state:

(a) whether the report regarding conversion of the Northern portion of Satpura Narrow Gauge Railway system into Broad Gauge has been examined; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) The examination of the report is in progress.

(b) Does not arise.

Annual loss of Uneconomic Railway lines

1055. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount Government lose annually on uneconomic railway lines of the Indian Railways;

(b) whether NCCRS during the course of discussion with the Railway Administration before the Railway strike of May, 1974 had suggested abolition of these lines in order to meet the shortage of funds; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) The total loss suffered on uneconomic branch lines, excluding dividend payment to the General Revenues, during the year 1972-73 was Rs. 11.01 crores. From 1-4-1969, the capital cost of uneconomic branch lines is exempt from payment of dividend.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Collision between bus and train between Kheroda and Vallabh Nagar Stations

1056. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a bus collided with a train at the unmanned level crossing between Kheroda and Vallabh Nagar stations of Western Railway on the 8th June, 1974; and

(b) if so, the number of persons killed or injured as a result thereof?

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

(b) As a result of this accident 5 persons were killed, 3 sustained grievous injuries and 3 were allowed to proceed after first aid.

Amount spent on advertisements through press and Radio during recent strike

1057. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the amount spent by the Railways on advertisement through the press, radio and other media at the time of the recent Railway strike;

(b) how many short films were produced in this connection; and

(c) what was the main theme of those advertisements?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) So far as advertisements released directly by the Railways during the recent railway strike are concerned, the expenditure amounts approximately to Rs. 5.53,189/- only. In addition, the

Directorate of Advertising & Visual Publicity, Ministry of Information & Broadcasting, spent Rs. 6,95,372/-. It is, however, not possible to separately compute the expenditure on programmes regarding railway strike on Radio and Television as they were a part of usual services.

(b) Four.

(c) The advertisements broadly covered the following subjects:—

(i) Appeals to railwaymen not to be misguided by the strike call given by certain sections of railway employees.

(ii) Consequences of joining the illegal strike and incentives to loyal workers.

(iii) Appeals to retired railwaymen to report to the nearest administrative units for helping in running the essential services

(iv) Employment notices offering re-employment to retired railway workers and other qualified personnel.

(v) Appeals to the public to lend their support and cooperation in meeting the strike threat and to bear the inconveniences caused to them by the strike

(vi) The immense damage to the national economy and inconvenience to the rail users likely to be caused by the strike.

Concessions given to Multinational Corporations for prospecting oil

1058. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:

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

(a) whether Government had given concessions to various multinational corporations for prospecting oil and to

undertake offshore drilling in our country; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereabout?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Contracts have been signed with Carlsberg India Group of USA for the Bengal Basin and with the Reading and Bates Group also of USA for the Kutch Basin.

(b) The main terms of the Contract are given in the Statement laid on the Table of the Sabha in reply to Starred Question No 30 answered on 23-7-1974.

Contract for construction of pavilion at International Exhibition in Delhi

1059 SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Study Group set up for making arrangements for setting up the pavilion of the Ministry in the forthcoming International Exhibition at Delhi was almost split on the issue of allotting contract for construction of this pavilion; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) The group could not agree on the selection of an Architect to design and supervise the construction of the proposed common pavilion of the Petroleum and Chemicals undertakings in the forthcoming India International Trade Fair, 1974.

(b) The Public Sector Undertakings concerned have since dropped the proposal of having a common pavilion.

Conversion of Nadiad Kapadvanj Narrow Gauge line into Broad Gauge

1060 SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:

SHRI VEKARIA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4672 on the 28th August, 1973 regarding Survey for Shamalaji-Modasa Kapadvanj new Railway line in Gujarat and state:

(a) whether the survey sanctioned on the 28th June, 1973 for the conversion of Nadiad-Kapadvanj narrow gauge line into broad gauge and its extension up to Modasa has been completed; and

(b) if so, the results of the survey and the total estimated expenditure for the conversion of the line?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) The survey is still in progress.

(b) Does not arise.

Demand for increase in pension of Former Railway Employees

1061. SHRI P. VENKATA SUBBAIAH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether the old Railway pensioners have been drawing very meagre pension and are finding it difficult to make both ends meet; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to increase their pensions to enable to them have two square meals a day?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) The rates of pension admissible to pensionable Railway servants are the same as on the civil side.

(b) (i) The following relief in pension has been granted to the pensionable Railway employees who retired from service prior to 1-1-73 based on Ministry of Finance's general instructions in the matter:

Pension on range.	Ad hoc relief in pension w.e.f. 1-1-73.
Below Rs 85 . . .	15
Rs. 85—Rs. 200 . . .	21
Rs. 210—Rs. 499 . . .	25
Rs. 500 and above. . .	35

(ii) With effect from 1-8-73 and 1-1-74 respectively further increases in pension have also been sanctioned at the rate of 5 per cent of their pension subject to a minimum of Rs. 5/- p.m and a maximum of Rs. 25/- p.m. based on Third Pay Commission recommendation as accepted by Government

(iii) Relief as per the formula indicated at item (ii) above has also been granted to pensionable Railway employees who retired from service after 1-1-73

Loss suffered by Bongaigaon Refinery

1062 SHRI D. D. DESAI Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bongaigaon Refinery will be a losing concern for more than a decade;

(b) if so, reasons therefor; and

(c) what steps are being taken to make the refinery a paying concern?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (c). At the current petroleum product prices, the refinery section consisting of Crude Distillation Unit, Kerosene Treating Unit, Coker and Coke Calcination plants, is expected to generate a net profit. The profitability will be enhanced by the inclusion of petrochemicals integrated with refinery part.

Construction of Railway line between Bimlagarh and Talcher on South Eastern Railway

1063 SHRI P. GANGADEB Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the main reasons why the Railway line between Bimlagarh and Talcher of the South Eastern Railway is not being constructed;

(b) what will be the cost of construction of the line and what will be the income anticipated from exploitation of the mineral and other resources in the region;

(c) whether a coordinated decision between the Railway Ministry and the Steel and Mines Ministry has evolved any solution to this problem?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (c) Reports of Engineering & Traffic Surveys conducted by the Railways are under examination. A final decision will be taken after the receipt and examination of the report of the study group appointed by the Government for development of Malangtoli iron ore deposits, ore from which is expected to move on the proposed link

(b) As per the survey report the cost of line from Bimlagarh to Talcher will be Rs. 16.75 crores. The link is expected to yield a return of 5.22 per

cent against a minimum of 10 per cent required to make it financially remunerative.

Import of large quantities of crude oil

1064 SHRI P GANGADEB: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are importing a large stock pile of crude in expectation of further increase in its price,

(b) if so, whether this has created a glut of Naphtha;

(c) whether O.P.E.C. have given any indication of a further rise in price from August, 1974; and

(d) if so, the facts thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No. Sir

(d) Does not arise.

Joint stock companies in Tamil Nadu at the end of 1972-73 and 1973-74

1065. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of joint stock companies functioning in Tamil Nadu at the end of 1972-73 and 1973-74;

(b) the total paid up capital of these companies at the end of above years; and

(c) the joint stock companies set up during that period along with the particulars of their paid-up capital?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDA-BRATA BARUA): (a) and (b). The number and paid-up capital of joint stock companies limited by shares and at work in the State of Tamil Nadu as on 31-3-73 and 31-3-74 are given below —

(Capital in Rs. in crores)			
As on	No. of companies	Paid-up capital	
31-3-73 . .	3232	374.1	
31-3-74 . .	3462	398.4	

(c) In 1972-73, 186 companies with an unauthorised capital of Rs 130.0 crores and in 1973-74, 247 companies with an authorised capital of Rs. 52.7 crores were incorporated in the State of Tamil Nadu.

Undertakings with Capital Investment of Rs. 10 crores and above in Kerala and Tamil Nadu

1066 SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of undertakings in Kerala and Tamil Nadu with a capital investment of Rs. 10 crores and above, and

(b) number of shares held by Government in each of them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDA-BRATA BARUA): (a) The names of companies with a capital investment, i.e. total assets of Rs. 10 crores and above excluding banking and finance

companies and foreign companies as defined under section 591 of the Companies Act 1956, registered in the States of Tamil Nadu and Kerala in the Private corporate sector as on 31-3-1972, are given in the statement attached.

(b) According to the information furnished by the Ministry of Finance, Central Government does not hold any shares in any of the above companies as on 31-3-1972.

Statement

Names of companies registered in Tamil Nadu and Kerala with capital investment of Rs. 10 crores and above in 1971-72.

S. No. Name of the Company

TAMIL NADU

1. Ashok Leyland Ltd.
2. Binny Ltd.
3. Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Ltd.
4. India Cements Ltd.
5. K. C. P. Ltd.
6. Kothari (Madras) Ltd.
7. Lakshmi Machine Works Ltd.
8. Madras Aluminium Co. Ltd.
9. Madras Rubber Factory Ltd.
10. Madura Mills Co. Ltd.
11. Parry & Co. Ltd.
12. Plastic Resins and Chemicals Ltd.
13. Sakthi Sugars Ltd.
14. Seshasayee Paper & boards Ltd.
15. Simpson & Co. Ltd.
16. South India shipping Corporation Ltd.
17. South India Viscose Ltd.
18. Tube Investments of India Ltd.

KERALA

1. Aluminium Industries Ltd.

Kerala Government memorandum regarding extension of Railway line

1067. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala Government has submitted any memorandum to the Central Government regarding extension of Railway line in that State;

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

(c) action taken or proposed to be taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Proposals for the construction of railway lines falling partly or wholly in the Kerala State have been received from the State Government from time to time.

(b) and (c). Kottayam-Bodinayakanur via Peeramad & Kumili M. G. 80 kms. This line will have to negotiate the Western Ghats over considerable length and the terrain in such that construction would be prohibitively costly. The line is also likely to be restrictive in capacity on account of steep gradients and sharp curves. It may not also have adequate traffic and is not expected to be economically viable.

Telichery-Mysore, MG 287 kms.—Engineering and Traffic Surveys carried out in 1957-58 revealed that even by inflation of chargeable distance the project would be unremunerative.

Kayamkulam-Ernakulam via Alleppey (B.G. 97 kms.)—Traffic survey for a Broad Gauge link has recently been carried out. According to this report, the Broad Gauge link would be highly unremunerative. The line is included in the list of new railway lines proposed to be taken up in the

5th Five Year Plan for development of backward areas. Its construction would, however, depend upon the allotment of additional funds for this purpose by the Planning Commission.

Kuttipuram-Ernakulam via Guruvayoor & Crangtnore (MG Kms.— There is no adequate traffic justification for this line and it is anticipated to be financially unremunerative. Its construction cannot be considered at present.

Kuttipuram to Trichur via Guruvayoor.— A preliminary Engineering cum. Traffic survey for a rail link from Kuttipuram to Trichur via Guruvayoor has recently been sanctioned. Further consideration to the proposal shall be given after the survey results are known and examined.

Ernakulam to Trivandrum conversion M.G. to B.G. (221 Kms.).— Work is in progress for the conversion of M.G. rail link between Ernakulam and Trivandrum.

Trivandrum—Cape momoria.— A Broad Gauge rail link from Trivandrum to Tirunelveli via Nagercoil with a branch to Kanyakumari, about 164.92 kms. in length, has been sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 14.53 crores. The work on this line is being progressed.

Funds granted to expand and repair Railway Stations in Kerala

1068. **SHRIMATI BHARGAVI: THANKAPPAN:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have granted any funds to expand and repair some of the Railway Stations in the State of Kerala; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

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

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(b) Funds to the extent of about Rs. 11.21 lakhs have been allotted for the year 1974-75 for carrying out improvement/expansion works on 46 stations in Kerala. Improvement/expansion works involve improvement to station, extension of platform, provision of additional cover over platform, construction of reservation office, extension to II class waiting halls, provision of retiring rooms, improvements to platforms, goods shed facilities, watering arrangements, vegetarian refreshment rooms, latrine etc. In addition, works regarding construction of new station building at Quilon at an estimated cost of Rs. 5.00 lakhs, improvements to existing station building at Varkala at an estimated cost of about Rs. 1.00 lakh and extension to the existing station building at Murukampuzha at a cost of Rs. 0.23 lakhs are included in the scheme of conversion from M.G. to B.G. of Ernakulam-Quilon-Trivandrum Section which is in progress.

Directive to Pharmaceutical Units to develop indigenous technology

1069. **SHRI DINESH JOARDER:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently issued any directive to the Pharmaceutical units in the country regarding research and development of indigenous technology;

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

(c) reaction of the manufacturers thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). The concerned drug manufacturing units have been advised as follow:—

(i) Industrial units with a turnover between Rs. 1 to Rs. 6 crores per annum should establish full-fledged formulation and packaging

development laboratories with facilities for toxicological and bio-availability studies and process improvement measures;

(ii) Units with turnover of Rs. 6 crores and above should set up their own facilities for the above purposes and also for development of design, engineering, and scale-up activities;

(iii) Large units with turnover of Rs. 10 crores and above should establish their own fullfledged research centres with full facilities for progressive and innovative types of programmes as well.

(c) Some of the companies have in response furnished information concerning their research activity and future programmes.

Agreement with Italy for oil and raw materials

1070 SHRI S N MISRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state-

(a) whether any agreement has been reached with Italy for cooperation in the areas of oil and raw materials; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) (a) and (b). The Hydrocarbons India Private Limited, a subsidiary of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission is exploring for and producing oil in an offshore area comprising four blocks in the Persian Gulf under a Joint Structure agreement date January 17, 1965 between the Hydrocarbons India Private Limited, A GIP of Italy, the Phillips Petroleum Company of U.S.A. on the one part and the National Iranian Oil Company on the other part. As per this agreement, the Hydrocarbons India

Private Limited hold one sixth share of the joint venture. At present about 0.6 million tonnes of oil per year comes to the equity share of the Hydrocarbons India Private Limited from the production in the Persian Gulf.

No recent agreement has been reached with Italy for co-operation in the areas of oil and raw materials with which my Ministry is concerned.

Complaint against Sub-heads Working in DAO's New Delhi (Northern Railway)

1071. SHRI MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state.

(a) whether a Member of Parliament lodged a complaint in February, 1973 against some sub-heads working in the office of Divisional Accounts Officer, Northern Railway, New Delhi who were charged with the offence of tampering with the official record and destruction of paid vouchers pertaining to the wife of some Electric Chargemen/Foremen, Northern Railway;

(b) whether any enquiry was instituted, and

(c) if so, with what result?

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

(b) Yes

(c) Investigations are in progress and instructions are being issued to conclude the case

Imported zinc and glass found missing from wagons at Meerut at city station

1072 SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHOWHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4599 on the 26th March, 1974 regarding imported zinc and slabs found missing

from wagons at Meerut City station and state:

(a) whether the Departmental proceedings launched against the R.P.F. Personnel under Rule 44 of Railway Protection Force Rules, 1959 have since been finalised; and

(b) if so, action taken against the defaulting staff?

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

(b). Action against the staff will be taken after the Departmental proceedings are finalised.

Investigation into the theft of iron material from signal workshop and coal at Ghaziabad

1073 SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHOWHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 277 on the 12th March, 1974 regarding investigation into the theft of iron material from Signal Workshop and coal at Ghaziabad and state:

(a) whether the investigations have since been completed; and

(b) if so, with what result?

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

(b). The case is pending trial in a Court of Law.

Suspension of sub-heads of D.A.O. New Delhi (Northern Railway)

1074. SHRI MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred question No. 7815 on the 23rd April, 1974 regarding suspension of sub-Heads of D.A.O., New Delhi (Northern Railway) and state:

(a) whether the disciplinary proceeding have been finalised; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay?

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

(b) The initial delay was attributable to the employee. The disciplinary proceedings are in progress now. Instructions are, however, being issued to expedite the case.

Abolition of post of Railway Sectional Officers

1075. SHRI LALJI BHAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways are detailing some of their staff to work with the Special Police Establishment Central Bureau of Investigation as Railway Sectional Officers;

(b) if so, the expenditure incurred by the Railways by way of pay, allowances and other privileges on these officers during the last three years with particular reference to the quantum and nature of work involved; and

(c) whether Government propose to abolish these posts?

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

(b). The total expenditure incurred on these posts by way of pay and allowances during the last three years on seven out of the nine Zonal Railways was Rs. 11.30 lakhs. In addition they are entitled to passes and P.T.Os. The information in respect of the remaining two Railways, namely North Eastern and South Eastern, is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c). The question whether these posts should be continued is under examination in consultation with the Central Bureau of Investigation. In the meantime the currency of these posts has been extended upto 31-12-74.

Coal Mine Companies and the Companies Act

1076. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proforma of accounts as per Schedule VI of the Companies Act differs from the one in which Government Management renders accounts to the coal mine owners,

(b) if so, which of the two will prevail and enable Company Directors to discharge their obligation under the Companies Act.

(c) whether any notices have been issued to coal mines companies or their Directors by the Registrar of Companies at Bombay or Calcutta and if so, the names of the companies to whom they have been issued in 1974; and

(d) whether the Department of Company Affairs has issued any directives in 1973-74 in respect of coal mines companies and if so, the broad features of directives?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) and (d). In terms of Rule 2 of the Coal Mines (Statement of accounts) Rules, 1974, the statement of accounts and the supplementary statement of accounts referred in section 19 of the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973 are required to be prepared by the Coal Mines Authority Limited and the Bharat Coking Coal Ltd., Government Companies, in respect of the Coal Mines

specified in the said Rule, in the form set out in the Appendix to these Rules by the 30th June, 1974. A copy of the accounts prepared in terms of Section 19 of the said Act is required to be sent *inter-alia* to the owner of the respective mine. So long the corporate existence of the erstwhile coal companies exist, they will have to comply with the requirements of the Companies Act in regard to preparation of accounts, holding of annual general meetings etc. In view of the changes in law, several companies were unable to hold annual general meetings in time and filling their accounts relating to the relevant period. The Registrar of Companies, Calcutta was advised in April, 1973 not to prosecute these companies until some time had elapsed after they had received accounts from the said two Government Companies.

(c). A list of 62 nationalised coal Companies to whom notices were issued in 1974 for default in holding Annual General Meetings and in filling copies of accounts with the Registrar of Companies Calcutta and Bombay is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No LT-8088/74]

अश्वमेर और लांडवा के बीच रेल गाड़ियों का बिलम्ब से चलना

1077. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडे: क्या रेल मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मऊ में पू. नी नेटफार्म होने के कारण अधिकांश यात्री गाड़िया जो अश्वमेर और लांडवा के बीच चलती है, सामान्यतः घण्टों लेट हो जाती है क्योंकि कई गाड़ियों का क्रासिंग एक नेटफार्म के कारण संभव नहीं होता ; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस कठिनाई को दूर करने के लिए क्या कारबाही की जा रही है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपर्याप्ति (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) जी नहाँ ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठा।

रत्नाम और चित्तोडगढ़ के बीच चलने वाली शटन ट्रेन का बन्द किया जाना

1078. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पाठेय : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रत्नाम और चित्तोडगढ़ के बीच चलने वाली शटन ट्रेन काफी समय से बन्द है ;

(ख) क्या इसके परिणामस्वरूप यात्रियों को काफी असुविधा है ; और

(ग) यदि हा, तो इस ट्रेन की कब मेरुन चलाए जाने की सम्भावना है ;

रेल मंत्रालय में उपर्याप्ति (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) मेरुन चित्तोडगढ़ खण्ड पर चलने वाली चार जाड़ी गाड़ियों में से, इस समय नील जोड़ी गाड़िया चल रही है। चोथी जोड़ी गाड़ी अर्थात् 89-90 चित्तोडगढ़-मह मवारी गाड़ी को गेल हड्डनाल के दौरान और हड्डनाल में पहिले स्थगित की गई कुछ अन्य गाड़ियों सहित पश्चिम गेलवे द्वारा फिर मेरुन के उत्तरोत्तर प्रवान्ध किये जा रहे हैं।

Issue of tokens for reservation at big stations

1079. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a system of issue of tokens for reservation has been introduced at New Delhi and Delhi main Railway stations;

(b) if so, whether the system has proved successful; and

(c) whether the system is proposed to be introduced at other big Railway stations in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI): (a) The system of issue of tokens for reservation was introduced at New Delhi, Delhi Main and Connaught Place Reservation Offices during period of summer rush viz. from 15th April to 15th July.

(b) The token system is intended to give relief to the passengers from standing in the queue continuously for a long time. After obtaining the token, a passenger can leave the queue and then come back on his turn to get the ticket

(c) The feasibility of extending the system will be considered keeping in view the recommendation of the Committee on Reservation and Booking.

Contracts with Japan and Italy for Offshore Oil Exploration

1080 SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK:
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state.

(a) whether contracts with Japan and Italy for offshore oil exploration at two more basins in the Indian continental shelf are under consideration, and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Some preliminary discussions have only been held with an Italian organisation.

(b) Does not arise.

Proposal to set up a holding company for Oil Companies

1081. SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state-

(a) whether Government propose to establish a holding Company for all Public Sector Oil Companies in India, and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) (a) and (b). There is no such proposal at present

Agreement with U.A.E for Crude Oil for Haldia Refinery and other Projects

1082 SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI: SHRI N E HORO:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state

(a) whether the United Arab Emirates has agreed to meet the Haldia refinery's crude requirements,

(b) if so, whether Indian Government have also extended their co-operation to build a steel plant and a joint venture fertilizer plant in Dubai, one of the constituent parts of U.A.E, and

(c) if so, the salient features of the agreement reached between the two countries in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (c). A Memorandum of Understanding was signed on 18th June, 1974 during the visit of the Vice President of U.A.E. to India. In pursuance of this Memorandum of Understanding-

(i) an expert team of Metallurgical and Engineering Consultants (India) Limited (MECON) visited UAE between 8th and 14th July, 1974. The UAE authorities have now commissioned MECON to prepare a feasibility report on a sponge iron/steel complex in Dubai;

(ii) the possibility of the supplies of crude oil by UAE to India on soft terms is being explored; and

(iii) A proposal for setting up a joint venture fertiliser plant is under detailed examination

Drilling Programme and Indigenous Manufacture of Rigs

1083 SHRI C K JAFEEB SHARIEF Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state the broad outlines of drilling programmes during the current year, proposed locations for drilling and steps Government have taken for indigenous manufacture of oil rigs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) The drilling programme of the ONGC during the current year is as under:

(i) Drilling at Rudrasagar, Lakwa, Galeki and Amguri in Upper Assam and at Baramura structure in Tripura. Also one location at Bakultala in West Bengal is expected to be taken up for drilling

(ii) Drilling will continue in Cauvery Basin. After completion of drilling at Sumarwali Talai, drilling is to be taken up at Gotaru in Rajasthan

(iii) Drilling in Commission's various fields such as Ankleshwar, Nawagam, Ahmedabad, Sobhasan, North Kadi etc.

(iv) Offshore areas Sagar Samrat to resume drilling on Bombay High Structure towards middle of September 1974

OIL's drilling programme for the current year includes 5 development wells in full and 2 in part within and around its Naharkatia oil field in Upper Assam. This apart OIL's plan for this year includes 5 exploratory wells in Assam and Arunachal Pradesh. M/s Bharat Heavy Electrical Limited (BHEL) are to coordinate the manufacture of oil rigs in the country. Recently BHEL's proposal for manufacture of oil drilling rigs in India in collaboration with an American Company has been approved by the Government.

पर्वतर रेतवे के समस्तीपुर डिवीजन में नैमित्तिक अभियां को दैनिक मजूरी में बढ़ि

1084 श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव :
का ॥ रेल मंत्री यह बताने की दृष्टा करें वि

(क) क्या पूर्वान्नर रेतवे के समस्तीपुर विजन में नैमित्तिक अभियां का दैनिक मजूरी इन्हमें केवल 3 25% की भित्ति है

(ब) क्या मरकार का विचार बढ़ती तरंगाई को दबाने हए नैमित्तिक अभियां की दैनिक मजूरी बढ़ाने का है और

(ग) यदि हा, तो दैनिक मजूरी की दर क्या निर्धारित की जायेगी ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शाफी कुरेशी) : (क) से (ग). सच्चाइ कठठठी ही जा रही है और सभायटन पर रख दी जायेगी ।

प्रयाग जोगबनी एक्सप्रेस को कटहरिया (पूर्वोत्तर रेतवे) पर रोकने का प्रस्ताव

1085 श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव :
का ॥ रेल मंत्री यह जाने की दृष्टा करें वि

(क) पूर्वान्नर रेलवे के कटहरिया टेजन में पहले रितने वर्ष निकता मामिक टिकट खारान्त ।

(घ) क्या मरकार का विचार कटहरिया टेजन पर प्रयाग-जोगबनी एक्सप्रेस रितन का रानीकी व्यवस्था करने का है जिसमें दुर्घट विकला समय पर कलिहर दूर्घट पन्चा मके ,

(ग) क्या उपर्युक्त गाड़ी के कटहरिया टेजन पर न रानी जाने के लागू सरकार का राजार राज्य की हानि प्रतिदिन हो रही है और

(घ) यदि हा तो इस बार म सरकार क क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शाफी कुरेशी) (क) इस स्टेशन में दृध विक्रेताओं के लिए कोई मामिक मीजन नहीं जारी नहीं किया गया ।

(ब) किसी भी यात्रियों जिनमें दूर्घटनाएँ भी शामिल हों की सुविधा के लिए 1-10-1974 से लागू होने वाली अगली समय-सारणी में 37 38 प्रयाग एक्सप्रेस को राजिया में ठगाने का प्रस्ताव है ।

। । जा नड़ी ।

(घ) प्रदन यह उल्लेख ।

नारायणपुर स्टेशन पर वैशाली एक्सप्रेस को ठहराने का प्रत्यावर्ती

1086. श्री जानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेग कि :

(क) क्या पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के नारायणपुर स्टेशन पर वैशाली एक्सप्रेस (गुरुवार रात्रि लखनऊ जाने के लिए एक भी यात्री गाड़ी नहीं रही एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी नहीं है,

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार जनता गाड़ी के अन्दर में वैशाली एक्सप्रेस (18 दिक्कत आर 17 अप्र.) को नारायणपुर में ठहराने को व्यवस्था करने का है, और

(ग) यदि हा, तो कब से ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) जो नहीं 137 38 उलाहाबाद-जोगबनी प्रयाग एक्सप्रेस नारायणपुर स्टेशन पर ठहरती है और वहां पर लम्बी दूरी बाला जो भी थोड़ा सा यातायात है उसकी प्राविधिकताओं की पूर्ति सन्तोषजनक ढंग में करती है। इसके अलावा, ये यात्री 17/18 वैशाली एक्सप्रेस महिन मध्ये डाक-एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों का उपयोग भी धाना बीहायुर स्टेशन में कर माने हैं जो नारायणपुर से केवल लगभग 7 को मील की दूरी पर स्थित है।

(ख) जी हा।

(ग) जी नहीं।

(घ) प्रश्न न हो उठना।

Atrocities committed by Police on Women in Kanchrapara Railway Colonies in West Bengal

1087 SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether representations have been made to the Prime Minister regarding allegations of atrocities committed by police on women members of the families of the rail-

waymen in Kanchrapara Railway Colonies in West Bengal;

(b) whether as a result of such atrocities a number of women were admitted in hospitals; and

(c) if so, steps taken by Government to inquire into the allegations and punish the guilty policemen?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) No such representations have come to notice.

