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Tuesday, February 18, 1975
Magha 29, 1896 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

**Thirteenth Session
(Fifth Lok Sabha)**



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, February 18, 1975/Magha 29,
1896 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

Member Sworn

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Jabalpur):

OBITUARY REFERENCES

MR. SPEAKER: I have to inform the House of the sad demise of two of our friends namely Shri Debendra Nath Mahata and Shri Ramesh Chandra Vyas.

Shri Debendra Nath Mahata was a sitting Member of this House from Purulia constituency of West Bengal. He was also a Member of the Bihar Legislative Assembly during the years 1950—56 and served as Parliamentary Secretary to the Chief Minister of Bihar. Thereafter he was Member of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly during the years 1956—66 and 1969-70. An agriculturist, social worker, educationalist and a trade union leader, he served the people of West Bengal and Bihar in various capacities and fought relentlessly for their uplift. He was associated with a number of educational and other institutions and championed the cause of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and backward classes. He served as a Member of the Public Accounts Committee during 1971—73 and of the present Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House. He used to take keen interest in the debates on matters relating to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and spoke fearlessly. He suddenly passed away at Purulia yesterday afternoon at the age of 57.

Shri Ramesh Chandra Vyas was a Member of the Second and Fourth Lok Sabha during the years 1957—62 and 1967—70 representing Bhilwara constituency of Rajasthan. He was also Member of Rajya Sabha during the years 1962—67. A veteran freedom fighter, he suffered imprisonment during the freedom struggle on a number of occasions between 1932 and 1942 and went on hunger strike for 90 days in 1934. A journalist and social worker he was associated with a number of institutions connected with the welfare of the people of his State.

We deeply mourn the loss of these friends and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved families.

We may stand in silence as a mark of respect to the Members.

The House then stood in silence for a short while.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Decline in Profit of I. O. C.

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1. SHRI VASANT SATHE:

SHRI DHAMANKAR:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS

be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a considerable fall in the profit of the Indian Oil Corporation during 1973-74 on account of the huge fees paid to the foreign companies for refining of crude;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the fees paid and the quantum of oil refined and at what rates;

(c) whether the fees paid for refining of crude by the foreign com-

panies was too high and could have been reduced; and

(d) if so, what steps are being taken to ensure that the foreign companies are not allowed to dictate their terms and thereby earn huge profits on refining?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA): (a) There was no fall in the profit of IOC on account of the processing fee paid to the foreign oil companies.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: The hon. Member has begun... (*Interruptions*) The hon. Minister is also an hon. Member. The hon. Minister has begun by giving to the very first question the usual evasive answer; there was no fall in the profit of the IOC on account of the processing fee paid to the foreign oil companies. I should like to know from him whether there was shortfall in the profit on any other account because he can say: I do not say that there was no fall on any other account. Is it a fact that the IOC paid Rs. 15 crores to the other private companies and thereby although the sale increased by 33 per cent the gross profit came down by 4.7 per cent in 1973-74 alone? Is it also true that the IOC manipulated the accounts by showing higher depreciation rates and lower profits? In 1969-70 the depreciation provided was 10.94 per cent and it increased to 15.29 per cent in 1973-74 and the net profit came down from 20.41 per cent in 1969-70 to 9.81 per cent. Yet you say that the profit did not go down. Will you please clarify the position?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: It is a fact that we had to import crude oil and get it processed in the foreign refineries because they had free capacities. We got them processed after entering into

commercial agreements with them. The charges that were paid by the IOC were not unreasonable because at that time the cost of importing petroleum products would have been higher compared to what we could do by supplying them crude and getting it processed through the refinery. It is a fact that during 1973-74 despite the increase in the total sales turn over by the Indian Oil Corporation—about 997.8 crores in 1972-73 and Rs. 1242 crores in 1973-74, the net profit of the IOC before the tax was Rs. 41.55 crores as compared to Rs. 46.08 crores in the previous year. The decrease in profit is accounted for by some causes. One of them is that the rate of interest was 0.65 per cent more, other expenses Rs. 2.3 crores, depreciation was Rs. 1.86 crores, apart from the increase in the establishment cost, about Rs. 3 crores. All these amounted to greater increases in cost and consequently less profit by about Rs. 4.25 crores. Therefore, this question of reduction in profit should not be confused with the charges that were paid to the foreign oil companies for processing of incremental crude oil in their refineries.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Is it a fact that because Haldia refinery did not go on stream within the stipulated time and because the Koyali pipeline was not laid in time, our public sector capacity to refine crude oil has remained low and the capacity of the private sector had increased three-fold beyond their licensed capacity? Is there some link between the officials of IOC and the public sector in granting some concession for continuing the private sector capacity and slowing down the capacity in the public sector? Why are the Government not fulfilling the capacity of the public sector within the scheduled time?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: There was nothing deliberate about it. When I say there is nothing deliberate, the word 'deliberate' is quite specific. The hon. members should understand its meaning. But it is a fact that Koyali and Haldia were somewhat delayed.

When we try to start something, sometimes delays do occur. But the relevant point is that the fees that were charged by the foreign oil companies to refine the oil was not excessive. The operating cost at some of our other coastal refineries was somewhat higher than the processing fee of Rs. 20 that was paid for processing the incremental crude oil.

SHRI DHAMANKAR: I would like to know the oil refining capacity of the private sector—Esso, Burmah Shell and Caltex—and our public sector and why the commissioning of Haldia refinery is being delayed from time to time.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: I have not got all those details as to how it was delayed from time to time because it is not very relevant to the question put.

SHRI DHAMANKAR: What was the necessity of handing over this work to the private sector?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: As I said, in order to prevent import of petroleum products, it was necessary that the crude oil should be processed immediately. At that time, the excess capacity was already lying with the private sector and we could not get that crude oil refined in our refineries at that time. The fee we paid to them was not unreasonable and was less than what we would have spent to refine it in our own refineries. This fact also should be borne in mind that if we had imported the petroleum products from abroad, we would have had to pay much more. With regard to Haldia refinery, it is a fact that reasons beyond our control contributed to the delay in starting it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What were those reasons?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: I will require notice to answer that.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: In reply to part (c) of the question, the hon. Minister said "No" or in the negative

by saying "the question does not arise", I forget which. May I know from him the method by which the refining fee which is paid to these private companies is determined? Has he succeeded in persuading any of these foreign oil companies to refine crude oil other than that which they themselves bring from their own sources abroad? Can we bring our own crude and ask them to refine it and, if so, at what rates?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: We are trying to get crude from direct sources. To a certain extent we do succeed sometimes and sometimes we do not succeed.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: My question was not whether you are trying to bring crude or not but whatever crude the Government are able to obtain from abroad, whether they can get it refined by these private companies, or do the private companies insist on refining only the crude brought from their own sources?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: We imported crude from Iraq and we got it processed in their refineries.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: How do you determine the fees?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: They were charging Rs. 20 per tonne and we have agreed to it. Some objections were raised and the question was examined. This matter was then referred to the Cost Accounts Branch of the Ministry of Finance. They went into it in great detail and negotiated with the Caltex people. They did not agree to it. In fact, they wanted to raise it above Rs. 20. So, the whole question was gone into, and we insisted that this rate should be re-examined. They did not agree. That question is still under examination. Now they are demanding Rs. 28 instead of Rs. 20. We are insisting that over Rs. 23 should not be paid. The whole matter is under examination.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY: Is it a fact that there was extra capacity in Barauni refinery and this crude was

not given to the Barauni refinery for refinement and, consequently, other things were produced there instead of petroleum?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: I am not quite clear as to what the hon. Member means.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY: Even though there was excess capacity in Barauni, this crude was not given to it for refining.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: There was some excess capacity in Barauni at a particular point of time. I am not in a position just now to give the details as to at what time what was manufactured, or what was left undespached to Barauni refinery. There were certain other reasons for it. But no special petroleum product was withheld from being refined in the Barauni refinery. Now Barauni refinery is getting adequate quantity of oil, so far as it is possible.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: The hon. Minister was not able to give us a satisfactory explanation. As the hon. Minister is aware, the situation is that the refineries in the private sector are having excess capacity to oblige you at any time by refining your crude. On the other hand, in the public sector where they wanted to take additional capacity to meet your demand, they were not able to be completed in time. How are you going to reconcile this position? By what time will you be able to become self-sufficient to refine your own crude?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: We hope that very soon we will have enough installed capacity both in the private and public sector. The capacity in the private sector is also now substantially if not completely, utilized. But, sometimes because of certain difficulties in the public sector refineries, we are not able to process all the crude that is imported. Because of the excess installed capacity that is available with the private sector which is not being utilized always, we do utilize their excess capacity to get our crude oil

processed, because it is cheaper on the whole to get it processed in our refineries, in the Indian refineries, even in the private sector, than to import that amount of petroleum products.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the hon. Minister kindly tell us (a) whether it is a fact that long drawn out negotiations with Burmah-Shell and Caltex, the two foreign firms, are mainly responsible for heavy refinery losses during 1973-74, and whether it is also a fact that the IOC refineries will incur losses in the current year also for the same reason; if so, Government's reaction thereto; and (b) when the negotiations about the take-over of Burmah-Shell and Caltex refineries were started, when the same are expected to be over and at what stage the negotiations are at the present moment?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: If the hon. Speaker wants me to answer this question, which has no bearing on the main question, I shall do so.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have asked about losses. The question is about fall in profit and my question was whether it was a fact that the losses during the current year in the IOC are due to long drawn out negotiations with Burmah-Shell and Caltex. Kindly read the question which says, "whether there was a considerable fall in the profit". What is the irrelevancy, I cannot find.

MR. SPEAKER: If you are the judge yourself, you need not address me.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: Sir, it appears to me that he has corrected himself. So far as the latter supplementary is concerned, I say, no; the losses are not due to prolonged negotiations; it is not a fact.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I had also asked at what stage the negotiations were at the present moment, when they were started and when they will be concluded. If the hon. Minister has skeletons in the cupboard to hide, he can do so.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: I have nothing to hide but I do not answer irrelevant questions.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: That is a matter of opinion.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: We know to our cost that the price of petroleum products had to be paid by the people through their nose; therefore, we are not surprised that there is increase in the turn-over in 1973-74. But may I know of the hon. Minister whether it is attributed to larger quantum of the product having been sold or it is merely because of the higher price that he has charged or whether it is because of both? He has attributed the decline in the gross profit rate to depreciation, interest and other establishment expenses. May I know whether an inquiry has been made as to why there was increase in establishment charges in terms of percentage related to the turn-over? I only hope that the Minister under his vigilant eyes is not allowing an emirate to be built, which the Indian Oil Corporation is coming out to be.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: So far as the increment in the establishment charges is concerned, I shall surely make a very serious inquiry and find out as to why this has gone beyond the proportion. There must have been some legitimate reason for it but I am not able to answer it just now. I shall make inquiries and lay the reasons for it on the Table of the House.

So far as the increment in the total sales is concerned, there has been an increase in the total sales of the product. It has been our policy to try to reduce the consumption of petroleum products because of the out of proportion rise in the price of crude and petroleum products. Perhaps, substantially our increase in gross income was attributed to this.

Agreement with Iraq for supply of crude oil

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*2. SHRI ARJUN SETHI:

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH
SOKHI:

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

(a) whether Iraq has agreed to supply crude oil to India during 1975-76; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines regarding the terms and conditions of the agreement?

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

(b) It is not in the public interest to disclose the terms and conditions of supply of crude oil.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI: The hon. Minister has not even indicated the quantum of crude likely to be supplied to us by Iraq. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what will be the quantum of crude likely to be supplied to India during this year and whether it will be lesser quantity than previous year.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: This question was not asked originally but I am ready to reply to it because it is a relevant supplementary. We imported 2.8 million tonnes of crude oil last year and we propose to import the same quantity this year also. The conditions are under negotiation.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI: It is reported in one of the newspapers published on the 20th January that the Information Minister of Iraq has given some sort of a warning to us. I quote:

"Iraq exported its oil through two outlets, Mediterranean and the Arab Gulf. There is Iranian danger to the Arab Gulf and India must take this danger seriously."

In spite of our good relations with Iraq, the Minister of Iraq has expressed this kind of warning to us. What is the reaction of the Government thereto?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: I have not seen any report as referred to by the hon. Member. Every country is entitled to export or carry on trade of crude oil either from one source or from two sources or from one source to another.

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: May I know from the hon. Minister what harm it could do if he disclosed the terms and conditions entered into with Iraq? Is he avoiding to reply the question because he is not ready with a proper answer?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: I am informed that the hon. Member is a businessman. He carries on legitimate business for his own purposes. Obviously, he would not like his own business transactions to be discussed publicly. Whenever Government wants to enter into any deal with regard to such vital commodities, like crude oil, in the present context of the situation of pricing and all that, he will appreciate very much that when we negotiate for the purchase of crude oil, it is not always very useful or very good and purposeful to discuss in public all the conditions that might give us the benefit in purchase of crude oil.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Sokhi, you are not entitled to second question. But I can make an exception if you ask a question in which you are interested.

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: I am interested in this question.

May I know whether any investment has been made in Iraq, in oil industry and, if so, what amount of investment has been made and whether USA has threatened Iraq of military action in view of recent agreement with India? What is the reaction of the Government thereto?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप ने दूसरा सवाल कर ही दिया। मैं समझता था कि आप कुछ और बात के बारे में पूछेंगे।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं जानना चाहता था कि ईराक से जो बातचीत चल रही है तेल की तो कितना तेल लेने की बात चल रही है? और जो तेल हम को मिलेगा उस से हमारी आवश्यकता पूरी हो जायगी? जो ईराक को नाना प्रकार की चीजें भेजते हैं उन में बढ़ोतरी की उसने बात की है तब वह हम को तेल देने का वायदा करता है?

श्री के० डी० मालवीय : हमारा ईराक से जो लेनदेन है तिजारत में, वह बढ़ता जा रहा है और इस से माननीय सदस्यों को खुशी होनी चाहिए। हम कोशिश यह करते हैं कि हमें अपने मित्र देशों से ज्यादा से ज्यादा तेल मिले लेकिन जितना तेल इस समय हम को मिल रहा है ईराक से वह पर्याप्त नहीं है हमारे सारे कामों के लिए।

श्री अचल सिंह : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बताएंगे कि ईराक में जो कंट्रिब्यूट हुआ है, उस में मथुरा में जो रिफाइनरी खुल रही है उस के लिए तेल लिया जाएगा?

श्री के० डी० मालवीय : हमारी जो मथुरा में रिफाइनरी खुल रही है, उस में तो अभी कई वर्ष लगेंगे लेकिन अभी जो तेल मिलता है उस का जहां कहीं भी शोधन हो सकता है, हम करते हैं इसलिए कि तेल की देश में बहुत आवश्यकता है।

Guidelines for Drug Industry

*4. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the internal guidelines issued in 1973 for the growth of Indian pharmaceutical industry, foreign multinational giant sector and small scale sector;

(b) whether shortages of some of the brand names have been created with the help of these guidelines by the multinational giants operating in India; and

(c) if not, the particulars of each and every item for which the shortage is reported, whether there have been proposals for these items from Indian firms and the fate of these proposals approved, rejected with reasons for rejection?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8882/75].

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: This is a long statement that he has given. There are established vested interests in this Ministry....

MR. SPEAKER: Please ask your question.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: The statement is so long, Sir, that I want to seek clarification before I put my question.

There are vested interests in this Ministry; the Secretary and the Joint Secretary always favour foreign-dominated companies or the multi-national giant sector, and the Minister of this Ministry has failed, so far, to prevent the anti-national activities going on in his own Ministry.

The hon. Minister is aware of the position that small scale firms like Cadilla, Gujarat Pharmaceuticals, Unique and others who were in a position to afford a healthy competition to the foreign-dominated companies were allowed only five kg. of canalised raw materials; either they are not given industrial licences or they are given very small quantities of the canalised raw materials like Methyl dopa, Prenileminector, Cyprohetadine and Inomethyzine, while the foreign com-

panies were given more than their installed capacity. This has been the grievance for a long time. Keeping this in view and the undue favour shown to the foreign-dominated companies, may I ask the hon. Minister whether Government will assure that they will introduce an element of competition so as to make drugs available at cheaper prices? Will Government allow the Indian drug-manufacturing firms to manufacture formulations which are at present produced by foreign firms based on imported raw materials, without any restrictions? I also want to know whether, with a view to reducing imports, Government would like to have a quick perusal of raw materials and intermediates imported by foreign firms and then ask them to manufacture these in the country and save foreign exchange for the country.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: I must contest the statement the hon. Member has made about certain officers in the Ministry. As the hon. Member himself knows about the growth of the drug industry in the country, due to certain historical reasons there is a foreign sector, a powerful sector no doubt and there is also the Indian and the public sector. Now, with a view to see that high quality drugs are produced and at cheaper prices, the Government has appointed a committee of which the House is aware, known as Hathi Committee which is comprehensively going into all the aspects of the drug industry. They have already completed their deliberations and the reports are getting ready and by April all their recommendations will be available. The Government will then have a quick processing of these reports and take decisions on them. Even now the policy of the Government is to encourage the Indian sector and to build up the public sector into a position so that it can play its role.

The hon. Member has asked certain specific questions. As far as the canalised items are concerned, more than 60 per cent of the items are canalised

through STC. I do not know the exact nature of the question he has asked about certain firms not being given their full requirements and certain others having been given more than what is required.

As far as the excess capacity is concerned, this question is being looked into by the Ministry and we have given this information earlier.

It is the intention of the Government to help the Indian sector grow and whatever impediments there may be in the growth of the Indian sector, they will be removed so that an integrated drug policy emerges and drugs are available at cheaper prices and also of high quality.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that the utilisation of imported raw materials by foreign firms is much more as compared to Indian firms; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that the prices at which STC imports bulk drugs and intermediates are substantially low as compared to the prices at which foreign firms were importing them previously

SHRI K. R. GANESH: As far as the canalised items are concerned, the actual requirements of a particular firm on the basis of their last year's figures are given and subsequently, they are also increased. I will look further into it if there are any discrepancies in this and also if it requires a certain review. It is a fact that certain drugs imported by some of the foreign firms have had a higher price than the drugs imported by the STC. That is why the policy of the Ministry is to see that the bulk of the drugs which are to be imported are canalised through STC.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI: May I know whether the IDPL and the STC have huge stocks of bulk drugs and the manufacturers are not lifting them?

What are the current stocks with them? Is that also one of the reasons for the increase in prices and shortage of the drugs?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: It is a fact that the IDPL and the STC have an inventory of Rs. 4 crores and Rs. 5 crores and some of the bulk drugs have not been lifted by some of the companies and they have been saying that due to the financial stringency and credit squeeze they have not been able to lift these bulk drugs. The Ministry held a meeting with the Banking Department and with these firms and has asked them to prepare a note on their requirements. But the question of credit squeeze is a part of the general position in the country and these firms have not yet specifically brought the difficulties to the notice of the Ministry or of the bank. It may also be correct that some of the shortages are due to the fact that some of the bulk drugs which are now available, may have been in short supply at that particular point of time.

श्री शशि भूषण : भारत में औषधि उद्योग में जो दवाएं बनती हैं उनकी कीमत विदेशी औषधि क्षेत्र में बनने वाली दवाओं की तुलना में सरकार के मंत्रालय द्वारा कम रखी गई है और ऐसी दवा में मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उनको विगेष सुविधा क्यों दी गई है ?

क्या यह भी सही है कि ब्राउ नेम की वजह से भारतीय क्षेत्र में आई० डी० पी० एन० ओ एनलजिन बनाता है उसमें नावलजिन की कीमत अधिक है ? यदि हाँ, तो ब्राउ नेम समाप्त करने की दिशा में आप क्या कोई कदम उठा रहे हैं ?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: As far as the prices of certain drugs and formu-

lations are concerned, both in the Indian sector and in the foreign sector, it is a fact that when the drug prices were frozen in 1963, they were frozen at the level of these prices at that time. Therefore some of the prices of foreign firms might have been higher and the prices of some of the Indian firms might have been much lower. And now when they are coming for the revision of prices, the prices are being fixed on the basis of those prices which were fixed at that point of time. I agree with the hon. Member that the fixation of drug prices under the Drug Price Control Order also requires a second look. The Hathi Committee also is specifically going into the question. It is a fact that Novalgin is a formulation from basic Analgin. Analgin is produced by IDPL. The price of Novalgin is higher than Analgin. Novalgin is a formulation which is produced by a foreign majority concern and Analgin is produced by IDPL. This is an unusual situation. The Hathi Committee is going into it, whether Novalgin should be allowed to be marketed at higher price when Analgin is available and Analgin is basic drug from which the formulation of Novalgin is made, and whether the capacity of Analgin can be increased further. So, this is a matter which can be looked into.

And, regarding brand name, the Hathi Committee has gone into this question. A medical panel has made recommendation to the Hathi Committee for abolition of some brand names. This is engaging their attention. Regarding the other matters, when the full report of the Hathi Committee is available Government will look into it.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Sir, as per guidelines for formulations given by the Joint Secretary of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals, which have no approval of the D.G.T.D., D.G.H.S. and the Cabinet, they gave free hand to the foreign sector to form late drugs

from the imported raw materials and the Indian firms are not allowed to formulate if they do not produce the basic drugs and if they have got the annual turnover of more than Rs. 2 crores. May I know from the Minister whether he will reopen all the cases rejecting grant of Industrial Licences of the Indian firms under these guidelines and submit these points for review and favourable consideration before the Licensing Committee? Secondly, I want to know whether the Minister intends to give a free hand to Indian firms to formulate drugs from imported raw materials which are presently formulated by the foreign sector from the imported raw materials.

(c) May I know whether Government intends to take any action against those officials who have formulated these anti-national guidelines which have no approval of the D.G.T.D. and the Cabinet?

SHRI K. R. GANESHI: The internal guidelines about which the hon. Member is speaking are actually a sort of a working principle which the Ministry has adopted for its own internal working so that each case which is processed will not be processed in a different way and at least the processing will be based on certain guidelines which are there. These guidelines are not the last word because each of the applications which might have been processed according to guidelines has to be looked into according to the drug technology available, essentiality of the drug and the sector that is producing various things. So, if any changes are necessary as far as guidelines are concerned—I myself think that certain changes are necessary—those will be made. We are looking into it.

