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**Tuesday, January 6, 1976
Pausa 16, 1897 (Saka)**

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(Fifteenth Session)



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LOK SABHA

Tuesday, January 6, 1976/Pausa 16,
1897 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Postponement of General Elections

+

*1. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA:

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

(a) whether Government have decided to postpone general elections to Parliament and Assemblies in some States which were scheduled to be held in 1976; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a) and (b). No decision about the holding of general elections to the House of the People and the Legislative Assemblies of certain States due in early 1976, has been taken so far by the Government.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I would like to know, before taking a final decision in this regard, whether the Government would see that emergency is removed and all political parties will be given a free opportunity for canvassing and propagating?

1813 LS-1

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: It is a hypothetical question. Firstly, if the elections are not to be held—I say because Government has not taken any decision—then naturally emergency is also one of the reasons why they should not be held, apart from the other reasons. Therefore, I cannot anticipate and say anything just now.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I would like to know whether a final decision is likely to be taken during this session regarding this and discussion will take place in the Parliament?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: Yes.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: I would like to know whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to a resolution adopted by the AICC in Chandigarh in regard to the postponement of General Elections for one year? If the attention of the Government has been drawn, then what is the reaction of the Government?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: The attention of the Government has been drawn to the resolution of the AICC. The reaction of the Government can be known when the Government makes a decision. Ultimately, it is the House which has to decide.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY: There are several by-elections pending in Bihar and the members had resigned long ago, say, a year before. May I know whether they will be held or not?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: I cannot answer the question straight away. As far as I know, it will depend on

whether the life of the House be extended or not.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI: May I know whether the Government had any assessment of the results of the inflationary trends in the country by holding general elections and also similar impact, in case the general elections and the Assemblies' elections are held together?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: If I understood the hon. Member correctly, I think, he wants to know whether the Government will take into account the effects of elections on inflationary trends. Certainly, amongst other factors, this will be taken into account.

MR. SPEAKER: Next question.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: I stood up for asking a supplementary question.

MR. SPEAKER: I think the House would be interested in taking up as many questions as possible. There will be more and more questions and less and less supplementary questions. Next question.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: We are not allowed to put any questions.

Construction of New Broad Gauge Bhavanagar-Tarapore Railway Line

*2. **SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bhavanagar-Tarapore broad gauge line in Gujarat will be constructed soon;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) the reasons for the delay in the construction of this long-awaited new Railway line, the surveys of which are already completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) to (c). Final location engineering-cum-traffic survey for the proposed line is in progress and is expected to be completed by June this year. The proposal will be processed further after the survey reports are received and examined.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Although the Minister has said that the surveys are now going to be completed soon, that is, by June this year, may I know from him whether it is a fact that the proposed Bhavanagar-Tarapore railway line had really seeds as far back as in 1882 when the then Government thought of having some kind of broad-gauge link between Saurashtra and the rest of the country. Subsequently, there have been surveys in 1953 and 1957 and again in 1966. May I know how long the Government will take in having these surveys one after another and coming to any decision? Further, I want to know whether it is a fact that the Gujarat Government has already promised the Centre to make good any loss for five years in traffic revenues and whether the Government of Gujarat has also promised free land and, if so, why are the things being delayed?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: It is true that there have been surveys earlier also, in 1956 and 1957 and the cost estimated at that time was about Rs. 7.59 crores. Subsequently, the matter was dropped and the traffic survey was again taken up in 1966. As I have said in my reply, the engineering-cum-traffic survey will be completed in June this year. It is also a fact that the State Government has made an offer of free land and also to meet the shortfall in traffic earnings for a period of five years. Further details have been asked for from the State

Government. As soon as these details are received, we shall take a decision on this.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: As the Minister knows, that the proposed 140 Km. Bhavanagar-Tarapore railway line is passing through some of the backward districts and regions of Saurashtra, like, Bhal-Nalkantha of Saurashtra. In view of this and also in view of the fact that the Public Accounts Committee in its Report No. 467 has particularly drawn attention of the Railway Board and the Ministry that in areas which are backward and economically underdeveloped, the construction of new lines should be speeded up, will the Minister give a categorical assurance today that as soon as the surveys are completed by June this year, the construction of this railway line will be completed soon so that Saurashtra can be linked up with the rest of the country, thereby making it possible for the people living in those economically backward areas to get traffic and passenger services better and quicker?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: This will depend upon the traffic and economic surveys which we are carrying out. Once the survey report is before the Government, other factors can also be taken into consideration and decision taken.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact or not that the State Government has given top priority to the construction of the proposed Bhavanagar-Tarapore broad-gauge railway line; (b) whether it is a fact that the previous survey, the last survey, revealed that the return in the fifth year would be 5.9 per cent and in the eleventh year, it would be nearly 12 per cent. In the fifth year, the difference is very small as compared to the criterion. The criterion is that it should be 6.25

per cent while the return comes to 5.98 per cent. So, the difference is only 0.27 per cent; (c) whether the Gujarat Government has given an assurance to make good, the total deficit that may occur and also to give free land on the terms of the Maharashtra Government.

(d) Whether it is a fact or not that this railway line connects the easternmost part of the country to the rest of India on broad-gauge by the shortest route.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: The survey which was conducted in 1968-69 revealed that the cost would be 11.92 crores, thus yielding a return of 5.97 per cent as against 6.75 per cent which is normally laid down. This indicated clearly that the line was unremunerative. According to the estimate, the line was unremunerative, but certain other factors were taken into consideration for the conversion of Viramgaon and Okha lines and the Porbandar metre-gauge line into broad gauge. This has been sanctioned and the work is in progress. That will also affect the traffic on this line.

Then, the construction of other routes in this area has also been taken up by the State Government.

Another fact is that rock phosphate has been found in the Udaipur area which would reduce the need for import, as a result of which the traffic estimates made earlier will have to be up-dated.

There has also been considerable increase in the cost of materials of construction. All these factors will have to be taken into consideration now.

The Hon'ble Member has a feeling that the line was remunerative, which is not correct. The fact is that the State Government has made certain offers. They will give us land free of cost and they will also bear the annual short-fall in revenue or five years. We have asked the State

Government to bear the short-fall till such time as it is made good. A reply is awaited from the State Government and once their reply is received, further discussions can be had.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: My question has not been properly answered. I had categorically stated that at the eleventh hour it came to 8 per cent. The State Government has given top priority to this new board-gauge railway line.

MR SPEAKER: Please sit down.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: You should ask the Minister to give a reply to all parts of my question.

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. Next question.

Progress of Work on Mathura Refinery

*3. **SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state:

(a) at what stage is the work on the Mathura Refinery at present;

(b) how long will it take to complete the work; and

(c) when is it likely to go into commission?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI ZIAUR REHMAN ANSARI): (a) The work on the construction of the proposed 6 million tonnes refinery at Mathura is progressing. The process

design work is complete, contract for major portion of imported equipment has been concluded, detailed project report has been prepared and the required land has been acquired. Detailed engineering is in progress. Work at site is proceeding and construction work will commence in the second quarter of 1976.

(b) and (c). The refinery at Mathura is expected to be completed mechanically by December, 1978 and commissioned by April, 1980. But it is the effort of the Government to expedite the commissioning by a few months.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Sometime last year in July-August there was a Soviet team that had come here for discussions on this refinery with the Government. I would like to know whether, along-side of the construction of this refinery, you are also having an exploration programme in order to see that once the refinery gets going, it will be working to full capacity.

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA): The Soviet team that visited our country and had discussions with the Government was specifically concerned with the detailed project report on the major part of the project to be designed by the Soviet Government; that Team had nothing to do with the examination of the off-shore exploration programme of the country.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Has the Government got any plan for further intensifying the oil exploration programme side by side with building up the refinery?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: Very much so.

श्री चन्द्र शैलानी : कभी कभी हम को अखबारों में पढ़ने को मिलता है कि मथुरा तेल शोधक कारखाने से जो धुंध उठेगा उस से ताजमहल की शोभा को नुकसान पहुंचेगा। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने इस बारे में क्या सोचा है, उस की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है, क्या वास्तव में यह बात सही है? क्या सरकार ने विशेषज्ञों की कोई इस तरह की कमेटी बैठक कर के इस सम्बन्ध में अध्ययन कराया है?

श्री के० डी० मालवीय : सरकार का बड़ी चिन्ता थी कि मथुरा तेल शोधक कारखाने से ताजमहल तथा अन्य ऐतिहासिक इमारतों को कहीं नुकसान तो नहीं होगा। इस सम्बन्ध में विशेषज्ञों की समिति बैठी है और हर तरह का हम ने प्रीकाशन ले लिया है और जांच-पड़ताल कर रहे हैं। पहले खतरा इसलिये था कि इस कारखाने में ज्यादातर ऐसे तेल के शोधन करने का प्रबन्ध था जिस में गंधक का अनुपात ज्यादा था। लेकिन अब चूंकि बोम्बे हार्ड में तेल निकल आया है जिस में गंधक का अनुपात करीब करीब शून्य के बराबर है इसलिये वह ज्यादा मिश्रित होने के कारण अब धूँ या आग में गंधक के निकलने का खतरा बहुत कम हो जायेगा, हालांकि थोड़ा बहुत बाहर से तेल मंगा कर उस में मिलाया जायेगा। इसलिये अब वह खतरा नहीं है। फिर भी विशेषज्ञों की समिति बराबर जांच कर रही है जिस में हर तरह के विशेषज्ञ बैठे हैं जिस से कोई भी ऐसी बात न रह जाय जिस से बाद में हम को नुकसान हो।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Are we to take it from the Minister's reply that Government proposes, when this Mathura Refinery is commissioned, to operate it entirely on the basis of indigenous crude, whether from Bombay High or elsewhere? Or, is it their estimate that imported crude will be

required for some time? Also I would like to know by when the pipeline which will be required in any case to transport the crude to Mathura will be laid and tested.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA : Any refinery which has to refine crude normally takes a mixture of crude oil which suits the end production programme depending upon the requirements of the population of the region where the products have to be used. Somewhere middle distillates are more in demand than other things; in some other places motor spirit is more in demand. Therefore, the normal practice is to have a blend of crude oil to process it in a refinery. So far as the Mathura Refinery is concerned, because we did not have enough oil, willy nilly we had to depend on imported crudes of Iraq which unfortunately contained a larger percentage of sulphur. But in the meantime Bombay High was discovered, and the crude oil which has been found out from Bombay High is almost free from sulphur. Therefore, we have to have a blend of oil from Bombay High and some other place which will produce the maximum quantity of that product which will be needed in the north-western part of our country. Hence, the necessity of admixture of crude oil according to our own requirements.

So far as the pipeline is concerned, according to our existing plans, the Mathura Refinery will go on stream in 1980, and it is our expectation—and we hope that we shall fulfil this expectation—that the pipeline will, by that time, be fully ready to transport the crude oil from Salaya to Mathura.

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष जी, अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने मूल प्रश्न के उत्तर में यह बताया है कि संशोधनशाला के लिए जितनी भूमि अपेक्षित है वह अर्जित कर ली गई है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उस भूमि का पूरा क्षेत्रफल क्या है और

क्या इस के लिए कुछ गांवों को वहां से हटाया गया है ?

श्री के० डी० मालवीय : तेल के कारखानों के लिए करीब एक हजार एकड़ जमीन हम से चुके हैं और उस का मुआवजा भी दिया जा रहा है।

Fire in the Gorakhpur Unit of Fertilizer Corporation of India

*4. SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY:

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

(a) whether Government are aware that in Gorakhpur unit of Fertilizer Corporation of India fire broke out twice during the last six months;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government have appointed any committee to enquire into the matter; and

(d) if so, the findings thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). High powered Committees were set up by the Corporation on both the occasions. The Committees found that the first fire accident on 13th September 1975 was due to the bursting of a power cable and that the second on 14th November 1975 was due to non-observance of the requisite safety precautions.

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडे : एक बड़ा ही भयानक गरीब जवाब है। नीचे पावर केबिल बैठा हुआ है, जिस पावर केबिल पर पत्थर भी ढका हुआ है और

ऊपर अमोनिया का केबिल लगा हुआ है। दो महीने के अन्दर ये दोनों भाग एक ही जगह पर लगीं। उस बारे में पहली रिपोर्ट जो थी वह रिपोर्ट क्या थी और दूसरी रिपोर्ट क्या थी? दोनों रिपोर्टों को देखने के बाद क्या माननीय मंत्री जी कोई जिम्मेदारी किसी के ऊपर लगाना चाहते हैं कि यह फायर कैसे हुई, कैसे शोक घाउट हुई?

रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री पी० सी० सेठी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जहां तक पहली आग का सवाल है, एक कमेटी जो उस के लिए बंटी थी, उस का निर्णय यह है कि पहली आग एक्साइटल है और उस के बारे में उन्होंने कोई रीस्पॉन्सिबिलिटी फिक्स नहीं की है। उन का यह कहना है कि वहां कुछ कम्बस्टेबिल मैटेरियल ट्रेच में था जैसा कि नैपथा, बंजर या ट्रेस आक्रायायल और उस की वजह से केबिल बर्स्ट हो जाने से आग लग गई।

जहां तक दूसरी आग का सवाल है जोकि नवम्बर में लगी, उस के लिए कमेटी ने जिम्मेदारी फिक्स की है और उन के द्वारा जो जिम्मेदारी आयद की गई है, उस के हिसाब से कुछ अधिकारियों को सस्पेंड किया गया है, जिन के नाम में सदन की जानकारी के लिए पढ़ना चाहता हूँ :

Shri T. D. Srivastav, Foreman (Expansion).

Shri P. K. Sinha, Asstt. Plant Engineer.

Shri J.P. Srivastav, Foreman.

Shri S. K. Basak, Foreman (Production).

Shri Ram Bihari, Chargeman (Production).

Shri S. Mukherjee, Asstt Foreman (Electricity).

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडे : क्या माननीय मंत्री जो यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि जो ब्राबजर्वेस ब्राऊ बि रिक्वीजिट सेफ्टी प्रीकाशन्स थी, उस का क्या हुआ यानी जो पहली आग लगी उस के बाद दूसरी आग लगने से पहले सेफ्टी प्रीकाशन्स क्यों नहीं ली गई? मैं यह भी जानना चाहूंगा कि जो डिजाइन है वह पुराना डिजाइन है और उस को ठीक करने के लिए क्या कोई कदम उठाये गये हैं और मैं यह भी जानना चाहूंगा कि पहली और दूसरी आग लगने से क्या लास हुआ।

श्री पी० सी० सेठी : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, पहली आग से करीब 6 लाख का नुकसान हुआ और दोनों आगों में बेबिल्स जलें। दूसरी आग से करीब 9 लाख रुपये का नुकसान हुआ है। जहां तक इस नुकसान का ताल्लुक है क्योंकि यह इन्वॉयर्ड था, इन्वॉये इन्शोरेंस कंपनियों से मुआवजा लेने का प्रश्न सामने है।

जहां तक ट्रेच में कुछ डिफेक्ट का सवाल है सेफ्टी प्रीकाशन्स पहली इन्वॉयरी कमेटी ने बताया थे और उन के तान-ब्राबजर्वेस के कारण ही यह दूसरी आग लगी है और इसीलिए जिन लोगों ने उन का पालन नहीं किया है, उस के ऊपर जिम्मेदारी घायद की है और उन को सस्पेंड किया गया है और एग्जैक्ट जिम्मेदारी लोकेट करने के लिए उन को चार्जवॉट दे कर आगे कार्यवाही की जा रही है।

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडे : मैं ने यह पूछा था कि जो डिजाइन था वह पुराना डिजाइन था और उस को नये तरीके से ठीक करने के लिए क्या कमेटी ने कोई रिपोर्ट दी है?

श्री पी० सी० सेठी : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, कोई डिजाइन में डिफेक्ट नहीं था।

ट्रेच में डिफेक्ट था और उस को ठीक किया जा रहा है।

SHRI BISHWANATH ROY: How far has the factory been adversely affected and how far will it affect the cost of production?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: It is very difficult to assess the exact loss only on this account, but it is estimated that on account of the first fire which was in September there was a loss of production of 1400 tonnes of nitrogen and in the November fire it was about 2000 tonnes of Nitrogen. Apart from this, there is loss of production in this factory on account of, sometimes, low voltage and stoppage of electricity also.

श्री हरि किशोर सिंह : माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने उत्तर में यह बताया है कि सिर्फ जिम्मेदारी फारमेनों पर डाली गई है। मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या फारमेन के ऊपर जो वॉरिंट अधिकारी हैं वे इस के लिए जिम्मेदार नहीं हो सकते हैं या उन्होंने अपना देखरेख में कोई त्रुटि नहीं की है?

श्री पी० सी० सेठी : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक कमेटी ने इस में पूरी छानबीन की है और छानबीन करने के पश्चात् वह इस निश्चय पर पहुंची है कि यही लोग इस के जिम्मेदार हैं। सेफ्टी परमिट जो इश्यू किया गया था वह श्री बी० के० सिंह को इश्यू किया गया था लेकिन यह हकीकत है कि श्री बी० के० सिंह को यह परमिट नहीं मिला और यह परमिट श्री श्रीवास्तव को दिया गया। अब इस बात की खोज करने को कहा गया है कि जिन के नाम परमिट इश्यू किया गया था, वह परमिट उन को क्यों नहीं मिला और उन्होंने उस जिम्मेदारी को क्यों बहन नहीं किया। इसकी भी जांच की जा रही है।

Implementation of Recommendations of the Hathi Committee

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*6. SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE:
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:

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

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to implement the recommendations of the Hathi Committee regarding Drugs and Pharmaceutical Industry;

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken in that direction; and

(c) in case the decision has not been taken, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The Committee on Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Industry under the Chairmanship of Shri Jaisukhlal Hathi submitted its report to Government in April, 1975. The report was a comprehensive document covering all aspects of the drug industry. It made a thorough analysis of the history of the industry and also made far-reaching recommendations on pricing policy, production policy, the role of the public sector, areas for development of various sectors, quality control and various measures for strengthening the administrative organisation.

In view of the far-reaching implications of the report, Government has been giving very careful consideration to the recommendations. In so far as the pricing policy is concerned the Government has been examining the matter with the twin objective of achieving growth with stability. A decision on pricing policy will be taken in the near future.

The Government has accepted the Committee's recommendation that the public sector should assume a leadership role in the drug industry. Towards this end, Government proposes a substantial expansion in the public sector drug companies—the IDPL and HAL and an investment programme of Rs. 70 crores has been provided for. The Synthetic Drug Plant at Hyderabad will be expanded with an investment of Rs. 21.79 crores. The Nicotinamide plant is to be set up in Bihar involving an investment of Rs. 8.58 crores. Proposals for a formulation unit at Gurgaon and the expansion of the Antibiotics Plant at Rishikesh are under Government's consideration. The expansion of penicillin production at HAL and the taking up of a new range of antibiotics at that plant are under consideration. Government has also accepted the Committee's recommendation that the public sector should also move into the field of formulation to the extent of at least 60 per cent of its bulk production. Towards this end the formulation capacity of the public sector units is being expanded.

Government have taken note of the recommendation made by the Committee that every encouragement should be given to the Indian sector of the industry. Licenses for production of both bulk drugs and formulations are being liberally granted to Indian entrepreneurs. 52 licences/letters of intent have been issued to the Indian sector since the receipt of the Committee's recommendation, while 16 have been issued to firms with foreign equity exceeding 40 per cent.

In respect of the foreign held sector, all cases are being examined with reference to the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act. The dilution of equity of foreign companies will be enforced in accordance with the dilution formula and the guidelines issued by the Ministry of Finance under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act. No capacity for formulation is being granted to foreign held sector companies unless

accompanied by proposals for the production of bulk drugs in India.

The other recommendations of the committee are under the active examination of the Government.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: The Committee headed by Mr. Hathi, by no means revolutionising, had suggested the nationalisation of the foreign drug firm, the multi-nationals in particular, through a phased policy and the abolition of the brand names of drugs again by means of a phased operation. But I find Government merely saying that they are examining the recommendations of this Committee even though the recommendations are nearly a year old and they are only moving in this direction by getting a slight increase in IDPL and other kinds of production. Do I take it that the Government policy is to let these multi-nationals who by a variety of stratagems including such ways of international cheating, through transfer pricing, which a country like ours cannot even detect—and Britain was told by Hoffman La Roche Co., also to be—ware of the machinations of these multi-national companies. Am I to understand that nothing more is being done except by making a slight expansion in the operations of the IDPL and a few other things and no practical effect is being given to the recommendations of the Hathi Committee in any significant manner?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: The Hathi Committee has done a commendable work and the report is very comprehensive. The report is not limited to one or two aspects but it is related to the whole of the drug industry and from that point of view many of the recommendations of the Hathi Committee have been accepted by the Government and we are already progressing on these lines.

Leading role is being given to the public sector. Certain recommendations are still under examination. As far as the question of removing the brand names is concerned, that is still under examination. We will have to consult the Health Ministry in this respect, although the recommendation of the Health Ministry was there.

With regard to the setting up of the National Drugs Authority, that recommendation is still under examination.

With regard to the question of taking over of multi-national firms, the Committee has recommended take over but at the same time they have recommended that the foreign equity ratio should be reduced to 40 per cent forthwith and gradually it has to be reduced to 26 per cent. As far as the recommendation to reducing it to 40 per cent is concerned, steps have been taken and as far as reduction to 26 per cent is concerned, steps will be taken in due course of time because this is a departure from the general traditional policy. With regard to pricing also, Government is still considering and examining the whole aspect, because, that is a very important aspect of the whole report.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: Do I take it, Sir, that in these days of emergency when a report happens to be comprehensive, delays of this egregious order could take place in so far as the implementation is concerned, because, in the meantime, all the evils accruing from whatever has been said in the Hathi Committee Report and elsewhere in literature available all over the world, about the doings of these multi-national drug operators, continue and in the meantime these people carry on scurrilous advertisements,—not only do they corrupt our medical practitioners and virtually bringing them into acceptance of their own particular products, but they also try to dis-

tort public opinion by unfettered propaganda, while things said in Parliament also are limited,—do I take it, Sir, that the recommendations of High Power Committee like the Hathi Committee are to be treated in this fashion, when the people are suffering on account of the prices of drugs? Do I take it that on account of some of these multi-nationals being able to sell at a higher price in certain other countries products they make it our own country through the facilities given to them by our own government, our country's name becomes mud in certain other areas of the world? These multi-nationals, as you know, very well are terrible customers and they are behaving so shabbily but Government comes and says that they are examining a comprehensive report, and taking only a few puddling little steps. Is this the way the Government operates during the emergency?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: As far as the decision taken is concerned, the majority, of the recommendations have been accepted and have been implemented. But there are one or two important aspects which are still under consideration.

श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष जी, पहली बात यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि हार्थी कमेटी के जिन बहुमत सदस्यों ने बहुराष्ट्रीय कंपनियों के राष्ट्रीयकरण की मांग की है, उनके नाम क्या हैं; और

क्या हार्थी समिति ने इस बात की भी सिफारिश की है कि जो हमारे देश में 117 जरूरी दवाएँ, एमैजियल ड्रग्स हैं, उनका उत्पादन राजकीय क्षेत्र में या भारतीय निजी क्षेत्र में किया जाये? अगर यह बात सही है और यह सिफारिश की गई है तो सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है और अगर सरकार समझती है कि भारतीय दवा कंपनियाँ छोटी हैं, उसके पास पूँजी नहीं है तो इन 117 जरूरी दवाओं के निर्माताओं को राष्ट्रीय

क्षेत्र में ले लेने में कौन सी इकायत सरकार के सामने है?

श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी : राष्ट्रीय क्षेत्र में ले लेने का प्रश्न बहुत भासान नहीं है।

Taking over of these companies would mean an investment of about Rs. 140 crores at the face value of the shares. They have rightly recommended about reducing equity capital of these companies not only according to the dilution formula upto 40 per cent, but even they have gone to the extent of saying that they should be reduced to 26 per cent and that is what is engaging the attention of the Government. So, we are taking action on these lines.

As far as the production of these 117 important drugs is concerned, we are gradually proceeding on those lines.

श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष जी, पहले पार्ट का जवाब नहीं दिया गया है। मैजिस्ट्री मेम्बरों के नाम मैं जानना चाहता हूँ जिन्होंने रिकमैड किया है कि मल्टी नेशनल कंपनियों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाये। वे मेम्बरों कौन हैं?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: I cannot give all the names.

MR. SPEAKER: This is a matter of detail.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: The Hathi Committee submitted a comprehensive document with regard to the question of drugs about quality control and its pricing policy. It is mentioned in the statement from the Government that a decision on pricing policy will be taken in the near future. You will find from the answer that the words used are 'in the near future'. I wanted to know—Shri Sethi is known for his quick action—from him as to what does he mean by 'in the near future'. I want to know the time limit.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: 'In the near future' means 'as early as possible'

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI: The Hathi Committee's recommendation was in respect of prices to which the hon. Minister also referred. The reply given is that the matter is under consideration. There has been so much time that has elapsed and Government has not taken any quick decision or any step in respect of the price formula with a view to reducing the prices of drugs and medicines. Is the Government aware of the impact or the reaction because of the indecision on the price formula recommended by the Hathi Committee? We are told and it is also reported that the prices of these 117 essential drugs and medicines have gone up. And they are increasing still. As a result of that, there has been a shortage of medicines and drugs in the private hospitals in the country as well as in Government hospitals. The Government has not allotted funds to the Government hospitals, as a result of which some of the Government Hospitals had to be closed and many of the private hospitals are not admitting the patients because of the shortage of medicines.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: As I have said previously, we have not taken too much time in taking decisions. These are important recommendations and certainly, other ministries—important ministries are also concerned. We are consulting them.

But, as far as pricing is concerned, the prices are stated to be controlled and I do not think there is any scarcity of drugs unless of course a deliberate scarcity is created and some black market prices are charged. It is then and then alone that there is a danger of the prices going up. Otherwise they are stated to be controlled. I would also like to add that as far as these drugs are concerned, I think they are the cheapest which are produced in India.

Fly-over Bridge at Remuna Level Crossing at Balasore

***7. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHA-PATRA:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state whether the fly-over bridge at Remuna level crossing at Balasore is going to be taken up in the year 1975-76?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): No, Sir.

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHA-PATRA: This is a very disheartening 'No' by the hon. Deputy Minister. The hon. Minister is considered to be a very dynamic minister because he safeguards the interests of Orissa. Only a few months back the hon. Minister of Railways, Shri Tripathi had written me a letter on this subject. I quote:

"There is a proposal for an over-bridge at Remuna level crossing at Balasore which was included in the Railway's Work Programme for 1972-73, 1974-75. As the breadth of the bridge was not furnished all these years, the proposal had to be deleted. After details of the scheme are finalised, further action will be taken to sanction the work again".
How can this be a 'No'.

SHRI BUTA SINGH: Yes, Sir, I stand by what my Minister has written to the hon. member. The reason for not being able to include this work in 1975-76 is obvious, the State Government was not able to give its proposal, the exact location and the concrete proposal.

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHA-PATRA: Do I take it that the hon. Minister and his able deputies have agreed that it will be taken up next year?

SHRI BUTA SINGH: Yes, Sir.

आपातस्थिति की घोषणा के बाद से बिना टिकट यात्रा

* 8 श्री शंकर बयाल सिंह :

श्री बाई०† ईश्वर रेड्डी : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आपात-स्थिति की घोषणा के बाद देश में बिना टिकट यात्रा करने वाले कितने रेल यात्री पकड़े गये हैं ; और

(ख) इन यात्रियों से सरकार ने जुर्माने के रूप में अब तक कितनी राशि एकत्रित की है।

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शाफी कुरेवी) : (क) 1 जुलाई, 1975 से 30 नवम्बर, 1975 तक की अवधि में कुल 10,67,786 व्यक्ति बिना टिकट या गलत टिकट लेकर यात्रा करने पकड़े गये थे। इनमें से 1,38,992 व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया और उनके विरुद्ध मुकदमा चलाया गया क्योंकि उन्होंने रेलवे को देय राशि का भुगतान नहीं किया था।

(ख) बिना टिकट यात्रियों से वसूल की गयी रकम इस प्रकार है :—

- (1) किराया 52,38,086 रु०
- (2) अधिप्रभार 90,11,221 रु०
- (3) अदालती जुर्माना 16,46,197 रु०

श्री शंकर बयाल सिंह : अध्यक्ष जी, आपात-काल की घोषणा के बाद सब से अधिक मुद्धार अगर किसी चीज में देखने में आया है तो वह रेलवे है। इसके लिये सबसे पहले तो मैं रेल मंत्रालय और सरकार को धन्यवाद और बधाई देता हूँ क्योंकि बेरी दृष्टि में रेल मंत्रालय ही एक

पूर्ण मंत्रालय है—जिस में पंडित जी भाई, सरदार जी भी हैं और कुरेशी साहब भी हैं। साथ ही मैं सरकार से जानना चाहूंगा कि यह जो जुर्माने की रकम वसूल हुई है और जो बिना टिकट यात्रा करते हुए पकड़े गये हैं, उन में सब से अधिक यात्री किस क्षेत्र के और किस प्रांत के हैं?

रेल मंत्री (श्री कमलापति बिचाठी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं समझता हूँ कि इस प्रश्न का उत्तर देना ही बहुत अच्छा है।

श्री शंकर बयाल सिंह : अध्यक्ष जी, बिहार में बिना टिकट लोग तब चलते थे, जब बिहार के रेल मंत्री होते थे, अब तो ऐसा उत्तर प्रदेश में होना चाहिए।

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : क्या मंत्री महोदय को इस बात की जानकारी है कि आप के यहां जो चैकिंग होती है उसमें, ज्यादातर गरीब लोग पकड़े जाते हैं, जिन के पास पैसा नहीं होता है। लेकिन जो आदमी पैसा देने का स्थिति में होते हैं, वे नाजायज तौर पर पैसा दे कर छूट जाते हैं। हमें इस की जानकारी निजी रूप से है, मैंने और हमारे एक दूसरे संसद सदस्य श्री चिरंजीव झा ने स्वयं मानसी में देखा। हमारी गाड़ी के सामने एक दूसरी गाड़ी की चैकिंग हो रही थी, आप के जा० प्रार० पी० के लोगों ने जिन के पास पैसा नहीं था, उन का सामान नीचे फेंक दिया, लेकिन जिन्होंने उन को देना मंजूर किया, उन को बाहर नहीं निकाला। इस के बारे में हम ने रेल मंत्रालय को लिखा भी, लेकिन चूंकि उन का नम्बर मालूम नहीं था, इस लिये उन को कोई जानकारी नहीं हो सकी। यही उत्तर मिला कि बिजिलेंस के लोग गये थे, लेकिन नम्बर मालूम न होने से कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हो सकता।

मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध में ज्यादातर लोग कौन पकड़े जाते हैं और आप

के बैंकिंग स्टाफ और दूसरे लोगों की पहचान हो सके, क्या इसके लिये उनको कोई नम्बर वगैरह देंगे ?

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी : यह बात तो साफ़ जाहिर है कि ज्यादातर तो वे ही लोग पकड़े जायेंगे जो बगैर टिकट होंगे। इस में गरीब और अमीर का कोई सवाल नहीं है। जो भी बगैर टिकट सफ़र करेगा, चाहे अमीर हो या गरीब, दोनों के साथ बराबर का मुलूक किया जायेगा। जिन लोगों ने किराया अदा कर दिया उन को छोड़ दिया गया, जो नहीं दे सके उनके खिलाफ़ कार्यवाही की गई। जहाँ तक आप किसी खास वाक्य की तरफ़ ध्यान दिलाना चाहते हैं, तो आप लिख कर भेज दें, हम उस की जांच करावेंगे।

SHRI D. BASUMATARI: In reply to Shri Shankar Dayal Singh's question, the hon. Minister had said that it would not be in the public interest to give that information. Could he give the break-up of the figures Statewise?

I would like to know the break-up, State-wise.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: I do not have the figures at this stage with me. But, if the hon. Member insists, I can furnish him with the figures, zone-wise, not State-wise.

Offshore Drillings in Bay of Bengal and Bombay High

*9. **SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state:

(a) whether offshore drilling is going on in the Bay of Bengal besides Bombay High;

(b) if so, when Bombay High is likely to start supplying crude; and

(c) what are the findings in Bay of Bengal in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Efforts are being made to commence production of crude oil from Bombay High by the end of the current financial year.

(c) The first exploratory well is being drilled. Results will be known only after completing and testing the well.

SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: I would like to know from the hon. Minister, whether the drilling operation is being carried on by the ONGC or whether any contract has been awarded to any foreign company? If so, I would like to know, the terms of the agreement?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: So far as the Bombay High is concerned, the exploration and the production programme is totally carried on by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission. Of course, we have to hire ships, drilling ships and other equipment, which we cannot produce today. But, as we have got the know-how, we are doing it ourselves.

So far as the Bay of Bengal is concerned, we have entered into an agreement with an American firm.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: I would like to know, what is the location in Bay of Bengal, where drilling is being conducted? Secondly, there was some proposal and I think some survey was conducted in a place between the islands of Rameswaram and Kachadeevu. I would like to know whether the Government is examining this also?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: The Bay of Bengal basin is a different area from the southern tip of the area which is being referred to by the hon. Member. In the Bay of Bengal, the CARLSBERG Group, an American Group, has entered into a contractual arrangement with the Oil and Natural

Gas Commission and they are drilling their first well near the Orissa coast, which is about 80 miles from Paradip.

DR. RANEN SEN: Is it a fact that near the Bay of Bengal shores, Government is also contemplating to drill the area of Sunderbans? I would also like to know whether it is a fact that the Ministry of Petroleum has come into a sort of conflict with the Ministry of Tourism who are opposed to drilling in Sunderbans because of this Tiger Project and all that? If so, what is the position in regard to drilling in Sunderbans and surrounding areas?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: The geological prospects of the Sunderbans area are very interesting and we are examining it very closely. The Oil and Natural Gas Commission is assessing that the prospects of Bay of Bengal should be quite high if we carry on oil exploration. But, the hardware and software hazards of the Sunderbans area are quite complicated not only because of the Tiger Project of the West Bengal Government but also because of the difficulties like the marshy nature of the land and so on. We are examining as to how to get all this software and make other engineering arrangements by which we could start doing it. If we can procure it, which we are trying to get as soon as possible, then, the question of carrying away the lions or tigers that come there could be solved in consultation with the West Bengal Government.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Apart from Bombay High where they are likely to get about ten million tonnes of crude in the near future, have the government found oil in the nearby area on the western coast? What are the prospects?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: Bombay High is an oil basin where exploration has progressed and is quite advanced; we are now launching a production programme and we hope that by the end of March or April we shall start producing oil and bring it ashore for refining at the Burmah Shell refinery which is now being taken over. Apart from that there are areas in the northwest Bombay High and another structure on the western coast and also on the Saurashtra coast where the prospect of finding oil is quite bright. We have already started geophysical surveys and the first results are encouraging. In all we have got more than half a dozen structures which are worth exploratory drilling and we hope that by the middle of next year we shall be knowing more about the areas whether oil or gas both could be found.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: The hon. Minister aware that the Bay of Bengal is a common area; there is a common border with Bangla Desh on the shore. I should like to know whether any discussion had taken place with Bangla Desh Government to explore offshore drilling in the Bay of Bengal, smoothly and without any difficulty.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: Offshore drilling in our area is already going on. We had drilled a well upto 11,000 feet, another 3,000 feet or 4,000 feet will be drilled in a month or so, then we shall see whether we have found oil or gas. So far as the boundary with Bangla Desh and other countries is concerned, in the normal process the Government of Bangla Desh or other countries always take care of their boundaries and there should be no difficulty in demarcating it so far as I can see.

Re-instatement of Suspended Railway Employees in Certain Zonal Railways

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*10. **SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE:**

SHRI K. M. "MADHUKAR":

Will the Minister of **RAILWAYS** be pleased to state:

(a) how many railway employees are still under suspension all over India for participating in Railway general strike of May, 1974;

(b) how many cases are pending in Western Railway, South-Eastern Railway, Northern Railway, Southern Railway and Eastern Railway; and

(c) how long would it take to fulfil the assurances given on the floor of Parliament to take back in service all the employees in Railways?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) 41.

(b) In all 26 cases are pending in Western, South Eastern, Northern, Southern and Eastern Railways;

(c) In accordance with M.R.'s assurances given on the floor of the Parliament, steps to condone the break in service of all Railway employees, except those who are charged with sabotage, violence and intimidation

and to deal with service matters speedily and sympathetically wherever employees are not charged with sabotage, violence and intimidation have already been taken.

SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE: I feel that the number should be verified. As far as I know, there are many more cases which have not been taken into consideration though there is no charge of violence or sabotage against them. For instance in the Central Railway there are still 12 cases which I had personally referred and they have not yet been looked into. How much more time are you going to take? It is almost two years; in the coming May two years will be completed. The charges of violence, etc. are also to be looked into because the railway officers are taking advantage of this to victimise workers who were active in the trade union. I would like the Minister to look into this matter very seriously and give us an assurance that the cases would be taken into consideration within such time and some decision would be taken immediately. And please do not prolong this matter.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: The hon. Member is right. There are 11 employees who are under suspension on the Central Railways. But they are charged under Sec. 302 and 307 of Indian Penal Code which is murder and attempt to murder and they are facing trial in the Court of Jhansi and in their cases suspension cannot be revoked.

SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE: I am not referring to that. But there are other suspensions also. I am not referring to the one which you have referred. I had talked to the Western Railway and the Central Railway General Managers about it. The person who had retired from the Western Railways assured me that he would look into the matter and one case was considered, the rest of them were not at all considered. I would like you to investigate into this matter. In fact

there are other cases in the Matunga Railway Workshop. I am not referring to that.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: 12 people are suspended there but 11 people are involved in murder cases. They are facing trial in the Court of law. Unless the decision is taken by the Court how can we take decision on that?

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Sir, may I know, apart from the figures given by the Minister regarding the suspension, whether there are cases of dismissal also about which there was a categorical assurance given in this House by the Minister that all cases would be reviewed and those who had not committed crimes which came under Criminal Procedure would be taken back? Whether the Government is now reconsidering their order for dismissal including the suspension orders?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: Sir, I will have to repeat the answers which I have been giving in this House. Sir, the total number of employees dismissed and removed from service was 16,898. Out of this, 16,056 have been taken back on duty and out of the remaining, 452 people have gone to the courts and 63 employees have not appealed. That leaves a number of 327 employees out of 16,898 who have not been taken back in service so far. (*Interruptions*)

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Distribution of Kerosene in Rural Areas

***12. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Centre has recently urged the State Governments to

streamline the distribution of kerosene oil in rural and semi-urban areas; and

(b) if so, steps suggested in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Following the unavoidable increase of 12 paise/litre in the basic ceiling selling prices of kerosene oil, effective from 1st December, 1975, State Governments/Union Territories Administrations were requested to streamline the distribution arrangements particularly in rural and semi-urban areas. They were also advised to review the distribution and transportation costs and profit margins allowed to the wholesalers and retailers to see whether it would be possible to keep down the increase to less than 12 paise. It has also been suggested that the State Governments can themselves undertake the task of distribution of kerosene so as to reduce the charges. State Governments have also been advised to take a serious view of sale of kerosene in 750 ml. bottles and charging for it the price of one litre.

Purchase of Wagons during 1975-76

***13. SHRI N. K. SANGHI:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways had planned to purchase more than 6000 wagons during 1975-76;

(b) if so, the number of wagons that could be purchased so far;

(c) whether the total lot could be purchased as planned; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Till 30th November, 1975 a total of 7,660 Wagons in terms of 4-wheelers have been purchased.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

**Adoption of Latest Techniques by
O. and N.G.C. to Explore Oil**

14. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN:
SHRI SARJOO PANDEY:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has decided to adopt latest techniques to improve the recovery of oil from its oilfields in the country; and

(b) if so, the broad features of the projects and names of countries which would collaborate therein?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM
(SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) An Institute of Reservoir Studies will be set up in Baroda with French collaboration to carry out laboratory studies in secondary and tertiary recovery processes and other research and development activities. Projects as such will be formulated later on the basis of the results of these studies.

After the Institute has been set up, four or five Soviet specialists will also be associated with it.

Three officers of ONGC have received training in fire flooding technology in Rumania in pursuance of the decision arrived at the Indo-Rumanian Joint Commission meeting of September, 1974.

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**Work Done on Apta-Dasgaon Section
of West Coast Railway**

*15. SHRI SHANKER RAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) how much work has been done on the Apta-Dasgaon section of the West Coast Railway during 1974-75; and

(b) what work is proposed to be done on this section by 31st March, 1976?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). Final Location Survey for the construction of a line between Apta and Dasgaon has been completed and the reports are under examination. The decision about the construction will be taken after the examination of the survey reports and depending on the availability of funds.

**Impact of Increase in Prices of
Petroleum Products**

*16. SHRI DHAMANKAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the selective increases in the prices of petroleum products, including kerosene, cooking gas, high speed diesel oil and furnace oil recently imposed would adversely affect the general public and a number of industrial units to great extent; and

(b) what steps are taken to ensure that the retailers do not charge unduly exorbitant prices for these items from the consumers?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM
(SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA): (a) with

the efficient utilisation of petroleum products and the economies resulting therefrom, and the very much improved availability of coal and also the capacity of the Railways to transport it, the selective increases will generally have very little effect.

(b) The retail selling prices of kerosene oil and furnace oil are fixed and controlled by the State Governments/Union Territory administrations under the Kerosene (Fixation of Ceiling Prices) Order 1970 and Furnace Oil (Fixation of Ceiling Prices and Distribution) Order 1974, issued under the Essential Commodities Act 1955. Further, State Governments have been requested to streamline distribution arrangements, review distribution and transportation costs and profit margins allowed to the wholesalers and retailers of kerosene oil to see if it is possible to keep down the increase in its price to less than 12 paise per litre. The price of cooking gas at any location is fixed by the Central Government.

Exploration for Oil in Off-Saurashtra

*17. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the preliminary surveys have indicated a big oil reserve in off-Saurashtra; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to explore the same?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA): (a) and (b). Preliminary seismic surveys have indicated structural possibilities. Detailed seismic surveys have been conducted. Results of these will be known only after the data is processed and interpreted.

Conversion of Mysore-Bangalore Line into Broad Gauge

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

(a) whether the Government of Karnataka has agreed to participate in the conversion of the metre gauge railway line from Mysore to Bangalore into broad gauge;

(b) if so, the nature of the participation; and

(c) when will the conversion of the Bangalore-Mysore line be taken up?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The State Government of Karnataka has offered to consider various proposals in order to participate in the conversion of the metre gauge line from Mysore to Bangalore into broad gauge. These broadly are:

- (i) making available labour force for earthwork,
- (ii) emergency land acquisition by State Government,
- (iii) regulating road traffic,
- (iv) reasonable enhancement of fares and freight,
- (v) supply of wooden sleepers required for broad gauging, free of cost, and
- (vi) under-writing losses for the first few years.

The Southern Railway Administration has asked the State Government to confirm the following concessions:

- (i) Wooden sleepers required for the project to be supplied by the State Government, free of cost;

- (ii) the entire land for the project will be supplied free of cost by the State Government;
- (iii) losses on this project will be under-written by the State Government; and
- (iv) to agree to the closure of the uneconomic narrow gauge Bangalore City-Bangarapet line.

The reply from the State Government is awaited.

(c) The updated survey reports for this conversion have recently been received from the Railway, and are under examination. Final decision on this conversion will be taken after the reports are examined, and clearance obtained from the Planning Commission. The proposed assistance from the State Government will also be taken into consideration, while taking final decision.

Damage due to Rains and Cyclones in Gujarat

*20. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total damage done to the Railways by unprecedented rains and cyclones in several areas of Gujarat State during the last monsoon;

(b) the number of railway bridges washed away and damaged by the floods due to rains and cyclones; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to repair them and how much time will be taken to make them fit to face heavy floods?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) A sum of Rs. 68.5 lakhs approximately.

(b) Only one bridge was damaged and partly washed away due to floods.

(c) Temporary repairs were carried out immediately to restore through communications, and the Bridge will be made fit to face heavy floods before the onset of next monsoon.

Compulsory Retirement of Railway Officers during the last three months

1. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH:
PROF. NARAIN CHAND
PARASHAR:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have compulsorily retired many Rail officers during the last three months; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). In accordance with a policy decision taken by Government with a view to strengthen the administration by retiring Government servants who have outlived their utility or whose integrity is doubtful, the cases of all railway officers who had attained the age of 50/55 years or who had completed 30 years' service, have been reviewed and as a result of which notices of compulsory retirement have been served on 43 officers till 30-12-1975.

Alternate construction on Kangra Valley Railway

2. SHRI NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have announced the completion of the alternate construction on the Kangra Valley Railway by 31-3-1976;

(b) if so, the percentage of work which has since been completed; and

(c) the date when the passenger trains would start operating on these lines?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) to (c). In reply to a question during the meeting of the Consultative Committee of M.P's of the Ministry of Railways held on 11-7-75, it was stated that the project would be completed by 31-3-76. All the work is likely to be completed by the said date except girdering of three important major bridges. The overall progress is 91%. The contractors have expressed their inability due to delay in receipt of matching steel section to complete the remaining work by 31-3-76. It will be possible to run passenger trains on the realigned section as soon as girdering work is completed.