(b) During a demonstration by the striking Railway employees and their sympathisers at Kanchrapara Railway Colony on 12-5-1974, brickbattling by ladies and throwing of bombs by male demonstrators were resorted to, and a mild lathi-charge had to be ordered by the Sub-Divisional Police Officer. Some persons were injured, out of which 13 women were treated at the Kanchrapara Railway hospital for simple injuries.

(c) The State Police is conducting an investigation in the case arising out of the incident.

रेल कर्मचारियों की धूनिधन के साथ बातचीत

1088. श्री दरबारा सिंह :

श्री जानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव :

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेग कि :

(क) रेलवे धूनिधन ले नेता मरकार से किन-किन बातों पर बातचीत करने के उच्छुक हैं और उनकी मांगे क्या हैं, और

(ख) मरकार उनके माथे किन-किन बातों पर बातचीत करने पर संतुष्ट है और उनकी मांगे पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उच्चमंडी (श्री भुहम्बद शक्ति कुरेशी) : (क) और (ख) मान्यता प्राप्त फड़ेग्नों के लिए किन्हीं विषयों पर विचार -विमर्श करने स्थायी बार्ता तक और समृद्ध परामर्श तक के रूप में एक मंच पहले से उपलब्ध है।

रेलवे की हड्डताल के दौरान प्रादेशिक सेना तथा अन्य यूनिटों द्वारा किये गये कार्य का सुधारणा
दिया जाना

1089. श्री इरवारा सिंह : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि :

(क) क्या भरकार ने प्रादेशिक सेना अथवा अन्य यूनिटों के उन मंत्रिकों को मदद दा के लिए कोई योजना बनाई है जिन्हाने रेलवे की हड्डताल के दौरान भरकार वो मदद की थी और एसें लागों की अब तक क्या मदद की गई ; और

(ख) क्या भरकार का विचार कुछ नोंगों को प्रशिक्षण दे कर एक आरक्षित बल (रिजर्व फोर्स) बनाने का है ताकि मिथ्यान का सामना करने के लिए उनको काम में लाया जा सके ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उच्च मंडी (श्री भुहम्बद शक्ति कुरेशी) : (क) प्रादेशिक सेना में काम करने वाले रेल कर्मचारी रेल मंडी द्वारा बफादार कर्मचारियों के लिए घोषित सभी रियायतें पाने के हकदार हैं। इसके अन्वाना, प्रादेशिक गोना के कर्मचारियों को जितनी अवधि तक काम पर रखा गया उननी अवधि में ऊची दर पर दैनिक भत्ता भी दिया गया था।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

Progress on Inland and Offshore Oil Drilling

1090. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any estimate has been made for the potential reserve of crude oil in the Bombay Offshore area;

(b) if so, facts thereabout;

(c) whether accelerated works for oil drilling have been started for inland as well as offshore areas in other parts of the country by the O & N G C and in collaboration with foreign companies as well;

(d) whether fresh drilling efforts are being made in the areas of West Bengal, Assam and Tripura; and

(e) if so, the facts thereabout?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) No, Sir with only one well drilled and tested, it is not possible to make any reliable estimate of oil reserves in Bombay High

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Work has been accelerated by ONGC on its own. In respect of offshore areas other than Bombay High where ONGC is already exploring for oil, contracts have been signed with Carlsberg India Group for the Bengal basin and with Reading and Bates Group for the Kutch basin

(d) and (e). Yes, Sir It is proposed to start drilling operations in West Bengal and Kashmir during the current financial year. It is further proposed to intensify the drilling operations in Assam and Tripura by increasing the number of drilling rigs, during the Vth Five Year Plan period, in a phased manner.

Development of Petro-Chemical Industries at Haldia

1091. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have given up the idea of developing some of the proposed petro-chemical industries in the Haldia Port area;

(b) if so, facts thereabout and the reasons for such decision;

(c) if not, the progress so far made for developing such projects; and

(d) the nature and time schedules for developing such petro-chemical industries at Haldia?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (d). There are at present no petrochemical units i.e. chemical units based on petroleum feed-stock operating in W. Bengal including Haldia Port area. M/s. Fertilizer Corporation of India are implementing a 100 tonne day methanol project based on petro-raw materials. The work on this project is progressing and it is expected to be commissioned in 1976-77.

Programme for petrochemicals in the public sector during the Fifth Plan is being limited to the completion of the Naphtha Cracker and the down-stream units at Baroda, Gujarat and the Bongaigaon refinery/Petro-chemical complex in Assam. No new major programme for petrochemicals at Haldia or elsewhere is currently contemplated during the Fifth Plan period.

Loss of Production at Goa Fertilizer Plant

1092. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the fertilisers plant at Goa suffered a loss in production during the year 1972-73; and

(b) if so, what remedial steps have been taken to achieve the targeted production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The plant suffered a production loss in 1972-73 due to the delay in the plant commissioning. This delay was caused by certain equipment defects and other operating problems. These have since been rectified and the plant has generally been operating at a satisfactory level.

Railway Station established by Ticketless Travellers at Jaihind near Kanpur

1093. SHRI DHAMANKAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that ticketless travellers have made Jaihind near Kanpur as a station for their own convenience; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and the action taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) There is no station called 'Jaihind' near Kanpur. However, when incoming trains from Lucknow are held up at the Kanpur outer signal, passengers alight at that spot instead of going up to Kanpur Station. It appears that this spot is commonly referred to as 'Jaihind' Station.

(b) Surprise checks have been carried out to apprehend ticketless travellers among the passengers alighting at that spot.

Travel Agents operating in Metropolitan Cities

1094. SHRI DHAMANKAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen the press reports that a Calcutta firm had to pay Rs. 6000/- last year to the travel agents for securing railway reservation for its men;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and action taken in the matter;

(c) what is the number of travel agents who have been allowed to operate in the Metropolitan cities of Delhi, Madras, Bombay and Calcutta; and

(d) whether the Railway employees are hand in glove with the travel agents who indulge in irregular and illegal practices and if so, the action taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b) The concerned Press Correspondent was contacted to ascertain details and modus operandi of the case. He has promised to furnish some information on receipt of which the matter will be further investigated. Surprise

checks of reservation offices are, however, conducted by officers in addition to close watch being kept by staff of Vigilance Organisation.

(c) There are four recognised travel agents in Delhi, five in Madras, eleven in Bombay and seven in Calcutta.

(d) In order to prevent connivance of staff with the travel agents, a regular watch is kept in reservation office, and on trains by the Vigilance staff. Deterrent action is taken in the event of any staff found involved in such cases.

Expenditure on Elections to Legislative Assemblies of Uttar Pradesh, Orissa, Pondicherry and Manipur

1095. SHRI AMBESH: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3625 on the 19th March, 1974 regarding expenditure on elections to Legislative Assemblies of Uttar Pradesh, Orissa, Pondicherry and Manipur and state:

(a) whether the required information has since been collected; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b). A statement containing the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House

Statement

Name of State/ Union Territory	Total expenditure incurred on Preparation of electoral rolls	Conduct of election	Total
1. Uttar Pradesh	49,00,000.00	3,00,00,000.00	3,49,00,000.00
2. Orissa	35,00,000.00	55,50,000.00	90,50,000.00
3. Manipur	1,80,000.00	8,70,000.00	10,50,000.00
4. Pondicherry	79,230.00	2,07,770.00	2,87,000.00

The above figures of expenditure are approximate as furnished by the Chief Electoral Officers concerned.

Threatened closure of Industrial Units in Kerala for Non-availability of Furnace Oil

1097. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a large number of medium and small scale industrial units in the State of Kerala are being forced to close down due to the non-availability of furnace oil;

(b) if so, the steps taken in the matter.

(c) whether Government propose to change the present allotment system of furnace oil and if so, the broad outlines thereof, and

(d) what special measures have been taken to assure its supply to industrially backward States and districts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) No such reports have been received.

(b) to (d). Furnace oil allocation to industries is being regulated by a Standing Committee on Furnace Oil set up by this Ministry. The Committee lays down guidelines for allocation of available furnace oil to the different consumers. At present supplies are made on the basis of 1973 offtakes with the prescribed cuts. In the case of new projects and expansion capacities, allocations are made by a Sub-Committee of the Standing Committee on Furnace Oil, on the merits of the case.

In order to enable exporting units to supplement their requirements of furnace oil, a Public Notice has recently been issued by CCI&E providing for the inclusion of furnace oil

in the list of REP entitlements against exports upto a maximum of 10 per cent of the REP entitlement value. With effect from 1-7-74 quotas have also been allocated to State Governments for supplies to small scale units and industries under the State control. This quota also provides a small contingency reserve to the States for meeting special and urgent requirements. Requirements of industrially backward areas will be given consideration by the State Governments in making allocations from their own quotas.

Conversion of Ernakulam-Trivandrum Line into Broad Gauge Line

1098. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far on the conversion of the Ernakulam-Trivandrum metre gauge Railway line into broad gauge; and

(b) whether it is expected to be completed as per the fixed time schedule and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Overall progress upto June 1974 is 40 per cent.

(b) The project was originally targeted to be completed by early 1975 but has now been rescheduled to be completed by March, 1976 due to shortage of funds.

Ticketless Travelling with the connivance of Railway Police Constable

1099. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that many people travel without tickets with the connivance of Railways Police constables; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to eradicate such type of corruption prevailing among the Railway Police in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) A few instances of passengers travelling without tickets with the connivance of the Railway Police constables has been reported.

(b) Surprise checks are carried out against ticketless travel and whenever such cases are detected, the matter is brought to the notice of the concerned State Government authorities for taking action against the delinquent Police personnel.

Pollution of Ganga by Barauni Refinery

1100. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state;

(a) whether Barauni Refinery is still polluting Ganga, and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take to prevent pollution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAH-NAWAZ KHAN): (a) No Sir. The refinery has taken adequate steps to treat the effluent discharged into Ganga so as to meet the relevant prescribed standards.

(b) Does not arise.

Increase in productivity in Railways during Third and Fourth Plan Periods

1101. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the increase in productivity in Railways during the Third and Fourth Plan periods; and

(b) what is the change in the cost of living index during these plan periods and the corresponding changes in the 'real' wages of the Railways employees during these periods?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). It is presumed that the Honourable Member wants to know the output per employee. Accordingly, a statement is attached showing the output per employee in terms of traffic units (passenger kilometres plus net tonne kilometres) and the all India average consumer price index numbers for industrial workers at the end of the Third Plan compared with the last year of Second Plan, and in the fourth year of the Fourth Plan compared with 1968-69, the year preceding the commencement of the Fourth Plan. The data for the last year of the Fourth Plan are not yet available, except for index number of consumer prices which has been given

In comparing the output per employee, it has to be remembered that it is the modernization of equipment and facilities through heavy capital outlay and rationalisation of procedures and work systems that has mainly enabled an increasing volume of traffic to be handled with a comparatively smaller increase in the number of staff. The increase in productivity is, therefore, the collective effect of increase in investment towards modernisation as well as rationalisation of procedures and work systems besides increase in staff efficiency, if any.

No data are available on 'real wages' of staff.

Statement

	Traffic units per employee	All India Average Index Number of Consumer prices for Industrial workers	(1960-100)
	(000)	(1960-100)	
1960-61 .	.	147	102
1965-66 .	.	164	139
1968-69 .	.	178	174
1972-73 .	.	200	207
1973-74 .	.	—	250

12.00 hrs.

MR SPEAKER: Short Notice Question by Shri P. Gangadeb. He is not there.

Now, we go to the next item.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I have given notice of a privilege motion against Shri L. N. Mishra. He has deliberately misled the House in reply to an unstarred question on the 24th. This is a deliberate case of misleading the House....

MR SPEAKER I am not allowing. I have to give notice to the Minister under Direction 115. Till I get a reply from the Minister, I cannot allow you.

I am not allowing you. The hon. Member may please resume his seat

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What is a privilege? You please define. If a Minister deliberately misleads the House, is it not a matter for privilege?

MR. SPEAKER: I have said it a number of times. I have to send it to him under Direction 115.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: He will continue to speak unmixed untruth. 12.02 hrs.

QUESTIONS OF PRIVILEGE

(i) REPORTED STATEMENT BY THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AT THE MEETING OF N.B.O. re. CEMENT AND STEEL

MR. SPEAKER: Yesterday, a question of privilege was sought to be raised by Sarvashri Jyotirmoy Bosu, Era Sezhiyan, Shyamnandan Mishra and G. Viswanathan against Sardar Swaran Singh, Minister of External Affairs, regarding the following news reports appearing in certain daily papers:—

(1) "The Minister for External Affairs Mr Swaran Singh said to-day that there would be further restrictions 'within one week' in the supply of cement and steel for building."

(Sunday Standard, July 28, 1974)

(2) "Mr. Swaran Singh, who was inaugurating a meeting to mark the completion of two decades of the National Buildings Organization, said that in the new policy the emphasis would be on functional buildings."

(Economic Times, July 28, 1974)

(3) "In an obvious reference to the supplementary budget to be presented to Parliament next week, he said engineers and building contractors should take into account the present economic conditions in the country".

(Patriot, Ju', 28, 1974)

(4) "Mr. Swaran Singh, Minister of External Affairs, when he said to-day that further restrictions would be imposed 'within one week' on the supply of cement and steel for building construction purposes clearly hinted at a dual pricing policy."

(Hindustan Times, July 28, 1974).

Sardar Swaran Singh made a statement in the House explaining the position. The Members contended that this matter should also be referred to the Privileges Committee on the analogy of the previous case referred on 25th July, 1974, to the Privileges Committee in which the Chairman of the Central Board of Excise and Customs was concerned.

I informed the House yesterday that I would study the proceedings in both the House cases and give my ruling.

I have since studied the previous case as well as the proceedings of yesterday. The House will recall that in regard to the previous case I had categorically stated that there was no question of privilege involved in the statement alleged to have been made by the Chairman of the Central Board of Excise and Customs. I quote below my decision which I gave that day. In the very beginning I said this "No question of privilege is involved". This is what I at the very outset said:

"Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu, I have seen your privilege motion. No question of privilege is involved". And again later I reiterated:

"No question of privilege is involved....I have studied this very carefully this morning, and, before the Minister replied, I had my views definitely on it. After the Minister's reply, even if I ignore it, i.e., the Ministers reply—and take the position as it existed before his reply, in my view, though this cannot be a subject of privilege, it is definitely a case of impropriety. It is highly improper..."

This Officer is sitting in his official advisory Committee....He did not make a public statement. But he might have been discussing with his advisory Committee, and they might have been asking questions and he might have been replying....The Minister is denying it on behalf of the officer saying that the officer did not say that....When I said it is

not a privilege, I was about to say something. Now, after this denial, much confusion has arisen."

—because, he brought in the Press also; he brought in the other statement also. I said:

'I think it is much better if it is sent to the Privileges Committee to examine it.'

—When the Speaker sends it he sends for examining it. When the House sends it, it is sent for their report.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: (Gwalior): Whether it is referred by the Speaker or the House what is the difference?

MR. SPEAKER: I get the report—to the Speaker....

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: There is a denial in this case also....

MR. SPEAKER: He has not denied SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: He has. Sir.....

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not interrupt me. I said:

"I think it is much better if it is sent to the Privileges Committee to examine it, instead of this controversy being allowed that he said this or he did not say this. I will ask them to examine it also in the light of the denial on behalf of the officer by the Minister."

It will thus be seen that the matters complained of in both the cases, in my opinion, do not involve a question of privilege. In the previous case the matter was referred to the Committee because there was a denial on behalf of the Chairman of the Central Board of Excise and Customs and the House said that the matter was reported in the Press. As there was a conflict of version, the matter was referred to the Committee of Privileges, under Rule 227, to find out what the facts were.

In the present case, the Minister has not denied the facts. He has explain-

ed the circumstances in which he made the statement. Therefore, as I said previously, on the basis of the facts, there is no question of privilege and I, therefore, hold that no breach of privilege has been committed by the Minister of External Affairs

(ii) ARTICLE PUBLISHED IN 'ORGANISER'
DATED 20TH APRIL, 1974

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): On 23rd April, 1974, I had brought forward a motion of privilege against the *Organiser*, the RSS organ published from Delhi, which in its issue dated 20th April, 1974 in a story entitled 'Lok Sabha intruder belongs to the Youth Congress: Chor machayye Shor' and clearly according to me and other Members of this House, been guilty of a grave contempt of the House. I say this because it clearly referred to the conduct of myself and some other members, Shri Sat Pal Kapur and Shri Shashi Bhushan and a few others. It specifically mentioned that at another corner of the Parliament House we were alleged to have spread falsehood within the precincts of the House and concocted a story within the precincts of the House, which according to the directions of the Speaker clearly includes the Central Hall and Lobbies. We were also accused of spreading a malicious story in collusion with the Watch and Ward Staff

In his reply which one Mr. Malkani, who is editor in chief of this paper, addressed to the Lok Sabha Secretariat on 30th April, 1974, he says in paragraph 3 that "there has been no authentic version of the intruder incident to this day". It was specifically on a motion moved by Shri Raghu Ramaiyah Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, on this incident that the House was seized of the matter and the House thought it fit to proceed with the matter and went on sentencing the intruder. So nobody can claim that there was no authentic version of the incident. Some of these people may have different versions or they are trying to impute motives to us. That is a

different question. But as far as this House was concerned, there was a clear and authentic version and no newspaper nor anybody who has any power to comment on it can claim that there was no authentic version.

Then it goes on to say that it 'was outside the House. Now it is for you or for the Committee of Privileges to say whether the precincts of Parliament which includes the Central Hall are outside the House and our conduct in these precincts is not entitled to protection. It is a very serious question on which guidelines are called for

MR. SPEAKER: On that day, I put the question to the House and said that it might be dropped. Then he sent a letter saying that he wants to raise the matter again. If you want to oppose it, you can do it.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: To add insult to injury, it says

"There was thus no breach of privilege of the House or of any member thereof. If we have, nevertheless, inadvertently hurt anybody's *amour propre*, we are sorry for it."

According to the Oxford Dictionary, '*amour propre*' means sensitive self-esteem. When the matter is one of privilege and he was asked to explain, he has the temerity to say like this. He further says that he has no correspondent here and he is seeking facilities for a proper correspondent.

All this clearly shows that a concocted version was printed without any basis and with a total wilful intent to defame certain Members of Parliament who are alleged to have done certain things within the precincts of the House. So I would submit that if our conduct within the House or within the precincts of the House is to be protected, this matter must be referred to the Committee of Privileges.

MR. SPEAKER: The other day after going through all this record and reading between the lines and looking to the spirit of the explanation given by the paper, I had come to the conclu-

sion that no privilege is involved, specially in view of the fact that the paper had also expressed regret. 'What else do you want?'

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: It is not that How can you say that?

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry I have said what my recommendation was. After all, the papers have a little latitude.

श्री बहादुर बिहारी बाबूपेटी : बिदेश बड़ी महोदय का मामला आने से पहले आप वह मामला ने आने तो हमें उथमे आमानी हो जाती।

श्री बहादुर बिहारी : मैं ना काशिया यही करता हूँ कि मामला ठीक हो जाय।

श्री बहादुर बिहारी (बाबू) : यद्यपि मूल एक मिनट दीर्घिता प्रभाव का मामला है।

श्री बहादुर बिहारी : आप ने मम घमी कुमों पर बंट भजा है। मम इनका ना दीक्षित।

I recommend that this be dropped. I would request Shri Unnikrishnan to agree with me to drop this matter. After all, some latitude is there. So we drop this matter.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD (Bhagalpur). We strongly feel about it, but we agree with you.

श्री बहादुर बिहारी : यद्यपि महोदय ने प्रिवेट के मारे मामले इसी तरह से पहे हैं। मैं एक मिनट में आपनी बात कह देता हूँ, किंतु आप उम तर जा निर्णय देय में उम का मानूंगा।

श्री बहादुर बिहारी, पिल्लै बजट मत में गया मेरे पुनिम फायरिंग के बारे में जब यहां पर बहस हुई थी तो यह आधिकारिया लगाया गया था कि "कूट-एट-साइट" का आदंदर पुनिम के द्वारा आरी कर दिया गया था। इस का

प्रतिवाद श्री उमाहेंकर दीक्षित ने किया था। अब यही बयानकांड तारायेंड की हालत औ सार्विक समिति नियुक्त की रही थी, उसकी रिपोर्ट आई है और उसमें कुछ अप्रूव कार्रवाई मामला और बलंभान काबैदी मामलों का हुआमा दिया गया है कि उन्होंने एक दिन नहीं, वह दिन लगातार इस आदंदर को सुना कि जो बात के बाहर निकलेगा उसे बोली से उठा दिया जायेगा। आप इस रिपोर्ट का पढ़ नंजिया—इस की एक कापी मैंने आप के पास भेजी है।

मैं बहाता हूँ कि इस विजेवालिकार भव के मामले का आप मुझे बाकायदा एक प्रस्ताव के द्वारा उठाने दीजिए। अबर आप इस के बारे में काठ बूनामा बहते हैं तो मैं देने को नैयर हूँ।

श्री बहादुर बिहारी : मैं दृष्ट कर रखना चाहता हूँ कि मूल अभा बैठ-बैठ मिला है।

12.31 hrs

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE
Reviews and Annual Reports of Madras Refineries, Hindustan Antibiotics and Hindustan Insecticides

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) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Madras Refineries Limited, Madras, for the year 1972-73

(ii) Annual Report of the Madras Refineries Limited, Madras, for the year 1972-73 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon

(2) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Antibiotics Limited, Pimpri, for the year 1972-73

(ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Antibiotics Limited, Pimpri, 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-3081/74]

(3) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Insecticides Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1972-73.

(ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Insecticides Limited, New Delhi, 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-3081/74]

MR SPEAKER: Shri Badabrata Barua to lay paper mentioned in item 4 of the Order Paper.

श्री भद्र बाबु (बाबा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय महोद्याहटम नं 4 पर मेरा व्हाइट आफ आंडर है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप ने मुझे लिख कर नहीं भेजा आप को लिख कर भेजना चाहिए था।

श्री भद्र बिल्डर : यह ना व्हाइट आफ आंडर है, इस मेरा लिख कर क्या देना है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : फिर भा लिख कर भेजना चाहिए था।

श्री भद्र बिल्डर : मुझ यही निवेदन करना है कि इन्होंने जा आदेश मदन की भेज पर रखना चाहा है इस के बिल्डर मे भवान उठाना है कि "एसो" को अपने हाथ मे लेने के बारे मे इन्हान जा विधेयक पेश किया था, उम समय "एसो" के साथ इन्होंने जो गुप्त करार किया था, उम की नकल इस मदन के मामने

नहीं रखी गई थी। ऐसा भवा महोदय से आनना चाहता हूँ—क्या इस आंडर के साथ वे उस गुप्त करार की नकल भी पेश करेंगे? यदि वे देने को तैयार नहीं हैं तो आप उन को आदेश दें, क्योंकि मदन विधेयक पास करता जाता है, लेकिन कोई जानकारी उसे नहीं दी जाती है। इस तरह से लेजिस्लेटिव शोरूम कसे चलेगा। "एसो" के साथ जो गुप्त करार हुआ था उसकी प्रतिलिपि धर्ष; तक इस मदन को भागीदार गई है, इस आदेश के साथ वह प्रतिलिपि आने चाहिए। इस के बारे में आप अपना निर्णय दोशिए और उसका आदेश दीजिए कि वह गान करार प्रकाशित किया जाय इस मे बड़ा गानमाल है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस का देना चाहे।

LUBE INDIA LTD & ESSO STANDARD REFINING CO. OF INDIA LTD. AMALGAMATION ORDER 1974, NOTIFICATION UNDER COMPANIES ACT AND REPORT OF MRTPC

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

(1) A copy of the Lube India Limited and Esso Standard Refining Company of India Limited Amalgamation Order, 1974 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No G.S.R 320 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 15th July, 1974, under sub-section (5) of section 396 of the Companies Act, 1956 [Placed in Library See No LT-3082/74]

(2) A copy of Notification No G.S.R 690 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 8th July, 1974 declaring M/s Thirumylai Saswatha Sahaya Nidhi Limited, a Company having its registered office in Tamil

Nadu, to be a 'Nidhi', under sub-section (3) of section 620A of the Companies Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8083/74].

(3) (i) A copy of the Report of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission under section 21(3)(b) of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969, in the case of M/s. Gwalior Rayon, Silk Manufacturing (Wvg.) Company Limited, Nagda (Madhya Pradesh) and the Order dated the 3rd May, 1974 of the Central Government thereon.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for not laying the Hindi version of the above Report and Order of the Government thereon, simultaneously. [Placed in library. See No. LT-8084/74]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD SHAFI (QURESHI)) I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under Section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890—

(i) The Railways Red Tariff (First Amendment) Rules, 1974, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 109(E) in Gazette of India dated the 1st March, 1974

(ii) The Railways Red Tariff (Second Amendment) Rules, 1974, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 110(E) in Gazette of India dated the 1st March, 1974

(iii) The Railways Red Tariff (Third Amendment) Rules, 1974, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 111 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 1st March, 1974.

(iv) The Railways Red Tariff (Fourth Amendment) Rules.

1974, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 112(E) in Gazette of India dated the 1st March, 1974.

[Placed in library. See No. LT-8085/74.]

(v) The Railways (Rules for Warehousing and Retaining of Goods, for regulating the use of Rolling Stock, Engines and Trains and Treatment and Disposal of Unclaimed Booked Goods Luggage and Parcels) Amendment Rules, 1974, published in Notification No. S.O. 215(E) in Gazette of India dated the 27th March, 1974

(2) An explanatory note (Hindi and English versions) giving reasons for not laying the above Notifications earlier. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-8086/74)

— — —
12.35 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE REPORTED CONCERN IN INDIA ABOUT WHO RESEARCH PROJECTS

ओ प्रस्तुत विहारी वाजपेयी (प्रानिपाद) यात्रा महोदय, मै अविलम्बनीय लोकमहन्त्व व निर्मालित विषय की आग माननीय व्यापार नवा परिवर्त नियोजन मठों जी का धनान दिलाना ह और उन में प्रार्थना करना त विवेदन के बारे में एक वकालत है —

‘विष्व स्वतन्त्र्य समग्र द्वारा प्रथम उम्में नवायान में भाग में पूर्ण गायनीय कर में नवाई जा रही कुछ अनुभवान (काटाण्डा साहित) परिवारनाथा के स्वतन्त्र में देश के वैज्ञानिक नमुदाय के कुछ बारों में चिन्ना के समाचार।’

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (DR. KARAN SINGH): There has been no secrecy with regard to any of the research projects being carried out by the Government of India through any of its agencies in collaboration with WHO. All these research projects are of direct relevance and importance to the country and are in our national interest. These projects have been initiated on our request. In the formulation of these projects our experts have been involved from the very beginning, and the projects have been periodically reviewed by appropriate project committees including representatives of the Ministry of Health and Family Planning and the Indian Council of Medical Research. The results of these researches have been published from time to time in appropriate scientific journals.