He has asked about the formulation which is being done on imported raw materials by the foreign sector which, he says, are not being given to the Indian sector. The basic fact is that the foreign sector has been engaged largely in the formulation of various drugs. If this country has to achieve

any breakthrough in drug production and develop indigenous technology, then it is necessary that the bulk drugs are produced in larger quantities than they are done today. The present position is that each sector is producing about one-third of the bulk drugs production. It is with this idea that the Ministry has thought that if the Indian sectors go in for the production of bulk drugs it will help the growth of the indigenous manufacture by the drug industries. I agree with the hon. Member that this requires to be looked into. The foreign sector does it in a long way in producing only the formulations. So that the Indian sector can get more surpluses; they should not be allowed more time. Apart from the bulk drug production they can do more formulations so that with the surpluses available the Indian sector can grow. Regarding the third question, we are looking into the various medicines that have been rejected to find out whether more emphasis and more incentive can be given to the Indian sector.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: The Minister said that some firms are not producing medicines on account of certain reasons. I want to know whether the wholesalers are making an effort not to allow the manufacture of medicines so that they may create an artificial scarcity in the market and whatever medicines are available they are sold at a very high price.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: I think I have already answered this question earlier.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: It is not clear. These medicines are sold at a very very high price. What steps the Government propose to take against those people? He has not answered this question.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: I have indicated in reply to another question by another hon. Member that it is a fact that some firms are not lifting the bulk drugs which are lying with the STC and the IDPL. May be some of them

are not doing this due to financial constraints. Maybe they are not lifting them because they want to create an artificial scarcity. The ministry has called these people and held a meeting and told them that if there are financial constraints, then we will develop the capacity elsewhere and we will ask the Indian sector or whichever sector is available to see that these drugs are produced.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: When the Patent Bill was discussed we had seen a tremendous influence exercised by these foreign drug companies and how they were trying to influence both politically and economically.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether Government proposes to take over the foreign drug firms in the larger interest of the country because these firms have already minted money at the cost of the nation? I would like to know whether after the Seminar in Delhi itself whether Government made up its mind to take over these firms to save people and also give them drugs at reasonable prices?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: There is no proposal at the moment with the Government for taking over the foreign sector firms. There has been a demand from the various public organisations to take them over but I would like to submit if cheap and high quality drugs are to be made available a look at the very structure of the drug industry is necessary. If the drug industry is based on profit motive then I think, it will not be possible to make available cheap drugs for the vast masses of people. It is a fact that more than 80 per cent of our people do not avail themselves of the benefit of drugs. Government will take into consideration this fact.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : इस समय औषधियां उन के उत्पादन-मूल्य से 20 से 50 गुना अधिक पर बेची जाती हैं। क्या सरकार उन के विक्री-मूल्य को कम करने

के लिए कोई विचार कर रही है ? मुख्य चार पांच दवाओं का उत्पादन-मूल्य और बिक्री-मूल्य क्या है ?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: The prices of drugs are fixed under the Drug Price Control Order which is processed by the BICP which is an expert body and all factors such as the increase in the raw-material cost, increase in the packaging costs are taken into consideration before these prices are fixed.

SHRI K. MALLANNA: In view of the guidelines issued in 1973 may I know from the hon. Minister whether the investment in the foreign sector decreased or increased? If so, to what extent and what is the foreign exchange involved in this?

SHRI K. R. GANESH. The internal guidelines which I mentioned have nothing to do with the growth of the foreign sector. Historically speaking the foreign drug industry has already grown in this country and is occupying a very important position and, as far as drugs are concerned, it is the intention of the Government to reduce this dominance and see that the public sector as well as the Indian sector grow.

Alternate Alignment on Kangra Valley Railway

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

(a) the latest progress made with regard to the construction of the alternate alignment on Kangra Valley Railway; and

(b) whether any target has been fixed about the time by which the track would be opened to traffic?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Overall progress

achieved on this project so far is about 70 per cent.

(b) The project is expected to be opened by 30-6-1976 subject to adequate funds being made available by the Beas Dam Authorities.

श्री० नारायण चन्द पराशर : थोमन, मैं आप के माध्यम से नये रेल मंत्री की अध्यक्षता में इम विभाग के पहले सचिव-मैट्रो प्रश्न का उत्तर चाहता हूँ। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कांगड़ा वैली रेलवे की टारगेट डेट कितनी बार रिवाइज की गई है। मेरा खयाल है कि यह हर साल रिवाइज होती जा रही है। ललित बाबू ने यह आश्वासन दिया था कि यह रेलवे 31 दिसम्बर, 1975 तक गुड्रज ट्रेफिक के लिए खोली जायेगी और पैसेंजर ट्रेफिक के लिए 31 मार्च, 1976 तक खोली जायेगी। मंत्री महोदय ने इम टारगेट डेट को 30 जून, 1976 बताया है, और इम तरह इस को तीन महिने और आगे बढ़ा दिया है। यह लाइन चार पांच माल से पोंग बांध में डबी हुई है, इम का काम सस्पेंड हो चुका है और इस में शीघ्रता करने के लिए कोई पग नहीं उठाया जा रहा है। मंत्री महोदय ने फंड्स की कमी की बात कही है। जहाँ तक कम्पैन्सेशन का सम्बन्ध है, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि रेलवे मंत्रालय ने कितनी बार इस मामले को मिनिस्ट्री आफ इरिगेशन एण्ड पावर के साथ टेक अप किया है और उस ने क्या जवाब दिया है। यदि मिनिस्ट्री आफ इरिगेशन एण्ड पावर की तरफ से कोई संतोषजनक उत्तर नहीं आता है, तो क्या मंत्री महोदय इस प्रश्न को प्राइम मिनिस्टर को रेफर करने पर विचार करेंगे, ताकि इम इलाके को सफर न करना पड़े ?

SHRI BUTA SINGH: It is true that the target date has been postponed from time to time for various reasons

which the hon. Member himself has elaborated in his supplementary. This line will be opened for traffic by the 30th June 1976, again, I would say, subject to the availability of funds being released by the Beas Dam authorities.

In regard to the question, how many times we contacted the Ministry of Irrigation and Power, I must add here that it is about ten days back that the last attempt was made by the Ministry of Railways.

प्रो० नारायण चन्द पराशर : यह सजेस्टन आई थी कि पटानकोट और नूरपुर रोड के दरमियान नैरोगेज लाइन को ब्राडगेज बना दिया जाये, ताकि ग्रम के बाद नागल-तलवाड़ा रेलवे लाइन को, जिसको स्वीकृत किया जा चुका है, जिस का कार्य आरम्भ हो चुका है और जिस का उद्घाटन ललित बाबू ने 22 दिसम्बर, 1974 को ग्रम के स्थान पर किया था, ध्यान डैम से गुज़ार कर नूरपुर रोड में मिला दिया जाये। इस से जम्मू-काश्मीर और पंजाब के सारे क्षेत्र को फायदा होगा। ललित बाबू ने 4 अक्टूबर, 1974 को मुझे लिखे पत्र में यह आश्वासन दिया था कि ग्रम के बाद इस तरह का सगरे करवाया जायेगा। क्या मंत्री महोदय बतायेंगे कि वह इस प्रॉपोजल को स्वीकार करेंगे और जण्डीगढ को पटानकोट में मिलाने वाली इस महत्वपूर्ण रेलवे लाइन के निर्माण की शीघ्र व्यवस्था करेंगे ?

श्री बूटा सिंह : अभी तो प्रश्न यही है कि पैसा नहीं मिल रहा है 'नैरोगेज' के लिए। ललित बाबू द्वारा जो आश्वासन दिये गये हैं, अगर फंड्स हमें इजाजत देंगे, तो हम डेफ़िनेटली उन का एक एक लफ्फ़ भूरा करेंगे।

Oil Exploration in Bombay High

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*7. SHRI D. D. DESAI:

SHRI RAGHUNANDANLAI
BHATIA:

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

(a) whether there has been complete success of the Bombay High exploration of oil;

(b) if so, whether this success will reduce the country's dependence on imports of crude oil;

(c) if so, to what extent;

(d) whether it would lead to self-sufficiency; and

(e) if so, what is the expected production in the Bombay High currently a day?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA): (a) to (e) In the three wells drilled so far in the Bombay High structure oil bearing horizons have been encountered and the production tests have shown good flow of oil. It is necessary to drill a few more wells before making an assessment of the full production potential of this structure.

While the oil and Natural Gas Commission would be able to finalize the production programme for the Bombay High structure only after assessing its full potential, ONGC is taking action to set up an intermediate stage of production during 1976-77 so as to be able to produce oil from Bombay High at the rate of about one million tonnes per annum.

SHRI D. D. DESAI: In view of the difficulties involved in the import of oil at high exchange cost, would the Minister consider drilling of more oil wells in the other areas like Kutch.

West Bengal, off shore of Orissa and so on? If some work has been done in these areas, what is the progress made so far in these areas?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: Whatever I have been able to hear from the hon. Member, I will try to answer. Perhaps, he wants me to report on the other areas where some activities are going on. Is that so? So far as the off shore area is concerned, the work on the Bombay High structure is going on rather more actively and I have answered about that. So far as the other structures, on the West Bengal coast, from Balasore to West Bengal, and some areas in and around Kutch are concerned, there also, seismic work has been more or less completed and it is expected that after the monsoon season, we may start drilling there also.

SHRI D. D. DESAI: Has the Minister a programme of drilling oil in the deep sea and has he taken the help of other people who have experience in deep sea drilling, particularly Britain which has been drilling in the North Sea? Has any company been approached for this purpose just as a contract has been given to an American company in regard to the Bombay High area.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: There is no deep sea drilling in the off-shore area of Bengal or Kutch so far as my information goes just now; it is rather shallow sea. If we have to go into deep sea drilling, we shall have to go into greater details to find out from what source we have to get some technology which we may not possess. But I can assure the hon. member that so far as ONGC is concerned, we are mastering the technique of offshore drilling in quite a satisfactory manner and we hope to drill the areas which are now being prospected and there will be no difficulty in the execution of the programme, whether it is in the shallow sea, or, comparatively speaking, deep sea.

MR. SPEAKER: The question hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Employees not taken back on Duty

***3. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM:**
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are still a large number of Railway employees who have not yet been taken back on duty or punitive actions have not been withdrawn for participation in Railway strike of May, 1974;

(b) if so, the total number of Railway employees on each Railway, (Division and Zone-wise) either suspended, removed, dismissed or awarded break of service to date;

(c) the reasons for not withdrawing actions against them; and

(d) the number of Railway employees convicted or whose cases are pending in the court for participation in the above strike?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI):
(a) to (c). Out of about 16,700 employees dismissed/removed or whose services were terminated, about 13,800 have been taken back and the process of consideration of the individual appeals is continuing. A statement, zonewise, is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(d) No. of employees convicted—1,111 (74 set aside on appeal).

No. of employees against whom cases are pending in courts at present—1,625.

Statement

Railway	No. of employees dismissed/removed from service or whose services were terminated		No. Re-instated on appeal		No. of employees who suffered break in service		No. of employees whose break in service has been condoned		No. of employees whose suspension has been revoked	
	Permanent	Temporary	Permanent	Temporary	Permanent	Temporary	Permanent	Temporary	Permanent	Temporary
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Central	457	1,244	288	1,239	65,602	52,655	984	876		
Eastern	2,512	336	1,972	288	115,868	110,227	1,196	1,071		
Northern	1,018	371	894	343	38,451	30,187	1,028	1,198		
North Eastern	683	143	559	135	17,506	11,602	849	770		
Northeast Frontier	2,603	733	2,248	89	65,000	17,169	97	88		
Southern	467	544	369	53	65,115	51,201	294	266		
South Central	579	1	511	..	43,748	39,619		
South Eastern	1,431	677	956	528	78,868	49,179	1,935	1,789		
Eastern	1,436	2,071	1,237	2,035	72,581	60,714	3,431	3,421		

Foreign Drug Firms not lifting Stocks from S. T. C.

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

(a) whether the foreign drug companies in the country are deliberately not lifting the stocks from S.T.C. thereby aiming at getting concessions; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). S.T.C. have reported slow lifting by the actual users on account of financial difficul-

ties. The problem arising out of the credit squeeze was discussed with the representatives of the drug industry at a meeting which was also attended by the representatives of the Department of Banking, Department of Revenue and Insurance, D.G.T.D. Drugs Controller (India), STC and IDPL. It was clarified that necessary credit to a company can be given by the Bank if its present credit utilisation and the justification for such credit was adequately explained.

Proficiency Examinations for Wireless Operators (Southern Railway)

*8. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Lower and Higher Proficiency Examinations for Wireless

Operators (South Railways) were not conducted during the last three years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) when are the examinations likely to be held?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). No Sir, Lower and Higher Proficiency Examinations were held during February and March, 1972, respectively. Since then no Examinations were held as adequate number of qualified staff are available.

(c) The next Lower Proficiency Examination has been fixed for 20-2-75. The Higher Proficiency Examination will also be held shortly thereafter.

Cancellation of Trains in Bihar due to Coal Shortage during 1974

*9. SHRI M. S. PURTY:

SHRI N. E. HORO:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some trains have been cancelled in the State of Bihar due to the shortage of coal during 1974; and

(b) if so, the particulars of such trains and when they are likely to run again?

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

(b) Of the passenger trains serving Bihar State, only 24 pairs remain cancelled at present due to shortage of coal. Particulars of these trains are given below. However, with the increase in production of steam coal lately and anticipated improvement in coal for Railways Zonal Railways have been advised to progressively restore required train services.

Train No.	Section
237 Up/334 Dn	Siwan—Chupra
21 Up/322 Dn	Samastipur—Jayanagar

325 Up/328 Dn	Samastipur—Jayanagar
329 Up/330 Dn	Jayanagar—Nirmali
332 Dn/333 Up	Nirmali—Samastipur
337 Up/338 Dn	Samastipur—Nirmali
346 Up/347 Dn	Samastipur—Darbhanga
351 Up/360 Dn	Raxaul—Sagauli
361 Up/362 Dn	Narkatiganj—Bhagaha
369 Up/370 Dn	Gaunha—Narkatiganj
380 Up/381 Dn	Sahebpur Kamal—Morghyri ghat
387 Up/390 Dn	Thanabihpur—Bhagalpur
419 Up/420 Dn	Saharsa—Bchariganj
429 Up/436 Dn	Darbhanga—Narkatiganj
331 Up/432 Dn	Do.
457 Up/458 Dn	Samastipur—Darbhanga
463 Up/464 Dn	Sonpur—Chupra
483 Up/484 Dn	Muzaffarpur—Bagaha
489 Up/490 Dn	Muzaffarpur—Narkatiganj
503 Up/504 Dn	Katihar—Barauni Jn.
451 Up/452 Dn	Muzaffarpur—Samastipur
443 Up/444 Dn	Muzaffarpur—Samastipur
505 Up/506 Dn	Sonpur—Barauni Jn.
440 Up/454 Dn	Kharagpur—Tata

Legal Aid to the Poor

*10. SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any legal aid to the poor has since been provided; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

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

Government have already provided for legal aid to the poor to a limited extent in section 304 Cr.P.C. 1973, and in Order XXXIII of C.P.C. (Amendment) Bill of 1974, pending before Joint Committee of the House, and in Sections 6 and 7 of the Advocates Act, 1961, as amended. So far as a comprehensive scheme for providing legal aid to the poor is concerned, the matter is being examined.

Election Commission's Crash Plan

*11. **SHRI V. MAYAVAN:** Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the opposition parties have felt concerned on the Election Commission's poll panel's crash plan;

(b) if so, whether the Election Commission had issued directions to the State Governments to have the electoral rolls published soon; and

(c) whether the Delimitation Commission's report has been fully implemented and the constituencies de-latest by 15th March, 1975.

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a) The Election Commission has received 3 representations regarding the revision of the electoral rolls which is in progress.

(b) The Commission has issued instructions to the Chief Electoral Officers of all States and Union Territories to complete the current revision and to finally publish the electoral rolls latest by 15th March 1975.

(c) The parliamentary and assembly constituencies in 19 States and Union territories have been delimited by the Delimitation Commission. The work

in respect of the remaining States viz., Rajasthan, Punjab, Bihar, West Bengal and Jammu and Kashmir and the Union territory of Delhi is in progress.

Freedom Fighters working on Indian Railways

*12. **SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of freedom fighters working on Indian Railways, Zone-wise;

(b) whether representations from some of them have been received for giving credit to their past service on the Railways rendered by them prior to subsequent employments on Railways after participating in the freedom struggle and if so, the particulars thereof together with decisions taken on each of them; and

(c) in case certain cases still remain to be decided, how long will it take to finalise them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) The number of employees who have claimed benefits on the ground of being freedom fighters is 22. Their zone-wise distribution is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House.

(b) and (c). Yes. Fifteen of the twentytwo have been given benefits in respect of fixation of pay and seniority, leave, etc. Out of 6 freedom fighters on the Western Railway, four were not in service earlier and as such the only benefit admissible to them was employment. The remaining two put in claims for counting previous service under a State Government and a Gram Panchayat Board for fixation of pay etc. This claim was examined but rejected. There is one case pending with the Northeast Frontier Railway. This will be finalised shortly.

Statement

Name of Railway	No. of freedom fighters
Central	..
Eastern	3
Northern	..
North Eastern	2
Northeast Frontier	9
Southern	1
South Central	..
South Eastern	1
Western	6
Total :	22

Widespread Incidence of Crime in Railways

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

(a) whether Government are aware of the widespread incidence of crime on the railway network including thefts in railway yards; and

(b) if so, the positive steps Government propose to take to curb such incidents?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir, during 1974 there has been some increase in the incidence of theft and pilferages involving booked consignments, including those which occurred in railway yards.

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(b) The following steps have been taken to check the growing incidence of thefts and pilferages of booked consignments on Indian Railways:—

- (i) All important yards, goods sheds, transshipment/repacking points etc. are being guarded round the clock by Railway Protection Force.
- (ii) Nominated goods trains, particularly those carrying high-rated commodities, are being escorted by the Railway Protection Force in vulnerable sections.
- (iii) Special drives are being conducted against the receivers of stolen property and cases are prosecuted under the Railway Property (Unlawful Possession) Act, 1966.
- (iv) Plain clothed R.P.F. staff are deployed to keep watch on the activities of criminals.
- (v) Assistance and cooperation of Railway Trade Unions has been sought for prevention and detection of crimes on the Railways.
- (vi) Necessary cooperation is maintained with the State Police authorities for keeping surveillance over bad characters operating on the Railways.
- (vii) Criminals and receivers of stolen property are being detained under the Maintenance of Internal Security Act where sufficient material is available against them.

Employees victimised and placed under Suspension during last Strike on Southern Railway

*14. SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the total number of employees victimised and placed under suspension in Southern Railway (per-

manent, temporary and casual), Section-wise, for their participation in been suitably dealt with.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): No railway employee who acted within the limits of the law of the land was victimised. But those who flouted the law and violated clear orders have been suitably dealt with.

2. On Southern Railway, the total number of Permanent and Temporary Railway employees whose services were dispensed with was 521; out of this number, 422 have been taken back to duty as a result of consideration of their individual appeals and representations. Some appeals and review petitions are under consideration. The number of Casual Labourers/Substitutes who were discharged from service was 3,971 out of whom 2,038 have been re-engaged so far. The number of employees who were suspended from duty was 294 and all but 28 have been allowed to resume their duties. Section-wise figures are not maintained by the Railway.

Manufacture of Detergents by Foreign Companies

*15. SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:

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

(a) the number of foreign companies which have been granted licence for the manufacture of detergents; and

(b) the names of their products?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) One foreign majori-

ty company has been licensed for the manufacture of detergents.

(b) The names of its products are Surf, Rinso, Rin and Solar.

पेट्रोलियम की खपत कम करने के लिए कार्यवाही

*16. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पेट्रोलियम के बढ़ते हुए मूल्यों को देखकर सरकार ने गत छः महीनों के दौरान पेट्रोल की खपत कम करने के लिए कोई कदम उठाये थे ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो जुलाई, 1974 तथा जनवरी, 1975 से केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कितना पेट्रोल खर्च किया और किन-किन क्षेत्रों में ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने पेट्रोल का खर्च कम करने के लिए कोई अनुदेश जारी किये हैं; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उनका स्वरूप क्या है ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री (श्री के० डी० मालवीय) : (क) देश में पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों की खपत कम करने के लिए सरकार ने विविध प्रकार के कदम उठाये हैं। उठा रही है। इनमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ यह भी सम्मिलित है (1) वित्तीय मंत्री एवं विनियमित तरीकों से गैर-जरूरी खपत में कमी करना (2) ईंधन प्रयोग में उच्चतर कार्यकुशलता एवं (3) ऊर्जा एवं संभरण सामग्री के वैकल्पिक स्रोतों पर अधिकाधिक निर्भरता द्वारा।

(ब) सूचना इस समय उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ग) श्री (घ) वित्त मंत्रालय (व्यय विभाग) द्वारा अगस्त 1974 में अनुदेश जारी किए गये थे जिनके अन्तर्गत सभी मंत्रालयों। विभागों के कार्यालय धन्य के लिए हो गई व्ययस्थाओं में यात्रा भत्ते एवं आकस्मिक व्यय में 10 प्रतिशत कटौती लगाई गई थी।

Coal-based Fertilizer Plants

*17 SHRI B R SHUKLA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any coal-based fertilizer plants are operating in India; and

(b) if not, whether Government intend to start such fertilizer plants and by what time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K R. GANESH): (a) Yes, Sir, The Fertilizer plants at Sindri and Varanasi are based on coke/coke oven gas derived from coal and the Neyveli Plant is based on lignite which is another form of coal. The Rourkela Plant is based on both coke oven gas and naphtha as feed-stock.

(b) Three coal based fertilizer projects are currently under implementation one each at Ramagundam (Andhra Pradesh), Talcher (Orissa) and Korba (Madhya Pradesh) all in the public sector.

Financial difficulties faced by Gorakhpur Fertilizer Plant

*18. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Gorakhpur public sector fertilizer plant is in trouble because of financial difficulties;

(b) whether a nationalised bank with which the Gorakhpur plant has opened letters of credit is not fulfilling its obligations or is delaying payments;

(c) whether because of financial stringency the Gorakhpur plant has not been able to pay its own bills for power, coal and freight; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K R. GANESH): (a) The Gorakhpur unit of the FCI is not facing any financial difficulties.

(b) Yes, Sir. Some payments were delayed by the banks against letters of credit established by the U.P. Co-operative Federation to whom fertilizers were supplied by the FCI. The outstanding amounts have since been paid to the Corporation by these banks.

(c) No, Sir.

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

Re-instatement of Workers who participated in May 1974 Strike

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

(a) whether any progress has been made in regard to the re-instatement of permanent, temporary and casual workers who had been removed/suspended or whose services had been terminated for participating in the May, 1974 strike;

(b) if so, the latest figures, zone-wise;

(c) the number of workers charged with violence and sabotage, and the number of workers actually convicted on these charges, zone-wise; and

(d) when the remaining victimised workers not falling under (c) will be reinstated?

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

(a) to (d). Considerable progress has been made in regard to taking back to service of permanent and temporary employees earlier dismissed/removed or whose services were terminated. Out of about 18,700 permanent/temporary employees, presently there are only about 2,900 who remain either dismissed/removed or terminated. In other

words, about 13,800 have been taken back to duty. A statement showing the latest figures is placed on the Table of the Sabha.

2 In regard to casual labour, out of about 21,800 discharged, about 12,470 have been re-engaged. The employment of casual labour depends entirely on the work needs and resources position. However, the statement attached gives the present position.

3 So far, a total number of 1,111 railway employees were convicted. On scrutiny of the charges for which they were convicted, all except 55 have been taken back to duty. These 55 were convicted for serious charges as indicated, zonewise, in the statement laid. There are at present 550 employees against whom cases are pending in Courts involving violence and sabotage

Statement

Railway	No. of permanent employees ; dismissed, removed from service but not so far taken back to duty	No. of Temporary employees whose services were terminated but not so far re-instated	No. of Casual labour/ substitutes discharged	No. of C.L./ substitutes re-engaged	No. of workers convicted under different offences	No. of workers convicted of serious charges out of column 1(6)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Central	169	5	4,267	4,178	13	Nil
Eastern	540	48	2,646	600	5	Nil
Northern	124	28	904	782	64	26
North Eastern . .	124	8	366	132	28	Nil
Northeast Frontier . .	355	644	325	5	2	2
Southern	106	1	3,971	2,038	142	9
South Central . . .	68	1	1,008	117	407	1
South Eastern . . .	475	149	4,855	3,089	75	17
Western	199	69	3,224	1,525	355	Nil

Discovery of Oil and Gas in Baramura

*20. SHRI K. MALLANNA:

SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:

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

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has found oil and gas in Baramura near Agartala; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA): (a) A few gas horizons have been encountered in the first well drilled at Baramura structure in Tripura.