रेलवे में दो मंजिले रेल डिब्बों का चलाया जाना

3. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कुछ चुने हुए रेल मार्गों पर डबल डेकर (रेल डिब्बे) चलाने की योजना को कब तक क्रियान्वित किये जाने की संभावना है ; और

(ख) क्या इसका पूर्णतः परीक्षण कर लिया गया है ।

रेल मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) :

(क) और (ख). एक प्रायोजन दो मंजिले सवार डिब्बे के ढांचे का निर्माण कर लिया गया है और उसमें विभिन्न परीक्षण किये जा रहे हैं। इसके पश्चात् आवश्यकतानुसार जरूरी मंजोवन किये जायेंगे और 1976 के उत्तरार्द्ध में डिब्बे का लाइन पर टोलन सम्बन्धी परीक्षण किया

जायेगा। ऐसी परिस्थिति में पहले से ही यह बता पाना संभव नहीं है कि किस तिथि को इन्हें जनता के उपयोग के लिए चालू किया जायेगा, आशा है कि 1976 के अन्त अथवा 1977 के शुरु में परीक्षण के रूप में इसे चलायना संभव हो सकेगा।

जे० बी० मंधाराम कम्पनी समूह द्वारा की गई अनियमिततायें।

4. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को 1975 के प्रारम्भ एवं मध्य में हैदराबाद, बम्बई, दिल्ली तथा ब्यालियर में जे० बी० मंधाराम कम्पनी समूह द्वारा की गई अनियमितताओं के बारे में शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई थी और यदि हां, तो उन शिकायतों में वर्णित अनियमितताओं की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को जे० बी० मंधाराम कम्पनी समूह के देश भर के एजेंटों को परिषद् के कार्यवाही वृत्तन का सारांश भी प्राप्त हुआ है और यदि हां, तो क्या उसमें भी किन्हीं अनियमितताओं के सम्बन्ध में कोई उल्लेख है ; और

(ग) क्या इस कम्पनी समूह ने कम्पनी कानूनों का उल्लंघन किया है और यदि हां, तो इस बात को सुनिश्चित करने के लिये कि कम्पनी नियमों का भविष्य में उल्लंघन न हो सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ब्रजलाल बल्लभा) :

(क) और (ख). जे० बी० एजेंट्स काउन्सिल के प्रधान होने का दावा करने वाले श्री ए० खुशाली दास ने जे० बी० मंधाराम एण्ड कम्पनी प्राइवेट

लिमिटेड के विरुद्ध, फरवरी, 1975 तथा मई, 1975 में शिकायतें की थीं। पहली शिकायत के साथ, उसने दिनांक 13-6-70 को नई दिल्ली में हुई जे० बी० एन्ड्स काउन्सिल के सदस्यों की तृतीय बैठक का कार्यवृत्त भेजा था। इस कम्पनी के विरुद्ध कुछ अन्य शिकायतें भी प्राप्त हुई हैं। शिकायतकर्तारों ने साथ साथ ये आरोप लगाये (1) जमा राजियों का वसूल न करना (2) एक मछली फर्म, मै० जे० बी० मंधाराम एण्ड कम्पनी के कारखाने को इसके ग्राहकों के पैसे में वृद्धि के लिये, मै० जे० बी० मंधाराम एण्ड कम्पनी प्राइवेट लिमिटेड का प्राग्रमण (3) कथित फर्म के मुदा मालिक, पिता तथा कथित लिमिटेड कम्पनी के प्रबन्ध निदेशक, उसके पुत्रों के मध्य, क्रमशः पट्टे दाता तथा पट्टेधारी के रूप में सम्पत्तिगत अनुबन्ध होना (4) अपने अनेक वित्तकों से धन का संग्रह तथा (5) कम्पनी रजिस्ट्रार के पास तुलन-पत्र आदि का प्रस्तुत न किया जाना।

(ग) मै० जे० बी० मंधाराम एण्ड कम्पनी प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, नई दिल्ली की लेखा बहियों का एक निरीक्षण, कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1956 की धारा 209क के अन्तर्गत किया गया है। अब उसकी निरीक्षण रिपोर्ट परीक्षान्तर्गत है। आवश्यकता होने पर, कानून के उपबन्धों के अन्तर्गत कार्यवाही की जायेगी।

Stoppage of Raipur-Jhansi Express and Howrah-Ahmedabad Express at Kamptee

5. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a representation for stoppage

of Raipur-Jhansi Express and Howrah-Ahmedabad Express at Kamptee (Central Railway) in view of the growing importance of the town;

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

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). It is not proposed to give stoppages at way side stations to these fast Express trains.

Stay Orders obtained by Foreign Companies against References to MRTP Commission

6. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the foreign Companies operating in India have obtained stay orders against MRTP references;

(b) whether they have obtained injunction because of technical flaw in the reference made to the MRTP Commission; and

(c) if so, whether the same would be amended or a fresh reference would be made to speed up inquiry?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDA BRATA BARUA): (a) Yes, Sir. As stated in reply to part (a) of the Unstarred Question No. 6167 answered in the House on 15-4-75, the Coca-Cola Export Corporation (a foreign company having a place of business in India), the Cadbury Fry (India) Pvt. Ltd., and the Colgate Palmolive (India) Pvt. Ltd. (two Indian subsidiaries of fore-

ign companies), have obtained a 'stay order' in respect of the references made by the Central Government to the MRTTP Commission for inquiry under section 31 of the MRTTP Act, 1969.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Reorganisation of the working of Fertilizer Corporation of India

7. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to reorganise the working of Fertilizer Corporation of India; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). The proposal for the reorganisation of FCI is under consideration of Government and no decision has yet been taken.

Slow-Down in use of diesel in Railways

8. SHRI B. S. BHAURA:

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have decided to slow down the use of diesel in view of the world oil crisis;

(b) if so, how much Government have to spend on diesel in Railways;

(c) whether Government have decided to go in for extra electrification in Railways; and

(d) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) No.

(b) Expenditure on HSD oil during 1974-75 was of the order of Rs. 68 crores.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Off-shore and on-shore Drilling in Eastern Region

9. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state:

(a) whether oil has been struck in the Orissa coast;

(b) whether the off-shore and on-shore drillings are being carried out in West Bengal, Orissa, Assam and other areas of the Eastern region; and

(c) if so, the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA): (a) No Sir.

(b) and (c). A well is being drilled in the Bay of Bengal, south of the coast of West Bengal and east of the coast of Orissa. In on-shore, drilling is being carried out in West Bengal, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh and Tripura. The results would be known after drilling/production testing operations are completed.

As a result of earlier drilling done, over 4 million tonnes of crude oil is expected to be produced during 1975- from the fields in the Eastern region.

Production of Fertilizers

10. SHRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM:
SHRIMATI BHARGAVI
THANKAPPAN:

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

(a) whether there has been a record production of fertilisers during the first nine months of the current financial year;

(b) if so, whether the draft fifth plan capacity target of about six million tonnes in 1978-79 and a production target of four million tonnes of Nitrogen would be achieved; and

(c) if so, the figures of the production of fertilisers in Private and Public sector and further steps taken in that direction?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Yes, Sir. A production of 10.6 lakh tonnes of nitrogen was achieved during the period 1st April to 31st December, 1975, as compared to 8.2 lakh tonnes during the corresponding period of 1974-75, registering thereby an increase of about 30 per cent. The current year is expected to end with a total production of about 15 lakh tonnes of nitrogen, as compared to 11.85 lakh tonnes during the last year.

(b) and (c). Against the capacity target of 6 million tonnes of nitrogen originally envisaged in the draft Fifth Plan document, the current indications are that, by 1978-79, the capacity may build up to 4.7 million tonnes of nitrogen. This is mainly due to the fact that some of the public sector projects, as envisaged in the draft Plan document, had either to be held back or slowed down because of the resource constraint. Additionally, the capacity of 0.6 million tonnes envisaged for

development in the private sector may not also materialise by the end of the Fifth Plan. As a result, domestic production is expected to be about 3 million tonnes of nitrogen by the end of the Fifth Plan period, against the draft Plan target of 4 million tonnes.

Endeavours would continue to be made to speed up completion of projects under implementation and also develop fresh capacity with due regard to the availability of resources and other factors.

Conversion into Broad Gauge of Mankapur-Lakar Mandi Railway Line (Faizabad Division) in U.P.

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

(a) whether there was a proposal to convert Mankapur-Lakar Mandi rail line in Faizabad Division in Uttar Pradesh into broad gauge;

(b) if so, the stage at which this proposal stands at present;

(c) when was the survey for the conversion of this metre gauge line into broad gauge conducted and when is the work likely to start; and

(d) the particular reasons for delay in commencing the work?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) to (d). Preliminary engineering-cum-traffic surveys to consider conversion of Mankapur-Katra (Lakar Mandi) M.G. section into B.G. are in progress. The surveys are expected to be completed by August, 1976. The conversion scheme will be considered in further detail after the results of the surveys are known.

Appointment of Additional Judges in Allahabad High Court

12. SHRI B. R. SHUKLA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a demand to appoint some additional judges in the High Court of Allahabad during 1975; and

(b) if so, the reasons for delay in the appointment of judges there?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a) and (b). During the year 1975 the State authorities sent proposals to fill in five vacancies of Additional Judge. Considering the fact that there were vacancies of Permanent Judge three of the recommended persons have been appointed as Permanent Judge, in consultation with the State.

Price of Petrol

13. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state:

(a) the causes of the difference in petrol price obtained in Indian market and the international price of the same; and

(b) whether any reduction in the price of oil is expected in internal market, in view of the 10 per cent increase in crude output in India during the year 1975?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA): (a) The prices of petrol vary widely from country to country. The price of crude oil, cost of refining, cost of transportation, levy of duties and taxes etc. contribute to these variations.

(b) The entire question of pricing of petroleum products is under the

consideration of the Oil Prices Committee whose final report is awaited.

Legal Aid Programme

14. SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal for introducing a legal aid programme in the country for the benefit of the vulnerable section of the society; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (DR. V. A. SEYID MUHAMMAD): (a) and (b). The matter is under consideration of Government.

विभिन्न राज्यों में मिट्टी के तेल की बरें

15. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या पेट्रोलियम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान में मिट्टी के तेल की प्रति लीटर दर क्या है ;

(ख) क्या मिट्टी का तेल दिल्ली तथा हरियाणा में क्रमशः 1.22 रुपये तथा 1.40 रुपये प्रति लीटर बेचा जा रहा है ; और

(ग) देश में इतना अधिक अन्तर होने के क्या कारण हैं ?

पेट्रोलियम मंत्री (श्री के० डी० मालवीय): (क) से (ग) मिट्टी के तेल के फुटकर मूल्य सारे देश में या राजस्थान या हरियाणा में एक सा नहीं है। इसके कारण हैं, समीपतम शोधनशालाओं से रेल सड़क पाइपलाइन द्वारा परिवहन लागत में अन्तर तटीय भाड़ा तथा समय समय पर राज्य

सरकारों द्वारा आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत लगाये गये विक्रय कर चुंगी स्थानीय कर उत्तम मिट्टी के तेल का फुटकर विक्रय मूल्य जोधपुर में 1.30 रु प्रति लीटर, जयपुर में 1.32 रु प्रति लीटर, देहली में 1.29 रु प्रति लीटर, रोहतक में 1.36 रु प्रति लीटर गुड़गांव में 1.37 रु प्रति लीटर तथा महिन्द्रगढ़ में 1.38 रु प्रति लीटर है।

Ministerial Committee for Re-Structuring Railway Administration

16. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Ministerial Committee has been formed to examine the alternative for re-structuring the Railway administration;

(b) if so, whether a tentative plan has been chalked out for new Railway set up; and

(c) the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) to (c). No. However, a Cabinet Committee was set up to consider the structure and functions of the Railway Board and the Committee is of the opinion that the existing set-up should continue at present.

Conversion of Muzaffarpur-Barabanki Railway Line into Broad Gauge

17. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the reasons for the slow progress in the conversion of metre gauge line into broad gauge one from Muzaffarpur to Barabanki?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): The project is being

progressed at a steady pace with the limited availability of resources.

Legal Aid to the Poor

18. SHIRMA TI BHARGAVI

THANKAPPAN:

SHRI D. K. PANDA:

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

(a) whether Government have decided to set up a wing in the Law Ministry to deal with legal aid to the poor; and

(b) whether any State Government has taken any step in that direction for providing legal aid to the poor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (DR. V. A. SEYID MUHAMMAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Introduction of Contract Labour for Work on Krishna Bridge

19. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the reasons for introduction of contract labour in South Central Railway especially for the work on Krishna Bridge?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): The seasonal work of painting steel girders of the Krishna Bridge was entrusted to contractors for no work of painting can be carried out during monsoons or bad weather and the departmental labour engaged in such seasonal work of painting has to be discharged for want of work. In the past there had been labour agita-

tions against the discharge of such labour. As such it was decided to entrust the work of painting to contractors.

Self Sufficiency in Oil Requirements

20. SHRI D. D. DESAI:

SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PAN-
DEYA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government expects to reach self-sufficiency in oil requirements by 1980; and

(b) what is the demand projection for oil on the basis of which self-sufficiency is claimed?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM (SHR. K. D. MALAVIYA): (a) and (b). All efforts are being made to achieve self-sufficiency as early as possible and the exploratory activities have been stepped up for the purpose. The demand projection is around 33-34 million tonnes of petroleum products by 1980-81.

New Railway Line from Farrukhabad (U.P.) to Golagokarannath via Mailani

21. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether preliminary survey for construction of a new railway line from Farrukhabad, U.P. to Golagokarannath via Mailani has been completed;

(b) whether advantages of construction of this railway line via Mailani, North Eastern Railway, instead of via Mohammdi have been examined; and

(c) how much more time will be required to finalise this proposal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) No.

(b) This aspect is being examined by the Survey Team.

(c) The survey reports are expected to be received by about March, 1976 after which they will be examined by the Railway Ministry. Apart from the results of the survey a decision on the project will also depend upon the availability of funds for construction of new railway lines.

Removal of Railway Employees during Internal Emergency (North Eastern Railways)

23. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total number of employees removed, since the declaration of internal emergency in the North Eastern Railway; and

(b) how many employees and officers in the North Eastern Railway and Eastern Railway were active participants in the Anand Marg and R.S.S.S. activities before emergency?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) 500.

(b) Eastern Railway:

Non-gazetted ..	13.
Officers ..	Nil.

North Eastern Railway:

Officers ..	3.
Non-gazetted ..	15.

**Construction of Melattur-Feroke
Railway Line in Kerala State**

24. SHRI C. H. MOHAMMED
KOYA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS
be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been
made about the construction of the
Melattur-Feroke Railway line in Mala-
bar, Kerala State; and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI
BUTA SINGH): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

**Drilling of Fifth Well in the Bombay
High Structure**

25. SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will the
Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased
to state:

(a) whether the offshore drilling
platform 'Sagar Samrat' has spudded
the Fifth Well in the Bombay High
Structure;

(b) if so, the depth upto which the
well has already been drilled upto
November, 1975; and

(c) when the drilling is likely to
be completed?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM
(SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA): (a) to (c).
Sagar Samrat completed drilling of
the fifth well (which was spudded on
29-4-75) at a depth of over 1405
metres, in the Bombay High area in
the third week of May, 1975.

**Cases filed against Big Monopoly
Houses**

26. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS
MUNSI:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUS-
TICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS

be pleased to state the number of
cases or complaints filed during
emergency after 26th June, 1975
against big monopoly houses parti-
cularly the jute, textile and tobacco
industrial houses?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND
COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDA
BRATA BARUA): The expression
"big monopoly houses" has not been
defined in any legislation. The word
"cases" in itself does not lend to any
precise meaning as cases are filed in
the courts by various agencies or with
other statutory authorities. The ex-
pression "complaints" is very wide and
may be of various kinds filed by
various Government and statutory
authorities, shareholders, members of
public etc. under various enactments
both criminal and civil with Govern-
ment agencies administering those
enactments. In view of the above facts
it is very difficult to decide upon a
list of companies intended to be
covered by this question and thus
there are practical difficulties in an-
swering the same.

हरिजनों को पेट्रोल पम्पों का दिया जाना

27. श्री मुल्की राज सेनी: क्या
पेट्रोलियम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि :

(क) क्या वर्ष 1974-75 के दौरान
देश में कितने पेट्रोल पम्प थे ;

(ख) वर्ष 1974-75 के दौरान
कितने नये पेट्रोल पम्प आवंटित करने
की अनुमति दी गई ;

(ग) उनमें से कितने पेट्रोल पम्प
हरिजनों को दिये गये ;

(घ) हरिजनों को अधिक पेट्रोल पम्प
दने के लिये सरकार ने क्या योजना बनाई
है ; और

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार हरिजनों के साथ-साथ अन्य पिछड़ी जातियों को पेट्रोल पम्प प्राथमिकता के आधार पर देने के लिये योजना बनाने का भी है।

पेट्रोलियम मंत्री (श्री के.डी. मालवीय):

(क) और (ख): यह सूचना कैंडर वर्ष के आधार पर उपलब्ध है। इसके देश भर में फुटकर पम्पों की कुल संख्या नीचे दी गई है:—

	1-1-74	1-1-75
	को	को
(1) आईओसी	3349	3553
(2) बर्मा शेल	3262	3173
(3) काल्टेक्स	1359	1206
(4) एचपीसी	1887	1868
(5) आईबीपी	435	480
(6) ए और सी	164	164
	10456	10444

1-1-1975 को कुछ तेल कम्पनियों द्वारा नए पम्पों को खोलने से उनके द्वारा अधिक पम्पों को बन्द करने के कारण गाँकों में कमी हुई है।

(ग) और (घ): 1-1-1974 से इण्डियन आयल कार्पोरेशन द्वारा संचालित और स्वामित्व प्राप्त फुटकर पम्पों को 25% के लिए डीलरशिप अनुसूचित जाति। अनुसूचित जन जाति के लोगों के लिए प्रारंभित है। इस नीति के अन्तर्गत 31-10-1975 तक इण्डिया आयल कार्पोरेशन द्वारा 9 फुटकर पम्प अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जन जाति के लोगों को आवंटित किए गए थे।

(ङ) इस समय ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव भी विचाराधीन नहीं है।

Expansion Programme for Kandla Port

28. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kandla Port has a Rs. 246 crores expansion programme with a view to take in super tankers;

(b) whether the Indian Oil Corporation would lay pipelines from Kandla to Mathura Refinery at a cost of Rs. 150 crores;

(c) whether the super tankers will be provided with mooring facility some 40 kms. from Kandla Port; and

(d) if so, whether the crude from the tankers would be pumped to the shore and from there to the Mathura Refinery through the pipelines?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA): (a) there is no expansion programme costing Rs. 246 crores for taking in super tankers at Kandla Port.

(b) Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. are implementing a pipeline price which envisages laying of pipelines from Vadinar, near Salaya on the West Coast up to the proposed refinery site at Mathura. A branch pipeline from Wranagan will connect the existing refinery at Koyali near Baroda. The cost of the pipeline system including shore tanks, terminals etc. is at present estimated at Rs. 188 crores.

(c) A Single Buoy Mooring facility is proposed to be installed about 5-1/2 kms off Salaya, in The Gulf of Kutch, to facilitate mooring of super tankers upto the size of 300,000 DFT. This place is about 60 kms. from Kandla Port.

(d) The tankers calling at the Single Buoy Mooring would be pumping crude through a submarine pipeline to a shore tankfarm at Vadinar which

is about 11 kms from the Single Buoy Mooring. From this tankfarm crude will be pumped by the main pipeline to the refineries at Mathura and Koyali.

Crude Oil Refined by Public Sector Refineries

29. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM:
be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of crude oil refined by the public sector refineries in 1973-74 and upto December, 1975;

(b) total crude imported during 1975; and

(c) foreign exchange Government had to spend on this?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM
(SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA): (a) The crude oil processed by the Public Sector refineries during 1973, 1974 & 1975 (upto November) is given below:

(Million Tonnes)

1973	11.48
1974	14.34
1975 (upto November)	15.24

(b) and (c). A quantity of 11.55 million tonnes of crude oil at a foreign exchange cost of Rs. 808.75 crores was imported during January—October, 1975.

Complaints regarding Filling of Gas Cylinders

30. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a general complaint from the consumers of domestic gas, that the gas cylinders are not

properly filled or supplied by Government dealers in the country; and

(b) if so, whether Government have any proposal of fitting a pressure gauge to the gas cylinders or to introduce any other device to check up the quantity of the gas at the supplying end?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM
(SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA): (a) Some complaints have been coming from consumers about supply of under-filled gas cylinders.

(b) The question of fitting pressure gauge to the gas cylinders has been considered but it has not been found suitable as the pressure of gas in the cylinder remains more or less the same irrespective of the quantity contained.

However, to check any malpractices in this regard, oil companies make frequent checks on the quantity of gas filled in cylinders at bottling locations and in godowns or showrooms of the dealers. An improved sealing device is being adopted by the IOC and Burmah Shell which will prevent tampering of the cylinder valves by unscrupulous dealers/delivery-men.

Vacant Seats in Lok Sabha and State Assemblies

31. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) State-wise, how many Lok Sabha and State Assembly seats have fallen vacant;

(b) for how long each of these seats is lying vacant; and

(c) the reasons why elections for these seats are not being held?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (DR. V. A. SEYID MUHAMMAD): (a) and (b). Two statements containing the requisite information are laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-9979/76].

(c) In view of the state of Emergency in the country, it may not be possible to hold the bye-elections to the vacant seats in the Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies, for the present.

Condonation of Break in Service of Railway Employees for Participating in last Railway Strike

32. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM:
SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a number of memoranda for

condoning the break in service of Railway employees for taking part in the last Railway strike;

(b) the number of employees taken back on duty out of those who were dismissed, terminated and removed and suspended from service;

(c) how many railway employees are still dismissed, removed and suspended on each Zonal Railway; and

(d) the reasons for not reinstating them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). A statement giving the railway-wise figures is attached.

(d) A large number of affected employees have gone to the courts, a part of them have not preferred any appeal, in some cases appeals have been rejected and a few are under consideration.

STATEMENT

	1	2	3	
Railways	Total No. of employees dismissed/ removed/ terminated in the context of May '74 strike	No. still stand dismissed/ removed/ terminated (As on 31-12-75)	No. of employees initially suspended in the context of May '74 strike	No. of employees still under suspension (As on 31-12-75)
Central	1,704	65	984	12
Eastern	2,848	249	743	..
Northern	1,389	31	1,208	6
North Eastern	826	9	849	3
Northeast Frontier	3,336	167	97	..
Southern	521	26	305	..
South Central	580	7	34	..
South Eastern	2,108	223	1,978	17
Western	3,507	58	3,431	3
C.L.W.	44	..	12	..
D.L.W.	11	4	402	..
I.C.F.	24	3	127	..
TOTAL	16,898	842	10,170	41

Burning of Gas by Burmah Oil Company

33. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Burmah Oil Company is burning energy (gas) because they have not been allowed profits at the rates demanded by them; and

(b) if so, why this national waste has been allowed and the steps taken to stop it?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA): (a) and (b). Certain quantities of Natural Gas produced by Oil India Limited in which Burmah Oil Company Limited have 50 per cent share, are flared because of shortfall in lifting by consumers in relation to the off-take indicated by them earlier. The off-take of the consumers of gas produced by Oil India Limited is expected to improve. Moreover, a project for extraction of L.P.G. from the gas produced by Oil India Limited is under consideration.

Private and Public Limited Companies in Eastern and North Eastern Region States

34. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of private and public limited companies operating in

Eastern and North Eastern Region States, State-wise during the current year; and

(b) the number of Companies which have been closed down during this period in these States?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) The number of private and public limited companies operating in each state of the Eastern and North Eastern Region at the end of the year 1974-75 is as under:

State	No. of companies		
	Public	Private	Total
Assam	97	499	596
Bihar	108	570	678
Meghalaya	13	35	48
Orissa	71	238	309
West Bengal	2755	8211	10966
Tripura	2	9	11
Manipur	2	4	6
Nagaland	2	9	11
Arunachal Pradesh	..	..	..
Mizoram	..	1	1
TOTAL	3050	95,6	12626

(b) The number of companies which were reported during 1974-75 to have ceased functioning either by

going into liquidation or by being struck off under Section 560(5) of the Companies Act, 1956 in each State of the Eastern and North Eastern Region is as under:

State	No. of companies ceased functioning		
	Public	Private	Total
Assam	..	..	..
Bihar	2	9	11
Meghalaya	..	..	..
Orissa	1	1	2
West Bengal	6	44	50
Tripura	..	..	..
Mizoram	1	..	1
Nagaland	..	..	..
Arunachal Pradesh	..	..	..
Mizoram	..	..	..
TOTAL	10	54	64

Profits Earned by News Paper Industry

35. SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of profits earned by the Newspaper Industry in the country during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the number of Newspapers which have registered profits during last year; and

(c) the number of units which have registered loss during that period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDA-BRATA BARUA): (a) According to a study made in the Department of Company Affairs in respect of 18 leading newspapers—9 in English and 9 in Indian languages published and owned by twelve companies registered under the Companies Act, the aggregate profits before tax of these companies, after allowing for the losses made by some of them, during the last three years were as under:

(Rs. in lakhs)	
Accounting Year	Profits before tax
1971-72	28.73
1972-73	404.68*
1973-74	247.30

*The data relates to 11 companies.

(b) and (c). Of the twelve companies studied, nine companies registered profits and three companies registered losses during the last year, i.e. 1973-74.

Dismissal and Premature Retirement of Railway Employees during Emergency

36. SHRI SAMAR GAUHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) how many railway employees have been (i) dismissed and (ii) prematurely retired since promulgation of emergency; and

(b) the reasons for mass scale dismissal or retirement of such employees?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

गंडक नदी पर बगहा पुल का निर्माण कार्य

37. श्री बिभूति मिश्र : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने को तैयार करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गंडक नदी पर बगहा (नारायणपुर) पुल के निर्माण कार्य में रेलवे प्रशासन द्वारा शिथिलता बरती जा रही है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने उपरोक्त कार्य पूरा करने और इसे रेलवे यातायात के लिए खोलने हेतु कोई तारीख निर्धारित की है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या योजना है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह):

(क) और (ख): पर्याप्त धन उपलब्ध न
1813 LS-3.

होने के कारण गंडक नदी पर पुल के निर्माण की गति धीमी करनी पड़ी। इस कार्य में नदी की धारा को नियन्त्रित करने में सम्बन्धित निर्माण कार्यों का खर्च उक्त प्रदेश राज्य सरकार को वहन करना है। उसने इसके लिए उपेक्षित धन राशि भी अभी तक रेलवे को नहीं दी है :

(ग) और (ख): निर्माण कार्य समाप्त करने का अस्थायी लक्ष्य 1-4-1979 निश्चित किया गया है, लेकिन धन की उपलब्धता के अनुसार इसमें परिवर्तन हो सकता है।

Preparation of Formulations by IDPL

38. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the IDPL will make formulations also on a large scale; and

(b) if so, whether these formulations would bring down the price of drugs considerably?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). IDPL are in the process of expanding their formulation capacity in their existing units as also to establish a new formulation unit in Haryana so as to increase their formulation capability upto 60 per cent of their bulk drug production. The prices of drugs are governed under the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1970. The prices of products of IDPL are accordingly being fixed in accordance with the norms prescribed under the above said Order. It is the endeavour of IDPL to effect maximum economies in their process of production so as to maintain their prices at reasonable level.

Amount sanctioned and Target for Completion of Banspani-Jakhapura Railway Line

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

(a) whether further work on Banspani-Jakhapura line has been sanctioned;

(b) if so, what amount has been sanctioned therefor; and

(c) what is the present target for completion of the railway line?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) to (c). The construction of a rail link from Banspani to Jakhapura is an approved work and was included in Railway Budget 1974-75 at a cost of Rs. 39 crores. The project was proposed to be taken up subject to the State Government's sharing 50 per cent of the capital cost. So far the State Government's approval for sharing the cost has not been received. Final Location Survey for the portion Banspani-Joruri and Jakhapura-Daitari have since been completed and reports received. The survey report for the portion Joruri to Daitari is expected to be received shortly. The project is at present targetted to be completed by April 1980 subject to the availability of adequate funds.

गाड़ियों की गति बढ़ाने के उपाय

40. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गाड़ियों की गति तीव्रतर करने के लिये विभिन्न उपायों पर विचार किया जा रहा है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस समय उनकी गति किस सीमा तक बढ़ाने का विचार है; और

(ग) बड़ी हुई गति से गाड़ियाँ कब तक चलने लगेंगी ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह)
(क) गाड़ियों की अधिकतम अनुमत स्फार बढ़ाने का अभी कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता

Temporary Employees taken back on duty on Daily Wages for Participating in May, 1974 Strike

41. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether temporary employees who participated in May, 74 strike have been taken back on jobs on daily wages;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government are now considering to restore them to the original position?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS: SHRI BUTA SINGH: (a) and (b). No temporary employee whose services were terminated has been taken back on daily wages. However, some casual labour working on other than Projects, who had acquired temporary status on putting in continuous service for a stipulated period lost this continuity as a result of the strike during May 1974. When re-employed after the break, they have to be on daily wages, in accordance with rules, till they complete another 120 days of continuous service.

(c) On completion of 120 days of continuous service, they will again attain temporary status.

Take Over of Foreign Oil Companies

42. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state:

(a) whether a final decision has since been taken to take over all the foreign oil companies;

(b) if not, the reasons for the abnormal delay; and

(c) when a final decision is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA): (a) to (c). Government have declared their intention of acquiring effective control over the oil industry, both in refining and in exploration and production. The first step was taken in this direction in March 1974 when Government acquired the assets and operations of Esso in India. Recently, an Agreement was signed by Government with Burmah Shell for the sale and purchase of 100 per cent share capital of Burmah Shell Refineries Limited and the transfer and vesting of Indian assets and liabilities of Burmah Shell Oil Storage and Distributing Company of India Limited. Negotiations are in progress for acquiring the assets and operations of Caltex and Assam Oil Company.

Warning Boards at Unmanned Level Crossing

43. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN:

SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railway Board has taken a decision to set up warning boards at unmanned level crossings;

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

(c) the steps Government have taken in that direction?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) to (c). The responsibility for provision of road signs at approaches to level crossings for warning to road traffic for prevention of accidents is that of the State Governments, as enjoined in the Motor Vehicles Act. All State Governments and Union Administrations have been requested by the Union Ministry of Shipping and Transport for (i) taking action on priority basis for provision of road signs at approaches to level crossings giving priority to unmanned level crossings; (ii) inscribing the word 'DANGER' on the top of the road signs.

2. As an additional safety measure, the Railways are also providing 'STOP' Boards at the approaches to all unmanned level crossing within railway boundary on both sides of the track. The 'STOP' Boards within the Railway boundary consist of a board 675 mm. (2' 3") x 525mm. (1' 9") on suitable post bearing the indication of an engine and the legend DANGER and STOP in English and in the regional language.

Production and Import of Petroleum Products to meet Demands

44. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN:

DR. RANEN SEN:

SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have to import Petroleum products in order to meet the demands in the country; and

(b) what is the total domestic production of those petroleum products and what is their total import during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA): (a) Petroleum products in which the country is deficit are imported to meet the current demands. These are mostly Kerosene, High Speed Diesel and Furnace Oil, apart from small quantities of a new other

speciality products and lubes. In the coming year, we may also have to import naphtha to meet the full requirements of the fertilizer plants.

(b) The total imports, together with the total domestic production of these products, during the last three years are as follows:—

Year	Production	Imports
1973	13,828,000 Metric tonnes	3,735,000 Metric tonnes
1974	14,906,000 „	2,949,000 „
1975 (Jan—Oct.)	13,373,000 „	1,809,000 „

Fulfilment of Twenty-point Economic Programme of the Prime Minister

45. SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government will lay on the Table a report of the various actions taken in Railways for the fulfilment of Twenty-point Economic Programme of the Prime Minister; and

(b) whether the question of employment in Railways has also been considered?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) A report is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—9980/76].

(b) One of the points relates to enlargement of the scope of the Apprenticeship Scheme. The attached note covers this point amongst others.

Railway Accidents during 1975

46. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN:

DR. RANEN SEN:

SHRI D. K. PANDA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of persons killed and injured due to railway accidents during the year 1975 in various zonal railways;

(b) the causes of accident in each case;

(c) the amount of compensation paid to the families of those killed and of those injured in the accidents; and

(d) the number of cases of compensation which are still under consideration and when are they likely to be finalised?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) During the period 1-1-1975 to 30-11-1975 two hundred and thirty five persons were killed and 854 injured in the train accidents which occurred on the various zones of the Indian Government Railways.

(b) The causes of these accidents are as under:—

(i) Failure of railway staff	522
(ii) Failure of persons other than railway staff	114
(iii) Failure of Equipment	141
(iv) Accidental	83
(v) Cause could not be established	23
(vi) Sabotage	4
(vii) Cause not yet finalised	42

(c) Rs. 18,13,550.00 have so far been paid as compensation under the Indian Railways Act to the victims of the train accidents, which occurred during the period from 1-1-75 to 30-11-75. Information relating to compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(d) 155 claims for compensation pertaining to these accidents are pending in Court or with the Claims Commissioners. The time likely to be taken by the Court/Claims Commissioners for finalisation of these cases cannot, therefore, be stated definitely.

Take-over of Burmah Shell Oil Company

47. SHRI H. N. MUKHERJEE:

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to take over Burmah Shell Oil Company;

(b) whether Government have decided to pay compensation to Burmah Shell;

(c) whether Burmah Shell has earned more profit from India than its actual paid up capital in India; and

(d) if so, the reasons for paying compensation?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA): (a) to (c): Yes, Sir.

(d) It is proposed to introduce a Bill in the current Session of the Parliament for the take-over of Burmah Shell. It will not be in public interest to disclose any details.

Proceedings against Goenkas and Birlas

48. SHRI H. N. MUKHERJEE:

SHRI B. S. BHAURA:

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

(a) whether Government proceedings against Goenkas and Birlas are at the initial stage; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and how many Birla concerns and sister concerns of Birlas are facing Government's proceedings?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Proposal to Search for Oil at
Tamil Nadu Coast**

49. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU:
SHRI C. JANARDHANAN:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state whether Government have any proposal to search for oil at Tamil Nadu coast?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA): Yes, Sir. A contract for exploration and exploitation of hydro-carbons in Cauvery offshore basin has been recently awarded to the Asamera Group of Canada. In on-land Tamil Nadu, a number of deep wells have been drilled but no commercial deposits of hydrocarbons have so far been discovered. The exploration work is, however, continuing.

**Talks for Take-over of Burmah Shell
and Caltex**

50. SHRI R. S. PANDEY:
SHRI RAJA KULKARNI:
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have arrived at and signed a settlement with marketing and refinery Companies of Burmah Shell in India, for the latter's take-over;

(b) whether the agreement provide for continuity in employment, terms of service conditions, benefits and facilities enjoyed by employees of Burmah Shell; and

(c) whether Government have started negotiations with Caltex (India) Limited also, for the latter's take-over?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The present officers and staff working in Burmah Shell Refineries Limited and Burmah Shell Oil Storage and Distributing Company of India Limited including those on temporary overseas assignments will continue to be in service or be employed as the case may be by the continuing Government Company under existing terms and conditions. A view of the scales of pay and perquisites and the terms and conditions of service will be taken at the time deemed appropriate by the Government or the Government Company.

(c): Yes, Sir.

**Legal Aid and Advice Boards in
States**

51. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:
Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the State Governments have established Legal Aid and Advice Boards for providing free legal aid to the poor; and

(b) if so, the names of such States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (DR V. A. SEYID MUHAMMAD): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Recovery of Crude Oil from Assam
and Ankleshwar Oil Fields**

52. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN:
SHRI SARJOO PANDEY:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state the quantity of crude oil, the Oil and Natural Gas Commission is expecting to recover from the Assam and Ankleshwar oil fields?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA): As on 1st January, 1975, ONGC had discovered

94.92 million tonnes of initial recoverable reserves of oil. Out of these reserves, 34.72 million tonnes of oil has been produced by the end of November, 1975, leaving a balance of 60.20 million tonnes, to be recovered in the coming years.

Foreign Companies Prospecting Oil in India

53. SHRI SHANKER RAO SAVANT:
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state:

(a) the names of foreign companies doing prospecting work for oil in

India under permission from the Government of India;

(b) which areas have been allotted to them and for what duration; and

(c) the time when each of them started work or when are they expected to start the work?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA): (a) to (c): The requisite information is given below:

Name of the company awarded contract for oil exploration	Area for which [contract awarded	Duration of contract	Time when started work
1. Culsberg India Group of U.S.A. with Natomas of India Inc. as the Operating Company.	Bengal offshore basin adjoining coasts of West Bengal and part of Orissa.	27 years	Started geophysical work in October 1974 and exploratory drilling in September, 1975. Exploratory drilling in progress.
2. Reading and Bates Group of U.S.A. with Reading & Bates Oil and Gas Company as the operator.	Kutch Offshore basin.	24 years	Started geophysical work in October, 1974 and exploratory drilling in October, 1975. Exploratory drilling in progress.
3. Asamera Group of Canada with Asamera Oil Corporation Ltd., as the Operating Company.	Cauvery offshore basin	24 years	Is to start geophysical work in January, 1976.

Agreement to Import Petroleum Products from Kuwait

54. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN:

DR. RANEN SEN:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have concluded an agreement to import petroleum products from Kuwait; and

(b) how far will this help to meet the demands of petroleum products in India?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA): (a) and (b): No, Sir. In the protocol signed during the visit of the Kuwait Oil Minister in the 2nd week of December, 1975 it has been agreed that further long-term contracts for purchase of petroleum products from Kuwait should be negotiated beginning from the year 1976.

Agreement with Egypt for Supply of Crude

55. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO:

SHRI S. A. MURUGANAN,
THAM:

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH
SOKHI:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state whether an agreement has been signed recently between India and Egypt for the supply of crude to India?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA): Under the Trade Arrangement for 1976, signed between India and Egypt, crude oil has been identified as one of the items that could be considered for import by India.

Implementation of 20-Point Economic Programme

56. SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state:

(a) how far has the 20-point economic programme of the Prime Minister been implemented so far as it relates to his Ministry; and

(b) whether there are any obstacles in the way of its effective implementation?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA): (a) and (b) The steps taken to implement the 20 point Economic Programme in the Ministry of Petroleum include:—

(i) All round improvement in discipline, cleanliness and punctuality.

(ii) improvement in disposal of work and clearance of arrears. The number of long pending cases has been brought down from 377 to 38.

(iii) economy in non-essential expenditure. Expenditure on over time

allowance has been reduced by 60 per cent.

(iv) improvement in response to public complaints.

(v) stepping up of efforts to explore and develop indigenous sources of crude oil.

(vi) increase in production of crude oil by 2,93,000 tonnes during July-November 1975 compared to corresponding period in 1974.

(vii) Opening of multi-purpose rural marketing centres to improve availability of essential inputs to the rural sector at controlled prices. 80 such centres have already been commissioned till 31st December, 1975.

(viii) introduction of schemes of workers' participation in industries at the shop floor and plant level.

(ix) increase in the intake of apprentices in Public Sector Undertaking to 522.

(x) speeding up the disposal of applications for industrial licences.

(b) No, Sir.

Shortfall of SC/ST in Classes III and IV

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

(a) whether his Ministry has formulated a time-bound programme to make good the shortfall of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Class IV and III by the end of March, 1976;

(b) if so, what was the shortfall in class IV and III; and

(c) how far has it been made good upto the end of December, 1975?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Yes,

(b) and (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Allotment of Vacant Land along Railway Tracks on lease

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

(a) whether Government propose to lease out the long stretches of vacant land along the railway track; and

(b) if so, the terms and conditions of the proposed lease?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). Surplus cultivable Railway land between stations is handed over to the State Government for 'Grow More Food' purposes with a request that, while licensing the said land, preference may be given to the actual tillers of land who may be landless, with an over-riding priority being given to the casual labour who have worked on Railways for a minimum period of 3 years.

Where State Governments decline to take over surplus Railway land it is licensed to the adjacent owners/cultivators/agricultural graduates, or any other applicant. The surplus Railway lands in station yard and railway colonies are, however, licensed to the Railway employees/Railwaymen's Co-operative Farming Societies.

Licences are generally given for a period of one or two years at a time, on payment of suitable licence fee arrived at after taking into consideration the relevant factors like fertility of land, number of crops raised, availability of irrigational facilities. The licence fee is payable in advance and the licences are also required to pay one year's fee as security deposit.

Underground Railway Scheme for Calcutta and Delhi

59. SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE:

SHRI S. A. MURUGANAN-THAM:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government schemes of underground Railways for Calcutta and Delhi are progressing slowly; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). Calcutta: The actual construction work which had started in the latter half of 1973 on the Dum Dum—Tollyganj Rapid Transit line for Calcutta is progressing at a pace depending upon the modest annual outlays as are possible to be provided under the present constraint of resources.

Delhi: The techno-economic feasibility studies for a rail based Mass Rapid Transit System for Delhi have since been completed and the Government are yet to take a view on the schemes proposed against the potential for alternative road based systems. Only after this the Government would be in a position to take a decision on the next stage of the work i.e. for detailed designing and planning of priority corridors keeping in view the resources position.

Construction of Jakhapura-Banspani Rail Link in Orissa State

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

(a) what progress has been achieved in the construction of Jakhapura-Banspani rail link of Orissa State; and

(b) whether all the State Governments have agreed to share 50 per cent of the cost of construction of such new rail links?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Final Location Survey for the following sections has been completed and the reports have been finalised:

1. Banspani-Joruri Length 9.123 km.
2. Jakhapura-Daitari „ 33.049 „

Final location survey for the remaining portion is nearing completion. Final location survey is the first essential requirement before taking up the construction of a new line and it has been carried out for this line as expeditiously as for any other project.

(b) The nature of participation of the State Governments in the construction of new lines varies for different projects.

Strengthening of Faizabad-Allahabad Railway line

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to strengthen the railway line between Faizabad and Allahabad; and

(b) if so, the stage at which the proposal stands at present and when the work on this line is likely to start?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

मिहिपुरवा स्टेशन की सीमा में एक सड़क की स्थिति

62. श्री बी० आर० शुक्ल: क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के मिहिपुरवा रेलवे स्टेशन की सीमा में एक सड़क है जिसकी

मरम्मत और रख रखाव का उत्तरदायित्व रेलवे विभाग का है;

(ख) क्या इस सड़क की मरम्मत प्रथम निर्माण पर गत तीन वर्षों में कोई धनराशि खर्च की गई थी और यदि हां, तो कितनी; और

(ग) क्या इस सड़क की स्थिति बहुत खराब है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) जी नहीं । तथापि, 1972-73 में इस सड़क की मरम्मत पर 40,800 रु० खर्च किये गये थे ।

(ग) जी नहीं ।

Cushions in 1st class compartments of trains between Lucknow and Nepal-ganj Road Station and between Gonda and Bahraich

63. SHRI B. R. SHUKLA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether old, obsolete and un-serviceable cushions are fitted in the first class compartments which are attached to through coaches on North Eastern Railway between Lucknow and Nepal ganj Road Railway stations and also in similar coaches between Gonda and Bahraich stations; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to replace such cushions by standard cushions?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) No.

(b) High incidence of thefts and vandalism had been causing tearing off of cushions in the First class coaches. Due to non-availability of

rexine etc., for sometimes, other cushions fitted with Jute covers were provided temporarily but have now been replaced with proper covers.

Drilling operations by O.&N.G.C. in Assam and other places

64. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state:

(a) whether crude oil has been struck recently near Sarupathar in Sibsagar district of Assam as a result of drilling operation by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission; and

(b) at how many places the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has carried the drilling operations during the last three years and with what result—state-wise break-up of drilling operations and total expenditure incurred in each case?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA): (a) No, Sir. The ONGC is presently doing seismic survey work in Neojan Sarupathar area. No drilling there has as yet been done.

(b) The requisite information for the years 1972-73, 1973-74 and 1974-75 is given below:

(In lakhs of Rupees)

State	No. of places on which drilling continued commenced	No. of wells completed	Expenditure incurred
ONLAND			
Gujarat	44	161	4224.51
Assam	10	55	2857.38
Tripura	1	1	313.09
West Bengal . . . . .	..	..	33.42
Tamil Nadu & Pondicherry	4	3	240.80
Rajasthan	1	..	229.79
Jammu & Kashmir	1	1	174.56
OFFSHORE			
Bombay High area	2	4	1482.84
TOTAL	63	225	9556.39

As a result of drilling/production testing operations, oil/gas was discovered at Linch, Asjol, Sannau Khurd and Siswa in Gujarat, Charali in Assam, Baramura in Tripura and Bombay High (main) in the offshore.

Production of crude oil

65. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state:

(a) what in the increase in crude oil production in India during the year 1975;

(b) what is (i) the percentage of total annual production of indigenous crude oil in India in the oil fields of Assam and Gujarat belonging to the O. & N.G.C.; (ii) the percentage of the same in the joint sector unit, oil India; and

(c) what is the present capacity of crude production in all the Government and Joint Sector units in India per year and the average annual oil requirement in India?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA): (a) About 7,60,000 tonnes.

- (b) (i) 61.8 per cent
(ii) 37.4 per cent.

(c) The crude oil production by Oil India Limited during 1975 was 3.08 million tonnes and the target for 1976 is also 3.08 million tonnes. Oil and Natural Gas Commission expects to produce 5.1 million tonnes during 1975-76 and 6.32 million tonnes during 1976-77. The level of crude throughput in the refineries is expected to be about 22.15 million tonnes during 1975-76 and around 24 million tonnes during 1976-77.

Reduction in the incidents of robberies in Railways after the proclamation of emergency

66. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of incidents of robberies in the Railways have remarkably reduced after the proclamation of emergency; and

(b) if so, the number of such incidents since 26th June, 1975 and how does it compare with the number of such incidents during the period of three months before that date?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI

BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). The information is being collected from the Railways and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Robberies and thefts in trains

67. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the number of incidents of robberies, snatching and thefts in trains during the last six months, month-wise and zone-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): The information is being collected from the Railways and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Conversion of New Bongaigaon-Gauhati line into broad gauge

68. SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GO-SWAMI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in the project for conversion to broad gauge line from New Bongaigaon to Gauhati; and

(b) the estimated period within which the project is likely to be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). A final Location Survey for Rangiya to Gauhati Section of new Bongaigaon-Gauhati conversion scheme has been completed and the estimate sanctioned.