Two such projects relate to the genetic control of mosquitoes and the efficacy of insecticide application by ultra-low volume machine. These two projects are of special contemporary importance in the context of two difficulties in our malaria eradication programme, viz. resistance of mosquitoes to insecticides and difficulty in getting adequate supplies. The results, on genetic control are being published from time to time in scientific journals. A comprehensive coverage, including the latest results, is being brought out shortly by the Indian Society for Malaria and Other Communicable Diseases in a special issue of their journal. As soon as it is published, I shall place a copy in the Parliament Library. The entire work on genetic and biological control has been carefully reviewed by a Task Force set up by the Government of India composed of representatives of the Ministries of Health and Agriculture. Their report was submitted to the Government of India in 1973, and I am placing a copy in the Library of Parliament.

This approach to genetic control is well-established one. In fact spec-

tacular success has been reported with this technique in the matter of eradication of screw-worm fly, a cattle pest in the Americas, and the fruit-fly in the Mediterranean areas and in Mexico. The use of genetic control against mosquitoes appears to be a promising one, but considerable research is necessary to establish its feasibility under natural conditions. Research on this aspect is going on in many countries.

The application of insecticide by ultra-low volume machines is in connection with the control of malaria in urban areas, for which purpose a portion of Jodhpur City was selected. Through this machine it is possible to apply insecticides in extremely minute droplets from outside the houses. Preliminary results from the reduction of mosquito density indicate that this strategy seems to be effective. Further work is in progress. This has no connection with genetic control and is only an improved technique for the application of insecticides.

WHO was interested in the study on the role of birds disseminating insect-borne virus diseases. In India, the Bombay Natural History Society was actively conducting investigations on bird migrations and their possible role, as disseminators of viruses. At the request of the Society, the WHO contributed a total amount of US \$ 22,000 from 1959 to 1969. In this field of study a valuable contribution has also been made by Dr. G.I. Metzkar of the USSR who visited India in 1962. His investigations were carried out under the general guidance of the Institute of Poliomyelitis and Virus Encephalitis of the Academy of Medical Sciences (Moscow) with the participation of the Biological Institute of Siberian Department of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR (Novosibirsk) and in co-operation with the Bombay Natural History Society. It is, therefore, clear that the press reports are tendentious, unfair and misleading.

बी चाल चिह्नारी बालकोंकी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बड़े बैंद का विषय है कि अबी महोदय अपने बकलव्य द्वारा भवन के सम्पत्ति की उस चिन्हा का निराकरण करने में असमर्थ रह है जो चिन्हा मधी ममाचार पत्रों में प्रकाशित उस खबर में उन्होंने ही कि भारत को कै टार्गेटों के घट के लिए एक प्रयोगशाला बनाया जा यहा है। मधी महोदय स्वीकार करते कि जो ममाचार लोप है वह एक मवाद समिति के द्वारा दिया गया है। उस मवाद समिति में एक ग्राम पंचायत द्वारा भवन के बाहर भवन के बाहर अपनी जिम्मदारी में भवन हांने का प्रयास किया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह मुख्य प्रश्न महज स्पष्ट न है। मधी महोदय न माना है कि बम्बई वाले न चरन इन्हीं मामायटी पक्षियों के द्वारा ग्राम पंचायतों के फैलाने में उन की गम्भीर भाविता है वारे म मक्किय रूप म अन्वयण करती है। यह मामायटी किम की मामायटा है? इस मामायटी को बनवाना म मिलता है। आप न कहा है कि 1964 म 1965 तक कुल मिला कर 22000 अमरीका द्वारा विश्व स्वास्थ्य मण्डल व ज़रिये मन। तो किन क्या यह मन है कि इस मामायटी को 100 रु 480 मेंबर से कार्ड भ्रनगण दी गई? ममाचार-पत्र म इस बात का उल्लेख किया गया है मधी महोदय मौन है जायद उन का मौन उन की बाणी में भी अधिक मच्छर है, अध्यक्ष महोदय क्या यह मन है कि इस बम्बई की मामायटी ने 21 मिनम्बर, 1968 को अमरीकी मेना के साथ एक ममायटा किया। अमरीकी मना ने रिसर्च और इवलेप्टेंट प्रोजेक्ट इन्स्ट का जो युप है उस के साथ 21 मिनम्बर, 1968 को एक समझौता किया। समझौते का विषय यह था कि नेका से चीज को जो चिह्नियों उड़ कर आती है, और चीज

में जो चाप्स नेका आती है उन का परीक्षण किया जाये। वह चिह्नियों का ले वर आती है और क्या लेकर जाती है इस की जाव हो रही है।

बी जन लगाई गई इस समझौता में, एवं तो यह थी कि जो नेका में स्टेटर होगा उस में एक गाड़ार स्टेजन होगा और जिस का नियवण प्रबन्ध अमरीकी मेना वे लाग बरेग द्वारा दूसरी भांते यह लगाई गई कि जान का जा भी परिणाम निकलेगा वह बम्बई की नवगम इन्हीं मामायटी उस की दो कापिया अमरोदा की आर्मी को दीगी अगर आप चाहे तो मैं बारेक वा नम्बर उद्देश कर सकता हूँ वह ममाचार-पत्र म कृपचक है। मधी जो ने इस के बारे में कुछ नहीं कहा। नेका में गाड़ार लगा कर चिह्नियों के देशान्तरण के बारे म अध्ययन करना क्या यह भारत के बजानिकों लिये सम्भव नहीं है? क्या इस के लिये अमरीकी या साक्षियन स्टाफ आवश्यक है? यह गहरा मन है कि जान के जा भी परिणाम नि ल हैं उन में कुछ परिणाम गान हैं जिन के बारे में भारत भरकार और बैजानिकों का कोई जानकारी नहीं है?

ग्राम प्रगति समाजान-पत्र म लोरी रिपोर्ट देखता है कि आप का पना नहेगा। वहां से बैजानिक इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ भी बताते में हिच-किचान है मवाच बरता है। मैं उद्देश कर रहा हूँ :

"Dr. C. Gopalan, ICMR, Director-General asked the correspondent to be sympathetic to the mosquito control project and explained that press statements would embarrass WHO."

कौन सी गंभीर बात हो रही है जिस का उद्घाटन विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन के लिये किनारी पैदा करने वाला है? जो भी प्रश्न पूछ रहे, जो अधिकारी हैं, उन्होंने उल्लंघन नहीं दिये और इसलिये सब बदाता को इस परिणाम पर पहुँचना पड़ा।

"Indian scientists working in GCMU privately said, they do not know what is happening in the Unit because all decisions are taken in closed meetings. The unit's present and the four previous project leaders had been US Government scientists. Dr. A. D. Mani, former Director General of Health Services and ex-Chief of WHO Regional Office here recently said at the Indian International George that one need not worry about what experiment or GCMU did because the money for the project came from the US not the Indian Government."

विदेशों में पमा आता है इमलिये उम पमे से हरारे देश में क्या किया जाता है उम पर हम छान न दे ? मत्री महोदय उम बान पर भी प्रकाश नहीं डाल सके हैं कि यह जा जीवाणुओं के बारे में अनुसधान हो रहा है, अमरीकी नेता जानकारी इकट्ठी नहीं है क्या यह सम्भव नहीं है कि इम जानकारी का अधिक्षय में किसी और कीटाण पर यदृ के लिये उपयोग किया जा सके ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय, देश में मनेशिया, फ़ाइलरिया बढ़ रहा है, सकड़ों लोग इन से प्रस्तु हैं। मगर मारा पमा खच किया जा रहा है यह पता लगाने के लिये कि 'भारत में यैलो फीवर क्या नहीं होता है ? क्या यह सच है कि पुना का जो बाइरस गिरचं मन्त्र है और वह अमरीका की आर्मी के नह्याग में काम कर रहा है उम को गवर्फेनर फ़ाउंडेशन में पमा मिलता है ? क्या यह भी सच है कि जो चिक्किया नेफामें भजी गई थी चीन का, और चीन से नेफा बापम आयी उन का खून निकाला गया, उम खून की जाच का परिणाम क्या है, हमारी सरकार को कुछ पता नहीं है वह मंथा अनरोंका भज दिया जाना है। भारत सरकार अधरे मे रखी जानी है। यह ऐसे प्रश्न हैं जो जबाब मांगते हैं, मत्री महोदय अबर इस पर प्रकाश डाल सके नब तो चिन्ता दूर होगी, नहीं तो

यही भाना जावेगा कि स्वास्थ्य वैज्ञानिक सारे माले पर लीकायोती कर रहा है।

इ० कर्ण सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो चिन्ता का जिक्र माननीय सदस्य ने किया, मैं विश्वास दिला सकता हूँ कि जब मैंने अखबार कल पढ़ा तो मुझे तो इन्हीं चिन्ता हुई कि 24 घंटे में मैंने मच्छरों के बारे में इतना कुछ पढ़ा जितना सारी उम्र में नहीं पढ़ा। एक बात मैं पहले स्पष्ट कर देना चाहता हूँ कि अगर कोई भी हमें सकेत तो कि भारत की भूमि पर या भारतीय वैज्ञानिकों के द्वारा भारत में कोई एसा अनुमन्यान हो रहा है जो हमारे देशके हित के विरुद्ध है, या किसी प्रकार मे हमारे देश का उम में नुकसान होगा तो मेरा यह कानून्य हो जाना है कि स्वास्थ्य मत्री के नाते त्रि तुर्ग्न उग पर मैं रोक लगा दूँ। इस में मैं बहुत स्पष्ट होना चाहता हूँ। मेरा इस में कार्ड भी यह विचार नहीं है कि जो हो रहा है वह होने दे। मैंने गिरफ्त 24 घंटे में जितनी जानकारी प्राप्त तो गर्भी भी प्राप्त बरने ही कागिश की। मैं दो, तीन बात बताना चाहता हूँ।

पहली बात मच्छरों के बारे में कही गई। माप जानत है कि मनेशिया के हमारे त्रा मच्छर है यह रजिस्टर हो रहा है इन्सेक्टो-माइट में। और दूसरी बात यह है कि इन इकट्ठो-माइट का दाम वहाँ ठग गया है विदेशी मुद्रा के कागण, पट्टोनियम प्रोडक्ट्स की कमी के कारण। जहाँ तक मैं समझ पाया हूँ जनोटिक मैनिपुलेशन एक ग्राल्टर्नेटिव स्टूटिजी है अप्र को। इस में क्या किया जाता है कि जो नर मच्छर है उन की ट्रीट बर के मैट्राइल बना कर के मच्छरों के स्थान में डाल दिया जाता है। जो मादा मच्छर हैं जब उन के साथ उन का योग होता है तब आग सन्तान नहीं होती।

इस में हमें पता यह चला कि मरिस्को से मेडीटरेनियम एरिया में और कुछ

प्रकार के जन्म ने जो इस जैनेटिक मिनिपुलेशन से उस को सक्षम बहुत कम हो गई है। इसलिये हमें जितना ही कि अगर इस प्रकार मे आल्टर-मेटिक सिनेरियोज से लाभ हो सके तो प्रछण्ड है क्योंकि मलेरिया और काइलेरिया से देश मे बड़ी भयकर स्वित हो रही है। इस के लिये डॉ०. एच०. प्लॉ० के साथ हमारा एक एपी-मेट है, यह जो जैनेटिक कट्टील प्रोजेक्ट है इस के बार वर्ष पूरे हो गये हैं और पाच वर्ष अभी और हैं, जिस पर प्रतिबंध 18 मे 20 लाख ह० रुपये होता है।

इस के विषय में जो पत्र मे लगा है कि डा० गोपालन न कहा, वे ने उन को बुलाया और उन मे पूछा। उन्होने बहुत किया। उन्होने इसलिये प्रैम का नन्ही कहा कि कालिंग अटेंगन आडमिट हा चुका था। वे ने कहा कि प्रैम म याग न लाठय मैं स्वयं बदन मे कहूँगा। उन्होने वर्षी नहीं कहा इसमे नहीं हर। जैसा मैंने कहा Task Force on Genetic and Biological Control of pests और अभी जा जर्नल निकल गहा है, यह दाना लाइब्रेरी मे रख जायेग जा रोग हम का पाना चाह पढ़ ने। जो नाग उसका पढ़ना चाह पढ़ सकत है।

धी उर्वासिमध वधु (शायमड हावर)
वह आई वाण है अमल नाम दूसरी है ।

हाँ० कथ सिद गङ बड़ी आवश्यक
बीज कही गई है । फ़िर यह जो कटान है
जैनेटिक मैनिपुलेशन वा कथा इम्ब्रिक द्रुपद्याग
तो नहीं हा मनवा है । यह विवारण य
बीज है । जैसे हमारी प्रश्न मंडी ने बहा या
न्यूक्लियर ट्स्ट के विषय में कि जो टैक्ना-
लाजी हांती है वह टैक्नालाजी न्यूक्लियर में न अच्छी
और न बुरी होती है लेकिन देखने वाली बात यह
होती है कि उस का प्रयोग किस प्रकार में
किया जाता है । हमारा जान तक सवाल है
हम इसका प्रयोग मलेशिया और फाइलेशिया
के विषय करना चाह रहे हैं इसलिए यह जो
सारी बीज है यह परिवर्तन होती है । कोई
अधर इसका दुषपक्षोद करे तो हम कथा कह

मरकते हैं। लेकिन हमारी जो एशोल है इसके बिषय में वह यह है कि हम इससे लाभ उठाना चाहते हैं और वह बहुत अच्छा है।

यह भी कहा गया है कि भारतीय वैज्ञानिक जो काम कर रहे हैं वे अमनुष्ट हैं। हमें इस प्रकार की अधीन नक कोई जानकारी नहीं है। एक बात मैं कह दूँ। आई एम प्रार का जो प्रैजीडेंट है वह हैल्य मिनिस्टर रहता है हमेशा स्वयं। यह प्रयोग बड़े मालों में चल रहा है। पहले दीक्षिण जी थे, फिर खाइलकर माहव थे अब थे हैं। इसलिए यह हमारी जिम्मदारी बन जाती है कि हम लाग देखें अगर इस प्रकार कोई असन्तोष किसी मे है तो उसको। इस प्रकार की बात हमारे ध्यान मे आती है ताकि हमारा दायिन्द्र हा जाना है यि हम उसकी जाव करें। इस चाहने है कि हमारे वैज्ञानिक अस्ती तरह मे बाम करें। अगर उनके पास कोई मुश्काव है तो मैं प्रैजीडेंट हर आईसीएमप्रार का और व मरे पास आ मानते हैं मग बना मानते हैं और मैं विज्वाम दिलाता हूँ कि मरा विकुल और न माटड है कोई प्रीक्षीड बोश ज्ञान है और अगर कई तरों मुश्काव आता है तिसमे हम लाग लाभ उठा मानते हैं तो मैं उम्रक निग नैगर हूँ।

अब बाम्ब ने चरण हिस्ट्री सोसाइटी की चर्चा को गई है। वह एक प्राइवेट आयो-नाइज़ेशन है वडी डिस्ट्रिग्विशन यार्गेनाइ-जशन है। वन्त मे मेस्वर बम्बई के उमको जानने होग। वह 75-100 माल मे चल रही है। मै बाइल्ड नाइट बोर्ड का-चेयरमैन है। उस सासायटी के इम बवर जो चेयरमैन हैं, मालिम अली वह इसके प्रेजीडेंट रहे हैं। पह बाम्ब नैचुरल हिस्ट्री सोसाइटी नैचुरल हिस्ट्री का काम करती है। इसके बारे मे भेरे पास केवल उनका एक एप्रीमेंट है जो डब्ल्यू एच थो के साथ उच्छृंखले किया है जिस का मैने इस मे जिक किया है—

ओं इटल बिहारी बाजपेही किस तारीख
का है।

डा० कर्ण सिंह यह 1965 का है।

ओं इटल बिहारी बाजपेही 1968
बाल के बारे में बताए।

डा० कर्ण सिंह जा० दूसरी बात आपने
कही है उसके विषय में मैंने कल ही पता
किया है। आपने जो नेफा के बारे में कहा
उसके बारे में मैंने कल ही पता किया है।
मुझ अभी तक पूरी एक दिन में जानकारी
प्राप्त नहीं हो सको है। मैं जानकारी लेना
चाहता हूँ। डिफेम में भी पूछ लेना चाहता हूँ।
मुझे यह मुन कर बड़ा आश्चर्य हुआ कि नेफा
के अन्दर कोई राहार लगा दिया है। नेफा
बड़ा मरमेटिव पर्याय है। उस में क्या लगा
और क्या नहीं लगा इसके बारे में मैं चाहता
था कि डिफेम मिनिस्ट्री में कलीयरेस हा०
लविन हुआ नहीं और मझे पूरी जानकारी
नहीं मिल सकी। इसका पान में मैं असमर्थ
रहा हूँ और क्षमा प्रार्थी हूँ कि एक दिन में
ये सब बातें नहीं ला सका (इटरफ़ॉल)
सम्मेलन हो सकता है कि नेवरल हिन्दू सा०
साइटी बा० जो एग्रीमेंट है वह मिनिस्ट्री आफ
फृड ए० एग्शिकलचर्‌ज के माध्यम में
हुआ हो या किसी और मिनिस्ट्री के माध्यम
से। सारी चीज़ मुझे चैक करनी पड़ेगी इसमें
पहले कि मैं कुछ कहूँ। मझे पता नहीं था कि
नेफा में चिडियाएँ चीन जानी हैं। मेरी
जानकारी थी कि चीन ने चिडियाएँ सब खत्म
कर दी हैं, उनको भार मार बर दे खा गा
है। मैंने ममझा कि जा० माइयोजन मैमिक
होनी है वह नार्थ में माउथ आनी है, माइबे०
रिया में आनी है, हजारों करोड़ों काश्मीर
द्वे होने हुए यहा० आरी है और किर यहाँ में
भवियों में वापिस चली जानी है।

नेफा और चीन का रुट मैंने आज ही
सुना है इसलिए इस विषय में मैं अधिक
कृष्ण नहीं कह सकता हूँ।

आपने पी एस 480 का पूछा है। मैंने
डब्ल्यू एचओ में पता किया है। डाइसीलिंग
भार के जो प्राजेक्ट्स हैं वे अपना पैमा डब्ल्यू
एचओ के माध्यम से लेते हैं। अब आप तो जानते
हैं कि डब्ल्यू एचओ एक बहुत डिस्ट्रिब्युशन
इंटरनेशनल आयोनाइज़ेशन है। उसके बहुत
से प्राजेक्ट्स, दर्जनों प्राजेक्ट्स हमारे देश
में चल रहे हैं। यह उनका 1975 का बजट
है जिस में शायद 60-70 प्राजेक्ट्स हमारे
देश में हैं। डब्ल्यू एचओ अपना पैमा बन्ड
गवर्नमेंटम भी लेना है और इंडिया भी उस में
कानूनीवाल बनता है। पीएस 480 के जा०
कुछ भी एग्रीमेंट्स के नहत पसे मिले हैं वे
डब्ल्यू एचओ को मिल हैं। उस प्राजेक्ट के
लिए हमारा जा० नाम्बर है वह डब्ल्यू एच
ओ में है कोई बाई नदू न ग्रामीकरण
पर्याय, में नाम्बर नहीं है।

ओं इटल बिहारी बाजपेही। मैंने पूछा
था कि गुना की वायरस ग्रिम्च मैटर का क्या
गवर्नर फॉलर फाउंडेशन से भी पैमा मिला है
आग मिला है तो किनना?

डा० कर्ण सिंह वह आई सी पाम आग
के नाम्बर है श्रायरकलनी। आई सी पाम आग में
किननी उम्बका ग्राट मिलनी है यह जानकारी
इस समय में पाम नहीं है।

ओं इटल बिहारी बाजपेही। जा० जान
करने उपलब्ध नहीं है उम्बका बाद में क्या
वह मदन का दर्शन?

MR. SPEAKER. The information
which is not forthcoming now will be
laid on the table of the House later?

DR KARAN SINGH: Yes, Sir.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur)
At the outset I wish to congratulate
the young correspondent of PTI who
had the courage and conviction to
expose the sinister organisation which
wants to ruin this country, which will
land us in trouble after some years.
In the write-up he has clearly men-

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tioned how those who are connected with these projects have selected certain places. For instance, Sonepat is one of the places. They were asked to conduct the research in Delhi. They went to certain villages around Delhi. There the people felt that they were contaminating the well water and so they were driven out from those villages. Now they have selected Sonepat and their entire energy is concentrated on bringing yellow fever to this country somehow or other. According to the doctors and the research scholars, these mosquitoes carry yellow fever germs which are in Sonepat and certain other places. But never in our history, at least in the last decade, have we known of yellow fever in this country. There have been no cases, and merely spraying of DDT will completely kill those mosquitoes. But they say that they have become immune to that and that the DDT spray would be substituted by some other means which they may tell us after years of research. Under the orders of the Government of India the Health Ministry have issued instructions to stop DDT spray in Sonepat and other areas because these so-called scientists connected with the World Health Organisation who want to ruin our generation and young children, want to discover something by which the mosquito kill can be obtained without spraying DDT. I would mention for your information what they do. I am reading from the newspaper, from the same correspondent's write-up:

"It may be pointed out that the U.S. Defence Department had stated in the recent congressional hearings that it spent \$ 21.6 million on a seven-year project on weather warfare research in Vietnam before resorting to this warfare in 1968-69."

These are factually correct. They spent so much money on this in Vietnam. Still we have belief in this notorious organisation! Our scientists still have a lion in this Department in the Health Ministry.

"...Dr. Rajendra Pal told the PTI that the GCMU....

The GCMU is the actual genetic research organization.

"...would launch a big experiment early next year in Sonepat to control aedes aegypti by genetic method...."

13.00 hrs.

It is really strange that they are doing research in yellow fever not a single case of which has been heard of in India for ages. Then, it says:

"Dr. Rajendra Pal would not explain why all experiments of the GCMU are carried out around the Indian capital—which is not endemic for malaria or filariasis—instead of in real endemic areas in the country."

All the experiments are carried out here because all the VIPs are here and they must have Malaria or filariasis. This is a calculated and sinister design and I would request you and through you the hon. Minister. He might have read all the literature and I must congratulate him for it. But it has a political significance.

They started this, these experiments in three countries—India, Brazil and Tanzania. Wherever this organization is working, they are doing espionage and are sabotaging our economy in the name of research and are weakening our younger generation. This is exactly what they do. What was then the cause of the mystery fever? I want to know from the hon. Minister whether it is not a fact that a lot of children are still suffering from a mystery fever and they have been kept under observation in the Hardinge Hospital and it has not been disclosed. It is a shame that instead of congratulating the correspondent on his bold action—otherwise he could have accepted the money that Dr. Rajendra Pal gave him—Rs. 12,000 or so in dollars in foreign exchange and could have also kept mum. Instead of congratulating him, he has used the expression that the report is tendentious and mislead-

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ing. I am really surprised and I would request this House and also you to either refer this matter to a high-power team of scientists or a top CBI officer assisted by a team of scientists. If only a CBI officer goes, they may say that he does not possess the requisite scientific knowledge. So, they should go and investigate into the working of this organisation....

MR. SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I shall finish just now. But I am more concerned about our younger generations who are likely to be finished by such experiments.

I would again request you to kindly appoint a committee of this House if you so desire or refer this matter to a high-power commission. Here is a lone scientist wedded to the American imperialist game in sabotaging our country and ruining our generation I have got with me ample testimony and I am sorry I cannot report all of them here. But I am prepared to give him certain documents which have been given to me by some people which will prove how this organization is functioning. The places selected for their experiment are Sonepat, Faridabad and Bangalore—all the good places in India. It is said that they wonder how there was no case of yellow fever in India when the mosquito carrying its germ is found in plenty. Sir, let them go to hell. We do not want their help. We want to control the mosquito ourselves.

I would, therefore, request you and the hon. Minister, through you, that without depending much and solely on his wisdom derived from reading books, he should appoint a commission and it will be proved that they have sabotaged and are trying to sabotage. In Korea they have tried to sabotage. In Brazil, they wanted as also in Tanzania where they were driven away.

It is said that the sole object of this establishment is to find a solution and

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eradicate cattle pests in America. In America itself nobody likes this organization. They said, 'Hell with you. You are actually creating a panic in the minds of the people of the country..

So, I request the Minister. Let him appoint a Commission. Let him not depend on our information or his information because here the future generation of this country is at stake. Let him appoint a commission to go into the whole matter and safeguard our future generations who are going to become the Prime Ministers after 15 or 20 years.

DR. KARAN SINGH: Before dealing with the points raised by the Member, I would like to inform the House that I have received information that the Virus Research Centre, Poona was getting some grant from the Rockefeller Foundation some ten years back; but now they are not getting any grant; the Centre is now fully financed by the ICMR.

The hon. Member raised the question of yellow fever. We are very keen that the yellow fever should not enter. As you know, Sir, we are so strict that anybody who is not having yellow fever injection is quarantined in Palam and you know that even VIPs and others have been forcibly quarantined. Sir apparently the mosquito which carries the yellow fever also carries dengue and chicken guinea or some such disease. These are diseases which are carried by the same type of mosquito which carries the yellow fever. That is why that mosquito is also under examination.

So far as pesticides are concerned, as hon. Members know, pesticides the world over are beginning to cause health hazards. They started off as health measures in order to get rid of pests but now because of the saturation of the earth with pesticides particularly in the affluent countries they also are beginning to move away from pesticides.

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MR. SPEAKER: I thought yellow fever is not carried by the mosquito; it is carried by a sort of a fly.

DR. KARAN SINGH: It is carried by the same mosquito.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Oh, I see.

DR. KARAN SINGH: Sleeping sickness is separate while yellow fever is separate. I want to suggest this. This is an important point. I hope hon. Members will bear with me. DDT is banned for this reason that excessive doses of pesticides are beginning to have some untoward effects upon the land, upon the produce, upon the animals and even upon human beings. We feel that instead of going through the whole cycle of saturating our earth with pesticide and then finally trying to get out of it, if we can leave the technology and if we can go towards alternative source of mosquito eradication, it would only be a very good thing. Therefore I would urge upon hon. Members to look at it from this point of view. That is to say, if we can get an alternative source of eradication without going through the pesticides, it would be a very major breakthrough.

I have heard what Mr. Banerjee has said. I have great respect for my hon. friend Mr. Banerjee. But he has made very sweeping allegation against the WHO and against the US Government which is also a friendly Government.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I have nothing against the WHO but these particular projects, especially, the top scientists there, are not working in the interest of the country. If not today, tomorrow you may realise it.

DR. KARAN SINGH: If any project that is done in India is against us, it will not be allowed. I also have small children. I am interested in the welfare and the future of the country as anybody else and I would be totally failing in my duty as Health Minister, as a patriotic citi-

zen if I were to countenance any research which would be having bad effect on our country. From what I have been able to gather and what I have studied, the genesis and the rationale in these projects is the elimination of mosquitoes by alternative methods. Now, as I said, as Chairman of the ICMR, I have number of distinguished scientists on my governing body.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Mosquitoes are better than Americans I can tell you.

DR. KARAN SINGH: I am not sure whether this sort of animus against a whole people is really fair.

AN HON. MEMBER: American Government.

DR. KARAN SINGH: The USSR is a friendly Government and the Americans are not having any animus against us. I would strongly urge.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajpur): He has misunderstood. He feels that those who owe allegiance to Moscow are mosquitoes.