(b) The commercial nature of this structure can be established after testing this well thoroughly and drilling and testing some more wells in this structure

Proposals from certain Foreign Firms for giving Technical know-how to I.D.P.L. for manufacturing Doxycycline

1. SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the proposals of M/s. Pfizer India Limited and M/s. Racheles Limited (American Firms) for giving technical know-how to I.D.P.L. for the manufacture of Doxycycline; and

(b) what is the position in regard to Government's decision on their proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH):

(a) and (b). The offer of technology by M/s. Pfizer India for improving the production of Tetracycline and

Oxytetracycline and for the manufacture of Doxycycline by IDPL is free of charge and has been made in the context of their request for (i) regularisation of their excess capacity for oxytetracycline and (ii) grant of industrial licence for manufacture of 5 Tonnes p.a of Doxycycline. It will thus result in continuous outgo of foreign exchange by way of remittances of profits. On the other hand the Rachele proposal involves the following foreign exchange payments:

Supply of know-how and engineering details	US\$99000 (Rs. 8 lakhs) in three instalments.
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Royalty.	4 % on net sale price of Doxycycline from the date of its first sale either a bulk or in dosage form for a period of five years.
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No decision has been taken on the above offer.

Employees suffered suspension, Termination, Dismissal on Northeast Frontier Railway during May, 1974 Strike

2. SHRI NOORUL HUDA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Railway employees who are still under suspension, termination or dismissal all over the country and in the Northeast Frontier (N.F.) Railway because of participation in the May, 1974 strike;

(b) out of them, against how many employees there are concrete charges of violence, sabotage and criminal intimidation; and

(c) against how many employees legal proceedings have been instituted and the progress of such proceedings?

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

the N.F. Railway was dismissed/removed from service nor were their services terminated nor suspended for mere participation in the illegal strike in May '74. However, where they flouted the law of the land and violated orders, they have been suitably taken up. The number of employees on all Railways dismissed/removed/terminated from service is about 18,700 out of which over 18,800 have been taken back to duty. The number of employees of N.F. Railway who were dismissed/removed/terminated from service was 3336 which include about 700 line petrolmen whose services were no longer required. Out of remaining 2636, 2337 have already been taken back on consideration of their appeals, whereas 76 have not submitted appeals. The appeals of the remaining are under consideration. Out of 97 suspended, 88 have been put back to duty already.

(b) 208 employees are involved in serious offences of sabotage, violence and intimidation.

(c) Legal proceedings against 174 employees, are in various stages of progress being processed by the State authorities.

Production and Marketing of certain Drugs by some Foreign Companies

3. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the broad features of production and marketing of Analgin, Metronidazole, Tetracycline, Oxytetracycline and Gentamycin vis-a-vis monopoly position of M/s. May and Baker, Hoechst, Pfizers, India Schering and Fulford;

(b) what are the imported raw materials needed either for bulk drugs or for formulations and what is the CIF value of imported raw materials for

the Fourth Five Year Plan period in respect of the above drug items;

(c) whether these items are being manufactured by these firms under a regular licence, a permission letter of diversification or without any industrial licence; and

(d) what steps Government propose to take to check the monopolist attitude of these firms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH):

(a) to (c). A statement furnishing the requisite information in respect of units in the organised sector is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8883/75]. CIF price of imported raw materials as well as the bulk drugs vary from time to time and as such no single C.I.F. price is available for the fourth plan period.

(d) Government has appointed a Committee on Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Industry headed by Shri Jaisukhlal Hathi to examine the various aspects of the drug industry. The Committee's terms of reference *inter alia* include:—

(i) To recommend measures necessary for ensuring that the public sector attains a leadership role in the manufacture of basic drugs and formulations, and in research and development.

(ii) To make recommendations for promoting the rapid growth of the drugs industry and, particularly, of the Indian and small scale industries' sectors. In making its recommendations the Committee will keep in view the need for a balanced regional dispersal of the industry.

The Committee's report is expected by April 1975.

Reducing Prices of Drugs by curtailing Propaganda and Packaging Costs

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

(a) whether the prices of drugs can be immediately reduced by 25 per cent as 35 per cent of the cost of the drugs produced by multinational interests go towards propaganda and packaging,

(b) if so, whether some steps are proposed to be taken in this regard;

(c) whether the national convention of economic independence and perspective of drug industry has recommended the nationalisation of the industry taking into consideration such tendencies in the private sector; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH):

(a) and (b). Government of India have set up a Committee on Drugs and Pharmaceutical Industry under the Chairmanship of Shri Jaisukhlal Hathi, whose terms of reference, *inter alia*, includes.

"To examine the measures taken so far to reduce the prices of drugs for the consumer and to recommend such further measures as may be necessary to rationalise the prices of basic drugs and formulations"

The Committee is expected to submit its report in April, 1975. Such action as is necessary, will be taken by Government in the light of the recommendations of the Committee.

(c) The convention has recommended immediate nationalisation of all units of the pharmaceuticals and drugs

industry with foreign equity participation.

(d) All the declaration and document sent by the convention are under consideration of Government.

जनवरी, 1973 से जनवरी, 1974 तक की अवधि में मध्य रेलवे में डकैतियाँ

5. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जनवरी, 1973 से जनवरी, 1974 के दौरान मध्य रेलवे में रेल-गाड़ियों में डकैतियाँ हुई हैं,

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक कितने व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये हैं; और

(ग) ऐसी घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बूटासिंह) :

(क) 3

(ख) 12

(ग) भेद्य खण्डों पर पहरेदारों की तैनाती और अपराधियों के ऊपर निगरानी रखने के अतिरिक्त सवारी गाड़ियों को पुलिस की अभिरक्षा में चलाया जाता है। चूने हुए स्टेशनों पर जब गाड़ियाँ खड़ी रहती हैं, पुलिस द्वारा यात्रियों की सुरक्षा के लिए प्लेटफार्मों के गश्न की व्यवस्था की गई है।

Revised Schedule for Conversion of Ernakulam Trivandrum line into Broad Gauge

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

(a) whether Government have further revised the time schedule for the

completion of the works on the conversion of Ernakulam-Trivandrum railway line into a broad gauge line; and

(b) if so, the circumstances which compelled Government to review the time schedule and the salient features of the final rule according to the latest assessment by Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) This project which was originally targetted to be completed by early 1975 has now been rescheduled to be completed by March 1976.

(b) There has been some reduction in the allotment of fund; in the current financial year due to curtailment in the Plan outlay for the Railways. Due to this the target date of completion has been revised to March, 1976.

Suspension of Drilling Work at Bara-mura in Tripura

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

(a) whether drilling work at Bara-mura, Tripura has been suspended;

(b) if so, since when and the reasons therefor, and

(c) when will the work be resumed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) No Sir. The drilling work at Bara-mura has not been suspended. The first well at Bara-mura has been completed and is under test.

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

Report of Delimitation Commission

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

(a) whether the Delimitation Commission has submitted its report; and

(b) if not, by what time will it be able to submit the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): (a) The Parliamentary and Assembly constituencies in 19 States and Union territories have been completed by the Delimitation Commission

(b) The work in respect of the remaining States and Union territories namely, Rajasthan, Punjab, Bihar, West Bengal, Jammu and Kashmir and Delhi is in progress and is expected to be completed by May, 1975

Haldia-Panskura Railway Line

9. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR:

SHRI N E HORO:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work of Haldia-Panskura in Midnapore of West Bengal link Rail line has been started in 1960,

(b) the salient features of the work done in this line, up-to-date and the results achieved in this regard;

(c) whether any Passenger Train runs in this line, if not, the reason therefor; and

(d) the broad outlines of the action taken regarding running of passenger trains on this line as Haldia has become industrially important?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) The work on this project was started in the year 1963.

(b) The construction of the entire length of the railway line along with minimum requirements at the stations for commissioning the line for carrying construction and other materials of Calcutta Port Commissioner, I.O.C., M.M.T.C. etc was completed and opened on 16-1-69. The electrification of the section is also nearing completion.

(c) This line has not yet been opened for passenger traffic. It has been decided to introduce EMU services in this section for which it is necessary to construct high level platforms and also to complete the electrification. Hence we have to defer the running of passenger trains.

(d) Running of passenger trains on the Panskura-Haldia Section will be introduced immediately after the construction of high level platforms and the electrofication are completed.

कतिपय फर्मों द्वारा सोडा एश का उत्पादन

10. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) धांगधरा कैमिकल्स, धांगधरा (सौराष्ट्र, गुजरात) तथा सौराष्ट्र कैमिकल्स पोर्बन्दर (सौराष्ट्र-गुजरात) द्वारा 73-74 में कितना सोडा एश उत्पादित किया गया ;

(ख) उत्पादित मात्रा में से कितने प्रतिशत सोडा एश शासकीय नियंत्रण द्वारा जनसाधारण को उपलब्ध कराया जाता है तथा कितने प्रतिशत उत्पादकों द्वारा निजी तौर पर वितरित होता है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का सोडा एश पर कोई मूल्य नियंत्रण भी है ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री सी० पी० माजhi) : (क) मैसर्स धांगधरा कैमिकल्स और मैसर्स सौराष्ट्र कैमिकल्स द्वारा 1973-74 के दौरान क्रमशः 55697 और 169970 मीटरी टन सोडा राख का उत्पादन किया गया ।

(ख) और (ग). सोडा एश के विक्रय मूल्यों तथा वितरण पर किसी प्रकार का नियंत्रण नहीं है ।

Import of Crude Oil

11. SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India approached direct certain nations for the supply of crude oil to India but failed to obtain the same;

(b) if so, the names of countries approached for the supply of oil to India;

(c) to what extent the oil producing countries have agreed to supply oil to India on concessional rates;

(d) whether Government have asked the oil companies operating in the country to purchase more crude or has allowed them to get more oil from the other nations; and

(e) to what extent the oil shortage will be met in 1975?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) and (b). Arrangements for the supply of crude oil during 1975, on a bilateral basis have so far been made as indicated below:

Name of the country	Qty/Million tonnes
Iran	3.8
Iraq	2.8
Saudi Arabia	1.1

Negotiations for obtaining crude from the United Arab Emirates are in progress.

(c) It is not in the public interest to disclose the terms of supply.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Consistent with the availability of foreign exchange resources, efforts will be made to sustain the essential requirements of the country.

Loss incurred by Narrow Gauge Lines

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

(a) whether the narrow gauge lines of the country have incurred an unprecedented heavy loss during the last year;

(b) if so, the reason therefor; and

(c) the broad outlines of the above loss?

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

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

Inquiries by MRTP Commission

13. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS

be pleased to state:

(a) whether any inquiries have been conducted or are being conducted by the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission under section 10 of the MRTP Act, 1969;

(b) the number of such inquiries including names of the industrial houses and the dates of inquiries during the last one year; and

(c) the results of the enquiries and the action taken by Government in each case?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) and (b). Information relating to the inquiries by the MRTP Commission under section 10 of the MRTP Act, 1969 is contained in the three Annual Reports on the execution of the provisions of the Act for years 1971 to 1973, copies of which have been laid on the Table of the House. A Statement, furnishing the required information for the year 1974 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8884/74].

(c) As the MRTP Commission exercises mandatory powers under section 37 of the MRTP Act in respect of inquiries into the restrictive trade practices indulged in by undertakings, the question of Government taking any action in the matter does not arise.

Nationalisation of Foreign Oil Companies

14. SHRI D. K. PANDA:

SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:

SHRI VEKARIA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS

be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have finally decided to nationalise the

foreign oil companies in the country;

(b) if so, what are the steps being taken in this regard;

(c) whether Government are aware that these companies have been selling away their properties like refinery machinery; and

(d) if so, the facts thereof and steps being taken to prevent such deals?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA): (a) and (b). The controlling interests of Esso's operations in India have already been acquired through negotiation and legislation. Negotiations are in progress with Burmah-Shell and Caltex.

(c) and (d). No refinery machinery was sold by Burmah-Shell, Caltex and AOC. Burmah-Shell is disposing of some of its assets in the ordinary course of business. For disposal of immovable assets only, Reserve Bank of India's clearance is required under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act. Burmah-Shell and AOC have intimated that the sale proceeds from the disposal of assets amounted to Rs. 1.08 crores and Rs. 5.63 lakhs respectively in 1973 and the appropriate procedures for disposal of immovable assets are being adhered to. The Reserve Bank of India have been requested by the Government to check the position.

National Convention on Economic Perspective of Drug Industry

15. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a national convention on economic perspective of drug in-

dustry took place in New Delhi recently;

(b) if so, the outcome of this convention; and

(c) what was Government's reaction regarding the outcome of this convention?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Yes, Sir, Nation Convention on Economic Independence and Perspective of Drug Industry was held in New Delhi on December 21-22, 1974.

(b) and (c) Government have received the declaration and documents of this convention and the same are receiving the attention of the Government.

Statements of Prime Minister and Chief Election Commissioner regarding Elections

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

(a) texts of the different statements made by the (i) Prime Minister and the (ii) Election Commissioner regarding completion of arrangements for fresh delimitation of constituencies and holding of premature Lok Sabha poll;

(b) when Election Commission expects to complete constitutional obligations in regard to complete revision of voter's list and re-drawing of constituencies; and

(c) the latest position of Government about (i) possibility of holding snap poll for Lok Sabha and (ii) introduction of electoral reforms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): (a) In regard to the likelihood or otherwise of an early general election, the Prime Minister answered questions put on the subject by Press Correspondents.

On January 24, the correspondent of the Asahi Shimbun, Tokyo, asked her: "There is talk of a snap Lok Sabha poll in May, 1975. Do you feel any justification for an early election?" The Prime Minister replied: "I think this is mere speculation."

Earlier, on January 14, the Prime Minister was questioned at Madras airport on her way back from Maldives. The Indian Express (New Delhi), January 15, 1975, has given this report on the subject:

"The Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi said today at Madras airport that it was not likely that the next general elections would be advanced.

"Newsmen told her that while possibilities of a snap poll were being discussed there had been no official reaction from her.

"The Prime Minister first replied: 'I have no comments.' When further questioned whether there was any likelihood of the general elections being advanced, she replied, 'I doubt it'."

The Prime Minister had also referred to revision of electoral rolls in a speech she had made to the Congress Parliamentary Party on December 21. The Hindustan Times of December 22 reported the speech and the portion relating to the electoral rolls reads as follows:

"Presumably referring to the prospects of the much discussed snap poll, she observed, 'no body can say anything about it'. But even in the absence of a general election, a thorough revision of electoral rolls

would be helpful in by-elections. It should be considered a task of 'permanent importance', she emphasised."

Regarding the statements by Chief Election Commissioner, the Press Correspondents met him while he was on tour at Madras and Calcutta on 25th November, 1974 and 7th January, 1975, respectively, when he answered some questions put by the correspondents. Copies of the news agency's messages (Annexures I & II) concerning these are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8885/74].

The Chief Election Commissioner was also interviewed on 25th December 1974, over the Delhi Television. A news agency message (Annexure III) concerning this is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8885/74].

(b) The final publication of electoral rolls after the current revision, which is in progress in all States and Union Territories (except Gujarat where it has been completed already), is expected to be made by 15th March, 1975.

The Delimitation Commission expects that the delimitation of constituencies in all States and Union Territories will be completed by May, 1975.

(c) (i) No such proposal is under consideration.

(ii) A Bill to amend the election laws based mainly on the recommendations of the Joint Committee on Amendments to Election Law was introduced in the Lok Sabha on the 20th December, 1973. Government has an open mind in the matter. A discussion with the leaders of the major political parties may be held if found necessary.

**Tenders for Carrying Goods by Road
From New Bongaigaon to New
Gauhati**

17. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways had called tenders for carrying goods by road from New Bongaigaon to New Gauhati, recently; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the broad outlines thereof?

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

(b) The reasons for calling of tenders was to examine the possibility of moving the traffic to Assam and North Eastern States by rail-cum-road to supplement the existing break-of-gauge transshipment capacity at New Bongaigaon in view of the anticipated increase in movement into Assam and North Eastern States. The idea is being explored by the North-east Frontier Railway among other measures to augment transshipment capacity.

**Demand from Meal Canvassers of
3 Up/4 Dn Howrah-Madras Mail**

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

(a) whether there is any demand from the Meal Canvassers working on 3 Up/4 Dn. Howrah-Madras Mails to increase their commission and absorb them as regular Railway employees;

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

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

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

(b) The main points of demand are:

(i) That the meal canvassers work for 14 hours a day, have to supervise service of meal and yet receive a commission of only 6 paise per rupee.

(ii) They are not treated as railway employees.

(iii) They have no benefit of medical treatment, regular salary and leave benefits which are given even to casual labourers.

(iv) They do not have avenues for absorption in Railway service.

(v) In view of the above, they should be treated as regular Railway employees.

(c) The Government has taken the following action.

(i) The rate of commission of meal canvassers has been increased from 6 per cent to 7½ per cent and they are not required to supervise service of meals which is done by the Manager of the establishment.

(ii) Meal canvassers have been made eligible for medical attendance and treatment free of cost as out-patients in Railway hospitals/dispensaries for themselves.

(iii) They are also considered along with others for appointment to class IV posts whenever vacancies arise.

(iv) and (v). As they are working on a Commission basis it is not possible to consider them as regular Railway employees.

Absorption of Casual Labour on Southern and other Railways

19. SHRI THA KIRUTTINAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of casual labour working for more than three years but not yet permanently absorbed in Southern Railway and other Railways; and

(b) the time by which Government propose to make these casual labourers permanent?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Approximately 48,000 as on 31-3-1974.

(b) Absorption of casual labourers against regular posts depends upon the availability of vacancies and it is not feasible to lay down any time limit for this purpose.

Establishment of New Refineries

20. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to build up new refineries in the country;

(b) if so, which are the refineries under construction or proposed to be built up indicating their capacities;

(c) whether Government are in a position to import enough crude to run the existing refineries to their full capacities;

(d) what is the quantum of shortage of crude for capacity utilisation and what is the quantity imported; and

(e) what are the reasons for building up new refineries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) and (b). The Fuel Sector of the 2.5 MTPA Haldia Refinery has recently gone into production and the Lube Sector is expected to be ready by the end of 1975. Projects for setting up of refineries at Bongaigaon with a capacity of one million tonnes and at Mathura with a capacity of 6 million tonnes have been taken up. Another project to expand the capacity of the existing Koyali Refinery by three million tonnes has also been taken up. There is also a proposal under consideration for expansion of the Madras Refinery. In view of the difficult crude supply and foreign exchange position no new refinery projects apart from the projects mentioned above are under consideration of the Government at present. However, the level of demand and the optimum refining capacity that has to be set up during the Fifth Plan period are under review, keeping in view the foreign exchange constraints for import of crude oil.

(c) and (d) Based on the normal operating levels, the existing refining capacity excluding Haldia is about 24.5 million tonnes. This capacity is being utilised to the extent of about 21.4 million tonnes, comprising 13.9 million tonnes of imported crude and 7.5 million tonnes of indigenous crude. The indigenous availability of crude is expected to go up to 72 million tonnes per annum by the end of the Fifth Plan. The level of crude oil imports is determined from year to year basis keeping in view the crude supply and foreign exchange position.

(e) The refinery projects mentioned in the reply to parts (a) and (b) above have been taken up in view of the expected increase in the demand for petroleum products.

Employees Dismissed, Terminated and Suspended on Western Railway

21. **SHRI ROBIN SEN:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) how many employees permanent, temporary and casual were dismissed, suspended and whose services were terminated in Western Railway during and after the last Railway strike;

(b) section-wise particulars thereof; and

(c) reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) The present position is as under:

i) Permanent employees dismissed/removed	1,436
ii) No. taken back out of (i)	1237
iii) Temporary employees whose services were terminated	2,071
iv) No. taken back out of (i)	2,035
v) No. of casual labour/substitutes discharged	3,224
vi) No. re-engaged out of (ii)	1,525
vii) No. of permanent employees suspended	3,431
viii) No. taken back to duty out of (vii)	3,421

(b) Section-wise figures are not being maintained.

(c) The policy of the Government as repeatedly pronounced in both Houses of Parliament is that while no general amnesty can be given to the staff irrespective of the seriousness of their actions against national interest in maintaining the nation's life-line, the Railway Administration are considering all appeals and representations with sympathy, putting staff back to duty wherever possible, condoning break-in-service where extenuating circumstances brought out on appeal are acceptable. The Railway Administration have also been

reviewing court cases in consultation with State Governments and have taken the view that except in cases where the employees have been charged with sabotage, violence or intimidation, the Railway would not be interested in pursuing such cases.

Take-over of Burmah Shell and Caltex

22. **SHRI K. M. 'MADHUKAR':** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has given up the proposal for taking over the Burmah Shell and Caltex Oil Company; and

(b) if not, the reason for delay in their take-over and the steps so far taken in this regard?

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

(b) Negotiations with Burmah-Shell and Caltex are in progress. The Government are considering the terms, conditions and all other questions in this regard.

Rail Link between Kanyakumari and Trivandrum

23. **SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress of work of the construction of Rail line between Kanyakumari and Trivandrum;

(b) whether it is going to be completed according to the schedule; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Over all progress achieved upto the end of January, 1975 is 27 per cent.

(b) and (c). There has been some reduction in the allotment of funds in the current financial year due to curtailment in the Plan outlay for the Railways. It has therefore been not possible to allot adequate funds for this work. This may lead to some delay in the date of completion of the work.

Trains from South to Dehra Dun and other places of Pilgrimage

24. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH:

SHRI VARKEY GEORGE:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether hundreds of thousands of pilgrims from the South visit Hardwar, Rishikesh and Badrinath every year and also a large number of tourists visit Mussoorie;

(b) whether there are large number of people from the South who are employed in the institutions and establishments at Dehra Dun;

(c) whether all of them are facing great difficulty in the absence of direct train services between Dehra Dun and the South; and

(d) if so, whether Government intends to introduce a sufficient number of compartments in the trains connecting Dehra Dun with Delhi for onward connection with the South-bound trains?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) The number of pilgrims from South visiting Hardwar, Rishikesh, Badrinath and Mussoorie is not known. However, the traffic moving by rail from Hardwar/Dehra Dun to South side for Southern and South Central Railways is about 6 passengers a day only.

(b) and (c). No information is available with the Railway.

(d) Introduction of a through coach between Dehra Dun and South India, is neither justified on traffic considerations nor operationally feasible.

Robberies on Mail, passenger and goods trains

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

(a) the number of robberies committed in the years 1972-73, 1973-74 and during the period from 1st April, 1974 to 31st January, 1975 on mail, passenger and goods trains in each Railway zone;

(b) the extent of loss of life and property involved therein and number of persons arrested for such robberies; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to protect the lives of passengers and to prevent theft of goods in Railways?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8886/75.]