Final Location survey for the remaining portion from New Bongaigaon to Rangiya is in progress. The project is expected to be completed in a period of about five years subject to timely availability of adequate funds.

Project for connecting Meghalaya with railhead

69. SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GO-SWAMI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have drawn up any project for connecting Meghalaya with a railhead; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). Surveys for the following new lines, which would serve the Meghalaya, have been undertaken and the salient features thereof are as under:

- (i) Pancharatna - Dudhnai - Darangiri;
Length: 110 kms.

The survey has been completed and the report is under preparation. This would also involve the construction of a bridge over Brahmaputra or ferry service between Jogighope and Pancharatnaghat.

- (ii) Gauhati-Burnihat;
Length: 30 kms.

The survey has been completed and the report is under preparation.

Vacancies in various High Courts

70. SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GO-SWAMI: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of vacancies at present, State-wise, in the benches of different High Courts;

(b) the reason for the delay in filling up these vacancies; and

(c) the approximate period within which these vacancies are proposed to be filled up?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a) A statement showing the number of vacancies as on 5-1-76 in the different High Courts is attached.

(b) and (c). The proposals for appointment of Judges in the High Courts have to be initiated by the State Authorities. Proposals for filling vacancies in some High Courts are under consideration. It is not possible to indicate the date by which the vacancies are likely to be filled.

Statement

Statement showing the vacancies in the High Courts as on 5-1-1976.

Sl. No.	Name of the High Court	No. of Vacancies	
		Permanent Judges	Addl. Judges
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Allahabad	4	7
2	Andhra Pradesh	1	..
3	Bombay	1	4
4	Calcutta	2	4
5	Delhi	3	..
6	Gauhati	2	..

1	2	3	4
7 Gujarat	.	.	3
8 Jammu & Kashmir	.	1	..
9 Karnataka	.	.	2
10 Madhya Pradesh	.	1	2
11 Madras	.	2	4
12 Patna	.	..	5
13 Punjab & Haryana	.	1	3
14 Rajasthan	.	4	1

रेलवे में चुराई गई वस्तुओं का मूल्य

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

(क) रेलवे में वर्ष 1974 में कितने मूल्य की वस्तुओं की चोरी हुई और इसमें रेलवे तथा जनता की सम्पत्ति का मूल्य कतना-कितना है;

(ख) इसके परिणामस्वरूप उक्त अवधि में रेलवे ने कितना मुआवजा दिया; और

(ग) 1 जनवरी, 1975 से आज तक कितने मूल्य की वस्तुओं की चोरी हुई और इसके परिणामस्वरूप रेलवे को मुआवजे के रूप में कितनी धनराशि देनी पड़ी ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री भृगु सिंह) (क) और (ख) वर्ष 1974 में जितने रेलवे सामान की चोरी/उठाईगिरी हुई, उसका मूल्य लगभग 69 लाख रुपये था। बुक किये परेषणों की उठाईगिरी के कारण वर्ष 1974 में रेलों द्वारा दी गयी क्षतिपूर्ति को रकम 6.37 करोड़ रुपये थी।

(ग) जनवरी से 31 अक्टूबर, 1975 तक की अवधि में जितने रेलवे सामान की चोरी उठाईगिरी हुई उसका मूल्य लगभग 57 लाख रुपये था। बुक किये परेषणों की उठाईगिरी के कारण इसी अवधि में क्षति-पूर्ति के रूप में 5.09 करोड़ रुपये का भुगतान किया गया।

लूनी जंक्शन (जोधपुर डिबिजन) में प्लेटफार्मों पर शेड डालने का प्रस्ताव

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

(क) क्या लूनी जंक्शन (जोधपुर डिबिजन) के किसी भी प्लेटफार्म पर शेड नहीं है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार इस बात को जानती है कि बाइमेर और मारवाड़ जंक्शन से आने वाले यात्रियों को इस खुले प्लेटफार्म पर वर्षा और सर्दी में बैठना पड़ता है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार का यात्रियों की सुविधा के लिए इन प्लेटफार्मों में कब तक शेड लगाने का विचार है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बृट्टा सिंह) :
(क) से (ग). लूनी जं० के प्लेटफार्मों पर
अभी छत की व्यवस्था नहीं है। तथापि, दो
प्लेटफार्मों के बीच स्थित स्टेशन को इमारत
में दोनों ओर 140 फुट × 10 फुट के छतदार
बरांडे की व्यवस्था है जिस का उपयोग
प्रतीक्षा कर रहे यात्री कर लेते हैं।

(घ) धन-राशि के उपलब्ध होने और
रेल उपयोगकर्ता मुविधा समिति का अनु-
मोदन होने पर, इस स्टेशन के प्लेटफार्मों पर
छत की व्यवस्था करने के काम को आगामी
वर्षों के निर्माण कार्यक्रमों में शामिल किये
जाने के सम्बन्ध में विचार किया जायेगा।

हिन्दुस्तान एण्टीबायटिक्स द्वारा कीटनाशक
औषधियों का उत्पादन

73. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या
रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हिन्दुस्तान एण्टीबायटिक्स
में जिन कीटनाशक औषधियों का उत्पादन
होता है उनके नाम क्या हैं;

(ख) प्रत्येक के मामले में उत्पादन
क्षमता कितनी-कितनी है; और

(ग) गत दो वर्षों में इस फैक्टरी को
कितना लाभ हुआ है ?

रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री पी०
सी० खेडी) : (क) और (ख). प्रतिजीवी
और शिथिलों का उत्पादन हिन्दुस्तान
एण्टीबायटिक्स द्वारा किया जा रहा है तथा

उनकी वार्षिक उत्पादन क्षमता नीचे बतायी
गई है :—

प्रतिजीवी औषधियाँ	वार्षिक उत्पादन क्षमता
पेनमिलीन	84 एम एम यू
स्ट्रैटोमाइसीन सल्फेट	80-90 मी० टन
एम्पीमिलीन	5 मी० टन
होमाइसीन	250 कि० ग्रा०
नियोमाइसीन सल्फेट	500 कि० ग्रा०

(ग) विगत 3 वर्षों के दौरान कम्पनी
द्वारा उठाये गये लाभ और हानि को नीचे
बताया गया है:—

	लाभ (+) / हानि (—) (लाख रुपये)
1972-73	(+) 5.83
1973-74	(—) 148.21
1974-75	(—) 327.96

पेट्रोलियम के खर्च में कमी

74. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या पेट्रोलियम
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पेट्रोलियम के खर्च में कमी
करने के लिये सरकार ने सभी विभागों को
समय समय पर आदेश जारी किये थे; और

(ख) क्या इन आदेशों का पालन
किया गया था ?

पेट्रोलियम मंत्री (श्री के०डी० सालबोय):

(क) जी, हाँ। वित्त मंत्रालय (व्यय विभाग) ने यात्रा भत्ता और आकस्मिक व्यय सहित प्रशासनिक और सरकार के गैर योजना व्यय में जिकायत के बारे में अनुदेश जारी किये हैं। इन अनुदेशों में पेट्रोल पर खर्च भी शामिल है।

(ख) इस मंत्रालय में पेट्रोलियम पर व्यय में अत्याधिक किकायत की जा रही है।

विभिन्न रेलवे में चोरी करने के अपराध में पकड़े गये व्यक्ति

75. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विभिन्न रेलवे में गत एक वर्ष में चोरी करने के अपराध में पकड़े गये व्यक्तियों में रेलवे सुरक्षा बल के कर्मचारी भी हैं;

(ख) उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई; और

(ग) गत एक वर्ष में चुराई गई कुल कितनी सम्पत्ति बरामद की गई ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) प्रत्येक मामले में साक्ष्य के अनुसार विभागीय रूप से उनका चालान किया जाता है या उन्हें दण्ड दिया जाता है। कुछ को आन्तरिक सुरक्षा अधिनियम के अधीन

गिरफ्तार किया गया।

(ग)	पिछले एक वर्ष में, अर्थात् नवम्बर, 1974 से अक्तूबर, 1975 तक चुराया गया सम्पत्ति का मूल्य	पिछले एक वर्ष में, अर्थात् नवम्बर, 1974 से अक्तूबर, 1975 तक रेल सम्पत्ति (विधिविरुद्ध कब्जा) अधिनियम तथा अन्य अधिनियमों के अधीन बरामद की गयी सम्पत्ति का मूल्य
(1) बुक किये गये परेखण	3,52,83,187	30,46,142
(2) रेलवे का सामान	69,37,460	45,86,875
जोड़	4,22,20,647	76,33,017

Rise in Earning of Railways during Emergency

76. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a steep rise in the earnings of Railways during the emergency period due to plugging of loopholes; and

(b) if so, the earnings during last four months as compared to four months prior to emergency?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). There

has been rise in earnings except under passenger where the shortfall was mainly due to normal seasonal fluctuations such as summer rush, marriage season etc. A statement is attached.

Statement

	Ist. March, 1975 to 30-6-1975	Ist July 1975 to 31st Oct. 1975	Increase or decrease
(i) No. of persons detected travelling without tickets or with improper tickets	6.50 Lakhs	8.81 Lakhs	+ 2.31 Lakhs
(ii) Amount of Railway dues realised	Rs. 94.85 Lakhs	Rs. 117.05 Lakhs	+ Rs. 22.20 Lakhs
(iii) No. of unbooked luggage cases detected	3.90 Lakhs	5.25 Lakhs	+ 1.35 Lakhs
(iv) Amount realised for unbooked luggage cases	Rs. 31.04 Lakhs	Rs. 43.64 Lakhs	+ Rs. 12.60 Lakhs
(v) No. of persons prosecuted	0.66 Lakhs	1.20 Lakhs	+ 0.54 Lakhs
(vi) Amount of judicial fine realised	Rs. 6.18 Lakhs	Rs. 14.57 Lakhs	+ Rs. 8.39 Lakhs

गत रेल हड़ताल में भाग लेने के कारण हटाये गये रेल कर्मचारियों की बहाली

77. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या रेल मंत्रों यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मई, 1974 की हड़ताल में भाग लेने के कारण अभी भी ऐसे कर्मचारी बचे हुए हैं जिन्हें नौकरी से बर्खास्त कर दिया गया है, जिन्हें नौकरी से अलग किया गया है, जो मुश्किल हैं अथवा जिनकी सेवा भंग कर दी गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे रेल कर्मचारियों को रेल-वार सख्ता क्या है ;

(ग) ऐसे रेल कर्मचारों कितने हैं जिन्हें न्यायालयों के निर्णयों के अनुसार
1818 L.S.—4.

रेल सेवा से हटाया गया है तथा वे रेलवे के किन-किन ज़ोनों में काम कर रहे थे; और

(घ) ऐसे रेल कर्मचारियों के मामलों में सरकार का कैसा व्यवहार करने का विचार है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उ. मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है ।
[मंत्रालय में रखा गया बेलिय संख्या एल टी -9981/76].

(ग) और (घ). न्यायालय के फैसलों के अनुसरण में नौकरी से हटाये गये सभी 936

कर्मचारियों को नौकरी पर बहाल कर दिया गया है।

हाथी समिति की सिफारिशों की क्रियान्विति

78. श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री

श्री सी० के० चन्द्रप्यन :

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु :

क्या रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:-

(क) क्या हाथी समिति ने विदेशी भोज्य फलों के राष्ट्रीयकरण का सुझाव दिया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री पी० सी० सेठी): (क) और (ख): बहुराष्ट्रीय फलों को अपने अधिकार क्षेत्र में लेने तथा विदेशी साम्यपूजों के विलय के सम्बन्ध में औषध एवं भोज्य उद्योग पर गठित समिति की सिफारिशों का ध्यान दे दिया गया है :-

(8) समिति ने बहुमत से सिफारिश की है कि बहुराष्ट्रीय फलों को तत्काल अपने अधिकार क्षेत्र में ले लिया जाना चाहिए।

(9) विदेशी मुद्रा विनियमन अधिनियम के मार्गसूचक बार्ता के लिए औषध उद्योग के विकास के प्रथम वर्तमान को ध्यान में रखते हुए समिति सिफारिश करती है कि औद्योगिक लाइसेंसिंग नीति 1973 में परिशिष्ट 1 में निर्धारित मदों को दी गई तरजीह इस उद्योग के लिए लागू नहीं होगी। देश में कार्य कर रही विदेशी उपकरणों को निर्देश दिये जायें कि आज से वे अपनी साम्य पूजों को 40% तक कम करें तथा इससे आगे 26% तक तेजी से और इस उद्योग के कम

करें तथापि इस उद्योग के औद्योगिक लाइसेंसिंग नीति 1973 के परिशिष्ट 1 में उद्योग होने के परिणामस्वरूप इन उद्योगों पर ये रियायतें बिना भेद भाव के लागू हों। समिति सिफारिश करती है कि विदेशी साम्य पूजों के विलय को अधिकतम भारतीय नागरिकों के द्वारा शेयरों के बिखरे हुए रूप में नहीं होना चाहिए। इन शेयरों का या तो सरकारी उपकरणों द्वारा जो प्रत्यक्ष अथवा अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से औषध/रसायन के निर्माण से संबंधित है अथवा सरकारी वित्तीय संस्थाओं द्वारा अथवा स्वयं सरकार द्वारा खरीदना सरकार के लिए बांछित होगा।"

सम्पूर्ण राष्ट्रीय नीति के सन्दर्भ में इन सिफारिशों की जांच की जायेगी।

बिजली तथा कोयले की अनियमित सप्लाई के कारण रेलगाड़ियों का चलना बन्द किया जाना

79. श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या बिजली तथा कोयले की अनियमित सप्लाई के कारण देश के विभिन्न भागों में अनेक रेलगाड़ियों का चलना बन्द कर दिया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो राज्यवार उसका ब्योरा दे और सरकार ने इस स्थिति में सुधार लाने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की है तथा उसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बृट्टा सिंह) :

(क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

गुजरात विधान सभा के चुनाव

80. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :

क्या बिबि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या गुजरात विधान सभा के चुनावों में जिन राजनैतिक दलों ने भाग लिया था, उनके नाम क्या हैं;

(ख) विभिन्न राजनैतिक दलों द्वारा अलग-अलग कितने उम्मीदवार खड़े किये थे और निर्दलीय उम्मीदवार कितने थे;

(ग) कुल कितने उम्मीदवारों की जमानत जम्म हुई तथा वे किस-किस दल के थे; और

(घ) चुनाव करने पर सरकार का कितना धन व्यय हुआ और जमानतों के जम्मा होने से सरकार को कितनी राशि प्राप्त हुई?

बिबि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० बी० ए० संयद मोहम्मद):

(क) से (ग). अपेक्षित जानकारी देने वाला विवरण सदन के पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [संघालय में रखा गया देखिए संख्या एल टी 9982/76]

(घ) 1975 में हुए गुजरात विधान सभा के साधारण निर्वाचनों के संचालन पर सरकार द्वारा उभगत कुल व्यय 1, 27,31, 913 रु० है। कुल रकम, जो उक्त निर्वाचनों में अभ्यर्थियों के प्रतिभूति निक्षेपों के समपूरण के परिणामस्वरूप सरकार को प्राप्त हुई है, 99,375 रु० है।

Extension of Broad Gauge Line From Samastipur to Narkatiaganj via Darbhanga

81. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state whether there is any

proposal to extend broad gauge line from Samastipur to Narkatiaganj via Darbhanga and Sitamarhi?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): Conversion of Samastipur-Darbhanga M.G. section into B.G. is an approved work. A final location engineering survey for preparing a revised estimate is in progress. Construction will be taken up after the estimate is received and considered. The question of further conversion beyond Darbhanga to Sitamarhi and Raxaul, or its alternative via Muzaffarpur-Raxaul and its possible extension to Narkatiaganj may have to be considered after Samastipur-Darbhanga M.G. to B.G. conversion makes substantial progress.

Employment for Wards of Loyal Workers of Last Railway Strike

82. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the wards of a large number of 'loyal workers' of last strike have not been provided with employment opportunities; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). The number of vacancies being limited, it has not been possible to offer appointment towards of all loyal staff. Those whose wards could not be offered employment, have been granted other

benefits like advance increments, cash awards, extension in service etc.

Steps to provide Relief in Price of Kerosene

83. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Governments and Union territories have been asked to review sales tax, transport charges and dealers' commission on kerosene to provide some relief to the consumers;

(b) if so, the main features of the review sought to be carried out by the State Governments;

(c) the reaction of the State Governments so far received on the proposal; and

(d) what further steps are proposed to provide some relief in price of kerosene to the Consumers?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA): (a) to (c). Following the unavoidable increase of 12 paise/litre in the basic ceiling selling prices of kerosene oil effective 1st December 1975, State Govts/Union Territory Administrations were requested to streamline distribution arrangements particularly in rural and semi-urban areas to review distribution and transportation costs and profit margins allowed to the wholesalers and retailers by the local authorities, to see whether it would be possible to keep down the increase to less than 12 paise per litre. Replies are still awaited from most of the State Governments.

(d) It is proposed to introduce a new "CHULAH" which will consume less kerosene for providing the same heat value. A scheme of distribution of essential commodities (including kerosene oil) through multi-purpose rural distribution centres is being in-

troduced. It is also proposed to give wide publicity to inform the consumers that a standard bottle of kerosene contains only 730 mls. so that they pay only proper prices for its contents.

Violation of Company Laws Act by Hindustan Aluminium Company Ltd.

84. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindustan Aluminium Company Limited has violated the Company laws; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDA-BRATA BARUA): (a) and (b). It is presumed that the Hon'ble Member is referring to Hindustan Aluminium Corporation Ltd. An inspection of the books of accounts and other documents of this Company under Section 209(4) of the Companies Act, 1956 disclosed a *prima facie* contravention of the provisions of Section 314 of the said Act arising out of the payment of pension to a Director, for services rendered earlier as an employee.

Increase in Rent of Quarters of Employees of Southern Railway, Golden Rock

85. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a joint appeal of the employees of Southern Railway, Golden Rock regarding the unjust increase in quarter rent;

(b) whether Government are aware that those quarters are over 50 years old; and

(c) if so, the reason for increasing the rent?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Yes.

(b) The quarters referred to in the representation numbering 140 were constructed during various years from 1924 to 1941.

(c) The increase in rent was due to increase in the covered area of the quarters as a result of improvements made in 1972 by providing a covered verandah.

Krishna Bridge

86. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the fact that the railway job for chipping and painting for Krishna Bridge has been transferred to contract labour; and

(b) whether Government propose to take any action in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). Painting work in girder bridges is a seasonal work and no such painting work can be carried out during monsoons or bad weather. In the past when such seasonal departmental labour was discharged for want of work, there had been labour agitations. As such for painting work, the work had to be entrusted to contractors. The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 does not specifically prohibit engagement of contract labour in seasonal type of work of chipping and painting of steel work in girder bridges.

A representation received from the honourable Member on the subject was replied to accordingly.

Selling of Methyl-Dopa by IDPL

87. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FER-

TILIZERS be pleased to state whether IDPL is selling Methyl Dopa at a price cheaper than that of the foreign company which was once the sole producer of this drug?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): IDPL is selling Methyl Dopa tabs. in 250 mg. strength only at present. The BICP have worked out a price of Rs. 61.33 per 100 tablet in this strength for IDPL but they have voluntarily reduced the price and are selling at Rs. 53 per 100 tab. as against the price of Rs. 53.67 per 100 tablet of 250 mg. strength of M/s. Merck Sharp & Dohme Ltd. who were the sole producers of these tablets earlier.

Credit for Fertiliser Production by I. D. A.

88. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the IDA has agreed to provide 105 million dollar credit for fertiliser production;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) whether fuller utilisation of capacity of existing plants is being sought with that money?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. This credit assistance is proposed to be utilised mainly for improving the operations of the existing fertilizer units, both in the public and private sectors. Apart from the balancing equipments required for improved operations of fertilizer plants, the credit would be available for—

(i) development of associated facilities to ensure reliability of captive power generation equipment, and

(ii) schemes designed for better production control like reco-

very of flourine in phosphatic fertilizer plants and production of items like soda ash and argon associated with fertilizer plants.

Offshore Drilling off-Orissa Coast

89. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the off-shore drilling off-Orissa coast has yielded an oil find; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA): (a) and (b). A well is being drilled in the Bay of Bengal, South of the coast of West Bengal and East of the coast of Orissa. Results will be known after the well is completed and tested.

Production of Railway Wagons in Railway Workshop at Amritsar

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

(a) whether any Railway wagons have been produced in the Railway Workshop at Amritsar during 1974-75; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to modernise the Railway workshop?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) 725.5 wagons in terms of four-wheelers were produced during 1974-75 in Railway Workshop at Amritsar.

(b) No.

Reduction in the Prices of indigenous Phosphatic Fertilisers

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

(a) whether Government have made any reduction in the prices of fertilizers; and

(b) whether producers of indigenous phosphatic fertilizers have also reduced their prices?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) The prices of urea and calcium ammonium nitrate which are controlled under the Fertilizer Control Order were reduced with effect from 18th July 1975 as under:—

Figures in Rupees.

	Original Retail Price	Reduced Retail price w.e.f. 18-7-1975 per tonne
Urea	2000	1850
Calcium Amm. Nitrate	1095	1015

In addition, the prices of some of the complex fertilizers marketed through the Central Pool were revised as shown in Statement I laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT-9983/76]. With effect from 1st December, 1975, the prices of some of the complex fertilizers marketed through the Central Pool were further reduced as shown in Statement II. laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-9983/76].

(b) Keeping in view the reductions made in the complex fertilizers marketed through the Central Pool with effect from 18th July, 1975, the indigenous manufacturers of phosphatic fertilizer effected suitable reductions in the prices of their products. Following the reduction in the import duty on phosphoric acid from 30 per cent to 15 per cent with effect from 1-12-1975. MFL, Zuari Agrochemicals and IFFCO, whose facilities are bas-

ed on imported phosphoric acid, further reduced the prices of their products. The reduction in prices made by the indigenous manufacturers in July, 1975 and again in December 1975 are shown in Statement III laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-9983/76].

Alleged Criminal Conspiracy to defraud Indian Machinery Co. Ltd.

92. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether three officials of the Government managed Indian Machinery Company Limited, Howrah in West Bengal entered into a criminal conspiracy to defraud the company of certain raw materials;

(b) if so, whether any enquiry has been made into that matter; and

(c) if so, the findings thereof and action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Proposal to introduce Fast Train Between Mangalore and Quilon

93. SHRI C. H. MOHAMED KOYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to introduce a fast train from Mangalore to Quilon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): No.

Survey for Ernakulam-Alleppey Railway Line

94. SHRI C. H. MOHAMED KOYA:

SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what progress has been made in the survey for the feasibility of a railway line connecting Alleppey and Ernakulam in Kerala; and

(b) whether this proposal is unnecessarily being delayed and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH) (a) Overall physical progress on this survey so far is 40 per cent.

(b) The survey is in progress according to schedule and is expected to be completed by May, this year.

Completion of Kuttippuram-Guruvayoor Railway Line in Kerala

95. SHRI C. H. MOHAMED KOYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state whether the surveys for the Kuttippuram-Guruvayoor-Trichur Railway line (in Kerala) has been completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): Preliminary Engineering and traffic surveys for the proposed rail link from Kuttippuram to Trichur via Guruvayoor are in progress and are likely to be completed shortly.

Production and Use of Wagons During 1973-74 and 1974-75

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

(a) the number of railway wagons produced in the years 1973-74 and 1974-75; and

(b) what numbers were brought to use in the above years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) The number of

wagons delivered in the years 1973-74 and 1974-75 were as under:

Year	Wagons delivered (Figures in terms of four wheelers).
1973-74	12198
1974-75	10958

(b) All the above wagons were brought to use on receipt.

(b) if so, the findings of investigation?

Ticketless Travelling after Proclamation of Emergency

97. SHRI SHANKAR DAYAL SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state whether there has been considerable improvement in regard to the number of ticketless travellers in Railways after the proclamation of emergency?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): Since proclamation of Emergency ticket checking drives have been intensified on the Railways. As a result of these checks during the period from 1-7-75 to 30-11-75, 10,67,786 persons were detected travelling without or with improper tickets and a sum of Rs. 1,42,49,307 was realised from them as Railway dues as compared to the detection of 7,48,298 persons resulting in realisation of Rs. 1,02,02,076 as Railway dues during the corresponding period of the previous year.

Union Carbide Co.

98. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any investigation has been made recently into the functioning and distribution of share capital of the Union Carbide Co., a multinational corporation; and

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) No investigation into the affairs of M/s. Union Carbide India Limited has been ordered under the provisions of Companies Act, 1956.

(b) Does not arise.

भारक्षण में भ्रष्टाचार

99. श्री मुल्की राज सेनी : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या रेलवे विभाग में प्रथम श्रेणी तथा द्वितीय श्रेणी के टून्टायर तथा ब्री टायर डिब्बों में मोने की साइट लेने में भ्रष्टाचार है,

(ख) इन भ्रष्टाचार को समाप्त करने के लिये सरकार ने क्या योजना बनाई है,

(ग) आपात स्थिति की घोषणा के बाद रेलवे में मोने की साइटों के भारक्षण में भ्रष्टाचार करने पर कितने रेल कर्मचारियों को पकड़ा गया है, और

(घ) उनमें से कितने कर्मचारियों को सेवा-निवृत्त किया गया है तथा कितने भुगतान किये गये हैं और कितने दंडित किये गये हैं?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं, तथापि समय-समय पर इस प्रकार की कुछ शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं।

(ख) महत्वपूर्ण गाड़ियों के लिए समयावधि विहीन अग्रिम आरक्षण करने की प्रणाली 15-4-1975 में आरम्भ की गयी है। घोखाघड़ी निरोधक दस्ते तथा सतर्कता मग-ठनों की सहायता से, अधिकारी स्तर पर, आरक्षण कार्यालयों में और गाड़ियों पर अचानक छापे मारने का काम तेज कर दिया गया है। आपात स्थिति घोषित होने पर अनधिकृत यात्रा एजेंटों तथा अन्य असामाजिक तत्वों के विरुद्ध कठोर कार्रवाई की गयी है और उनकी कार्रवाईयों पर नियंत्रण पालिया गया है। वर्तमान गाड़ियों में स्थान बढ़ा दिये गये हैं तथा अनिम्बित गाड़िया चलायी गयी हैं।

(ग) और (घ) 91 कर्मचारियों को पकड़ा गया था। एक को बर्खास्त किया गया, तीन को सेवा से और निकाला गया और 23 को निलम्बित किया गया था। अन्य मामलों की जांच की जा रही है।

Introduction of Express Goods Trains

100. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Express Goods Trains are being introduced on some important routes of some railways to expedite delivery and to avoid pilferage;

(b) if so, the routes and the performance result thereof; and

(c) whether in the context of good performance such trains are proposed to be introduced on all important commercial routes in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). Express Goods Trains are already running on the trunk routes between important commercial centres, viz., New Delhi-Calcutta, New Delhi-Bombay, New Delhi-Madras, Madras-Calcutta, Madras-Bombay, Bombay-Calcutta. The performance of these trains in the month of November, 1975, is given below:—

(In hours)

Route	Scheduled transit time	Actual transit time	Route	Scheduled transit time	Actual transit time
New Delhi—Calcutta	76—20	76—00	Calcutta—New Delhi	95—00	78—10
New Delhi—Bombay	58—45	54—48	Bombay—New Delhi	51—10	56—49
New Delhi—Madras	168—10	153—34	Madras—New Delhi	190—55	166—48
Bombay—Madras	81—35	71—27	Madras-Bombay	90—40	89—20
Calcutta—Madras	104—25	83—53	Madras—Calcutta	98—00	86—13
Calcutta—Bombay	112—40	98—59	Bombay—Calcutta	86—55	74—01

(c) Such trains on other important routes will be introduced if there is adequate justification for the same.

Help to Wagon Industry

101. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the crisis ridden wagon industry has received Rs. 33 crore as an aid as per recommendation of Planning Commission;

(b) whether this amount of aid has been disbursed only to eight sick wagon building units now under the management and control of Government or five private sector units have also received some share; and

(c) whether after receiving the aid the units concerned are making up the deficiency and picking up the production?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) To maintain the production of wagons in the industry during 1973-76 at the same level as in 1974-75, the requirement of additional funds was estimated to be Rs. 33 crores over and above the original provision of Rs. 32.25 crores. Against this, the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance sanctioned an additional allocation of Rs. 25 crores only. Ministry of Railways have again approached for sanction of the balance of Rs. 8 crores.

(b) The funds sanctioned for procurement of wagons from the industry are distributed to all the wagon builders and component manufacturers from whom supplies are being re-

ceived, ensuring a proper share for the Government managed/Public Sector Units.

(c) In spite of inadequacy of funds to maintain production at the same 1974-75 level (being short by about Rs. 8 crores), the industry is maintaining production at a level higher than 1974-75.

Improvement in functioning of Railways after Emergency

102. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether functioning of railways has improved a lot due to a sense of discipline and dedication created among the staff as a result of proclamation of emergency;

(b) whether Railways have made remarkable progress and increased their earnings by more than Rs. 4 crores after the declaration of emergency; and

(c) whether alongwith increased income the Railways have increased some passengers amenities also in the form of opening medical stalls at some important stations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Yes.

(b) From the statement enclosed, it would be seen that during post emergency period, there has been rise in earnings except under passengers where the relatively lower earnings were mainly due to seasonal fluctuations.

(c) Instructions have been issued to open such stalls for sale of medicines at selected important stations.

Statement

Statement showing earnings for Post emergency period of three months compared with Pre-emergency period of three months.

(Rupees in crores)

	Period 4/75 to 6/75 (Pre-emergency)	Period 7/75 to 9/75 (Post-emergency)
<i>Passenger</i>	133.28	113.85
<i>Other Coaching</i>	17.60	20.79
<i>Goods</i>	270.48	277.44
<i>Sundries</i>	9.94	11.82
TOTAL	431.30	423.90

**Kerala Government suggestions for
Railway Electrification in Kerala**

103. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be
pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to go in for further electrification of Railways in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof with a particular reference with regard to the suggestions made by Kerala Government to Southern Railway for constructing electrical track for Railways in Kerala?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI
BUTA SINGH): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

**Broad Gauge Line for Gaya-Rajgir and
Ranchi-Hazaribagh-Koderma Lines**

104. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH
SOKHI: Will the Minister of RAIL-
WAYS be pleased to state:

(a) when would the construction of Gaya-Rajgir and Ranchi-Hazaribagh-Koderma broad gauge lines commence and be completed, for goods and passenger traffic in Bihar; and

(b) what other extra facilities the Railways would provide for tourists coming from abroad at these ancient historical places?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI
BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). It is proposed to take up the survey for Gaya-Rajgir line during 1976-77 and further consideration to the proposal would be given when this is completed.

The survey report for a new railway line from Ranchi Road to Giridih via Hazaribagh Town/Hazaribagh Road has recently been received and is under consideration.

**Dacoities and Robberies in trains at
Night**

105. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH
SOKHI: Will the Minister of RAIL-
WAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether dacoities and robberies in the Railways, especially in the running Express and Mail Trains at night are on the increase; and

(b) if so, what safety measures the Railways propose to take to save the properties and lives of the passengers travelling at night?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise. However, the following security and safety measures exist in this regard:

- (i) Escorting of important Mail and Express Trains by Government Railway Police;
- (ii) Detailing of plain-cloth Government Railway Police staff on affected Sections;
- (iii) Assistance of Railway Protection Force for escorting duties, when needed;
- (iv) Frequent surprise checks by Government Railway Police supervisory staff;
- (v) Safety devices in coaches are strengthened where required; and
- (vi) Co-ordination Meetings among Government Railway Police, State Police and Railway Protection Force.

Complaints about catering system in Express and Mail Trains

106. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state, whether Government are considering any proposal for changing the present Catering system where food is supplied by Railway restaurants and served by the Catering Contractors in Express and Mail trains between Howrah and Delhi?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): There is no proposal for changing the present catering system on the trains running between Delhi and Howrah.

Increase in prices of Kerosene Oil and other Petroleum Products

107. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state:

(a) on how many occasions since 1973, Government have enhanced prices of Kerosene oil, cooking gas and each other petroleum products;

(b) amount of enhancement on each occasion; and

(c) the reasons for latest steep enhancement of the prices of Kerosene oil, cooking gas and a few other petroleum products?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA): (a) and (b). A statement showing the increases in the price of Kerosene Oil, cooking gas and other major petroleum products ex-storage point at Bombay, since November, 1973 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-9984/76].

(c) The Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries increased the prices (F.O.B.) of crude oil by 10 per cent with effect from 1-10-1975. About two thirds of the country's requirements of petroleum products are met by imports. This resulted in an additional inescapable and recurring expenditure to the oil industry.

New Railway Lines during Fifth Plan period

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

(a) State-wise list of new railway lines either already taken up for construction or proposed to be taken up during the Fifth Plan period; and

(b) Whether Government have finally decided to include Budge Budge-Namkhana line, Eastern Railway, Sealdah Division, for construction in near future?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-9995/76].

(b) Traffic-cum-Engineering Surveys for this rail link have recently been completed and the report is under examination. Further consideration to this project will be given after the report is examined from all angles and subject to availability of funds for the purpose.

Agreements with Foreign Countries

109. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of agreements were signed by his Ministry with various countries after the promulgation of emergency;

(b) if so, with which countries; and

(c) whether his Ministry have a plan to conclude similar agreements with some other countries in the near future?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA): (a) and (b). No agreements were signed by this Ministry with other countries, after the promulgation of emergency

(c) Does not arise.

Railway Accidents after the Declaration of Emergency

110. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some railway accidents occurred after the Emergency was declared in the country;

(b) the loss of lives and injuries to persons in each case;

(c) whether some of the accidents were due to sabotage; and

(d) if so, the action taken by the authorities concerned in each case?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Yes.

(b) Thirty-five persons were killed and 250 injured in the train accidents that occurred during the period from 26-6-75 to 30-11-75.

(c) During this period one train accident occurred due to sabotage.

(d) A case has been registered by the Government Railway Police, Mau Junction, under section 128 of the Indian Railways Act. The result of police investigation is still awaited. The matter has also been reported to the State Government of Uttar Pradesh.

Utilisation of Oil and Gas Produced from Wells

111. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state;

(a) the number of oil and Gas bearing wells sealed because their oil/gas cannot be used for want of pipeline to refinery;

(b) the locations of these wells and their annual production capacity; and

(c) the steps so far taken to utilise their oil and gas and when their entire production is likely to be utilised?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA): (a) to (c). No gas or oil well, as such, is kept sealed for want of pipeline to refinery. However, 46 wells, with an annual production capacity of about half a million tonnes of oil, in Lakwa (16 wells), Rudrasagar (15 wells), and Galekiy (7 wells) fields, which have been completed as oil producers, are awaiting connection to their respective group gathering stations; which work is already in hand. The production from these wells is likely to be utilised from 1977-78 onwards.

मिट्टी के तेल के मूल्य में वृद्धि से हरिजनों तथा अन्य लोगों को हुई कठिनाई

113. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या पेट्रोलियम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने मिट्टी के तेल का मूल्य हाल ही में बढ़ाकर 1.50 रुपये प्रति लिटर कर दिया है;

(ख) यदि हां तो, क्या इस मूल्य वृद्धि से हरिजनों, आदिवासियों, भूमिहीनों तथा गांवों में रहने वाले अन्य निर्धन वर्ग के लोगों को वित्तीय कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ रहा है;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इन लोगों को राहत देने के लिये कोई राजसहायता देने का विचार है; और

(घ) यदि हां तो किस प्रकार की?

पेट्रोलियम मंत्री (श्री के. डी. मालवीय) : (क) देश भर में मिट्टी के तेल का कोई अधिकतम विक्रय मूल्य तयान नहीं है। 1-12-1975 से अन्तिम वृद्धि 12 पैसे प्रति लिटर दी गई (विक्रय कर, बुनियादी आदि को छोड़कर)।

(ख) वित्तीय कठिनाई भ्रष्ट है तथा अपरिहार्य है।

(ग) जी नहीं।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta—North-East): Would you stand on ceremony in that fashion, because in my experience of Parliament, I have known that if the minister was making a statement, on the clock striking 12, he was permitted to complete his statement, because the entire purpose of a supplementary is to secure information in addition to the written answer? I would request you not to stand on ceremony but to permit the minister to complete his statement.

MR. SPEAKER: I would request the House to be punctual in dealing with the matters before it. The minister had completed his statement and interruption started. The Question Hour was over and it was the duty of the Chair to say that question Hour was over.

SHRI S. M. MANERJEE (Kanpur): Sir, we have tabled an adjournment motion on Chasnala incident. I am told that you in your wisdom have disallowed it. We understand that because of the negligence of certain officials and lack of safety measures, such a tragedy has occurred. We wanted to bring out those facts. Although a statement is being made by the Minister, we should be allowed to discuss it.

MR. SPEAKER: We will come to that when the minister makes the statement. Now, paper to be laid.

12.02 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under

sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:—

- (i) The High Speed Diesel Oil and Light Diesel Oil (Restriction on Use) Amendment Order, 1975, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 2734 in Gazette of India dated the 29th November, 1975.
- (ii) The Liquefied Petroleum Gas (Restriction on Use) Amendment Order, 1975, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 2735 in Gazette of India dated the 29th November, 1975.
- (iii) The Petroleum Products (Supply and Distribution) Second Amendment Order, 1975, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 2736 in Gazette of India dated the 29th November, 1975.
- (iv) The Petroleum Products (Maintenance of Production) Amendment Order, 1975, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 2737 in Gazette of India dated the 29th November, 1975.
- (v) The Petroleum Products (Collection of Information) Amendment Order, 1975, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 2738 in Gazette of India dated the 29th November, 1975.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-9552/76.]

REPORTS ETC. OF C&AG OF INDIA NOTIFICATION UNDER LIC ACT, 1956, ETC.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): Sir, on behalf of

[Shri Buta Singh]

Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee, I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1973-74, Government of Union Territory of Pondicherry, under section 49 of the Government of Union Territories Act, 1963, read with para (b) (ii) of the Presidential Order dated the 28th March, 1974 in relation to the Union Territory of Pondicherry.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-9953/76.]

- (2) A copy of the Appropriation Accounts of the Government of Union Territory of Pondicherry for the year 1973-74 (Hindi and English versions).

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-9955/76.]

- (3) A copy of the Finance Accounts of the Government of Union Territory of Pondicherry for the year 1973-74 (Hindi and English versions).

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-9955/76.]

- (4) A copy of the following parts (Hindi version) of the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, for the year 1974—Union Government (Commercial) under article 151(1) of the Constitution:—

- (i) Part II—Appraisal of the working of the State Trading Corporation of India Limited.

- (ii) Part III—Appraisal of the working of the Hindustan Zinc Limited.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-9956/76.]

- (5) A copy of the Report (Hindi version) of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1973—Union Government (Commercial) —Part V—Individual points of interest and resume' of Reports of the Company Auditors, under article 151 (1) of the Constitution.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-9957/76.]

- (6) A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1975—Union Government (Commercial) Part I—Introduction, under article 151 (1) of the Constitution.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-9958/76.]

- (7) A copy of the Finance Accounts of the Union Government for the year 1972-73 (Hindi version).

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-9959/76.]

- (8) A copy of the Finance Accounts of the Union Government for the year 1973-74 (Hindi version).

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-9959/76.]

- (9) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 499(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 19th September, 1975, under sub-section (4) of section 48 of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-9960/76.]

- (10) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 514(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st October, 1975 containing the Agreement bet-

ween the Government of India and the Government of Afghanistan for the avoidance of double taxation of income and enterprises operating aircraft, issued under section 90 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 and section 24A of the Companies (Profits) Surtax Act, 1964. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-9961/76.]

Tax) Act, 1941, as in force in the Union Territory of Delhi. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-9963/76.]

(11) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 72 of the Delhi Sales Tax Act, 1975:—

(i) The Delhi Sales Tax Rules, 1975 published in Notification No. F.4/61/75/Finance (General) (ii) in Delhi Gazette dated the 10th October, 1975 (English version) and dated the 4th December, 1975 (Hindi version) together with a corrigendum to the English version published in Notification No. F.4/73/74-Fin. (Gen.) dated the 15th November, 1975. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-9962/76].

(ii) The Delhi Sales Tax (1st Amendment) Rules, 1975, published in Notification No. F.4(61)/75/Finance (General) in Delhi Gazette dated the 27th November, 1975. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-9962/76].

(12) A copy of the Delhi Sales Tax (Amendment) Rules, 1975 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. F.4(40)/71-Fin.(G) in Delhi Gazette dated the 27th September, 1975, under sub-section (4) of section 26 of the Bengal Finance (Sales

(13) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 114 of the Gold Control) Act, 1968.

(i) S.O. 2734 published in Gazette of India dated the 5th August, 1975 containing corrigendum to the Gold Control (Forms, Fees and Miscellaneous Matters) Rules, 1968 published in Notification No. S.O. 3117 dated the 1st September, 1968.

(ii) The Gold Control (Forms, Fees and Miscellaneous Matters) Amendment Rules, 1975, published in Notification No. S.O. 607(E) in Gazette of India dated the 20th October, 1975.

(iii) The Gold Control (Forms, Fees and Miscellaneous Matters) Second Amendment Rules, 1975 published in Notification No. S.O. 624(E) in Gazette of India dated the 31st October, 1975.

(iv) The Gold Control (Forms, Fees and Miscellaneous Matters) Third Amendment Rules, 1975, published in Notification No. S.O. 625(E) in Gazette of India dated the 31st October, 1975.

(v) The Gold Control (Publication of Names) Rules, 1975, published in Notification No. S.O. 640(E), in Gazette of India dated the 5th November, 1975.

(vi) The Gold Control (Specifications of Standard Gold Bars and Conditions of Refining) Amendment Rules, 1975, published in Notification No. S.O. 4388 in Gazette of India dated the 11th October, 1975.

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(vii) The Gold Control (Disposal of Gold Recovered from Refining or Melting of Silver) Rules, 1975, published in Notification No. S.O. 707(E) in Gazette of India dated the 15th December, 1975.

(viii) The Gold Control (Grant of Certificates) Amendment Rules 1975, published in Notification No. S.O. 719(E) in Gazette of India dated the 20th December, 1975. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-9964/76.]

(14) A copy of the Wealth-tax (Amendment) Rules, 1975 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 559(E) in Gazette of India dated the 30th September, 1975, under sub-section (4) of section 46 of the wealth-tax Act, 1957. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-9965/76.]

(15) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 296 of the Income-tax Act, 1961:—

(i) The Income-tax (Third Amendment) Rules, 1975, published in Notification No. S.O. 543(E) in Gazette of India dated the 24th September, 1975.

(ii) The Income-tax (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 1975, published in Notification No. S.O. 543(E) in Gazette of India dated the 26th September, 1975.

(iii) The Income-tax (Certificate Proceedings) Amendment Rules, 1975, published in Notification No. S.O. 565(E) in Gazette of India dated the 1st October, 1975.

(iv) The Income-tax (Fifth Amendment) Rules, 1975, published in Notification No. S.O. 710(E) in Gazette of India dated the 18th December, 1975. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-9966/76.]

(16) A copy of the Voluntary Disclosure of Income and Wealth Rules, 1975 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 597(E) in Gazette of India dated the 8th October, 1975, under sub-section (2) of section 19 of the Voluntary Disclosure of Income and Wealth Ordinance, 1975. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-9967/76.]

(17) A copy of the Companies (Profits) Surtax (Amendment) Rules, 1975 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 700(E) in Gazette of India dated the 10th December, 1975, under sub-section (3) of section 25 of the Companies (Profits) Sur-tax Act, 1964. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-9968/76.]

(18) A copy of the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Amendment Rules, 1975 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 941 in Gazette of India dated the 2nd August, 1975, under sub-section (4) of Section 19 of the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-9969/76.]

(19) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 51 of the Finance (No. 2) Act, 1971:—

(i) The Foreign Travel Tax (Amendment) Rules, 1975, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 993 in Gazette of India dated the 9th August, 1975.

(ii) G.S.R. 476(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st September, 1975.

(iii) G.S.R. 2333 published in Gazette of India dated the 6th September, 1975.

(iv) G.S.R. 2334 published in Gazette of India dated the 6th September, 1975.

(v) G.S.R. 2399 published in Gazette of India dated the 20th September, 1975.

(vi) G.S.R. 512(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th September, 1975. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-9970/76.]

(20) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944:—

(i) The Central Excise (Eleventh Amendment) Rules, 1975, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 437(E) in Gazette of India dated the 4th August, 1975.

(ii) The Central Excise (Valuation) Rules, 1975, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 440(E) in Gazette of India dated the 8th August, 1975 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(iii) The Central Excise (Twelfth Amendment) Rules, 1975, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 2235 in Gazette of India dated the 16th August, 1975.

(iv) The Central Excise (Thirteenth Amendment) Rules, 1975, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 2297 in Gazette of India dated the 30th August, 1975.

(v) The Central Excise (Sixteenth Amendment) Rules, 1975, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 511(E) in Gazette of India dated the 29th September, 1975.

(vi) The Central Excise Seventeenth Amendment), Rules, 1975, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 513(E) in Gazette of India dated the 30th September, 1975.

(vii) The Central Excise (Fourteenth Amendment) Rules, 1975, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 2511 in Gazette of India dated the 11th October, 1975.

(viii) The Central Excise Fifteenth Amendment) Rules, 1975, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 2512 in Gazette of India dated the 11th October, 1975.

(ix) The Central Excise (Nineteenth Amendment) Rules, 1975, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 2535 in Gazette of India dated the 18th October, 1975.

(x) The Central Excise (Twentieth Amendment) Rules, 1975, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 2603 in Gazette of India dated the 1st November, 1975.