DR. KARAN SINGH: No, Sir. I would earnestly beg of you to realise this. Both the Soviet Union and the United States are friendly Governments. We have no animus against anybody. Our real animus is against the mosquitoes only. As I was pointing out, we have got distinguished scientists and as Chairman of the ICMR, I have called a meeting of the governing body shortly.

All these points which have been raised by this journalist would be put by me before the Governing Body of the ICMR which has a number of distinguished scientists on it. I shall get the whole matter looked into by them and if, I feel that any modification is required or any change is required, I would myself be the first person to initiate action in this regard. I can assure the hon. Member this much that later on, if it is necessary to get further technical advice, we shall only be too

glad to do so. I do not want to close my door or my mind on any ideas on this matter.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirajin-kul): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have read the Minister's statement on the points raised by the correspondent of a journal. He said that the comments made by the correspondent of a journal as unnecessary and unwarranted. He further said that this was unfair and misleading. The Minister is trying to justify certain things which he is not expected to do.

With your permission, Sir, may I quote the real arguments put forth by the correspondent in this report itself?

"Some experts here believe that these data may be useful in a biological or germ warfare. It appears that at least one of the W.H.O. experiments (bird migration study with BNHS) was sponsored by the Migratory Animal Pathological Service (MAPS) of the United States which in similar language is the biological warfare research division of the United States Army."

This is the point I again quote

"That this study was financed by MAPS of the U.S. army is suggested by the fact that the WHO sent four copies of the secret report (WHO/PA/68/59) on "Dissemination of arboviruses through migratory birds".

These were the points about which you have not answered. And yet the issue really is that these experiments and copies of the report have been supplied by the U.S. Army headquarters. This is a problem. We are aware of the chemical warfare or germ warfare conducted in Viet Nam. We are also aware of the destruction caused by the Americans in this war. Virus is carried because of the germ warfare. What are you going to do to see that this is not repeated anywhere else? What is said by the

correspondent himself is very important. He says:

"In this respect Aedes Aegypti could be extremely useful as germ carriers because its eggs can be dried, put on a piece of paper in an envelope and mailed to any part of the country where they can hatch. Eggs of other mosquito species cannot be dried."

These are serious issues that are involved in this and therefore I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what has been done in Jodhpur in the malaria eradication station. There is a project here and our experts are looking into this. I do not want to blame the bureaucrats or officials in this country for this. There are blacksheep. I can quote for an example the case of ITI collaboration. There is a highest paid employee in the World Bank who visited India last, persuaded the officers in the Communication Ministry for the project. About ten million dollars or something like that were demanded as a compensation. You know the officer came to India and pressurised some officials here. He did not pressure the Minister to get a thing done. Another case is about the FAO. One higher officer in the Food Ministry has gone four times abroad within three months to try for a job in FAO. This is your expert Dr. Rajendra Pal is an employee here. He has been given an extraordinary leave for twelve years. What is the purpose? Can you deny that many persons working in WHO in Delhi are from the offices of Government of India? Is there any norm or any rule to go over to this organisation? The so called experts are sometimes trying to purchase commodities and try to get some job in the international organisations. Nobody can deny this fact. Unfortunately you allow them leave. Let them resign and go away. That is my request. There has to be some norm evolved to go the W.H.O. What is the criterion that you follow in the

matter of this kind of extraordinary leave to certain people? I do not want to name them. They are working in the W.H.O. There are certain allegations against these people. I have got the list of the names with me I can give it to you. The matter is mainly American army is involved. This fear has come in the minds of Indian people today. Our request is you have to examine these matters to remove the fear from the mind of the Indian people. Now, the Johns Hopkins school in the U.S. which has established some centres at Calcutta, I do not know, what they are doing? Will you please also explain about it?

DR. KARAN SINGH: The hon. Member has raised one very basic point which was raised by the earlier Member also. As I said our views on nuclear warfare and biological warfare are very well known. It would be a great tragedy if work done in this country is utilised for such nefarious purposes. I am quite certain in my mind this work can be justified if it is directly useful to us in our fight against malaria. If there is a certain technique that we are using against a disease—for example, we put a nuclear blast for peaceful purpose. We have used nuclear technology and our scientist, have taken advantage of the information available elsewhere—our approach very clearly is to fight against these diseases. Theoretically, I suppose, it is possible for somebody to take advantage of the findings available in the anti-malaria campaign and use them for nefarious purposes. But it is hardly to believe that any civilised person would choose to do that. Our interest in this is directly for eradication of malaria. As far as we are concerned we are dealing with W.H.O. We have no agreement with U.S. Army or U.S. Government regarding this except that some U.S. government funds are made available under the general PL480 agreement. This scare that has been brought forward, which I agree is

very unfortunate, we have got to see and re-assure ourselves that these projects are particularly in the national interest.

I would like to submit that W.H.O. is a vast organisation with 103 member countries. We are also members of this Organisation. We contribute to it Indian doctors and scientists under W.H.O. programmes have gone all over the world. Indian scientists are wanted all over the world. I am sending doctors and scientists to Africa and various parts of Asia and even Europe. I think it cannot be hon. Members' opinion that we should stop this inter-change of scientific knowledge. In fact, we want to share our expertise.

The second point that he has made is that members of the Health Ministry fish for jobs there or use their influence. If that is true, it is certainly something which is most undesirable. And no self-respecting nation, especially a great nation like ours, can go on begging for jobs. But I would very earnestly urge that the WHO is an international organisation from which we are greatly benefited. The other day, on smallpox, I submitted to the House that we were grateful to the WHO for getting people in. In fact, since we are talking of that problem, I may just mention that about 20 US epidemiologists are today working in Bihar and other areas on small-pox. So, we cannot condemn the whole organisation. That would be very unfair. They are working on small-pox, and they are going into areas where perhaps we have not been able to go. So, the WHO should not be attacked in that way. If there is any misuse of authority, if there is anybody trying to wangle away from the back-door into a job, if there is any such thing, I shall be most grateful if the hon. Member would let me know, and I shall see to it as Health Minister that any abuse in the system is prevented, to the best of my ability.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the hon. Minister make an inquiry into the sending of maps to Bangkok?

DR. KARAN SINGH: Regarding this question of maps, this was what I had said in reply to a question from another hon. Member earlier. I asked the WHO representative whether he had supplied anything to the US Army. He said he had not. But whether it has been supplied to the US Government through them is something which I am not really in a position to say; that is something between the WHO and the US Government. But I had asked him specifically and this was the answer he gave. I had read this very carefully and in fact I have almost got it by heart; I read each point carefully in order to check it. So, I would not be able to confirm this matter that this report was correct. But in any case, the reports are open, and so, I do not think that there is any question of hiding any report. But I shall certainly go further into this.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wardiwash): I would like to know at the outset whether all the results of all these research projects under the WHO are first available to this country. I would also like to have an assurance from the hon. Minister whether he is in a position to prevent these reports from being sent to foreign agencies.

The hon. Minister has not answered one of the questions put by a previous questioner. The John Hopkins Medical Centre in the USA is having projects in two places in India, in Calcutta and Narangwal and there is complete secrecy about these projects in these two places. What are the details of the projects? That can be given to this House.

The Bombay Natural History Society is reported to be having a project on how the viruses could be carried and introduced into India by the migratory birds. I am told that the results of this experiment have al-

ready been sent to the Maps Office at Bangkok, while they have not been made available to any of the agencies in this country. I want to know whether this is true and if so, what action he is going to take on this.

In Pantnagar, in the G. B. Pant Agricultural University, there is a project functioning with PL-480 funds, where they are supposed to produce microspores and see how to use microbes as invisible bullets to kill pests. There is a suspicion in this country that nobody knows about the long-term effects of this project on microspores and it might affect animals and men in this country finally. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether this is true.

Is it true that Dr. Diesh who was in the Ministry of Health and for whom a special post was created ultimately left the Ministry and joined the WHO? Again, under the auspices of some other agencies, how many officials from the Health Ministry have been given jobs by the WHO just before or after retirement during the last few years?

I also want to know whether it is true that many of our officials are often sent to Geneva. I want to know how many top officials of the Health Ministry have been receiving the hospitality of the WHO to visit Geneva during the last five years and how many of them have been going very often during the last two or three years. Finally, I want to know whether it is true that the WHO is paying about Rs. 205 per day for some of the top health officials as bonus to their anti-small-pox campaign in Bihar. I want to know who are the officials who are getting this money from the WHO. Finally, I want to ask the hon. Minister whether he will agree to send all these projects at least to the Public Accounts Committee for inquiry and examination.

DR. KARAN SINGH: The results of research done in our country are first available to us before they are avail-

able to anybody else. I would take very strong objection if I find that results of research done in India are either hidden from us or made available to foreign agencies. So to the best of my knowledge, the results are available to us first.

As research is open and not secret, there is no question of preventing it going to any country. It is not totally banned. Once research journals publish them, it will be better to have wider dissemination and we have no desire to hide any such research results.

With regard to Pantnagar, I also saw that report. This is under the U.P. Government. I have been trying to get in touch with them. I have not been able to do so. Here again, as far as I have been able to understand the project, it is directed against these insects.

I think the hon. Member made one point which is very valid. All these strange experiments could conceivably have certain effects which are not immediately envisaged and which could have long-term effects. This is, I suppose, an occupational hazard in all scientific experiments. But we have got to ensure that the experiments which take place are such that as far as we know within our present stage of knowledge, they do not have any deleterious effect upon our population.

It is true that Dr. Diesh, who was Additional Director General, Health, and Commissioner for Rural Welfare, joined WHO recently on a 6-year assignment.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Of all persons.

DR. KARAN SINGH: He had just got a few months to retire from the Ministry. WHO offered him a job and we relieved him.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I know a little more about him.

DR. KARAN SINGH: I do not have the other information he has asked as to how many officials have been given jobs. If he tables a question separately, I shall give him the information.

As far as I know, Geneva, the people occasionally go. I did not go luckily this year because I was to have gone for the WHO conference. I was to have led the Indian delegation. I want to go there. It is an important place. I am even planning to go there, if possible for two days, when I go Bucharest. But the official delegation was very small. Officials do go to WHO headquarters as and when necessary. People who are working for WHO naturally go more often; people who are in the WHO staff go more often because they are employees of WHO and they go as and when necessary.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You do not consider WHO to be a subsidiary of the US Government?

DR. KARAN SINGH: No, no. I think that would be unfair to say. I am not sure about China, but the Soviet Union and all the socialist countries are members of the WHO. I would very strongly say that this sort of thing should not be said.

As for DA rates for those working in the small pox areas, I do not know what exactly he means. But under WHO auspices, a number of epidemiologists are working in the small pox areas in Bihar and elsewhere. Naturally, as they come under WHO, they are going to be paid at WHO rates. But as I said, this is something which is very valuable for us and definitely in our national interest. We are taking advantage of it—I have just now got a bit of information. The daily allowance of Rs. 200 is paid to all the employees in the epidemiology team. Most of them are State Government employees also who have come from other States who are working in it. This is a WHO project.

John Hopkins was running two projects, one in Calcutta and one in Narangwal. These two projects have

now been concluded. They have not been extended. The Narangwal one was a population project and child health care in rural areas. I will place the reports in the Library of Parliament. As regards the Calcutta one also, we have received a number of reports. What I will do is that I will gather these reports and place them in the Library of the House.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The other report is the approach document to the Fifth Plan.

DR. KARAN SINGH: This is not the approach document. I am unlikely to mislead the House.

SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MAJIDAL (Samastipur): Today the whole country is very glad to learn this news that the PTI Science Correspondent has given to this country. After several years of parliamentary life, I have come across this news. Just as the news about the Watergate scandal published by a correspondent there drew the attention of the whole world, this correspondent also deserves our admiration.

There is a statement by Dr. A. D. Mani—he is not A.D. but B.C. i.e. before Christ—and he talks of two thousand years ago. It says:

"Dr. A. D. Mani, former Director-General of Health Services and ex-Chief of WHO regional office here, recently said at the Indian International Centre that one need not worry about what experiment GCMU did because the money for the project came from the U.S. and not Indian Government."

It is a very uncharitable remark that this great A.D. no. B.C., has made against this country. The news item says:

"A Russian virologist, Dr. G. I. Netzky, has confirmed the arrival of virus-infested birds into India and has said that migrant birds can spread complex viruses throughout India."

It is a very calamitous statement, which the Health Minister should examine. He has said that he is convening a meeting of JCMR. I welcome it. All the points raised by this great PTI science correspondent should be considered at this meeting and I would beg of you, Sir, to permit a special debate on this very technical subject. In the meantime, the Health Minister would place a full report or a white paper before the House so that the nation may know whether A.D. is correct or B.C. is correct. One very dangerous thing is this: It says:

"Some experts say this technique is identical to the technique of dispersing disease causing germs. An official of the National Malaria Eradication programme said, the U.L.V. experiment is supported by the US Centre for Disease Control in Atlanta.

According to a WHO Press release, the ULV experiment? Was first tried in Thailand. It was then abandoned for unknown reasons and 12 months ago the experiment was shifted to the Jodhpur area."

So, perhaps it was in the national interest and at our request that this was brought here from Thailand. This question should be viewed from all points of view and not only from the money point of view. As I said all these matters brought out by the brilliant Science Correspondent should be discussed at the proposed ICMR meeting and their report should be placed before the House so that the nation may know all about it. There is suspicion in the whole country that perhaps some other war may be in the mind of the people outside this country. This should be cleared.

DR. KARAN SINGH: There are only two points on which I would like to say something. Dr. Mani is supposed to have said that it does not matter what research is going on, because we are not paying for it. I do not know whether he said it or not, but I would like to say this is absolute and com-

plete nonsense. We are not a nation of beggars so that we do research on any subject just because we are given money. It is outrageous. We are not going on begging for research projects. If at all it has ever happened, it will not happen at least as long as I am the Minister of Health. No project will be allowed unless I am convinced that it is in our national interest. This gentleman is not the Director of Health Services now. It may be his personal view. But to say that we are not interested in the results of the research because it is being paid for is an outrage and I strongly repudiate that.

Unfortunately, every time the debate comes up on the Demands for Grants. I am guillotined. I would like nothing better than to have more time, to get advantage of the views of the hon. Members and, if at any time, time can be found for a debate on any aspect, I will not only not oppose it but I will welcome it and support it.

13.37 hrs.

COMMITTEE OF PRIVILEGES
TENTH REPORT

DR. HENRY AUSTIN (Ernakulam): I beg to present the Tenth Report of the Committee of Privileges.

13.37½ hrs.

UNIVERSITY OF HYDERABAD BILL.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to establish and incorporate a teaching University in the State of Andhra Pradesh and to provide for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to establish and incorporate a teaching University in the State of Andhra Pradesh and to pro-

vide for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

The motion was adopted.

PRC I. S. NURUL HASAN, I introduce the Bill.

13.38. hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(1) REPORTED ATROCITIES ON HARIJANS
IN A VILLAGE IN MADHYA PRADESH

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (Patan): Sir, I am thankful to you for permitting me to raise this very important and urgent matter under rule 377.

I am raising a shameful, barbaric and inhuman incident of repression on harijans at Bhadoli ka Pura, Ambah District, Madhya Pradesh. The General Secretary of the Bharatiya Harijan Adivasi Yuva Sangh, Madhya Pradesh, has circulated a printed letter where he gives all the details. On 12th June 1974 some Thakurs and other caste Hindus in a gathering decided to crush these harijans completely. On 13th July 1974 the matter was reported to the police. The Dy. S. P., Ambah and S. O. along with four constables rush to the said village. Instead of controlling the notorious mob and protecting the harijans, they joined hands with Thakurs and allowed them free hand to loot the whole village. Within no time the belongings including ornaments and cash of villagers were snatched away and other properties were destroyed ruthlessly. The entire village was set on fire in the presence of police force. The widow of Kalyan Singh, Smt. Bithla Bai, running away with her belongings, was caught and thrown into the fire. She was burnt alive.

The entire village has been burnt into ashes and the Harijan inhabitants of the said village are still left without shelter and protection. It has been brought to notice that such harijans of nearby villages who render some help to the affected hari-

jans have been warned that they will be taken to task and they will be ruined I say that the hon Home Minister should make a statement on this

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) This is a very serious matter The Minister should make the statement today. A harijan woman was burnt alive

SHRI K. S CHAVDA: This is a very serious matter. Once again, I say, the Home Minister, Shri Dikshit Ji, should make a statement on this as early as possible

Secondly, I have given a Call Attention regarding what recently happened in Ahmedabad..

MR SPEAKER: I allowed him only this.

SHRI K S CHAVDA: I request you to please ask the Home Minister to make a statement on that as early as possible

MR SPEAKER Yes.

(ii) ISSUE OF ORDINANCES BY THE GOVERNMENT OF BIHAR

श्री भृ० लिम्बे (बांका) आज मैं मदन के मामने एक महत्वदूर्ण सर्वधानिक सबाल रखना चाहता हूँ। मेरे ख्याल में एक अर्में से बिहार गज्य और दूसरे गज्यों में भी यह होता होगा लेकिन मुझे इमकी निश्चित जानकारी नहीं है—परिधान की धारा 213 के नहत जो अध्यादेश जारी किए जाते हैं उनके बारे में अकसर गैरिमा होता है कि उनको विधान सभा और विधान परिषद् के सामने रख कर विधायकों के रूप में अधिनियम या एकट के रूप में पास करवाने के बजाय नैम्य होने दिया जाता है। कभी विधान सभा या विधान परिषद के सामने ये नहीं आते हैं। लेप्स होने के बाद जब विधान मडल की बैठक स्थगित हो जाती है तो उन आर्डिनेंसिस को फिर से जारी किया जाता, रीडम किया जाता है। लगातार ऐसा इन

अध्यादेशों के बारे में हुआ है। इस सिलसिले में गृह मंत्री श्री राम निवास मिश्री से मैंने बात की है और उहने मुझे कहा है कि कोई दफा बिहार—सरकार को हम लोग लिख चुके हैं और हमने कहा है कि संविधान की मरमदा के विपरीत यह है और आपको ऐसा नहीं करना चाहिये लेकिन बिहार की सरकार बिल्कुल नहीं मुन रही है।

दो तीन संवैधानिक बातें आपके मामने में रखा चाहता हूँ। क्या अब समय नहीं आया है कि यह मदन इन मामलों पर अपनी तवज्ज्ञह दे और संविधान की जो धाराय है उनका पालन गज्य सर्कार से करावाए? 213 धारा है और अपने यहा 123 है जो तकरीबन उमी की तरह है, थोड़ा बहुत फर्क है। लेकिन अध्यादेशों के लिए एक स्थिति का होना ज़रूरी हो जाता है। इस में निवार हुआ है।

213 (1) If at any time, except when the Legislative Assembly of a State is in session, or where there is a Legislative Council in a State, except when both Houses of the Legislature are in session, the Governor is satisfied that circumstances exist which render it necessary for him to take immediate action, he may promulgate such Ordinance as the circumstances appear to him to require."

इस में एक शर्त है कि अगर गज्यपाल की यह राय है कि इस मामने में नत्काल कार्रवाई करनी चाहिये और विधान मडल की बैठक नहीं चल रही है तो वह अध्यादेश जारी करता है। दर्मिडिग्ट एक्शन का यह मतलब है कि पहले मोके पर, पहला अवमर मिमने ही विधान मडल के सामने यह अध्यादेश विवेयक के रूप में आना चाहिये और विधान मडल के द्वारा इसकी पुष्टि होनी चाहिये। हमारे यहां भी केन्द्र के द्वारा अध्यादेश जारी किये जाते हैं।

कभी कभी हम लोग अपना प्रोटेस्ट भी करते हैं कि पार्लियामेंट का जब जल्दी सब होने वाला है तो आप क्यों अध्यादेश जारी करते हैं। अगर तत्काल कार्रवाई करने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है तो आपने अध्यादेश क्यों जारी किया। लेकिन कम से कम केन्द्र में आज तक जब भी अध्यादेश जारी हुए तो उनको जब पार्लियामेंट का सब आ जाना है तो उसमें तत्काल रखा जाना है, उन वहम करने का भीका भिलता है और इनको कानून का अधिनियम का स्पष्ट दिया जाना है। मेरा केवल यह मुद्दा नहीं है कि आर्डिनेट जारी करके संविधान की हस्ता की जाती है। मेरा मुद्दा यह है कि अध्यादेश जारी करने के बाद अगर उसको जारी करने की नात्कालिक आवश्यकता थी तो क्या संविधान मण्डल की बठक में उसको विध्यक के रूप में पारित करने की आवश्यकता नहीं थी? उस नश्वर में एक दो चार अध्यादेशों के बारे में लगातार होना जाएगा तो आप पूछेंगे कि जब वे लैप्स हो जाने हैं तो वे कानून नहीं रहने हैं और उम्र अवस्था में जब साधारण नागरिक जो उसमें प्रभावित है वह अदालत में क्यों नहीं जाना है? आप जानते हो हैं कि अदालत के मामने जाना साधारण नागरिक के निए सम्भव नहीं है और इसके ऊपर बर्खा एक फैसला नहीं होना है। इसलिए यह सिलसिला चलता रहा है।

इसके बारे में आप संविधान की 159 धारा देखें। गवर्नर ने कम स्थानी पड़ती है। इसमें मेरिखा दुप्रा है।

"I, A.B., do swear in the name of God that I will faithfully execute the office of Governor (or discharge the functions of the Governor) of.....(name of the State) and will to the best of my ability preserve, protect and defend the Constitution and the law and that I will devote myself to the service and well-being of the people of.....(name of the State)"

उसी तरह तो सरे शहूल में मन्त्री द्वारा भी श्रोथ ली जानी है। इस में इमका पारं दिया हुआ है।

"Form of oath of office for a Minister for a State:—

"I, A.B., do swear in the name of God that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the Constitution of India as by law established, that I will uphold the sovereignty and integrity of India, that I will faithfully and conscientiously discharge my duties as a Minister for the State of . . . and that I will do right to all manner of people in accordance with the Constitution and the law without fear or favour, affection or illwill."

ऐसी हालत में जो एक कानून बनाने की प्रक्रिया न है, जिन्हें अधिकारी प्राप्ति है इसकी जो इस न है दिन दहाड़े हस्ता हो रही है तो क्या समय नहीं आया है कि पार्लियामेंट इसके बारे में राय बनाए? अगर आपको यह मलाह है कि इसके बारे में मैं काउंसिलर्स अफिलिएटेड मीम्यूनियन इन आर्टिंस नवाहों के अनुसार में देने के लिए तयार हूँ। आज आपको मात्र मैं प्रधानमन्त्री से गवर्नर; यार गवर्नरिंग में प्रपील करना चाहता हूँ कि इन नीनों का यह शायिन्व है कि राज्य में संविधान

आएस० एम० बेनजे ' थो फॅल्मर्नीन अलो अद्यमद में करिये।

अमृतलिप्य में तो श्री त्रिदीप चतुर्थ, मेरकर्त्ता अगर वे जीत जायेंगे तो उनसे काम हम करवाएंगे अपोन उन से करने का रस्या जरूरत है? वह दग्न अच्छे आदमी है आर वट मर्ति इन का पालन करेंगे। लेकिन हमी मजाक को आप छोड़ दें। गम्भीरना पूरक आपको माफ़न प्रधान मन्त्री से, राष्ट्रपति जी से और बिहार के जो गवर्नर हैं उन से मैं स्फूटा चाहता हूँ कि 213 धारा जो संविधान में एकी गई थी संविधान बनाने वालों का यह कभी

गशा नहीं था कि अधिकारों को जारी करने के अधिकार का इस तरह से विद्यान मण्डल को ताक पर रख कर, वाई पास करके इस भाल हो। इसलिए इसके बारे में आप सोच समझकर जो भी हमें निर्देश दिया जाए दें। अगर आप यह चाहतें हैं कि कोई सबस्टांटिव मोशन लाई जाए तो हम वह भी ला सकते हैं गवर्नर के खिलाफ लानी है तो उनके खिलाफ लाएंगे। जिस शब्द में आप चाहते हैं, मैं रखने के लिए तैयार हूँ।

MR. SPEAKER: Is the Minister ready or does he want to have some time?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): I will place before the House as much information as I have got from the Govt. of Madhya Pradesh as regards the question raised by Shri Chawla. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: This is an issue not of making a statement. It is purely a Constitutional issue. You better satisfy me why this is being done and then later on we will take it up.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: He is making a statement on the Harijan issue; he seems to have come prepared for that.

MR. SPEAKER: Not now.

SHRI H. M. PATEL (Dhandhuka): Sir, this issue which Mr. Madhu Limaye has raised is an important one. I am only requesting you that it must be taken up seriously; it must be discussed substantively so that the importance of the position like this is realised.

MR. SPEAKER: That is why I have given my indication on it

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I want to know ...

MR. SPEAKER: No, please. I have allowed only two items. Nothing else please.

13.50 hrs.

CINEMATOGRAPH (SECOND AMENDMENT BILL—*contd.*

MR. SPEAKER: Now, we take up the further clause-by-clause consideration of the Cinematograph (Second Amendment) Bill.

We are on clause 5.

Clause 5 (Amendment of section 4)

SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA (Arambagh): I move:

Page 3.—

for lines 28 to 42, substitute—

"(1A) Any person desiring to export any film for exhibition outside India shall not be allowed to do so if the film has not been certified already by the Board."

(23).

MR. SPEAKER: You may continue after lunch

Now we adjourn for lunch and re-assemble at 3 p.m.

13.51 hrs.

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

The Lok Sabha reassembled after lunch at Three Minutes past Fifteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER—in the Chair]

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I wrote to the Speaker about the difficulty that the students are facing in the matter of admission in the Delhi University. In the Department of Economics, the number of seats have been reduced and they are being made to face a lot of difficulties. I request you to ask the Government to make a statement on this because the young students are being put to trouble. This is a serious matter.

15.04 hrs.

CINEMATOGRAPH (SECOND AMENDMENT) BILL—*contd.*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We will now resume Clause-by-clause consideration of the Cinematograph (Second Amendment) Bill. We take up Clause 5. Mr. Hazra.

SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA (Arambagh): I have moved my amendment No 23 on clause 5 which is as follows:

Page 3.—

For Lines 28 to 42, substitute—

"(1A) Any person desiring to export any film for exhibition outside India shall not be allowed to do so if the film has not been certified already by the Board." (23)

Sir, this is the most important clause in the Bill in respect of exporting film outside the country. Sir, I do not see any reason why a film would be certified for the purpose of exporting if it is certified already by the Board existing in the country. A film within the country would be treated in a certain manner and outside the country in a different manner—that is nothing but an unjustified thing.

Somebody or some stalwart in the Government may say that in the film world there should be a home policy and a foreign policy like a Sovereign Government. I think that would be as ludicrous as it would be on the part of Government and in my opinion that has been done in this clause. Of course, you know that if there is any political motive behind it, the Government has got no alternative than to do it and only then in the name of sovereignty and integrity, any progressive film would be banned. I ask the hon. Minister categorically whether he will allow a film to go abroad in which a shot is inserted of famine stricken men and women and they are seen picking up their food from dustbin—

I think he would hesitate to do it because it is contrary to the economic and political outlook.