(c) (1) Under the Constitution, maintenance of law and order on the Railways and prevention of crime is the responsibility of the State Governments which they discharge through the agency of the Government Railway Police. Security of the person of passengers and their property is ensured through the Government Railway Police by escorting important trains at night, prosecuting criminals for specific offences and also detaining persons suspected to be involved in the commission of such crimes under the Maintenance of Internal Security Act.

Cases involving personal property of the passengers are registered and

investigated by the Government Railway Police and every possible effort is made by them to recover the stolen property and restore it to their owners after completion of the necessary legal formalities.

(2) The following steps have been taken to check the incidence of thefts and pilferages of booked consignments:—

- (i) All important yards, goods sheds, transshipment/repacking points etc. are being guarded round the clock by Railway Protection Force.
- (ii) Nominated goods trains particularly those carrying high valued commodities are being escorted by the Railway Protection Force in vulnerable sections.
- (iii) Special drives are conducted against the receivers of stolen property and cases are prosecuted under the Railway Property (Unlawful Possession) Act, 1966.
- (iv) Plain clothed Railway Protection Force staff are deployed to keep watch on the activities of criminals.
- (v) Assistance and co-operation of Railway Trade Unions has been sought for prevention and detection of crimes on the Railways.
- (vi) Necessary co-operation is maintained with the State Police authorities for keeping surveillance over bad characters operating on the Railways.

(3) The possibility of constituting a unified Police Force by combining the existing Government Railway Police under the State Governments and the Protection Force under the control of the Railway Ministry is also under examination.

Fixation of Pay of Signallers when promoted as Assistant Station Masters, Delhi Division (Northern Railway)

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

(a) whether the signallers in the previous scale of Rs. 60—150 when promoted to Assistant Station Masters in scale of Rs. 64—170 got one increment in all the Indian Railways;

(b) whether one increment was not granted to the signallers in Delhi Division who have been promoted to the grade of Assistant Station Master despite many representations; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Not granted.

(c) Under the rules existing prior to 1-4-61, pay of Signallers grade Rs. 60—150(PS) on promotion as Assistant Station Masters in scale of Rs. 64—170 (revised to Rs. 80—170 w.e.f. 1-4-56) used to be fixed at the next stage in the promotional grade. After 1-4-61, the pay of the staff on promotion to the higher grades is fixed by allowing one increment in the lower grade and then fixing at the next incremental stage in the promotion grade.

Looting of Railway property at Nandya Railway Station

27 SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was an open loot of railway properties at Nandya Railway Station (S. C. Railway) on the 31st October, 1974;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether four class IV employees have been arrested instead of the real culprits who are having the backing of some top officials; and

(d) whether in view of this Government propose to order an impartial investigation to look the real culprits?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH) (a) to (d) No. However, on 23rd October, 1974, three goods wagons containing iron sheets got derailed at the Home Signal of Nandyal Railway Station and some iron sheets therein were stolen. Stolen iron sheets worth about Rs 1000 were recovered by the RPF and 5 railway employees (one of class III and four of class IV categories) and one outsider were arrested under the Railway Property (Unlawful Possession) Act. All of them are facing trial in a court of law.

Oil exploration in Cauvery off-shore Basin

28 SHRI BIREN DUTTA Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state

(a) what steps have been taken by Government for exploration of oil in the Cauvery off-shore Basin, and

(b) the results thereof?

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

(a) and (b) Certain proposals for an offshore exploration contract made by some foreign oil companies are under consideration.

Setting up of a Fertilizer Plant at Panipat

29 SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:

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

(a) whether Government have decided to set up a fertilizer plant at Panipat in Haryana,

(b) if so, the main features thereof together with the cost at which it would be set up,

(c) the estimated annual fertilizer production at the plant,

(d) the extent to which this plant would meet the demands of Haryana and Rajasthan, and

(e) whether there is a proposal to set up such a plant in Rajasthan, if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K R GANESH)

(a) Yes, Sir

(b) and (c) The fertilizer plant at Panipat, based on fuel oil as feed-stock, will have a capacity for the manufacture of 900 tonnes of ammonia per day and 1550 tonnes of urea per day equivalent to 2.35 lakh tonnes of nitrogen per annum. The project is estimated to cost Rs 139.75 crores with a foreign exchange component of Rs 50.60 crores and is expected to be completed by April, 1978.

(d) Fertilizers produced from various plants in India is pooled with imported fertilizers in planning fertilizer distribution, taking into account the requirements of different states. The production from the Panipat plant would no doubt be taken into consideration in meeting the demands of Haryana and Rajasthan keeping in view the relevant factors such as the demand from these States,

the production from various units within the economic marketing zone, the logistics of transportation etc.

(e) A letter of intent has been issued to M/s. Delhi Cloth and General Mills Co. Ltd. for further expansion of their fertilizer plant at Kota in Rajasthan envisaging an additional production of 3.45 lakh tonnes of Nitrogen per annum in the form of urea and other products. Some studies are also under way regarding the feasibility of setting up a fertilizer complex in Rajasthan based on the locally available pyrites and rock-phosphate.

Implementation of Report on Legal Aid to Poor

30. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons why Central Government have not yet implemented the report of the Expert Committee on legal aid to the poor and its commitments to Parliament; and

(b) when Legal Aid Scheme would be brought into force in the country particularly in the Union Territories?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): (a) The examination of the Report, which contains numerous suggestions, has revealed that the Committee has suggested formulation of National Policy on the question of Legal Aid. As such it is being examined in consultation with the State Governments and Union Territories. The views of the State Governments and Union Territories are still being received. No final decision can be taken until comments from them are received, analysed and final decisions taken thereon.

(b) Does not arise, in view of (a) above.

Decline in profits of I.O.C. despite increase in turn over of production

31. SHRI RAM SHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH:

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

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

(a) whether Indian Oil Corporation, in spite of increased turnover during 1973-74 from Rs. 996 crores to 1241 crores and the total volume of products sold from 16 million kilolitres to 17.3 million kilolitres, suffered a set back of nearly 40 per cent in profit;

(b) if so, the main reasons therefor; and

(c) steps being taken to improve the profits?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) to (c). During 1973-74, despite increase in the total sales turnover of the Indian Oil Corporation from about Rs. 998.03 crores in 1972-73 to about Rs. 1242.80 crores in 1973-74 and increase in total volume of products sold from 16.0 million KLS to 17.3 million KLS respectively, the net profit of the Corporation before tax was Rs. 41.55 crores as compared to Rs. 46.08 crores in the previous year. The decrease in profit is due to increase in expenditure under the following heads:—

	Increase in costs	Head of Account
Rs. Crores)		
	3.20	Establishment
	0.65	Interest
	2.33	Other expenses
	1.86	Depreciation
	8.04	
(—)	0.97	(Less increase in Capitalisation
Increase.	7.07)

According to the present pricing mechanism the marketing margins remain unchanged (Rs. KL/tonnes) in spite of the increase in working expenses since 1970. The present pricing mechanism does not allow full neutralisation of increase in FOB and ocean transportation costs of crude. These matters are now under consideration of the Oil Pricing Committee already set up.

Suspension of Trains in North Eastern Railway

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

(a) whether North-Eastern Railway has suspended the running of a large number of trains on that Zone;

(b) if so, the number of trains so suspended together with the reasons therefor;

(c) the extent to which the suspension of the trains would adversely affect the production of sugar in sugar factories in Eastern U.P. and Bihar, as the sugarcane from the growers would not reach factories; and

(d) the steps being taken to restore the running of trains to provide enough sugarcane to the factories?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). As on 12-2-1975, 40 pairs of passenger trains only stand cancelled on North Eastern Railway due to shortage of coal.

(c) and (d). The production of sugar would not be adversely affected as adequate arrangement for clearance of wagons loaded with sugarcane by cane shuttles or alternatively by shunting van goods trains has been made.

Progress on setting up of Mathura Refinery

33. SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work on the Mathura Refinery has commenced;

(b) if so, the progress so far made on this project;

(c) the amount on this project upto 1st January, 1975; and

(d) the time by which the projection is expected?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Land for the Refinery and its township has been acquired. Survey and initial phase of soil investigation work have been completed. Process design of the licensed units has been completed. The Detailed Project Report is in the final stages of completion by the USSR authorities. Basic design/engineering of Units/facilities under Indian scope of responsibility are in progress. Design/engineering of Thermal Power Plant along with the coal handling and ash disposal facilities are progressing with BHEL. Action for procurement of equipment and materials has been initiated and some of the steel materials have started arriving at site.

(c) The amount spent on this refinery project upto 1-1-75 is Rs. 385.43 lakhs.

(d) As per the schedule approved in 1973, the Refinery is expected to be completed by the middle of 1978.

New Railway Lines constructed in Kerala during Fourth Five Year Plan period

34. SHRI VERKEY GEORGE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) how many new railway lines have been constructed in Kerala during the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(b) whether Kerala has the lowest kilometrage in the country;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to construct certain new lines in that State during the Fifth Plan; and

(d) if so, that salient features thereof?

The DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Railways development is not envisaged on any State-wise or Region-wise concepts but on over-all considerations in the national interests. However, the following projects are in progress falling partly or wholly in the state of Kerala

(i) Trivandrum-Ernakulam conversion to B.G.—in progress.

(ii) Trivandrum-Tirunelveli via Nagercoil with a branch line to Kanyakumari—in progress.

(b) No.

(c) and (d). Do not arise in view of reply to part (a) above.

Employees whose services terminated/suspended in last Strike on Northern Railway

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

(a) number of employees whose services have been terminated or suspended in Northern Railway for their

participation in the last Railway strike;

(b) particulars thereof, category-wise; and

(c) reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) No employee of the Northern Railway was dismissed/removed from service or his services terminated nor was suspended for mere participation in the last strike in May 1974. However, where employees flouted the law of the land and violated clear orders, they have been suitably dealt with. The number of employees of Northern Railway who were dismissed removed from service or whose services were terminated are 1,389. Out of them, 1,237 have already been taken back. The employees suspended are 1,208, out of which 1,198 have already been put on duty.

(b) Category-wise particulars are not being maintained.

(c) The policy of the Government as repeatedly pronounced in both Houses of Parliament is that while no general amnesty can be given to the staff irrespective of the seriousness of their actions against national interest is maintaining the nation's life-line the Railway Administration are considering all appeals and representations with sympathy, putting staff back to duty wherever possible, condoning break-in-service where extenuating circumstances brought out on appeal are acceptable. The Railway Administrations have also been reviewing court cases in consultation with State Governments and have taken the view that except in cases where the employees have been charged with sabotage, violence or intimidation, the Railway would not be interested in pursuing such cases.

Railway employees dismissed during the last Railway Strike

36. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:

SHRI B. S. BHAURA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of railway employees in various zones as on date who had been dismissed in connection with the last strike but have not been reinstated;

(b) what are the specific grounds of their dismissal; and

(c) what steps have been taken to reinstate them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) A statement is attached in respect of permanent employees dismissed or removed.

(b) Dismissal/removal from service has generally been on grounds of serious misconduct relating to serious intimidation, sabotage, violence and threats of violence. Some railway employees were also removed from service as a result of their conviction by courts of law on the charges framed against them by the police authorities.

(c) The cases of those who have appealed against their dismissal/ removal have been examined on a case to case basis by the appellate authority. Wherever convictions by courts of law have been set aside by the higher courts of law, the employees concerned have also been taken back to duty.

Statement

Railway	No. of railway employees who were dismissed/removed but who have not been reinstated
Central	169
Eastern	540
Northern	124
North Eastern	124
Northeast Frontier	355
Southern	106
South Central	68
South Eastern	475
Western	199

Smuggling of basic raw material by some Foreign Firms

37. SHRI S. N. MISHRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that some of the foreign pharmaceutical firms with more than 26 per cent foreign equity have been smuggling the basic raw material for which they were given licences and have been selling those as their own manufactured material;

(b) if so, the names of such firms and the broad outlines of the raw material smuggled; and

(c) what action Government have taken against them and whether Government propose to proceed against them under MISA?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Disparity between prices of Drugs imported by I.D.P.L. and S.T.C.

38. SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a wide disparity in the pooled prices *vis-a-vis* C.I.F. prices of drugs imported by IDPL and S.T.C.;

(b) if so, which are the important bulk drugs and formulations being imported by the I.D.P.L. and S.T.C. and what are the pooled and imported prices of each of these items; and

(c) what is the reason for fixing a high pooled price?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (c). The disparity between the pooled prices and the CIF prices of drugs imported by STC and distributed by IDPL/STC is mainly on account of incidence of customs duty, handling and port charges, STC's charges etc. and the comparatively higher cost of indigenous production.

(b) A statement showing important bulk drugs for which pooled prices were fixed 1974-75, the C.I.F. price and the pooled price fixed for such drugs is attached. No formulations are imported by the STC.

Statement

Name of the drug	CIF price 1974-75	Pooled price 1974-75
	Rs./Kg.	Rs./Kg.
1. Analgin	56.00	174.53 (19-4-1974) 175.02 (22-8-1974)
2. Amidopyrine	59.33	132.43
3. Folic Acid	585.00	1527.02
4. Sulphaguanidine	80.00	99.50 (19-4-74) 115.61 (22-8-1974)

Name of the drug	CIF price 1974-75	Pooled price 1974-75
5. Phenobarbitone	140.60	273.61 (19-4-74) 276.11 (22-8-1974)
6. Vitamin B ₁	280.00	592.48
7. Streptomycin Sulphate	250.26	295.00 (1-4-1974) 343.00 (8-8-1974)
8. Vitamin B ₂	450.00	935.68
9. Chloramphenicol powder	480.00	542.65 (1-4-1974) 646.00 (8-8-1974)

Annual Report of M.R.T.P. Commission

39. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in their third annual report submitted to the Government of India by the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission it has been pointed out that "the Commission cannot help feeling that there is some incongruity in that sometimes cases not involving any major issues are referred to the Commission while others which would *prima-facie* involve important consideration are not so referred";

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) can it be further explained by Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDA-BRATA BARUA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. With regard to the observations of the Commission as contained in Chapter V (iii) of its Report for the calendar year 1973, attention is invited to para (a) of Chapter V of the Central Government's Third

Annual Report on the execution of the provisions of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1989 laid on the Table of the House on the 18th December, 1974, wherein legal position and the policy with regard to the requirement of references to the Commission under Chapter III of the MRTP Act, were explained in detail.

(c) Does not arise; the Commission has admitted at page 92 of the said Report that "only proposals which are considered as requiring a 'further inquiry' before the Central Government can decide the matter" are referred to the Commission

Allocation for new Railway Lines in Backward Areas during Fifth Plan

40. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM. Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of Fifth Plan allocation to the new railway lines in backward areas in the country;

(b) whether the Railways have approached the Planning Commission for more funds as the allocated amount is inadequate; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH). (a) to (c). An amount of Rs 100 crores has been allocated by the Planning Commission for the construction of new railway lines in the 5th Five Year Plan including those required for development of backward areas. This amount would be insufficient even for completing the approved works and those required for the core sector of the economy. In view of the pressing demand for construction of

new railway lines in backward areas from all parts of the country, the Planning Commission was approached for making additional allotment of Rs. 255 crores in the 5th Plan for this purpose, but they have not allotted any amount.

Security Arrangements in Trains

41. SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the serious deterioration in the security arrangements for the travelling public on the Railways particularly in the Sealdah and Howrah Divisions of Eastern Railway and in the Howrah-Kharagpur line of South Eastern Railway leading to an increase in the incidents of robbery, snatching of ornaments and valuables by organised armed gangs at dagger and revolver points, and

(b) if so, steps taken to remedy the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH). (a) There has been some increase in the incidence of cases of robberies in the Sealdah and Howrah Divisions of the Eastern Railway. However, there is an appreciable decrease of such cases on Howrah-Kharagpur line of the South Eastern Railway.

(b) Under the Constitution, maintenance of law and order and prevention of crime on the Railways is the responsibility of the State Government which they discharge through the agency of the Government Railway Police.

Security of the person and property of the passengers is ensured by the Government Railway Police by escorting important trains at night, regular beat patrolling at station platforms/waiting halls, keeping

surveillance over criminals and known bad characters, prosecuting criminals for specific offences and also detaining persons suspected to be involved in the commission of such crimes under the Maintenance of Internal Security Act where adequate grounds exist. Cases involving personal property of passengers are registered and investigated by the Government Railway Police and every possible effort is made by them to recover the stolen property and restore it to their owners after completion of necessary legal formalities.

खर्च कम करने के लिए कर्मचारियों की श्रेणी I, II, III और IV के कर्मचारियों की छंटनी

42. श्री मुल्की राज सैनी : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि

(क) चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में खर्च कम करने के लिए श्रेणी I, II, III और IV के कितने अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों की छंटनी की गई है ; और

(ख) उस से होने वाली श्रेणीवार बचत कितनी होगी ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : (क) किसी नियमित कर्मचारी की छंटनी नहीं की गई है क्योंकि सरकार की नीति कर्मचारियों को छंटनी करना नहीं बल्कि फालतू कर्मचारियों को वैकल्पिक पदों पर समाहित करना है। नैमित्तिक कर्मचारियों को, जिन्हें सामयिक निर्माण-कार्यों, परियोजनाओं आदि के लिए नियोजित किया जाता है, काम समाप्त हो जाने पर अस्थायी छंटनी कर दी जाती है। उन्हें औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम के उपलब्धों के अन्तर्गत निर्धारित सभी लाभ दिये जाते हैं और उसी क्षेत्र में नये निर्माण-कार्यों की

संजूरी मिलने पर उनके पुनर्नियुक्ति पर भी विचार किया जाता है।

(ख) कुछ नहीं।

Non-availability of drilling equipment for oil exploration

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

(a) whether India will be self-sufficient in oil by 1980;

(b) if so, what steps are being taken in this regard;

(c) whether India is faced with non-availability of rigs and drilling equipment for the oil exploration;

(b) whether India has requested the U.S.A. and U.S.S.R. to supply the same; and

(e) if so, the reaction of these two countries thereto?

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

(a) and (b) As per estimates drawn up, the indigenous oil production is expected to be of the order of 12 million tonnes during 1978-79 against the then estimated requirement of 32 million tonnes approximately.

(c) to (e). In view of the oil crisis the world over, the supply position of drilling rigs and other oil field equipment is acute and the ONGC have been taking necessary steps to procure its requirements of these from different sources. As a result the Commission has been able to place orders for 11 rigs recently (3 from U.S.S.R., 6 from Rumania 2 from U.S.A.). In addition the Commission is procuring one rig each from U.S.A. and U.S.S.R. for its Iraq operations.

तोड़ फोड़ और हिंसा की कार्यवाहियों में भाग न लेने वाले कर्मचारियों की बहाली

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

(क) क्या रेल मंत्री स्व० श्री ललित नारायण मिश्र ने लोक सभा में बार बार यह आश्वासन दिया था कि जिन रेल कर्मचारियों ने मई, 1974 की रेल-हड़ताल में भाग लिया था, उन में से उन कर्मचारियों को छोड़ कर जिन पर तोड़-फोड़ और हिंसा के आरोप हैं; अन्य सभी कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध की गई तमाम कार्यवाहियों को समाप्त कर उन्हें सेवा में सभी सुविधाओं के साथ बहाल किया जाएगा ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन के आश्वासनों की किस सीमा तक क्रियान्वित किया गया है ;

(ग) उन कर्मचारियों की जोनवार संख्या क्या है जिन्हें सेवा से अलग कर दिया गया है, निलंबित किया गया है और जिन पर मुकदमें चल रहे हैं तथा जिनकी सेवा में अवरोध कर दिया गया है; और

(घ) सरकार का इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है और कब तक ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : (क) और (ख) सरकार की नीति, जैसा कि संसद् के दोनों सदनों में और स्व० श्री ललित नारायण मिश्र द्वारा दिये गये आश्वासन में बार-बार घोषित की गई है, यह है कि राष्ट्र की जीवनधारा को बनाये रखने में राष्ट्रीय हित के विरुद्ध कर्मचारियों की कार्रवाई की गम्भीरता पर ध्यान दिये बिना उनको आम माफी नहीं दी जा सकती । रेल प्रशासन जहाँ कहीं सम्भव हो और जहाँ

अपीलों में कतायी गई लघु कारक परिस्थितियों स्वीकार्य हो सभी अपीलों और अप्रत्याशितों पर सहानुभूति पूर्वक विचार करके सेवा बंध माफ कर रहा है, और कर्मचारियों को पुनः इयूटी पर ले रहा है । रेल प्रशासन राज्य सरकारों के साथ परामर्श करके न्यायालय में चल रहे मामलों की समीक्षा भी कर रहा है और उसका यह दृष्टिकोण है कि ऐसे कर्मचारियों के मामलों को छोड़ कर जिनके विरुद्ध तोड़-फोड़, हिंसा या डराने-धमकाने के आरोप हैं, शेष मामलों में न्यायालय में कार्रवाई करने के लिए रेल-प्रशासन की हवि नहीं होगी ।

(ग) और (घ) : एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रख दिया गया है । [प्रश्नसंख्या में रखा गया । देखिए सं.या.एल० टी० 8887 / 75] ।

Setting up of an Oil Industry Development Bank

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

(a) whether an Oil Industry Development Board has been set up by his Ministry; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines regarding its functions?

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

(a) Under Section 3 of the Oil Industry Development Act, 1974 (47 of 1974) an Oil Industry Development Board has been set up with effect from 13-1-1975.

(b) The functions of the Board are enumerated in Section 6 of the Act. The main function of the

Board is to render financial and other assistance for the promotion of all such measures as are, in its opinion, conducive to the development of oil industry.

Cases pending in Supreme Court

46. **SHRI MOHANRAJ KALINGARAYAR:**
SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI:

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

(a) whether a large number of cases are pending in the Supreme Court;

(b) if so, the total number of cases pending at present; and

(c) the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a) and (b). As on 1-1-75, 12,737 cases were pending in the Supreme Court including cases for admission.

(c) The pendency of cases is always under review of the Chief Justice of India and all steps are taken to clear the arrears. These steps include setting up of special Benches to hear criminal appeals involving capital sentences cases, Tax, Appeals, Election Appeals, Labour Appeals etc., from time to time depending on the requirements; grouping all matters involving identical question or arising out of the same subject matter in order to facilitate their speedy disposal.

Implementation of Announcement made by former Railway Minister

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

(a) whether on 2nd January, 1975 in the last speech of his life the late Shri L. N. Mishra, the then Railway Minister publicly announced that all

the employees not involved in physical violence and sabotage would be taken back immediately including the President of Samastipur Division N.E. Railway Mazdoor Union dismissed earlier; and

(b) if so, whether his last announcement has since been implemented?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). It has been reported in a section of the daily press that on 2-1-75 while addressing a gathering at Samastipur, the late Shri L. N. Mishra mentioned that railwaymen who were charged with violence or sabotage would not be reinstated. He also gave an indication that appeals of railwaymen who have been removed/dismissed from service would be considered within six weeks. These reported utterances were in line with the Government policy that while no general amnesty can be given, persons removed/dismissed or whose services were terminated had to make appeals and representations, only on consideration of which, based on the circumstances of each case, could they be taken back. Generally, those who were not charged with violence, sabotage or intimidation were to be taken back in service. This policy has continued to be in the process of implementation with all possible promptitude. There is, however, no knowledge of the particular mention about the President of Samastipur Division N.E. Railway Mazdoor Union in the reports that have come to our notice.