(xi) The Central Excise (Eighteenth Amendment) Rules, 1975 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 2670 in Gazette of India dated the 15th November, 1975.

(xii) G.S.R. 2671 published in Gazette of India dated the 15th November, 1975.

(xiii) The Central Excise (Twenty-first Amendment) Rules, 1975, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 2696 in Gazette of India dated the 22nd November, 1975. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-9971/76.]

(21) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:—

(i) G.S.R. 445(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th August, 1975 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(ii) G.S.R. 2236 published in Gazette of India dated the 16th

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- August, 1975 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (iii) G.S.R. 453(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd August, 1975 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (iv) The Transfer of Residence (Amendment) Rules, 1975, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 454(E) in Gazette of India dated the 23rd August, 1975 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (v) G.S.R. 489(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th September, 1975 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (vi) G.S.R. 2400 published in Gazette of India dated the 20th September, 1975 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (vii) G.S.R. 502(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th September, 1975 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (viii) G.S.R. 505(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th September, 1975 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (ix) G.S.R. 516(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st October, 1975 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (x) G.S.R. 2470 published in Gazette of India dated the 4th October, 1975 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (xi) S.O. 4675 published in Gazette of India dated the 1st November, 1975 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (xii) G.S.R. 2604 published in Gazette of India dated the 1st November, 1975 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (xiii) G.S.R. 563(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th November, 1975 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (xiv) G.S.R. 2730 published in Gazette of India dated the 29th November, 1975 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (xv) G.S.R. 578(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st December, 1975 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (xvi) G.S.R. 580(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 8th December, 1975 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (xvii) G.S.R. 582(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th December, 1975 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (xviii) G.S.R. 2791 published in Gazette of India dated the 13th December, 1975.
- (xix) G.S.R. 2836 and G.S.R. 2837 published in Gazette of India dated the 20th December, 1975 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (xx) G.S.R. 2838 published in Gazette of India dated the 20th December, 1975 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (xxi) G.S.R. 4(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st January, 1976 together with an explanatory memorandum. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-9972/76.]
- (22) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944:—
- (i) G.S.R. 441(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 8th August, 1975 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (ii) G.S.R. 994 published in Gazette of India dated the 9th August, 1975 together with an explanatory memorandum.

- (iii) G.S.R. 452(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 21st August, 1975 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (iv) G.S.R. 2272 published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd August, 1975 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (v) G.S.R. 467(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th August, 1975 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (vi) G.S.R. 433(E) to 475(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th August, 1975 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (vii) G.S.R. 2298 published in Gazette of India dated the 30th August, 1975 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (viii) G.S.R. 2299 and G.S.R. 2300 published in Gazette of India dated the 30th August, 1975 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (ix) G.S.R. 2301 published in Gazette of India dated the 30th August, 1975 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (x) G.S.R. 2302 published in Gazette of India dated the 30th August, 1975 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (xi) G.S.R. 487(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 8th September, 1975 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (xii) G.S.R. 2375 published in Gazette of India dated the 15th September, 1975 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (xiii) G.S.R. 2376 published in Gazette of India dated the 13th September, 1975 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (xiv) G.S.R. 2377 and G.S.R. 2378 published in Gazette of India dated the 13th September, 1975 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (xv) G.S.R. 493(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th September, 1975 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (xvi) G.S.R. 2374 published in Gazette of India dated the 13th September, 1975 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (xvii) G.S.R. 2401 published in Gazette of India dated the 20th September, 1975 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (xviii) G.S.R. 517(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 4th October, 1975 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (xix) G.S.R. 2471 published in Gazette of India dated the 4th October, 1975 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (xx) G.S.R. 2472 published in Gazette of India dated the 4th October, 1975 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (xxi) G.S.R. 2473 published in Gazette of India dated the 4th October, 1975 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (xxii) G.S.R. 519(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 6th October, 1975 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (xxiii) G.S.R. 520(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th October, 1975 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (xxiv) G.S.R. 522(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th October, 1975 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (xxv) G.S.R. 2563 published in Gazette of India dated the 25th October, 1975 together with an explanatory memorandum.

[Shri Buta Singh]

- (xxvi) G.S.R. 550(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th October, 1975 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (xxvii) G.S.R. 2602 published in Gazette of India dated the 1st November, 1975 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (xxviii) G.S.R. 2643 published in Gazette of India dated the 8th November, 1975 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (xxix) G.S.R. 2672 and G.S.R. 2673 published in Gazette of India dated the 15th November, 1975 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (xxx) G.S.R. 2674 published in Gazette of India dated the 15th November, 1975 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (xxxi) G.S.R. 2675 and G.S.R. 2676 published in Gazette of India dated the 15th November, 1975 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (xxxii) G.S.R. 577(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st December, 1975 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (xxxiii) G.S.R. 581(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th December, 1975 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (xxiv) G.S.R. 2829 published in Gazette of India dated the 13th December, 1975 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (xxxv) G.S.R. 587(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th December, 1975 together with an explanatory memorandum. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-9973/76.]

REPORT ON THE FIFTH GENERAL ELECTIONS TO THE HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE, 1971 VOL II (STATISTICAL), CONDUCT OF PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS (SIKKIM) RULES, ETC.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (DR. V. A. SEYID MUHAMMAD): I beg to lay on the table:—

(1) A copy of the Report (Hindi version) on the Fifth General Elections to the House of the People, 1971, Volume-II (Statistical). [Placed in Library. See No. LT-9974/76.]

(2) A copy of the Conduct of Parliamentary Elections (Sikkim) Rules, 1975 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 496(E) in Gazette of India dated the 10th September, 1975, under sub-section (3) of section 169 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-9975/76.]

(3) A copy of the Order of the Election Commission issued under sub-section (6) of section 43C of the Government of Union Territories Act, 1963 as amended by the Government of Union Territories (Amendment) Act, 1975, in respect of the delimitation of parliamentary and assembly constituencies in the Union Territory of Arunachal Pradesh, published in Notification No. S.O. 639(E), in Gazette of India dated the 5th November, 1975, under sub-section (8) of section 43C of the said Act. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-9976/76.]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER COMPANIES ACT

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDA-BRATA BARUA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 642 of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- (i) The Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Amendment Rules, 1975, published in Notification

S.O. 524(E) in Gazette of India dated the 18th September, 1975

- (ii) The Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Second Amendment Rules, 1975 published in Notification No. S.O. 684(E) in Gazette of India dated the 29th November, 1975. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-9977/76.]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): 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 Madras Port Trust Railway (Demurrage and Wharfage) Rules, 1975, published in Notification No. S.O. 2682 in Gazette of India dated the 16th August, 1975.
 - (ii) The Railways (Warehousing and Wharfage Second Amendment) Rules, 1975, published in Notification No. S.O. 2683 in Gazette of India dated the 16th August, 1975.
 - (iii) The Railways Red Tariff (Fifth Amendment) Rules, 1975, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 2528 in Gazette of India dated the 11th October, 1975.
 - (iv) The Railways Red Tariff (Sixth Amendment) Rules, 1975, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 2628 in Gazette of India dated the 1st November, 1975.

- (v) The Railways Red Tariff (Seventh Amendment) Rules, 1975, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 2690 in Gazette of India dated the 15th November, 1975.
- (vi) The Railways Red Tariff (Eighth Amendment) Rules, 1975, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 2827 in Gazette of India dated the 13th December, 1975. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-9978/76].

- (2) A copy of the Indian Railways (Disposal of Goods not removed from Notified Railway Stations) Rules, 1975 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 554(E) in Gazette of India dated the 10th November, 1975, under sub-section (3) of section 56E of the Indian Railways Act, 1890. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-9978/76.]

12.05 hrs.

FOREIGN CONTRIBUTION (REGULATION) BILL

(i) REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE

SHRIMATI MUKUL BANERJI (New Delhi): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to regulate the acceptance and utilisation of foreign contribution or hospitality by certain persons or associations, and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

(ii) EVIDENCE

SHRIMATI MUKUL BANERJI: I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Evidence (Volumes I and II) tendered before the Joint Committee on the Bill to regulate the acceptance

[Shrimati Mukul Banerji]
and utilisation of foreign contribution or hospitality by certain persons or associations, and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS

TWENTY-FOURTH AND TWENTY-FIFTH REPORTS

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO (Chatrapur): I beg to present the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Reports of the Committee on Petitions.

COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

THIRTY-NINTH REPORT

SHRI D. BASUMATARI (Kokrajhar): I beg to present the Thirty-ninth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation—Reservations for and Employment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the India Tourism Development Corporation.

12.07 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. ACCIDENT IN THE CHASNALLA COAL MINES NEAR DHANBAD

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHANDRAJIT Yadav): Sir, I rise with a very heavy heart and profound shock to inform the House of the major accident which took place at Chasnalla Colliery of Indian Iron and Steel Company Limited on the 27th December, 1975.

Chasnalla Colliery is situated in the District of Dhanbad in Bihar and is about 26 kilometres from Dhanbad Town. At about 1.35 P.M. on 27th December, 1975 a large volume of water from the old abandoned workings on the rise side suddenly appeared to have rushed into the deeper horizons of the Chasnalla Colliery trapping all the employees who were working at that time. According to the records there were 372 employees inside including three Mining Engineers and 17 member of the Supervisory staff. The flooding of the mine occurred with great severity and suddenness leaving no chance for the workers to escape. The colliery Manager and the Safety Officer had inspected the workings and had come out only a few minutes before the disaster.

The report about this grim tragedy has shocked all of us and our hearts go out to our valient workers and their families.

Messages of sympathy have been received from all over the world.

Immediately after the accident, the Vice Chairman of the Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. alongwith a team of senior officers, Director General of Mines Safety and his rescue team, the District Officers of the Bihar Government and senior officers of the Indian iron and Steel Company Ltd. rushed to the site and started organising recovery, rescue and relief operations. Pumps available with the BCCL were rushed to expedite dewatering operations. Over 600 men and engineers have been working round the clock from the first day for installing and carrying out pumping operations.

The total volume of water to be pumped out from the mine is estimated at about 110 million gallons. The entire mine workings have been flooded and there are only 5 narrow openings linking these workings with the surface. Pumping operations through

narrow and steep openings are extremely difficult both in terms of the number of pumps that can be installed and the speed with which pumping operations can be done. With the available indigenous pumps, a pumping capacity of 9 million gallons per day has since been established. So far over 35 million gallons of water has been pumped out. Five high capacity Soviet submersible pumps along with Soviet Engineers are now at the site and these are being installed. This will increase the pumping capacity by six million gallons per day thereby taking the total installed capacity to 15 million gallons per day. A team of Polish Engineers has also reached the site and they are assisting in the pumping operations.

We are deeply grateful to the Soviet Union and Poland for having promptly airlifted not only the pumps but also the technical personnel to the accident site without any loss of time. We are grateful to the help offered by the United States of America which we could not make use of because of certain technical difficulties. We are also thankful to the generous offers of assistance received from other countries like Federal Republic of Germany and the Commission of the European Economic Community.

Soon after the news reached us, I alongwith my colleague the Labour Minister and senior officials of our Ministries rushed to Chasnalla. The Labour Minister and I have again visited the site last week. Senior officials of the Central and State Governments are now working round the clock to ensure speedy dewatering of the mine and providing relief to the affected families. Everything humanly possible is being done to hasten the dewatering of the mine. While hopes of there being any survivors are very slender, we cannot forget the fact that in earlier mining accidents like the one at Burradhemmo in 1956, 11 persons were rescued alive after 19

days. We are therefore giving the highest priority to rescue operations in the hope that we may be able to save some precious lives.

Government have since appointed Justice Ujjal Narain Sinha, retired Chief Justice of the Patna High Court, under Section 24 of the Mines Act, 1952 to hold an inquiry into the causes of and circumstances attending this accident. He will be assisted by technical and specialist assessors.

This is the worst mining disaster in the country. It is a great national tragedy and our heartfelt sympathies are for the affected families. My colleague the Labour Minister and I have personally visited some of these families and we admire the remarkable fortitude and courage with which they have faced this calamity. The State Chief Minister and some of his Cabinet colleagues have also visited Chasnalla and supervised the relief operations. We are extremely grateful to the State authorities for their timely help.

Immediately on reaching the accident spot I announced ex-gratia payment of Rs. 1,000/- to each of the families of the affected workers. Besides this, the Government of Bihar also announced an ex-gratia payment of Rs. 500/- for each affected family, and from the Coal Mine Welfare Fund, Rs. 250/- per family, of the affected workers is being given. So far, a total amount of over Rs. 5 lakhs has been distributed as ex-gratia relief to 290 affected families. I have also announced on the spot, that adequate employment would be provided to the dependents of these families and that all workers, reporting for duty, would be provided with suitable jobs.

The Government of Bihar are also extending additional facilities to the affected families in the shape of further ex-gratia relief amounting to Rs. 4 lakhs at the rate of Rs. 1,000/-

[Shri Chandrajit Yadav]
per family, free housing sites and some facilities for education and employment. They have also set up a relief fund for collecting donations for providing long-term relief to the affected families.

The Prime Minister has donated Rs. 4 lakhs from the Prime Minister's Relief Fund. Donations from various quarters are also coming in and it has been decided to pool these into a Fund called Chasnalla Emergency Relief Fund. A Committee under my Chairmanship consisting of the Union Minister of Labour, Government of India and Minister of Labour, Government of Bihar and President, I.N.T.U.C. has been constituted to administer this Fund, work out a scheme of immediate and long-term benefit to the affected families, supervise and coordinate distribution of relief, intensify relief and other measures, including provision of employment to the dependents. The Ministry of Labour, Government of India have also set up a team consisting of various officers which is contacting each affected family to ascertain its needs and to provide it with immediate and long-term relief. Welfare Centres have also been opened at Chasnalla by IISCO for medical and other assistance to the affected families. The Ministries of Railways and Communications are also extending special facilities to the affected families.

The magnitude of the accident is such that it calls for rescue and relief operations on a gigantic scale. I would like to place on record the spontaneity of response in providing help, cooperation and assistance from the Government of Bihar and various organisations like Bharat Coking Coal Limited, the Directorate-General of Mines Safety, Coal India Limited and the Indian Air Force. The workers at Chasnalla and the family members of the trapped workers have shown remarkable fortitude and courage, for, without their help and cooperation, we

would not have succeeded in mounting the rescue operation on the scale at which it is being done in the mines.

I would like respectfully to repeat what the President said in his Address yesterday and to reiterate that Government will spare no efforts to mitigate the sufferings of the affected families and to improve conditions of safety for workers. The Government fully shares the deep concern of the Members of this House for this accident and the tragedy that has befallen the workers at Chasnalla. I would appeal to them to bear with us for the present, until the rescue operations are completed and the Court of Inquiry gives its findings on the causes and circumstances attending this accident.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore):
We should permit discussion on the statement made by the hon. Minister just now, which contained hardly anything which has not appeared in the papers already. There are many knowledgeable people, Sir, in this House, connected with various aspects of the collieries including the trade unions who have some information at their disposal. They would like to share it with the House. It would help in the subsequent inquiry also. People here will speak with some responsibility, I think, and not use this occasion for some agitation. Notices are being given. We know about the rules and due notices will be given. This great tragedy has cast a deep gloom on the entire country and its shock has been felt throughout the country. I would, therefore, request you earnestly to please permit Parliament to discuss this matter so that various aspects of it can be brought out and lines of enquiry can be suggested, as there are many people here on both sides of the House who are capable of doing it.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): I only want to say that we also share the sense of shock and anxiety. I have no objection to having a discussion here. It is up to you, Sir, to decide the time.

MR. SPEAKER: When the notices come, I will consider them.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): Sufficient time must be allowed.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Time should be allotted by the Business Advisory Committee.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

SHRI R. K. SINHA (Faizabad): I beg to move:

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (3) of Rule 254 read with sub-rule (1) of Rule 311 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, one member from among themselves to serve as a member of the Committee on Estimates for the unexpired portion of the term of the Committee vice Shri Muhammed Khuda Buksh died."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (3) of Rule 254 read with sub-rule (1) of rule 311 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, one member from among themselves to serve as a member of the Com-

mittee on Estimates for the unexpired portion of the term of the Committee vice Shri Muhammed Khuda Buksh died."

The motion was adopted.

12.16 hrs.

BETWA RIVER BOARD BILL*

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of a Board for the creation of a reservoir at Rajghat by construction, on behalf of the Governments of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh, of a dam on the Betwa river at Rajghat and for the regulation of such reservoir.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of a Board for the creation of a reservoir at Rajghat by construction, on behalf of the Government of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh, of a dam on the Betwa river at Rajghat and for the regulation of such reservoir."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: I introduce the Bill.

DELHI DEVELOPMENT (AMENDMENT) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Delhi Development Act, 1957.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Delhi Development Act, 1957."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: I introduce the Bill.

INDIAN LIGHTHOUSE (AMENDMENT) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (DR. G. S. DHILLON): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Lighthouse Act, 1927.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Lighthouse Act, 1927."

The motion was adopted.

DR. G. S. DHILLON: I introduce the Bill.

INCOME-TAX (AMENDMENT) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Income-tax Act, 1961.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Income-tax Act, 1961."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: I introduce the Bill.

STATEMENT RE INCOME-TAX (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE, 1975

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: I beg to lay on the Table an explanatory Statement (Hindi and English versions) giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Income-tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 1975, as required under rule 71(1) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Sir, before you proceed further, I have a very meagre request to make. We have already tabled calling attention notices regarding the mass scale retrenchment, lay-off and closure going on in the country where thousands of workers are on the streets today. We were assured by the Government in the apex body meeting that they would bring some ordinance. Now, the question of ordinance does not arise. I would like to know, since the Prime Minister is here, whether a statement will be made in this House by the Labour Minister or the Commerce Minister regarding taking over certain units ruined by the employers. I would request that a statement should be made and this House should get an opportunity to discuss the matter, so that the recommendations of the apex committee are implemented without further delay.

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed the calling attention notice.

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II, Section 2, dated 6-1-76.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): You have allowed nothing, neither any calling attention nor any adjournment motion nor anything else.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Order please. Many of these matters can be raised on the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address, and I think if the Government wishes, they can meet the request of the Members.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Please do not mix it with the President's Address.

MR. SPEAKER: I request the Members that when the Chair is on its legs, they should not interrupt.

12.22 hrs.

MOTION OF THANKS ON THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

MR. SPEAKER: Now we will take up discussion on the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address. The hon. Members present in the House who desire to move their amendments to the Motion of Thanks may send their slips within 15 minutes to the Table indicating the serial number of the amendments they would like to move.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): What about other amendments?

MR. SPEAKER: They are out of time; they will not be admitted.

(Interruptions)

Shri Dinesh Chandra Goswami.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GO-SWAMI (Gauhati): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I take a privilege to move this Motion.

That an Address be presented to the President in the following terms:—

"That the Members of Lok Sabha assembled in this Session are deeply grateful to the President for the Address which he has been pleased to deliver to both Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 5th January, 1976."

Sir, the Address, as usual, has outlined the achievements of the Government both in the national and the international fronts in the year that we have left behind and also gives a broad indication of the programmes and policies that the Government wishes to pursue in the current year and this debate affords us an opportunity to review the happenings both in the political, economic and the international fronts in the last year and also give us a scope to discuss.....

MR. SPEAKER: Order Please I think the time for the mover is 20 minutes. I would request hon. Members to confine to this time. Well, the Business Advisory Committee is meeting this afternoon and the final time-limit, we will decide. But in order to regulate the debates, I fix the time limit as 20 minutes for the mover.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): But unless time is fixed, how can we know how much time we will be given.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Now, I am dealing with this.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Since you will call me after the mover of the motion I must be told how much time I will get.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GO-SWAMI: I was saying that the Address has outlined the achievements of the Government both in the national and the international fronts in the year that we have left behind and also gives a

[Shri Dinesh Chandra Goswami]

broad indication of the programmes and policies that the Government wishes to pursue in the current year and this debate affords us an opportunity to review the situation of the country in the last year and also provide us the opportunity to discuss and debate the steps that the House might be called upon to take in the current session or the sessions to follow for the betterment of the nation.

The year that we have left behind stands out as a political watershed with events of momentous importance both at home and abroad. During the year the events in the domestic front moved rapidly, swinging like a pendulum. When we assembled for the last Budget Session, there was an atmosphere of pessimism, an atmosphere of hesitancy in this country, which have seem, has give way, towards the end of the year, to an atmosphere of optimism, an atmosphere of determination. An atmosphere of despair, an atmosphere here of Indiscipline had permeated in the whole country. But today, we see an atmosphere of hope and discipline. The atmosphere of tension which prevailed in this country has been substituted by an atmosphere of orderliness.

On the international front however, in spite of many promising and wellcoming developments unfortunately, the situation in the Indian sub-continent makes a slightly grim reading.

Coming to the political front first, I do not think it is necessary to discuss in detail the developments of this country in the last few months because these things have been discussed at various platforms in detail and even the House has discussed them many times. We have seen that the frustrated politicians who were experts in the politics of manipulation applied various twists and turns, tactics and stratagems culminating in the so-called total revolution with the sole object of disrupting the democratic

foundations of this country and stalling it economic progress. In a democracy, nobody can object to the legitimate efforts of the Opposition to exploit the weaknesses of the Government in order to come to power. Nobody can deny that right to the Opposition. But what happened in our country during the last year, or in the last couple of years, had no parallel in the whole history of democratic Government of any country. The Opposition, insignificant as it was in the total context of the political situation of this country, in the name of the people, indulged in all sorts of anti-people and anti-democratic methods in order to topple a popularly elected Government at the Centre as well as popularly elected Governments in the States. A campaign of character assassination was launched throughout the country. This House also had to witness times without number how instead of discussing important economic and political matters, we simply spent hours on irrational issues and on false and malicious allegations and counter allegations.

A call was given to the police and to the army to disobey the order of lawfully constituted Government. Attempts were made to paralyse the entire economy the production and distributive machinery by giving calls of strikes and hartals in factories to affect production as well as strikes in railways and airlines also to affect distribution.

Not being content with all these things, we saw that an atmosphere of violence was created in this country. The voters were intimidated; the candidates were intimidated, blackmailed, assaulted and, ultimately, political personalities were killed. The late Mr. Lalit Narain Mishra who happened to occupy an important position in the political life of this country became the first victim of the fascist forces in our country. Only two days back, we observed his first death anniversary. I

take this opportunity to pay our respectful homage to the departed soul whose name will undoubtedly live throughout the political life of this country as the first victim of the fascist forces.

The grimness of the situation can be gauged if we look only to the happenings in Gujarat alone. My friends coming from Gujarat will describe the events. In the first phase of Gujarat agitation, innocent people were killed, maimed and injured. 95 persons were killed and 933 were injured. There were 896 cases of lootings and arson, property worth not less than Rs. 23 crores was destroyed.

SHRI F. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): When was it?

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI: Attempts were made, unfortunately, on the life of none other than the Chief Justice of the country. These were not isolated incidents. All these efforts were part of a grand design with a purpose behind it. All these attempts were made to stall the progress of socialism and progressive ideals of this country.

All this also formed a part of the historical pattern. If we look back to the events of this country, we find, that immediately after Independence because of the political turmoil, because of some amount of confusion on the political scene, the country could not lay down a clear-cut economic policy. The result was that in spite of the fact that the country progressed in various directions, in spite of the fact that the country which was to import even a sewing needle was able to create a strong industrial base, a wide gap between the rich and the poor began to develop. The vested interests and reactionary forces and the rich classes took advantage of this situation and they thought that because of this political atmosphere through Parliamentary machinery they

will be able to continue to enjoy the illegally created or illegally begotten rights and privileges. The result was that the discontentment of the people grew. But for the first time in 1969 or around that time, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi gave a new orientation to the entire political life of this country when she said that, in our scheme of things, change must take place and the change was that, in our scheme of things, we must be partial to the vulnerable sections of society. She said in clear and categorical terms that, so far as our policies are concerned, the first preference must go to the vulnerable sections of society, to persons below the poverty line or on the fringe of it—the moment it was said—the vested interests and reactionary forces realised that this approach, if pursued with vigour will lead to consequences which will mean the end of powers and privileges that they had illegally enjoyed so far. As soon as this new orientation was given, we saw a new phenomenon in political life—a hate campaign against our Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi. But, still, the reactionary forces and vested interests thought that as they had abundant resources and the support of many politicians who counted in the Indian political sphere at that time, but subsequently proved only as leaders of clay, they would be able to wrest power in the 1971 election, and that led to the grand alliance—a grand alliance of so-called leaders of the Congress (O), the fanatic cadre of the Jana Sangh, the resources of the swatantra and the trouble-makers of the Socialist Party. But all these failed to realise one thing—and that is—that the Indian people, however uneducated they may be so far as school and college education is concerned and however poor they may be, they have got tremendous political insight and they have got intuitive knowledge of what is right and what is for the common good; and, the people gave ample demonstration of these qualities when in spite of the grand

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design of the grand alliance, these forces were thrown into the dust bin of history.

But it is not that simply because the people rejected them totally, they would remain silent. It is too much to expect they would surrender their resources or acquisition in such a way. Therefore, they waited for an opportunity. 1971 did not afford them any. In 1972, in which again the Prime Minister showed her tremendous courage, determination and capacity during the Bangladesh crisis, they did not get an opportunity. But 1973 provided them an opportunity because of certain happenings in the international world. There was a mounting inflationary trend and since on many occasions the cause leading to this inflation had been discussed in this House, I do not want to go into that. Because of the inflationary trend as prices started rising, these forces thought that this was the opportunity to strike and they made a three-pronged attack. Firstly, they tried to exploit this inflationary trend for their benefit, and tried to amass more and more wealth by hoarding, by black-marketing and so on and so forth. Secondly, they tried to create political instability with the sole objective that it may lead to further economic instability and further price rise so that the peoples' misery may increase. Thirdly, in the economic front, instead of helping the Government, they tried to paralyse economy and the distribution machinery. As I have said, Sir, statistics will prove about the man-days that we lost during that period through strikes in the production field. There were attempted strikes in the vital links of distribution—that is, the airlines and the railways. I do not for a moment say that the conditions of the railway-men are extremely happy but we know that these forces of the grand alliance who took a leading part in the railway strike did not do so in order to improve the

conditions of the railway-men; they did it with an ulterior motive, which becomes apparent if we look at some of the statements of George Fernandes. I cannot refrain from quoting what he said while addressing the railway workers in October 1973.

He said:

"that railwaymen should not be a sleeping giant now but should organize themselves into one indivisible unit and if they succeed in this, they can change the whole history of India and bring down Indira Gandhi Government at any time by paralysing the railway transport to a dead stop."

Again, on March 29, 1974, Mr. George Fernandes repeated:

"Realise the strength which you possess. Seven days' strike of the Indian Railways—every thermal station in the country would close down. A ten days' strike of the Indian Railways—every steel mill in India would close down, and the industries in the country will come to a halt for the next 12 months. If once the steel mill furnace is switched off, it takes nine months to re-fire. A 15 days' strike in the Indian Railways—the country will starve."

These statements prove that the purpose was not to benefit of the workers but create a situation in which they could go to the people and say that, for this misery, the ruling Party and its leader, the Prime Minister were responsible and, therefore, they should be thrown out. What happened was, the political instability led to economic instability, and the economic instability again gave an opportunity to these forces to create further political instability. Thus, a vicious circle

was created and that went on. An effort was made, in such circumstances to create a situation of anarchy, and no Government worth its name can remain a silent spectator to it. The Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, once more acted with determination and courage, and she has proved once more that she knows the pulses of the Indian people better than any one else. This has been amply demonstrated by the results of the Emergency. We have seen that, for the first time in many years, a sense of negativism has given place to a sense of optimism and positive approach; for the first time in the last few years, the tension which pervaded the society has given way to orderliness; for the first time in the last couple of years, a sense of discipline has gripped this country; for the first time, we have seen educational institutions functioning properly, trains moving in time, goods coming to the markets instead of finding place in inaccessible godowns of the hoarders, respect for law and authority becoming manifest; and a sense of security to the common man has become the call of the day. To sum up, a new sense of stability, orderliness and positive direction has come on the political front.

In this context, I welcome the decision of the Government to ban the communal parties which tried to create a cleavage between different sections of the people. But there are underground activities which are going on, and the Government and the people shall have to keep a vigilant eye.

Before I come to the economic front, I would like to congratulate the people of Sikkim for the realisation of their democratic aspirations. I take this opportunity, on behalf of the Members, to welcome once more the Sikkim friend amongst us.

When we met during the last Budget Session, a wide-spread apprehension was clearly visible in the minds of

Members of both sides of the House whether Government would be able to tackle the economic problems which were gripping this country. According to the official statistics, the rate of inflation was as high as 31 per cent. and the anti-social elements, the hoarders and others, tried to take full advantage of it, but the Emergency again has put an end, to a great extent, to the economic indiscipline and has brought about effective remedial actions. The latest available whole sale price index for the week ending 29th December, 1975 shows that the general price level has declined by 4.6 per cent as compared to the pre-Emergency week; the retail prices dropped substantially from 10 to 40 per cent in the case of food-grains like rice, wheat, millet and other grains.

There is a saying: 'Fortune favours the brave' and the natural forces have favoured the courageous act of the Prime Minister because we see that we have got a good monsoon, and the production of foodgrains in this country in 1975-76 is expected to reach a new peak of 140 million tonnes. There have been significant increases in the production of critical inputs like power, coal, iron and steel. It is heartening to see the statistics: during April-October, 1975, the production of coal went up by 11.6 per cent, salable steel by 16.4 per cent, aluminium by 31.2 per cent, nitrogenous fertilisers by 29.9 per cent, cement by 15.3 per cent as compared to April-October 1974; and it is expected that a reasonable growth rate will be maintained throughout this year.

We compliment the Government for the extreme success the Government has achieved in the voluntary disclosure scheme. During the last three attempts, only about Rs. 267 crores were realised, but the declaration this year, on the present occasion, has exceeded Rs. 1450 crores. I am sure it would not have been possible but for the stringent measures the Gov-

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ernment took like the MISA and other things. But it is also important that Government should very seriously ponder as to how is it that in spite of the income-tax laws and the enforcement machinery there can be such a large sum of black money flourishing in the country because what has come out is only the peak of the ice-berg and a much larger percentage still remains underneath. The Government should very seriously consider about it.

In the international front there have been many welcome developments. The forces of imperialism and colonialism have again suffered defeats and stability to a certain extent has returned to Indo-China. The five centuries-old Portuguese colonialism has come to an end and we have seen in November last Angola—the biggest amongst the Portuguese colonies becoming a free country.

But, unfortunately, in our sub-continent, efforts have been made to create an atmosphere of instability and we should remain ever vigilant about it. The President yesterday in his Address has clearly restated our policy so far as the happenings in Bangladesh are concerned, that we view them as internal matter of Bangladesh but we know that in the country, in Bangladesh and other areas, international forces who want to create an atmosphere of instability in this region are playing all sorts of havoc and the House and the entire country shall necessarily have to remain vigilant about it.

Coming to the task that we have before us, as my time is short, I will only deal with some salient features. The House, in the near future, will undoubtedly be called upon to decide some very important and fundamental economic and constitutional questions. I am happy that the Prime Minister has given a call for a national debate on the Constitution itself and the Congress Party has passed its resolution that 'the time has come for a

thorough re-examination of the Constitution to ascertain whether it needs adequate alterations so that it may continue as a living document effectively responding to the current needs of the people and the demands of the present.' I have no doubt that the consensus of the national debate will be that in many matters the Constitution needs a close review. The House shall have to take a decision in the near future as to whether the right to property shall remain a fundamental right within the frame-work of the Constitution itself. The House shall also have to take a decision on whether a Constitution, a right-oriented constitution like the one that we have given to ourselves, can stand the strains and stresses of a developing country like ours with so much of complexities and diversities and various international pressures and forces. If we look to our Constitution, we find that every time it speaks of rights and rights alone Rights are granted under the Fundamental Rights Chapter and the rights are guaranteed to an employee under Article 311 and the only time when it speaks of duty is the Directive Principles where it says about the duties of the State. But has not the individual citizen, has not a man in this country any duty to perform to the State? When an employee gets a right under Art 311, has he not a corresponding duty? I am happy that the President has made a reference to it when he has said that the methods of evaluation of performance will have to be changed in order to make the administration at every level result-oriented and accountable.

Also I think the time has come for us to lay down in clear terms in the Constitution itself our economic philosophy. Unfortunately, the word socialism till even to-day does not find a place in the Constitution. I went through the Debates of the Constituent Assembly and I found that Members like Dr. Ambedkar wanted that the Constitution should lay down in clear terms that socialism would be our economic philosophy. But others

like Shri Alladi Krishnaswamy Ayyar said that because the Constituent Assembly had not been given a clear mandate by the people about the economic policy to pursue, it would be wrong on their part to lay down a clear economic policy. But the situation has changed after 1971 when a clear mandate has been given by the people and I think we should now incorporate that very clear mandate in the Constitution itself.

Also we cannot forget that the time has come to evolve a national policy on wages, prices and incomes. I am sure in the near future the House will be called upon to discuss and ponder whether the time has not come for providing every man in the country free education, free health facilities, free legal facilities and a right to work and employment. Again one more thing the House shall have to consider and that is whether the types of rules and regulations by which we have tried to guide and regulate the business of the House so long can stand the stresses and strains of a modern, complex and developing country like India. Even in the United Kingdom they have found that to-day the House of Commons has not been able to respond to the enormity of the growing task of the administration and in a country like India where the work of the Government embraces many spheres is it under the present type of working. The House shall have to decide some of the basic questions and I think our task in this House should be that instead of quarrelling over petty things and spending time on technicalities we should proceed with the clear objective of service to the people and about what this service means, we should have a clear idea. So far as this is concerned I will end by quoting our great leader, Jawaharlal Nehru.

He said:

"The service of India means the service of the millions who suffer. It means the ending of poverty and ignorance and inequality. The ambition of greatest man of our generation has been to wipe out every tear from every eye. That may be beyond us, but as long as there are tears and suffering so long our work will not be over."

With that determination the House should continue in its work in the near future.

With these words, I commend the motion for unanimous acceptance and without any amendment.

श्री शंकर दत्त सिंह (चारा) : अध्यक्ष जी, हमारे मित्र श्री गोस्वामी जी ने राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण पर जो धन्यवाद का प्रस्ताव रखा है मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ। राष्ट्रपति जी का भाषण और उन के बाद धन्यवाद का प्रस्ताव या समर्थन में समझना कोई औपचारिक क्रिया नहीं है। यह एक औपचारिक बात है। जिस तरह से शीशे में कोई अपना मुह देखता है वैसे ही राष्ट्रपति के भाषण में हम देख सकते हैं कि देश की भावी तस्वीर क्या होगी, हमारी योजनाओं के सम्बन्ध में क्या होगा। देश किल परिस्थितियों से गुजर रहा है और हम आज किस मुनहरे अविव्य को और कदम रखने जा रहे हैं।

पहली बार अध्यक्ष जी, हम सब ने यह महसूस किया है कि राष्ट्रपति के भाषण में देश की उन वास्तविक समस्याओं की चर्चा सही ढंग से की गई है जिन्हें के लिए यह देश परेशान था। इसलिए कई बातें हमारे सामने आयी हैं, वहाँ कि पिछले एक या दो वर्षों से हम लोग कठिन परिस्थितियों के बीच से गुजर रहे थे। आर्थिक कठिनाइयाँ भी हमारे सामने थीं और राजनीतिक संघर्ष भी हमारे

[श्री शंकर बयाल सिंह]

सामने थे। इसलिए हम पाते हैं कि इस बार का राष्ट्रपति का भाषण प्रतिक्रियावादी ताकतों के लिए फटकार है तथा देश की तरक्की और खुशहाली में विश्वास रखने वालों के लिए दुलार भी है। हम यह पाते हैं कि देश को राष्ट्रपति का भाषण मर्यादा और प्रगति की दवा भी है, तथा बिनाशकारी तत्वों के लिए हिदायत भी है। हम यह देखते हैं कि राष्ट्रपति के भाषण में जीवन की चाना भी है और घरेली की तरुणा भी है। इसलिए वास्तविक धरातल पर राष्ट्रपति के भाषण को जब कोई भी सदन या सदस्य देखेगा तो उसका स्वागत करेगा और धन्यवाद देगा। और भी इसे समझने में विश्वास नहीं करते हैं वे तरह तरह की बातें जिस तरह से पहले कहते आये हैं उन्हीं बातों को फिर भी कहेंगे।

अध्यक्ष जी, सब से बड़ी बात हमारे सामने यह है कि आपात-काल की घोषणा देश में क्यों और किन कारणों से हुई? किन के कारण आपात-काल की घोषणा की गई? इस सम्बन्ध में हमारे मित्र श्री गोस्वामी जी ने विस्तार पूर्वक बातें कही हैं। मैं तो केवल यही कहना चाहूंगा कि 26 जून को प्रधान मंत्री ने आपात-काल की घोषणा के बाद राष्ट्र के नाम संदेश में जो बातें कही थी वह पूरे राष्ट्र ने सुनी हैं। वह बातें हैं।

“मैं आप को वह विश्वास दिलाना चाहती हूँ कि आपातकाल की घोषणा से कानून-प्रिय नागरिकों के अधिकारों पर किसी प्रकार से असर नहीं पड़ेगा। मुझे विश्वास है कि आन्तरिक स्थिति में तेजी से सुधार होगा जिस से हम जल्द से जल्द इस घोषणा को समाप्त कर सकेंगे।”

“भारत के सभी हिस्सों तथा जनता के सभी वर्गों में सद्भावना संदेशों के लिए अत्यन्त आभारी हूँ। मैं आप से आने वाले दिनों में आपके सतत सहयोग और विश्वास की अपेक्षा करती हूँ।”

अध्यक्ष जी, आपात-काल की जब घोषणा की गई थी मैं ईमानदारी से कहूँ कि मेरे जैसा आदमी यह सोचना था कि जब मैं अपने क्षेत्र में जाऊँगा, ग्रामोण जनता के बीच में जाऊँगा तो वे कौन सा सवाल करेंगे और क्या प्रश्न पूछेंगे। मैं आप को बताऊँ कि सुदूर देहातों में, जंगली भूमी में जोकि मेरा क्षेत्र है, आपात-कालीन घोषणा के 10 दिन बाद में गया, तो वहाँ पर देहाती क्षेत्रों के लोगों ने मुझ से कहा कि यह कदम आप को एक साल पहले ही उठाना चाहिए था और आपातकालीन घोषणा के बाद प्रधान मंत्री जी ने बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम जो देश के सामने रखा है, वे सूच तो ऐसे हैं जिन्हें हम सभी को गाँठ में बांध कर रखना चाहिए। अगर हमारे विरोधी दल के भाई इस सूत्रों को ताबोज बना कर बांध लें तो मैं समझता हूँ कि देश का बहुत विकास हो जाए, लेकिन मैं जानता हूँ कि वे बीस सूच उनके पल्ले बैसे ही नहीं पड़ेंगे जिस तरह से पिछला कोई कदम उन के पल्ले नहीं पड़ना रहा है।

अध्यक्ष जी, मैं बड़े ही बिनाम स्वरो में मैं आपातकालीन घोषणा के बाद जो वैदेशिक पवों की प्रतिक्रियाएं हैं, उन को आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। ईराक के “अल-बावरा” ने कहा है :—

“वर्तमान परिस्थितियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए इन्दिरा गांधी को सरकार के पास कानून और व्यवस्था बनाए रखने के लिए और कोई रास्ता नहीं था बंगला देश के “इतफाक” ने भी यह कहा है :

“अगर देशव्यापी अराजकता पैदा करने और साम्प्रदायिक अशान्ति फैलाने के प्रयत्न किये जाते हैं और लोकतन्त्रीय अधिकारों का दुरुपयोग किया जाता है, तो कोई भी सरकार प्रभावशाली कार्यवाही करना नहीं टाल सकती... अगर नागरिक अधिकारों का उल्लंघन किया जाता है और देश की एकता और जनजीवन को खतरा है,

तो लोगों के हित में उचित कार्यवाहीके अलावा कोई चारा नहीं है।"

और इसी तरह से दुनिया के बहुत सारे पत्रों जिसमें कैनाडा का "दि वेक्स्वर प्रॉविस" भी है, उस ने लिखा है :

"खतरे के समय सभी जनतंत्रात्मक देशों ने, जिन में कैनाडा भी है; उन नागरिक अधिकारों को निलम्बित किया है, जिन के बिना जनतंत्र अर्थहीन हो जाता है। इस से जनतंत्र सशक्त हो हुआ है न कि कमजोर।" और मलेसिया के "संडे मेल" ने लिखा है :

"श्रमता गांधी का यह सोचना बिलकुल सही था कि दूढ़ कदम न उठाये गये, तो देश में अव्यवस्था फैलती और जनहानि होती।"

अध्यक्ष जी, देश की जनता क्या चाहती है? वह शोर-शराबा नहीं चाहती है, हड़तालें करना नहीं चाहती है, जलूनों में नारा लगाने में उसका कोई विश्वास नहीं है। देश की जनता चाहती है कि उस को रहने के लिये मकान मिल जाए, उसको काम करने किए खरिया मिल जाय खाने के लिए दोनों वक्त कुछ नसीब हो जाए, उसके बच्चे स्कूल में पढ़ जाएं, उस की बीबी, अगर बीमार पड़े, तो हस्पतालों में उस की चिकित्सा की व्यवस्था हो। बीस-सूत्री कार्यक्रम में बन्धक मजदूरों से ले कर खेतिहर मजदूरों के सम्बन्ध में भी जो बातें कही गई हैं, वे सारी ही सारी ऐसी बातें हैं जो हमें पहले ही उठानी चाहिए थीं और आज जब हमने इन कदमों को उठाया है, तो हम यह पाते हैं कि पूरा देश इन सूत्रों में बन्ध गया है, और पूरे देश ने इस तरह से इन का स्वागत किया है कि अगर कोई इस के खिलाफ में बोलता है, तो लोग उन को दुल्कार देते हैं, फटकार देते हैं। कौन सी स्थिति और किस तरह की स्थिति हमारे सामने थी, इस के बारे में हम तो सोचना चाहिए। कुछ दिन पहले मैं एक कनिष्ठ-सम्मेलन में, मुम्बई में गया था। जाता ही रहता हूं और जन्मा चाहिए थी। एक शायर ने जो बात

उस समय कही, मैं ने सोचा था कि कभी कभी उस को आप के भामने रखूंगा। उस समय के जो हालात थे, उन को उस ने अपनी शायरी में कहा था। उस ने कहा है :

"गल्ले के दुकानदार जरा सामने आये किस भाव खरोदा है हमें खुल के बताएं एक एक के सो सो ये बनाएं तो बनाएं सुनते नहीं लेकिन, कभी भूखों की सदायें मुफलिस को तो एक वक्त की रोटी नहीं मिलती

और उनकी उबर तोंद हिलाये नहीं हिलती।"

यह तो उस समय की हालत थी और उसी की वकालत कर रही थी वे भी पाठियां जो कभी जनता मोर्चे के नाम से और कभी किसी मोर्चे के नाम से गठबन्धन कर रही थीं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं उस प्रान्त से आता हूं जिसे बहुत सारे जज्वात देखें हैं, जलूस देखें हैं, नारे लगते हुए देखें हैं और तरह तरह के तमाशे देखें हैं लेकिन मैं आप को बताऊं कि आज जहां कांग्रेस की सरकार नहीं है, वहां की असली तस्वीर क्या है। गुजरात एक ऐसा प्रान्त है जहां जनता मोर्चे की सरकार है और इस इमर्जेंसी के बाद आप ने देखा कि सारे मुल्क में जहां अमन और चैन है, शान्ति और व्यवस्था है, लोग विधि का पालन कर रहे हैं और कानून के अनुसार चल रहे हैं, वहां देश में गुजरात एक मात्र ऐसा प्रान्त है जहां सब से अधिक मारकाट हो रही है और सब से अधिक विधि का गला घोट जा रहा है।

श्री पी० जी० माबलंकर : आप को कुछ मालूम नहीं है।

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : अगर मालूम नहीं होता तो मैं इतने जोरदार शब्दों में यह बात न कहता। अभी हाल ही में जब पंचायतों

[श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह]

के चुनाव हुए और वहाँ से जो खबरें आई हैं, उनको मावलंकर जी या कोई और छिपाना चाहे, तो असलियत छिप नहीं सकती है। अध्यक्ष जी, सही माइने में भाज विरोधी दल कटघरे में खड़ा है। विरोधी दल क्यों कटघरे में खड़ा है, यह स्वयं वह अपनी आत्मा से पूछ सकता है। इसलिए मैं बता रहा हूँ कि कुछ दिन पहले इस तरह की टेंडन्सी हो गई थी कि जनतंत्र के नाम पर जो कुछ करना चाहो करो। शोषात्मक करना व्यायाम के लिए ठीक है लेकिन राजनीतिक शोषात्मकता का अर्थ मैं आज तक नहीं समझ सका और लोगों को आकर्षित करने के लिए यही सब हो रहा था। आज जनता यह पूछती है कि हम को यह बताया जाए कि आप ने हम को कौन से काम दिये, कौन सी बात हमारे हित में की है। राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में राष्ट्रीय और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सभी पहलुओं पर विचार व्यक्त किये गये हैं और राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में उन सारी बातों को कहा गया है जिस पर कार्य आपातकालीन स्थिति की घोषणा के बाद हुआ है।

राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण में चसनाला कोयला खान की बात भी कही है। हमारे चन्द्रजीत यादव जी तथा रघुनाथ रेड्डी जी, और दूसरे लोग भी चडोगढ़ अभिवेशन को छोड़ कर वहाँ पर गये और जो कुछ वहाँ हुआ उस को देखा। एक छोटी सी मानवता की बात मैं कहता हूँ और मैं जानता हूँ इसलिए कहता हूँ कि कोई भी विरोधी दल का सदस्य वहाँ पर जायद नहीं गया। कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के सदस्यों को छोड़ कर कोई भी नहीं गया। .. (व्यवधान)

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, when I visited Chasnala on the 30th, the Member of Parliament from Dhanbad was also present there.