So, Sir, I want to say that this clause must be amended and hence I moved my amendment. We know that a paradox is there and every now and then we hear on the floor of this House that the economic crisis is a world phenomenon. But in this connection, for exporting such a film with a shot inserted in it of famine-stricken people, the Minister would hesitate to allow the film to go abroad, and so he would not be able to do justice at least to that film. This is the paradox. So, I request the hon. Minister to accept my amendment which I have moved already.

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI I K GUJRAL): Sir, my friend is under one wrong impression. Even to-day the films which are exported have been subjected to checking and certification by the customs authorities. What we are trying to deal with in this Bill is to simplify the procedure rather than an exporter getting two certificates one from the Censor Board and another from the Customs authorities. This should be easier for him if we simplify this procedure and he only exhibits the film to the Censor Board.

Generally speaking, our intention is that the endorsement will be done on the basis of the original certificate given to the producer and not to ask him to go through once again the same procedure. This will, as a matter of fact, simplify the procedure and will make it easier to the exporter. My friend naturally and rightly talked about the progressivism and all other things; we never were bothered about progressive films going outside. I hope and I wish more progressive films do go outside. If my friend can point out to me of any progressive film which was made but, which has not been allowed to go out, I shall be grateful to know about it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

Page 3,—

for lines 22 to 42, substitute—

"(1A) Any person desiring to export any film for exhibition outside India shall not be allowed to do so if the film has not been certified already by the Board."

(23).

The motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, the question is:

"That Clause 5 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 5 was added to the Bill

Clause 6 (Insertion of new section 4A)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Daga, are you moving your amendments?

SHRI M. C. DAGA (Pali): I move:

Page 4, line 5.—

for "Examining Committee" substitute—

"Chairman of the Board" (11)

Page 4, line 6—

for "Examining Committee" substitute—

"Chairman of the Board" (12)

Page 4,—

Omit lines 10 to 12. (13)

Page 4,—

Omit lines 13 to 26. (14)

श्री मल बन्द डागा: उपाध्यक्ष महांदा मैं अपने प्रेसेट के बारे में एक बात उठना है जो कलाज 6 में वर्णन (4) के सबैध में है। ग्राम गजे: के जमाने ने नाच और सर्वत कद हो गया और जेम्स के ममय में सारे मिनझा और नाटकवर बन्द हो गए। मैं यह कहता हूँ कि आप ने अपने आबजेट में क्या

कहा है कि टू स्ट्रीमलाइन दि प्रोसीजर। आपका आबजेट क्या है और आप इस की इतना कम्बरसम और इतना अचौला क्यों बना रहे हैं? क्या आप यह समझते हैं कि इन प्राविधिकों में सुधार लाया जायगा मैं इसको बताता हूँ। कला के संबंध में इन सरकारी फतबों से सुधार ना काम हो जायगा ऐसा मैं नहीं समझता। आप ने अपने बिल के आबजेट में यह कहा है:

Why you have brought this Bill I quote from the statement of objects and reasons:

"Having regard to all aspects of the matter, it is proposed to amend the Cinematograph Act, 1952 to streamline the machinery for examination of films, to provide also for certification of films for exhibition outside India and to take power to prescribe suitable time-limits . "

These are your words.

मैं समझता हूँ कि आपकी रवीच भी ऐसी ही र्थी।

Now, as soon as one submits application before the Board it must be examined by the Examining Committee Why you make it mandatory Now, refer to clause 3B

"The Board may, by special or general order, constitute—" Now, what is that special and general order I want to understand these two words. You say by special order and then you say by general order these committees will be constituted So, that means first you will have to issue a special or a general order and then you will constitute a Committee

Now I want to draw your attention to 4A I quote the same:

"4A. (1) Every film in respect of which an application is made under Section 4 shall be examined in the prescribed manner by the Examining Committee.

After the Examining Committee has examined a film it shall be examined by the Revision Committee and then it will go again to the Board. I would like to submit, is it necessary that it should be referred to the Examining Committee. Why should not the Board itself apply its mind? We do not know how much time these Committees may consume.

Now, I would like to quote from the main Act—Clause 115:

"The High Court may call for the record of any case which has been decided by any court subordinate to such High Courts and in which no appeal lies thereto, and if any such subordinate court appears—

(a) To have exercised a jurisdiction not vested in it by law, or

(b) To have failed to exercise a jurisdiction so vested, or

(c) To have acted in the exercise of its jurisdiction illegally or with material irregularity."

You can call the record at any time from any Committee. Supposing the Examining Committee is examining a particular film you can call the record and even before the Board has taken the decision you can call the record.

श्री सूर्य छागा : नहीं है कि बोर्ड को पूरी पावर होनी चाहिये। नहीं न इतनी पावरन्दी लगाने का आप का परदर क्या है।

श्री शाह० के० गुजरात : हमारे यहां एक कहावत है, मुझे मालूम नहीं इन के यहां है या नहीं। सारी रात रामायण मुनते रहे, मुबह पूछते हैं कि राम और सीता का रिस्ता क्या था। दो दिन से यही बतला रहा हूँ कि इस सारी चीज का लक्ष्य क्या है, लेकिन डागा साहब फिर पूछ रहे हैं कि लक्ष्य क्या है—शब्द क्या बतलाक ? एक बात मैं साफ़ कर देना चाहता हूँ—मैंने कल इस बात की

कन्सेप्शन साफ़ की थी और वह यह थी कि एक्जामिनिंग कमेटी बुनियादी तौर पर एक होल-टाइम बेस्टर और एसेसर्ज के साथ बैठ कर एक्जामिन करेगी। हमारा तजुर्बा यह है कि 10 मामलों में से 9 का फैसला वहीं हो जायेगा, एक-आध मामले रह जायेगे तो वह बोर्ड के पास आ जायेगे और उस स्टज पर खत्म हो जायेगे।

अब गवर्नरमेंट के पास जो पावर है, बजाय इस के कि मिनिस्टर के पास रहे, हम ने हाई कोर्ट के एक जजमैन्ट के लिहाज से फैसला किया है कि वहां एक बोर्ड आफ़ अपील बन जायेगी। जो एश्रीब्ज पार्टी होगी उस को अपील करनी होगी और वह बोर्ड उस को मुन लेगा, फिल्म को देख लेगा और फैसला कर देगा.....

श्री सूर्य छागा : क्या जो कानून में है उस को आप पढ़ रहे हैं ?

श्री शाह० के० गुजरात : जी हां।

श्री सूर्य छागा : जी नहीं। उस में एसा नहीं है। उस में यह है कि आप एक्जामिनिंग कमेटी और रिवीजन कमेटी में गिराउं मंगा सकते हैं।

श्री शाह० के० गुजरात : गवर्नरमेंट के पास पावर रिवर्ब रखी गई है जो कभी इस्तेमाल करने की प्राप्त जरूरत नहीं पड़ती। लेकिन कई हालात ऐसे हो सकते हैं जब यह देखने की जरूरत पड़ जाये। जैसे आप पार्लियामेंट में सवाल उठा दें कि कहां गोलमाल हो रहा है तब मुझे देखना पड़ेगा कि क्या गोलमाल हो रहा है.....

श्री सूर्य छागा : कहां नहीं हो रहा है।

श्री शाह० के० गुजरात : डागा जी ऐसा नहीं करते हैं, वे थोड़ा सिवरल हैं। वे

खुली छूट के हक्क में हैं। खुली छूट के मुतालिक मैंने भर्ज किया था कि यह नया सिस्टम द्राई कर रहे हैं, इसे खोसला कमेटी के तहत हम ने माना है। अगर हम खोसला कमेटी की पूरी रिकमेन्डेशन को मानते तो हमें 20 रखने चाहिये थे, लेकिन हम ने 6 रखे हैं। साल में 15-16 सौ फ़िल्म देखनी पड़ती हैं—इसलिये यह मुमार्किन नहीं है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put amendments Nos. 11, 12, 13 and 14 to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 11 to 14 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 6 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted

Clause 6 was added to the Bill.

Clause 7 (Substitution of new section for section 5)

SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA: I beg to move:

Page 4.—

for clause 7, substitute—

"7. In section 5 of the principal Act in sub-section (1), after the 'words 'advisory panel', the words 'in each of the five regions, namely, Calcutta, Delhi, Bombay, Madras and Gujarat' shall be inserted." (24).

This is a processing amendment. Before this also, I had given an amendment, and this amendment is consequential to that. So, I do not want to speak about it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment No. 24 to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 24 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 7 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted

Clause 7 was added to the Bill.

Clause 8 and 9 were added

to the Bill.

Clause 10

(Substitution of new sections for section 5C)

SHRI R. R. SHARMA (Banda): I beg to move:

Page 5, line 48—for "twelve" substitute "five". (6)

SHRI M. C. DAGA: I beg to move:

Page 5, line 48,—

for "twelve persons" substitute—"three persons". (15)

श्री राम रत्न शर्मा: उपाध्यक्ष जी, कलाज 10 संकेतन 5 (मी) के द्वारा आपने एक एपेनेट ट्रिभूनल बनाने का फैसला किया है, उसमें 12 आदिमियों को रखने का प्रावीजन है, भेरा मण्डोब्लैन : कि 12 के बजाय 5 रखे जाये। इसके बाद आपने यह भी कहा है कि ये एपेनेट ट्रिभूनल के जो आदमी होंगे वे कौन कौन सी कैटेगरीज के हो सकते हैं—चार कैटेगरीज आपने निर्धारित की हैं—आपने कहा है—

"who are familiar with the social, cultured or political institutions of India,

"who have special knowledge of the various regions of India,

"who have, for at least ten years, held civil judicial posts or who have been in practice as advocates for at least ten years or who have been members of the Central legal service for at least three years".

लेकिन सबसे बड़ी बात जो इसमें है वह आपने नहीं रखी। क्वालिफिकेशन के लिहाज से आपने चार कैटेगरीज रखी है—लेकिन एक कैटेगरी के भी 12 आदमी रख सकते हैं और चारों कैटेगरीज के भी 12 आदमी रख सकते हैं। अगर आप इस में यह लिख देते कि हर कैटेगरी से एक एक आदमी होगा तो बास समझ में आ सकती थी। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता आप इतना खर्च क्यों बढ़ाते जा रहे हैं? एपेलेट ट्रिब्यूनल की क्या जरूरत है? उसमें बहुत कम केमेज पहुंचेगे, इसलिये पाच आदमियों की ट्रिब्यूनल बना दी जारे, वह काफी है, आपने कहा है कि इस में कम में कम तीन आदमी होंगे, यह ठीक है अगर कोई छुट्टी चाना जाय तो बाकी दो में मेरी बैठ जायेग, लेकिन पाच आदमियों में ज्यादा की इसमें कोई जरूरत नहीं है। मैं यह भी कहूंगा कि गवर्नरेट का कदान हर बात में ज्यादा होता जाता है।

आप किस्म इंडस्ट्री के लिये एक नियम बनाने हैं, जैसे प्राचर इंडिया रेडियो के लिये बात की जा रही है कि मरवार का कंट्रोल हटा कर के एक नियम बनाए। इसी तरह मेरे फिल्म इंडस्ट्री के लिये भी नियम बनाये। जो भी आदमी आफिस में बैठा वह जिस तरह की फिल्म चाहता है उसके इशारे पर वैसी फिल्म बनाकर उसको प्रचार का माध्यम बनाये, यह उचित नहीं है। जिस प्रकार आज कल टी० बी० आल इंडिया रेडियो प्रचार का माध्यम था यह है उसी तरह से फिल्म को भी आप प्रचार का माध्यम बनाने जा रहे हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: How does All India Radio come in here?

जो राम रत्न शर्मा : मेरा कहना यही है कि फिल्म इंडस्ट्री के लिए एक नियम बनवा कर उस पर से सरकार का एकाधिकार समाप्त करें और 12 आदमियों की जगह केवल 5 मेम्बर रहें। बंदी भाषोदय से मेरा आशह है कि वह मेरा यह संक्षोषित स्वीकार करें।

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul): May I speak on the amendments?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No We have been following this practice that only those members who have given amendments speak If we depart from it and other members also speak, then it becomes difficult to control, where to draw the line. You cannot deny others and then it becomes a debate within a debate I would request that you do not insist on it You may speak on the third reading if you want, but not on this. Let us not follow practices which would create difficulties

श्री आइ० के० गुजरात में मित्र ने जो आपस्ति उठाई है कि 12 आदमी क्यों रख रहे हैं तो वह डमलिये किया जा रहा है कि आमनीर पर यह लंग बड़े व्यस्त होते हैं, और उनके पास समय कम होता है। इसलिये 12 आदमियों का एक पैना होता होता उसने ने तीन आदमी एक मार्गबंदी की। ननक्वाह ना उनके मिनीनी नहीं है डमलिये उन कोई प्रश्न न रहे हैं। पैनल में मेरे 3 मेम्बर एक दफा बैठेंगे। फिर वे दफा एक मुद्रितमा गरा था हार्ट कोट में और उसने जबरेट दिया था कि इस किस्म का ट्रिब्यूनल होता चाहिये 'म लेविन पर वाय इसके कि मरवार खुद फैसला करे। उसको व्याप में रखने हुये हमने यह किया है। बाकी जो नम्बरी बात आपने ही कि कना को कमा जा रहा है उसके बारे में मैं कल वह चुना हूँ, और आप कह और मेरा सुननेजर एक ही है। यहा प्रोपोगेडे न कोई मताल नहीं है। सबाल तो यह है कि जो कुछ हो रहा है वहुत सी जगह में उसको कैसे मुधार करे। उस बारे में आप की और हमारी राय मिलती है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put amendments Nos 6 and 15 to vote.

Amendments Nos. 6 and 15 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 10 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 10 was added to the Bill.

SHRI M. C. DAGA: I must have a chance to speak.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I expect members to be a little more alert and to give more attention to the business of the House. When Shri Sharma had finished, I looked to you, but you were too busy with something else. So I called the Minister. You have missed the bus.

Clause 11

(Amendment of section 6)

SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA I beg to move:

Page 7,—

omit lines 18 to 42. (25)

I think this clause is unnecessary because the constitutional obligation is already there. When our Constitution already provides for it, why enter it again here? It is not necessary.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: I am not able to understand his argument. Naturally it is in conformity with the Constitution. Bills have to be in conformity with the Constitution.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will put this amendment to the House.

Amendment No. 25 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 11 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 11 was added to the Bill.

Clause 12 to 21 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1

(Short title and commencement)

Amendment made:

Page 1, lines 3 and 4,—

for "Second (Amendment) Act, 1973"

substitute—

"(Amendment) Act 1974" (2)

(*Shri I. K. Gujral*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Enacting Formula

Amendment made:

Page 1, line 1,—

for "Twenty-fourth Year"

Substitute—

"Twenty-fifth Year" (1).

(*Shri I. K. Gujral*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Enacting Formula, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The Title was added to the Bill.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: I beg to move:

"That the Bill as amended, be passed"

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed." I have a long list of members who want to speak in the third reading. This is a sphere where no two people can agree—where liberty ends and licence begins, what is morality, what is generation gap, etc. All kinds of ethical, sociological and other questions come in. I can very well understand that there is a big sphere for discussion.

May I even so draw the attention of the Members that the scope of the discussion at the Third Reading of the Bill is only in support of or for the rejection of the Bill. The details could not be gone into. I see that Mr. Limaye has given the points also, that is, foreign funds for Indian cinema producers and cinema houses and pre-censorship liberty. I do not know how these points come in. If he wants to reject the Bill on the basis of these points, that is a different matter.

Shri Limaye.

श्री लिमये (बाका) मेरी राय में यह अन्यन्त अनावश्यक बिल है। बेकार इस सदन का बक्त जाया करने का मद्दी महोदय ने प्रयाप किया है। किन्मों का जो सेमरणिप है उसको नक्काल रद्द कर देना चाहिये। मैं प्री-सेमरणिप के एक दम खिलाफ हूँ। हमारे देश में मविधान है, कानून है। अगर कोई फिल्म निर्माता या प्रजीवाटर, दिखाने वाला, थैयटर का मालिक, कोई भी कानून के खिलाफ काम करता है तो हिन्दुस्तान का कोई भी नागरिक या भरकार उसके खिलाफ अदालत में जाकर कानूनी कार्यवाही कर सकती है। वह कह सकती है कि यह नैतिकता के खिलाफ है, देश की सार्वभौमिकता और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीयता के खिलाफ है या और भी जो कुछ बहावा हो तो अदालत में जाकर वह सकती है। पहले इस बोर्ड में एक होन टाइम चेयरमन होना था। अब ये पाच होन टाइम बेस्टर नियुक्त बरने वाले हैं। क्या यह विधेयक इस लिये आया है कि पाच लाखों को नोकरी मिल ? इन दिनों में हमारे देश में वित्तीय स्थित है। एक एक पैमे की बचत करने की जरूरत है। क्या श्री गुजराल अपने पात्र दोस्तों को फोर्ट नीकरी देना चाहते हैं, इसलिये यह बिल नाये है ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: I promise that I will give one job to his friends.

श्री लिमये : वह मुझे नहीं चाहिये। यह बिल बिलकुल अनावश्यक है। पैसे की बचत करने का एक बहुत बड़िया भौका है। सारे

देश में बजत का बातब्वरण आप उत्पन्न करना चाहते हैं। ऐसी हालत में यह अनावश्यक विधेयक और ये सारे प्रावधान क्यों नाये जा रहे हैं, ममझ में नहीं आया।

इसमें बहुत भी मजेदार चीज को इन्होने जोड़ा है और यह सोचा है कि ये देश का बहुत कल्पाण कर रहे हैं :

"In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the provisions of sub-section (1), a film shall not be certified as a film fit for exhibition outside India if, in the opinion of the authority competent to grant the certificate, the film or any part of it presents or is likely to present an erroneous, distorted or misleading image of the social, cultural or political institutions of India or any part thereof."

ममझ में नहीं आया अगर इस तरह को फिल्म इस देश में दिखाई जाएगी तो अच्छा है।

"it presents or is likely to present an erroneous, distorted or misleading image of the social, cultural or political institutions of India or any part thereof."

अगर किसी फिल्म में यह कहा गया हो कि भारत में बिना रिस्वत दिए इडस्ट्रियल नाइट्रोजेन ही मिलता या जब तक कोई बड़ा आदमी का रिस्तेदार नहीं है नब तक उसको यह नहीं मिल सकता है तो आप क्या कहेंगे ? जो फिल्म भारत में दिखाने के योग्य है वह बाहर भी दिखाने में कोई हिचक नहीं होनी चाहिए। अगर हिन्दुस्तान में जो बस्तु स्थिति है उसका बिदारक चित्रण किसी फिल्म में किया गया है तो सत्य में घबराने की कोई जरूरत नहीं होनी चाहिए। हिन्दुस्तान के बारे में अठाई तीन हजार साल से लोग लिखते और लोलते आए हैं। उसमे कुछ नुस्खान नहीं होता।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि मेरी बात को मंदी महोदय पकड़े। अगर कानून के खिलाफ

कोई फ़िल्म है तो उसके ऊपर बाद में कार्रवा हो । प्रीमरशिप को मैं लोकतंत्र विरोधी काम समझता हूँ । इंद्र कुमार गुजराल जी बहुत गुलज़े हुए दिमाग के आदमी है । पता नहीं मिनिस्टर बनने के बाद ऐसा क्यों कर रहे हैं ।

श्री बसन्त साठे (अकोला) : गंदी पिक्चर हो तो उसको क्से रोका जाए ?

श्री अच्युत लिम्बे : कार्रवाई हो सकती है । इसके लिए प्रीसेसरशिप की क्या जरूरत है । अगर मान लीजिए लेखों के बारे में यह कहा जाए कि उनका सैमर करने के लिए भी एक बोँड बने तो उसका भीधा जवाब यह है कि लेख जब प्रकाशित हो जाए तो लेखक और प्रकाशक दोनों जो इसके लिए जिम्मेदार हो उनके खिलाफ कार्रवाई हो । हर क्षेत्र में प्रीसेसरशिप नहीं होना चाहिए । इसको भी मैं विचारा की अभिव्यक्ति का एक माध्यम समझता हूँ । उसलिए प्रीसेसरशिप के मैं खिलाफ हूँ । इसको गैर बानूनी मानता हूँ ।

ऐसे मढ़े। या ने कर बानून बनाने की ज़रूरत थी जिससे देश का अहित हो सकता है । मुझे जानकारी मिली है कि बम्बई के एक मिनेमो निर्माता को सेवियन सघ से काफी पैसा मिलता है । किस करार के तहत यह है इसकी सफाई मद्दी महोदय देंगे । स्वयं उन्होंने मेरे पाव का जो उत्तर दिया है उस में माना है कि सिनेमा घरों के निर्माण के लिए इसका इन्स्टेमाल किया गया है । हो सकता है कि कल अमरीका से पैसा आए, चीन में आए या और किसी देश से आए । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह चीज़ देश के हित में है ? क्या विदेशी पैसे का इन्स्टेमाल अपनी जायदाद बढ़ाने के लिए, अपनी सम्पत्ति बढ़ाने के लिए हिन्दुस्तान के निर्माता करें, इसको आप ठीक समझते हैं ? इन्द्र कुमार जी गुजराल कह सकते हैं कि मैं क्या करूँ, यह तो वित्त भवालय का विषय है ।

इस बिल के अवसर पर उनको इस चीज़ को मैं समझता हूँ स्पष्ट करना चाहिए, और वित्त भवालय को कहना चाहिए कि जो भी कार्रवाई इसके लिए आवश्यक है उसको वह करे और भविष्य में इस तरह पैसे का दुरुपयोग न होने दे । इस तरह से विदेशों के अगर हम लोग पैसे के माध्यम से एजेंट बनने लगे तो यह देश के हित में नहीं होगा । गणश जी भी सुन रहे हैं । उनको आप भी अपनी गय दें कि यह मब नहीं होना चाहिए ।

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I cannot be a cynic to say that there should be no pre-censorship, nor can I claim to have the privilege to say that there should be rigid censorship. One should have an independent approach based on hard realities of our social life, and any approach which is bereft of appreciation and realisation of such realities would not help in any way or the other. I would also not go into the question where morality ends and immorality does not begin or where decency ends and vulgarity does not replace it, or whether in the name of art we are seeing plenty of pornographic trash in various films - because the Minister, I regretfully submit, seems to be relishing some of them. (Interruption)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You should have spoken in the First Reading

SHRI N K P SALVE I am coming immediately to Clause 10 which contemplates amendment of the existing section 5C. It is a typical legislation which we are making, which will be observed only in its breach, so far as both letter and spirit are concerned. By this amendment it is contemplated to constitute Appellate Tribunals where the members are going to work free for us. First of all, why should Government expect that conscientious and honest people will come and work free?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Five members will be permanent. They will be given some allowance; they will not be serving free.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: As far as I understand, they will not be remunerated; they will not be employees of the Government. They are entrusted with an extremely important task. Where a producer feels aggrieved by an order of the Board refusing to grant the certificate or feels aggrieved over not being given a certificate of a proper category, he will appeal to these people. See the constitution. Tremendous qualifications are being prescribed—which are being described in generality and vagueness and which cannot be more equivocal—as to who should be the persons. "A person who is familiar with social, cultural or political institutions" Excepting the Minister I cannot understand in the 560 million people, is there any person who is not familiar with the social, cultural and political institutions?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: Mr. Salve is the only person.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: I can be the second exception because I am his friend. Can you think of a thing like this? Can you say that anyone above the age of 6 is not familiar with the social, cultural and political institutions of India?

The second requirement is: 'who have special knowledge of the various regions of India'. What is this special knowledge—one never knows.

Thirdly, 'who have special interest in films and their impact on society'

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: You qualify all the three.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: I am very grateful to the Minister. Everytime the House is a witness to his saying that Mr. Salve qualifies for all the three. Only recently....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Perhaps he had you in mind.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: I never shall be able to serve on it because I do not have time to work free on a job....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You get allowances.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: I believe in honest earning and I will never have time to work on this. Perhaps he is looking up for someone who is looking for something.

I would request him to consider why he should not have only three people. One of them should be a High Court Judge and another should be a lawyer and of more than 10 years' practice and another an expert.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is Third Reading. It is no point. If you want to use this for total rejection of the Bill, yes, it is quite relevant. But if you want to him to make any change in the Bill, you cannot do it.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Let us throw out the Bill, lock, stock and barrel.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): I am a witness about his honest earnings. I can say that you did not protest.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is not the case of a lady protesting.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: My respectful submission is that this is one of the major defects. Other defects are there as pointed out by so many other friends. Therefore, I would request Mr. Gujral to reconsider it in the light of our submissions.

I am very grateful for your indulgence. It is difficult for me to go beyond this for obvious reasons.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Even if you wanted, you cannot do.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I could not quite

follow you. You talked about film taxation

All that I wanted to say is about the Metro cinema in Calcutta and its employees. The Minister and the Government are running with the hare and hunting with the hounds. When this matter came up before the Calcutta High Court, they did not even care to put up a defence and when asked where there was no defence, there was no reply. All that I would say is that this Metro cinema and the other two cinemas should be taken over by the Government. That is all I wanted to say.

SHRI VASANT SATHE Irrelevant.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Whenever I talk of employees, it is irrelevant to you.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Naik.

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): I would not enter into the controversy about the morality or the lack of it which seem to be very near and dear to the heart of our friend, Shri Salve. I am only going to read an excerpt from the Indian Express dated 4th June 1974 which says

'The film distributors... .

Of course, the reference is to Delhi.

"...think that the fast-increasing popularity of the television is posing a serious challenge to the film business."

While we were very happy yesterday to hear the learned discourse of the hon. Minister about the impact of films, I would only submit with reference to the context of censoring, that with all the powers on earth trying to censor the Indian movie or any other movie, you will still have abundant loopholes with the ultimate purpose of the maker to corrupt the minds of the people on the one side

and thereby, to make a certain amount of money and profit. What I am saying is that if the contemporary history not only of India but elsewhere is to be seen, if the Hollywood movie industry has been destroyed, it has been destroyed by the arrival of the advent of the television on the modern scene. There are strong reasons to believe that the Indian movie industry has a vested interest in seeing that the television in this country does not find a place for itself because it is going to be a challenger and competitor for the Indian movie industry. Therefore, leaving aside all this talk about censorship, the morality or the lack of it, when we see so many things happening in our country I would submit, Sir, that the competing claims and priority of the Indian Television Industry should be recognised. Yesterday the Minister said that he is going to raise a fund to set up a movie industry. I would in all sincerity and humility submit this. Raise a fund by all means, but at the same time, help to set up a television industry in this country by this fund. Help the television industry to see that the films that are exhibited are proper. I say this because it is a powerful communication medium.