Production of Vitamin 'C' by a Firm of Ratlam

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

(a) whether the firm named Jaytha Vitamins of Ratlam are producing Vitamin-C and have offered their

product to the Government at a price less than the imported price;

(b) whether Vitamin-C is being imported in some quantity at a higher price; and

(c) if so, whether Government have taken any steps to see that the production of Indian firm is lifted by Government agencies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (c). M/s. Jayant Vitamins have advised Government that they have commenced production of Vitamin C and have requested for a fixation of price of their product. The price asked for by the company for Vitamin C produced by them is more than the price of Vitamin C imported by the STC.

Expenditure on research and oil exploration by O & NGC in 1975

49. SHRI B. S. BHAURA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether O&NGC has proposed to spend Rs. 255 crores in 1975 for research and oil exploration; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. ONGC plans to spend Rs. 255.36 crores in 1975-76 for exploration/production of crude oil and natural gas. This takes into account the Commission's onshore/offshore operations including its overseas operations. It also includes a proposed outlay of Rs. 2.90 crores for research.

Punitive action against Railway employees on Eastern Railway

50. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether punitive actions against a number of Railway employees on Eastern Railway for participating in Railway strike of May, 1974 have been condoned;

(b) if so, the number of such employees on each division and zone on Eastern Railways and the particulars of condonation;

(c) the reason for such condonation; and

(d) whether Government propose to take such steps of condonation for all the Railways employees on all Railways and if so, when and how and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (c). No railway employee was penalised for mere participation in the illegal strike in May 1974. However, where staff flouted the law of the land and violated clear orders they were suitably dealt with. After the strike was called off unconditionally Government decided that cases of staff dismissed/removed/terminated from service may be reviewed on appeal on the merits of each case. It was also decided that the break in service may be condoned where the Administration is satisfied that the staff could not come to work for reasons beyond their control.

(b) A statement showing the present position in respect of staff who were dismissed/removed/terminated from service, suspended from duty and who had break in service on the

Eastern Railway is laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-8888/75.)

(d) Cases of all staff, who participated in the illegal strike of May '74 are being reviewed in accordance with this policy.

Demonstration by Railwaymen in Delhi on 31st March, 1975

51 SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that railwaymen will hold a demonstration in Delhi on 31st March, 1975 in support of their long pending demands;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) steps taken to meet the representatives of the railway employees to settle their demands?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) A report to this effect has appeared in a section of the daily press.

(b) and (c) There are already two broad-based federations, namely the All India Railwaymen's Federation and the National Federation of India Railwaymen and their affiliated unions, comprising of all categories of railwaymen. These recognised federations and their affiliated unions enjoy negotiating facilities under the Permanent Negotiating Machinery and the Joint Consultative Machinery.

Dacoities in December 1974 between Nawadah and Gaya

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

(a) whether two armed dacoities were committed within two days in

the month of December, 1974 between Nawadah and Gaya;

(b) if so, whether proper enquiries have since been completed to find out why the second dacoity at the same railway line could not be prevented;

(c) the number of persons killed or injured and the amount of compensation given to each; and

(d) whether in view of the increase in the number of dacoities in the Railways, Government have considered it desirable to restructure its security forces so as to yield better results?

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

(b) Both the cases are under investigations by the Government Railway Police, Gaya.

(c) None.

(d) The control of the Government Railway Police, both administration and operational rests with the respective State Governments. Creation of a unified Police Force on the Railway is under consideration.

Indian Investment in Iraqi Petroleum Industry

53. SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has made any investment in Iraq in Petroleum Industry; and

(b) if so, the nature and broad out lines of such investment?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Under the Contract signed on August 22, 1973, the Oil and Natural Gas Commission is to render specified technical, financial and commercial services to the Iraq National Oil Company (INOC) in respect of the exploration for and the exploitation of petroleum in an area of 4,175 Sq Kms in Iraq, the marketing of petroleum produced therefrom, etc. The total expenditure on this venture is estimated at about Rs. 68.95 crores, of which the expenditure on exploration would be about Rs. 4.5 crores to Rs. 7.5 crores. In the event of commercial discovery and production, all cost would be recoverable from INOC, and the ONGC will be remunerated for its services through its right to purchase certain specified quantities of crude oil produced from the area at a concessional "guaranteed sale-price."

Foreign Exchange needed for Import of Crude in 1975-76

54 SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAKKAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of foreign exchange needed for the import of crude during the years 1975-76; and

(b) how does this figure compare with the amount spent during 1973 and 1974?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) and (b). The amount of foreign exchange for the import of crude during 1975-76 is being worked out. The foreign exchange outgo for the import of crude oil during 1974-75 is estimated to be about Rs. 907 crores against Rs. 429.70 crores during 1973-74.

पूर्वी रेलवे में लगी घड़ियों और उनके रखरखाव पर किया गया व्यय

55. श्री हुकम चन्द कश्यप: क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) पूर्वी रेलवे के सभी डिब्बानों के स्टेशनों पर गत 3 वर्षों के दौरान कितनी घड़ियां लगाई गईं तथा लगाई गई घड़ियों का मूल्य क्या है ;

(ख) उक्त सभी घड़िया किन-किन फर्मों से खरीदी गयी ;

(ग) उन घड़ियों की साल में कितनी बार मरम्मत की जाती है; और

(घ) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान सभी डिब्बानों के स्टेशनों पर लगी घड़ियों की मरम्मत कराने में कितना व्यय करना पड़ा है ?

रेलमंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह)

(क) 24,755 रु० कीमत की 134 दोबान घड़िया

(ख) फर्मों के नाम :—

- (1) मैसर्स एग्लो स्विस् एण्ड क०
- (2) मैसर्स वाट्सन वाच क०
- (3) मैसर्स राय ब्रादर और
- (4) मैसर्स साइटिफिक क्लॉक क०

(ग) कुछ नहीं ।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Retail outlets of Petroleum Products in Karnataka

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

(a) the number of retail outlets/agents for Petroleum, Kerosene, diesel and gas at present in Karnataka;

(b) whether these retailers have political affiliations; and

(c) the action being taken by Government to change the set up?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Electrification of Railway Stations

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

(a) whether the 11 railway stations which were programmed to be electrified in 1974-75 have been electrified by now,

(b) the names of these 11 stations;

(c) if all of those stations have not been electrified, the names of the stations which have not been electrified so far; and

(d) when the electrification of those stations will be complete.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Two of the 11 railway stations on South Eastern Railway have been electrified.

(b) 1. Sainthala

2. Kenduapada

3. Bissam Cuttack

4. Humma

5. Salegaon

6. Attabira

7. Brundamal

8. Khaliapalli

9. Muniguda

10. Gangadharpur

11. Garudajhatia

(c) Stations listed at S. Nos. 1 to 9 in reply to part (b) of the question have not yet been electrified.

(d) Electrification of these stations is expected to be completed by 31st December 1975, except Khaliapalli for which no firm date for availability of power supply is yet available.

Movement of Jaggery under priority Class 'E' of Railway Freight

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

(a) whether Jaggery qualify for movement under the lowest priority class 'E' of the Railway freight; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons for this lowest priority?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). Since the relative importance of traffic in jaggery in relation to its essentiality and revenue yielding potentiality is less, it is given Priority 'E' in the matter of supply of wagons.

Views Expressed by M.E.T.P. Commission in its 3rd Annual Report

59. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI:

SHRI R. V. BADE:

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commis-

sion's view expressed in its 3rd Annual Report that certain objects of the M.R.T.P. Act could not be achieved unless there was proper understanding and appreciation of the Commission's view point by the Company Law Administration; and

(b) the facts in this regard and reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) The Commission has not made any such observation in its Third Annual Report. The Commission has confirmed that it has not expressed any such opinion or made any Press statement in that regard.

(b) Does not arise

Demand to increase trains between Howrah and Samastipur and between Ranchi and Samastipur

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

(a) whether there has been a persistent demand from All India Maithil Sangh and other organisations of Calcutta to increase the number of express or Mail trains between Howrah and Samastipur as there is Unmanageable rush in 19 and 21 UP trains;

(b) whether it is proposed to run one extra Maithila Mail train between Howrah and Samastipur to complete the journey in about eight hours;

(c) whether a large number of passengers travel between Ranchi and Samastipur for various destinations between Ranchi, Dhanbad and Hazaribagh districts on the one side and several districts of North Bihar on the others; and

(d) if so, whether it is proposed to instal a direct sleeper coach between Ranchi and Samastipur?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). A demand has been recently received by the Railways from the All India Maithil Sangh, Calcutta, for introduction of direct train between Howrah and Samastipur. This has been examined and found operationally not feasible due to lack of line capacity on sections enroute and terminal facilities at Howrah.

(c) and (d). The existing level of through traffic between Ranchi and Samastipur is very meagre and does not justify provision of through coach between these points.

Demand of Co-operative Societies of vendors of Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga

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

(a) whether the Co-operatives of actual vendors of Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga under Samastipur Division have demanded the grant of vending and catering facilities to them for the above stations in accordance with the rules and directives of the Railway Board;

(b) if so, whether they have been granted vending rights and if not, whether it is proposed to be done soon; and

(c) action proposed to be taken against the officers responsible for preferring individual vested interested against the vendors' co-operative society?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) In response to a notification issued on 20th March 1974 by the Divisional Superintendent, Samastipur for award of a vending contract at Darbhanga station, the N.E. Railway Vending and Canteen Co-operative Society Ltd., applied for allotment of the contract. In response to

applications called for recently by the North Eastern Railway for allotment of catering and vending contracts at Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga, the following Co-operative Societies have applied;

At Muzaffarpur

- (i) Muzaffarpur Railway Labour Contract and Construction Society Ltd., Muzaffarpur.
- (ii) Muzaffarpur Goods Handling Labour Co-operative Society Ltd., Muzaffarpur.
- (iii) N. E. Railway Vending and Canteen Co-operative Society Ltd., Muzaffarpur.
- (iv) Railwaymen Consumers' Co-operative Society Ltd., Muzaffarpur.

At Darbhanga

For allotment of vending contract at Darbhanga, only one society, viz., N.E. Railway Vending and Canteen Co-operative Society Ltd., Darbhanga has applied.

(b) The N.E. Railway Vending and Canteen Co-operative Society Ltd., Darbhanga which applied for a contract in 1974, were not granted a contract as they were not found suitable for the same. The applications of the Co-operative Societies who have applied in response to the recent call for applications are still under scrutiny.

(c) Does not arise

Representation from Chutia Railway Colony Labour Co-operative Society Ltd., Ranchi

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

(a) whether Chutia Railway Colony Labour Co-operative society limited P.O. and District Ranchi on the South Eastern Railway has been representing to the Railway Board for (i) clearing its dues since June, 1974 upto date (ii) making its member regular

workers of the South Eastern Railway and (iii) granting contract of transshipment work at Ranchi and Hatia to Co-operative Society; and

(b) if so, Board's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). Representations have been received from Chutia Railway Colony Labour Co-operative Society to the effect that they should be allotted a handling contract at Ranchi and Hatia and that the labourers now working under the present contractor namely Bhojudih Co-operative Society have not been receiving wages regularly.

2. S.E. Railway Labour Sahayog Samiti Ltd., Bhojudih has been awarded goods and parcels handling contract at Ranchi and Hatia along with certain other stations on S.E. Railway. There is one Chutia Railway Colony Labour Co-operative Society, Ranchi, Registration No. 58 of 1973. This Labour Co-operative Society has not been awarded any goods and parcels handling contract by S.E. Railway. They have however, represented recently to Divisional authorities for award of contract of handling work of goods and parcels shed, transshipment shed at Ranchi with recommendation in this behalf made by the Joint Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Ranchi. The question of awarding contract to this Society in replacement of S.E. Railway Labour Sahayog Samiti Ltd., Bhojudih does not arise during the currency of existing contract valid upto 3 years with effect from 16th April 1973 in respect of Ranchi and Hatia stations. The award of contract to Chutia Railway Colony Labour Co-operative Society Ltd., would be considered whenever a vacancy arises and if the party applies in response to call for tenders.

In regard to the complaint that the present contractor namely Bhojudih Co-operative Labour Society were not paying the wages to the labourers, the matter is under enquiry.

Loss to Railways due to the incident at Samastipur Station on 2-1-1975

63 SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM. Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the loss in kind and cash suffered by the Railways on the 2nd January, 1975 bomb incident at Samastipur Railway Station?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH) Minor damage was caused to some cloth sheets and mattresses spread on the dais

Railway Accidents during 1974-75

64 SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) the number of railway accidents occurred during 1974-75, to-date,

(b) causes of each accident,

(c) number of persons died and injured in each accident,

(d) compensation paid or to be paid to each person involved in these accidents, and

(e) the loss of property to railways due to such accidents?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH) (a) During the period 1st April 1974 to 10th February 1975, there were 799 train accidents in the categories of collisions, derailments, level crossing accidents and fires in trains on the Indian Government Railways

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

Cause	No of accidents
(i) Human failure	495
(ii) Failure of Equipment	136
(iii) Accidental	55
(iv) Sabotage	7
(v) Cause could not be established	11
(vi) Cause not yet finalised	95

(c) In these accidents 229 persons were killed and 717 injured

(d) Compensation under the Indian Railways Act finalised and paid so far amounts to Rs 3 29 000/-. Information regarding compensation paid under the Workmen's Compensation Act is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha

(e) The cost of damage to railway property involved in the accidents upto 1st January 1975 has been estimated at approximately Rs 2 15 18 000/-

Application from M/s C F Fulford & Company for an Industrial Licence

65 SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state

(a) whether M/s C F Fulford and Company have applied for an Industrial Licence without obtaining COB licence in 1970 if so, the particulars of the same and the reaction of Government on this issue,

(b) what are the items manufactured by this firm, item-wise and production-wise during Fourth Plan and the import allowed against each item and under what provisions, and

(c) whether they have flouted the law of the land and if so, what steps Government propose to take against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH):

(a) Yes, Sir. The items proposed to be manufactured are as follows:—

S. No.	Item	Annual capacity
1.	Gentamycin Sulphate	1000 Kgs.
2.	Tablets	360 Million nos.
3.	Injectables	8100 litre
4.	Ointments and creams	25000 Kg.
5.	Solutions	11000 litre
6.	Capsules	5000 million nos

(b) Details regarding actual production of drugs achieved by the party during Fourth Plan period and the imports allowed against each item etc., are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) The question whether the firm was required to apply for grant of a COB licence in 1970 is being examined.

Proposals for Dilution on Foreign Equity of Drug Firms

66. SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the proposals of his Ministry regarding Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973 vis-a-vis dilution of foreign equity of drug firms in India;

(b) whether Government will keep in mind excess production, excess repatriation and capital formulation by the foreign firms and compel them to surrender equity, over and above 26

per cent in favour of IDPL in view of over-production/repatriation etc;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor in respect of each and every foreign firm at present holding more than 40 per cent foreign equity; and

(d) whether Government propose to consider joint production, sales and equity together in the case of foreign firms having inter-linked Directorship as has been done in the case of Indian firms with common Directors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH):

(a) Under Section 29(2) (a) of the FERA, 1973 all foreign companies and India companies having more than 40 per cent non-resident interest have to seek Reserve Bank's approval to continue their existing activities. The applications are received by the Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies from the R.B.I. In respect of Drugs and Pharmaceutical Industry, Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies deal with these cases in consultation with the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals in accordance with the guidelines on Section 29 of the FERA 1973 which were laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on the 20th December, 1973, by the Ministry of Finance.

(b) to (d). Government have appointed a Committee on Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Industry under the Chairmanship of Shri Jaisukhlal Hathi and its terms of reference *inter alia* include:—

- (i) To enquire into the progress made by the industry and the status achieved by it;
- (ii) To recommend measures necessary for ensuring that the public sector attains a leadership role in the manufacture of basic drugs and formulations, and in research and development;
- (iii) To make recommendations for promoting the rapid growth of

the drugs industry and, particularly, of the Indian small scale industries' sectors. In making its recommendations the Committee will keep in view the need for a balanced regional dispersal of the industry.

The Committee is likely to submit its report by April, 1975. Government will take a view on such matters after the report of the Committee is received.

Misrepresentation of facts in the application from M/s Hoechst for C.O.B. Licence

67. SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s. Hoechst have submitted a proposal for a COB licence in 1973 on misrepresentation of facts in their application;

(b) the items applied under COB, commencement of production shown in their application, along with items of production, their capacity, value of production/sales and what apparatus was used to have it verified; and

(c) whether any misrepresentation of facts has been found in their application and what action Government propose to take against them for this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (c). A statement in respect of M/s. Hoechst Pharmaceuticals Ltd., indicating the name of the item of manufacture, capacity asked for, year of commencement of production, ex-factory value of production, source to which production was reported is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-8889/75]. The application of the party for the grant

of COB licence is still under consideration.

Statement of Chief Election Commissioner on Snap Poll

68. SHRI NURUL HUDA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether his Ministry has authorised the Chief Election Commissioner to state publicly that snap elections can be held in 1975 by bringing in amendments to the Constitution and revision of electoral rolls?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): The Chief Election Commissioner being an independent agency vested with authority under the Constitution in the matter of the conduct of elections, the question of his being authorised by this Ministry does not arise.

पिछड़े राज्य मध्य प्रदेश में नई रेलवे लाईनों के लिए राशि का आबंटन

69. श्री गंगा चरन बोक्षित : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि पिछड़े राज्य मध्य प्रदेश, में नई रेलवे लाईनों बिछाने के लिए उदारतापूर्वक राशि का आबंटन करने के बारे में कोई प्रस्ताव है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : रेलों के विकास पर राज्यवार या क्षेत्रवार विचार नहीं किया जाता बल्कि राष्ट्रीय हितों को सर्वोपरि रख कर विचार किया जाता है। पांचवीं योजना के दौरान नई लाइनों के निर्माण के लिए जो राशि आबंटित की गई थी वह चालू निर्माण कार्यों को पूरा करने और महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्रों के लिए ही प्रयाप्त नहीं है। इसलिए नई लाइनों के निर्माण के लिए राशि का उदारता पूर्वक आबंटन करना सम्भव नहीं है। फिर भी,

मध्य प्रदेश के पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में निम्नलिखित परियोजनाओं पर सक्रिय रूप से विचार किया जा रहा है —

(I) दिल्ली-रजहग में जगदलपुर

(II) हिरदयगढ़-दमुआ ।

गुना मक्सी लाइन जो कि निर्माणाधीन है, के भी दूसरे वित्तीय वर्ष में पुर्ण होने की सम्भावना है ।

अत वर्ष के दौरान मध्य रेलवे में अपराध की घटनाएं

70. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) गत वर्ष के दौरान मध्य रेलवे में अपराध की कितनी घटनाएं दर्ज की गई,

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में कितने व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये,

(ग) कितने व्यक्तियों पर मुद्दे चले और कितने व्यक्तियों की सजा हुई, और

(घ) अपराध की घटनाओं का रोकने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है और इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की भावी योजना क्या है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) (क) 1974 के दौरान भारतीय दण्ड संहिता अधिनियम, 1966 के अन्तर्गत मध्य रेलवे पर पंजीकृत चुरा किये गये परेशनों और रेलवे सामान और लगे साज-सामानों से सम्बन्धित अपराध के मामलों की संख्या 4807 थी ।

(ख) 3961

(ग) मुकदमा चलाया गया — 3287
सजा दी गई — 1418

(घ) अपराध की घटनाओं की रोक-थाम के लिए निम्नलिखित कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं । उठाने का प्रस्ताव है —

(i) जिन खण्डों पर अधिक अपराध होने हैं वहां कुछ चुनी हुई गाड़ियों पर रेलवे सुरक्षा दल के कर्मचारियों का गाड़ियों के साथ चलना ।

(ii) अधिक अपराध वाले खण्डों पर पुलिस द्वारा पैदल गश्त लगाना और पिकेटों की तैनाती ।

(iii) मादे कपड़े वाले कर्मचारियों द्वारा अपराधियों पर गवरोध रहित निगाह रखना और आसूचना एकीकृत करना ।

(iv) रेलवे सुरक्षा दल वाणिज्य विभाग के पर्यवेक्षक कर्मचारियों द्वारा माल लादन/उतारने और यानान्तरण स्थलों पर अचानक छापे मारना ।

(v) अधिक अपराध वाले यादों में कुत्तों की टुकड़ी को गस्त लगाने के लिए तैनात करना ।

(vi) अपराधियों और चोरी की सम्पत्ति का लेन-देन करने वालों के विरुद्ध सामयिक विशेष अभियान ।

(vii) अपराध नियंत्रण के लिए सिविल और सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस का सहयोग और सहायता प्राप्त कर ।

(viii) रेल सम्पत्ति (गैर कानूनी कब्जा) अधिनियम, 1966 के अन्तर्गत मुकदमे चलाना ।

मध्य रेलवे में बिना टिकट यात्रा

71. श्री गंगा चरण बोसित : क्या रेल मंत्री यह वना की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत वर्ष मध्य रेलवे में बिना टिकट यात्रा करने के अपराध में कितने व्यक्ति पकड़े गये; और

(ख) उन में जर्मनी के रूप में कुल कितनी राशि वसूल की गई ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : (क) 1973-74 के दौरान मध्य रेलवे पर 2,32,277 व्यक्ति बिना टिकट या अनधिकृत टिकट पर यात्रा करने हुए पकड़े गए ।

(ख) 23 04,637-रुपये की राशि नीचे दिए गए विवरण के अनुसार, उनमें वसूल की गई —

(i) रेलवे दण्ड 22,20,564 रु.

(ii) न्यायिक जुर्माना 84,073 रु.

Import of Crude Oil

72 SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SO-KHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of friendly countries who have come forward to help India in the matter of supply of crude oil;

(b) when India is likely to attain self-sufficiency in petroleum products; and

(c) how much amount in foreign exchange is involved in oil imports this year?

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

(a) Arrangements for the supply of crude oil during 1975, on a bilateral basis, have so far been made as indicated below:

Name of the country	Qty. in Million Tonnes
Iran	3.8
Iraq	2.8
Saudi Arabia	1.1

Negotiations for obtaining crude from the United Arab Emirates are in progress.

(b) While every effort has been directed towards achieving self-sufficiency for petroleum, it is not practical to forecast with any accuracy when it will be possible to achieve this.

(c) The foreign exchange outgo for the import of crude oil and petroleum products during 1974-75 is likely to be of the order of Rs. 1124 crores.

Steps to stop Robberies at Nights

73. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE:

SHRI M. M. JOSEPH:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the train robberies are very frequent these days and the passengers do not feel safe while travelling during nights; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to stop these robberies in the running trains and to safeguard passengers' lives as well as their belongings?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) No. However, some sporadic occurrences of robberies in trains are being reported from the railways.

(b) Protection of person and property of passengers in trains is the responsibility of the State Governments and they are taking the following steps for prevention of this type of crime.

- (1) Escorting of important trains during nights by Government Railway Police.
- (2) Regular beat patrolling at station platforms and waiting halls.
- (3) Keeping surveillance over criminals and known bad characters.
- (4) Prosecuting criminals for specific offences and also detaining persons suspected to be involved in the commission of such crimes under the Maintenance of Internal Security Act, where sufficient grounds exist.
- (5) Registration and investigation of the cases involving personal property of the passengers by the Government Railway Police with the efforts to recover the stolen property and restore it to the owner on the completion of requisite legal formalities.