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह। मुझको जो सूचना मिली है, शायद उस के बाद ये गये

होंगे। मैं, जो आप कहते हैं उस का अभिवास नहीं करता हूँ लेकिन मैं यह कहता हूँ कि मेरी जो सूचना थी, उसके पहले आप नहीं गये हैं। एक बात मैं आप को बताऊँ कि चसनाला कोयला खान दुर्घटना पर जब एक दो दिन बाद स्ट्रिकेशन होगा, तो आप देखेंगे कि जो लोग बनारस से परे नहीं गये हैं, वही सब से ज्यादा चिल्ला चिल्ला कर बोलेंगे। मान्यवर, मैं ऐसा मानता हूँ कि राजनीति कोई व्यवसाय नहीं है, राजनीति सिद्धांत और पद्धति है, राजनीति जीवन है, राजनीति चेतना है, राजनीति एक संघर्ष है और यह केवल मन्ती लोकप्रियता मात्र नहीं है। इसलिए जब चसनाला की आप बात उठाएँ, कहीं के दुश्मन की बात उठाएँ, बाह की बात उठाएँ या मूख की बात उठाएँ, तो मैं केवल यही निवेदन करना चाहूँगा कि आप उन जगहों में जा कर अपनी आंखों से देखें जहाँ ये बातें होती हैं।

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member will continue his speech in the afternoon. He has only two or three minutes. The House will meet after lunch at 2 O'clock.

13 hrs.

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

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Fourteen of the Clock

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]
MOTION OF THANKS ON THE
PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS—contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We will continue with the discussion on the motion of Thanks to the President for his Address. Mr. Shankar Dayal Singh to continue his speech.

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर हमारे मिल श्री गोस्वामीजी ने जो धन्यवाद का प्रस्ताव रखा है उसका समर्थन करने हुए मैं बन्द बात कह रहा था। सबसे बड़ा नाबिक वह माना जाता है जो : अ में तफान घात घोषित

आए, भयानक संभवतः आए उसके बाद भी बहाव को खे कर किनारे तक लें आए। देश की भी स्थिति कुछ इसी तरह की हो गई थी। देश में राजनीतिक अस्थिरता की स्थिति थी, भ्रराजकता की स्थिति थी, फासिस्ट कितियों का उदय हो रहा था। ऐसी स्थिति तिमती इंदिरा गांधी के नेतृत्व में आपातकाल के घोषणा करके बस सूची कार्यक्रम का उल्लेख करके, नए आर्थिक कार्यक्रम की घोषणा करके देश को मंजिल का रास्ता दिखाने की कोशिश की। राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में विस्तार से ये बाने कहीं गई हैं। मुझ से पहले बक्ता ने भी ये बातें कहीं हैं।

प्रश्न यह उपस्थित होता है कि आजकल बहुत सा, चिन्नाए व्यक्त की जात है विधान के सम्बन्ध में, विश्व के सम्बन्ध, कार्यपालिका के सम्बन्ध में, न्यायपालिका के सम्बन्ध में तथा, और भी बहुत सी बातों के सम्बन्ध में। मैं समझता हूँ कि संविधान, विधान, कार्यपालिका, न्यायपालिका या कोई भी ऐसा राजनीतिक मानदंड जो भी होता है वह देश की भिन्नता के लिए होता है, जनता के लिए होता है, चन्द व्यक्तियों के लिए नहीं होना करना है। देश की जनता जिन चीजों को पसन्द करे, देश की 55-60 करोड़ जनता का जितनी भलाई हो ऐसे कार्यक्रम, ऐसे विधान बनने चाहिये और उसी से देश आगे बढ़ सकता है।

मैं देश की मौजूदा स्थिति का वर्णन कर चुका हूँ। उसी कार्यक्रम में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि दो वर्ष का संक्रमण का काल भारत की राजनीति में उथल पुथल का काल रहा है और हर व्यक्ति यह सोचने लगा था कि हमारा देश कैसे आगे बढ़ेगा, यह गाड़ी कैसे आगे बढ़ेगी, कौन ऐसा व्यक्ति है जो इसे आगे बढ़ा सकेगा। तरह तरह के प्रहार हो रहे थे, उलटी सीधी बातें की जा रही थीं, जो लोग जनतंत्र का सब से अधिक नाम लेते थे वही जनतंत्र का गला घोट रहे थे। आखिर से बढ़ कर इसका

साक्षो कोई दूसरा नहीं हो सकता है क्योंकि आप जब वहाँ बैठते थे मैं नहीं समझता हूँ कि आपको कभी वहाँ गान्तिपूर्वक बैठने का मौका मिला है। राष्ट्रपति जी का इस बार जो अभिभाषण हुआ है मैं जब से एम पी चुन कर आया हूँ मैंने कभी नहीं देखा कि इस तरह से शान्तिमय वातावरण में उनका अभिभाषण कभी हुआ हो। केवल बाहर ही नहीं, सड़कों पर ही नहीं, जेलों में ही नहीं, आफिसों और कचहरियों तथा सचिवालयों में ही नहीं बल्कि हम लोगों में भी आपातकाल की घोषणा के बाद अनुशासन की भावना आई है। इस भावना को हमें आगे बढ़ाना है ताकि एक कसावट हो जाए और आज इसी की सब से अधिक आवश्यकता है। सब से बड़ी बात यह थी कि भारतीय जनतंत्र में अधिकार तो बहुत अधिक दिए गए थे लेकिन कर्तव्यों के बारे में समुचित व्याख्या कभी नहीं की गई है। हर एक व्यक्ति अपने अधिकारों के लिए तो नारे लगाता फिरता रहता था लेकिन अपने कर्तव्यों के बारे में सोचने के लिए कभी तैयार नहीं था। जो हाथ बार बार अधिकारों के लिए उठा करते थे इन हाथों के वास्ते जब कर्तव्य के बांध की बात कही जाती थी तो उसकी तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता था। हमको ऐसा नक्शा बनाना चाहिए, ऐसी तबदोली लानी चाहिये, ताकि अधिकारों और कर्तव्यों का संतुलित वातवरण बने, नराजू के पलड़ों पर अधिकार और कर्तव्य समान रूप से तोले जाए। ऐसा होता है तभी जा कर देश आगे बढ़ सकता है।

हमारी जनसंख्या का 70-80 प्रतिशत भाग देहातों में बसता है। बीस सूत्री कार्य क्रम की जो घोषणा की गई उस में 7-8 सूत्र ऐसे हैं जो निश्चित रूप से देहातों के लिए या देहातों में रहने वाले लोगों के लिए बनाए गए हैं। ये जो बेजुमान लोग हैं इनकी बात कभी अखबारों में नहीं आया करती थी। वे दिल्ली आ कर अपनी बात नहीं कह पाते थे। उनके दिल में बड़ी कसमताहट थी। आप खेतीहर मजदूरों की बात लें। उनकी फीडेशन में मैं

[श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह]

काम करता हूँ, इस वास्ते में उनकी हालत की जायता हूँ। देश के अनेक हिस्सों में एक राया बाबूह आने रोज उनको दे कर दिन दिन भर खेतीहर, मजदूरों से काम कराया जाता है। ऐसे ऐसे लोग थे खेतों में काम करने वाले जिन के नाम, दादे और पड़दादे ने पैसा लिया था लेकिन उनको बर्बक रख कर काम करने के लिए मजदूर किया जाता था। सौ रुपया किसी के बाप ने कर्ज से सिपा होता था। तो तो तीन तीन प्युन तक वे कर्ज नहीं चुका पाते थे और बर्बक रह कर उनको काम करना पड़ता था। हजार हजार और दो दो हजार रुपया भी उनकी तरफ निकाल दिया जाता था। राजनीतिक रूप में तो देश 1947 में स्वतन्त्र हो गया था लेकिन आर्थिक रूप से जो गरीब आदमी है, जो कामन मैन है, जो देहातों में रहने वाला मजदूर है, किसान है, उसको बीस सुन्नी की घोषणा के बाद पहली बार आर्थिक रूप में मुक्ति मिली है, पहली बार उसने मोचा है कि वह भी हिन्दुस्तान का एक नागरिक है, स्वतन्त्र भारत का नागरिक है और उसके हकों की रक्षा करने वाला कोई है।

चूँकि मैं अनुशासन की बात कह रहा हूँ इसलिए आपकी घंटी की बात जरूर मानूंगा। मैं तो अनुशासन का पालन करता आया हूँ और अब भी करूंगा। लेकिन एक दो बातें कहना में आवश्यक समझता हूँ। आजादी के बाद देश में इस तरह का वातावरण कभी नहीं बना है जैसा आज बना है। छिपे धन की बात को आप लें। आपको तो मालूम है ही कि स्वेच्छा से, अपनी मर्जी से लगभग पंद्रह अरब रुपया लोगों ने निकाल कर रख दिया है, काला धन जो छिपा हुआ था उसकी घोषणा कर दी है। इसका मतलब है कि सभी धनवान गुना छिपा धन होगा लोगों के पास। सरकार ने भी एक अच्छा काम किया है कि इनकम टैक्स दासों को एक महीने की सैलरी दे दी है।

सरकार और दूसरे महकमों में भी इस तरह के कदम उठाए। जैसे रेलों में बहुत अधिक सुधार के काम हुए हैं, गाड़ियों के चलने में सुधार हुआ है, टिकटों की चीकम में, काफी काम हुआ है और रेलों की ग्राय बड़ी हुई। रेल वालों के लिए भी सरकार इस तरह की चीज कर दे तो यह एक अच्छी पद्धति रहेगी।

अनुशासन की बात को आचार्य विनोबा भावे ने अनुशासन पर्व की सजा दी है। हमने इसकी व्याख्या की है। जब पुरुष ने उनकी बात मानी तो प्रकृति ने भी हमारा साथ दिया। आज जो फल हुई है खेतों में वह बहुत दिनों के बाद बहुत अच्छा हुई है। बहुत दिनों से ऐसा फल नहीं हुई था। यह कह देना कि खाद से, पानी की सिचाई आदि से फल होता है ठीक नहीं है लेकिन धमन चैन की फल सबसे बड़ी फल होता है।

एक बात सामने बैठे मित्रों के तेजहीन चंदरों को देख कर मैं समझ रहा हूँ। वे भी अब जनता के मनोभावों को समझ गए हैं।

अन्न में मैं, एक शेर, जो हमारे लड़ू के एक बड़े शायर श्री महेंद्रसिंह वेदी ने कहा था, कहकर बैठ जाना चाहता हूँ। उन्होंने ऐसे लोगों के लिये कहा है :—

मैं यह नहीं कहता कि कपास को न कोसों,
मैं यह नहीं कहता कि निशामत को न कोसों,
मैं यह नहीं कहता कि सियासत को न कोसों,
यह भी नहीं कहता कि हुकूमत को न कोसों,
मुझको तो ये कहना है कि ये नाकिदे आली,
एक हाथ से बज्जती कभी देखी नहीं ताली।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That an Address be presented to the President in the following terms:

"That the Members of Lok Sabha assembled in this Session are deeply

grateful to the President for the Address which he has been pleased to deliver to both Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 5th January, 1976."

Hon'ble Members may move their amendment now.

श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव (कटिहार) :

मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ :—

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थातः—

"किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में "अपात स्थिति को हटाने का कोई उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है" (1)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थातः—

"किन्तु खेद है कि राजनैतिक वन्दियों को श्रीर खामकर इस सदन के माननीय सदस्यों को जो जेल में है, मुक्त करने का उल्लेख नहीं है।" (2)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थातः—

"किन्तु खेद है कि जनता को न्यायान्य में जाने के अधिकरण का दरवाजा खुला रखने का अभिभाषण में प्रावधान नहीं है।" (3)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थातः—

"किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में विहार में विस्थापित लोगों को बसाने एवं गंगा के तटवर्ती इलाके को कटाव से बचाने की योजना का उल्लेख नहीं है।" (4)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थातः—

"किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे, बरीली, ज० से कटिहार तक ब्रोड गेज लाईन की योजना का उल्लेख नहीं है।"

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थातः—

"किन्तु खेद है कि बेरोजगार युवकों को रोजगार दिलाने की ठोस व्यवस्था का अभिभाषण में उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है।" (6)

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Jainagar): I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention any time-bound implementation of the agrarian aspects of the twenty-point programme." (7)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not condemn interference by the U.S.A. in the internal affairs of India by alleging 'demise of democracy' here and calling upon for a Government in India to the liking of the U.S.A." (8)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention the urgency of recognising the MPLA-led free Government of Angola." (9)

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR (Quilon): I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the measures to check the outrages by the bureaucracy and the police are not outlined in the Address." (10)

श्री रामबतार शास्त्री (पटना) :

प्रस्ताव करता हूँ :—

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थातः—

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में अपात स्थिति की घोषणा का एक मात्र उद्देश्य देश की प्रतिमाओ, फासिस्ट, साम्प्रदायिक विषटनकारी शक्तियों, एवं उनके समर्थकों पर चोट करने का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।" (11)

[श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह]

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात:—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में आपात स्थिति के गलत उपयोग के प्रति चेतावनी का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।” (12)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात:—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में आपात काल की घोषणा का इस्तेमाल कर नीकर-शाही में हुई वृद्धि को समाप्त करने का उल्लेख नहीं है।” (13)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात:—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में इमरजेंसी के नाम पर मजदूर, एवं जनवादी आन्दोलनों के दमन की कार्यवाहियों को फौरन रोकने का उल्लेख नहीं है।” (14)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात:—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में मजदूरों एवं कर्मचारियों को वोटस के नाम पर मिलने वाली कम से कम राशि 8, 33 प्रतिशत को कायम रखने का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।” (15)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात:—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में संविधान में मूलभूत परिवर्तन करने सम्बन्धी बात का उल्लेख नहीं है।” (16)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात:—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में व्यक्तिगत सम्पत्ति के अधिकार को समाप्त करने का उल्लेख नहीं है।” (17)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात:—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में सन् 1974 की हड़ताल के दौरान दण्डित रेल मजदूरों को ग्राम क्षमादान देने का उल्लेख नहीं है।”

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात:—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में राष्ट्रीय स्वयं सेवक संघ, आनन्दमार्ग, जमाते,

इस्लामी तथा अन्य देशविरोधी शक्तियों का पूर्णरूप से भूलोछेदन करने सम्बन्धी शपथ का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।” (16)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात:—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में सरकारी संस्थानों एवं कार्यालयों से उक्त काली शक्तियों को निकाल बाहर करने का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।” (20)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात:—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में देश में एकाधिकांश पूँजीवादी व्यवस्था को समाप्त करने संबंधी घोषणा का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।” (21)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात:—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में पूँजीवादी व्यवस्था को समाप्त कर देश में गैर पूँजीवादी विकास के रास्ते को अंगीकार करने का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।” (22)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात:—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में बिहार प्रदेश के धनबाद जिले के चारगल्ला कोलियरी की भोषण दुर्घटना के लिए उत्तरदायी अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही करने का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।” (23)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात:—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में आपातकालीन स्थिति के बावजूद देश के विभिन्न भागों में कारखानेदारों द्वारा मजदूरों की बड़े पैमाने पर छंटनी, ले-आफ कारखानों वालों की बंदी करने की कार्यवाहियों की निन्दा करते हुए उन बन्द कारखानों को फौरन खुलवाने तथा पूँजीपतियों एवं मालिकों के विरुद्ध सीमा

एवं भारत रक्षा कानून के अन्तर्गत कार्यवाही करने का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।" (24)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाए,
अर्थात्:—

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में बीस-सूत्री आर्थिक कार्यक्रम को क्रियान्वित करने के लिए इसके समर्थक सभी दलों एवं तत्वों को लेकर एक संयुक्त क्रियान्वयन समिति गठित करने के किसी प्रस्ताव का उल्लेख नहीं है।" (35)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात्:—

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में देश में उभरती फासिस्ट शक्तियों के विरुद्ध एकतावद्ध संघर्ष संचालित करने के लिए इस नीति में महान दलों एवं व्यक्तियों को लेकर एक विशाल संगठन बनाने की बात का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।" (26)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाए,
अर्थात्:—

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में भारत में सी० आई० ए० की बढ़ती हुई गतिविधियों को समाप्त करने संबंधी बात का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।" (37)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाए,
अर्थात्:—

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में खाद्यपौ के धोक व्यापार का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।" (38)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाए,
अर्थात्:—

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में देश को प्रत्येक साल बाढ़ का मुकाबला करने से छुटकारा दिसाने के लिए किसी

बाढ़-नियंत्रण योजना का उल्लेख नहीं है।" (39)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाए,
अर्थात्:—

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में बिहार की राजधानी पटना नगर को बाढ़ की विमोचिका से रक्षा करने सम्बन्धी किसी योजना का उल्लेख नहीं है।" (40)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाए,
अर्थात्:—

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में पटना नगर की बाढ़ के प्रकोप में भविष्य में रक्षा करने के लिए क्रियान्वित की जाने वाली योजना को सफल बनाने के लिए बिहार सरकार को आर्थिक सहायता प्रदान करने का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।" (41)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाए,
अर्थात्:—

"परन्तु खेद है कि बिहार में अणविक पावर स्टेशन का निर्माण करने सम्बन्धी किसी प्रस्ताव का अभिभाषण में उल्लेख नहीं है।" (42)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाए,
अर्थात्:—

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में भूमि हदबंदी कानूनों से अपने को बचाने के लिए भूमिपतियों द्वारा हदबंदियों से फाजिल जमनों के फर्जी बंटवारों को गैर-कानूनी घोषित करने सम्बन्धी बात का उल्लेख नहीं है।" (43)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाए,
अर्थात्:—

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में पुलिस द्वारा भूमिपतियों के इशारे पर बटाइदारों व गरीब किसानों का दमन करने की नीति को सख्ती के साथ रोकने सम्बन्धी किसी बात का उल्लेख नहीं है।" (44)

श्री रमणबतार शर्मा : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात्:—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में हाथी कमेटी की सिफारिशों अनुसार विदेशी दवा उद्योग के राष्ट्रीयकरण करने का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।” (81)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात्:—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में चीनी एवं कपड़ा उद्योगों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने का उल्लेख नहीं है।” (82)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में मोटे कपड़े के मूल्यों में कमी करने का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।” (83)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात्:—

“परन्तु खेद है कि किसानों द्वारा उत्पादित जिनमें के मूल्यों में होने वाली गिरावट को देखते हुए उन्हें सपोर्ट मूल्य दिलवाने तथा उनके जिनमें को सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित मूल्यों पर खरीदने का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।” (84)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में किसानों द्वारा उपयोग में लाये जाने वाले उर्वरक, कपड़ा, सीमेंट, तेल एवं अन्य औद्योगिक सामानों को उन्हें सस्ते मूल्यों पर दिलवाने का उल्लेख नहीं है।” (85)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में देश के पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों के सम्यक विकास

के किसी प्रस्ताव का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।” (86)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में पिछड़े राज्यों में उद्योग धंधे लगाने सम्बन्धी किसी बात का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।” (87)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में सर्वे रिपोर्ट के बाद विशेषज्ञों द्वारा पटना के निकट दीवा में गंगा नदी पर रेल पुल बनाने सम्बन्धी प्रस्ताव का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।” (88)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में पटना में गंगा नदी पर निर्मित होने वाले सड़क पुल के लिए भारत सरकार द्वारा अपेक्षित राशि देने का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।” (89)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात्:—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में राष्ट्रीय स्वयंसेवक संघ की विचारधारा को मानने वाले अन्य सहयोगी संगठानों को गैर-कानूनी घोषित करने का उल्लेख नहीं है।” (90)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में देश के कुछ लोगों के हाथों में एकत्र काले धन को निकालवाने के लिए कोई प्रभावकारी कदम उठाने का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।” (91)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाए,
अर्थात्:—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में देश में छिने काले धन को निकलवाने के क्रम में एक-सी या अधिक रुपये ने नोट को रद्द करने का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।” (92)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाए,
अर्थात्:—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में गुजरात एवं तमिलनाडु में वहाँ की सरकारों द्वारा जनतंत्र को कुंठित करने के प्रयासों की निन्दा करने का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।” (93)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाए,
अर्थात्:—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में विदेशी चाय कम्पनियों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।” (94)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाए,
अर्थात्:—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में केरल सरकार द्वारा पारित भूमि सुधार कानून के आधार पर प्रत्येक राज्य में भूमि सुधार कानून बनाने की बात का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।” (95)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाए,
अर्थात्:—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में सीमा के अन्तर्गत नजरबन्द व्यक्तियों के मामलों पर विचार करने के लिए सलाहकार समितियों गठित करने का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।” (96)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाए,
अर्थात्:—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में रेल, डाक-सार तथा अन्य विभागों के कर्म-

चारियों को बोनस देने सम्बन्धी किसी प्रस्ताव का उल्लेख नहीं है।” (97)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाए,
अर्थात्:—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में स्वतंत्रता सेनानी पेंशन के लिए निर्धारित अन्तिम तिथि 31.3.74 के बाद प्राप्त आवेदनों के आधार पर उन सेनानियों को भी पेंशन देने की आवश्यकता का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।” (98)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाए,
अर्थात्:—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों को पेंशन के रूप में दी जाने वाली दो सी रुपये मासिक राशि में वर्तमान मंदाई को देखते हुए वृद्धि करने के किसी प्रस्ताव का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।” (99)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात्:—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में नकली स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों को दी जाने वाली पेंशन की शीघ्र बन्द करने तथा उन्हें दंडित करने सम्बन्धी किसी बात का उल्लेख नहीं है।” (100)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाए,
अर्थात्:—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में संसद् के स्वतंत्रता सेनानी सदस्यों को शीघ्र ताम्रपत्र देने की बात का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।” (101)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात्:—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में प्रत्येक राज्य में स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों के लिए विश्राम गृहों के बनाने सम्बन्धी बात का उल्लेख नहीं है।” (102)

[श्री शंकर दास सिंह]

कि प्रस्ताव में अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाए,
अर्थात्:—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में सरकारी
रामान की दुकानों से सपनाई की जाने
वाली चीजों के मूल्यों में कमी करने
का उल्लेख नहीं है।” (103)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात्:—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण विदेशी
वस्तुओं के राष्ट्रीयकरण करने का कोई
उल्लेख नहीं है।” (104)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाए,
अर्थात्:—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में
संबंधी अप्रत्याशितता का उन्मूलन
करने के लिए किसी ठोस कार्यवाही
का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।” (105)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाए,
अर्थात्:—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण सन 1975
के राजनीतिज्ञों के साथ काबज सम्बन्धों
को तोड़ने का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।”
(106)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाए,
अर्थात्:—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में सभी
विदेशी तेल कम्पनियों का राष्ट्रीयकरण
करने का उल्लेख नहीं है।” (107)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाए,
अर्थात्:—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में विदेशी
व्यापार के राष्ट्रीयकरण करने का
उल्लेख नहीं है।” (108)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाए,
अर्थात्:—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में विदेशी

महासागर में स्थित ‘डिवागो गार्सिया’
में स्थापित अमरीकी आणविक अणु
के विरुद्ध तटवर्ती देशों के साथ मिलकर
किसी संयुक्त कार्यवाही का कोई
उल्लेख नहीं है।” (190)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाए,
अर्थात्:—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में माधो-
वादी चान द्वारा भारत के विरुद्ध
विव-वमन का प्रतिरोध करने सम्बन्धी
किसी बात का उल्लेख नहीं है।” (110)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाए,
अर्थात्:—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में फिल-
स्तीन के पी०एन०ए० को मान्यता देने
का उल्लेख नहीं है।” (111)

SHRI B. S. BHAURA (Bhatinda):
I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the
following be added, namely:—

“but regret that no mention has
been made in the Address to
nationalise the sugar mills in the
country.” (25)

That at the end of the motion, the
following be added, namely:—

“but regret that no mention has
been made in the Address to start
construction of Thein Dam in
Punjab.” (26)

That at the end of the motion, the
following be added, namely:—

“but regret that no mention has
been made in the Address about
the ill-designed activities of the
C.I.A. in India and measures being
taken to curb the activities.” (27)

That at the end of the motion, the
following be added, namely:—

“but regret that no mention has
been made in the Address to in-
troduce a new express train

between Delhi and Ferozepur via Bhatinda." (28)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address to take action against the bureaucrats who are sabotaging new 20-point economic programme." (29)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address to construct a T.V. tower at Bhatinda." (30)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that mention has been made in the Address of the rapid progress figures of house sites allotted to landless people in the country whereas actual progress is very low." (31)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address of the low price of cotton given to cotton growers in the last season." (32)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address to nationalise the remaining private banks and foreign banks in India." (33)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address to hand over Chandigarh and adjoining Punjabi-speaking areas to Punjab." (34)

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY (Kendrapara): I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address that unspecified number of citizens including M.Ps. and M.L.As. are kept under detention without trial under MISA." (51)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address that the Voluntary Disclosure Scheme introduced by the Government at the height of seizures and raids, has given protection to black money, instead of unearthing it." (52)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address that fictitious statistics are being cited in the Address to cover-up the rise in over-all price level, after the Proclamation of Emergency." (53)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address that the cultivators are not getting fair price for their products, due to lack of price support." (54)

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not contain a full, faithful, true and factual account of the several very unpleasant, and unconstitutional and extraordinary events which took place in the Republic of India during the year 1975." (55)

[Shri Shanker Dayal Singh.]

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the detention of thousands of political leaders and workers and dissenters throughout the country and of their whereabouts and welfare." (56)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to explain satisfactorily as to why the Proclamation of 'internal emergency' was made at all on 25th June, 1975." (57)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the holding of the ensuing General Elections which are constitutionally due by March, 1976 at the latest." (58)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to give to the people of India the concrete assurance of continued and uninterrupted and free supply to them of all information and news of public events and utterances, without which a genuinely democratic policy cannot be built up and developed." (59)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address as to when precisely the present, artificially created 'internal emergency' will be ended." (60)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no emphasis in the Address on the vital need of a continually vigorous, independent, upright judiciary

which will function as a task-master of the Executive and thereby ensure the proper and necessary climate of Rule of Law and democratic functioning by all concerned." (61)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention the absence of a properly worked out Five Year Plan for the economic and social upliftment of the teeming millions of India." (62)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not spell out the broad and concrete programmes, which are carefully conceived and are action-oriented, for the maximum possible economic, educational, social and cultural progress of the country, so that our 'Democratic Republic' marches towards the direction of an egalitarian and enlightened society." (63)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address provides no guide light as to how the nation is to emerge from the present 'internal emergency' conditions into an economically healthy and a truly 'Democratic Republic.'" (64)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the tasks of introducing more and more relaxation of the 'internal emergency.'" (65)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not emphasize the basic need of

injecting a sense of greater decency and civilized behaviour and uprightness in the working of the various democratic institutions so well carved out by the Founding Fathers of our Constitution." (66)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to note that during the 'internal emergency, the institutions of self-Government have been extensively weakened, almost to the point of their destruction." (67)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the address about the daily and increasing mutilation of the several political and democratic rights guaranteed to all citizens by our Constitution." (68)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to take note of increasing arbitrariness and high-handedness of the civil services and bureaucracy, particularly since the declaration of 'internal emergency'." (69)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address makes no mention of the long-standing and alarmingly growing evils of corruption, red-tapism, delays and executive wrongs in the country's administration." (70)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to give an assurance about the early and just settlement of the Narmada Waters Dispute between the four concerned States—Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Rajasthan." (71)

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That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the heavy toll of life and property caused by a terrible cyclone in Gujarat in 1975." (72)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no assurance in the Address to give prompt, substantial and concrete financial and material assistance to the Government and people of Gujarat who have been suffering for the last three years and more due to scarcity, drought, floods and cyclones." (73)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to give an assurance that the new shipyard will be put up at Hajira near Surat in Gujarat and that the new Atomic Power Station would soon be set up in Gujarat." (74)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to tell the nation as to how and when the countless detenus would be freed from jails." (75)

SHRI ERA SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): I beg to move:—

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address no mention has been made for immediate withdrawal of the Emergency, for release of the leaders and for restoration of the rightful freedom of the Press." (77)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address of the

[Shri Era Sezhiyan]

need for convening by the Prime Minister a Round-Table Conference of all-party leaders for fruitful discussions and restoration of normalcy in the country." (78)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no assurance has been given in the Address to dispel the apprehensions raised on the suggestions from important sections of the ruling party to change the Parliamentary system of democracy in this country." (79)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address about the severe censorship clamped on the Press in the country and in particular the discrimination shown to newspapers and journals of the Opposition parties by putting a highly objectionable pre-censorship on them." (80)

SHRI C. M. SINHA (Mayurbhanj):
I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret to note that there is no mention in the Address that the problems of upliftment of Addivasis and Harijans have not been removed." (112)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret to note that statistics cited about the price of commodities do not correspond with realities after the declaration of Emergency." (113)

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi): I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address no mention has been made to

revoke the Proclamation of Emergency, to release the political detenus and to restore fundamental rights suspended by the said Proclamation." (114)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address no mention has been made to scotch the widespread speculation of making drastic changes of the basic structure of the Constitution and about an assurance that the Supreme Court and the High Courts should not be deprived of their power to interpret the Constitution and other laws and give relief to the citizen under article 32 or 226 of the Constitution against the excess of the Executive." (115)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no specific mention has been made in the Address to take up the Upper Indravati Project in Orissa as a Central project, which will irrigate 500000 acres of chronically draught affected Kalahandi district and generate 600 Megawatt of Hydropower and develop a huge Aluminium complex due to availability of large deposits of high grade Bauxite ores nearby." (116)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not ask the Government to spend the excess revenue out of the disclosures of black money in investments in big irrigation and Hydropower projects." (117)

SHRI P. M. MEHTA (Bhavnagar):
I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the

serious damage to the health of Shri Jayaprakash Narayan." (118)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the names of the Members of this House who are detained under MISA and their condition of health." (119)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the intention of the Government to bring the detained M.P.s. before a court of law for establishing any charge concerning disruption of internal security." (120)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of any steps taken to curb increasing corruption at every level." (121)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of a round table conference of the leaders of all political parties for ending the Emergency." (122)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of rising unemployment and measures to be taken to reduce the same." (123)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the curbs put by the Government on the Press in the country." (124)

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I

should thank you for allowing me to read a written speech, for the major part but from time to time I shall refer to other issues also extempore. It will save time and it is written in a compressed way.

The President has in his Address stated:

"The declaration of the Emergency on June 25, 1975 the 20-point economic programme launched on July 1, 1975 and the steps taken to tone up efficiency in all spheres of national life have had a dramatic effect on the health of the nation. Diffidence and apathy have given place to confidence that we can face our problems successfully if we are disciplined and united..."

This is not true; it is travesty of truth. I want to prove what I say with facts.

During the last session of Parliament our party leader, comrade. A. K. Gopalan had voiced our opposition to the imposition of the state of emergency and he had pointed out that it was intended to suppress all democratic and trade union rights which had become absolutely necessary for the Government in its attempt to solve the economic crisis which was the inevitable result of the Government's policies of throwing more burdens on the workers and the common people and protecting the monopolists, both Indian and foreign, and other vested interests. Our party gave a warning in writing and pointed out that unless the policies pursued by the Government were changed, the crisis was bound to precipitate further. We made alternative proposals which were of course rejected and our worst fears came true. There is virtually a plan holiday. The mounting struggle that had taken place in the years 1973 and 1974 were objectively stated, directed against those policies. They could have avoided it if there were basic changes in the policies but the Government was not prepared

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to do so and hence suppression of democratic rights had been restored to in a manner that was not done even during the British rule. The declaration of emergency and the events that had happened since the last session and the measures that the Government had taken during those months have confirmed what we have said. Sir, there have been more arrests of the Members of Parliament since last session. Mr. Mohan Dharia has been arrested, Mr. Jagannathrao Joshi has been arrested. Even the M.L.C. who came from Karnataka to attend the Conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Commonwealth Association, has been detained under MISA because he led one walk-out during the Conference. This is how democracy is being defended by the Government under the pretext of emergency.

The executive can do what it likes and the citizen has no remedy. The Attorney General's arguments in the Supreme Court on behalf of the Government bring out in the most vivid manner the absolute nature of the authoritarianism that the Government has clothed itself with. He made the blatant statement that if a citizen is shot dead by a District Magistrate out of private grudge, even then the aggrieved party cannot approach the court. And one can be detained without trial, and need not be given the grounds of his detention. Even the Courts are not entitled to know the grounds.

Freedom of expression has been totally obliterated. In Congress governed States, no public meetings can be held by opposition parties, mass organisations like trade unions, kisan sabhas, etc. Even lawyers cannot hold a private meeting to have a discussion on the question of "Civil liberties and the Rule of Law". Twenty-two ordinances have been promulgated by the government since the last Session and this Session will be used to rubber-stamp them.

The Press, under a brutal censorship, cannot publish any criticism of the Government and the Ruling Party. The horrible nature of this censorship has been brought out most glaringly by the censor disallowing publication of judgements of High Court adverse to the Government. While the censor disallowed publication of the speeches of MPs, and allowed publication of Ministers' speeches in Parliament, in Tamil Nadu where a non-Congress Government is in office, the speeches of members criticising the Government in a debate on a no-confidence motion were given full publicity. But the speech of the Chief Minister replying to the criticisms was prevented from publication in the Press.

And now the Government has come out with a set of new ordinances. It has made the publication of any matter which the Government considers might create disaffection against the Government a punishable offence. The District Magistrate can even confiscate the Press. An appeal against that officer's order can be made only to the Government. And only after that the Party can appeal to the High Court. Any sharp criticism of Government policies will certainly not endear it to the people and hence the Government would consider it an inciting disaffection. Even the Weekly, Blitz, a consistent supporter of the Government had to write through a commentator: "... this set of (Press) laws makes the position of those of us who have been consistent supporters of the Prime Minister's policies since 1969 right through the Emergency very embarrassing. When we face the next critic we are bound to feel shame-faced and are forced to stay silent,—GUILTY SILENCE."

Then, where is the democracy for the defence of which the Emergency was supposed to have been imposed?

The working class and other working people have been the worst victims. The employer can resort to

anything.—Victimisation, lay-off, closure, retrenchment, increase in work-load, resort to wage-cut. But the workers cannot even protest, let alone strike. Many employers have during the last six months resorted to all these and tens of thousands of workers have been affected. The workers cannot fight back this wanton attack on their standard of living. If they dare to do so, the MISA and DIR are there to take care of the interests of the employers and to beat down the workers.

Similar has been the fate of the employees in Banks, LIC, Commercial establishments, public undertakings and State and Central Government services. The rate of dearness allowance is being systematically reduced under one pretext or the other. Overtime work without any payment is being extracted. Regimentation in working conditions is being imposed. Arbitrary dismissals are being resorted to, but if the employees dare to protest, they are threatened with action under MISA or DIR. As for the peasantry, the prices of commercial crops like cotton, jute, etc. have tumbled but the prices of articles manufactured out of them have not come down. In many parts even paddy prices have gone down much below the Government's own procurement price, but the Government do not come to their rescue by purchasing them at support prices. On the top of this, taxation and other levies on the poor and middle peasants have been enhanced.

The Prime Minister day in and day out exhorts the workers to increase production as the salvation for the country's ills, but the stark reality is, what has been produced cannot be sold. The factories are closed or the workers are laid off. I will give a few facts about the recession:

"105 mini steel plants in the country are closed, but even so, the integrated steel plants are saddled with a million tonnes of steel. The

stockpile of aluminium is about 24,000 tonnes. The automobile industry is now working at barely half the capacity and there is a glut of tyres in the market. The paper industry is now saddled with unprecedented stocks. The wagon builders, machine tool plants and public enterprises like Integral Coach Factory and Diesel Locomotive Works are receiving few new orders and many units have been forced to halve their production. There is an emerging glut of cement and coal with the authorities who have been forced to cut down production to clear their stocks."

This is from the *Times of India* dated 12th December, 1975. This is not the full picture. Cotton textile mills and many other consumer goods industries have laid off workers by the tens of thousands. The same is the fate of most of the industries producing goods of mass consumption.

Small-scale industries are in doldrums. Traditional industries like coir, handloom etc. are facing ruination.

This is the state to which the Government has reduced the country's economy. Even the capacity created, little as it is, cannot be utilised because the common people have drastically lost their purchasing power. The per capita annual consumption of cloth has fallen from the meagre 16 metres a decade ago to 12 metres.

The way out which the Government has chosen is to find export markets. People of the country need not get more cloth, but export the cloth produced! And when exports cannot be had because of stiff competition, subsidise them from people's money collected by way of taxation.

As for fresh investments, despite exhortation, they do not come about because of this recession. Hence who

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the giant U.S.—dominated multi-national corporations to invest in collaboration with Indian monopolists, produce and export the products. The bait is that Indian labour is cheapest working class resistance will be crushed and hence profits are highest in India for the foreign investor. This was openly stated by the leader of the Indian delegation of capitalists, Mr. Raunaq Singh in the U.S. This is the policy behind the emergency!

As to how the emergency has brought about a new confidence, I would refer to some recent comments by one of the top leaders of the party which is now giving full-throated support to the emergency and 20-point programme, Mr. Rajeshwar Rao, the General Secretary of the C.P.I. very recently he had an interview with the Blitz. The Correspondent asked him the question—"When the national emergency was proclaimed and the 20-Point Programme announced yours was almost the only party that gave wholehearted support to the Government. Much has happened since June, and it is common knowledge that the 20-Point Programme has still not got very much off the ground. How does the CPI react to this and what does it propose to do?" Answer: "It is true that the 20-point Programme is being implemented tardily in the rural areas. In the industrial sector it is implemented sometimes in the reverse direction". So, this is the six-month experience of the General Secretary of the Party which gives full throated support to this emergency and the 20-Point Programme But I am sorry to say that uptill now the real thing has not been clear to the CPI friends. He has commented that it has been implemented in the reverse direction. No the direction is not reversed. This is the natural direction towards which the policies of the Government are going. This is the

direction for which emergency has been clamped and total attack on democratic forces has started

I will give you some idea regarding the implementation of the 20-Point Programme. Mr. Rajeshwar Rao says: "But the most important item of land reform and enforcement of ceiling laws are being implemented very tardily. There is great resistance from the landlords to the implementation of the land ceiling laws. According to Government figures, the surplus area declared is only 2,35,000 acres. The area taken possession of is 1,60,000 acres. Of this, only 59,000 acres have been actually distributed to over 35,000 beneficiaries. The lessen is clear" Then, see, how the 20-Point Programme is being implemented and how after six months of experience are these comments are now coming?

The point is, which he has mentioned, that the resistance comes from the landlords to the implementation of the land ceiling laws. But who are these landlords? They are the main base of the Congress in the villages. They control Congress Committees, they control Congress Ministries and their influence is upto the top. It is not my argument but this is what is stated by Shri Rajeshwar Rao a few days back to the Blitz.

The President in his speech mentioned: "Industrial licensing policies and procedures have been under review. Controls which are no longer relevant will be removed to increase production in priority areas and widen the entrepreneurial base, consistent with the objective of curbing the concentration of economic power". For the industrialists, for the multi-national corporations and for big monopolists, no controls, abolition of controls and for the workers discipline, double work-loading, triple

loading, throw them out from the factories, lock-outs, closures—all in the name of discipline and production. All the facilities and rights which have been acquired by the workers through long consistent struggles and even the elementary trade union rights have been taken away. Discipline for working class, employees and the common-man and for the exploiters no controls, total liberalisation about licences, free hand.

Gone are the days when the Government thundered that it will put an end to foreign aid and be self-reliant. The Fifth Plan postulated zero net aid at the end of the Plan. But such are the compulsions of the path of development that the Government has chosen, that the net inflow of foreign aid jumped from Rs. 254 crores in 1973 to about Rs. 900 crores in 1974-75; and for the current year, it will be over Rs. 1,000 crores. The World Bank study has recommended that gross aid to India should rise from 2,352 million dollars in 1975-76 to 3,527 million dollars in 1980 and 5,425 million dollars in 1985. What more proof is necessary to prove that the economy is being run for the profits of the monopolists and their foreign collaborators?

To hide these ugly facts, the Government produced the 20-Point Programme. It is significant that the Prime Minister who thundered against the monopolists during the 1971 elections, not only had nothing to say against them in the 20-Point Programme, but the day after the imposition of the Emergency, in special broadcast assured them that there would be no more nationalization. And some of the points in this Programme such as the liberalization of licensing process are intended to help them.

What are the other points in the Programme? Repetition of commitment to implement some of the Land

Reforms Acts enacted long ago, house sites for the landless labourers, debt relief, abolition of bonded labour etc. The question is who or what prevented the Government from implementing these measures all these years? The Task Force of the Planning Commission itself has stated that it was the lack of political will on the part of the Government and the ruling party that was responsible for this. And with the imposition of Emergency give them that political will? The U.F. Government of West Bengal within a few months distributed 4 lakh acres of surplus land because it had the political will, a fact which was again acknowledged by the Task Force of the Planning Commission.

I will again quote 'Blitz' from its issue of the 20th December, 1975. In the front-page head-line it says:

'Land Daan' a big flop'. This is how the 20-Point Programme is implemented. 'Blitz' refers to a survey just before the Chandigarh Congress meeting, by a committee. It says:

"According to the survey prepared on the eve of the Congress session, the surplus land so far bestowed on the landless is a measly 1,36,637 acres all over India"

This is how the 20-Point Programme is being implemented.

The paper says:

"The record of distribution is still worse, with only 1,36,637 acres having been passed on to the beneficiaries."

But according to a PTI report from Lucknow:

"A Parliamentary Committee of Scheduled Castes and Tribes reveals that land among them has been allotted on paper....they have not been given physical possession of the land allotted to them." (Times of India, December 22, 1975).

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The same committee has also found that many leading Congressmen, including Ministers, held hundreds and thousands of acres above the ceiling in benami names.

As for abolition of debts, the absence of alternative arrangements for cheap credit, the poor peasants and landless are again at the mercy of the same money-lenders who charge still more exorbitant rates of interest.

As for abolition of bonded labour, the increasing army of unemployed in the countryside makes a mockery of the law.

Time does not permit me to deal with other points of the programme.

Contrast all this with the big concessions made to the big business during this very period. A minimum of Rs. 250 crores have been given to them by the Bonus Ordinance. The Prime Minister asks: "Is there any country where there is a system of bonus?" We can put a counter question to her: "Is there any country in the world where the wages are so low?" And is not that the very plea advanced to the foreign monopolists to invest in India?

Assurance of no nationalisation, legalisation of unlicensed capacity, permission to the monopoly houses to enter the consumer industries, relief in taxation, scrapping of export duties, unlimited expansion to foreign and Indian monopoly houses in 30 other industries, increase in price of cement, aluminium, standard cloth etc., scrapping of compulsion to produce standard cloth to many mills, no levy in the case of new sugar mills, freezing the cases against the Birlas etc.—this is an incomplete list of concessions given to them. Is there any wonder why the

entire monopolists support with one voice the emergency? They have never had it so good before.

The ruling party thunders against fascism. We have been warning that the growth of monopolies and their collaboration with foreign monopolists is the breeding ground for the growth of reaction and fascism. Who but this Government has helped the growth of the monopoly houses and encouraged collaboration?

The growth of fascism, we know from historical experience, is preceded by a series of steps attacking the democratic rights of the working people, attacks on the rights of Parliament Members and Parliamentary institutions etc.

I want to refer to the following question in the "Blitz" of 27th December, 1975:

"For all practical purposes the Congress seems to be fighting Fascism with a kind of authoritarianism without involving the people. Parliament's authority is sought to be eroded, as also that of several other established institutions. A series of concessions are given precisely to those classes which breed Fascism; and the working classes, including the working peasantry, which are the mainstay of the democratic movement, are badly hit. This being the pattern of internal development, can the anti-Imperialism of the Indian Government survive for long? What is the way out?"

The reply is:

"What you say about non-involvement of the people in implementing the 20-Point Programme, development of authoritarian trends, and concessions to the monopolists is to a large extent correct."

This is what was also pointed out in the anti-Fascist Conference in Patna. Almost all the speakers who came to it from outside, pointed that it is the monopolists who are the breeding ground of Fascism, and this Government is opening the doors to them. There is a whole monopolist gang behind this Government and they are shouting outside that they are fighting Fascism. So, is it not pretension, is it not a deception on the people? On the one hand, you are giving concessions to multi-national corporations and monopolists, on the other, you are shouting at the top of your voice that you are fighting fascism. A time has come when we must give a serious thought to what is happening in this country. The Ruling Party thunders against fascism, but they are giving concessions to the monopolies which are the real breeding grounds of fascism.

The growth of fascism, we know from historical experience, is preceded by a series of steps attacking the democratic rights of the working people, attacks on the rights of Parliament members and parliamentary institutions, etc. Every one knows the kind of semi-fascism that was unleashed by the Government of West Bengal after the 1971 elections when it was found that our Party won the largest number of seats in the Assembly and the majority of seats in Parliament in that State even without most of our allies. What is the use of thundering against fascism when the forces breeding them are fattened and rights of these forces which alone can fight them are abrogated?

The Prime Minister talks of fighting the forces of disruption. May we ask who but her own ministers encouraged the Shiva Sane in Bombay, who but her own Partymen encouraged the Lachit Sens in Assam, who but her

own Partymen incited the Telugu-speaking people of Telengana and the rest of Andhra into, a fratricidal war against each other? And lastly, who, but her own ministers are giving the slogan of "sons of the soil"?