श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर (केसरिना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कल मैंने मर्ती महोदय के भाषण को बहुत ध्यान से सुना। मर्ती महोदय ने यह ठीक कहा कि बूकिसिनेमा का जन-मानस पर बड़ा प्रभाव है, इसलिए जन-चेतना को जगाने के लिए और उसको नया रूप देने के लिए सिनेमा का प्रयोग किया जाना चाहिए। लेकिन मर्ती महोदय जो बिल नाये है, उम का स्कोप बहुत ही लिमिटेड है। हमारे देश ने अपने सामने कुछ नदय रखे हैं—धर्म-निषेधना, समाजवाद, राष्ट्रीय गत्ता, हमारी पुरानी धर्माल्ली परम्पराओं को प्रोत्साहित करना और विज्ञान के माध्यम से नये युग के साथ सम्बन्ध स्थापित करना, आदि। लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि इन

189 Cinematograph (Second SRAVANA 8, 1896 (SAKA) Cinematograph 190
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विषयों के बारे में हमारे यहाँ फ़िल्में नहीं बनाई जाती हैं। हमारी फ़िल्मों में पुरानी पिटी-पिटाई बातें होती हैं और उन में नहीं बातें और नये विचारों के लिए कोई स्थान नह रहता है।

यह ठीक है कि हमारे देश में कुछ अच्छी फ़िल्में भी बनती हैं, लेकिन जहरत इस बात की है कि देश ने अपने लिए जो लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया है, उस की पूर्ति के लिए किये जाने वाले प्रयास में मिनेमा का भी उचित योगदान होना चाहिए। दिशाहीन और उद्देश्यहीन फ़िल्मों से हमारे देश का कोई लाभ नहीं हो सकता है। आज स्थित यह है कि हमारे बड़े-बड़े फ़िल्म प्रोड्यूसर केवल मूलाकों के लिए चलचित्र बनाते हैं। मूलाका कमाने के लिए दलार में दलार, काइम में भरे हुए और आश्लील चलचित्र बनाए जाते हैं।

हम चाहेंगे कि मत्री महोदय ऐमा बिल लाये, जिसके द्वारा हमारे मोशल आबज़ किटव के प्राप्ति के लिए फ़िल्मों की महायानी जा जा सके। आज देश में जो जन-आनंदोलन हो रहे हैं- भूत के खिलाफ लड़ाई हो रही है, भूमि के लिए संघर्ष हो रहा है, भजदूरों का संघर्ष चल रहा है, जो चिंपय और समस्याएं जन-जीवन को आनंदोलित कर रही है, वे हमारी फ़िल्मों में प्रवर्ट नहीं होनी है। नतों जा यह है कि हमारी फ़िल्म जगत केवल मूलाका कमाने के लिए पुरानी लकीर पर चल रहा है। मूली महोदय यह प्रयत्न करे कि हमारे फ़िल्म प्रोड्यूसर अपनी फ़िल्मों में देश के मोशल आबज़ किटव का समावेश करे। हमारी फ़िल्में मोशल उद्देश्यों, माहित्य, संकृति और कला से विद्युन नहीं होनी चाहिए।

इस बिल में सेमर बोड़ को भजबूत करने की कोशिश की गई है। लेकिन आज हमारे देश में नौकरगाही और बड़े प्रोड्यूसरों में जो मिली-भगत है, उसको देखने हुये मूली संदेह है कि भरकार का यह उद्देश्य पूरा होगा या नहीं। इसलिये मंत्री महोदय यह आवासन दे

कि तौकरगाही और बड़े प्रोड्यूसरों की मिली-भगत को रोका जायेगा और हमारी फ़िल्में देश के मोशल उद्देश्यों को प्राप्ति-स्थित करेगी और इस प्रकार नये हिन्दुस्नान के निर्माण में अपना योगदान करेगी।

SHRI DINESH JOARDER (Malda): Sir, I would suggest that the Bill be withdrawn. It is not necessary since we have already got a statute. Yesterday, the Minister told us that he would not be accepting the suggestion of pre-censorship of film-scripts. At the same time he also told us that last year to the extent of 15 feature films were rejected by the Board of Censorship. Also this year three films have been rejected within this period. We see certain films and they are all full of vulgarity and obscene sequences and similar other things. There are also certain films with sequences and stories of crimes, violence and murder. They simply consume a lot of foreign exchange in the form of imported raw films. This is a sheer waste. All these colour films are wasting away a lot of foreign exchange consuming raw films, both black and white films and coloured films, and other raw materials also. Actually they are creating such an atmosphere in our society that these vulgar films and other crime films only propagate immediately violence and criminal activities in our society. These films should not at all be allowed to be produced. For this purpose at least there should be provisions for pre-censorship of the scripts and also controlling the production. There should also be certain provisions and law for controlling the influence of heroes and heroines whose activities are predominant in the film industry. A handful of heroes and heroines are exploiting and enjoying the cream of the industry and controlling the economy of the Film Industry. They accumulate a lot of black money. So, in this field, at least there should be some provisions to see that such

activities could be controlled. So, I request the Minister that such films which propagate vulgarity and pornographic stories etc. should be controlled and not be allowed to be produced. The films which are awarded some prizes by Government, journalists and other institutions should be allowed some facilities so that they can be screened and exhibited throughout the country so that large sections of common people can see those films. Certain provision should have been there to encourage those films to be screened throughout the country.

I suggest that the Minister should accept my suggestion in view of what I have stated.

SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA (Arambagh) Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, at the third reading stage of this Bill, I will urge upon the Minister to withdraw this Bill. If we consider whether the Cinema Industry will be benefited by this legislation, I will say 'No'. Whether our tradition and culture will be benefited by this? Again the answer is 'No'. Will we be able to provide for mass education through this legislation? The answer remains 'No'. Therefore, I say that this Bill should be withdrawn as it serves no social purpose. Yesterday, the hon. Minister during the course of his speech had referred to Rabindra Nath Tagore. Sir, I will mention about a couplet written by Tagore which, when translated reads "Clouds are thundering in the sky in torrential rain while I sit on the bank without hope". The hon. Minister is also in the same predicament. We are in the midst of chaos and crisis all around us at present. There is crisis in the cultural sphere and there is economic crisis. The Hippie culture, which I consider as negation of culture is spreading its influence all round. The Minister has brought this Bill at this critical time. The hon. Minister had in his speech yes-

terday mentioned about 'entertainment tax'. I will draw his attention to the performance on stage and drama and in this connection, I would cite an instance. A play was being staged in a park. Suddenly, the police went there and committed various atrocities. They even murdered a boy named 'Prabir Dutta'. In this way constant attack is going on on our cultural activities by the police. I feel that through this Bill the Film Industry will have to tow the Government line, as is sought to be done by the Minister.

Sir, some time back the hon. Minister arranged for the screening of a film called 'Upacha Sonar Mati' for the benefit of Members of Parliament. In that film feudalistic 'Zamindari' was shown to be existing in our country and capitalistic 'Zamindari' was created. The ideas and sayings of Shrimati Indira Gandhi was given much publicity and prominence therein. Sir, in this Bill in the name of 'Censor' in the name of law in the name of examining and revising Committee and in the name of appellate tribunals what is really sought is that the Government wants to portray its own class character and image through this cultural medium. This Bill is only the first step towards that end. Therefore, I oppose this Bill and demand that it must be withdrawn.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: Sir, I am grateful to the hon. Member, that they have evinced so much interest even at the third reading stage. I am particularly happy that though Shri Madhu Limaye could not be present during the first reading stage he did participate at the third reading stage. So far as the general trend of the debate at this stage is concerned, Sir, you would have noticed that there is commonness of views between what I said yesterday and what the hon. Members by and large said today. The hon. Members have said that the

*The original speech was delivered in Bengali.

present situation in the film scene is causing concern. It is a cultural input which cannot be left to the whims of those who are indulging in speculative profiteering. They have said that this is something which has to be treated on par with at least those basic things which go to make a nation. Yesterday I swelt at length on the same things. Film which is a powerful media should be basically treated on the same lines as textbooks or healthy literature. Mr. Madhu Limaye said that in spite of the fact there is a danger to the cultural system of our society; in spite of the fact that tender minds get exposed and the results are not happy; in spite of the fact that some of the western societies have now had to hold a congregational enquiry in spite of all this Mr. Limaye said the society as a whole should not assert itself. It should not stop such things happening and leave it to the courts. Earlier during the day when he was speaking on Bihar Ordinance he pleaded that as the courts take long time and is a time consuming process it should be avoided whereas when it comes to these things which harm in depth Mr. Madhu Limaye has got faith in that aspect of judiciary.

16.00 hrs.

DR KAILAS (Bombay South): The courts come in when the harm is already done.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: He has become a great censor of public morals.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: I have not. But I am certain that there are men of as good integrity and as fine judgment and as good taste as Mr. Madhu Limaye available in the country, and I have faith in them, and I have faith in their judgment. When we choose people of that level and with integrity, censorship will be better looked after than today.

My hon. friend Shri Limaye had also raised a point regarding the certification of export films. I think he

was not here when we were discussing that clause, and I had said then, which I shall repeat now, that we had tried to simplify the procedure. At the moment, all the films which are exported are re-censored by the customs authorities, but we think that it is cumbersome because a film need not be censored twice. Therefore, we are taking this power from the customs authorities and giving certification power for this to the Censor Board which will do it on the basis of the certificate once granted.

He has also drawn my attention to the recent advance of some amounts to a cinema-owner. He has been in correspondence with me and I have written to him already and tried to explain the position. One of the cinema-owners in Delhi and Bombay entered into an agreement with the Sovo exports, exporters of the Soviet films, because they wanted to buy in bulk from these two cinemas and exhibit their films here. That agreement was entered into with the permission of the Ministry of Finance. I have given him the details already. So, I do not think that he should feel concerned about this because we do keep a vigilant eye on any such transaction that takes place.

My hon. friend Shri Salve has tried to use this opportunity to speak twice. Yesterday when I spoke he was not present here. Perhaps, he was making his honest .

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He was trying to apply some salve to the discussion.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: Since he was not present here at that time he has repeated all those points today. But with due respect to him and to his judgment, I would submit that I had already replied to all his points in detail yesterday, and, therefore, I shall not take your time any more to repeat those arguments.

My hon. friend Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu has again raised the issue of Metro.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Not Metro but Metro Cinema. 'Metro' means underground.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: By 'Metro' I meant the Metro Cinema.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has to explain why he is overground.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: It has generally surprised me that he is interested in things which are overground.

About Metro Cinema, I had tried to give the details yesterday that the negotiations were going on. He had drawn my attention to some litigation that was going on between the management and the workers to which Government were not a party.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Burdwan): On a point of information. I had the privilege of appearing in the matter. The Central Government were a party to it. Repeated notices were sent, and I am sure the hon. Minister's recollection is not that poor that he does not remember it. Requests were repeatedly made to him that the Government should intervene. But the Government did not choose to intervene on the pretext that the Law Ministry did not advise them to do so. Therefore, what he says is not correct. Let him not say something which is not correct. His recollection may not serve him right now, but the Government was a party; he may kindly recall how many times Prof. Mukherjee and myself had requested him that the Government should appear.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: My friend Shri Hiren Mukherjee did ask me that we should become a party because the workers wanted us to become a party

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Only to appear.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: But the Law Ministry advised us that we need not directly involve ourselves in this. We have enough of our headaches rather than get involved in things where

Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu wants us to get involved.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Is it a matter of law only or is it a question of policy also? Who will decide the question, the Law Ministry or his Ministry?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: I am deciding the matter of policy, so far as purchase is concerned, in consultation with the Ministry of Finance and the Reserve Bank and the Ministry of Law. We are negotiating the purchase of these two cinemas. At this stage, I should not be asked to explain it further.

Shri Naik has also rightly pointed out that censorship law, howsoever good, will always have loopholes. I quite agree with him. That is why I said yesterday, and I repeat, that censorship at the very best is a negative measure. It cannot really serve a positive purpose. That is why I tried to visualise yesterday what I chose to call a positive social intervention on the cinema scene by having healthier finance, by having a positive attitude by having enlightened public opinion. These are the things which will ultimately change the scene, but censorship has a limited role to play.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: Not doing a negative is also considered positive, logically.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: Unless it is a new philosophy because knowledge is changing. When I was a student in my earlier days I used to hear the philosophy that two negatives make a positive.

He raised the issue of TV which is a subject by itself. But I agree with him that TV is a media which this country should build and invest in. It is neither a luxury nor something which a country like ours can afford to miss because with the help of this powerful visual media we can do a lot for our cultural uplift and social transformation.

My friend, Shri Madhukar, has drawn my attention to the same points regarding the profit motive and the speculative motive and regarding the motive of those who by and large operate on the cinema scene. This needs to be changed. I could not agree with him more. But unfortunately this Bill particularly has a limited purpose. But I am working through various methods to usher in what I have chosen to call a comprehensive film policy.

Shri Joardar has again drawn my attention to the misuse or abuse of raw stock in the foreign exchange on films which are not needed, which are social poison. I agree with him. But I have my limitations. One of the methods of getting over those limitations is this Bill itself. I hope when I come with other measures, perhaps he will have more satisfaction.

Shri Hazra has drawn our attention to certain things. He is divided in two worlds. He is worried about the cultural crisis which is being affected very much by the cinema. At the same time, he is also worried about the small expenditure which we might incur for correcting this thing. He wants that everything should be had free. He wants the cinema to be corrected, but it should not cost; he wants that there should be censorship, but it should be inexpensive. He wants the censorship to be more effective, but it should be free of cost. To some extent, society has to pay if it wants to intervene in a powerful medium like this. I have been pleading for more intervention, not less intervention; I have been pleading for positive intervention, financial intervention so that this cultural input can be made use of to serve a positive purpose of society.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

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

The motion was adopted.

16.08 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (PONDI-CHERRY) 1974-75

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We shall now take up discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget for the Union Territory of Pondicherry for the year 1974-75.

Only one hour is allotted for the entire thing.

DEMAND NO. 1—LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,49,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Pondicherry to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year commencing from 1st April, 1974 in respect of 'Legislative Assembly'."

DEMAND NO. 2—ADMINISTRATOR

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Pondicherry to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year commencing from 1st April, 1974 in respect of 'Administrator'."

DEMAND NO. 3—COUNCIL OF MINISTRIES

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,87,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Pondicherry to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year

commencing from 1st April, 1974 in
respect of 'Council of Ministers'."

**DEMAND NO. 4—ADMINISTRATION OF
JUSTICE**

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion
moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs.
5,36,000 on Revenue Account be
granted to the President out of the
Consolidated Fund of the Union
Territory of Pondicherry to com-
plete the sum necessary to defray
the charges which will come in
course of payment during the year
commencing from 1st April, 1974 in
respect of 'Administration of
Justice'."

DEMAND NO. 5—ELECTIONS

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion
moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs.
75,000 on Revenue Account be
granted to the President out of the
Consolidated Fund of the Union
Territory of Pondicherry to com-
plete the sum necessary to defray
the charges which will come in
course of payment during the year
commencing from 1st April, 1974 in
respect of 'Elections'."

DEMAND NO. 6—REVENUE

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion
moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs.
16,01,000 on Revenue Account be
granted to the President out of the
Consolidated Fund of the Union
Territory of Pondicherry to com-
plete the sum necessary to defray
the charges which will come in
course of payment during the year
commencing from 1st April, 1974 in
respect of 'Revenue'."

DEMAND NO. 7—SALES TAX

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion
moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs.
3,33,000 on Revenue account be

granted to the President out of the
Consolidated Fund of the Union
Territory of Pondicherry to com-
plete the sum necessary to defray
the charges which will come in
course of payment during the year
commencing from 1st April, 1974 in
respect of 'Sales Tax'."

DEMAND NO. 8—TAXES ON VEHICLES

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion
moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs.
64,000 on Revenue Account be
granted to the President out of the
Consolidated Fund of the Union
Territory of Pondicherry to com-
plete the sum necessary to defray
the charges which will come in
course of payment during the year
commencing from 1st April, 1974 in
respect of 'Taxes on Vehicles'."

DEMAND NO. 9—SECRETARIAT

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion
moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs.
9,15,000 on Revenue Account be
granted to the President out of the
Consolidated Fund of the Union
Territory of Pondicherry to com-
plete the sum necessary to defray
the charges which will come in
course of payment during the year
commencing from 1st April, 1974 in
respect of 'Secretariat'."

**DEMAND NO. 10—DISTRICT ADMINIS-
TRATION**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion
moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs.
12,56,000 on Revenue Account and
not exceeding Rs. 3,20,000 on
Capital Account be granted to the
President out of the Consolidated
Fund of the Union Territory of
Pondicherry to complete the sums
necessary to defray the charges
which will come in course of pay-
ment during the year commencing

from 1st April, 1974 in respect of 'District Administration'."

DEMAND NO. 11—TREASURY AND ACCOUNTS ADMINISTRATION

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,91,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Pondicherry to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year commencing from 1st April, 1974 in respect of 'Treasury and Accounts Administration'."

DEMAND NO. 12—POLICE

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 32,95,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Pondicherry to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year commencing from 1st April, 1974 in respect of 'Police'."

DEMAND NO. 13—JAILS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,59,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Pondicherry to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year commencing from 1st April, 1974 in respect of 'Jails'."

DEMAND NO. 14—STATIONERY AND PRINTING

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,06,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Pondicherry to complete the sum necessary to defray the Charges which will come in course of payment during the year commencing from 1st April, 1974 in respect of 'Stationery and Printing'."

DEMAND NO. 15—MISCELLANEOUS ADMINISTRATIVE GENERAL SERVICES

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,95,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Pondicherry to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year commencing from 1st April, 1974 in respect of 'Miscellaneous Administrative General Services'."

DEMAND NO. 16—RETIREMENT BENEFITS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,69,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Pondicherry to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year commencing from 1st April, 1974 in respect of 'Retirement Benefits'."

DEMAND NO. 17—PUBLIC WORKS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 96,83,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 86,08,000 on Capi-

tal Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Pondicherry to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year commencing from 1st April, 1974 in respect of 'Public Works'."

DEMAND No. 18—EDUCATION

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,40,26,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 18,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Pondicherry to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year commencing from 1st April, 1974 in respect of 'Education'."

DEMAND No. 19—MEDICAL

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 78,77,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Pondicherry to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year commencing from 1st April, 1974 in respect of 'Medical'."

**DEMAND No. 20—INFORMATION AND
PUBLICITY**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,83,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Pondicherry to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year commencing from 1st April, 1974 in respect of 'Information and Publicity'."

**DEMAND No. 21—LABOUR AND
EMPLOYMENT**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,30,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Pondicherry to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year commencing from 1st April, 1974 in respect of 'Labour and Employment'."

DEMAND No. 22—SOCIAL WELFARE

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 31,51,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 17,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Pondicherry to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year commencing from 1st April, 1974 in respect of 'Social Welfare'."

DEMAND No. 23—CO-OPERATION

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,84,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 6,23,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Pondicherry to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year commencing from 1st April, 1974 in respect of 'Co-operation'."

**DEMAND NO. 24.—MISCELLANEOUS
GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,33,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Pondicherry to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year commencing from 1st April, 1974 in respect of 'Miscellaneous General Economic Services'."

DEMAND NO. 25.—AGRICULTURE

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 32,78,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 3,79,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Pondicherry to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year commencing from 1st April, 1974 in respect of 'Agriculture'."

DEMAND NO. 26.—ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,53,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 93,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Pondicherry to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year commencing from 1st April, 1974 in respect of 'Animal Husbandry'."

**DEMAND NO. 27—FISHERIES
DEPARTMENT**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,66,000 on Revenue Account be

granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Pondicherry to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year commencing from 1st April, 1974 in respect of 'Fisheries Department'."

**DEMAND NO. 28.—COMMUNITY
DEVELOPMENT**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 23,30,000 on Revenue Account not exceeding Rs. 29,0000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Pondicherry to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year commencing from 1st April, 1974 in respect of 'Community Development' "

DEMAND NO. 29.—INDUSTRIES

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,84,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 10,50,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Pondicherry to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year commencing from 1st April, 1974 in respect of 'Industries'."

DEMAND NO. 30.—FOOD AND NUTRITION

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,44,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Pondicherry to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course

of payment during the year commencing from 1st April, 1974 in respect of 'Food and Nutrition'

DEMAND No 31.—ELECTRICITY

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER Motion moved

'That a sum not exceeding Rs 89,71,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs 33,72,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Pondicherry to complete the sum, necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year commencing from 1st April, 1974 in respect of Electricity'

DEMAND No 32.—PORTS AND PILOTAGE

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER Motion moved.

'That a sum not exceeding Rs 1 91,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs 2 32 000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Pondicherry to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year commencing from 1st April 1974 in respect of Port and Pilotage'

DEMAND No 34.—LOANS TO GOVERNMENT SERVANTS

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER Motion moved

'That a sum not exceeding Rs 14,67,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Pondicherry to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year commencing from 1st April, 1974 in respect of 'Loans to Government Servants'"

SHRI DINESH JOARDER (Malda)
There are two items.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER One is the demands and the other the Appropriation Bill which is more or less a formal matter after the Demands have been granted

There are cut motions given notice of by Shri Arvinda Bala Pajanor

SHRI ARVINDA BALA PAJANOR (Pondicherry) I am moving all of them

Sir: I beg to move

That the demand under the head 'Administrator' be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need for setting up an independent tribunal to inquire into the charges of corruption against ex-Ministers] (1)

'That the demand under the head 'Administrator' be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need for the appointment of Ombudsman with a view to protect the various rights of the citizens as enshrined in the Constitution] (2)

'That the demand under the head 'Council of Ministers' be reduced by Rs 100'

[need to reduce expenditure as there is no popular Ministry] (3)

That the demand under the head 'Elections' be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need for holding elections immediately to enable the people of the Union territory of Pondicherry to have a popular Government] (4)

'That the demand under the head 'Public Works' be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need for providing drinking water facility to all the villages and towns] (5)

"That the demand under the head 'Public Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to construct roads to connect the villages with the main roads] (6)

"That the demand under the head 'Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for re-orienting and boldly implementing the education policy as assured at the time of merger] (7)

"That the demand under the head 'Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for coordination in the educational system in view of the forthcoming proposed University of Pondicherry] (8)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The demands for Grants and the cut motions are now before the House.

***SHRI NURUL HUDA (Kachar):** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, towards the end of March the Pondicherry Government fell; the Legislative Assembly was dissolved and the President's Rule was introduced. Sir, the leaders of the Congress Party, big or small always cry hoarse that they and they alone are the custodians of democracy and hurl the allegation that the opposition parties are destroying the parliamentary democracy in the country. But what we find in Pondicherry? We find that even though four to five months have elapsed the President's rule is being perpetuated there and despite repeated requests and demands, elections for the Assembly have not been held and no one knows when it is going to be held in future. Pondicherry is a small place. The Assembly had 30 members and population is five lakhs. In such a small place like this it is difficult to comprehend why the Congress Government in the Centre is not able to hold elections there. When the President's

rule was imposed in Gujarat and demands were made for holding early elections there it was stated on behalf of the Central Government that Gujarat is a big State having 68 assembly seats and a population of a few crores. The delimitation of the constituencies would entail some time and as such the elections could not be held there before 17th of August the date scheduled for the President's election. Even this argument does not hold good in the case of Pondicherry. As I have already stated it is a small place with much less population as compared to Gujarat and there is hardly any justification for withholding elections there for the last four to five months. All the opposition parties in this House and outside have been demanding that elections should be held promptly but nothing is being done in the matter. Therefore, it will not be very difficult for anyone to conclude as to who is protecting democracy and who is destroying it. The ruling party is, as ever, using President's rule to serve its own interests. They hold elections just when it suits them and they perpetuate the rule as long as the situation continues to be unfavourable to them.

16.10 hrs.

[**SHRI VASANT SATHE** in the Chair.]

During the last session the Government had introduced a Bill to prevent defection and the Government was very keen that it should be passed early. The Bill was subsequently referred to the Joint Select Committee of both the Houses and the report is yet to come. Therefore, the House and the Government stands committed to the principle of the Bill i.e. they are against defection. But what have we seen in Manipur? Only a few weeks ago the Government in Manipur fell and every one knows that the Congress Party through conspiracy and by encouraging defections

*The Original speech was delivered in Bengali.

from other political parties engineered and brought about a fall of the Government and now a Congress supported Government is in power. Last May when the Bill was introduced in this House the Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi and Shri Dikshit the Home Minister had very clearly told this House that they were interested in the early passage of the Bill to ensure that a elected representative was not able to defect from one political party to another and they were also eager to provide safeguards so that none could benefit from such defections. But assurances given by the ruling party have no sanctity because soon after this Pondicherry Government was ousted through defection. The ruling Congress party makes lot of high sounding promises which are mostly for public consumption rather than implementation and much less by their own party.

The President's rule in Pondicherry is a rule by the bureaucrats there. It is but natural Sir, that under such a rule educational, social and other reforms which should have been ushered in long ago are not being introduced and this can never be introduced until and unless a popular Government comes in power. It is from this angle also it is necessary that elections should be held immediately in Pondicherry failing which Government's assurances will have no meaning and value and people will judge them on their merits. Therefore, Sir, in the background of the discussion on the Budget demands for Pondicherry and more so when the Deputy Minister and other Ministers of the Congress are present here in the House I would like to demand on behalf of my party that if this Congress Government attaches least sanctity to their own assurances if they have the least regard for parliamentary democracy which they claim to uphold and about which they speak loudly so much and so often and if they have any regard

for the rights of the people of Pondicherry the elections should be held and the President's rule should be brought to an end. I also demand that the elections must be held. During the next two months i.e. September or October the President's rule which does not take into account the people's aspirations should be replaced by a popular Government which will work and uphold the interests of the workers, cultivators and other poor people of the State. With this I conclude my speech.

SHRI K GOPAL (Karur) Mr Chairman, Sir I rise to support the Pondicherry Budget. When I say so, my ADMK friend opposite looks at me curiously as to how I can support the Budget when we opposed it when it was presented by them in Pondicherry. I would like to tell him that it was not the Vote on Account that we opposed but it was just that there was a Budget leakage and we felt that when a Government a party which is in power cannot keep the Budget secret what else can it do. That is the reason why we opposed the vote on Account.

Coming to the situation there in Pondicherry which was ruled by ADMK with CPI as a partner, I say, they only created a mess. The damage would have been much more if my CPI friends even though we differ in many respects with them had not kept them in check.

SHRI G VISHWANATHAN (Ward wash) Do you differ with them?

SHRI K GOPAL Politically in some respects when they found that they were beyond redemption, they had to part company with DMK. I do not have to tell you how the elections came and how the present rule came.

During the rule of DMK or even now I am sorry to say no serious effort is being made to raise resources. For example there is very good scope for that in bus transport. Why is a Transport Corporation not being

formed so far? At least for long distance routes, the bus transport can be nationalised. This is one way of raising resources.

Secondly, Pondicherry is a place of great tourist importance. I am sorry to say that, even though the Union Government came forward with a proposal to start a youth hostel, the land that was required, namely, two acres of land, was not allotted by that Government or even now.

It was promised that a University would be established in Pondicherry, but nothing has been done so far. I would like the Government to go ahead with this immediately.

About port development, I do not have to tell the hon. Minister how much congested is the Madras Port. Even though Tuticorin is declared a major port, still the traffic is very heavy. The Pondicherry Port can be utilised for the benefit of all the southern States.

As far as food position is concerned, the State which was self-sufficient some years back, has now to depend on other States. I would like to see that the present administration or the administration that is to come there pays attention to this aspect.

Another point is about thermal station. As it is, Pondicherry is getting power from Tamil Nadu and Tamil Nadu is getting power from some other State. A thermal station is immediately necessary and I request the Government to allot special funds for this.