Legislation to Legalise Company Donations to Political Parties

74. SHRI VASANT SATHE:

PROF. NARAIN CHAND
PARASHAR:

SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU:

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

(a) whether a proposal to bring forward a legislation to legalise company donations to political parties is under consideration of Government;

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

(c) if not, the time by which Government would take a decision in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDA-BRATA BARUA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The question of introducing a Companies Amendment Bill for this purpose is under active consideration.

Shortage of Tubulars faced by O&NGC

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

(a) whether Government are aware that shortage of tubulars has hit Oil and Natural Gas Commission's work;

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

(c) action taken in the matter?

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

(a) to (c). While the supply position of tubulars in the world market is acute, the ONGC Commission's work has not suffered on this account, the Commission having taken necessary steps to procure the tubulars required for its operations.

Cancellation of Trains due to Shortage of Coal

76. SHRI VASANT SATHE:

SHRI SUBRAVELU:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a good number of passengers and goods trains still stand cancelled in the various sections/zones on account of acute shortage of coal; and

(b) if so, the number thereof, zone/section-wise and steps taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH) (a) Only 258 pairs out of 1738 pairs of scheduled non-suburban passenger trains remain cancelled due to shortage of coal. Goods services are normal.

(b) The number of pairs of cancelled passenger trains zone-wise is given below —

Central	Nil
Eastern	Nil
Northern	36
North Eastern	40
Northeast Frontier	Nil
Southern	124
South Central	3
South Eastern	1
Western	54
Total :	258

The production and offer of steam coal has been improving and consequently supplies of coal to Railways has lately picked up. Anticipating the improvement in availability of coal will continue the required passenger trains are being now progressively restored.

Import of Crude Oil from United Arab Emirates

77 SHRI ARJUN SETHI Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state

(a) whether there has been any approach by India Government to the United Arab Emirates for the supply of crude oil over a fixed period, and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C P MAJHI)

(a) and (b) The question of supply of crude oil from the United Arab Emirates is at a preliminary stage of discussion. It is too early to say what the final outcome would be.

O&NGC Team's visit to Tripoli in Libya

78 SHRI ARJUN SETHI:

SHRI K M MADHUKAR:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state

(a) whether any high-level Oil and Natural Gas Commission team has visited Tripoli for further discussions to conclude the terms and conditions of the Libyan concession to the Commission for oil exploration in that country, and

(b) if so, the broad outlines regarding the progress achieved so far?

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

(a) and (b) To hold discussions with the Libyan National Oil Company and for evaluating the oil prospects of Libya an ONGC team will be visiting Libya shortly.

Exploration for Natural Gas at Tripura

79 SHRI R N BARMAN Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state

(a) whether recent exploration at Tripura has shown that there is abundance of natural gas there,

(b) if so, estimate of the gas that is likely to be found there, and

(c) by what time the gas can be put to commercial use and the scheme formulated in this behalf?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C P MAJHI)

(a) A few gas horizons have been encountered in the first well drilled at Baramura structure in Tripura.

(b) and (c) The commercial nature of this strike can be established only after testing this well thoroughly and drilling and testing some more wells in this structure. And, it is only after the discovery is proved to be commercial that the question of its utilisation can be considered.

Italian Plan for Durgapur Fertilizer Plant

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

(a) whether the Durgapur fertilizer plant is producing only 30 per cent of its capacity for the last three years;

(b) whether an Italian firm has submitted a plan for resuscitation of the plant; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines of the above plan and when it will be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH):

(a) The Durgapur fertilizer plant, which commenced trial production in October 1973, has not so far been able to stabilise production at a satisfactory level due to the failure of some critical items of equipment, mostly imported. Production is, however, being presently stabilised at about 40 to 50 per cent of capacity.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. M/s. Technimont of Italy were commissioned by the Fertilizer Corporation of India to make a comprehensive end to end survey of the plant with a view to identify the problems and suggest remedial measures to enable the plant to achieve and stabilise production at near rated capacity. Following are broadly the modifications/additions (i) replacing certain equipment with equipment of improved designs; (ii) addition of a few equipment; (iii) modifying some of the instrumentation and replacement of control valves which have not performed satisfactorily; (iv) augmentation of the capacity and storage of the demineralised water plant; (v) provision of certain imported chemical water; (vi) modification of the combustion control system of the service boilers and (vii) provision of more effective pollution control.

The implementation of the above recommendations is expected to be completed in about 18 to 24 months.

Decision to Advance the Date for Completing the Delimitation of constituencies and Revision of Electoral Rolls

81 SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Election Commission has decided to advance the date for the completion of delimitation of constituencies and revision of electoral rolls to keep the machinery read for general poll at any time;

(b) if so, whether the Election Commission uses its own discretion in doing so;

(c) whether the Election Commission has taken this decision in accordance with the existing laws,

(d) whether the present law states that the whole process of delimitation of constituencies should normally be completed in one year to 18 months, and

(e) whether this process is being completed within two months time and if so, whether Government have asked or issued any directive to the Commission in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (DR. SARAJINI MAHISHI): (a) The Election Commission has issued instructions to the Chief Electoral Officers of the States and Union Territories to complete the current revision of electoral rolls and to finally publish the same by February-March, 1975, except in respect of some States/Union Territory.

The procedure adopted by the Election Commission was *inter alia* intend-

ed to reduce the consumption of paper and the volume of printing work and to ensure readiness to hold election at any time.

The delimitation of constituencies on the basis of the population figures of the 1971 Census is the responsibility of the Delimitation Commission and is expected to be completed by May, 1975.

(b) and (c). The decision of the Election Commission in the matter of the revision of electoral rolls is in accordance with the provisions of the Representation of the People Act, 1950 and the Registration of Electors Rules, 1960.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) No specific statutory time-limit being there, the Delimitation Commission generally endeavours to complete the process of delimitation of constituencies as early as possible. The Commission is an independent statutory body, and the question of Government issuing any directive to the Commission does not arise.

Manufacture of Formulations in Excess of Licensed Capacity by Foreign Firms

82. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether foreign firms have been manufacturing formulations in excess of their licensed capacities during the fourth Five Year Plan;

(b) whether Grover Committee which visited Bombay in 1972 detected useful information in this regard;

(c) the broad outlines of over production firm wise, item wise with licensed capacity and the production, year-wise during Fourth Plan period; and

(d) what steps Government have taken to protect the Indian sector against such malpractices by foreign

firms, specially when there is no special technical-know-how involved in the manufacture of the concerned formulations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH):

(a) to (c). There are 119 drug manufacturing units including 35 with majority foreign equity in the organised sector which are producing formulations whose number runs into thousands. The production facilities set up by many of these companies are covered by authorisations issued to them under Registration Certificates, Permission/No objection letters and licences issued to them, production taken up under schemes of diversification and capacities approved under C.O.B. licences etc. Hence it is not practicable to assess the value or fix up a firm licenced capacity for formulations and the excess of production of such formulations.

Information collected by a team of officers of DGTD and this Ministry which visited Bombay in February, 1973 is being utilised by Government.

(d) The Committee on Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Industry constituted under the Chairmanship of Shri Jaisukhlal Hathi is examining various aspects of the drug industry including the measures for promoting the rapid growth of the drugs industry and particularly of the Indian and small scales industries sectors and the institutional arrangements to ensure equitable distribution of basic drugs and raw materials. Appropriate action will be taken on receipt of the report of the said Committee.

Revision of Electoral Rolls in Gujarat

83. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the electoral rolls in Gujarat have been revised and completed;

(b) whether the Election Commission has completed all formalities for holding the elections in the Gujarat State and if not, what still remains to be done;

(c) if all the formalities have been completed, what are the reasons for delay in holding the elections in the State;

(d) whether the Gujarat State is the only State where the elections had not been held for such a long period after the dissolution of the Assembly; and

(e) when the elections in the State are likely to be held?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): (a) The electoral rolls were revised and finally published on 6.1.1975.

(b) Yes, Sir

(c) Having regard to the situation in the State, it is not possible to hold the elections to the Legislative Assembly of Gujarat at present.

(d) No, Sir. The general elections to constitute new Legislative Assemblies after their dissolution in the States of Kerala, PEPSU, Travancore Cochin, West Bengal, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh were held after a long period.

(e) Government would have the law and order situation and the drought situation and other relevant matters under constant review and elections would be held as early as possible.

Proposals From Foreign Drug Firms for Reducing their Equity

84. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there were proposals from M/s May & Baker in 1965 and from M/s. Pfizers in 1968 for reducing their equity, and whether they have not yet been implemented and if so,

the reasons for non-implementation of these proposals;

(b) what has been the loss of foreign exchange from the date of proposal to date due to non-implementation of the proposals; and

(c) whether the relevant file of M/s May & Baker is reported as missing and what action Government have taken or are taking to trace it out?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) M/s. Pfizers were asked to increase Indian participation from 25 per cent to 40 per cent by 10th June, 1970 according to a condition imposed in the letter of the Controller of Capital Issues dated 25.11.1968. The company came up to the Government on 17th March, 1970 with its proposals for increasing Indian participation from 25 per cent to 40 per cent by disinvestment i.e. by sale of 4,50,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each at the market value to the Indian public and repatriation of sale proceeds to M/s. Pfizers Corpn. Cologne, Pannama. On further discussions with the company the Controller of Capital Issues informed M/s. Pfizers that they should increase Indian holding in the company to 40 per cent by 10th June, 1975 without disinvestment.

M/s. May and Baker Limited, Bombay submitted a proposal for associating Indian capital in 1964:—

The proposal was considered by the Foreign Agreements Committee in its meeting held on the 23rd February, 1965 and it made the following recommendations:—

- (i) In the proposed public company M/s. May and Baker Ltd. be asked to bring down the share of their holdings to 60 per cent of the investment, in two stages. In the first stage, the holding may be about 80 per cent to be brought down to 60 per cent at the second stage. This

process should be completed in a period of about 8 years;

When the new company is incorporated in India, no branch of M/s May and Baker Limited, Bombay, incorporated in England will be allowed to function in India. Distribution of products shall be by the new company not by a fully owned subsidiary of the UK Company.

- (iii) It may be necessary to agree to some payments as royalty, technical know-how fees and for goodwill. These will have to be further examined;
- (iv) Repatriation of Capital should be avoided as far as practicable;

It however appears that no further action was taken in this case.

(b) In view of the nature of the recommendations (iii) and (iv) above it is not possible to work out the details of loss of foreign exchange from the date of proposal to date due to non-implementation of the proposal.

(c) Yes, Sir. The matter is being investigated.

Proposal to set up a Fertilizer Commission for Development of Fertilizer Industry

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

(a) whether Government are considering to set up a high power fertiliser commission in the country for laying down a national policy for the development of the fertiliser industry to meet the shortage of fertilisers;

(b) if so, when the final decision is likely to be taken;

(c) whether against the production targets of 14,33,000 tonnes of nitrogen and 4,30,000 tonnes of potash for 1974-

75 the actual production is only 12,00,000 tonnes of nitrogen and 3,30,000 tonnes of potash;

(d) whether this will result in a great shortage of fertilisers; and

(e) if so, what steps are being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Production in 1974-75 as now anticipated is 12.0 lakh tonnes of nitrogen and 3.5 lakh tonnes of phosphates (P205) as against the earlier estimate of 14.33 lakh tonnes of nitrogen and 3.63 lakh tonnes of P205. There is no indigenous production of potash.

(d) and (e). Maximum possible quantities of fertilizers are being imported to meet the short-fall in the availability of fertilizers arising out of the short-fall in indigenous production. Simultaneously, steps are also being taken to rationalise the distribution of fertilizers to make the best use of available fertilizers and to supplement the use of chemical fertilizers with organic manures. According to the Ministry of Agriculture, there has also been a marginal decline in the anticipated demand for fertilizers during the year due to adverse weather conditions etc.

Proposal to Check Consumption of Petroleum Products

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

(a) whether Government are considering to check the growth rate of consumption of petroleum products to 5 per cent against the normal figure of 9 per cent because oil imports account for 40 per cent of India's foreign exchange spending; and

(b) if so, to what extent the use of petroleum products will be checked?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C P MAJHI)

(a) and (b) In view of the steep increase in the prices of petroleum products Government has taken various measures to reduce their internal consumption. Economy in consumption has, however, to be achieved in a manner that the essential requirements are not affected and the industrial and agricultural activity in the country is not depressed on this account. The extent to which consumption of petroleum products can be reduced will therefore depend largely upon the reduction of non-essential consumption as a result of various measures taken and the extent to which alternative sources of energy can be made available.

Accumulation of Naphtha in Fertilizer Factories

87 **SHRI R V SWAMINATHAN**
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state

(a) whether there had been accumulation of naphtha because fertilizer factories were not running even at 85 per cent of their capacity,

(b) if so, what are the reasons for the fertilizer factories not running to their capacity and

(c) whether India had exported 1.30 lakh tonnes of naphtha during the last year and now there is a glut of it in the international market which has been resulting serious scarcity in recent months?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C P MAJHI)

(a) There has been accumulation of Naphtha stocks during the year due to poor off takes by fertilizer plants.

The off takes have, however, improved since November, 1974

(b) Unforeseen mechanical and equipment failures in the plants at Madras, Kota, Vizag and Goa and technological problems at Cochin and Durgapur were mainly responsible for low production and consequently, low consumption of naphtha. In addition, the plant at Cochin had to be shut down for nearly two months due to labour trouble.

(c) During 1974 approximately 1.24 lakh tonnes of Naphtha was exported. The present position of stocks is well under control and the requirements of Naphtha in the country are being met in full.

Construction of Kakosi-Bhildi, Harji-Sami-Radhanpur and Bhavnagar-Tarapore Railway Line

88 **SHRI K S CHAVDA** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government propose to take up construction of Kakosi-Bhildi, Harji-Sami-Radhanpur, Bhavnagar-Tarapore new railway line during this year or next year, keeping in view the recommendation of the Sixth Finance Commission not to allot more than Rs 455 crores to the scarcity affected States

(b) whether Government of Gujarat has promised to meet the losses, if any, if these lines become uneconomic, and

(c) the reasons for not starting the construction of these railway lines?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH) (a) and (c) Construction of Kakosi-Bhildi new line has been linked with the Delhi-Ahmedabad MG to BG conversion project. The report of the traffic survey carried out for this conversion is under

examination. Due to the stringent financial position, the gauge conversion project, including Kakosi-Bhildi new line, may have to be deferred for some time.

A reconnaissance *engineering-cum-traffic* survey carried out for Harijan Radhanpur M.G. line in 1969-70 had shown that it would be unremunerative. The proposal was therefore shelved. A final location *engineering-cum-traffic* survey is in progress for the Bhuvangar-Tarapore B.G. line. This proposal will be further considered after the results of the survey reports are known.

(b) Yes, only in respect of Bhavnagar-Tarapore B.G. line, the Government of Gujarat has agreed to bear the losses, if any for a period of five years beginning from the sixth year of opening.

Crash Programme to Revise Electoral Rolls

89. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a crash programme was undertaken by the Election Commission to revise the electoral rolls; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): (a) A general revision of the electoral rolls throughout the country has been undertaken with effect from 1-1-1975.

(b) The salient features of the programme are that existing electoral rolls were published as the draft electoral rolls and a period of two weeks was allowed from the date of publication for filing claims and objections. Simultaneously, the Commission

ordered an enumeration of all persons who had attained the age of 21 years on 1st January, 1975, by house to house visits by enumerators in all the constituencies in the country. On the basis of the enumeration, two statements were required to be prepared by the electoral registration officers, namely: one statement containing the names of persons who were not less than 21 years of age on 1st January, 1975 and whose names were not included in the draft electoral rolls and a second statement containing the names of persons who were included in the draft rolls but who are since dead or have ceased to be ordinarily residing in the constituency. These lists were required to be exhibited on the notice board of the electoral registration officer for a period of one week. Any verbal or written objections which might be received in respect of these statements were to be considered by the electoral registration officers and duly disposed of.

Therefore, fresh supplements of each part of the electoral roll were required to be prepared on the basis of the decisions given by the electoral registration officers on claims and objections. On final publication, there would be one main roll and supplements for each part of the electoral roll of a constituency.

Under the procedure described above, it would be necessary to print only the supplements to the existing rolls and not the entire roll for each constituency. This would result in saving considerable quantities of paper which is in acute short supply as well as the expenditure for the printing of rolls.

Fourth Plan target for goods movement

90. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the Fourth Plan target fixed for the goods movement through Railways and the actual traffic offerings;

(b) the total capital added to the Railways during the same period.

(c) whether the traffic earnings were not proportionate to the capital-charge added and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH) (a) The original traffic target fixed for the Fourth Five Year Plan was 264.7 million tonnes which was revised in 1971 to 240.5 million tonnes. The actual materialisation of traffic at the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan was 184.9 million tonnes (provisional)

(b) The total Capital Investment on the Railways during the Fourth Five Year Plan is Rs 79333 crores

(c) and (d) Against the increase of 25.8 per cent in Capital-at-charge the percentage increase in earnings is 26.6 during the Fourth Plan which is more or less proportionate to the Capital-at-charge added

Increase in Railway Public Service Commissions

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

(a) the names of the Railway Public Service Commission in India along-with their locations and names of the Chairmen and Members in each case;

(b) whether it is proposed to increase the number of the Railway Public Service Commissions in the near future, and

(c) if so, the likely increase in the number and the places where they would be set up?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH) (a) The Railway Service Commissions are located at Allahabad, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Muzaffarpur. The names of the Chairman and Member-Secretary of these Commissions are given below:

Name of Commission	Name of Chairman	Name of Member-Secretary
Allahabad	Shri Mir Qudrat Ali	Vacant
Bombay	Shri Nardoo Snatak	Shri I. J. Edulji
Calcutta	Shri Hari Hara Das	Shri S. Ghosh Dastidar
Madras	Shri M. T. Lee	Shri D. C. S. Rao
Muzaffarpur	Shri K. N. Thakur	Vacant

(b) and (c). In view of the current financial stringency the question of increasing the number of Railway

Service Commissions has been deferred

Increase in Income from Goods Traffic

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

(a) whether the income from goods traffic has increased during the past 6 months.

(b) if so, the amount and percentage of increase in the months of September, October, November and December, 1974 for the various Railway Zones, and

(c) the comparative figures for the same months during the year 1975?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH) (a) Yes, compared with the corresponding period of last year, there has been increase in the earnings from goods traffic during the period of 6 months ending November, 1974. Figures for subsequent months are not yet available

(b) and (c). Information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No LT-8890/75]

Decision on Appeals of Employees of Class I, II, III and IV

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

(a) the total number of employees in Class I, II, III and IV for each zone who have not been reinstated after the termination of their services in the Railway strike in 1974;

(b) the number of those employees in each one of these categories who have filed their appeals and who are awaiting final decision in their cases; and

(c) the date by which all these cases would be finalised?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) No class I or II railway employee had participated in the illegal strike of May, 1974. Out of a total of about 16,700 Class III and IV employees who were dismissed/removed/terminated in the context of the illegal strike, over 13,800 have been taken back already.

(b) Figures separately for Class III and IV are not readily available and will be collected and placed on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) All possible steps are being taken to expedite final decision in the cases that are now under consideration but no time limit can be indicated.

Revision of rules about Railway Wagons

94. SHRI RAGHUNANDANLAL BHATIA

SHRI D. D. DESAI

SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS: be pleased to state

(a) whether rules are being revised by his Ministry to spare Railway wagons,

(b) whether the rules will empower the Railways to confiscate the essential commodities not taken delivery of in time; and

(c) the total number of wagons that the Railways loaded daily during the last quarter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). A proposal is under consideration to amend the Indian Railways Act. The provision shall be that the consignments which are not taken delivery of within seven days of their arrival at the terminals can then be disposed of at

certain notified stations where such consignments get held up. The proposal also provides for essential commodities being handed over to the State Governments at controlled price.

(c) Daily average wagon loading (originating) monthwise, for the last quarter is given below:—

Month	Broad Gauge	Metre Gauge
Oct. '74 . . .	20979	5202
Nov. '74 . . .	22314	5148
Dec. '74 . . .	22844	5518

Mini Fertilizer Granulation Plant

95. **SHRI RAGHUNANDANLAL BHATIA:**

SHRI D. D. DESAI:

SHRI P. GANGADEB:

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

(a) whether a mini fertiliser granulation plant has been manufactured by a technical consultancy firm of West Bengal connected with Chemicals;

(b) whether the plant is capable of producing organic manure composite with chemical fertilisers; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH):

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

3344 LS—5.

Manufacture of New Industrial Shunting Locomotive

96. **SHRI RAGHUNANDANLAL BHATIA:**

SHRI D. D. DESAI:

SHRI P. GANGADEB:

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

(a) whether Railways have manufactured a new industrial shunting locomotive;

(b) if so, whether this will meet the requirement of heavier train loads;

(c) whether requirements of faster shunting speeds would be met; and

(d) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Yes, a new 1400 horse power heavy duty Diesel Electric Shunting Locomotive, type WDS-6 has been manufactured at Diesel Locomotive Works, Varanasi.

(b) and (c). Yes, it would meet the requirement of heavier train loads, and is capable of hauling a train load of 3650 tonnes in the yards, at shunting speed of seven kilometers per hour.

(d) The important features are that the locomotive has a starting tractive efforts of 33 tonnes and has 93 per cent of indigenous content. It can negotiate a sharp curve of radius 45 m. and is primarily to meet the requirements of steel plants.

Production of Crude Oil in the country

97. **SHRI RAGHUNANDANLAL BHATIA:** Will the Minister of **PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS** be pleased to state:

(a) whether O&NGC has made any assessment regarding the rate of

production of crude oil in the country;

(b) whether this would reduce the country's dependence on crude imports to feed the refineries; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

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

(a) to (c). During 1974-75, the indigenous crude oil production is estimated to be 7.5 million tonnes. By 1978-79, the indigenous production is expected to go upto about 12 million tonnes per annum.

Employees Dismissed and Suspended on various Zonal Railways and Production Units

98. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) total number of employees who were dismissed, suspended in North Eastern, Northeast Frontier Railway, Central and Eastern Railways, Integral Coach Factory, Chittaranjan Locomotives D. L. W. for their participation in the last Railway strike;

(b) particulars thereof (Category-wise); and

(c) reaction of Government thereto?

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-8391/75].

(b) Categorywise particulars have not been maintained and therefore, are not available. There being more than 700 categories of workers on Indian Railways, it would be well-nigh impossible task to do so. However, about 16700 employees in all were dismissed, removed or had their service terminated, and about 10,000 were placed under suspension.