The Congress Party talks of reactionary parties. But it has no compunction in wooing them as a whole, or prominent individuals into its fold and once they join them, may be out of fear of arrest, they overnight become progressives. And yet, she has no scruples to declare that our Party has a political alliance with the Jana Sangh despite our well-known position to the contrary.

May we ask who but the warring factions in her own party is responsible for the President's rule in U.P.?

The Prime Minister thunders against external dangers and the CIA. We have been warning precisely against these dangers. Chile, Bangladesh, Angola, will have lessons for us. It is now revealed without a shadow of doubt that the CIA operates in a big way through the multi-national corporations. Who but this Government has given them a strong foothold in the country till now? And today, despite all thundering against them from political platforms, including the world anti-Fascist Conference in Patna, the compulsions of the economic crisis—the recession, the foreign exchange needs even to keep the existing capacity going, the collapse of the internal market,—are leading the Government to the wooing of these very forces, despite aid from the Socialist countries and increased trade with them. Herein lies the real danger to the country's independence.

And now the Government is going to continue the emergency—for what purpose, except to continue the same policies?

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How discipline is being applied in the case of people. In West Bengal, more than one lakh road-side shopkeepers have been completely eliminated. Their shops and houses have been demolished. A notice of six hours or twelve hours was given to them. It was also announced on the loud-speaker that their shops and houses would be demolished within six hours by themselves. In some areas, a notice of 12 hours was given and the order was that either they themselves demolished their shops and houses or these shops and houses would be demolished by the authority concerned and they will be charged Rs 60 per hour for demolition. Out of fear, shops were demolished throwing lakhs into streets. This is how the discipline is applied in the case of people. A fear is created in their minds that if they do not follow the order serious action will be taken against them. During the emergency, more than one lakh shops were completely demolished in West Bengal. This is the picture not only in West Bengal alone, but in other States also. In Delhi, we have seen, how jhuggies were demolished and the hutment dwellers were completely removed from the foot-path. When there were heavy showers, thousands and thousands of families were dislocated in the name of discipline and in the name of beautifying Delhi.

The Government is now talking about constitutional amendments. We have been advocating all these years that the fundamental right to property must be removed; the right to work, to education, to medical care, etc. must be assured and the fundamental rights of the people must be enlarged. But what are the amendments that the Government is proposing? It is stated that the constitutional amendments giving more authoritarian powers to the executive are in the offing. The Prime Minister talks of the need for a national debate on this question. No

debate is allowed to anyone but the Congress party and its allies.

The Prime Minister has stated that there must be a national mandate on the question of fundamental changes in the Constitution. But the Government proposes that this Parliament where mandate is to expire in March should continue for one year more and that this Parliament should amend the Constitution. In 1971, when the full five-year term of the Parliament was not over, she went to the polls because it suited her and her party. Today, when the full term is over, she is not prepared to, take the verdict of the people on the Government's performance during the last five years. Once you extend the term of Parliament by one year, this is what will happen. Her partymen and their allies in Tamil Nadu are demanding that elections to the State Assembly should not be held and that the President's rule must be clamped. In other words, the Congress rule must be imposed in that State without a mandate of the people. Why? Holding elections or not holding elections, dissolution of elected Assemblies, suspension of Assemblies and imposition of President's rule are all resorted to only to suit the convenience and the interest of the Congress party.

Here, I want to mention the sudden arrest of our party leaders, almost 100, in Kerala on 28th September. What was the reason? The reason was that Kerala Congress should be pressurised to leave link with the CPI(M) and should be forced to join the ruling front. So, some terror atmosphere is necessary. I was told by the leaders of the Kerala Congress that they were brought to Delhi and they were given two offers. If you do not join, you will face the consequences your place will be in prisons as CPI(M). (Interruptions) It is a fact; I know it. If you join, you will get place in the Ministry, become Minister. This is how the parliamentary democracy is being defended in India.

The Tripura Opposition leaders are still in jail under MISA. Mr. Chakravarty and others have been sent from

Agartala to Bellore Jail. I met Mr. Chakravarty only 13 days before. I talked to the Chief Minister. Why have they been arrested? It is because the ruling party feared that they would lose the majority during the budget session as the dissident group may join the Opposition. That is why, to solve the internal crisis of the ruling party, all the Opposition of the ruling party, all the Opposition MLAs, Opposition leader were arrested under MISA.

It is also a fact that five dissident Muslim League leaders in Kerala have been arrested under MISA. Similar pressure is working on them so that they may not join the Opposition there. This is how the democracy is functioning. And you say, you are defending democracy here.

The march of this trend will not only lead to one-party dictatorship but to a coterie in that party holding all powers in its hands.

Herein lies the biggest danger. For, as the English saying goes, "Absolute power corrupts absolutely".

On behalf of my Party, I demand the retracing of this dangerous path; lift the emergency, release all the political prisoners, annul all the draconian laws and hold free and fair elections that are due and seek the verdict of the people.

I appeal to all people, to whichever party they may belong, to realise the danger to the country, to the democratic rights of the people, that all these measures harbinger and to raise their voice without fear or favour, whatever may be the price they may have to pay for it.

I am confident that our people will realise from their own bitter experience the real meaning of these measures and thwart them.

Regarding Chasnala, I personally visited this place. I will not deal with

it here but will refer to it during discussion on that issue.

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOU-DHARY (Dhubri): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I take my stand to support the motion moved before the House. I will not dilate on it and take up much time to describe before this House under what circumstances emergency was proclaimed in the country because not only had the circumstances been stated during the debate that took place in this House supporting the emergency, but even in the course of the speech of the mover today, he had elaborated on it.

Sir, the Congress Party and the Government adopted the philosophy that freedom should not only be political but there should be economic freedom as well. When our beloved Prime Minister tried to translate it fully into action so that our freedom will have social content, at that time various forces raised their heads. The Hydra-headed demons of right reaction, the left adventurists and fascists all combined together because they could not tolerate the supremacy of the people. Merely because some people speak of socialism or even communism, it does not mean that they cannot be fascists. In the world today there are countries which proposes to be Socialists or Communists where there is fascism in on form or another; it is not confined to capitalist countries alone. I have been compelled to make this remark because of the speech that has just preceded me. Before I spoke, the Leader of the CPI(M) had spoken as if in this country there is no democracy, there is no freedom. Sir, the emergency was declared on the 25th June 1975 under circumstances which are very well known to us. It has been questioned as to why there should be any emergency. We need not look to anybody; our own Constitution has provided for it. The founding fathers of the Constitution knew that there could be

[Shri Molnui Haque Choudhary]

circumstances within the country due to a situation arising within the country, for which emergency should be declared. Now, if the Constitution is the supreme law of this country, where is the question of finding support from elsewhere as to why, under certain circumstances, emergency should not be declared? It is too well known that the forces were working to undermine freedom, integrity of the nation, democracy, secularism and socialism. These values of life mean so much to the people of India, to safeguard the same, emergency had been declared. Just now a claim has been made that the emergency should be lifted. I would emphatically say that the Emergency should be lifted only when the circumstances improve, only when there will be no anti-democratic forces who will be undermining democracy in this country, the forces of secularism in this country, the forces of socialism in this country; Emergency should be lifted only when there is no political or economic indiscipline. Political and economic indiscipline had cost us lives; the common masses of this country had suffered very bitterly, immensely. That is why, Shri Shankar Dayal Singh said that, in his Constituency, he was asked by people as to why Emergency was not clamped in this country earlier. I have the same experience so far as the people of my part of the country are concerned. Emergency should be lifted only when the forces which are trying to weaken the Central Government are completely liquidated. The people of India very well know that, when there was a benevolent strong Central Government, this country had peace and prosperity. The golden ages we talk of in the times of Ashoka and Akbar were possible because of benevolent strong Central Governments. There are some people in this country who are trying to weaken the Central Government, so that the

disparous tendencies in different areas of this country may raise their heads and the unity of this country is jeopardized. The great people of India made very great sacrifices for the freedom of this country; they got us freedom making all sacrifices, not only to give us political emancipation but also to emancipate ourselves economically. Therefore, so long as these forces are not liquidated, there cannot be any question of lifting the Emergency.

Shri Samar Mukherjee was complaining about press censorship. He knows very well how this press behaved all these years. They have been behaving in a very irresponsible manner. I have heard him speaking in this House that the Indian press was controlled by monopolists. But today he is talking alternately that the emergency has helped the monopolists. On the other hand he should have added to what he had said earlier although I do not agree with his premise—that these monopolists have been brought under control by the press censorship. Now they are not able to spread hatred amongst the citizens of this country or play one set of citizens against another; they are not able to indulge in a campaign of hatred and suspicion which was the role mostly played by the major press in this country.

The happenings within the country and in the neighbouring countries and also the movement of foreign ships in the Indian Ocean would show that there is a great justification for the declaration of Emergency even from the point of view of fear of external threat and aggression. What has happened in Bangladesh could have happened in any other country also, including ours if our Government had not been vigilant and if there had been no Emergency here.

As I have said, people have welcomed Emergency for another reason also We all know that the entire world was passing through economic

difficulties. India was not an exception to it. Of course, India had certain other independent causes also for the deterioration of the economic situation in this country—conflict with Pakistan, the refugee influx as a result of atrocities in former East Pakistan, the international monetary instability, the bad weather due to which agriculture suffered in this country, inflation all over the world, the steep increase in the prices of some of the very necessary imported goods like food, nitrogenous fertilisers, and crude oil; all these had added to our difficulties on the economic front. Now, at that particular hour, when the country should have risen as one man and faced the economic problems, what some of the Opposition did was to add fuel to the fire; they had created chaos and indiscipline in the country, so that the wheel of production was stopped, so that the transport was paralysed, so that there was no law and order. At a time when the country should have conserved its last pie to save the people from the economic distress, these people behaved most irresponsibly, and that is why, the situation came. Now, as a result of the 20-point economic programme and also the strong measures taken by the Government, these people who had been indulging in anti-social activities, including smuggling, evasion of tax and violation of foreign exchange regulations, have been properly dealt with. As a result of this, we have seen that India is the first country which has been able to contain the inflation. There had been ten per cent decrease in the price level generally and the most significant thing is that there is a decrease of twenty per cent in the price level in the food front after the clamping of the Emergency

15.00 hrs.

Two months ago, I had been to various countries in Europe. My friend Shri Indrajit Gupta was also with us.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore):
I was with you only in London.

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOU-
DHARY: I have been to other countries also. From our personal experience, I can say that none of these countries has been able to stop the spiral of price rise. Even Switzerland which is supposed to be having one of the strongest economies in the world is suffering not only from the problems of richmen, they are also suffering from the problems of poor men. All the developing countries are in difficulties. Even the rich countries have terrific difficulties. I happened to meet hotel men, taximen and the ordinary people, who are the working force, all had complaints of the rising prices and the difficulties through which they were passing. But here thanks to the 20-point programme and the strong measures that have been taken by Government and the steps taken to gear up the production—which was one of the most significant things in this Emergency. The inflation has been contained as the output of coal, steel, aluminium, nitrogenous fertilizer, cement, electricity etc. has gone up. I need not give the figures, because these have already been given by Shri Dinesh Chandra Goswami in the course of his speech.

Even in the public sector, the production has gone up by 15 per cent over the last year. Significant improvement has been made in the matter of transport and wagon movement. This was one of the biggest bottlenecks for which we suffered on every front, particularly the production of energy. Shri Mukherjee did not talk about this significant progress made by the country. He is apprehensive about the second look being given to the industrial licensing policy. What is wrong in this? The President has not committed anything; he has not said that Government is going to completely change our policy of socialism. On the other hand, he has said that we are wedded to this policy.

[Shri Moinul Haque Choudhary]

The time has come when we will have to look to these questions. Production is absolutely necessary; diversification is also necessary in certain fields. All over the world, as a result of inflation and certain changes that have come, there are difficulties in production. To cite an example, he mentioned about the automobile industry. Even in a country like United States of America, the automobile industry is in doldrums because of the increase in prices of petroleum products. Hence, I myself feel that it is time for us to look into certain matters so far as the industry is concerned. It is high time that we should do the quality control if we want to have more exports which is very necessary for the country. We should also have diversification, as I said, and we must see that some of the things that we promised to the people are done. In this connection, I would submit to the Government to consider about expediting the report of the Sarkar Commission about the Monopoly Houses. This is a matter which has been waiting for too long a period. It should be expedited. I would also submit in this connection that it is time for us to have a national wage policy. Unless this is done, probably in the field of production we will not be able to maximise the production and also achieve the best quality production from our workers.

The last but an important thing I would like to submit is about the question of a change in the Constitution. I would lend my support to those who hold the view that a constitution is a document which should answer to the changing needs of the society and the demands of the time. It is said that one generation cannot bind the aspirations of another generation. Therefore, every twenty years the people should have the right to amend the constitution to suit the needs of the time. We have seen that countries have been changing their constitutions according to their needs either through the courts or through

the machinery of their legislatures. In fact, when our founding fathers provided Article 368 in the Constitution, have envisaged changes in the Constitution. We ourselves by the 24th Amendment to the Constitution have changed the words 'Procedure to the amendment of the Constitution' to the words 'Powers of the Parliament to amend the Constitution and procedure thereof'. Therefore, we are certainly the supreme body and whatever road-blocks are there, we should remove them in order to give full content to our social and political policies. We must to this extent look into the Constitution and wherever necessary, we must change it.

With these words, I support the motion and thanks you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): I do not know how much of the proceedings of this debate are going to be communicated to the country at large through the Press.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash): Only 'So and so also spoke'.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: A short-while ago I have come to know of the latest order which has been issued by the Chief Censor to the representatives of the Press and am sorry to find that that order amounts to a retrograde step even in the context of the censorship as it has been operating until now. You all remember that we have been told on several occasions that there is practically no kind of imposed censorship now, that only certain guidelines have been laid down and that the Press or anybody else is free to operate within those guidelines. Even from that standard there is now a sliding back. The order of the Chief Censor which is exhibited prominently on the Notice Board upstairs, if anybody cares to see it, does not mention anything more about the guidelines or anything. It is very categorical and

says that nothing must be published and nothing must be printed of the proceedings of this Parliament without being subjected to scrutiny by the Censors. So even the broad guidelines within which they were expected to function at their own risk—the Government has always got the power and if anybody, in their opinion, violates those guidelines, they can always take action—are not there and now it seems they are not even prepared to allow the Press to function within those guidelines. The Chief Censor has said categorically that every single word must be subjected to pre-censorship before it can be published. I regret this very much. It will not act only against us and the Opposition, it will act against everybody. We have just elected a new Speaker and if I had only an inkling of it yesterday, when felicitating him I would have urged upon him this also that after all the guidelines within which the Press is expected to function may be there—I am all for it—but this should not be dictated by the Chief Censor. After all, the Speaker, as the Custodian of the House, should also have a say in it. He should be the authority for laying down the guidelines for reporting the proceedings of the House over which he presides, but that is not being done. Any way, that is why I was telling some of my friends it is a futile exercise participating in this debate.

As far as emergency is concerned or the 20 point programme is concerned, my friend Shri Samar Mukherjee appears to taunt that our party has been giving full-throated support to emergency and the twenty point programme, whereas experience is that certain undesirable things are taking place. I am thankful for the additional extra publicity he gave to Rajeswar Rao's interview to the Blitz. We have not hidden what we want to say. We have started quite openly—and I repeat it—it is the view of our party that this emergency was imposed at a critical time in the life of our country with a purpose which it is the duty of the ruling party to pursue and if it

does not pursue it, then the country will come to its own conclusions. That purpose was, emergency or the stern powers, the drastic measures taken should be aimed against those forces—those reactionary forces, which with certain external help were trying to subvert democracy in this country and if possible to seize power. That is the purpose of the emergency. It is not the purpose of the emergency to use these powers against the common people of this country. Our slogan should be 'emergency against the enemies of the country and democracy for the people of the country'. That is the way to fight fascism, that is the way to fight imperialist pressures and neo-imperialist conspiracies. Certainly we have given full throated support to the emergency and the twenty point programme if they are carried out and implemented in the proper spirit. But I do not think Shri Samar Mukherjee's party has done that at any stage and he has not told us, he has not explained to us how by supporting the agitation led by Jaya Prakash Narayan, how their party participating in his demonstration and rallies in Calcutta how by marching along with all the motley crowd which was led by Jaya Prakash Narayan consisting of reactionaries, Communalists and pro-imperialist people, how this party which agreed to leave its flag at home and participated in the march without any flag or banner or anything, how they were helping the cause of fighting fascism. You do not fight fascism by joining hands with the fascist forces I am surprised how a party calling itself marxist does not realise that if those people came to power, I do not know what they would do to Mrs. Gandhi or anybody else but I know very well what they will do to you or me. They would not spare you or me, we are quite sure about that.

Another point which the Communist Party Marxist is not able to reply to is this if all these things are true which Shri Samar Mukherjee has said how does it explain that all the worst imperialist forces in the world are

[Shri Inderjit Gupta]

so angry with India and are attacking India, since 28th June and carrying on a tremendous campaign throughout the world, denigrating this country, attacking the Government, attacking the Prime Minister personally and shedding crocodile tears on what they call demise of democracy here. Since when have they become big democrats? We should think over this matter. It is no use glossing over the grave danger and menace which has gone on developing in this country, which if allowed to continue might have led to very very dangerous consequences as we have seen happening in so many other countries round about. So, on that point my party is quite clear and quite firm and we do not believe that that danger is over. We do not believe that that danger has been suppressed. I am one with the Prime Minister in the statements—categorical and forthright statements that she has been making recently about the external and internal danger. There can be no two questions on this. She has even said at Chandigarh in one of her speeches if she has been reported correctly that certain people, certain individuals who are known to have carried out or participated in some of these conspiracies in other countries in the toppling operations, some of them are known to be in this country at present. She said: We know who they are. It is a very serious thing for a Prime Minister to say so. If any of those persons are here in the guise of personnel of foreign embassies or diplomats or in any one of the various institutions attached to these embassies, if any of those persons could be identified as being what is virtually called CIA agents, masquerading as diplomats,—as we know they have done in many countries as they themselves have revealed it,—then, I want to know why the Government of India should not ask the Government of the USA or whichever Government it is, to declare those persons *persona non grata*, asking the American Gov. to remove them from here. You know

they are conspirators, topplers, who have been doing this game in country after country. If the Government takes such action the people of the country will learn a lot and their vigilance will be doubly increased, they will understand how this sort of nefarious game is going on. Of course if you are afraid of offending some Government, that is a different matter, we do it at our own peril.

The real question now is: Have there been any positive gains? Certainly, there have been some positive gains and it would be wrong to deny these. The galloping rate of inflation has certainly been checked. Whether it will be a permanent feature, I have grave doubts about this, unless certain other measures are taken. But, for the time being, this has been checked although it has not yet so far reflected itself in regard to retail and consumer prices for the ordinary man. Nevertheless it is a positive development. We are glad to know that quite a substantial amount of undisclosed and concealed income and wealth has been unearthed although there also, I must say, it touches only a fringe of the problem. It is necessary to say this because some effusive and euphoric statements are being made. There is the Voluntary Disclosure Scheme about which I would like to say many things but I would not say anything now because of lack of time. Even if 1,000 or 1100 crores has been unearthed, what I say is, this is only touching a fringe of the total assessed black money, the parallel economy, functioning in this country, even as the Wanchoo Committee has stated. Certainly, production has improved, but now the question is this. We have to judge things by their implementation, the acid test of implementation. The acid test is not the declarations, promises and assurances and speeches that they make galore. The acid test is only implementation in practice, about which the General Secretary of my Party has expressed a lot of

misgiving because now there should be no obstacle to implementation. In these conditions of emergency, what are the specific obstacles to implementation? This is the question now and the Government must tell us about that. Who is coming in their way?

And do you claim that the Twenty-point programme is being implemented satisfactorily? Nobody can claim it, nobody with any honesty can claim it, who is coming in the way? I find the other day at Visakhapatnam, as reported in "The Hindu" the Prime Minister's son in a public speech has told a Rally—it was a Youth Rally—that certain people inside the Congress landed gentry, are also creating resistance to the carrying out of land reforms and other programmes. He asked the youth there to keep an eye on these people, I welcome this statement. But, then? Who is keeping an eye—this is what I wanted to know? There is no use your and my keeping an eye. So we have heard statistical reports about how many acres of land have been distributed; how many families are benefited and how many got the house sites and so on. But I take all this with a pinch of salt. I checked them against reports which we get also from down below from various States, of course some land has been distributed; some house sites have been distributed to Harijans—I do not deny it. But the closest scrutiny is needed to see what kind of land is it; in some cases only pattas have been given and not land as yet. I do not know whether it is a fact that in some cases the poorest people who have got nothing, no capital, no cattle, no plough are being compelled also to sell away those pattas. In many cases the land that is being given is situated in such a place where there cannot be any possible cultivation because of the poor quality of the soil and the land is liable to be inundated by water every year. So, the president has said here quite clearly that—

'Government invites the full cooperation of the people as this

is the people's programme and cannot be implemented by official agencies alone'.

Why was it necessary for the President to point this out? If everything is not going on so well, why is the people's cooperation not being sought and obtained? Why was it necessary for the President to point out this particular thing that the official agencies are not adequate? I am glad that this has been noted down. Many people tell me, many friends inside the Ruling Party—I won't name them—tell me in ordinary private conversation that 'we have not got any mass organisation or that kind of party organisation down at the grass-root levels. What can we do? We have to depend on the official machinery.' If you depend on the official machinery which is hand in glove with these vested interests, with these landlords and others, how do you expect the programme to be carried out? That is why the Communist Party, from the first day, has been saying 'set up some sort of popular committees; let there be proper people's committees at the grassroot levels and let these committees be given some powers so that they can ensure, in cooperation with the administration, that proper implementation is done.' Unless this is done, I am afraid, nothing will happen.

Then there is mention here also in the President's Address of the fact that 'steps will be taken to ensure the modernisation of industries like textiles and sugar which are engaged in the mass consumption goods'. I am sorry to say that in this period some of the most shameless concessions have been made to the textile magnates and sugar magnates. Is there any doubt about it? You have increased this quota of free-sale sugar and reduced the quota of levy sugar. You have liberated these textile mills from the responsibility of producing the standard cloth, cheap cloth for the people which is the objective.

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But what is the use of allowing them to concentrate on the higher priced or higher profitmaking cloth? What is the whole object of this exercise? Do you want to strengthen or weaken the forces of democracy in this country? Which are the forces which are against the democracy in this country? On this point I find myself in agreement with what Mr. Samar Mukherjee has said.

Of course, the Reserve Bank of India has recently made a study, as you know—some of you might have seen it—of 1501 companies in the private sector—I cannot go through all those figures now—and the Reserve Bank has demonstrated how over the last five or six years, these 1501 companies have prospered, how their profits after taxation, their net assets, their dividends have all gone up. And you want to go on giving more concessions to them or removing controls and everything in the hope that they are going to serve the country's interest by increasing production. These are the very people who are hand in glove with these big monopolists—with these foreign multinational-companies. The Prime Minister at least knows very well that these are the channels or the conduit pipes through which the CIA, the imperialist influence or neo-colonialist pressures are exercised on so many countries. Where is the vigilance? What vigilance is being exercised? My charge is, though they took a very correct step, there is no vigilance. Vigilance is against the wrong people. You have repeatedly amended MISA in order to plug all the loopholes and make it absolutely foolproof. The bureaucracy which is going to implement this MISA is being armed with terrific power. But what do we find the bureaucracy doing 'at the same time'. We have made many representations. The Jan Sangh and RSS people are being released every day—not by the courts but by administrative action. The Home Minister is interested. Again

we will give him the representation. No action is taken. The Jan Sangh and the RSS elements are being released everyday in various States in the name of review by the official machinery and you go on giving terrific powers to the same bureaucracy in order to control whom? Various people who are still sitting in high positions in the officialdom are known to be sympathisers and even active followers of the RSS and the Anand Marga. We have reported about several officials who are reported not only to be devotees of Anand Marga but Acharyas of Anand Marga. Have you taken any action against them? You wouldn't touch them. That is why people feel bitter. I do not plead for immunity from arrest for MPs. The point is you must see in the concrete how these powers are being used, misused or abused. We are not functioning in a vacuum. Here everyday in Delhi Bhagwati Jagran functions are going on. You are allowing them. It is a good gathering place for all RSS and Jan Sangh people. Permission is given in Delhi. Big open air functions are going on but when the Communist Party celebrated recently its 50th anniversary here in Delhi permission was refused even for holding a Mushiara, permission was refused for holding an exhibition, permission was refused for holding any kind of meeting but Bhagwati Jagran is going on everyday. And, of course, Congress party meetings are permitted. Firstly, the excuse given to us was that if we give permission to one party then other people cannot be refused. That is why we do not allow. Now, what do we find? Congress people can hold meetings in Delhi. Permission is never refused and Bhagwati Jagran meetings are going on but the Communist Party was not permitted here to hold a meeting, an exhibition or anything in connection with its 50th anniversary. Whom are you fighting? Which are the forces you are using the power against? Whom are you trying to suppress and whom are you trying to strengthen?

I do not wish to say much about what Mr. Samar Mukherjee has already said. I have made a point here about the eviction of poor people. What have they done? Are they part of the right reactionary forces—the urban poor people who live in *Jhuggis* and *Jhaunpris*, people who are hawkers and small stall holders and have built little houses for themselves? I agree that in some places they may have encroached unauthorised land and those structures should be removed. But, surely, in such cases also some alternative sites must be provided. Is it not a human problem?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): They are provided.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: They are provided 25 miles away. About three lakhs of people, *jhuggi-jhonpadi* dwellers in Delhi have been removed 20—25 miles away. They have lost their entire livelihood. Their livelihood comes from small domestic services. Somebody cleans motor cars, somebody is a sweeper and so on. They have all been removed 25 miles away. In the so-called unauthorised colonies, for which they had paid money for the land, the houses, *pucca* houses, have been demolished; even a hospital has been demolished in a colony. How are you helping the fight against fascism and reaction. I want to understand? The Prime Minister knows very well that the strongest support that she has got up to now, has been from the poorer sections. She has repeated this many times in her speeches. Why do you antagonise this urban poor unnecessarily? Is there no other important work to be done in the country? Is priority to be given to this first, displacement of *jhuggi-jhonpadi* dwellers, small-shop-keepers stall-holders and people of low and middle income groups having small houses without any proper rehabilitation? What is the point? Why do you want to antagonise these people? Or, is it that there are some people who

are doing it deliberately with the ulterior motive of making these people anti-Emergency and anti-Government, Jan Sanghi people sitting inside the administration? I would like to know. Why is this sabotage being carried on?

The other section is the working class for whom the Prime Minister has expressed concern many times. Everybody knows it, how they have cooperated during this Emergency period. They have not gone on strikes and the like. You may say, it is due to fear. But, is there fear only for the workers; fear is not there for the employers. A spate of lock-outs is going on and there have been closures, retrenchments, lock-outs and lay-offs. West Bengal is the worst affected in this. I know, how the State Government is worried about it. They do not even bother to consult the State Government. This National Tobacco Company of Mr. R. P. Goenka, who has many friends in the ruling party I know, do not even bother to tell the State Government. One day, they just put up a notice saying '1180 workers are sacked from today.' The whole factory is on strike for the last five months and nothing is being done. But the workers have cooperated in maintaining production and transport. This has been acknowledged by the President also. What is their reward Sir?

First, their bonus rights have been taken away. These bonus rights which have been taken away were incorporated in a legislation brought by this very Government. This very House had passed the Payment of Bonus Act. Now, these rights have been taken away without any prior consultations and discussions in the various bipartite and tri-partite forums; nothing has been done. Even the INTUC was not consulted. I know how bitter the INTUC friends are. They may not be in a position to speak out.

Whereas, the dividend restrictions have been removed. The restrictions which has been placed on the distribution of dividends, as a sort of

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balancing factor, that part of it, have been removed. But, the bonus rights have been taken away. Attempts are being made to introduce a seven-day working week. You may say, 'what is wrong with it?'. What is wrong with that is, you are unnecessarily irritating the workers, who would like to have, like all human beings, a common weekly holiday. They would like to enjoy a common weekly holiday, which is a right for which the trade unions have fought for many many years. But, by imposing the seven-day working week; production is not going to increase like anything. When there is no power, when there is no raw material and when the employers are closing down factories and restricting production in order to create artificial scarcity, you are imposing the seven-day working week. The National Apex Body unfortunately has proved powerless to intervene against these employers and several State Governments. I think half a dozen of them, have clearly stated that they are not going to put up apex bodies, constitute apex bodies, in their States at all. What have you done about it?

Workers' participation in management was a point included in the twenty-point programme. We welcomed it—if it was properly carried out. The scheme that has finally emerged, is, I must say, I must call it, a hoax and nothing more. There is nothing about workers' participation in it. It is not workers' participation at all in management; it is just a Scheme by which they can be compelled to do more production, but they will have no access, no say in anything to do with management matters. So what is the point?

This morning, we have already had mentioned here—I do not wish to repeat it—about negligence of managements which has resulted, for example, in the Chasnalla tragedy or the fact of the victimisation of railway-men who are still out.

I will make one point more about this working class front. I will just mention it—I do not wish to go into details now. There is a sinister move afoot, I say it with a sense of responsibility, in which some members of the ruling party—I do not say the Government or the ruling party as a whole, but some members of the ruling party—have involved themselves. What sinister move is that at a time when the working class is called upon to render its utmost for production and transport, some people are making an attempt to disrupt and divide certain well-established and recognised trade unions in the public sector needlessly, to split the unions, divide those unions and put worker against worker. I propose to give the full facts to the Prime Minister and ask her whether it is in the interest of the country, of production and transport.

Then I will just say a word or two about some of these foreign policy matters which have been mentioned here, in the President's Address. The need for strengthening cooperation with the USA has been mentioned here

"We desire a mature and constructive relationship with the United States of America".

Well, nobody objects to that. But strengthening co-operation should not mean compromising on our principles. Something has happened recently in the UN over Puerto Rico which did not bring any credit to India, and the western, imperialist press was gleeful, happy, about it, that India had voted along with the US to see that the question of Puerto Rico, the independence of Puerto Rico, was not taken up but was postponed and shelved from the agenda.

All of us are, I think, unanimous in condemning the junta, the military junta, and its atrocities in Chile. Recently in the papers we had read that

a delegation had come here of what are called Andean countries. That includes Peru, Ecuador, Colombia and Chile—Chile means in this context the present military junta there. That delegation came here, spent quite some time here in order to explore ways and means of receiving collaboration, technical and other, from India. I do not know the details of the agreement which have been reached because they have not been published. But some agreements have been made for giving various types of technical, technological and other help to these countries. I only would like to be satisfied that Chile is not included among the recipients of Indian aid. If it is, I am afraid it will do no good to our image in the international community. We should be careful and cautious about these things.

Then there is a mention here, of course, about the Kudremukh Iron Ore Project, a project on which agreement has been reached with Iran. Well, that is all right may be quite profitable for us also. But I just want to sound a note of warning. Subsequent to this agreement, of course we are reading all these reports about how joint armaments production is going to be developed by Pakistan, Iran and Turkey. I think nobody here has any illusions that in the event of any future conflict, heaven forbid, if we are involved again in any such conflict, I do not think we have any illusions that some of these countries will automatically be against us always.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM (SRINAGAR): Don't worry; Bansi Lal will defend us.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I want Bansi Lal to defend us, but I do not want Bansi Lal's friends to sell our iron ore to Iran to be converted into weapons which the Pakistanis will use against us. That I do not want.

Finally, the question of Angola. Angola is mentioned here briefly, "We

cannot but condemn armed intervention by South Africa in the internal affairs of Angola". But anybody can understand that it is not only South Africa. The Angolan people and the Angolan liberation movement and the Government established at Luanda are being attacked by a combined band of South African mercenaries, Portuguese mercenaries and the American; there is no doubt about it. President Ford is making it clear every day. This is the first time that a battle for liberation on African soil has taken this form and I want to know why the Government of India is hesitating on this issue, and why we should not give recognition, as so many other countries have done, to the Government at Luanda which is fighting against the worst type of racism and imperialism trying to keep a foothold there for the sake of its rich copper and other mineral deposits. We are in agreement with the general tenor of our country's foreign policy and certainly we have got a good image before the world as a non-aligned, freedom loving country supporting those countries which are fighting for their independence, taking a firm stand against imperialism and colonialism. We are proud of that and that is why I should like to point out that we should do nothing which would in any way tarnish this image or take away the credit which we have earned.

Finally, I am surprised to find that the President's address contains no mention of any sort, direct or indirect, relating to the prospects or the desirability of constitutional changes. I do not know what I should conclude from this. Should I conclude from this that constitutional chances are not on the anvil and that for the moment the whole matter has been shelved? One can conclude so. But that is not a happy conclusion because I do want the Constitution to be changed. Many friends have spoken about it, that the Constitution needs radical reforms and radical changes to bring it in line with the needs of

[Indrajit Gupta]

today so that the country can go forward and carry out its social and economic programme without any interruption and hindrance. We are all for that. But, in recent days, as we all know, there had been loud talk and there have been documents circulating around, which have been published also. The authorship of course is not clearly revealed. Many quarters of the ruling party are actively lobbying the ideas contained in that document and this was certainly advocating a line which would mean very serious and fundamental changes in the basic structure of this country, eroding Parliament's sovereignty and supremacy and bringing in some form of presidential rule. I am glad that the Prime Minister had stated at Chandigarh that whatever changes we would make in the Constitution in the future could not be done just like that by a group of lawyers sitting somewhere or a handful of people sitting somewhere thinking out some changes but had to be put to the people and mandate had to be taken from the people and I am glad that she has said that.... (Interruptions)

SHRI S. A SHAMIM (Srinagar): She has denied the mandate.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Leave it to her to contradict who are you advocating for her? Let her make it clear. This is the Parliament of India. I am sure she will make it clear; she is a forthright person. Whatever is in their mind, they should tell us; this is the Parliament of India. We want to know again so that we may be reassured that the supremacy and the sovereignty of Parliament in this country will not be eroded. Secondly certain amendments should be thought out carefully and put before the people of this country whose main purpose should be the removal of impediments to socio-economic changes which will take the country nearer the goal which we all swear by. Thirdly, this should not be done in a hole and corner way; it should be put in the oven sunlight and put before the people so that people also may express their opinion on

that. With these words I conclude my remarks; I had many more things to say but it does not matter because the chief censor has the last word.

डा० कलाल (बम्बई बलिण) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, संसद् के दोनों सदनों की सम्मिलित सभा में राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण के लिए जो धन्यवाद-प्रस्ताव रखा गया है, मैं उसका समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। इस से पहले कि मैं राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण पर अपने विचार प्रकट करूँ, मैं सिक्रिम से चुने हुए अपने साथी का स्वागत करता हूँ। हम आशा करते हैं कि वह भी लोक सभा की कार्यवाही में खूब अच्छी तरह से हिस्सा ले सकेंगे।

अपने अभिभाषण में राष्ट्रपति जी ने गत वर्ष की देश की राजनैतिक परिस्थितियों, आर्थिक समस्याओं और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय गति-विधियों का चित्र बड़ी खूबी से खींचा है। पिछले वर्ष देश की आन्तरिक स्थिति इतनी खराब हो गई थी कि देश की एकता को छिन्न भिन्न हो जाने का खतरा पैदा हो गया था। देश में इनफ्लेशन बढ़ना चला जा रहा था। वस्तुएँ नहीं मिल रही थीं, क्योंकि प्राइव्जन कम हो रहा था और रोज हड़तालें हो रही थीं। सरकार नाम की कोई चीज नहीं रह गई थी। विद्यार्थी पढ़ने नहीं जाते थे और परिक्षाओं में नहीं बैठते थे। सरकारी और अर्ध-सरकारी कर्मचारी समय पर काम नहीं करते थे। देश में यह जो अनुशासनहीनता व्याप्त हो गई थी, उस को समाप्त करने के लिए प्रधान मंत्री ने 26 जून को आपातकालीन स्थिति की घोषणा कर के एक ठीक कदम उठाया।

मुझे देश में घूमने का भी अवसर मिला है और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सभाओं में भी भाग लेने वाले व्यक्तियों से मिलने का मौका मिला है। सब की यही राय रही है कि श्रीमती

इंदिरा गांधी ने फिर से एक बार यह संसार को बता दिया है कि वे एक कुशल राजनीतिज्ञ हैं, एक चोटी की स्टेट्समैन हैं क्योंकि उन्होंने देश में बड़े बड़े केंद्रों को समाप्त करने के लिए तथा सरकार की क्रेडिटलिटी वापस लाने का एक सामयिक कदम इमरजेंसी की घोषणा करके सही कदम उठाया। (इयबवान) स्थिति यह है कि श्री शर्मा जैसे होनहार नवयुवक जो यह कहते थे कि लोक सभा में ऐसा विचार-धारा नहीं रखनी चाहिए, जिस में देश में धृष्ट, फीले, पर वे स्वयं इस प्रकार की हरकतें कर रहे हैं और इन्टरनेशनल पर डाउट कर रहे हैं। हमें यह आशा थी कि यह होनहार नवयुवक श्री शर्मा यहाँ काश्मीर का नाम रोशन करेंगे, लेकिन ऐसा मानना होता है कि वह काश्मीर का नाम बदनाम करने के लिए यहाँ आये हैं, जो एक बड़े दुर्भाग्य की बात है। मुझे आशा थी कि श्री शर्मा एक वड्डिमान व्यक्ति की तरह, डिसइन्ट्रेस्टेडली और अवर्जितवली देश की समस्याओं को देखेंगे। लेकिन उन्हें तो हमेशा श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी के नाम से एलर्जी है। या उन्होंने हर एक प्रश्न को राजनीतिक दृष्टि में देखा है। कांग्रेस या व्यक्ति की बुराई करके किसी प्रकार जीत कर आये।

15.47 hrs.

[SHRI VASANT SATHA in the Chair]

हमें यह देखना चाहिए कि देश किन तरह से उन्नत हो। इलेक्शन तो आने-जाने हैं। श्री शर्मा जेष्ठ अखिल का नाम ले कर जीत कर आ गये हैं। अब देखें कि वह किस तरह आते हैं। मुझे उन की कल की स्पेश मुन कर बड़ा दुःख हुआ था। मुझे उन से यह उम्मीद नहीं थी कि वह इस तरह छोटकरी कर सकते हैं और इस तरह इन्टरनेशनल पर डाउट कर सकते हैं। मैं हमेशा उन की स्पेश पर उन की कानग्रेशनल दिया करता हूँ, लेकिन यह बड़े दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि उन्होंने कल इस तरह के विचार प्रकट किये।

देश के लोगों ने जिस खुशहाली से इस 20 प्वाइंट प्रोग्राम का आवाहन किया है उसका इन्द्रजीत गुप्त ने एक नक्सा खींचने की कोशिश की। हमारे श्री मी० पी० अर्बुत० का विचारधारा एक सी है लेकिन हम कोई ऐसी बात नहीं करते जिससे देश में वृष्टा का वातावरण पदा हो। किसी का बुरा नहीं करने, हम तो सदा प्यार के द्वारा से लोगों को समझा बुझा कर उनको अपने साथ लाने। प्रेम से व्यक्ति सदा सम्मिलित भावना से कार्य करता है। हमारे 20 प्वाइंट प्रोग्राम में अभी इन्द्रजीत गुप्त ने भी यही कहा था, और हम भी यही चाहते हैं कि पीपल्स पार्टिसिपेशन होना चाहिये और इसलिए बीस सूची प्रोग्राम में ए आई सी ही के द्वारा इस प्रकार का मुझाव जारी करने के बाद किस प्रकार समितियाँ बनाई गई हैं। स्टेट लेवेल पर जो इम्प्लेमेंटेशन कमिटी बनी है, मैं उनकी बात मानता हूँ कि यहाँ पर भी पार्लिमेंट के स्तर पर हर प्रांत के एक या दो पार्लिमेंट के मंत्रियों की समिति बना दी जाय जो इम्प्लेमेंटेशन पर निगरानी रखे जिससे केन्द्रीय सरकार को भी पता रहे कि बीस सूची कार्यक्रम का इम्प्लेमेंटेशन हो रहा है या नहीं हो रहा है।

गृह मंत्री जो चले गए हैं। एमरजेंसी के नाम पर कड़ी कड़ी इतना अत्याचार हो रहा है कि उसने राजनीतिक दृष्टिकोण से कांग्रेस को बहुत नुकसान हो सकता है। एक गरीब आदमी जो परिवार में कमाने वाला है शायद कहीं एक या दो बार वे किसी सभा में कुछ बरें पूर्व गया होगा, और उसके लिए भी वह मना करते हैं और अब वे डर के मारे यह भी कह रहे हैं कि हम उसके लिए माफी चाहते हैं और अब एक इज्जतदार नागरिक की तरह रहना चाहते हैं पर उस माफी नाम के साथ भी उनको छोड़ा नहीं जा रहा है। अगर कोई लैबचरर या टीचर है और प्रकेला कमाने वाला है, व्यापारी है, टैक्सी ड्राइवर है उसकी बंद

[डा० कैलास]

कर बिया गया हैं तो एमरजेंसी के नाम पर व्यूरोक्रेसी जो बड़ कर रही है वह ठीक नहीं है।

जब हम बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम की बात करते हैं तो जिसमें गांवों को तरफ देखने का एक दिशा बताई है। इसमें कोई शक नहीं कि उससे एक बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर हरिजन, शिर्जन तथा भूमिहीन कर्जदारों का भला हुआ है जो पहले पहल 27 सालों में उन व्यक्तियों को लाभ होने वाला है क्योंकि अब इस कार्यक्रम में हमने इन की तरफ देखना शुरू किया यद्यपि देर से लेकिन जब मैं बड़े शहरों की बात करता हूं तो जो बदमाशी पैदा कर रखी थी काले धन में प्रोडक्शन कम दिखला कर और चीजों के दाम ज्यादा बढ़ा कर, लोगों ने धन कमा रखा था उन पर सख्त कदम उठाया तथा जो वालंटरी डिसक्लेशजर की स्कीम के अंदर करीब 1400 या 1100 करोड़ रुपये भी बाहर आए तो यह कम से कम एक ऐसी बड़ी रकम तो आ गई है, हो सकता है 3000 करोड़ यह रकम रही हो या 4000 करोड़ यह रकम रही हो, वह भी धीरे धीरे निकलगी लेकिन वालंटरी डिसक्लेशजर स्कीम को बुरा बताना और उसके लिए भला बुरा कहना यह मैं ठीक नहीं समझता हूं। मैं समझता हूं उसके लिए हमें धन्यवाद देना चाहिये इनकम टैक्स के अप्रमदों को जिन्होंने इस काम को बहुत कुशलता और सतर्कता से पूरा किया।

एमरजेंसी के पहले चीजों के दाम क्या थे, इनफ्लेशन कहां जा रहा था और प्रोडक्शन कहां था? इसके साथ साथ लाल पीले, हरे झांडे जो दिखाई पड़ते थे वह आज नहीं दिखाई पड़ते हैं। एमरजेंसी के आ जाने के बाद देश में जो वातावरण बना है, मैं ऐसा जानता हूं कि क्या ही अच्छा होता कि यहां बैठे हुए सभासद भी उस वातावरण में एकलूप होकर ऐसा काम करने लग जाय कि जिस से देश बड़ सके तो देश अवश्य आगे बढ़ेगा।

विरोधी दल टीका प्रत्यक्ष करें पर भूषा आविश्वास तथा बदभमनी का वातावरण यहां से प्रसारित न करें।

मैं महाराष्ट्र से आता हूं। महाराष्ट्र के कई बड़े हिस्सों में रूई पैदा की जाती है। इस साल रूई ज्यादा दादाद में पैदा हुई तो महाराष्ट्र सरकार को बड़ी चिंता हो गई क्योंकि उस के खरीदार कोई नहीं थे। महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने सिर्फ तीन बातों की केन्द्र सरकार से मांग की है। एक तो उन्होंने काटन परचेज फेडरेशन के द्वारा करोड़ों रुपये की रूई खरीदी है वह सरकारी 105 या 112 टेंक्सटाइल मिलों में जिनको आप ने टेक ओवर किया है, वे लिया जाय तो उल के ऊपर जिस सरकार का बोझा कम हो सकता है। दूसरी उन्होंने मांग की है कि लांग स्पेशल काटन भी काफी ज्यादा उनके पास हैं उस को निर्यात करने की परमिशन दे दी जाय। लेकिन उन्हें एक्मपोर्ट करने के लिए गवर्नमेंट लेवल पर क्यों नहीं इजाजत दे दी जानी वह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता। जो सरकार गरीबों की मदद करना चाहती हो, किसानों का मदद करना चाहती हो और ऐसे प्रैक्टिकल मुझाव महाराष्ट्र सरकार आपके समाने रखनी हो तो उस में फिर क्यों देर लग रही है, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता। इसी प्रकार कुछ गांवों के हमारे किसान भाई हैं उन का काटन हम खरीद नहीं पा रहे हैं क्योंकि सरकार ने पाम पया नहीं है, और केन्द्रीय सरकार रुपये दे नहीं रहे हैं। तो कुछ राया उनके लिए रिजर्व करें। ये जो तीन बातें मैंने बताई उन की तरफ केन्द्रीय सरकार ध्यान देंगी ऐसी मेरी आशा है।

चेचक पर हम ने नूरी विजय पाई, बस अब एक पुरानी कहानी रह गई। इसी प्रकार फेमिली, प्लानिंग पर हम अपना कार्य इतना बढ़ा जिससे यह बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम पूर्ण रूप से सफल हो। बैसे हमारी दूसरी योजनाओं को अगर सफल बनाना

है तो फेमिली प्लानिंग को भी धागे बढ़ाना होगा। केन्द्रीय सरकार ने जिस प्रकार कुछ एस वर्ग 25 परसेंट ज्यादा रुपया प्लान्स बजट के के लिए रखा है जो एक अच्छी मिडाल है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि हर राज्य सरकार इसी प्रकार अपने प्रदेश को धाग बढ़ाने के लिए इस वर्ग के बजट में 25 प्रतिशत ज्यादा धन रख तथा उसे जनता के हित में खर्च करें। जिससे भारत एक सम्पन्न देश जन्दी बन सके।

श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद शास्त्र (कटिहार) : सभापति महोदय, राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण में भारत की कोटि कोटि जनता की एक ही भावना छिपी हुई थी कि राष्ट्रपति उम के अंदर देश में आपातकालीन स्थिति जिस की घोषणा उन्होंने 25 जून 1975 को की थी उस की सीमा रेखा कुछ खींचेंगे या एमर्जेंसी उठाएंगे। लेकिन भारत की 60 करोड़ जनता की भावना पर कुठाराघात हुआ है। राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने अपने भाषण में आपातकालीन स्थिति को हटाने की ओर कुछ भी संकेत नहीं किया है। इतना ही नहीं, जब मैं सुनता हूँ तो बार बार इस सदन में जुलाई के सत्र में भी और इस सत्र में भी पिछले काल की बात कही जाती है। मैं माननीय सदस्यों का ध्यान 1972 में जो कलकत्ते में अखिल भारतीय कांग्रेस हुई थी उसकी ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ और उस कांग्रेस सेशन के कुछ उद्धरण आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। उस समय कांग्रेस के अध्यक्ष श्री शंकर दयाल शर्मा थे। उन्होंने अपने भाषण में कहा था कि अगर देश को गरीबी नहीं मिटी, गरीबी हटाई नहीं गई तो देश में क्रान्ति होगी और उस क्रान्ति की अगुवाई मैं करूंगा। क्रान्ति हुई। चीजों के भाव इतने बढ़ गए थे कि लोगों का जीवन दूभर हो गया था। देश में अधिक आन्दोलन हुए और उस की अगुवाई उन्होंने नहीं की। उस की अगुवाई लोकनायक जयप्रकाश

नारायण ने की और 14 सूची अधिक कार्य-क्रम रखा तो वे जेल में बन्द कर दिए गए। वह चण्डीगढ़ जेल में बन्द हो गए। अंग्रेजों के जमाने में भी हमारे राष्ट्रीय नेता जेलों में बन्द होते थे लेकिन उन के स्वास्थ्य की सुधि ली जाती थी। लोकनायक जयप्रकाश नारायण के स्वास्थ्य की सुधि ली गई या नहीं ली गई यह सरकार के सामने और देश के सामने एक अहम सवाल है। क्या चण्डीगढ़ के अस्पताल में डायलिसिस की मशीनरी नहीं थी जिस से उन की किडनी का फंक्शन ठीक कराया जाता जिसे जमशेदपुर अस्पताल में ठीक करने की काशिश की जा रही है? क्या यह मशीन वहां नहीं ले जाई जा सकती थी? मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस विषय के ऊपर सरकार का खास तौर से ध्यान देना चाहिए और उम डाक्टर के बारे में तथा उम अस्पताल में उन की चिकित्सा ठीक तरह से हुई या नहीं हुई इस के बारे में एक जांच समिति की स्थापना होनी चाहिए।

1971 के चुनाव के बाद विरोध पक्ष तां दुर्बल था ही पर उस दुर्बल विरोध पक्ष के भी माननीय सदस्यों को आज मिसा के अंतर्गत बन्द कर दिया गया है। जो सदस्य 6 जुलाई की सभा में भाग ले रहे थे आज वह भी यहां पर नहीं हैं। अधिकांश सदस्य और भारत के अधिकांश नागरिक आज जेलों में बन्द हैं। अधिकांश नागरिक या कार्यकर्ता जो भी कहिए हजारों की तादाद में आज वह जेलों में बन्द हैं। जिस समय 1971 में इस हाउस में मिसा का प्रस्ताव लाया गया था उस समय हमारे माननीय सदस्यों ने इस बात की एक आशंका प्रकट की थी कि मिसा कहीं राजनतिक बन्धियों

[श्री ज. नेखर प्रसाद यादव]

के ऊपर लागू नहीं हो। और उसके विषय में हमारे तत्कालीन गृह राज्य मंत्री श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पंत ने कहा था :

What I have said, is said in all sincerity and seriousness. Now, my hon. friend, Shri Manoharan, asked me a direct question. He asked: "Will you use it sparingly and not use it for political purposes?" Again, I would like to say that certainly it should be our endeavour to use this very sparingly and not for political purposes. I have made the point earlier also.