Finally, as far as economy measures are concerned, I understand that in the present administration the overheads are too much. I would request the hon. Minister, Shri K. R. Ganesh, to see that the overheads are kept to the minimum and the economy measures are implemented.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Mr. Chairman, Sir they talk about economy and reduc-

tion in unproductive expenditure, etc., etc. You are a knowledgeable person, Mr. Chairman. You would see from page of the Annual Financial Statement that, for police, the amount had risen from Rs. 45,47,000 to Rs. 50,78,000 for a tiny State like Pondicherry; the administrative expenses have risen from Rs. 8,92,000 to Rs. 9,47,000. These are productive expenditures! But in the matter of labour and employment, it has gone down from Rs. 9,40,000 to Rs. 8,94,000.

Mr. Chairman, you know that the conditions are changing. I have here a very vital document. This is about National Wage Board:

"As a first step, the Government may, on the basis of our recommendations, adopt a Resolution on Wage Policy. It may then set up a high-level statutory National Wage Board to implement this policy..."

SHRI MOHANRAJ KALINGA-RAYAR (Pollachi): Which is that document he is reading from?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: This is a documents from the Planning Commission, Perspective Planning Division.

SHRI MOHANRAJ KALINGA-RAYAR: Is it a published document?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: No.

AN HON. MEMBER: Then how did you get it?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am not obliged to divulge the source.

SHRI G. VISHWANATHAN: You should place it on the Table of the House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Yes, I can.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Before you quote from it, you should place it on the Table.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: "Objectives of Wage Policy. In 'Approach to the Fifth Plan', removal of poverty and attainment of economic self-reliance have been set as the two major

tasks Wage policy, as all other policies, must derive its rationale from these basic tasks Proceeding from this premise, the appropriate objectives of wage policy may be to ensure minimum wages "

MR CHAIRMAN You cannot take advantage of Pondicherry Budget to quote something which is not relevant to the debate You always try to do anything on any Bill

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai) The integration in the Ashram at Pondicherry takes place at a higher level

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU The point is how the allocation has come down from Rs 9 lakhs to Rs 8 lakhs

MR CHAIRMAN You may please leave the document here The question of its admissibility will be decided later

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Let the Minister not come and try to dictate to the Chair The Chair would not listen to the Ministers We know it It says

2 to ensure the workers and employees a due share in fruits of growth,

3 to rationalise inter occupational inter-industrial and inter regional wage differentials and reduce disparities in a phased manner,

4 to eliminate progressively, unjustified wage differentials between the organised and the unorganised sectors "

Further on, it says

"The objectives of wage policy cannot be realised if wage determination is left to the market forces" This is very important and very interesting

MR CHAIRMAN How is it relevant?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU It is all about the labour policy and the Government's wage policy.

MR CHAIRMAN We are on Pondicherry budget

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Is it outside India" This for the whole country It is a document produced by the Planning Commission It says.

In order that the workers and employees may have incentives to work

MR CHAIRMAN I hope you will not read the entire report

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU I was quoting

"enthusiastically and thus promote national growth, they should directly share the fruits of this growth An appropriate arrangement for growth sharing by the workers and employees should be an important element of wage policy"

These are very important things and I am delighted that I have been able to get a copy It goes on to say

'Besides a share in the benefits of overall growth of the economy in the form of a growth, the worker may also be provided with an incentive to higher productivity and co-operative industrial relations by giving him a share in the profits of the concern where he is employed Since the subject is being studied in depth by the Bonus Review Committee while recognising its importance we are not making any comments"

Further on they say

"The main components of such a profit policy should be the following

1 to eliminate and, if that is not fully practicable take over through fiscal devices price and distribution controls and other methods, the excessive profits resulting from the exercise of monopolistic and oligopolistic power

2 to reduce excessive profits in sweated industries to reasonable

levels by eliminating the exploitative features of these industries....

6. to appropriate a reasonable proportion of profits into the national fisc through direct taxation;"

Then they say:

"The wage policy conceived by us requires the Government to play a key role in implementation. Minimum wages for different centres and regions have to be estimated and enforced. An appropriate spectrum of skill grades has to be worked out on the basis of proper evaluation of skill differentials and premium point for each grade determined....

As a first step, the Government may, on the basis of our recommendations, adopt a Resolution on Wage Policy. It may then set up a high-level statutory National Wage Board to implement this policy."

This is the interim report given by the Planning Commission dated 7th March 1973. The Government is sitting over it. Mr. Raghunath Reddy was asked in the other House, he declined. I will not say Rajya Sabha. Therefore, with your permission, I lay* on the Table.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You please give it to me. You cannot lay it on the Table. The question of laying it will be decided later on.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The Chair has accepted it. Let the Government show their face and explain their conduct as to why they are sitting over this report from March 1973 till to-day and why the interim report is not implemented. We want an explanation from the hon. Shri Ganesh.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is an ingenious way of bringing up a document on some other Bill.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM (Tiruchirapalli): As Finance Minis-

ter, the hon. Minister who is now going to reply may not be in a position to reply to all the points that we may raise here, but I want the Home Minister to take note of all the points and examine them and send us their replies.

First of all I would like to say that there is no justification at all for the continuation of the President's rule in Pondicherry. The delimitation work is over. Electoral rolls are ready.

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI (Shajapur): But the defection work is not still complete!

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: That is what I am coming to. After all, the previous speaker pointed out that it is a very small State, smaller than a corporation; there are only 20 assembly seats and election can be held within no time; what is required is only issue of notification; the machinery is ready for holding election the people also are eager to have election. This is the present position. They are tired of Governor's rule. They are getting disgusted with the way administration is run there. My friend Mr. Gopal was telling us about some misuse or whatever it is. As per the experience of the Pondicherry people, worst popular Government even would have been better than the Governor's rule I should say; that is the position. I am not making this statement just to answer Mr. Gopal. That is a fact. Election must be held as early as possible. Before holding election for Assembly there is no meaning for taking action for holding election for municipality and panchayat bodies. If I am correct, the Governor is instructed to hold election for municipality and panchayat bodies. There is a new Act. Formerly these were called communes. One advantage of the earlier French administration was this. The whole area of Pondicherry,

*The Speaker not having subsequently accorded the necessary permission, the document was not treated as laid on the Table.

Karaikal, Mahe and Yenam was covered with communes including smallest villages. They had given greater powers to the Commune mayors. An Act has been passed recently and that Act is being given effect to. While giving effect to that Act the Governor has dispensed with the Mayor but the council continues. Under the new Act the Mayor's function has been taken over by officials and as a protest the councillors are all boycotting and there is some element of noncooperation between officials and elected representatives of these local bodies. Government must give proper instructions and they should elect them from among the members according to the Act. This is provided in the Act. Why this is being evaded or subverted is something I cannot understand. The Governor must be instructed on this point also. Sir, I understand, the Governor is being guided from here to create proper conditions for holding of elections in favour of these two congresses. I can assure the Government here and the leadership of the Government here that however much they might try and however much they might use the Governmental machinery there is no possibility of Pondicherry getting a stable Government under the leadership of the Congress—either singly or both congresses together. That is the position there. Don't waste your time and energy and tire the people with this experience. Don't prolong it any longer.

They think they can give a stable Government there. The Governor is of course there. I do not know why this Governor was chosen there. His experience as an officer of the Modern Bakery will not be adequate for running a State of that type. The political parties are very active there. He wants to show that he can run the Government better than the politicians. That is where the trouble comes and he comes into clashes with the politicians. He is actively indulging in politics. Further there is an Ashram—Aurobindo Ashram—which is visited by each Central Minister

very frequently. I do not want to go into details: The Aurobindo Ashram is like a State within the State. They misguide the administration to the detriment of the interests of the people. I may tell you that it is to the detriment of the Congress itself. Congressmen cannot create an image there by these methods. I do not know whether the Lt. Governor is aided by his Chief Secretary. He comes from Andhra—from big landlords' family. And both these people are running the administration and ruining the lives of the people. Earlier they are recalled the better it is for the State and for the people of that State.

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI:
There is a demand from many States for the recall of the Governors.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM:
This reminds me of those leaders who say that there should be democracy without political parties. He seems to have a regard for this ideology. Let them take him to Bihar or anywhere else. I say that the food situation is very bad.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL PFDDY (Nizamabad): Why don't you get some food from Tamil Nadu?

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM
There also food riots are going on. If what is happening in Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry is any indication, this would happen and you will have to import even paddy from the foreign countries. You will have to go with a begging bowl to the foreign countries for paddy. Tamil Nadu is a surplus State in rice. Similarly, Pondicherry is also surplus in rice. Their requirements for the whole year may be less than about 75,000 tonnes. They produce 1,70,000 tonnes of rice and other millets of which rice alone accounts for 1.60 lakhs tonnes. In spite of that the Government have failed to procure in time. What is happening to-day is that rice is being sold at Rs 5 a kilo. I can understand the difficulty of the DMK here. What happens in Pondicherry is this. The smugglers from Tamil Nadu go

and loot rice and take it to the other areas.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: D.M.K. represents the Tamil Nadu Government and not Shri Kalyanasundaram.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: You are in power and not Shri Kalyanasundaram.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: You will never be in power.

SHRI K. GOPAL: Both of you will not be in power. We are going to be in power.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: Let it be. You are not going to remain in power after 1976. Let us see where you are. We will take the challenge. Go on. The people will decide. It is not Shri Gopal or Shri Kalyanasundaram who will decide. It is the people of Tamil Nadu who will decide that.

So, Sir, rice is not available in that State leave alone the price of it. Long queues are there and the people have to wait for the whole day and return without rice after the whole day. That is the position in Pondicherry. That is the position with regard to rice. Something must be done to rush stocks to Pondicherry for the public distribution machinery. They have exhausted the stocks. Now, whatever stocks of kerosene, cement, sugar, etc. are allotted to Pondicherry the same are disposed of outside Pondicherry itself. They do not even take it to the limits of Pondicherry. They dispose of these things either in Madras or elsewhere.

Now, I take up milk. Milk was available in plenty in Pondicherry. Actually milk was being supplied to Nevyli from Pondicherry. Earlier the production was 17,000 litres a day whereas now it has come down to 7,000 litres. Milk is very scarce in Pondicherry and

the people are facing a lot of hardship. How did it happen? The Governor bungled with the system of collection and distribution of milk. For this bungling it is the Governor and the Chief Secretary who are responsible.

Sir, with regard to the funds allotted, the Centre must watch and follow up and see that they are spent for the purpose for which they are earmarked. Funds were allotted for the construction of quarters for NGOs and officers. I think the foundation-stone was laid by Mr. Gujral about two years ago, but the buildings have not yet come up. Instead, those funds have been used to construct some posh bungalows for the I.A.S. officers at a distance of 8 kms. from the office, and for going home and returning to the office they are using the Government cars. Their cars are used by the Ministers and the entire expenditure is borne on Government account. This is how they misuse the funds. Thus, they are diverting the funds according to their whims and fancies and misusing the funds earmarked for this purpose. I can give several instances, but for want of time, I shall not do so.

The hon. Minister has said that ... way of grants-in-aid a sum of Rs. 473 crores has been allotted to Pondicherry. It is for meeting the financial requirements of the State. That grants-in-aid are to be given. This territory is directly under the Union Government. So, grants-in-aid mean matching the financial needs of the State. But here the financial needs of the State have been cut to match the grants-in-aid which this Government is granting. So, the sum allotted in this regard is not adequate. So many Ministers go to Pondicherry. I do not know whether they go by helicopter or they travel by car. It is very difficult to travel inside Pondicherry city because of the very bad condition of the roads. The maintenance of the roads is very poor, and the maintenance of drainage is rotten, and the supply of drinking water is inadequate. They are going down

every day. A sum of Rs. 15.46 lakhs has been allotted for urban development. But in the explanation it is said that the increased provision in the budget is meant for expanding assistance to the recently constituted Panchayati Raj institutions. But Panchayati raj institutions are not found in urban areas. The amount is allotted for urban development but it is given to the villages. I do not mind if the villages also need development or the rural areas also need development. But here the urban areas have also been brought down to the level of rural areas. I would request Government to do something to develop both Pondicherry and the rural areas.

The civic amenities in Pondicherry are in a very bad State. The Minister and big dignitaries often visit Auroville Ashram. So, even if they do not have any consideration for the people of Pondicherry, at least for the sake of the several visitors that visit that town, let Government do something. Otherwise, they will form a very bad opinion about the state of affairs in the union territory under the Union Government itself.

The State Government employees working in the State Government are eligible for the same scales of pay as the Central Government employees according to the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission. My hon. friend Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu has already explained how funds have been allotted for the police and other unremunerative purposes. But even though five months have elapsed since the orders were issued for giving effect to the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission, the State Government employees have not been paid those scales. Several categories are yet to know what grades they are going to be fixed in. Even that is left in doubt. The State Government employees' organisation has decided to protest and they may not receive their pay on the 1st August as a mark of protest. From 12th August, they want to go on a hunger-strike. Why should we invite such agitations?

Let Government pay to them their dues as early as possible and avoid these unwanted agitations.

I have to make some suggestions also for the consideration of Government. Although I oppose President's rule, thanks to it we have had an opportunity to discuss the whole affairs of Pondicherry in this House.

Some judicial reforms are necessary for the Territory so that they can have their own judiciary. Now it is within the jurisdiction of the Madras High Court. Clients have to go to Madras for revision, for appeal and writ petitions. In the case of writ petition, I can understand because there are not so many of them. But now even for revision and for appeal and other things they have to go to Madras. So I would suggest that a Bench be located in Pondicherry which will sit for at least a week in a month or so or as the cases require so that these matters can be disposed of locally.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO (Chattrapuri): It is 100 miles from Madras.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: It will be easy for the High Court to move there rather than ask the people to move to Madras. Otherwise, how can the poor man get justice?

SHRI K. GOPAL: The territory goes upto Kanyakumari.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: There is an agitation for locating a Bench at Tiruchi or Madurai. You should support it.

SHRI K. GOPAL: In every district headquarters.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: The Land Ceiling Act has been passed. Another Act has so been passed to provide house sites for agricultural labourers. But these Acts are being sabotaged; they are not being given effect to. Even the provision made for providing house sites for Harijans is very meagre. What-

ever sum was allotted earlier has not been spent properly. There is not a single village where Harijans have been provided with house sites. Although the Lt. Governor proclaims himself to be a Harijan and he is all out for Harijans, the Harijans in the Territory are not at all looked after. Whatever funds are provided for Harijan welfare are diverted. So at least see that these two Acts are given effect to as speedily as possible and steps are taken to implement them.

The Government has promised to locate a University in Pondicherry. Tamil Nadu also will be interested in the development of Pondicherry because whatever is done for Pondicherry, Tamil Nadu will also benefit. So even if you do not agree to give another University for Tamil Nadu—on the strength of its population it is entitled to one or two more—kindly see that Pondicherry University is inaugurated as early as possible.

The Territory has good possibilities of maritime fishing and also inland water fisheries. But this department is neglected. There need not be any food shortage at all in this small Territory. They have plenty of fish and plenty of rice. They can live on these. Not only that. They can supply fish to adjoining towns also. But they are not properly exploited and utilised. So attention should be given to fisheries.

I know Shri Ganesh cannot reply to all these points. I want him to convey all these things to the concerned Ministries. I would urge upon the Home Minister and the Prime Minister to take early steps for holding elections to the Territory. Until elections are held to the Assembly, there is no question of holding elections to the Municipalities and Panchayats under the new Act. A popular Ministry must take charge there and they should hold the Municipal and panchayat elections.

जो असामाजिक राष्ट्र बंदी (काजापुर) : सभापति महोदय, पुतुचेरी के लिये अनुदानों की मार्गी तथा वित्त विभाग दोनों पर सदन में बर्चा बल रही है, मैं दो तीन बातों की ओर आप का ध्यान आकृष्ट करके समाप्त करना चाहता हूँ।

सबसे पहली बात यह है कि यह सरकार बहुत बार यह दावा करती है कि हम यथास्थिति के विरोधी हैं, किन्तु पुतुचेरी, यम्बा देखने के बाद मुझ लगता है—

Of there is any worse offender of this status quoism, it is this ruling party.

यानी कार्बनिसियों ने भारत का जो जो हिस्सा न, जो—जैसे भान्ध में यनाम तोड़ा, इधर पुतुचेरी को लिया, उधर माह को लिया, वे तो चले थे ये लेकिन वहा की स्थिति बेंसी की बंसी बड़ी हुई है। यह सबान छोटे बड़ का नहीं है—माहे में मलयालम बोली जाती है, लेकिन यनाम में तेलुगु बोली जाती है, यहा तमिल बोली जाती है, लेकिन राज-भाषा के रूप में क्षेत्र है—इसका क्या मतलब है? हमारे सदन में दादारा नामारहबंदी के एक सदस्य है, यह छोटा सा प्रदेश है, 1954 में आजाद हुआ था, अब तक आजाद ही रहा न वह गुजरात में है, न महाराष्ट्र में है, यह सब क्या है।

राज्य पुनर्मठन रचना भ्रयोग की सिफारिशों के बाद भी सरकार निष्पत्ति नहीं 4 र बड़ी कि इनकी क्या स्थिति रह, तब तो मुझे कहना पड़ता है—

Even genius has got its own limits, but stupidity is boundless.

आखिर हम क्या कर रहे हैं, कुछ समझ में नहीं आता। इसालये सब से पहली यावद्यक्ता इस बात की है कि कम से कम माहे को केरल में यिला दिव्याये, यनाम को भान्ध में यिला दीव्याये, कराइकल को तामिलनाडू में यिला दीव्याये और वहाँ तक पुतुचेरी का प्रस्तु है महों एक इटरनेशनल मूनिश्पिटी

आरंभिक है तो इसको आप वहाँ तक सीमित रख सकते हैं ।

यह निश्चित बात है कि जितनी छोटे हिस्से की इकाई होती है उतनी राजनीतिक अस्तिरता ज्यादा होती है, उतना खर्च बढ़ता है । यहा प्रशासन व्यय इतना है कि आप को सुनकर ताज़ुन होगा । जहा की आबादी 5 लाख है वहा पुलिस पर खर्च 56 लाख रुपये है या तो हर आदमी के पीछे 11रुपये पुलिस का खर्च है । जहा इनना स्ट्रिचुलिज्म का बायू मड न ह दुनिया भर के तोग शान्ति के लिये आते हैं, तो वहा पुलिस क्या करती है । वहा दिना किसी कानून के, स नाहकार के मददगार के सिर आत्मा की प्रणा को लेकर एक ऐसी जगह का निर्माण आरबिल के रूप में हो रहा है—उसमे पुलिसी की पुलिस के लिये 56 लाख रुपया, जैसे के लिए 2 लाख रुपया रखने का क्या मालब है? इतने साल योगी अर्थिन ने वहा जो कुछ किया है, ऐसा लगता है कि वह बेकार चला गया । इसलिये मैं निवादन कर रहा या कि जितने छोटे राज्य हैं उतनी राजनीतिक अस्तिरता बढ़ती । यहा खंच के लिये जो यांग रखी गई हैं—वे देखने के लायक हैं । विद्वान सभा के लिये 4 लाख 68 हजार रुपया रखा गया है—नेबिन कहा है विद्वान सभा? मति परिवद के लिये 4 लाख 93 हजार रुपया रखा गया है—कहा है मति-परिवद । निवाचन के लिये 1 लाख 30 हजार रुपया रखा गया है लेकिन निर्वाचन क्षब हो हो रहा है, योगी न नी जल्दी निर्वाचन करान ।

It is not at all difficult to hold elections unless you are waiting for some more defections.

जनना के लोकप्रिय शासन जेसा दूसरा शासन प्रजातब मे नहीं तो सकता । लेफ्टिनट गवर्नर कोई भी हो छोटा ही, या बड़ा हो, किर भी टसल रैवा होती है, इसलिये जितना जल्द से जल्द लोकप्रिय शासन ला सके उतना जल्द लाना आवश्यक है । जब हम निर्वाचन के लिये खर्च रख रहे हैं भवीपरिवद और विद्वान सभा

के लिये खर्च रख रहे हैं तो वैसी स्थिति बहुत पदा करें, और वसी स्थिति पदा करने मे कठिनाई कोई नहीं है, अडचन कोई नहीं है । बोडा सा राज्य चलाने वाला पक्ष उदार बने, यदि वह उदार बनता है, राज्य चलाने देता है, काम करने देना है तो बात समझ मे आ जाती है ।

भारत के मन्दर सात पक्ष एक ही कर कायं करना चाहत थे, तो वहा भी दीवार खड़ी कर देते हैं, क्यो? फिर कहते हैं कि तुम सब एक नहीं होते, समझत नहीं होते । मैं पूछता हूँ कि पुढ़चेरी मे कोई राज्य चलाता है तो इसमे क्या बिंगड़ता है, तोड़ फोड़ का बाताबरण क्यों पंदा करते हैं । मणिपुर मे क्या हो रहा है—इससे क्या होता है? कोई इस दल मे, कोई उस दल मे, इससे कुछ बिंगड़ता नहीं है । आखिर कोई दल क्या करता है, देश के लिये कितना हित करता है, क्या कल्याण का काम करता है, यह देखने की बात है । कौन कहा किस कुर्सी पर बठा है, उसको खीचो, इसको खींचो, उसको खींचो, उसको खींचो, यह मेरा है, वह मेरा है, सब अपना है कोई पराया नहीं है । राज्य चलाने के लिये जो डाढ़ा खड़ा किया है, कोई ऊपर बठेगा, कोई नीचे बड़ेगा, अन्तनोगत्वा भावना एक होनी चाहहे । यदि राज्य चलाने वाला पक्ष इम तरह की कठिनाई देता करेगा तो यांगे चल कर जो भी सतारूढ़ दल आयेगा उसके लिये भी कठिनाई पदा होगी, उसको यहा बैठकर काम चलाना मुश्किल हो जायगा ।

इसलिये मेरा सुझाव है कि अभी देर नहीं हुई है या तो इसको पूरा तामिलनाडू मे लिला दे अ र खल्म करे समझ भारतवर्ष एक है, नेशनल इंटीग्रेशन ही जायगा, या इन्वर छोटी इकाई बनानी है तो प्रशासन योग्य इकाई बनाये—तब बाल समझ मे आ सकती है । किन्तु बदि हम यह समझते हैं कि भूकि बहा कुछ दिन के लिये कैवल ये इसलिये वहाँ का कल्पन अलग है, या कुछ दिन के लिये पुर्वस्थानी ये इसलिये वहाँ का कल्पन अलग है, इस से तो

एंका आक्रमण होता है कि समझ भारतावर्ष की भूमि से हाथ में अभी तक सीधाना नहीं कुर्किया है।

all the smaller pockets have become nothing but smugglers paradise.

यह हो रहा है जिसकी बजाह से आपको पुलिस पर इतना ज्यादा खांच करना पड़ रहा है। जितने छाटे छोटे हिस्से आप छना रहे हैं उससे तो अलवाब का ही भाव दिया होता है जो राष्ट्रीय एकात्मता के लिये बिल्कुल बाधक है। जब हम पांडीचेरी के बारे में विचार कर रहे हैं तो जल्दी से जल्दी लोकप्रिय जासन लाकर उसके हाथ में जासन दे। यह एक आपदा धर्म के रूप में हम उस पर विचार कर रहे हैं लोक सभा में बास्तव में यह आपदा धर्म नहीं है। यह धर्म नहीं है। जनता के हाथ में जितनी जल्दी अविकार सीधे सके उतना ही अच्छा होगा।

17.00 hrs.

SHRI ARAVINDA BALA PAJANOR (Pondicherry): Mr. Chairman, Sir, so far as the elections are concerned, I do not think there can be any other opinion except asking the Government to conduct elections immediately. When the hon. Minister moved the Appropriation Bill in the month of April, so much heat was produced here and I honestly believed that they will conduct the elections before five months so that there will not be any necessity for the second stage of presenting the Pondicherry Budget before this House.

I would like to draw the attention of the House to what took place at the time of elections. The other day, I was listening to the honourable Prime Minister patiently and I was surprised when she advised the Opposition parties to behave properly and to conduct themselves in a manner expected of in a parliamentary democracy. What has taken place in Pondicherry is a peculiar thing. They were put in the position of Opposition. They were saying that it was a

question of minority Government. Because of the lacuna in the Election law, there was a minority Government. If we take the election of the parliamentary candidate, that is, myself, as it is explained there, there are 30 constituencies in Pondicherry State and out of the 30 constituencies, in 21 constituencies the people have voted only for Anna DMK-CPI alliance. That means, the popular vote was only for Anna DMK-CPI alliance. When that was explained to them, to the ruling party, to the other parties and the previous ruling party at Madras, they expressed openly that they will behave as a responsible Opposition. It was made known to the press and the public also. Only after that, Anna DMK CPI took the responsibility of forming the Government.

Immediately on the second day, they voted the Government out. I just wonder how far the platitudes expressed by the honourable Prime Minister regarding the conduct of Opposition parties, to conduct themselves as a responsible Opposition, are applicable in their case. I say this not with any political motive. But when you bring this Budget before this August House, you must remember that you have not conducted election during the past five months for reasons best known to you. I think, as some hon. Members said, perhaps, they are expecting some party defections. It is for them to look, not for us.

The people are merely interested in having a popular Government. Many things have been said about the present rule there. I do not want to add anything more. The only thing I would like to bring to the notice of the House is that the people there are not having a popular Government and they are not having their representatives to whom they can go with their grievances and get them redressed.

It is unfortunate that the previous speaker said that Mahé, Karaikal and Yamen can be merged with neighbouring States. Perhaps, he is not

aware of the situation and the cultural heritage of the State of Pondicherry. If he expresses his opinion there, I am sure, he will be voted out. Perhaps he has not got the personal experience there. Those Contwars are spread over in four States. They are not in a position to meet the often and the Governor is also not able to get the opinion of these people often; therefore, it is impossible for the Governor to give solutions to their various problems. That is the reason why there is scarcity of rice there. That State was never in deficit so far as food materials are concerned. But today I got letters that rice is sold at Rs. 5.50 per kilo in Pondicherry and at Rs. 4.50 per kilo in Karaikal. Karaikal is on the delta of Cauvery and it is supposed to supply rice to the entire State. But even in Karaikal rice is sold at Rs. 4.50 per kilo; one bag of paddy is sold at Rs. 75 today; two months back it was only Rs. 45/- From this you can infer that the administration is responsible for this kind of misdeeds. The only solution is elections. I do not know why the Government at the Centre is feeling say, to have early elections there, if you have only politics in your mind and not the interests of the people, then you can postpone the elections upto 1976 or even beyond that. If you have any respect for democracy—which I fail to note in this august House sometimes—let us have the elections in Pondicherry as early as possible

Secondly, so far as administration is concerned, as one of the hon. members pointed out, there are anomalies in the pay scales of government servants in the State. You can have a good Government only if the needs and grievances of the government servants are properly looked into. We talk so much about corruption. It is all because of the mistakes we commit and the injustice that we do to the government servants at every stage. I would not blame the government servants. It is a question of our own mistake. When this small pocket merged with the Indian Union in the

year 1954, the former French government servants were assured that their interests would be protected. But, subsequent to that, nothing has been done. So many departments have come up, and the pay scales were fixed according to their whims and fancies, without following any norms. Because of this, the pay scales at various stages are in different lines. The Second Pay Commission recommended certain things, but they were not implemented. When the Third Pay Commission came, they wanted to have a uniform system in Pondicherry. In fact, it has created the maximum discrimination among the government servants and they are all very much annoyed and displeased over this. I will give one instance. Take the case of Veterinary Department. You will find that the doctors there are very poorly paid compared to the doctors in other Union Territories who are given a much higher scale of pay, and no reason has been given why these people are discriminated against and are given a lower pay. This is not the only case. Take the case of JIPMER which is directly governed by the Central Government. There also the position is the same. The position is the same in Education Department also. There are many anomalies. Daily we get a number of petitions from them. Because there is no popular Government there, they are sending them to Members of Parliament. We have submitted them to the Governor and the Department concerned and have suggested to them to have a Committee to look into all these things and make suitable recommendations to the Central Government to have uniform scales of pay in respect of all Union Territories. But that is not being done. I would request the hon. Minister to look into this matter and do some justice to those people.