(c) The policy of the Government as repeatedly stated in both the Houses of Parliament is that while no general amnesty can be given to the staff, irrespective of the seriousness of their actions against national interest for not maintaining the nation's life-line, the Railway Administrations are considering all appeals and representations with sympathy putting back to duty wherever possible, condoning break-in-service where extenuating circumstances brought out on appeals, are acceptable. So far about 13800 have been put back to duty and only 500 are still under suspension. The Railway Administrations have also been reviewing court cases in consultation with State Governments and have taken the view that except in cases where the employees have been charged with sabotage, violence or intimidation, the Administrations would not be interested in pursuing such cases

Looting of Goods Train near Sasaram-Arrah-Sasaram Road Railway Crossing

99. SHRI M. S. PURTY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Goods Train carrying coal was looted near Sasaram-Arrah-Sasaram Road (Bihar) railway crossing by anti-social elements on the 21st December, 1974; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof along with the loss suffered by the Railways as a result thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Conversion of Mysore-Bangalore Line into Broad Gauge Line during Fifth Plan

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

(a) whether conversion of Mysore-Bangalore railway line to broad-gauge will be taken up during the Fifth Five Year Plan period; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH) (a) and (b) Reports on Engineering-cum-Traffic Surveys for the conversion of Mysore-Bangalore railway line to Broad Gauge have been received and are under examination. It is seen that the requirements of the traffic could be met with by cheaper alternatives. The project will also be financially unremunerative. A final decision regarding taking up this project will be taken after the results of the examination become known and also subject to availability of funds. It is therefore, premature to indicate if the line could be taken up during the Fifth Plan period.

खंडवा-इन्दौर लाइन का बड़ी लाइन (ब्राडगेज) में बदला जाना

101. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या खंडवा-इन्दौर रेलवे लाइन को बड़ी लाइन (ब्राडगेज) में बदलने के लिए कोई सर्वेक्षण कराया गया है, और

(ख) इस परियोजना को पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना में सम्मिलित करने के बारे में योजना आयोग का दृष्टिकोण क्या

रेल मंत्रालय में उपभंत्री (श्री बुटा सिंह):

(क) इन्दौर से मऊ तक, जो इन्दौर-खण्डवा मीटर लाइन का एक भाग है, बड़ी लाइन के विस्तार के लिए कुछ समय पूर्व एक टोह सर्वेक्षण कराया गया था। सर्वेक्षण से पता चला कि इस विस्तार का कोई आश्चित्य नहीं है। इसलिए यह प्रस्ताव छोड़ दिया गया था। मऊ के प्रागे खण्डवा तक बड़ी लाइन के विस्तार या बदलाव के लिए कोई सर्वेक्षण नहीं किया गया है।

(ख) निरुध्द भविष्य में इस परियोजना को प्राय में लेने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है, अतः इस परियोजना को पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना में शामिल करने के लिए योजना आयोग में नहीं कहा गया है।

Non-availability of Drugs at Fixed Prices

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

(a) whether Government are aware that drugs are not available to consumers at fixed prices printed on labels by manufacturers; and

(b) if so, the necessary steps Government propose to take to enforce sale of drugs at labelled prices to consumers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). Under the provisions of Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1970 the price list, as approved by the Government and made available by the manufacturer or the importer of a drug, is the dealers' authority for charging the correct price from the consumer. The price list is required

to be displayed by every retailer at the place of business so as to be accessible for consultation by any customer. The question of amending the provisions of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1970 to ensure sale of formulations at the prices printed on the packs has been under consideration of Government.

A decision has since been taken to amend the order.

Dacoity on Barauni-Bhojpur Train

103. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD

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

(a) whether armed dacoits robbed passengers in a second class compartment of the Patna bound Barauni-Bhojpur train on the 23rd January, 1975; and

(b) if so, the number of persons, if any, arrested in this connection and the total compensation paid to the victims?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Yes, on 24-1-75.

(b) One person has been arrested in this case and no compensation has been paid to the victims by the Railway Administration so far.

Coal-based Fertiliser Project at Korba

104. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD

VERMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state the progress made in the setting up of the coal-based fertilizer project at Korba?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH):

Process licence and know-how agreements have been signed with M/s. Koppers, Lurgi and Technimont in respect of coal gasification, gas purification, ammonia synthesis and urea process respectively. Some orders have also been placed for important long delivery items of plant and equipment. Soil investigations and civil works at site have also made some progress. The laying of cables and installation of 100 KW station for construction power has been completed.

Take-over of Martin Light Railway operating in Bihar

105. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD

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

(a) whether Government are aware of the resentment in Patna, Rohtas and Bhojpur District of Bihar over the decision of the Martin Light Railway to stop running trains on the Arrah-Sasaram and Fateha-Islampur sections; and

(b) whether in view of this, Government are considering to take over these two lines?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH) (a) There is no intimation of the Company to stop running trains on the Futwah-Islampur line. The Arrah-Sasaram Light Railway Company had, however, issued a notice of closure of the Railway with effect from 15-2-75. Representations there against have been received from some eminent persons, public bodies and Light Railway Company Staff Association. The Company has, however, now postponed the date of closure of the Railway to 15-3-75.

(b) The Government of Bihar are taking necessary steps to keep the line in operation. In view of this, the question of the Central Government considering taking-over this line does not arise.

Oil Drilling in Third Well in Bombay High

106 SHRI D P JADEJA.

SHRI VEKARIA.

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

(a) whether oil has been struck in the third well in Bombay High offshore drilling, and

(b) if so, salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C P MAJHI)

(a) Yes Sir

(b) Open hole Drill Stem Test of the zone between 1385 to 1421 m indicated good flow of oil with sufficient pressure

Companies Manufacturing 'Janta' Soap

107 SHRI D P JADEJA.

SHRI VEKARIA

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

(a) the number and names of the companies which are manufacturing 'Janta' soap, and

(b) the price per cake fixed by each company?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K R GANESH)

(a) and (b) Presently undermentioned four companies are manufacturing 'Janata' variety toilet soap and selling it at the prices mentioned against each—

Name of the Company Price per cake

	Rs
1 M/s Hindustan Lever Ltd.	1 05 inclusive of local taxes.
2 M/s Tata oil Mills Co Ltd	0.95 exclusive of local taxes
3 M/s Godrej soaps Pvt Ltd	1 00-Rs 1 05 inclusive of local taxes
4 M/s Swastik oil Mills	1 05 inclusive of local taxes

सोजत रोड स्टेशन पर गांधी प्याऊ

108. श्री मूलचन्द डागा • क्या रेल मंत्री यह वताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या राजस्थान के भूतपूर्व मन्त्री श्री जयनागयण व्यास द्वारा उद्घाटन किये गये सोजत रोड स्टेशन पर स्थित गांधी प्याऊ आज भी एक दानी मेठ के द्वारा चलाई जा रही है

(ख) क्या इस प्याऊ का किराया रेलवे विभाग द्वारा वसूल किया जा रहा है

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और

(घ) क्या सोजत रोड के सभी नागरिकों ने रेलवे विभाग से इन बातों की प्रार्थना की है कि इस तथ्य को देखते हुए कि इस प्याऊ का निर्माण एक दानी मेठ ने कराया था और यह आज भी उनसे द्वारा चलाई जा रही है तो इसका किराया वसूल करने का अस्मिता क्या है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) :

(क) जी हाँ।

(ख) और (ग) भूमि पर रेलवे का स्वामित्व रखने के लिए शुरू में 13-11-1949 से 1 रु० प्रति वर्ष के हिसाब से नाम

मात्र का नाइसेस शुल्क लिया जाता था। लेकिन 14-2-1966 से इस मामले में नये गये सामान्य निर्णय के अनुसार जो कि ऐसे सभी मामलों में लागू होता है, इस नाम मात्र के किराये को बढ़ा कर 20 रु० प्रति वर्ष कर दिया गया।

(घ) जो हा, यह वृद्धि नॉति सम्बन्धी सामान्य निर्णय के फलस्वरूप की गई है।

हरिपुर रेलवे फाटक

109. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) अजमेर-झारखी लाइन पर कोई हरिपुर रेलवे स्टेशन है और क्या वहाँ पर इसी नाम का कोई रेलवे फाटक है,

(ख) क्या यह रेलवे फाटक हरिपुर रेलवे स्टेशन से दो फर्लांग अथवा इससे अधिक की दूरी पर स्थित है,

(ग) क्या इस रेलवे फाटक के गेट अक्सर बन्द रहने हैं,

(घ) क्या उस रेलवे फाटक के बन्द होने के कारण बैनगाडी चलाने वाले तथा अन्य लोगों को घंटों खड़ा रहना पड़ता है और वहाँ पर बैनगाडियाँ छोड़कर स्टेशन जाने पर इन लोगों को प्रायः अपने माल से वंचित होना पड़ता है, और

(ङ) यदि हा, तो इस बारे में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह)

(क) हरिपुर स्टेशन अजमेर-मारवाड़ ज० स्टेशन खण्ड पर स्थित है और इस स्टेशन पर एक समपार है जिसका न० 39 मी है।

(ख) यह समपार स्टेशन की इमारत की मध्य रेखा से 472 मीटर की दूरी पर है।

(ग) सामान्य स्थिति यह है कि यह समपार सुबह 7 बजे से शाम 7 बजे तक सड़क यातायात के लिए खुला रहता है और उस समय वहाँ पर एक गेटमैन भी रहता है।

(घ) इस प्रकार का कोई मामला रेलवे के सामने नहीं आया है।

(ङ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

चुनावों पर व्यय कम करने सम्बन्धी प्रस्ताव

110. श्री मूल चन्द डागा: क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या देश के सभी राजनीतिक दल एक स्वर से यह कह रहे हैं कि चुनाव का खर्चा बढ़ गया है और इस प्रकार चुनावों में धन का महत्व बढ़ गया है,

(ख) क्या निर्वाचन कानून में सुधार करने और खर्च को कम करने के लिए सभी राजनीतिक दलों के नेताओं के साथ कोई विचार विमर्श किया गया है और यदि हा, तो इसके क्या परिणाम रहे, और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या स्वयं सरकार का कानून में कोई संशोधन लाने का प्रस्ताव है और यदि हा, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० सरोजिनी महिषी) :
(क) यह आम धारणा है कि निर्वाचन व्ययों में वृद्धि हुई है।

(ख) और (ग) निर्वाचन विधि में सुधारों के विषय में, विशिष्टतया निर्वाचन व्यय के संबंध में, सरकार का कोई पूर्वाग्रह नहीं है और यदि आवश्यक हुआ तो वह राजनीतिक दलों के नेताओं के साथ विचार-विमर्श कर सकती है।

Deteriorating condition of first class coaches in train between Gonda and Bahraich

111 SHRI B R SHUKLA

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether cushions in the first class coaches attached to trains running between Gonda and Bahraich (NE Railway) are torn and the electric fittings such as light and fans are often missing, and

(b) since how many years the cushions have not been changed there-in?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH) (a) Thefts and vandalism have been causing tearing of the rexine of cushions in the first class and loss of electric fittings

(b) Cushions are repaired regularly everytime the rakes are pliced on the pit for maintenance and the coaches are now running in good condition

Direct train from Samastipur to Vaidyanath Deoghar and from Gaya to Deoghar

112 SHRI MADHU LIMAYE

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether any decision has been taken on starting a direct train from Samastipur to Vaidyanath Deoghar,

(b) whether a decision has been taken to extend or start a direct train from Gaya to Deoghar, and

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

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

(c) Starting of direct trains from Samastipur to Baidyanathdham (Deoghar) and from Gaya to Baidyanathdham (Deoghar) is not possible due to operational difficulties at Jasidih and lack of line capacity on Rajendra Pul

Amenities at Jasidih and Deoghar stations

114 SHRI MADHU LIMAYE

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether it is not a fact that Jasidih (Deoghar) is major pilgrim centre of North East India, and

(b) if so why are the water coolers allowed to remain in a state of disrepair at the Jasidih station, why no fans have been installed on the platforms for the benefit of passengers, why the level of the last platform has not been raised and why an overbridge is not constructed for pedestrians, so that they don't have to trespass the Railway track while crossing to the other side of the Railway line?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH) (a) Deoghar is an important pilgrim centre and is served by Baidyanathdham station Jasidih is a Junction station on the main line for Baidyanathdham

(b) Two water coolers are provided at Jasidih station. During the last summer, these coolers had suffered outages on account of leakage of gas and also due to power supply restrictions. These water coolers are now in working condition.

Fans are provided in second class waiting hall and arrangements are being made to provide fans in the Platform shelter early.

The Up platform at Jasidih station has two faces. The face which is mainly used for Up trains is already

at a high level. The second face of this platform, however, is on a low level. The raising of this face is not considered necessary at present as the same is being used only very occasionally.

An overbridge is already provided at this station to connect Up and in Platforms to enable the passengers to cross over from one platform to the other.

Through carriage service from Vaidyanath Deoghar to major railway stations

115. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intend to start through carriage service from Vaidyanath Deoghar to major railway stations in the country for the benefit of pilgrims; and

(b) whether any quota will be fixed for Deoghar Vaidyanath itself on different passenger and express trains passing through Jasidih?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH) (a) One composite 1st and 2nd class coach runs between Howrah and Baidyanathdham (Deoghar). Introduction of additional through coaches from Baidyanathdham (Deoghar) to other major railway stations in the country is not feasible due to operational difficulties at Jasidih.

(b) Baidyanathdham (Deoghar) is a station on Branch line and passengers originating at this station avail of the main line trains at Jasidih where suitable quotas of first class and second class sleeper berths have already been provided.

शाहदरा-सहारनपुर लाइट रेलवे लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में बदलना

116. श्री हरी सिंह : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) शाहदरा-सहारनपुर लाइट रेलवे लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में बदलने के कार्य में क्या प्रगति हुई है; और

(ख) क्या निर्माण कार्य की वर्तमान गति से उपर्युक्त रेलवे लाइन निर्धारित समय पर बनकर तैयार हो जायेगी और यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी पूर्ण व्यौरा क्या है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बूटासिंह):

(क) जनवरी, 1975 के अन्त तक 5 प्रतिशत।

(ख) जी हाँ, यदि पर्याप्त निधि उपलब्ध रही।

हापुड़ जंक्शन पर खानदान के ठेकों को बिया जाना

117. श्री हरी सिंह : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन व्यक्तियों के नाम क्या हैं जिनको उत्तर रेलवे के हापुड़ जंक्शन के प्लेटफार्मों पर खाने-पीने की चीजें बेचने के ठेके दिये गये हैं और उन्हें यह ठेके कब से दिये गये हैं;

(ख) क्या इन ठेकेदारों को ये ठेके रेलवे अधिकारियों द्वारा अनियमित रूप से दिये हैं। और इस बारे में रेल मंत्रालय को हाल में शिकायत प्राप्त हुई है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उस पर मंत्रालय ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह):

(क) उत्तर रेलवे के हापुड़ जंक्शन के

प्लेटफार्मों पर खाने-पीने की चीजें बेचने के ठंके निम्नलिखित व्यक्तियों को उनके सामने उल्लिखित तिथियों से दिये गये हैं —

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------|
| 1 सर्वश्री लक्ष्मी राम एंड सन्स | 1-3-74 |
| 2 सर्वश्री भूरे लाल एन्ड सन्स | 1-3-74 |
| 3 सर्वश्री मदन लाल | 1-3-74 |
| 4 सर्वश्री राम कुमार मिश्र ल | 1-5-73 |

(ख) ये ठंके सामान्य ढंग से दिये गये थे लेकिन एक शिकायत प्राप्त हुई है जिसमें श्री मदन लाल को ठंका देने में अनियमितता का आरोप है।

(ग) इस समय उस शिकायत की जांच की जा रही है।

नई दिल्ली रेलवे स्टेशन पर आरक्षण सुविधायें

118. श्री हरी सिंह : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या प्रथम श्रेणी में यात्रा करने वाले यात्रियों के लिये नई दिल्ली रेलवे स्टेशन पर रिजर्वेशन कराने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है और

(ख) यदि हा तो क्या सरकार का विचार उन्हें उक्त सुविधायें देने का है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री बूटा सिंह)

(क) प्रथम श्रेणी में यात्रा करने वाले यात्रियों के लिए नयी दिल्ली रेलवे स्टेशन पर आरक्षण की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। नयी दिल्ली स्टेशन के पास स्टेट इन्टरी रोड पर प्रथम और वातानुकूल श्रेणियों में यात्रा करने वालों के लिए आरक्षण का कार्यालय पहले से ही कार्य कर रहा है।

(ख) जी नहीं।

Report on restructuring of Drug Industry

119 SHRI HARI SINGH Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state

(a) whether his Ministry with the help of Health Ministry has made a report on the restructuring of drug industry in India, and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K R GANESH).

(a) and (b) No Sir The Committee on Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Industry headed by Shri Jaisukhlal Hathi would make recommendations on the various aspects of drug industry in India The report of the Committee is expected by April 1975

Shortage of cooking gas cylinders

120 SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state

(a) the reasons for shortage of cooking gas cylinders in the country at present,

(b) the names of firms manufacturing cooking gas cylinders for Indian Oil and ESSO,

(c) the price charged per cylinder by these firms,

(d) whether there is any variation in the rates of cooking gas cylinders supplied by these firms and if so, the reasons therefor, and

(e) the steps taken by Government to remove the scarcity of cooking gas cylinders in the country?

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

(a). The present demand of cooking gas in the country is far in excess of the production and marketing capacity of the oil companies. Oil Companies including their distributors have at present adequate number of cylinders to meet the demand of their existing customers and also for the new customers to meet their sales target for 1974-75. Earlier there was a shortage of cylinders due to inadequate availability of steel. IOC was however allowed to import steel to the full extent of its requirements.

(b) to (d). In the case of Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited, bottling and retail sale of LPG is done through their distributors. Currently HPC is not buying any cylinders.

In the case of IOC, it floated a tender enquiry in January, 1971. Since no single party could meet the full requirements of IOC, IOC had necessarily to place orders on all the firms who had quoted inspite of the variation in rates quoted by each party.

The price charged by individual fabricators for each cylinder varies from Rs. 91.85 to Rs. 165.00 depending upon the date when prices were negotiated and contract signed; other terms of the agreement, date of the repeat orders placed after providing for agreed escalation, when the supply of initial quantity as per the contract was completed, etc. It will not be in the commercial interest of the IOC to disclose the details of contractual arrangements with each party.

Names of firms manufacturing cylinders for the IOC are given below:—

- (1) Hindustan General Industries, Nangloi, Delhi.
- (2) Indian Gas Cylinders, Faridabad.
- (3) Ambica Cylinder Manufacturing Co., Ahmedabad.
- (4) Cannon Dunkerley Co., Ahmedabad.
- (5) Kosan Metal products, Nagpur/Bombay.
- (6) Hyderabad Allwyn Metal Works, Hyderabad.

M/s. Martin Burn Ltd., Calcutta and M/s. Hyderabad Allwyn Metal Works, Hyderabad, have not been currently supplying cylinders to IOC on account of a dispute.

(e) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

Report of Committee on Reservation and Booking

121. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the date on which the Committee on Reservation and Booking was set up;

(b) the names and number of Members of the Committee;

(c) the terms of reference of the Committee, and

(d) what is the stage of progress of the work of the Committee and the date by which the Committee is likely to submit its report to Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) July, 1972.

(b) and (c). A statement is attached.

(d) The Committee submitted its First Report in October, 1973. The Final Report has not been submitted so far.

Statement

(b) The names of the Members of the the Committee are as under :—

1. Shri Krishan Kant Member, Rajya Sabha. Chairman
2. Shri Lokanath Misra Member, Rajya Sabha. Member.
3. Shri K. Manoharan, Member, Lok Sabha. Member.
4. Shri S. M. Banerji, Member, Lok Sabha. Member.
5. Shri Salebhoj Abdul Kadar, Member, Lok Sabha. Member,
6. Shri Shankar Dayal Singh, Member, Lok Sabha. Member.
7. Shri Narsingh Narain Pandey, Member, Lok Sabha. Member.
8. Smt. Sumitra Gandhi Kulkarni Member, Rajya Sabha. Member.
9. Shri Dinesh Chandra Goswami Member, Lok Sabha. Member.

(c) The terms of reference of the Committee are:

(i) to examine the rules and procedures in vogue on Railways in respect of sale of tickets and reservation of seats/berths and suggest proposals;

(ii) (a) to minimise inconvenience to passengers in the matter of obtaining tickets and reservations;

(b) to remove the lacunae in the procedure which permit commission of irregularities.

(iii) to identify the nature of malpractices and irregularities committed by outsiders including unrecognised Travel Agencies in securing unauthorised reservations and to suggest measures to stop the same; and

(iv) to study the adequacy of the existing provisions of law to deal effectively with the offenders and to make recommendations in this regard.

Objection raised by MRTP Commission on the Project of Rallies India Limited

122. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission has raised objections on the proposed project by Rallies India Limited for the manufacture of chemicals, ancillaries and intermediaries;

(b) if so, the salient features of the objections raised by the Commission and Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) the main features of the project?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND

COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDA. BRATA BARUA): (a) and (b). The proposal of M/s. Rallis India Limited under section 22 of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act for the manufacture of Chemical auxiliaries was referred to the M.R.T.P. Commission on 4-6-74 for further enquiry and report under section 22(3)(b) of the Act. The Commission has submitted its report on 24-12-74 and the same is under examination of the Government.

(c) The proposal of the company envisages establishment of a new undertaking for the manufacture of chemical auxiliaries and intermediates based on polysaccharides, starches and synthetics with an annual installed capacity of 3,000 tonnes. The outlay on the project has been estimated at Rs. 58.00 lakhs.

Non-acceptance of recommendation of M.R.T.P. Commission by Government

123. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names and number of such business houses in whose cases the recommendations of the MRTP Commission have not been accepted by Government; and

(b) the reasons therefor in each case?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDA. BRATA BARUA): (a) and (b). It was stated in reply to Unstarred Question No. 166 in the House today that all the 29 Reports of the Commission in respect of the proposals referred to it under Chapter III of the M.R.T.P. Act, 1969, were laid on the Table of the House along with Central Government's orders in respect of each of them, immediately after such decisions were taken on those Reports. Details

of these undertakings and their proposals are also contained in the three Annual Reports of the Central Government laid before the House under Section 62 of the MRTP Act.

Foreign Drug Companies permitted to import raw materials

124. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have allowed the foreign drug companies to import raw materials from their parent companies in Western Europe and United States; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). In so far as bulk drugs and drug intermediates, the import of which has been canalised through the STC under the *ITC policy are concerned, imports are made by STC.

As regards other bulk drugs, drug intermediates, raw materials etc. imports both to the Foreign and Indian drugs companies are allowed from Rupee Currency Area, General Currency Area and available Credits on the recommendation of the sponsoring authorities. In such cases no obligation is imposed that the imports will be from United States, Western Europe or any specific country and the actual users are free to import from any available source of supply.

The question of further extending the list of canalisation of drugs through STC is under consideration of the Government.

Reduction in prices of imported bulk drugs by foreign firms

125. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the foreign drug firms in the country have sought for a reduction in the prices of bulk drugs imported by STC; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise

Claims made by Punjab Government against Wheat losses in transit

126. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Punjab Government has claimed over Rs. 40 lakhs from the Railways against wheat losses during transit;

(b) if so the salient features of the claims made;

(c) whether the Railways authorities have examined the basis on which claim has been made;

(d) whether any investigation has been done to find out those responsible for pilferages; and

(e) steps being taken to meet the claims?

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

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

Progress on oil exploration

127 SHRI SAMAR GUHA Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state the latest position and salient features regarding the (i) actual exploration (ii) potentiality of exploration (iii) projects drawn out already for exploration and (iv) expansion of existing fields of exploration of oil and natural gas?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C P MAJHI) The ONGC has extended its exploration work to almost all sedimentary basins of India on land and to a limited extent in offshore wherever possibilities of finding hydrocarbons exist on geological considerations. As on January 1, 1975, the Commission had undertaken drilling on 127 structures (124 on land and 3 in offshore). 36 structures have been found oil/gas bearing. As a result, ONGC have been able to discover so far on land over 116.00 million tonnes of initial recoverable to discover so far on land over categories) of crude oil and a little over 28,000 million cubic mts of natural gas in Gujarat and Assam. The ONGC expects to produce about 8.64 million tonnes of crude oil from its on-shore and offshore operations during the year 1978-79.