इस प्रकार का आश्वामन उन्होंने दिया था। लेकिन इस आश्वामन के बाद भी हमारे विरोध पक्ष के नेता सीमा के अन्तर्गत जेलों में बन्द हैं।

16 hrs.

साथ ही साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि आर्थिक संकट से छुटकारा पाने के लिए बीस सूत्रीय कार्यक्रम की घोषणा प्रधान मंत्री ने जुलाई में की यह कार्यक्रम पहले भी लाया जा सकता था लेकिन बीस सूत्रीय कार्यक्रम के बारे में महामहिम राष्ट्रपति ने अपने अभिभाषण में विरोध पक्ष से सहयोग की बात नहीं कही है। उन्होंने बीस सूत्रीय कार्यक्रम की ओर जनता का ध्यान खींचा है लेकिन विरोध पक्ष के लोग भी बीस सूत्रीय कार्यक्रम के सफल कार्यान्वयन में सहयोग देने के लिए तैयार हैं। मैंने भी स्वयं 23 अगस्त को अपने चीफ मिनिस्टर को पत्र लिखा था कि बीस सूत्रीय कार्यक्रम का हम समर्थन करते हैं। लेकिन महामहिम राष्ट्रपति ने बीस सूत्रीय कार्यक्रम में विरोध पक्ष के सहयोग की कामना नहीं की है। फिर भी बीस सूत्रीय कार्यक्रम का समर्थन करने हुए मैं बिहार स्टेट की ओर ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ। बीस सूत्रीय कार्यक्रम में

पुनर्वास को प्राथमिकता दी गई है, भूमिहीन और गृहहीन को घर देने की व्यवस्था है लेकिन उत्तर बिहार में बेगुमराय सब डिवीजन, हाजीपुर सब डिवीजन, खगरिया, नौगछिया, मनिहारी और कटिहार जिले में प्रति वर्ष 11 हजार एकड़ भूमि गंगा के कटाव से कट जाती है। लगभग 23 हजार परिवार प्रति वर्ष गंगा के कटाव से प्रभावित होते हैं। वे अपने भूभाग में ही विस्थापित हो जाते हैं। सन् 1962 से लगातार गंगा के कटाव से लोग प्रभावित हुए और गत साल बाढ़ से प्रभावित हुए। उन के पुनर्वास की कोई भी योजना अभी तक बिहार सरकार द्वारा नहीं निकली है। मैं आप के माध्यम से बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम के सफल कार्यान्वयन पर भरोसा रखते हुए चाहूंगा कि इस दिशा में सरकार का ध्यान जाये। नौगछिया अनुमण्डल के नरायणपुर, मोनवरमा, शाहपुर, चक्रगामी, मौजमा ग्राम पंचायत और कटिहार के सब-डिवीजन में कान्तनगर, बकिया, भवानीपुर और काणगौरवा-घाट ग्राम पंचायतों में हजारों परिवार जो गृह-विहीन हो गये हैं उन के पुनर्वास एवं जीविका का भी प्रश्न उपस्थित है। उन के खाने-पीने तथा जीवन-यापन का कोई माध्यम नहीं है। उन की ओर सरकार का ध्यान अवश्य जाना चाहिये।

महामहिम राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने आपात-कालीन स्थिति में भावों के कम होने का संकेत किया है। कृषि-उत्पादित वस्तुएं जो हैं, उन की कीमतें जरूर कम हुई हैं और उस से लोगों को राहत भी मिली है। लेकिन उस के साथ साथ मैं चाहूंगा कि जो औद्योगिक उत्पादन की वस्तुएं हैं उन की कीमतें भी कम होनी चाहिये। लेकिन आप कोयले का उदाहरण ले सकते हैं, मोमेट का उदाहरण ले सकते हैं, अन्य औद्योगिक उत्पादन सामग्रियों के उदाहरण ले सकते हैं हर चीज की कीमतें बढ़ी हैं

केवल कृषि उत्पादित वस्तुओं की कीमतें घटी हैं और किसानों के ऊपर एक जबरदस्त भार पड़ा है। आज किसान दो हवा किलो में यूरिया खाद खरीदता है, उस को पानी भी मंहगा मिलता है, बिजली भी मंहगी मिलती है, गेहूँ का बीज भी मंहगा मिलता है, लेकिन दूसरी तरफ कृषि उत्पादन की वस्तुओं जैसे गेहूँ या अन्य अनाज की कीमतें कम हुई हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि किसानों को समर्थन मूल्य दिया जाय। सरकार ने जो भाव तय किये थे, आज उस से भी कम भाव पर किसान के द्वारा उत्पादित अनाज बाजार में बिक रहा है। मैं चाहूँगा कि कृषि उत्पादित वस्तुओं और उद्योग उत्पादित वस्तुओं—दोनों की कीमतों में समानता आये।

सभारति महोदय, बिहार में आज आपत कालीन-स्थिति-उठाओ आन्दोलन चल रहा है, इस के अन्तर्गत सत्याग्रह हो रहे हैं। यह भारत के गाठ करोड़ लोगों का सर्वप्रधान अधिकार है। लेकिन जहाँ लोग ज्ञानिपूर्ण ढंग से धरना देते हैं, सत्याग्रह करने हैं, उन के साथ दुर्व्यवहार किया जाता है, सत्याग्रहियों को पिटाई की जाती है। बिहार विशाल भूमा के भूतपूर्व नदर—श्री रामजीवन सिंह की बेगू सराय के एस० पी० ने उस के अपने बराण्डे में धरना देने के कर्मस्वरूप बड़ी बेरहमी के साथ पिटाई की। दरभंगा जेल में बन्धियों ने प्रच्छेद राजन और गर्म करड़े की मांग को तो उन के ऊपर लाटियों चलाई गई। इसी प्रकार का लाठी चार्ज बेगू सराय जेल में हुआ, भागलपुर जेल में हुआ। इतना ही नहीं इस आपतकालीन स्थिति में बिहार में ला-एण्ड-आर्डर की स्थिति पहले में ज्यादा खराब हुई है। बिहार के भोजपुर जिले में नक्सलवादियों के उग्रवर्ग के समाचार मिले हैं। पूर्णिया, सहरसा, भागलपुर, कोसी नदी के किनारे, गंगा नदी के किनारे कुख्यात अपराध कर्मियों के द्वारा दिन-दहाड़े हत्याओं और लूट की घटनाओं में वृद्धि हो रही है। सभा

पति महोदय, आप को यह सुन कर आश्चर्य होगा कि गत दिसम्बर महीने में सहरसा जिले के चोमा क्षेत्र में ग्राम पंचायत के मरपंच श्री योगेन्द्र यादव, जो कांग्रेस के अच्छे कार्यकर्ता थे, श्री आर० पी० यादव के सहयोगी थे, उन की कुख्यात अपराध-कर्मों द्वारा धोड़े पर सवार होकर, राईफल से नैस हो कर, दिन-दहाड़े हत्या की गई। इसी प्रकार की हत्या भागलपुर जिले के रमाधीन माहू की की गई। वहाँ इस प्रकार की अनेकों हत्याएँ हो रही हैं और वे कुख्यात अपराध-कर्मों पकड़ में नहीं आ रहे हैं। आज की आपतकालीन स्थिति में जहाँ ला-एण्ड-आर्डर चुस्त और दुरूस्त होना चाहिये था, मुझे दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ रहा है कि उन कुख्यात अपराधकर्मियों को पकड़ने में बिहार की पुलिस फेल हो गई है, लेकिन दूसरी तरफ राजनीतिक दलों के कार्यकर्ताओं, सामाजिक कार्यकर्ताओं को खोज खोज कर मौमा और डो० आइ० आर० में बन्द किया गया है।

मुझे इस बात पर प्रसन्नता हुई कि हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जी ने चण्डीगढ़ में कहा कि 'मिस-यूज प्राफ एमर्जेन्सी को हम माफ नहीं कर सकते, आपतकालीन स्थिति में इस का दुरुपयोग नहीं होना चाहिये। सम्भाषित महोदय, स्वयं मेरे साथ इस प्रकार की घटना हुई है। 13 तथा 14 अगस्त, 1975 को मैं यहाँ पर स्टोल तथा माइक्रो मंत्रालय की कन्सल्टेटिव कमेटी में भाग ले रहा था। आपतकालीन स्थिति के बाद जुलाई सेशन में जब मैं यहाँ आया तो लगाना यही रहा। लेकिन मेरे ऊपर बीहपुर की पुलिस ने एक केस किया कि ता० 14 अगस्त को जलेश्वर प्रसाद यादव वहाँ के धर्मशाला में एक मीटिंग कर रहा था और इन्दिरा गांधी मूदवादि और

[श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव]

तामाशाही नहीं चलेगी—इस प्रकार के नारे लगा रहा था। मुझे पर डी० आई० धार० लगाया गया, हमारे घर की सम्पत्ति जब्त की गई। बाद में जब मुझे यह जानकारी मिली तो मैंने बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री को लिखा, आई० जी० को लिखा, एस० पी० को लिखा डी० आई० जी० को लिखा, आज मैं जिस परिस्थिति में हूँ मैं कह नहीं सकता। इस प्रकार का दुरुपयोग इस आपत्कालीन स्थिति में पुलिस के लोग करते हैं। मैं चाहूंगा कि जब इस प्रकार की परिस्थिति सारे देश में है तो ऐसी हालत में सरकार को और गृह मंत्रालय को इस बारे में विशेष रूप से ध्यान देना चाहिए। आपत्कालीन स्थिति में जो हमारे लोकतांत्रिक अधिकारों पर कुछ पावनन्दियाँ लगाई गई हैं, कुछ हमारे मौलिक अधिकारों को खत्म किये गये हैं उस के ऊपर सदन फिर से विचार करे, सरकार विचार करे, और वे अधिकार लोगों को वापस मिलने चाहिए।

आप लोकतंत्र की दुहाई देते हैं, अनुशासन की बात करते हैं, लोकतंत्र की बात करते हैं, लेकिन जब हम लोग गुलाम थे, हजारों साल तक मुगलों के और अंग्रेजों के गुलाम थे, उस समय भी हमारी भावनाओं पर कभी कोई कुठाराघात नहीं हुआ। लेकिन आज आजाद भारत में, आपत्कालीन स्थिति के नाम पर हम बोल नहीं सकते हैं, अगर संसद सदस्य यहां बोलते भी है तो संसद के कारण उन की बातें नहीं छपती। इसलिए इस सदन के माध्यम से मैं चाहूंगा कि लोकतांत्रिक भारत के कल्याण के लिए सरकार इस बारे में पुनर्विचार करे और कोई निश्चित कदम इस बारे में उठाये जिस से आपत्कालीन स्थिति को खत्म किया जाय, लोगों के मौलिक अधिकार वापस हों और साथ ही जो

लोग जेलों में हैं उन को मुक्त किया जाय जिस से फिर से ऐसा वातावरण बने जित में सारे देशवासी लोकतांत्रिक जीवन व्यतीत कर सकें।

श्री हरी सिंह (खुर्जा) : माननीय सभापति जी, मैं महामहिम राष्ट्रपति महोदय के अभिभाषण के लिए प्रस्तुत धन्यवाद के प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। इस अभिभाषण को पढ़ कर मुझे बड़ी प्रशंसा हुई जिन्हे उन्होंने शुरू में ही कहा है कि मैंने पिछली बार इसी सदन को कहा था कि वह देश को तरक्की के मिलमिले में और उस की उन्नति के मिलमिले में मिल बैठ कर बात करें। उन्होंने कहा है और कुछ दिन पहले हमारा ध्यान खींचा था कुछ जमातों की उन कोशिशों की तरफ जो मौजूदा निजाम और संस्थाओं को छिन्न भिन्न कर के देश की तरक्की और पाये-दारी का खजाना खोलना चाहती थीं। मुझे यह देख कर खुशी है कि हमारे दूरदर्शी और सूझ बूझ वाले राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने ऐसी ताकतों को जो देश में फूट, हिंसा का तांड फोड़ की राजनीति चला रही थी उन को एक अवसर दिया इस बात का कि अगर वह देश की जनता से मोहव्यत करती है और उन के नेतृत्व में देशभक्ति का माहा है तो वह इन रास्तों को छोड़ कर मिल बैठ कर के देश की तरक्की के लिए बात करे। आज चारों तरफ विरोधी दलों के लोगों से सुनने को मिलता है कि भारत में प्रजातन्त्र खत्म हो गया है, जम्हूरियत खत्म हो गई, यहां कोई स्वतन्त्रता नहीं है। तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले दिनों का चित्र अगर याद हो, हमारे बहुत से सदस्यों पर काफ़ी गुजरी भी है, कुछ लोग या बिछारी इकट्ठे हो कर आते थे और लोगों

से जबर्दस्ती हस्तीफ्रा लेते थे, उन के खिलाफ नारेबाजा करते थे, कोई काम नहीं करने देते थे। कांग्रेस के लोगों की टोपियां उठाली जाती थीं। तो क्या यही स्वतन्त्रता और आजादी थी? अगर उस आजादी का हतन हुआ और उन को उन आजादी से काम करने का मौका अब नहीं मिलता तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर वे लोगों को बर्बर बनाने वाली आजादी चाहते हैं, अगर वे एसी आजादी चाहते हैं जिनसे हिन्दुस्तान में हिंसा और अराजकता बढ़े, तो इस तरह की आजादी उन से बहुत पहले छीन लेनी चाहिए थी, तो वह स्वतन्त्रता बहुत पहले छीन लेनी चाहिए थी। यह तो उन को एक मोहा दिया गया था क्योंकि हमारा मन्विधान बड़ा उदार है और हमारे मन्विधान में सब की निभाने की महत्त्व रखी गई है लेकिन उन्होंने नाजायज फायदा उठा कर हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर बगावत और बूढ़ा का शासक वर्ग के हिन्दुस्तान को खुगड़ाली का रास्ता रोक दिया। अपनी योजनाओं के जरिये ने हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार ने जो हिन्दुस्तान को तसवीर का बदलने का इरादा किया था, वह सारा स्वप्न मिट्टी में मिला दिया क्योंकि कुछ विरोधी दलों के लोग जो पूँजीपतियों का रखाने वाले थे, समायदार थे और जो रिक्रानरी लोग थे हिन्दुस्तान के बाहर, वे छिपे छिपे हिन्दुस्तान में अपना काम चला रहे थे या उन के चंगुल में पड़े हुए कुछ विरोधी दलों के लोग अपनी कार-युजारी से फायदा उठाना चाहते थे। यह उन का मनसब था। अगर उन पर कुछ

हमला हुआ, उन के नाजायज तौर पर काम करने पर कुछ हमला हुआ तो आज वे कहते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान में आजादी नहीं है। तो मैं चाहता हूँ कि विरोधी दलों के कुछ लोग जो सी० आई० ए० जैसे, आनन्द मारगी जैसे और और० एम० एम० के गिरोहों में काम करते थे छिपे छिपे और खुले खुले, उन की आजादी अगर छिनी तो हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर शान्ति अमन और प्रोग्रेस का, उन्नति का एक रास्ता तैयार हुआ है। मैं कदा चाहता हूँ कि आज हिन्दुस्तान का हर नागरिक भले ही वह किसी पार्टी में हो, किसी मन्था में काम करता हो, उन का सब से बड़ा मजहब उन का सब से बड़ा आइडियोलॉजी और सब से बड़ा ईमान यही है कि हिन्दुस्तान और देश मजबूत होना चाहिए और उस के प्रति उस को बकाशरी होनी चाहिए लेकिन अगर आप पिछली इन विरोधी दलों की कारगुजारी देखें तो मालूम होता है कि कुछ विरोधी दल हिन्दुस्तान को अपना घर नहीं समझते हैं और हिन्दुस्तान में उन को कुछ महत्त्व नहीं है। वे तो दूर बैठे हुए जो उन के मास्टर थे जो कठपुतली की तरह तार पर उन को नचा रहे थे, उन्हें खुश करने के लिए रास्ता अक्षितयार किये हुए थे। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर उन को इस कदर छूट दे दी जाती जो उन को मिली हुई थी और अगर यही रास्ता खुला रहता, तो हिन्दुस्तान को क्या तसवीर होती, उस तसवीर को देख कर और सोच कर हमारे हृदय में कम्पन होता है और हृदय कांप उठता है। आखिर यह हिन्दुस्तान जो सदियों से चला आ रहा है, जिस की खूबियां हरेक तरह के गाने और कहानी में दुनिया के इतिहास में

[श्री हरी सिंह]

सुनी जाती हैं, वह सारा हिन्दुस्तान, विरोधी दलों के कुछ लोग, जिन की नियत खराब थी, मिटाना चाहते थे। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारा सफल नेतृत्व माननीया श्री मती इन्दिरा गांधी जी ने किया और यह सीमाश्रय और खुशकिशमती की बात है कि हमारे देश को ऐसा प्रधान मंत्री मिला है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि काश इस माहोल में, इस वातावरण में अगर हमें श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी प्रधान मंत्री के रूप में न मिलती अगर ऐसा स्ट्रांग और मजबूत प्रधान मंत्री इस देश का नहीं होता, तो आप जानते हो हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान का इतिहास क्या होता और जैसा कि कहा गया कि मित्र और रोम मिट गये इतिहास में, उस वक्त तो यह हमारा हिन्दुस्तान नहीं मिटा लेकिन इस वक्त जरूर मिट जाना। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी प्रधान मंत्री की सूझबूझ, उन की हिन्दुस्तान से मुहब्बत और हिन्दुस्तान की जनता के प्रति जो उन के दिल में स्थान है, उसी का नतीजा यह है कि आज हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर हम बोल रहे हैं और प्रजातन्त्र चल रहा है और पार्लियामेंट का सेशन चल रहा है। अगर इन ताकतों को बढ़ते रहने का मौका दे दिया जाता, तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि ये जो जहरियत का नारा लगाते हैं और उस के गीत अलापते हैं, वे ही इस को समाप्त कर देते। ये जो कांग्रेस पार्टी को तरह तरह के आक्षेपों से दूषित करना चाहते हैं, ये खुद उस के गुनाहगार हैं और उन के दामन साफ़ नहीं हैं। प्रजा-

तन्त्र से उन को मुहब्बत नहीं है और वे तो और तरह का निज़ाम चाहते हैं जिस को वे जानते हैं और सदन में जो माननीय सदस्य हैं वे भी इन बातों को खुद महसूस करते हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश का जो आर्थिक ढांचा था और जो हमारी उन्नति का सिलसिला था, वह तोड़ दिया गया था तरह तरह की बातें कर के।

यह जो 20 सूची कार्यक्रम आज देश के सामने पेश किया गया है, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह तो एक मंत्र है जैसे कि च्यवन ऋषि ने चमनप्राण से काया-कल्प कर दिया था। उसी तरह से 20 सूची कार्यक्रम ने हिन्दुस्तान के टूटे-फूटे और बिगड़े हुए आर्थिक ढांचे का कायाकल्प किया है। यह तो एक कमिकव है, एक रमायन है जिस से लोगों की जिन्दगी में नहीं नही बल्कि देश में खुशहाली आएगी। 20 सूची कार्यक्रम में विद्यार्थियों ने लेकर टीचर्स तक, मजदूरों से लेकर वस्त्रियों में रहने वाले गरीबों और हरिजनों तक, इन सभी के मकसद उस में निहित है और चोतरफ़ा, तरक्की करने के लिए 2 सूची कार्यक्रम एक बड़ा ठोस कार्यक्रम है। मैं इस की तफ़सील में इस वक्त नहीं जाना चाहता हूँ लेकिन सिर्फ़ एक ही आइटम को मैं लेता हूँ। इस 20 सूची कार्यक्रम में हैडलूम के आइटम को लिया गया है।

अभी तक हैडलूम का कार्यक्रम निगले-स्टेड सा था। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जितने आदमी इस में लगे हुए हैं, ख़ती के बाद यह ऐसा हमरा धंधा है जिस में हिन्दुस्तान की सब से बड़ी तादाद लगी हुई है। हैडलूम के जरिये आज हम करोड़ों रुपया विदेशी मुद्रा के रूप में कमाते हैं। अब 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम में हैडलूम का उद्योग भी रखा गया है और तरह-तरह की योजनाएँ उस के लिए बन रही हैं जिस से हैडलूम का काम अच्छी तरह से चल सके। उस के लिए कर्ज की व्यवस्था की जा रही है और ख़ुदों और हैडलूम लगाने के लिए एक्स्पेंस जुटाए जा रहे हैं। बरौजगारी के दर में जो सारे बुनकर लोग परेशान हुए जा रहे थे, उन के फायदे के लिए हैडलूम का आइटम इस में रखा गया है। इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाह रहा था कि यह जो 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम है, यह बग़ैर मोचे समझे या हवा में नहीं रखा गया है बल्कि प्रैक्टिकल चीज़ों को सामने रख कर और हिन्दुस्तान के आर्थिक ढाँचे के लिए, हिन्दुस्तान की वृत्तिवादी तरक्की के लिए जिन सूत्रों की जरूरत है, उनको इस में जुटाया गया है।

यही नहीं, सामाजिक जीवन में आज भले ही कुछ लोग कहते रहे हों कि हरिजनों को जमीन नहीं मिल रही है और कुछ उस की शिकायतें करते हों और कहते हों कि यह सब कांग्रेस पर ही चल रहा है, लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो एक सिलसिला चल रहा है भले ही यह पूरे का पूरा अमल में न आ रहा हो, लेकिन मैं दावे के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी सरकार का मकसद अगर 20 कामों को पूरा करना है, तो 20 में से 18 तो जरूर ही हो रहे हैं और इन में हमें जरूर कामयाबी हासिल होगी।

मैं इस मौके पर यह भी याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान का हरिजन, हिन्दुस्तान की अनुमूर्च्छित जातियाँ यह जानती हैं कि कांग्रेस सरकार चाहे किसी सिद्धान्त के लिए, किसी नियम के लिए, चाहे किसी अपने मद्दे के लिए वह बफ़ादार हो या न हो, उस की नियत में किसी को शक हो लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि कांग्रेस पार्टी, कांग्रेस हकूमत का एक मकसद सब से ज्यादा भाफ़ रहा है कि वह जो मार्टिनोस्टीज हैं, जैडयूल्ड कास्ट के लोग हैं उन के लिए जो भी उन के मसूब हैं और प्रोग्राम हैं, उन के लिए बफ़ादार है और उस काम में मैं वह बड़ी मजबूती के साथ लगी हुई है और जैडयूल्ड कास्ट के लोग भी इस को महसूस करते हैं। इसलिए आज मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो अनुमूर्च्छित जाति के लोग हैं और जो मार्टिनोस्टीज के लोग हैं, वे कांग्रेस की रीढ़ की हड्डी हैं। वे यह भी जानते हैं कि कांग्रेस पार्टी का मन उन के साथ है। इस में किसी को शक नहीं है और न किसी को इस में श्रम है। हमारे विरोधी दल के लोग आज इस बात पर बहुत खेचन होने हैं और जियायत भी करते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान के जैडयूल्ड कास्ट के लोग और मुस्लिम लोग कांग्रेस के साथ जाते हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर वे उन ने मुहब्बत करेंगे और उन के फायदा का काम करेंगे, तो उन के साथ वे जाएंगे। जनसभ के कथनी में और करनी में अन्तर है और इसलिए लोग उन के साथ नहीं जाना चाहते हैं।

जैसा कि मैं अभी आप के सामने निवेदन कर रहा था कि 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम हिन्दुस्तान की खुशहाली का एक चित्र सामने उभरित करने के लिए एक पक्का इलाका है और इस पर अमल करने के लिए सरकार पूरी तरह जुटी हुई है। मुझे प्रसन्नता इस बात

[श्री हरी सिंह]

की भी है कि 20 सूत्री प्रोग्राम की अमल में लाने के लिए सरकार की ओर से अलग अलग जनता के नुमायन्दों को ले कर के वजिलेय कमेट्री और इसी तरह की दूसरी कमेट्रियां बन रही हैं। अबबारों में पड़ने से मालूम होता है कि बहुत से सूत्रों में यह बन चला है और बहुत से सूत्रों में बन रही हैं।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि यहां पर जो वॉरोररी का और जनता का अलग से एक सिस्टम बना हुआ था, उस का भी गैर कम हुआ है और आज हम को देखने को मिलता है कि आज सरकारी कर्मचारी जिला लेवल पर और स्टेट के लेवल पर जनता के चूने हुए नुमायन्दों के बहुत करीब हैं और वे आज उन की बातों का सुनने का तार है।

मैं इस मोड़ पर यह भी कह देना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान में सारी चीजों की कामगो में गिरावट आई है और आज सब चीजें मिलना शुरू हो गई हैं। पहले हम देखने थे कि साबन का एक टिकिया भी नहीं मिल सकती था लेकिन आज देश के अन्दर सारी चीजों का मर्यापन आ गया है और किसान की पैदावार को जो चीजें हैं, उन के दाम भी बहुत गिर गये हैं। आज किसान को इस बात का डर है कि जो वह पैदा करता है, उसका उचित दाम नहीं मिल रहा है। साथ ही साथ में यह निश्चय करना चाहता हूँ कि किसान लोग जो गन्ना पैदा करते हैं उसका भाव तो आज लकड़ी से भी मस्ता है। राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने अपने अभिभाषण में किसानों के प्रति बहुत से ब्यालान जाहिर किये हैं, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार गन्ने के दाम बढ़ाये, आज इस बात की आवश्यकता है, जिससे गन्ना अच्छा हो और किसानों को उनके परिश्रम का उचित मूल्य मिल सके और हिन्दुस्तान में खुशहाली आये।

इन्होंने अलकाजों के साथ मैं राष्ट्रपति महोदय के अभिभाषण का समर्थन करते हुए धन्यवाद करता हूँ।

[श्री राम बेब सिंह (महाराजगंज)]

सभापति महोदय, राष्ट्रपति जी का भाषण उत्साहीन और हृदयहीन है। उसमें आज की समस्याओं का निदान खोजने से नहीं मिलता है। प्रादमी यह उमीद करता था कि जब लम्बी अवधि के बाद यह सदन बँट रहा है और नये मान में जब राष्ट्रपति जी का भाषण होगा तो उन भाषण में यह भी होगा कि देश में आज जो और राजनीतिक अन्धकार छाया हुआ है, उसमें राष्ट्र को कैसे मुक्ति मिलेगी, इसका और भी वे थोड़ा संकेत करने, लेकिन वह कहीं भी इसमें खोजने से नहीं मिलता है।

राष्ट्रपति जी ने दोनों सदनों के बीच में वहीं आकर पड़ा जो देश की प्रथममंत्री समय समय पर देश में चलती रही हैं। उन्हीं चीजों को दोनों सदनों की संज्ञा बैठक में उन्होंने दोहराया।

आज इस देश में लोकतंत्र पर जितना बड़ा खतरा उत्पन्न किया गया है उनका बड़ा खतरा इस देश में कभी उत्पन्न नहीं हुआ था। आज यह पॉनियामेंट चल रही है, लेकिन उन छात्रों और उन करोड़ों लोगों का क्या होगा जिनके प्रतिनिधियों को आपने बिना मुकदमा चलाये जेल में बन्द कर के रखा है। गर्म से प्रादमी को झुक जाना चाहिये, लेकिन इस देश में से जब सारी मान-मर्यादा चली गई तो गर्म भी चली गई। आज ये मस्तक नवा कर नहीं, मस्तक तानकर बोलते हैं और एसी अनगल और व्यर्थ बातें बोलते हैं जिनका कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है।

इन्होंने श्री मोरारजी देसाई, श्री राजना-रायण, श्री मधु दंडवते को जेल में बन्द कर

के रखा है। श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु को भी बन्द कर रखा है लेकिन उन पर मुकदमा नहीं चलते हैं। मुकदमा चलाने की इनकी सामर्थ्य नहीं है। यह हिम्मत सरकार में नहीं है। लेकिन अपनी सत्ता का दुरुपयोग कर के जनता के प्रतिनिधियों को, लांगतंत्र और आजादी के प्रहरियों को जेल में बन्द करना, इससे भी बढ़कर शर्मनाक दूसरी क्या हरकत हो सकती है जो कि इस देश में की जा रही है।

सभापति जी, डिक्टेटरशिप की जो बात की जाती है उसके बारे में प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कभी कहा था कि हमको लोग डिक्टेटर कहते हैं। एमरजेंसी जैसा खूबवार कदम उठाने से पहले अपनी कैबिनेट से डिस्कस न करना और रातों-रात देश में एमरजेंसी लगाना, यह डिक्टेटर का चरित्र नहीं है तो दुनिया में डिक्टेटर का और क्या चरित्र होता है? आज सारे लोगों को जेल में ही बन्द नहीं रखा गया है, बल्कि जेलों में जो हालत को जा रही है, हमारे पूर्व-वक्ता यादव जी ने बताया कि मुजफ्फरपुर जेल में लाठी चार्ज किया गया। लाठी चार्ज दरभंगा में भी हुआ, भागलपुर में भी हुआ और पटना में भी हुआ। मैं चाहूँगा कि सरकार एक कमेटी बनाकर जेलों के किण्व जाने वाले अत्याचार को जांच करे। लगता है सरकार के पास मानवता नाम की भी कोई चीज नहीं रह गई है।

अंग्रेजों के जेल में हम लोग बन्द होते थे। लेकिन जब कभी बीमार पड़ने थे तो उचित दवा का, चिकित्सा का इंतजाम अंग्रेज सरकार भी करती थी। मितम्बर में लेकर पूरे अक्टूबर तक जब जब लोकनायक जयप्रकाश नारायण के भाई चण्डीगढ़ प्रिज्नर बोर्ड में उनसे मिलते थे तो वह प्रधान मंत्री को पत्र लिखते थे कि हमारे भाई जयप्रकाश का स्वास्थ्य गिर रहा है और वह उपेक्षित है,

चिकित्सा की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं हो रही है। उनकी कोई सुनवाई नहीं हुई।

लेकिन जो लोग यहां हैं जानते हैं कि जैसे घर पर कभी गाय बेल मरने लगता है, खूटे में बंधा रहता है तो घर वाले दौड़कर जल्दी से रस्सा काटते हैं कि कहीं पाप न लग जाये। तो जब वह मरने के द्वार पर पहुंच गये तब उनको छोड़ा गया है। यह भी कहा गया कि परोल पर हमने छोड़ा है।

चाहे जो भी पार्टी पार्लियामेंट हो, आदमियत की रक्षा सब को करनी चाहिए। लेकिन आज आदमियत भी हिन्दुस्तान से उठाई जा रही है, और उन्हीं हाथों से उठाई जा रही है, जो इस देश में अच्छाई लाने की बात करते हैं।

आज हम लोग फ्रांशिस्ट कहे जाते हैं। कौन कहता है? जिस ने पार्लियामेंट को बिगाड़ा, जिस ने न्यायालय का दरवाजा बन्द किया, जिस ने कांस्टीट्यूशन को बिगाड़ा और जिस ने लोकतंत्र को मिटाया—और मिटा रहा है, आज वही कहता है कि वह डेमोक्रेट हो गया है, और जो लोकतंत्र और न्याय की रक्षा की बात करते हैं, यहां आने से पहले हम जिस कांस्टीट्यूशन की घोष लेते हैं, उस कांस्टीट्यूशन की रक्षा की बात करते हैं, वे हम लोग फ्रांशिस्ट हो गये हैं। जिस ने कांस्टीट्यूशन, पार्लियामेंट और न्यायालय को बिगाड़ा, जिस ने समाचारपत्रों का दमन किया और उन को कुछ लिखने नहीं दिया, वह तो डेमोक्रेट है, और जो लोग कहते हैं कि समाचारपत्रों को खुल कर लिखने दो, पार्लियामेंट को ठीक तरह से चलने दो, कांस्टीट्यूशन का रेस्पेक्ट करो, और न्याय देने के लिए न्यायालय का दरवाजा खोल कर रखो, वे फ्रांशिस्ट हो गये हैं। कल तो ये करते हैं और कालिल हम को कहते हैं।

[श्री राम देव सिंह]

इस इमरजेंसी में शक्ति का जितना दुरुपयोग आज सरकारी अधिकारी कर रहे हैं, उतना आज तक हिन्दुस्तान में कभी भी नहीं हुआ है। आज कोई बोल नहीं सकता है। गांधीजी को हम राष्ट्रपिता कहते हैं, उन के फोटो टांगते हैं और उन की पूजा भी करते हैं। राष्ट्रपिता ने अपने जीवन भर देश को निर्भीक, निडर और मर्द बन कर रहना सिखाया। लेकिन आज इस देश में निर्भीकता को मार दिया गया है निडरता को समाप्त कर दिया गया है और कायरता तथा बुजदिली को लाया गया है, और यह सब कुछ सत्ता के बल पर किया गया है। इस देश में आज नागरिकों को भयभीत और नपुंसक बनाया जा रहा है। अगर दरोगा घूस ले रहा है, तो किस की हिम्मत है कि वह उस के विरुद्ध बोले ? अगर कोई मीटिंग की जाये, तो वही दरोगा लाठी से पीट कर जेल में बन्द कर देता है।

प्रधान मंत्री कहती हैं कि अगर कोई इमरजेंसी का दुरुपयोग करेगा, तो मैं उस को बर्दाश्त नहीं करूंगी। मैं उन को चुनौती देता हूँ कि वह मेरे साथ चलें और मैं उन को बताऊंगा कि किस तरह बड़े पैमाने पर, बिना किसी की परवाह किये, सरकारी अफसरों द्वारा शक्ति का दुरुपयोग किया जा रहा है। बड़े बड़े मंत्रियों की छाँवों के सामने, उन की कास्टीट्युसन्सी में, लोगों के विरुद्ध सत्ता का दुरुपयोग हो रहा है, लेकिन इस बारे में आवाज उठाने की हिम्मत उन में भी नहीं है। इस देश में निडरता और बहादुरी चली गई और कायरता आई है।

हमारे कांग्रेस के बंधु बैठे हुए हैं। उन से कोई बताये कि चुनाव कब होगा, हास्टीट्युशन में कौन सा संशोधन करने की आवश्यकता है और पार्लियामेंट फिर कब

मीट करेगी। क्या कोई बता सकता है ? आज सारी शक्ति एक ही आदमी में केन्द्रित हो गई है, और वह है इस देश के प्रधान मंत्री।

चंडीगढ़ में बेजोड़ सम्मेलन कांग्रेस का हुआ, ऐसा लोग कहते हैं कि इतने लोग कभी कांग्रेस में नहीं गए थे। हम लोग भी पुरानी कांग्रेस में कभी थे। लेकिन ये कहते हैं कि इस सम्मेलन में बेजोड़ लोग गए और उस में कौन कितनी प्रधान मंत्री की ठकुर-सोहाती कर सकता है, प्रधान मंत्री की प्रशंसा कर सकता है इस की होड़ लगी थी। भाट टोरई की राजनीति इस देश में चलाई जा रही है। कोई भी आदमी नहीं है जो हिम्मत के साथ सही बात कह सके। मैंने एक कांग्रेस सेशन में देखा था जब पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू की आलोचना कोई करने लगा उस मंच से तो पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू बोखला गए और ऐसा मालूम हुआ कि हावापाई की नौबत आ जायगी। लेकिन वह कांग्रेस थी कि जिस में लोगों को अपने स्वतंत्र विचार व्यक्त करने की आजादी थी। आज वह समाप्त हो गई। अगर कोई खिलाफ बोले तो कल सबेरे वह जेल में रहेगा। किसी की हिम्मत है जो तो बोले ? मैं अपनी बात नहीं कहता जो विरोधी पक्ष में हूँ, कांग्रेस वेंचों पर बैठे लोगों की बात कहता हूँ कि कांग्रेस में है कोई जो जरा हिम्मत के साथ कोई सही बात, अच्छी बात, जनहित की बात तो बोले। बहुगुणा साहिब चले गए। कहाँ चले गए ? कौन कमी थी ? उत्तर प्रदेश में क्या कांग्रेस का बहुमत समाप्त हो गया था ? उत्तर प्रदेश में वहाँ का प्रशासन क्या किसी भी और राज्य से अच्छा नहीं था ? बहुगुणा जी जैसे व्यक्ति की चलते थे तो हाथ जोड़ कर, माड़ी में खड़े खड़े बिना किसी माई के हाथ जोड़े भकेले चलते थे, वह हटा दिए गए और चले गए। कांग्रेस सरकार वहाँ टूट गई, बिधान सभा

को सस्पेंड कर दिया गया। देश नहीं समझता कि प्रधान मंत्री ने किस अपराध में उन को हटाया ? प्रधान मंत्री को अगर वह डेमोक्रेट होती तो हिम्मत के साथ बतलाना चाहिए था, हम से नहीं कहती, इस सदन से नहीं कहती, चंडीगढ़ में कांग्रेस के अंदर कहती कि उन को हटाने के पीछे और विधान सभा को सस्पेंड करने के पीछे क्या बात थी ? लेकिन वह नहीं बता सकी।

एमरजेंसी की बात कही जाती है। 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम की बड़ी चर्चा है। चीफ मिनिस्टर बोलेंगे तो बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम की बात करेंगे। कलेक्टर बोलता है तो बीस सूत्री की बात बोलता है। हरिकिशोर जी बोलते हैं तो बीस सूत्री की बात करते हैं। बीस सूत्री की बात बहुत चलाई जा रही है। यह बीस सूत्री है क्या ? हम से पूछिए, सही बात मैं बताता हूँ। जब घर में कोई बच्चा रोने लग जाता है तो मां बाप बाजार से चार पैसे का एक झुन्नुना ला देते हैं और बच्चे को पकड़ा देते हैं, बच्चा खुश हो जाता है और रोना बन्द कर देता है। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने देखा कि बड़ा झूझार कदम उठाया, देश में रोष धा जायगा तो 20 सूत्री का झुन्नुना पकड़ा दिया हरिकिशोर बाबू जैसे लोगों को कि बजाइए और बजा रहे हैं। कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के लोग तो बड़ा झुन्नुना बजा रहे हैं। आज रेल मंत्री से कवेश्चन पूछा गया, मैं उन से सवाल पूछना चाहता था कि पटना में ऐंटी फासिस्ट कांफरेंस हुई; उस मीके पर रेलों की क्या मैजिस्ट्रेट चेकिंग कराई गई ? कोई अफसर गया चेकिंग करने तो कहा मारो मारो फासिस्ट है। उस मैजिस्ट्रेट को व टिकट कलेक्टर को चेक नहीं करने दिया गया। रेल गाड़ी की गाड़ी रोगी को फी पटना पहुँचाया गया। यह देश मैं क्या चल रहा है समझ में नहीं आता।

और भी चर्चा चलती है। अभी कोई बोल रहे थे तो उन्होंने समस्तीपुर बमकांड की चर्चा की। समस्तीपुर बम कांड की बहुत चर्चा की जाती है और एमरजेंसी के जो कारण दिए जाते हैं उस में उस को भी जोड़ दिया जाता है। विरोध पक्ष के लोगों पर उस को डाला जाता है। यह एक अजीब सी चीज चल रही है। कभी मामला न्यायालय में चलता है, कभी कमिशन बैठता है। मैं अधिक नहीं कहना चाहता लेकिन उस के बारे में देश में एक अजीब सी हालत सामने रखी जाती है। कभी अखबार में पढ़ते हैं कि कोई मुखबिर हो गया उस ने अपना अपराध कबूल लिया। कुछ दिन बाद कहते हैं कि असली अपराधी पकड़ा गया। फिर कुछ दिन बाद पढ़ते हैं कि भ्रष्ट लोग खोजे जा रहे हैं। यह किस तरह की बात है ? मैं तो कहता हूँ हिम्मत हो प्रधान मंत्री के पास तो प्रधान मंत्री पांच पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों की एक जांच समिति बना दें इस की जांच के लिए और उस में मुझे भी एक सदस्य रख दिया जाय। तीन महीने के भीतर समस्तीपुर बम कांड की असलियत नहीं उपस्थित कर दूँ तो सदन से ही मैं त्यागपत्र नहीं दे दूंगा अपने सार्वजनिक जीवन को भी समाप्त कर दूंगा। यदि सरकार के पास हिम्मत है तो वह मेरी इस चुनौती को स्वीकार कर के पार्लियामेंट के पांच मेम्बरों की कमेटी समस्तीपुर बम काण्ड के लिये बैठा दे। अगर ठीक ढंग से जांच कमेटी बैठेगी तो बहुत से दामन जो आज साक्र नजर आते हैं, वे साक्र नजर नहीं आयेंगे।

[श्री रामदेव सिंह]

मैं आप से यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस एमरजेंसी में सिवान के कलैक्टर ने 1 लाख 51 हजार रुपये का चन्दा वसूल किया, लेकिन जमा किया—केवल 75 हजार। बाकी सारा रुपया उस कलैक्टर के खाया। उस के खिलाफ विधान सभा की प्रश्न समिति की जांच रिपोर्ट है, उस की जांच के बाद श्री राव, एक आइ० ए० एस० अफसर ने सस्पेंड करने के लिये लिखा है, लेकिन—फाइल दबा दी गई है, कहा जाता है कि आजकल एमरजेंसी में बहुत सी फाइलें बड़ गई हैं लेकिन हम देखते कि फाइलें इस तरह से रोकी जा रही हैं। इस एमरजेंसी ने देश को बिगाड़ा गांवों को बिगाड़ा, जनतन्त्र को बिगाड़ा पार्लियामेंट को बिगाड़ा न्यायालयों को बिगाड़ा और इस देश में कायर और बुजदिल नागरिक पैदा हो, ऐसा परातल बनाया जा रहा है। इसलिये इस एमरजेंसी को जितनी जल्दी हो सके, समाप्त किया जाय, उतना ही अच्छा होगा। इसके अतिरिक्त लोकतन्त्र के जिन प्रहरियों को जेलों में रखा गया है उन को बाहर लाया जाये, उन के चरण छूए जायें, अपने अपराध के लिये उन से क्षमा मांगी जाय, तभी यह देश बन सकता है। इन शर्तों के साथ आप को धन्यवाद देते हुए मैं अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूँ।

SHRI M. V. KRISNNAPPA (Hoskote): Mr. Chairman, Sir, After 12 or 13 having spoken in this august House, it is rather difficult to speak without repetition of what my friends have said earlier. But, I would try my best to see that there won't be any repetition as far as possible.