A number of members are pleased to talk to me because I represent a place which is rather attractive. Not only it is a state which was once ruled by the cultured people of France but

the great values of equality and fraternity still prevail. I know the Arvind Ashram is there which is a great attraction. My name is also Arvind. I believe I too can attract your attention. The Arvind Ashram is there and attracts number of people from Centre. Yet, the State capital is like a small village. Only the Ashram is beautiful but if you go outside the Ashram, everything is in a rotten condition because the State has not taken so seriously that it is also a territory directly governed by the Central Government under the control of an Administrator. Because of this the State is in a poor state.

Karaikal is another village which is day by day deteriorating and if the Government take it seriously and if they want to develop the agricultural part of it, they can have a small agricultural unit or a fertiliser unit where they can mix up fertilisers from the SPIC or and Madras fertilisers. That also they are not contemplating. The late Shri Mohankumaramangalam assured the people of Pondicherry that he would bring down one heavy industry. Unfortunately he passed away and I cannot say that I am fortunate that I have come to take his place but I would like to submit to the Government to consider this very seriously to start one heavy industry at Pondicherry.

Finally, I would like to submit one other fact. The Pondicherry territory may be upgraded to the state of a sub-State. Many people complain that it is not financially possible. But I would like to bring to the notice of this august House that in Pondicherry there are 3000-4000 people who are receiving French pensions by which the Government of India get a sum of Rs. 4.5 crores every year as foreign exchange because these people's services are considered as services rendered to France and the amount is paid in Francs and naturally they are converted into rupees and paid

here. I think this aspect also must be considered.

Another thing, when they develop roads, they do not understand the difficulties of the villages there. They only develop the roads in towns. Even the main streets of Pondicherry, as Mr. Kalyanasundaram explained, are in a rotten condition. Still worse are the roads in Yanam and you cannot travel in Mahe. The same condition prevails in Karaikal also. I do not remember the name of the hon. Member who said that to solve all these problems the areas be merged with the neighbouring States. That is a way of developing the parochial feeling and of linguism. We forget the unity of this country and I am very much proud to represent a State in which four languages are merged and I am able to represent four different and far-flung areas. This unifying factor is there and it is very bad for us to suggest merger of these small parts with the neighbouring States just for the sake of pleasing certain communal ideologies... (Interruptions).

AN HON. MEMBER: What is communal there?

SHRI ARAVINDA BALA PAJANOR: My friend, Shri Gopal was referring to the South hostel which was proposed to be started at Pondicherry. That should be encouraged. We should go a step further and encourage a four-star hotel in Pondicherry. Daily great number of foreigners are visiting Pondicherry as also visitors from other States. The main complaint they make is that they are unable to get a decent place to stay for a day. If you get into the Ashram, it is all right. But if you want to stay outside the Ashram, it is impossible for them to say as there is no decent hotel to say. I would, therefore, appeal to the Centre and the State administration to take it very seriously and encourage people to construct a four-star hotel there which will promote tourism.

Then, Mahe is in Kerala. That can be developed like Kovalam which is a tourist attraction centre. Mahe also can be developed as a tourist resort on the lines of Kovalam.

So far as the housing schemes are concerned, the Government of India is not taking it seriously the difficulty of the Government servants. As Shri Kalyanasundaram expressed, six bungalows have been constructed at a heavy cost and the Government servants are appealing daily at least to grant them loans to construct their own houses, but it is not considered.

Now like the old ICS, the LAS cadres are there and a class mentality is building up there and this was a thing which was not at all prevalent during the French rule in Pondicherry. This is a thing which I would respectfully bring to the attention of the Government. There was complete amity among all the Government servants. There was not at all any difference among the Government servants, but now what has happened is this. I have received a large number of complaints from the subordinates there. When they approach the secretaries or other officials to give their grievances they are asked to go out like small urchins. Because of this kind of attitude they have formed a large number of associations. This is being encouraged by the top level people also. Numerous associations have sprung up and are creating disunity among Government staff. Now they propose to have joint consultative machinery and compulsory arbitration for Government servants. If that is so recognised these grievances can be sorted out in their common meeting.

Although Pondicherry is a small State it is part and parcel of this great country of ours. It has a number of great attractions. Let them not do whatever suits the whims and fancies of the Central Government. Let them not treat this as a small pocket. Let Government take it seriously and do law and order and decent and civilised

the needful; let them face facts honourably and honestly and conduct the elections there immediately.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): I am glad to be able to participate in this Debate. My friend Mr. Piloo Mody is wondering why I am speaking on Pondicherry as well. Although we are elected from this or that constituency, we represent the nation as a whole. We cannot say, we shall speak only on this or on that region.

I had visited Pondicherry in August 1967. I stayed there for a week. I was there in connection with one international conference. The impressions I got are still vivid in my memory. What the hon. Member Shri Aravinda Pajanor said has great relevance. The region of Pondicherry has special and significant place in this country. The attraction is two-fold. Number one, it was under the French colonial administration and it had a distinct culture of its own. Second, it has this great attraction of Shri Aurobindo Ashram and the stay there of Sri Aurobindo as well as of the Mother for many decades.

There is one fact which I cannot help mentioning in the very beginning and that is that the whole area looked more or less desolate in and around Pondicherry. There was not much of development in terms of roads or buildings or houses or residential accommodation for poorer people. I was aghast when I saw in the same city of Pondicherry a kind of existence of double worlds; there was tremendous contradiction and even appalling contradiction between the one and the other! When on one side this region could offer so much to the rest of the country and also to the rest of the world on the other side what I found was that there were pockets of dire poverty and malnutrition and dirt, absence of legitimate conditions of

living in terms of planning etc. of the roads, buildings, schools and so on.

I do feel that while the State of Pondicherry is under the Central Administration now, the Government of India will look at this region with particular care and interest. I understand that Mr. Aravinda Pajanor has given notice of several cut motions. One of them is about the proposed Central university in Pondicherry. The fact that such a Central University is going to be set up in Pondicherry means that the Centre has already shown considerable interest in this region. They should not only take interest in the educational and cultural fields, but they should also take interest in respect of providing the basic necessities and amenities to lakhs of people who are living there.

Let it not be said that these people who lived at one time under one colonial rule now live under a rule—not, of course, a colonial rule—which is not caring for their primary needs. Therefore, I feel that something has to be done. I also support very strongly the demand for an early election in Pondicherry.

If I mistake not, the President's rule was promulgated in Pondicherry on 28th March this year, whereas in Gujarat, as you all know, the President's rule was promulgated on the 9th February this year. Some hon. friends from Pondicherry and other areas have said—I too have to say so—that when a State is under President's Rule, there is a peculiar difficulty which the people of that State experience. They are not able to represent their grievances and problems actively almost daily and regularly to their elected representatives because they do not exist there. Now, whenever they try to represent their problems through their elected representatives of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha, obviously that also becomes somewhat difficult. The time here is also limited. There are many pro-

blems that are discussed in this national Parliament, and if the State were to remain under President's rule for a long spell, you will appreciate that the people of those areas where there is President's rule for more than six months are bound to suffer because there is no direct accountability of that Administration to the elected people. Officialdom grows. Even if there is a popular or democratic rule in other States or in the whole country, we find that again and again there are complaints about the ever growing bureaucratisation and officialdom. You can, therefore, well imagine that where there is no popular rule, the officialdom would increase all the more! That is what is happening, whether it is in Pondicherry or in Gujarat.

Before I come to my final points, I want to put on record one thing that merely because a State is under President's Rule, therefore the officials need not necessarily be considered as not accountable. There is accountability of course, but there is no higher level body of elected representatives who are directly in touch with the people and who understand the people's problems. Because they are with the people in the constituencies, they go back to the Legislators or to the Ministers or to Government of the day or the Chief Minister and so on and so forth and ask for a review of their cases. Therefore, the people feel that what they feel and what they aspire in terms of their problems and points and anxiety is being understood, heard and listened to and is being cared for and is being looked into. That vital aspect remains unfulfilled in the President's Rule. This is what is unfortunate. That is why I feel from that angle as well that elections in Pondicherry should also be held as early as possible. I had made a similar demand for having an early election in Gujarat, when we discussed the Gujarat Budget last week. One final word and I have

done. I find that even when a State is under President's Rule, a number of problems which are local or regional in character but are nonetheless important cannot be brought there in the House. But, they can be referred to the Ministers. And the Ministers try to reply. I do not blame Shri Ganesh if he cannot reply to all points, because he does not know tries are involved. But you are aware, Sir, that many problems are not attended to immediately. I shall give everything. He cannot give replies for everything because so many minis-one instance. I am sorry I have to give the illustration of Gujarat. For the last one year and more, as many as three out of five labour courts are not functioning in Ahmedabad. That is because the three labour court judges are not appointed. That means that over 8,000 cases are pending in labour courts. Every day 200 cases come up and hardly two or four or six cases are disposed of. Labourers in hundreds wait there day long and go back disheartened. Is this not serious? Occasionally, I can bring up the problems here. But, we cannot do so everyday in the Lok Sabha. After all Parliament is for the whole country. At the same time, would you like the people of that particular State whether in Pondicherry or in Gujarat to wait for one year?

The point is that elections may be postponed by another six months. In that case the people may have to wait for another spell of six months to get rice at cheaper price. Will the people of Pondicherry have to wait for a long time for the popular rule there to enable them to get better conditions in terms of housing, municipal amenities and so on and so forth?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Mavalankar, it is quite ingenious on your part to bring in the grievance of Gujarat in Pondicherry budget like Mr. Bosu which has no direct relations.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: I was giving an illustration and I was trying to state it with great sincerity.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am not doubting your sincerity. The question is: it has no direct bearing.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: In the beginning itself I said I am sorry to give an illustration from Gujarat. One can repeat examples for Pondicherry also. I am not repeating the examples of Gujarat. I am only saying that if you go on indefinitely postponing the elections, you will only deny to these people their rightful claim of having a popular rule there. This is what it comes to.

Therefore, I want to conclude by saying that Pondicherry as also Gujarat should have a popular rule again as early as possible because our Constitution does not provide for President's rule as a kind of long-term luxury to be thrust on the people.

The President's rule has been provided in the Constitution so that when a democratic machinery fails you have to inject a dose of greater democracy. Until that is implemented in the interim period you have to have President's rule. But of necessity that period should be the shortest possible. It is from that angle I want to oppose the Pondicherry Appropriation Bill which is before the House.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash): Mr. Chairman, it is unfortunate that Pondicherry Budget is being discussed in Lok Sabha and not in the Pondicherry Assembly. The fall of last ADMK-CPI coalition Government has led to the President's rule in Pondicherry. Pondicherry is the most neglected Union territory in India. As Mr. Ganesh comes from one such neglected union territory he must be aware of the difficulties which the people of such union territories face.

When I went through the Budget a strange thing occurred to me. When

there is a revised estimate under all headings it is indicated revised estimates but when I look at the grants-in-aid from the Central Government for the year 1973-74 the original estimates was Rs. 497 lakhs but strangely the revised estimates have gone down now and it is only Rs. 394 lakhs. Why has it been cut down? As the grants-in-aid given at present are not enough, I would like the Government to raise it to Rs. 64 crores or Rs. 7 crores so that all programmes started already could be completed. I join with all the earlier speakers in condemning the excessive expenditure on police. There is not much law and order problem as far as Pondicherry is concerned. The most urgent problem facing Pondicherry at the present moment is shortage of power as a result of which both agricultural and industrial sectors have been affected. Pondicherry used to be a surplus State in agriculture but because of shortage of power food production is going down. Half of the single industrial estate which Pondicherry has is vacant. Even though there are some industries they are not functioning at all. Central Government must take it up on its own and a thermal power station be given to Pondicherry immediately so that they may get at least some power for industries to be run in Pondicherry. Unemployment, no doubt, is there throughout the country but as far as Pondicherry is concerned it is on account of there being no single major industry in Pondicherry. So, one of the heavy or defence industries should be located in Pondicherry.

Sir, a Central university has already been promised but when is it going to be inaugurated. No doubt, some committees have been coming and going but we are not hearing anything about the inauguration of the university from the Education Minister. The Tourism Ministry is not doing anything in Pondicherry. They must take more interest in Pondicherry because one of the places in the South the tourists from international areas want to visit is the Ashram in Pondicherry.

But the Tourism Ministry is not doing anything. There are no grants from the Tourism Ministry or even the ITDC. Even the ITDC is not building any hostels or hotels in Pondicherry. So, I support my hon. friend from Pondicherry that the ITDC should take up the construction of a hotel in Pondicherry so that all the foreigners and even visitors from inside the country can go and stay there.

As my hon. friend Shri Kalyanasundaram has pointed out, there is shortage of milk and shortage of food. The Central Government should immediately see that enough food is supplied to the people. There is a lot of bungling going on in regard to milk distribution. The Central Government should advise the Lt. Governor to look into the matter so that milk is distributed wherever it is required.

A demand was made that a Bench of the High Court should be located at Pondicherry. I do not know how far it is feasible. We have been demanding in our State for sometime that a Bench should be located at Madurai which is about 300 miles away from Madras, but Government have not conceded that demand. So, I do not know whether they are going to consider this also.

During the President's rule or the Lt. Governor's rule, he must know what problems are facing the people. If there is a popular government, they will know the deficiencies and shortages and what is to be done to the people. But at present, the Government there is not able to meet the situation. So, the administration must be geared up so that all the demands of the people could be met. The Central Government should take up the responsibility and see that immediately adequate food is supplied to the people of Pondicherry.

श्री अश्व लिलवे (बांका) : श्रद्धालु महोदय, प. न. नो. में यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि पांडिचेरी में बिना बिलबू नये बुनाव करने के बारे में सरकार को बोधणा वर्ती चाहिए। यदि आप पांडि

चेरी की जनता को अपने प्रतिनिधित्व खुलने का मौका नहीं देंगे तो यह कामलोक तब विरोधी काम होगा।

तूसरी बात आपके माफ़त मैं इस सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार बहुत गमीर-तापूर्वक पांडिचेरी में एक इंस्टीट्यूट या विश्वविद्यालय खोलने के बारे में सोचे जिस इंस्टीट्यूट का मुख्य काम होगा लेटिन स्टडीज यानी जो लेटिन देश है, रोमानिया, इटली, फ्रांस पुर्तगाल आदि लेटिन भ्रमेतिका के देश, जिन देशों में लेटिन से जो भाषाएँ निकली हैं वह चलती है, उन भाषाओं का अध्ययन, वहा की संस्कृति और सभ्यता का अध्ययन, वहां के घर्म आदि का अध्ययन इंस्टीट्यूशंस का अध्ययन इसके लिये आवश्यक है कि पांडिचेरी में एक विश्वविद्यालय या इंस्टीट्यूट खोला जाय और मुझे विश्वास है कि मरी मठोदय मेरे इस मुझाव पर गमीरता पूर्वक विवार करेंगे।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): I am thankful to the hon. Members who have briefly participated in this debate. As the House is aware, Pondicherry was discussed when the vote on account was granted by the House, and similar points were raised during that discussion also.

The point that has been made by most hon. Members is about elections in Pondicherry. There is no dispute over the fact that Pondicherry should have an elected government, and there is no replacement possible for an elected government. The House is aware that President's rule will last till September. The Governor will have to make his recommendations and on the basis of his report, Government will have to decide about the timing of the elections.

Naturally, in a debate like this, many points come up. The ruling party has been accused. Pondicherry is one area where the strength of the parties

was so tenuous that the fall of the Government became inevitable on the strength of the parties themselves. Therefore, we need not bring in the question of defects and such other things so far as Pondicherry is concerned.

As for the point made by Shri Joshi for the merger of these areas with the neighbouring State, the hon. representative of Pondicherry has very aptly replied. I myself come from a small area.

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI:
You merged Coorg with Karnataka. It had an Assembly also.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: People in small territories develop their own personality and they would like to see that that personality is preserved; they would not like to get submerged in the larger neighbouring States. I think the Member for Pondicherry has himself indicated the views of the people there. Obviously it is a matter that will have to be finally decided taking the views of the people into consideration.

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI:
This is double-standards. Overnight you merged Coorg with Mysore. Now you talk of taking the views of the people.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: As regards development of Pondicherry, some hon. members have pointed out that Pondicherry is a very neglected territory. It may be true that compared to many other developed areas, Pondicherry may not be developed in that way, but if the facts I have are examined in the context of the general under development of India, I think Pondicherry will claim some status. My point in referring to these facts is only to indicate that the Central Government have been stepping up their allocations to Pondicherry. For instance, if you take the

budget estimates for Pondicherry from 1969-70 to 1973-74, they have gone up from Rs. 883.92 lakhs to Rs. 1501.44 lakhs which means 50 per cent more outlay. In terms of receipts also, it is about 50 per cent increase. If we take the plan also, the outlay of Rs. 400 lakhs approved by the Planning Commission for 1974-75 is a sufficiently high allocation. The Planning Commission have approved an outlay of Rs. 5.25 crores comprising of Rs. 4 crores as central assistance and Rs. 1.25 crores to be raised by the Territory. In the total plan outlay including centrally-sponsored schemes, in the sector-wise division also, emphasis is given to development programmes as well as social services. For instance, out of the total budget estimate of Rs. 1501.44 lakhs, education gets Rs. 262.78 lakhs, making a percentage of 17.5 per cent. I am not citing these figures to prove that Pondicherry is very developed; that is not my point; particularly a person like myself coming from a small Union Territory would not like to make it. I cite these only to indicate what is done there. In terms of literacy, the percentage is 46 in Pondicherry as against the national average of 29.34.

SHRI DINESH JOARDER (Malda): That is not because of President's rule.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: Anyway, it is being continued.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: It cannot be stopped.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: There are other Union Territories where the same development has been there.

SHRI ARAVINDA BALA PAJANOR: Is there a proportionate increase?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: Why are they afraid of facts? I do not think it is the contention of the hon. member that French rule was better than the rule now. That cannot be your contention. I am stating a fact. I do not say that Pondicherry is a developed State. Something has been done there and it is better to recognise that. It is not

only because of the French. There are other territories around that like Tamilnadu which are developed. About the Central University to be set up there during the fifth plan, land has been made available by the State Government. Also proposals have been initiated for making collegiate education free to the students upto the degree level. This was not done by the French. In terms of health and number of beds, Pondicherry cannot be called an absolutely neglected State. Since power constitutes the key to development, the Planning Commission has agreed in principle to the setting up of a thermal power plant there....

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: In the fifth plan?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: That is not indicated, but they have agreed to it in principle.

SHRI DINESH JOARDER: The Prime Minister will go and announce it at the time of the election.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: Well, she is the Prime Minister and if it is to be announced, she will announce it. It can't be helped. But elections are not won like it. If you make a more detailed study of what happened there, you will know. You can't say the DMK Government did not do anything. Elections are not won on the basis of some plant being put up there.

Coming to tourism, I am informed a motel will be set up in Pondicherry. Karaikka will have a tourist information bureau—I do not know what it means!

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Is he permitted to say something in the House without knowing what it is? It is worse than misleading the House.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: I thought hon. members had a sense of humour. (Interruptions). I have to read from the notes. I am not the Chief Minister or Chief Secretary of Pondicherry. I am just holding somebody

else's baby. I have to pass on to the House whatever information I have got from there.

The youth hostel will be a Central Sector scheme, for which necessary site has also been acquired.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Whosoever's baby it may be, you will agree he is holding it well.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: About the Pay Commission's recommendations, many categories have been notified. Some categories have yet to be notified. But that is a problem common to many other places, not confined to Pondicherry alone. I am told that On-Account payment has already been made. The payment of DA arrears has already been made. The arrears will be paid to the notified categories as soon as the Budget is passed. Other categories will be notified by the Government.

I myself know that there are certain difficulties in that. There are many anomalies. When the popular Government was in Pondicherry, whether short-lived Government or earlier Government of DMK and CPI, many Ministers came and discussed it with the Finance Ministry. There are many anomalies as far as Pondicherry is concerned, as it is in respect of many Union Territories. Actually, this matter was to be discussed with the former Health Minister of Pondicherry, Shri Subbaiah, who is a veteran leader of Pondicherry State. He has taken interest in the Health Department and in various other things. When the Committee is set up, I hope, it will be expedited.

Another point was raised by Shri Kalyanasundaram. I am informed that there has been no diversion of funds earmarked for housing construction of Type II, III, IV, V and VI houses. Only Type V and VI houses have been built while more than 250 Type III and IV houses are

under construction

About the point which Shri G. Viswanathan raised, the information that has been given to me is that the total amount earmarked for expenditure was spent and the grant-in-aid was less because of increased opening balance from the Consolidated Fund. I will inform the hon. Member, in detail if there are any technicalities in it.

SHRI ARAVINDA BALA PAJANOR: Regarding status-hood, what about B-2 status for Pondicherry and C-2 status for Karaikal, Mahi and Yamen? That has been recommended by the Pay Commission for other Union territories. It has not been suggested for Pondicherry. The costing of living in Pondicherry is equal to that of in Madras and the cost of living in Karaikal is more than that of in Tiruchirappalli or Madurai. That also may be implemented.

SHRI K R GANESH: So far as the status of cities is concerned, it is based on population and other criteria that the Pay Commission has laid down.

The hon. Member, Shri Madhu Limaye, has made a good suggestion. It will be examined whether in this University—anyway, Pondicherry has French culture and French language is there—it could be done. It can be examined.

As far as the problem of shortage of rice and various other shortages are concerned, as mentioned by Shri Kalyanasundaram, partly it may be due to some smuggling going on. I will draw the attention of the Ministry concerned to this particular problem, as he has indicated that rice has to be rushed there.

As far as the land ceiling Bill is concerned. I have found that the matter is now with the Law Ministry and it is being processed.

With these words, I command the Budget to the House.

SHRI DINESH JOARDER: What about misuse of Government cars and public vehicles by the Government officers and also consuming petrol at the cost of Government funds?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: This is a general observation. It is a wrong thing if it is done.

SHRI DINESH JOARDER: It is a specific allegation made in this House.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: The specific complaint will have to go to the Governor. He will have to look into it and take necessary action in that.

SHRI ARAVINDA BALA PAJANOR: I would like to quote this from the Pay Commission's report:

"A city or a town which, for reasons of comparative isolation or by virtue of being a place of pilgrimage with a large floating population or State capital, etc., may be abnormally expensive but does not qualify for grant of CCA on the basis of population, should be given special consideration on merits."

Only on this basis I am submitting to the Government to consider Karaikal and Pondicherry for grant of CCA

SHRI K. R. GANESH: The process of locating those areas which have high cost of living and which fulfil the criteria laid down, being a pilgrimage centre and various other things—because there are various places which have got very high cost of living but which do not qualify the criteria laid down—and of finding out what should be the mechanics for working out this has already started, and if Pondicherry qualifies for it, then it will come under that category.

SHRI DINESH JOARDER: The Minister has told us that the President's rule will continue upto the month of September. We want to have an assurance from him that it

will not be extended beyond the month of September. Already the people of Pondicherry are deprived of participating in the Presidential election through their elected representatives. As the paraphernalias of delimitation and preparation of voters' lists have been completed now, he should come forward with an assurance to this House that the President's rule will not be extended beyond September.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: I have already indicated that the Governor's report will have to come. More than that I am not in a position to say anything.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now I shall put all the Cut Motions together to the vote of the House...

SHRI ARAVINDA BALA PAJANOR: So far as my Cut Motion No. 4 is concerned concerning the need for holding elections immediately, I want to press it for a division. The other Cut Motions can be put together.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Alright. I will put Cut Motion No. 4 separately. I now put Cut Motions 1 to 3 and 5 to 8, moved by Shri Aravinda Bala Pajanor, to the vote of the House.

Cut motions Nos. 1 to 3 and 5 to 8 were put and negatived.

MR CHAIRMAN: I shall now put Cut Motion No. 4 moved by Shri Aravinda Bala Pajanor to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That the demand under the head 'Elections' be reduced by Rs. 100."

{Need for holding elections immediately to enable the people of the Union territory of Pondicherry to have a popular Government}
(4)

Those in favour may say 'Aye'.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Aye.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Those against may say 'No'.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: No.

MR. CHAIRMAN: 'Noes' have it, 'Noes' have it...

SOME HON. MEMBERS: 'Ayes' have it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the lobbies be cleared.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The lobbies are now cleared. I will now put the cut motion to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That the demand under the head 'Elections' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for holding elections immediately to enable the people of the Union territory of Pondicherry to have a popular Government] (4)

The motion was negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now the question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order paper, be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Pondicherry to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year commencing from 1st April, 1974, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof—

Demands Nos. 1 to 32 and 34."

The motion was adopted.

18.00 hrs.

PONDICHERRY APPROPRIATION BILL*, 1974

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN

*Published in Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 30-7-74.

THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Pondicherry for the services of the financial year 1974-75.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Pondicherry for the services of the financial year 1974-75."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri K. R. Ganesh to move the consideration motion.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Pondicherry for the services of the financial year 1974-75, be taken into consideration."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is: "That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Pondicherry for the services of the financial year 1974-75, be taken into consideration."

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: (Tiruchirapalli): Sir, I want to say a few points. Are you in such a hurry?

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have already spoken.

†Introduced/moved with the recommendation of the President.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: Arising out of the reply given by the hon. Minister, I want to raise one or two points. I want to raise these points on the Appropriation Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have not given me any points on which you want to speak. Just now off-hand I cannot allow you to speak. I am sorry.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: What is wrong?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I must know beforehand that you have something to say in opposing the consideration of the Appropriation Bill. Kindly see Rule 5. It says:

"The Speaker may, in order to avoid repetition of debate, require members desiring to take part in discussion on an Appropriation Bill to give advance intimation of the specific points they intend to raise, and he may withhold permission for raising such of the points as in his opinion appear to be repetitions of the matters discussed.

Therefore, I cannot decide anything unless you give me in writing. Lest there be a repetition, I must have advance intimation. And, without advance intimation about this, I cannot make up my mind. You must excuse me. So, I will put the motion to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Pondicherry for the services of the financial year 1974-75, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now we take up Clause-by-clause. The question is:

"That Clauses 1 to 3, the Schedule, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 1 to 3, the Schedule, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: Sir. I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

18.04 hrs.

**BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE
FORTY-FIFTH REPORT**

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHURAMAIAH): Sir, I beg to present the Forty-fifth Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

18.05 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, July 31, 1974/Sravana 9, 1896 (Saka).