Sir, I am one who had the privilege of coming to the First Lok Sabha as a young man and I continued in all the Five Lok Sabha. It is only in the Third Lok Sabha that after my elec-

tion I had to come here and resign and go back to join my State Cabinet.

The difference that I see between the First and Second Lok Sabha and the Fourth and Fifth Lok Sabha was so glaring. If our friends today accuse the Government that emergency has been brought in this country. I as a dispassionate observer in the last nine years, sitting as a backbencher, can say that it is the conduct of the Opposition which is mainly responsible for this emergency. Not only here on the floor of the House—this House is the mother Parliament in India—but elsewhere too whatever was done in this Parliament was followed up elsewhere—in other State Assemblies also. Sir, a vivid picture comes to my mind if the days when Prime Minister Nehru sat here and by his side Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, Gobind Ballabh Pant, all stalwarts sitting in the Treasury Benches—not Shri Samar Mukherjee but Shri Shyama Prasad Mukherjee sitting there and people like Acharya Kripalani and Acharya Ranga and others who had some experience of the Parliamentary life of this country and had some respect for the dicency and decorum in the House sitting on the other side of the House. So, they respected. When Nehru and Syama Prasad Mukherjee fought they fought like lions. They respected each other. It was a grand sight for anyone to sit and observe when Nehru and Syama Prasad Mukherjee differed from each other.

In the first and second Lok Sabha, everything went on well. In that period plans were formulated. A good foundation was laid for development of agriculture and industry in this country and naturally the States also followed it. But in the third Lok Sabha unfortunately we got some elements who brought down the dignity and reputation of this House. Sir, I forgot to mention the name of Shri Mavalankar. When Nehru used to sit there he sat in the chair Mr. Mavalan-

kar when he was sitting there never allowed zero hour but afterwards because of the pressure of Opposition an hour called zero hour was allowed and zero hour took to zero. There was so much chaos and no debate ended without chaos. No conclusions were arrived at. No subject was decided. Everyday there was zero hour. It looked as if zero hour was the fundamental right of everyone who wanted to practice democracy in this country. This thing went on and naturally other Assemblies followed this august Parliament. When elders started dancing and behaving like a market place naturally the students in the institutions also started behaving in the same manner. There was no discipline in the country. There was no order in the country. There was chaos. There was mis-rule in the university campuses. Properties were destroyed. Bulbs were broken. This is the only time after emergency that I am seeing all the bulbs and domes are intact near the beautiful Cubbon park in Bangalore. Every year at the beginning of the year there used to be some strike and the first thing the boys used to do was to break the bulbs and the domes. It was not only confined to Bangalore. It was so elsewhere also. If that thing should have been allowed, I am sure, our younger generation would have been a set of hippies and they would have no moral and patriotism for the country. I like to coin a word to compare them to what they would have been if those conditions had continued in this country.

Sir, my friend says that the leaders are in jail. I was also in jail for more than a year and a half. We never lamented or worried about because we were fighting for the freedom of the country. But these people lament. They cry. Who is responsible for their lot today? In either case Mr. Morarji Desai or Jaya Prakash Narayan ji would have been in jail because of the way they followed the blunder. It was either because of age or frus-

tration they appealed to the Army and the Police to follow and disobey the Government. Supposing the Army and the Police had obeyed Shri Morarji and Jaya Prakash ji what would have happened. From what has happened in Bangladesh, we can very easily conclude if Army or Police would have disobeyed after listening to Jaya Prakashji they would have first kept Jaya Prakashji himself in jail and Morarji in jail and also all the Members of Parliament in jail. We have seen, when Army took law into their own hands, how they behaved in Bangladesh. If a similar thing had happened here, most of our leaders whom we respect and honour, like Shri Jaya Prakash Narayan, Shri, Morarji Desai and others, would have been killed by the Army. Perhaps, these leaders thought that if the Army had heeded their appeal, excepting these leaders, they would have kept others in jail. When Army misbehaves and when they take law into their hands, they would kill all the politicians or they would keep all the politicians in jail. At least, we should be thankful that leaders like Shri Jayaprakash Narayan and Shri Morarji Desai are alive today, from whom we, as young men, got inspiration and fought for the freedom of the country. If the Army had been persuaded by these leaders to disobey the orders, they would have killed these two leaders first and they would have kept all of us in jail. We have seen what happened in Bangladesh. I am sure, if the events in Bangladesh had happened a little earlier, Shri Jayaprakash Narayan would not have appealed to the Army and the Police. He would have left them alone and he would have appealed to the others.

If these leaders are in jail today, it is on account of their own fault. In their frustration, they blundered and showed hatred towards Shrimati Indira Gandhi. Leaders of such a stature, with their age and experience,

(Shri M. V. Krishnappa)
should not have done that. Can a civilised nation tolerate leaders like Shri Jayaprakash Narayan and Shri Morarji Desai appealing to the Army to disobey the orders? Of course, they are great leaders. They can lead as well as mislead the country. The whole country would have followed them and the whole Army would have followed them. What would have been the fate of this country, Sir? Therefore, the Emergency had been imposed. But for this, most of these leaders would have been nowhere; they would have been in heaven. We should be thankful for this. Emergency has brought about a sense of discipline. It has contributed to increase in production, both in the farms and factories. Shrimati Indira Gandhi has been able to instil in the minds of the workers, both in the farms and factories, a feeling that there is no more exploitation. The workers both in the farms and factories should have a feeling that there would not be any exploitation. The fruit of their hard labour will go to them. This is happening in Japan; this is happening in Germany; production is going up in those countries. This guarantee that there would not be any exploitation has been given by no less a leader than Shrimati Indira Gandhi. That is why, production is going up.

Now, because of this Emergency, was there any loss of life. Was there a drop of blood? Is it not a bloodless Emergency? If the Emergency had not been imposed, there would have been hundreds of firings, which has been an annual feature in the pre-Emergency days. Earlier, these leaders were mis-leading the students, the railway employees and the factory workers. As a result of this, there used to be clashes between the Police and the students and between the Police and the workers. Let me ask, how many people died the year before last? Hundreds of people died in the clashes. Now, there is no firing and

there has not been a single case of death.

16.52 hrs.

(MR. SPEAKER in the Chair)

Emergency is like a rod which our founding fathers kept in the Constitution. Spare the rod, spoil the child, is the proverb. If we had spread this rod, if we had not imposed it, the child would have been spoiled. That is why, Shrimati Indira Gandhi imposed this Emergency and not to save her from the judgement of the High Court. Some people have been saying this, day in and day out. But, they did not care for the absolute stay given by the Supreme Court. They indulged in a campaign of hatred against the Prime Minister. They wanted to say anything that occurred to them. They were led by Jayaprakash. Who were they? Since you have rung the bell, I will just finish. They organised a *marcha* to Parliament. A big *marcha* was organised. It was led by Jayaprakash Narayan. What was that *marcha* meant for? To root out corruption. As against that, who were the people with Jayaprakashji? Highly corrupt people rejected by society. This reminds me of a story. A *jadoowalla* came to the tehsil headquarters. He wanted to show magic to the villagers. The Bank Manager was there, the Co-operative Bank President was there, the Taluka Samiti President was there. They all sat on the front row and all others behind them. First the *jadoowalla* swallowed a ball and took it out; then he swallowed an egg and took it out. Then he said he would swallow something bigger. He said he was not sure whether it would come out not; 'so I am taking a risk'. There was a gypsy lay lady standing in the audience. She came forward suddenly and to the *jadoowalla*.

झरे पगल क्या करते हो ?

'Whom are you showing this swallow-
ing business? Who are the people

sitting in front of you? The Bank manager swallowed the whole Bank, the other follow the Co-operative Bank President has swallowed half the bank, only the other half remains'. I do not want to be indecent or un-parliamentary I do not want to mention names on the floor of this House. But that day the people who came with Jayaprakash Narayan were people who had swallowed half of Orissa, who had swallowed the Punjab National Bank, people who were highly corrupt and rejected by the people. It is these fascist forces that have brought about the emergency. I thank Shrimati Indira Gandhi for having brought in the emergency and brought about discipline in the country. I thank the President for his Address.

श्री राम हेड्डाऊ (रामटेक): अध्यक्ष महोदय, स्वतन्त्र भारत के इतिहास में 1975-76 का साल एक 'महत्वपूर्ण वर्ष' सिद्ध होगा। इस वर्ष में जन आन्दोलन एक चरम सीमा पर पहुँच गए। जनता की तो भूख भी, रोटी की भूख, काम की भूख, निबाम की भूख उस भूख को 27 साल की आजादी में मिटाया नहीं गया, उसको बुझाया नहीं गया। इसका परिणाम यह हुआ कि जनता अपने हकों के लिए रोजी-रोटी के लिए मैदान में आई क्योंकि गांधी जी ने जनता को यही सिखाया था कि मांगे बिना कुछ नहीं मिलता और प्रजातन्त्र में जन आन्दोलन का जो मार्ग है वही एक तरीका है। सरकार को जगाने का इसी दृष्टि से देश में जन आन्दोलन चरम सीमा पर पहुँचे जिस का नेतृत्व स्वाभाविक था कि

विरोधी पक्षों द्वारा किया जाता'। उसके बाद आपतकालीन स्थिति घोषित कर दी गई और उसकी पुष्टि के लिए बीस सूची कार्यक्रम सामने आया। इस कार्यक्रम में जनता की जरूरतों का विचार जरूर किया गया और नए राष्ट्र के निर्माण की आकांक्षा भी जनता के सामने पेश की गई। राष्ट्रपति जी ने भी अपने अभिभाषण में इस बीस सूची कार्यक्रम की जो जन आकांक्षाएँ हैं जिन का निर्माण जनता के सामने किया गया है, उनको जागृत किया है। लेकिन उसकी पूर्ति के लिए कोई ठोस निदेश नहीं किया गए हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय यह जो बीस सूची कार्यक्रम है इसके तीन श्रव हैं। एक तो पूँजीपति और जमींदार हैं जिन के पास देश की सारी धन-नीति केन्द्रित हो गई है, दूसरा वर्ग है इन पूँजीपतियों के दलाल और एजेंट जो राजनीति में भी हैं और लोक सभा और विधान सभाओं से लेकर पंचायत समितियों तक का भी नेतृत्व करने हैं और तीसरा वर्ग है देश में भ्रष्ट नोकरशाहों का। सबाल यह है कि इन तीनों वर्गों का बन्दोबस्त हमारी प्रधानमंत्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी किस ढंग से करती है। इसी पर यह बीस सूची कार्यक्रम का यश और अपयश निर्भर करता है। जब तक कानूनों में और संविधान में आमूल परिवर्तन नहीं किया जाता तब तक इन तीनों वर्गों का बन्दोबस्त हो नहीं सकता है और बीस सूची कार्यक्रम का अमल केवल कागजों पर ही रहने की आशंका दृढ़ रहेगी। पिछले महीनों से जो कुछ चल रहा है उसके

[श्री राम हेड़ाऊ]

उपर सरकार लक्ष्य केन्द्रित करे और देखे कि क्या चल रहा है। बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम का उद्घाटन सही ढंग से हुआ है या नहीं हुआ है। हम देखते हैं कि विषमता बहुत बढ़ चुकी है और इसको रोकने का, इसको कम करने का उद्घाटन बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम के माध्यम से किया जरूर गया है, झोपड़ी और महल का अन्तर मिटाने की बात तो जरूर की है, लेकिन क्या यह हो रहा है। आज हम देखते हैं कि झोपड़ियाँ हटाई जा रही हैं, जिन जगहों पर गरीब लोग बसे हुए हैं, ऐसी जगह जो झोपड़ियाँ बनी हुई हैं उनको हटा कर वहाँ पर जमीन जिन के पास पैसे हैं उन को दिया जा रहा है। इससे क्या महलों और झोपड़ियों का अन्तर मिटेगा? एक ओर हम गरीबों को खदेड़ रहे हैं, दूसरी ओर फिर से इस बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम के जलपथ में जो श्रीमन्त शाह है और पैसे वाले हैं उनको प्रोत्तेजन दे रहे हैं। बात यह है कि विषमता को मिटाने का जो उल्लेख बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम में किया गया है वह भी एक अस्पष्टता के साथ किया गया है। जो भयानक विषमता देश में है वह मिटेगी कैसे? न्यूनतम और अधिकतम आय पर मर्यादा जब तक हम नहीं लगाते, न्यूनतम और अधिकतम बेतनों पर मर्यादा हम नहीं लगाते है तब तक विषमता मिट नहीं सकती है। जिन के हाथ में पूँजी है, उत्पादन के साधन हैं वे उसके बलवृत्त पर अपनी आमदनी बढ़ाने जा रहे हैं। पैसे वालों के पास पैसा आता है इस नीति के अनुसार पैसा उन्हीं के पास जा रहा है तो यह विषमता दूर होगी कैसे? इसको यदि सही मानों में मिटाना है तो हम को पूँजी जोड़ने का जो बेसिक अधिकार है, हक है, उसको भी मर्यादित करना होगा

और इसको मर्यादित करने के लिए संविधान में वैसा प्रावधान करना होगा।

17 hrs.

प्रशासन की भी बात आती है। इस प्रोग्राम पर अमल हम किन लोगों के माध्यम से करने वाले हैं? दुख इस बात का है कि आज जो राज्यकर्ता हैं उनके दिल में इस बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम के प्रति, सभी के दिल में आदर नहीं है, उसके अमल में दिलचस्पी नहीं है। कारण यह है कि बहुत से पूँजीपति और उनके दलाल आज भी सत्ता में बैठे हुए हैं और वे नहीं चाहते हैं कि इस कार्यक्रम पर अमल हो और हमारी सोनो-पोली नष्ट हो जाए। उस ढंग से काम करने के लिए आप क्या कार्यरत हो चुके हैं? तो इनको रोकने के लिये हम क्या कर रहे हैं? मैं तो यह कहूँगा कि हम और देश की सर्वहारा जनता यह उमीद कर रहे थे कि यह जो कांग्रेस का बड़ा भारी अधिवेशन हुआ है, एक बड़ी भारी तबदीली इस अधिवेशन के द्वारा इस संगठन में आयिगी।

जो बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम पर विश्वास नहीं रखते जो गरीबी हटाने पर विश्वास नहीं रखते, ऐसे तत्वों को कांग्रेस से बाहर निकालकर कांग्रेस का भी सुद्धि-करण होना चाहिए यह भावना जनता की थी लेकिन दुख इस बात का है कि आज भी कांग्रेस संगठन पर पूँजीपतियों का प्रभुत्व है और यह जो इस पर अमल की बात है, इसमें न सब कांग्रेसियों को और से अमल की अपेक्षा की जा सकती है और न अष्ट कर्मचारियों की ओर से अपेक्षा की जा सकती है। तो इस पर फिर अमल कैसे होगा? वास्तव में जो लोग इस भावना के हैं,

वह किसी भी पक्ष में हों, जो चाहते हैं कि गरीबों का उत्थान हो, उनकी दशा दुस्त हो, यहां सनाजवाद आये, उन लोगों का पूरा सहयोग लेने की कोई व्यवस्था इन कार्यक्रम में राज्यकर्ताओं को करनी चाहिए। लेकिन आज हम देखते हैं कि जो कमेटियां स्थापित हुई हैं जिला स्तर पर, उनमें ऐसे लोगों को लिया गया है, वहां भी पूंजीपति और उनके एजेंट सामने आये हैं और वही उनके प्रमुख बने हुए हैं। वहां भी अपने-अपने लोग हैं, अपना बांटे रेवड़ी और अपने-अपने खायें वाली कहावत चरितार्थ हो रही है।

आज जमीन का बंटवारा हो रहा है, उसमें जमीन कितने लोगों को दी जा रही है? अपने-अपने लोगों को दी जा रही है उनका कोई माप-दण्ड निश्चित होने वाला नहीं है। यह सब दृष्टिकोण देखा जाये तो नीकरशाही पर भी विश्वास नहीं किया जा सकता और कांग्रेसी नेताओं पर भी ग्राम-स्तर से लेकर दिल्ली-स्तर तक के जो हैं, उन पर भी विश्वास नहीं किया जा सकता है कि वह इस 20 सूची कार्यक्रम पर अमल करेंगे।

एक माननीय सदस्य : विश्वास किस का किया जाये ?

श्री राम हेड्डाळ : विश्वास उनका किया जाये तो ईमानदारी में कार्यक्रम को कामयाब करने के लिए आगे आने को इच्छा रखते हैं।

एक माननीय सदस्य : आप भी सहयोग दीजिये।

श्री राम हेड्डाळ : हम तो सहयोग दे रहे हैं। हमारी महा विदर्भ संघर्ष समिति ने यह कहा है कि यह हमारा कर्तव्य है और इसको कामयाब करने के लिए हम भरसक कोशिश करेंगे। जहां भी हमारा उपयोग करने की जरूरत है, हम दिल से साथ देंगे। लेकिन दुःख इस बात का है कि यह हो नहीं रहा है।

इस के साथ ही राज्यकर्ताओं से अपेक्षा थी कि कुछ नई बातें से सामने रखेंगे, लेकिन राष्ट्रपति जी के भाषण में कोई जिक्र नहीं है। शिक्षा का राष्ट्रीयकरण होना बहुत जरूरी है। शिक्षा आज एक भ्रष्ट बिजनेस हो गया है, शिक्षकों का भ्रष्ट हो रहा है। शिक्षा के जो उद्देश्य हैं, वह समाप्त होते जा रहे हैं और विद्या के क्षेत्र में बिजनेस की वृद्धि हो रही है। शिक्षा का राष्ट्रीयकरण होना चाहिए।

इस अधिभाषण में शराबबन्दी का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है। शराब ने गरीबों के घरों को बरबाद किया है, देश का चरित्र हनन किया है। देश में शराबबन्दी की भी कोई वान नहीं हो रहा है। अगर गांधी जी को मानने वाले लोग ही इस पर विचार नहीं करते हैं तो और कौन करेगा।

न्यायालय से स्वनादेश आ रहे हैं। न्यायालय के बारे में भी नये सिरे से विचार होना चाहिये। न्यायालय का कितना महत्व होना चाहिये इसका भी विचार होना चाहिये। क्योंकि न्यायालय बड़े आदमियों को इसाफ देता है, छोटे आदमियों को न्यायालय में इसाफ मिलने की कोई गुंजाईस नहीं रही है।

[श्री राम हेङ्गाळ]

बुनकर का सवाल है, उसमें भी कुछ नहीं हुआ है। हाथ करघा पर काम करने वाले भी समाप्त हो गये और उनके भी गड्डे में जाने की स्थिति हो गई है। उनके बारे में गंभीरता से सोचने की बात है। महाराष्ट्र में कपास की बात तो इतनी भयानक है कि कपास का एकाधिकार दो साल पहले जारी किया गया था। लेकिन काश्तकार को सिर्फ 20 फीसदी पैसा दिया जाता है, 80 फीसदी रोक दिया जाता है। पिछले साल के पैसे अभी तक नहीं दिये गये हैं। इस साल केवल 30 फीसदी दिया जाने वाला है, 70 फीसदी का पता नहीं है।

छोटे काश्तकार जिनके पास 2,2 और 4,4 एकड़ जमीन है, वह कैसे जियेगा इस पर कब विचार होगा। कपास के बारे में समूचे देश में एकाधिकार होना चाहिये। कपास के उत्पादन पर कृषकों की जो लागत लगती है, उसका और जो उसके जीवन का खर्चा है, उसका हिसाब कर के उचित दाम कपास का उसको देना चाहिये।

इस अभिभाषण में अरबन सीलिंग के बारे में कुछ नहीं कहा गया है। हम छोटे छोटे काश्तकारों पर भी सीलिंग लगा रहे हैं। उस में भी लोग किस तरह रास्ता निकाल कर जमीन हड़प कर रहे हैं, यह हम जानते हैं। आज शहरों में करोड़ों रुपयों की उट्टालिकायें बनी हुई हैं। इस लिए अरबन सीलिंग होना बहुत जरूरी है।

20 सूची कार्यक्रम में आदिम जातियों के विकास की बात कही गई है। लेकिन उस की तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया

जाता है। एरिया के बंधन के कारण आदिम जातियों के विद्याभ्यासों को शिक्षा और नौकरी की सुविधाओं से वंचित होना पड़ रहा है। यदि उन में से कोई पढ़ाई के लिए अपने एरिया से शहर में आ जाता है, तो उस को आदिवासी नहीं समझा जाता है। इसके पारिणाम-स्वरूप आदिवासियों के कई स्थान रिक्त पड़े हुए हैं। इस लिए एरिया बंधन को तुरन्त हटा देना चाहिए। देश के किसी भी क्षेत्र का आदिवासी हो, उस को पूरी सहूलियतें मिलनी चाहिए।

प्रजातन्त्र में विरोधी पक्ष की दुर्दशा होना बहुत हानिकारक है। विरोधी सही मानों में प्रजातन्त्र का प्रहरी होता है। लेकिन यह बड़े दुख की बात है कि आज राज्यकर्ता विरोधी पक्ष को उस ढंग से नहीं देखते हैं। मैं अपेक्षा करता था कि राष्ट्रपति जी इस बात का संकेत देंगे कि जिन देशभक्तों को जेलों में ठूमा गया है, उन को रिहा कर दिया जायेगा। आखिर वे लोग देश-भक्त हैं, देश के दुश्मन नहीं हैं। हम सब को मिल जुल कर राष्ट्र के नव-निर्माण के लिए काम करना है। यदि हम पिछली बातों को भूल कर इस मार्ग पर चलेंगे, तो आशा है कि हमारा राष्ट्र एक ऊँचा, जनता का हमदर्द, जनता के दुस्ख-दर्द को दूर कर के रोटी, कपड़े और मकान का सवाल हल करने वाला राष्ट्र सिद्ध होगा।

SHRI ISMAIL HOSSAIN KHAN (Barpeta): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to say a few words on the President's Address. The circumstances under which emergency was imposed in our country are not unknown to anybody. The situation in the country was at such a critical stage that there was no alternative. Everywhere there was chaos and anarchy, because of

(Shri Giridhar Gomango)

officers, there are not equipped for it and because there is still a system of ladder in the administration. Unless we associate people in the project areas and make them cooperate with the Centre or the State, execution of the programmes will suffer.

The 20-Point Programme is a milestone in the progress, especially of the weaker sections and the backward areas, and it will help the power sections, directly or indirectly sooner or later. In the President's Address there is mention only of the poorer sections in broader sense including the scheduled castes and tribes. I come from Orissa, which is a backward State. There are some points which I would like to place before you, about the administrative machinery in the block and the district levels. We are now thinking about the constitution of committees at the district level and to the inclusion of M.L.A.s and MPs in such committees. This is mentioned in the Plan; but at present, in the panchayat samitis, the Chairman is more responsible and powerful than the MLA or the MP because the former has got administrative responsibility, whereas we do not have it. The officers in the block, district or State level will no doubt keep the word. But it is to be seen whether our views as members of the committees—as the views of the representatives of the people, and as responsible persons of the area—are ascertained properly and what action they take in regard to the grievances indicated by us. The Orissa Government has taken measures of land reform. There were some lacunae in the land reform measures. They have now been removed. They were talking, on the one hand, of giving a high priority to share-cropping, and on the other, they were stressing the importance of implementing land reforms. The problem about Orissa, particularly southern Orissa which I

represent, is this. The share-cropping movement there took place in 1955. There is no written evidence to indicate that there is share-cropping in southern Orissa; but people keep on telling, in all the districts, that share-cropping still exists. Well and good. But large number of landlords have transferred land in the name of share-cropping, through benami transactions. I would request the Government of India to instruct the Government of Orissa to reconsider the land reforms now being implemented in that State.

In the Home Ministry which is in charge of backward people called meeting of New Delhi to consider the time-bound implementation of the plans and programmes meant for the backward areas, and it has been agreed in principle that if there is any necessity, mention will be made; in the concerned Act regarding transfer of land, excise policy, forest policy etc. Some States have already abolished liquor shops in the tribal areas. This should be followed in all the States. The exploration of the tribals should be checked, and revenue should be no consideration in this respect. Unless this is done, proper development cannot be achieved in these areas.

The principle of single line administration has been adopted by the Centre in regard to the implementation of the plans and programmes relating to the backward and tribal areas. This has been followed by some States, and in some districts in Orissa also. Unless this is followed in all the places, will be very difficult to achieve the goal as, without it, there will not be quick decision and quick implementation at the project level.

I congratulate the Government of India and the Government of Orissa and also the other concerned States on the agreement reached on the Godavari river waters dispute. The Godavari flows through my district and I hope that this agreement will facilitate the implementation of the project in my district and other

districts. However, there are also other small rivers in the State in respect of which such agreement is necessary. Money has already been allocated in the Fifth Plan for some projects, and it is doubtful whether they can be implemented unless there is agreement in respect of these smaller rivers.

It has now been decided that land ceiling will be according to the irrigation facility available in the area. In my constituency there is a small project costing nearly Rs. 6 crores. If proper irrigation facilities are made available there, according to the priority that we are now giving to the development of tribal and backward areas, the ceiling will become 10 acres instead of 30 acres, and thus release more land for distribution among the landless. In my district of Koraput we will be able to get about one lakh acres surplus, for distribution among the weaker sections.

Till now we were concentrating on the distribution of surplus waste land. We have to turn to distribution of surplus wet land among the weaker sections to enable them to earn a living. It is not a question whether they will produce food crops for others; they will produce food crops for themselves.

The priority which the Government of India or the State Government or the Planning Commission wants to give, should be given to those people who have been deprived of their land.

I come from a plains area. One cannot say that the land in the hill area is not good. There are good lands there. This is the experience of those who are cultivating some lands there. But if the Government is trying to provide land to the landless people, it is my request that the Land Reforms Act should be implemented and the administrative measures which are

necessary for its implementation should be adopted quickly.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. M. C. Daga

श्री मूल चन्द डागा (पाली) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, नारों का युग चला गया। नारों के सहारे पर आस्था खड़ी नहीं की जा सकती। कोई भी पार्टी देश में तभी जिन्दा रह सकती है जब वह कुछ काम कर के दिखाये। वह जमाना गया जब नारों के सहारे आस्था खड़ी करते थे। देश ने यह सोच लिया कि किस ओर बढ़ना है। उस के लिए एक मजबूत कदम उठाया गया और उस में कई बातें रखी गईं। लेकिन कभी कभी ऐसे कदम उठाये जाते हैं जिन के लिए मुझे कुछ कहना जरूरी हो गया।

कांग्रेस की यह मानी हुई नीति है कि समाज में जो शोषण करने वाले वर्ग हैं उनको हटाया जाये। लेकिन समाज में शोषण करने वालों को हटाने के समय में कहीं यह न हो जाय कि उन में वर्ग संघर्ष पैदा हो जाये।

17.33 hrs.

[SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI in the Chair]

मैं खास तौर से महाराष्ट्र के सदस्यों से कहना चाहता हूँ रूरल इण्डेस्ट्रियल के नीचे महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने जो कानून बनाया कि जो गांव में रहने वाले ग्रामीण हैं, स्माल, माजिनल फार्मर, रूरल आर्टिज़न, ऐग्रीकल्चर लेबर हैं जिस की आमदनी 2,400 रु० है उस को श्रृण से मुक्त किया जाय। सभी राज्यों ने किया, राजस्थान ने किया, तमिलनाडू ने किया और बहुत से राज्यों ने कानून बनाये जिस का मैं समर्थन करता हूँ क्योंकि जो गरीब आदमी हैं कुछ लोग उस का शोषण करते हैं और उनके खिलाफ यह मजबूती का कदम था, और मैं भी इस की ताईद करता

[श्री मूल चन्द डागा]

हूँ। लेकिन महाराष्ट्र सरकार कदम बढ़ाते समय इतना तेज कदम उठाती है कि परपत्र ही डिफ़ीट हो जाता है। वह मैं आप को बताना चाहता हूँ। उन्होंने "वर्कर" की परिभाषा दी है :

"A worker means a person who earns his livelihood through any profession; calling or trade....."

मैं भी एक वर्कर हूँ क्योंकि मेरी तैनातीबाह 500 रु० है। और जो घादमी 500 रु० कमाने वाला होगा और कोई काम करता होगा उन को सारे कर्ज से मुक्त कर दिया। मैं बम्बई या पूना का रहने वाला हूँ, आप ने रूल इण्डेंटिफ़ेस किया, लेकिन इन्होंने क्या किया कि बम्बई में रहने वाला व्यक्ति भी चाहे उस के पास लाखों की पूंजी हो, मोटर साइकिल हो, टी० बी०, गोल्ड आर्नेमेंट्स हों.....

समापति जी, अगर 50 करोड़ रुपये की पूंजी मूवएबिल मेरे पास है तो वह भी सारी कर्ज से मुक्त कर दी गई... (व्यवधान) नं० 2 को यह पहचानते हैं। समापति जी, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि कभी कभी चोर चोर को जल्दी पहचानता है। मेरा यह कहना है कि चाहे किसी के पास कितनी भी मूवएबिल प्रॉपर्टी हो, लेकिन वह सारी कर्ज से मुक्त कर दी जाएगी और इममूबिल प्रॉपर्टी उस के पास 20 हजार की होगी, तो वह पहचानी जाएगी। बम्बई के एकट के अन्दर देखिए क्या लिखा है :

"Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force or in any contract or other instrument having force by virtue of any such law, and save as otherwise expressly provided in this Act, every debt of a worker who holds immovable property the

market value of which does not exceed twenty thousand rupees, and every debt of any other debtor, outstanding on the appointed day, including the amount of interest, if any, payable by a debtor shall be deemed to be wholly discharged."

तो एक जजमेंट हुआ और 18 लाख रुपये का जो उस पर कर्जा था उस को माफ़ कर दिया। यह मैं जजमेंट पढ़ रहा हूँ। उसने कहा कि मेरी घासबंदी 450 रुपये महोना है और मैं "वर्कर" की डेफ़िनीशन में आता हूँ, इसलिए इस को माफ़ किया जाए और 18 लाख रुपये का कर्जा माफ़ कर दिया गया। महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने यह कानून पास किया। उसका सर्टिफ़िकेट कोल देगा। एक एम पी को यह सौभाग्य नहीं मिला है कि वह सर्टिफ़िकेट दे कि यह डेटर है या नहीं है। इस से कहा गया है :

"For the purposes of this section, a person claiming to be a debtor shall unless to the contrary is presumed, be presumed by the Authorised Officer to be a debtor if he produces a certificate from any Talathi, police patil, sarpanch or any person specified by the State Government...."

गांव का पटवारी, गांव का प्रमुख देगा कि यह कर्जदार है और वह फाइल होगा, उसका चैलेंज नहीं किया जा सकेगा किसी कोर्ट आफ़ ला में। बड़ी हिम्मत से यह कानून पास किया गया है। मैं समझना चाहता हूँ कि रूल इण्डेंटिफ़ेस का क्या यह मतलब था? क्या उसका यह मतलब नहीं था कि गांव में रहने वाला जो छोटा काश्तकार है, जो मार्जिनल फार्मर है या कारीगर है, या रूल एग्रिकल्चरल लेबरर है, जो कर्ज से दबा हुआ है उसको मुक्ति दिलाई जाए?

धरर उसके लिए कुछ किया जाता तो मैं हृदय से उसका समर्थन करता। लेकिन जो बम्बई में रहता है और उसके पास किसी का टी बी सैट है, घड़ी है या दूसरी चीजें हैं उससे इन चीजों को छुड़ाने के लिए आप कहते हैं कि पुलिस रीजनेबल फोर्स पूज कर सकती है उस सर्टिफिकेट की बिना पर जो पटवारी, सरपंच आदि देंगे और जिन की ये चीजें हैं उनको ये लौटाई जा सकती हैं। मुझे तो हंसी आ रही है। क्या इससे जो अतिगामी शक्तियां हैं उनको लाभ नहीं पहुंचेगा? जिन के पास ये चीजें गिरवी रखी हुई हैं उनसे इन चीजों को पुलिस छुड़ा देगी और लोगों को कर्ज से मुक्त करवा देगी। हाईकोर्ट के अन्दर एक आदमी गया जिस पर अठारह लाख का कर्जा था। उसने कहा कि मैं भी बंकर हूं, फंक्ट्री में काम करने वाला है (ब्यबसाब) मैं इसको कोई बड़ा क्रान्तिकारी कदम नहीं मानता हूं। यह आपको मुबारक हो। वह कदम महाराष्ट्र सरकार का है और आपका है। पुलिस के जरिए इन चीजों को लौटाया जाए क्या संविधान ने यह कहा था? क्या उसने यह कहा था कि तुम किसी की पूजा छीन लो और ब्याज मत दो

श्री बाबनकर (भिबंडी) : हजार हजार और दो दो हजार ब्याज का उसने वसूल कर लिया है।

श्री मूल खन्व ड़ागा : उसको इंटरैस्ट का पैसा मत दो, एक पैसा भी न दो क्या यही सारे देश के इंटरैस्ट में है? क्या आप अपने मन से यह बात कह रहे हैं या ऊंगरी बात कर रहे हैं। दिल से ये जानते हैं कि क्या हालत हो रही है।

सभापति महोदय : आप तो बहुत कल्चर्ड हैं और पालिषड हैं। क्या इस तरह से परसनल रिमार्क्स कर रहे हैं?

श्री मूल खन्व ड़ागा : इसलिए मैंने यह कहा है कि जो बीस सूदी कार्यक्रम बना है उसमें ऋण से मुक्ति की बात कही गई है। उसकी मंशा यह था कि छोटे छोटे कार्तकार को ऋण से मुक्त किया जाए। मैं इस बात का दिल से समर्थन करता हूं। मैं इस काम में और भी ज्यादा मदद देना चाहता हूं। लेकिन जिन के पास लाखों की पूंजी हो उनको आप मेहर बानी करके उनमें शामिल न करें। जो मनी लैंडर्ज़ हैं और जिन्होंने इस तरह की चीजें गिरवी रखी हुई हैं उन चीजों को जबर्दस्ती पुलिस की मदद से मत लो। उनको बरबाद मत कर दो। उनको आप दर दर के भिखारी न बनाएं। एक को आप मुक्त करना चाहते हैं और इन को दर दर के भिखारी बनाना चाहते हैं यह ठीक नहीं है। आप तो बड़ी सूझबूझ के धनी हैं, इस वास्ते मैं आपके सामने इस चीज को रखना चाहता हूं। आपको यह भी देखना चाहिए कि क्या यह सही है कि यह कहा जाए कि आदमी कोर्ट में नहीं जा सकता है, उसको कोर्ट में जा कर चैलेंज नहीं कर सकता है। गोस्वामी जो बड़े प्रगतिशील विचारों के हैं। वह भी कहते हैं कि लीगल एड टू दो पूअर नहीं हो पाया है, यह बहुत बुरी बात है।

सभापति महोदय : आपका समन खत्म हो गया है। दो मिनट में आप खत्म करें।

श्री मूल खन्व ड़ागा : मैं कहना चाहता हूं

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा (बीसा) : मनीलैंडस का समय तो भगवान ने ही खत्म कर दिया है।

श्री मूल खंड डाता : बार बार गृह मंत्रालय ने एक बात कही है कि छोटे जो लोग हैं उनकी समस्याओं का निराकरण होने वाला है और वह करने वाला है। इसको भी आप नहीं कर पाए हैं। मेरी एक ही भ्रज है कि आज भी इन सत्ताइस सालों में ग्रामीणों को अदालतों में सस्ता और सुगम न्याय नहीं मिल पाया है। मोस्वामी जी लोगल एंड टू दी पूछर की बात कर रहे थे। बीस साल कमेटी को बैठे हुए हो गए हैं आज भी तहसीलदार और एस डी ओ के पास गरीब आदमी अपनी बात मे कर नहीं जा सकता है। कारण यह है कि जो प्रशासन तंत्र है वह जड़ है। वह चेतन्य नहीं है। उसकी सहानुभूति गरीबों के प्रति नहीं है। प्रशासन को चाहिए कि वह गरीबों की समस्याओं का समाधान करे। प्रशासन तंत्र को आप सक्षम बनाएं। उसको अष्टाचार से मुक्त करें, उसको चुस्त बनाएं। इसकी वजह से जो हमारे कार्यक्रम हैं उनको आप सक्रियता से पूरा नहीं कर पाते हैं।

हमारे जयपुर में एक सीमेंट का बड़ा कारखाना है, वहां पर 5 हजार मजदूरों को दर-दर का भिखारी बना दिया गया है। उस कारखाने के मालिक ने सैंडल एक्साइज, रेलवे-फेयर, सैंडल सेल्सटैक्स और स्टेट सेल्स टैक्स नहीं दिया है। इन 5 हजार मजदूरों के लिए एमरजेंसी में क्या होगा? उन्होंने 6 महीने से 5 हजार मजदूरों को सड़क पर फेंक दिया है और अभी तक सरकार उस कारखाने को नहीं चला पाई है। सरकार ने 103 सिक मिलां को ले लिया है, जिन को जंक कहना चाहिए, जिससे उसको लाखों करोड़ों का घाटा हो रहा है। मेरी प्रार्थना है कि सरकार इस बारे में मजबूती से कदम उठाये और उन मजदूरों को

काम देने के लिए जितना भी खर्चा खर्च करने की आवश्यकता ही वह खर्च करे। सरकार को काले धन का बहुत सा खर्चा मिला है। श्री पहाड़िया और चौधरी राम सेवक यहां बैठे हुए हैं और यह बात सुन रहे हैं। अगर यह मिल नहीं चलेगी तो हम इन दोनों मंत्रियों को पकड़ेंगे। यह कितने खेद की बात है कि पांच हजार मजदूरों को बाहर फेंक दिया गया है और कोई सुनने वाला नहीं है। उनके काम पर लगने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है।

सरकार ने सीलिंग कानून के बारे में जो जगह-जगह कमेटियां बनाई हैं, उनमें वे सब इन्स्टेड आदमी हैं, जिनकी जमीनें अपनी हैं। श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी जी ने बार बार कहा है कि जिन गरीब लोगों के साथ जुल्म हुआ है, उन केसिज को फिर से खोजा जाये और इस बारे में जांच की जाये। जहां तक जमीन का सम्बन्ध है, जब सारे कमेटी के मेम्बर्स जमीन के मालिक हैं और वह एक दूसरे की पोल नहीं खोलेंगे तो फिर केस को कोन खोलेंगा? जमीन जिसके पास है वह उसके पास रहेगी। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि सरकार ने ऐसे कितने मुकदमें खोले हैं जिनमें जमीन उन लोगों के नाम है जो खुद कायत नहीं करते हैं और आराम से दिल्ली में रहते हैं?

आज श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्ता ने अपने भाषण में कहा है कि झुग्गी-झोंपड़ी से गरीबों को हटाने का यह तरीका कहां तक शोषणीय है? मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि उन लोगों को बंगलों से हटाया जाना चाहिए जिनके मकान खड़े हैं और जिन्होंने उन्हें किराये पर दिया हुआ है और बड़ी भारी रकम ले रहे हैं।

आज मुकदमे सालों तक चलते हैं और गरीबों को न्याय नहीं मिलता है। क्या कोई ऐसी पद्धति नहीं निकल सकती है, जिस से लोगों को सस्ता और शीघ्र न्याय मिल सके सरकार को कोई ऐसा रास्ता निकालना चाहिए और कानून में आवश्यक संशोधन करने चाहिए।

हम पंचायतों की लोकतंत्र का आधार मानते हैं, लेकिन आज वे निष्क्रिय हो चुकी हैं। पंचायत समितियां भी काम नहीं कर रही हैं। प्रश्न यह है कि सरकार ने लोकतांत्रिक संस्थाओं को मजबूत करने के लिए क्या उपाय किया है। आज सब जगह विकेन्द्रीकरण की जगह केन्द्रीकरण किया जा रहा है, क्योंकि कुछ लोग सारी सत्ता अपने हाथों में रखना चाहते हैं। तेरह बरों से पंचायतों के चुनाव नहीं हुए हैं। इससे मेरी प्रार्थना है कि लोकतंत्र की आधारशिला, पंचायतों और म्युनिसिपल कमेटियों को सक्रिय किया जाये।

गवर्नमेंट ने एक बड़ी गड़बड़ यह की है कि उमने बड़े बड़े कार्पोरेशन्स खोल दिये हैं। हारे हुए एम० पी०, गये-गुजरे विधायकों को, जिन को कहीं धंधा नहीं मिलता है, निकम्मे, निठले लोगों, चोरों को कार्पोरेशन्स का चेयरमैन बना दिया गया है। यह एक नया रास्ता खोजा गया है। जो लोग कोई धंधा नहीं करते हैं, वे मालदार कैसे हो गये हैं? उन लोगों की प्रापर्टी की जांच होनी चाहिए। हम लोगों के पास कोई धंधा या रोजगार नहीं है, हम वकालत नहीं करते हैं, कुछ नहीं करते हैं, फिर भी हम मालदार हो गये, इस की जांच होनी चाहिए। जो देश को आगे बढ़ाना चाहते हैं, जो देश के सामने प्रदर्श रखना

चाहते हैं, जब तक उन के जीवन साफ-सुधरे और निर्धन नहीं होंगे, तब तक देश आगे नहीं बढ़ सकेगा। रात को प्याली पी जाये और सुबह शराबबन्दी की वकालत की जाये, अल्मारी में कोक शास्त्र हो और हाथ में रामायण, इस तरह देश आगे नहीं बढ़ सकता है। हम सब लोगों में अपने सिद्धान्तों और काम करने के तरीके के प्रति निष्ठा होनी चाहिए। इस बात की भी आवश्यकता है कि सरकार के सब अधिकारियों की एकाउंटेबिलिटी हो। उनके काम के आधार पर ही उन को प्रमोशन दी जाये या उन की डिमिशन की जाये।

श्री श्री० आर० शुक्ल (बहराइच) : समापति महोदय, इस धर्मवाद-प्रस्ताव पर चर्चा के दौरान एक बात पर दोनों तरफ से विशेष रूप से जोर दिया जा रहा है। विरोधी पक्ष के जो सदस्य बोले हैं, उन का कहना है कि आपातकालीन स्थिति गलत लागू की गई है और अन्वित्य में उस की बने रहना देश के लोकतंत्र के हित में नहीं है। इस में कोई दो रायें नहीं हैं कि जम्हूरियत में विरोधी पक्ष का एक महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है। विचारों को प्रकट करना, और अन्य विचारों के प्रति सम्मान होना, चाहे वे विरोधियों के भी हों, जनतंत्र की एक प्रारम्भिक आवश्यकता है। सबाल वहां पर यह पड़ता है कि जिस समय इस देश में आपातकालीन स्थिति लागू की गई उस समय क्या कोई देश में ऐसी असुधारण स्थिति पैदा हो गई थी जिस में जनतंत्र की रक्षा के लिए ही इस असुधारण कानून की शरण लेना आवश्यक हो गया? यह आपातकालीन स्थिति क्यों लागू की गई, इसको जारी रखना क्या आवश्यक है इसको अच्छी तरह से समझने के लिए हमें उस समय की जो स्थिति थी उस के ऊपर गौर करना होगा। जैसा कि

[श्री बी० धार० शुक्ल]

सीपीआई के माननीय सदस्य श्री इन्द्रजीत शुक्ल ने बताया कि उस समय देश में विरोधी शक्तियां पार्लियामेंटी पद्धति को झुटा कर

एक माननीय सदस्य : विरोधी नहीं, फासिस्ट शक्तियां ।

श्री बी० धार० शुक्ल : फासिस्ट शक्तियां, जनतंत्र में विश्वास न रखने वाली शक्तियां, नियम कानून और संविधान के विरुद्ध सड़कों पर जा कर इस तरह का विरोध करना चाहती थी कि जिस से जनतंत्र को खतरा पैदा हो जाय । यहां पर इस समय मैं आप का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि जब नवनिर्माण समिति ने अपना आन्दोलन गुजरात प्रदेश में प्रारम्भ किया और वहां से निर्वाचित विधायकों को गधे पर चढ़ा कर उनके मुंह में स्यासी लपेटा कर के गलियों में घुमाना शुरू किया तो उस समय मोरार जी भाई देसाई या उनकी तरह के और लोगों में से किसी ने ऐसी हरकतों की कोई मजबूत नहीं की और न कोई विरोध का वक्तव्य दिया कि ऐसी हरकत नहीं होनी चाहिए ?

सभापति श्री विद्य साहनीय शुक्ला

जी, आप सब कम अपना भावण जारी रखें ।

17.56 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

FIFTYSEVENTH REPORT

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): Sir, I beg to present the Fifty seventh Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

I would like to add that as matters stand, 14th January has been listed as a public holiday because of Mohurram. Some Muslim friends have pointed out that Mohurram really falls on the 13th. So, this matter was discussed in the Business Advisory Committee and they have agreed that we should have a holiday on the 13th also in addition to 14th. The hon. Speaker has also agreed to this. So, we shall have a holiday on the 13th also in addition to 14th.

17.58 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on January 7, 1976/Pausa 17, 1897 (Saka).