In so far as Oil India Limited (OIL) is concerned, this company apart from proving the extent and developing the resources of its two important oil fields at Naborkatiya and Moran in Assam, undertook intensive exploration for oil during the last 3 years at Tengakhat, Nagajan, Jorajan and Tarajan areas (all in Assam) and at Kharsang in Arunachal Pradesh. OIL has discovered total recoverable reserves of 66.53 million tonnes of oil and 52,561 million cubic metres of gas.

General Elections

128 SHRI C K CHANDRAPPA

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

(a) whether the Constitutional requirements for holding a general election will be completed by May, 1975,

(b) if so, whether Government have a plan to conduct the poll sometimes in May or June, 1975,

(c) the names of the States where assembly elections will be due in 1975, and

(d) whether Government have a plan to conduct the elections in those States along with the general election if conducted in May or June?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (DR SAROJINI MAHISHI) (a) The Delimitation Commission is a statutory body constituted under the Delimitation Act, 1972, and it is therefore for that Commission to determine its time table. However, no specific statutory time-limit being there, the Commission generally endeavours to complete the process of delimitation of constituencies as early as possible. It is expected that the delimitation of the constituencies will be completed by May, 1975.

The Election Commission is an authority under the Constitution and the decision of the Commission in respect of the revision of electoral rolls is in accordance with the provisions of the Representation of the People Act, 1950 and the Registration of Electors Rules, 1960. The Commission has issued instructions to the Chief Electoral Officers of the States/Union territories to complete the current revision of electoral rolls and publish the same by February-March, 1975, except in respect of some States/Union territory. Under the procedure prescribed by the Election Commission for the revision of

electoral rolls, it would be necessary to print only the supplements to the existing rolls and not the entire roll for each constituency. On the final publication of the electoral rolls, the result would be the same as it would have been if the entire rolls had been reprinted. Thus, the procedure adopted by the Commission was *inter alia* intended to reduce the consumption of paper and the volume of printing and to ensure readiness to hold elections at any time.

(b) The procedure adopted by the Election Commission need not be taken to be indicative of any plan to conduct poll. Moreover, no such proposal is under the consideration of the Government.

(c) Kerala

(d) Does not arise

Import of anti-Cancer drugs by certain firms

129 SHRI C K CHANDRAPPAN

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state

(a) whether M/s Burroughs Wellcome, Cyanamid and Roche, all multinational drug companies, purchase bulk anti-cancer drugs from abroad

and sometime even imported finished formulations,

(b) whether Government are aware that an Indian firm is producing anti-cancer drugs in bulk in Quillon and can supply them at one third of the price of multinational companies, and

(c) if so, why Government do not get the supply from this firm for cancer hospitals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K R GANESH)

(a) The details of quantity and value of bulk anti cancer drug and quantity and value of finished formulations of anti cancer drugs imported by M/s Burroughs Wellcome and M/s Cyanamid India Ltd are furnished in the statement attached. Similar information in respect of M/s Roche Products Ltd Bombay is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

(b) and (c) One unit in the small scale sector in Kerala is understood to be producing some bulk anti-cancer drugs. Details regarding actual production attained, sale price, supply for anti cancer hospitals etc are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Name of the company	Imports 1973-74	Quantity	Value
BULK FORMULATIONS			
			Rs
M/s Burroughs Wellcome & Co (India) Pvt Ltd.	Busulphan (Myleran)	1.5 Kgs	20,233
	Mercap topurine (purinethoi)	8 Kgs	23,271
M/s Cyanamid	Nil	Nil	Nil
Formulations			
M/s Burroughs Wellcome & Co (I) Pvt Ltd	Aleran (Melphalan) Tablets 2 mg x 25's	300 Nos	2,839
	Aleran (Melphalan) tablets 5 mg x 25's	200 Nos	2,988
	Aleran (Melphalan) injection, 100 x mg	35 Nos	1,651
M/s Cyanamid	Thuotepa parenterals 15 mg. vials	4500	222,703
	Methotrexate Sodium parenterals 5 mg vials	4500	
	Methotrexate Tablets 2.5 mg x 100's	2250	
	Calcium Leucovorin 6x 1cc Amp.	90	

Refining of imported Crude by Burmah Shell and Caltex

130. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the crude imported on Government account is being handed over for processing to foreign firms namely Burmah Shell and Caltex;

(b) whether the processing fee being paid to them is much higher than what the processing costs would be if that crude was refined in the I.O.C. refinery or at those in joint sector; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines and reasons thereof?

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

(a) to (c). Yes Sir. Keeping in view the product requirement in different parts of the country, the surplus imported crude after meeting the requirements of the Public Sector refineries, is given to the foreign oil companies also for processing on payment of a reasonable processing fee. The refined products are being handed over to the Indian Oil Corporation for marketing.

Demand for representation for Medical profession in Rajya Sabha

131. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:
SHRI N. E. HORO:

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

(a) whether the All India Medical Conference held in 1974 has demanded adequate representation in Rajya Sabha for medical profession; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND

COMPANY AFFAIRS (DR. SARAJINI MAHISHI): (a) No such demand has been received in this Ministry.

(b) Does not arise.

Advantages due to conversion from coal to diesel oil

132. SHRI K. M. 'MADHUKAR': Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the advantages of converting the operation of train using coal to diesel oil;

(b) the number of passenger and goods trains so far brought under diesel traction; and

(c) the target for such conversion for the year 1974-75?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) The advantages are as follows:

- (i) Better starting load.
- (ii) Greater acceleration and deceleration.
- (iii) Better average speed and better hauling capacity.
- (iv) Elimination of hauls for coaling and taking water as is necessary on steam locomotives.
- (v) Greater availability of diesel locos for traffic use.

(b) (i) 36 pairs of Broad Gauge passenger and 24 pairs of Metre Gauge passenger trains have been dieselised so far.

(ii) Through Goods train on trunk routes are on diesel traction.

(c) No further passenger train is proposed to be dieselised. During the current financial year 1974-75, additional Broad Gauge and Metre Gauge diesels from Diesel Loco Works, Varanasi are proposed to be deployed on Western and South-Central Railways for increased freight traffic on trunk routes. Additional Metre Gauge Diesels are

proposed to be deployed on the Western Railways in Saurashtra Region for freight traffic.

Production of oil from Bombay high

133. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH:

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:

SHRI VARKEY GEORGE:

SHRI S. A. MURUGANAN-THAM:

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

(a) whether Bombay High is estimated to contain oil reserves in excess of one billion barrels, or enough to sustain a production of ten million tonnes a year for 15 to 20 years;

(b) whether it is hoped that India will soon be self-sufficient in oil requirements; and

(c) if so, the period likely to be taken to achieve that goal and approximate annual foreign exchange savings in this regard?

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

(a) to (e). In the three wells drilled so far in the Bombay High structure oil bearing horizons have been encountered and the production tests have shown good flow of oil. A few more exploratory wells are needed to assess the full production potential of this structure. Until these wells are completed and tested, it is difficult to foresee precisely the extent to which the production from Bombay High will lead to self-sufficiency in oil. The Commission would be able to finalise the production programme from the structure only after assessing its potential. Every million tonnes of oil produced, at current prices, is expected to result in foreign exchange savings of Rs. 70 crores approximately.

Proposal to take over of Foreign Drug Firms

134. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to take over the foreign drug companies;

(b) the number of such foreign drug companies at present in which foreign capital is invested wholly or a major part of the capital invested is foreign; and

(c) the amount of original capital of each such company in the beginning and at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH):

(a) There is no proposal at the moment. However, the Parliament Committee which is examining the programmes relating to social services, Education, Manpower Planning and population policy under the draft Fifth Five Year Plan has made the following suggestion in respect of drug industry:

"The drug industry should be nationalised to control the prices and ensure quality".

Government has appointed a Committee on Drugs and Pharmaceutical Industry under the Chairmanship of Shri Jaisukh Lal Hathi and its terms of reference *inter-alia* include:—

"To recommend measures necessary for ensuring that the public sector attains a leadership role in the manufacture of basic drugs and formulations, and in research and development".

The Committee is likely to submit its report by the April, 1975 and Government will take a view on this question after the report is received.

(b) and (c). There are 35 foreign companies at present. A statement in respect of 26 companies showing the name of foreign company, original equity, present paid up capital and paid up capital held by foreign shareholders is attached. Similar information in respect of the remaining 9 companies is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8892/75].

Decision on cases of Condonation of Break in service

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

(a) whether in respect of more than two lakhs Railway employees who were on strike during May, 1974 and later resumed duty, condonation of break in service has not been ordered so far;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of employees on all Railways in whose cases condonation of break in service has not been ordered so far; and

(d) the time by which their cases are likely to be decided?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (c). Out of 5.91 lakh railway employees who suffered break in service as a result of participation in the illegal strike of May 1974, the break in service of about 4.47 lakh has been condoned so far. Thus only about 1.45 lakh railway employees still have break in service. The question of condonation of break in these is receiving urgent consideration.

(b) The break in service has been condoned in those cases in which the administrations are satisfied that the employees could not come to work for reasons beyond their control.

(d) The process of condonation of break in service is continuing with all possible promptitude but no time limit can be indicated.

Proposal to re-introduce amenity of drinking water in containers in trains

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

(a) whether Railways introduced the amenity of drinking water in containers in First Class and Second Class Coaches (Third Class previously) in certain trains during the year 1970 but discontinued that during 1971;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government propose to re-introduce the same and if so, when?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) to (c). Yes. The facility of drinking water in containers was introduced as an experimental measure in first class corridor type coaches and second class sleeper coaches on certain nominated trains. However, owing to difficulties experienced in maintaining the service satisfactorily and ensuring hygienic supply of potable water, the service was discontinued for sometime on certain trains. However, it is now functional on most of the nominated trains.

Damage to Railway property due to Agitations in Bihar during 1974

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

(a) the extent of damage caused to the Railway property in the State of Bihar on account of agitations during the year 1974; and

(b) the measures taken by Government in regard thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Rupees twenty six lakhs approximately.

(b) Constant liaison is maintained with the State Governments and with their help, Civil Police, Government Railway Police and Railway Protection Force are posted to safeguard the railway property on such occasions.

**Extra Staff to do heavy workload
(Northern Railway)**

138. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1027 on the 19th November, 1974 regarding non-implementation of Miabhoy Tribunal report on Northern Railway and State:

(a) whether the General Manager, Northern Railway has referred some points to the Railway Board for clarification;

(b) if so, whether he has demanded extra staff for Hours of employment Branch as the workload will be heavy; and

(c) if so, the time when decision, will be taken?

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

(b) Yes.

(c) The question sanctioning extra staff is receiving active consideration.

Circulation of revised rates of certain allowances

139. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2949 on the 3rd December, 1974 regarding circulation of revised rates of certain allowances and state:

(a) whether the revised rates of Night Duty Allowance, National Holiday Allowance, Travelling Allowance, Acting Allowance, Messing Allowance and other Allowances etc. have not been circulated by the Railway Board so far; and

(b) if so, the date upto which the orders notifying the rates will be issued?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). The revised rates of Messing Allowance for trainees have been finalised and will be notified in a few days' time.

As regards Night Duty Allowance, a decision has been taken as to the basis on which this allowance should be calculated and the revised rates are expected to be issued in a few weeks' time.

It will take some more time to finalised the revised rates of other allowances.

Duty hours fixed by Miabhoy Tribunal

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

(a) whether the Miabhoy Tribunal has not added duty of 96 hours plus preparatory and complementary duty in its report;

(b) whether the Railway Board too ignored those who have to do preparatory and complementary duties as they will be compelled to do extra-duty with no overtime allowance or benefit which while most of the others will get after 96 hours of duty; and

(c) if so, what steps the administration propose to take to remove this injustice?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Para 6.226 (5) (D)(a) and (b) of the Report of Decisions by N. M. Miabhoy (copies of

which have been placed in the Library of the Sabha) are reproduced below for ready reference:

"8.226 (5)(D) (a) Preparatory and/or complementary work, which expression also includes taking over and handing over charges, can be demanded from workers in regard to work which must necessarily be carried on outside the limits laid down for the general working of an establishment, branch or shift.

(b) The concerned administrations will determine, in the light of the propositions hereinafter mentioned, the time required for preparatory and/or complementary work in regard to each classification of worker or workers and, if such time requires to be included in rosters, it shall be so done."

In para 6.59 of the same Report it is clearly stated that "I prefer the view that preparatory and complementary work should not be reckoned as overtime."

(b) Government have accepted the Decisions of the Tribunal

(c) Government does not consider that any injustice has been done.

Mismanagement of Aluminium Corporation of India Limited, Asansol

141. SHRI NOORUL HUDA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry's attention has been drawn to the malpractices and mismanagement of the Aluminium Corporation of India Limited, Asansol;

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

(c) whether any investigation has been ordered into the affairs of the Company?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) and (b). The

following allegations against the company have been brought to the notice of the Government.

(1) Declaration of Lock out with a notice to the Government demanding various concessions,

(2) Capitalisation from reserve and surplus of Rs. 87.5 lacs in the year 1971-72 when the company was running at a loss,

(3) Issue of bonus shares by the company.

(c) An investigation under Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 has been conducted and the report is under examination of the Department of Mines.

An inspection under section 209 (4) of the Companies Act, 1956 has also been ordered.

Postponement of bye-elections for Trivandrum Parliamentary Constituency and 48 Assembly Constituencies in Bihar

142. SHRI NOORUL HUDA:

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state the reasons for postponing the bye-elections for the Trivandrum Parliamentary constituency and forty eight Assembly constituencies in Bihar for an indefinite period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (DR. SAROJNI MAHISHI): The bye-election from 19-Trivandrum Parliamentary constituency was deferred on account of threatened strike by a large section of Government employees.

The bye-elections to fill vacancies in the Bihar Legislative Assembly could not so far be held owing to the situation prevailing in the State.

Objection raised on the decision to advance the date for completing delimitation of constituencies and revision of electoral rolls

143. SHRI NOORUL HUDA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the reason for the Election Commission's decision to advance the date for the completion of delimitation of constituencies and revision of electoral rolls;

(b) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the objection raised by the opposition party leaders against this hasty action of the Election Commission; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (DR. SARAJINI MAHISHI): (a) Under the procedure prescribed by the Election Commission for the general revision of electoral rolls which is at present in progress, it would be necessary to print only the supplements to the existing rolls and not the entire roll for each constituency. This would result in saving considerable quantities of paper which is in acute short supply, expenditure for the printing of rolls and time also. On the final publication of the electoral rolls, the result would be the same as it would have been if the entire rolls had been reprinted, i.e. all persons who have completed 21 years of age on 1st January, 1975 and are ordinarily residents in a constituency will be registered in the electoral rolls of that constituency.

As regards the delimitation of constituencies, it may be mentioned that Delimitation Commission is a statutory body constituted under the Delimitation Act, 1972. No specific statutory time-limit being there, the Delimitation Commission generally endeavours to complete the process of delimitation of constituencies as early as possible.

Hence, it is for the Commission to determine its time-table.

(b) The Election Commission has received three representations in connection with the current revision of electoral rolls.

(c) The Election Commission is an authority under the Constitution and the Delimitation Commission is a statutory body. As such, they are free to take their own decisions in accordance with the provisions of the relevant laws and rules made thereunder.

Amendment of Article 81 of the Constitution of India

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

(a) whether Government propose to bring forward a Bill to amend Article 81 of the Constitution of India;

(b) if so, what are the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the proposed amendment is likely to result in the stoppage of the work of the Delimitation Commission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (DR. SARAJINI MAHISHI): (a) No, Sir.

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

Uniform Law on Divorce

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

(a) whether Government propose to bring forward a Bill for a uniform law on divorce applicable to all com-

munities in the light of Law Commission's report; and

(b) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (DR SARAJINI MAHISHI) (a) and (b) The Law Commission has not made any recommendation for a uniform law of divorce applicable to all communities

Proposal to conduct enquiry into cost of production of commodities

146 SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state (a) whether Government propose to conduct an enquiry into the cost of production of commodities produced by the industrial establishments by amending the Companies Law, and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA) (a) and (b) The Companies Act, 1956 under section 209(1)(d) empowers the Central Government to prescribe by notification maintenance of cost accounting records and under section 233B to direct the conduct of cost audit in respect of companies engaged in production, processing, manufacturing or mining activities. This provision was incorporated in the Companies Act by the amending Act of 1965 (Act 31 of 1965). No further amendment is under contemplation.

Steps to check monopolistic activities of large houses

147. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state (a) what steps Government have taken to ensure that the big undertaking belonging to large-

house do not continue to occupy monopolistic positions in the industry to which they belong,

(b) whether Government have undertaken any study of the pricing policy, profitability and marketing policies of monopoly undertakings, and

(c) if so, what are the results thereof and what steps Government have taken to check the harmful effects of the monopolistic practices?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA) (a) and (c) The steps taken by the Central Government to achieve the objectives of the MRTP Act are given in Chapter I Part 1 of the Third Annual Report pertaining to the execution of the provisions of this MRTP Act, 1969 laid on the Table of the House on the 18th December, 1974.

In licensing large house selectivity is exercised, the guiding policy being as indicated in the Press Note of the Ministry of Industrial Development, dated the 2nd February, 1973 (contained in the 'Guidelines for Industries' copies of which are available in the Library of the House for reference), which *inter alia* laid down the list of Industries in which large houses are eligible to participate along with other applicants. These houses are ordinarily excluded from the industries not included in this list except where production is predominantly for export. As the said Press Note indicates this list of industries has been drawn-up by the Government having regard to the approach to the Fifth Plan, the core industries of importance to the national economy in future, industries having direct linkage with such core industries, and industries with long-term export potential or of basis critical and strategic importance for the growth of economy. In regard to the dominant undertakings Government are averse to the expansion in the fields in which the units are dominant. Apart

from these consideration, a conscious effort is made to encourage small and medium entrepreneurs as well as co-operative enterprises.

(b) No general study has been made by the Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies or this Ministry. The M.R.T.P. Commission has, however, undertaken certain studies with regard to monopolistic and restrictive trade practices in respect of certain industries as will be seen from page 79 of its Third Annual Report.

Loss in refining capacity and delay in take over of Burmah Shell and Caltex

148. SHRI D. D. DESAI:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state: (a) whether Government are aware of the reported huge loss in refining capacity in the country;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto;

(c) whether there has been delay in processing of the Government's decision to take over Burmah Shell and Caltex refineries,

(d) whether the Burmah Shell Refinery is running at 50 per cent of its capacity; and

(e) if so, reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) and (b). On account of the steep increase in the prices of imported crude oil and the limited availability of foreign exchange, some of the coastal refineries have to operate at reduced levels resulting in under utilization of capacity.

(c) Negotiations in regard to the take over of Burmah Shell and Caltex

Refineries are in progress. Government are considering the terms, conditions and all other aspects in this regard.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Publication of voters lists in states

149. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state: (a) the States in which voters Lists have published this year;

(b) whether the voters lists published so far are upto date; and

(c) if not, reasons for publishing old lists and the time by which they would be brought upto date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): (a) The electoral rolls for the Assembly constituencies in the State of Gujarat have been finally published on the 6th January, 1975.

In the other States and Union territories, the process of revision is going on and the electoral rolls are scheduled to be published finally on the 28th February, 1975 except in some States where the programme had been slightly modified to the following extent:—

Bihar	28-2-1975 in respect of 6 constituencies.
	15-3-1975 in respect of all other constituencies.
Himachal Pradesh	10-3-1975 in respect of 8 constituencies.
	15-7-1975 in respect of 3 constituencies (snow bound areas)
	28-2-1975 in respect of all other constituencies.

Jammu and Kashmir	28-2-1975 except in respect of 2 constituencies in snow-bound areas where programme has not been fixed.
Nagaland	15-3-1975 in respect of 10 constituencies.
	28-2-1975 in respect of all other constituencies.
Tripura	31-3-1975.
Mizoram	30-4-1975 (due to extraordinary law and order situation).

(b) and (c) The existing electoral rolls were published in draft during the first week of January, 1975, as provided in rule 25(3) of the Registration of Electors Rules, 1960 Simultaneously, enumerators were sent out to each house-hold within Constituency to record the name of all eligible voters who became qualified on 1st January 1975. This work has been completed, by and large by 31st January, 1975. When the supplements based on house to house enumeration are published along with the draft, the electoral roll will be up-to-date and accurate.

Shortage of Essential Drugs in C.G.H.S. Dispensaries/Hospitals in Delhi

150 SHRI K. LAKKAPPA Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state

(a) whether most of the C.G.H.S. dispensaries/Government hospitals in Delhi and Karnataka are running short of essential drugs due to their present shortage, and

(b) the steps that are being taken to increase production of essential drugs to meet the demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH):

(a) There is no general shortage of drugs in the country. Shortages of particular branded products for which equivalent products manufactured by

other companies are usually available are reported by the State Drug Controllers from time to time. Due to the petroleum crisis, the prices of drugs in the international market increased steeply from about October 1973 and availability also became difficult. Even so, the State Trading Corporation were able to make arrangements for adequate quantities of the various bulk drugs. However, in view of the difficult availability in case of some of the drugs, early delivery schedules could not be arranged. By now, however, adequate supplies have been made to the various drug manufacturing units for most of the drugs. As regards shortage of essential drugs in any of the C.G.H.S. dispensaries/Government hospitals in Delhi and Karnataka, information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) Government have taken the following measures to increase the production of drugs —

(i) Public sector undertakings propose to expand substantially during the Fifth Five Year Plan in the field of drugs and Pharmaceuticals. A provision of Rs 70 crores has been included in the Draft Fifth Five Year Plan for expansion/diversification of drug industry in the public sector.

(ii) In the case of bulk drugs and drug intermediates, which are imported through the State Trading Corporation, arrangements have been made for adequate imports.

With a view to ensure the regulated and rapid growth of drug manufacture and further with a view to ensure that all essential drugs are available to the consumer at reasonable prices, Government have constituted a Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Jaisukh Lal Hathi whose terms of reference inter-alia include:—

“To make recommendations for promoting the rapid growth of the drugs industry and particularly

the Indian and small scale industries' sector. In making its recommendations, the Committee will keep in view the need for balanced regional dispersal of the industry."

To examine the measures taken so far to reduce the prices of drugs to the consumer and to recommend such further measures as may be necessary to rationalise the prices of basic drugs and formulations

To recommend measures for providing essential drugs and common household remedies to the general public especially in the rural areas

The Committee is expected to submit its report by April 1975

Unified Railway Police Force

152 SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether it has been decided to constitute a unified Railway police force to effectively tackle the widespread incidence of crime on the Railway network including thefts in yards

(b) if so, the new duties sought to be assigned to the proposed force which the present ones are not entrusted with, and

(c) what is the ratio between the Railway property and goods stolen, pilfered, lost or damaged and recovery made of these goods during the last two years through the combined efforts of R P F and G R P ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTIA SINGH) (a) and (b) No decision to constitute a Single Unified Railway Police Force for the entire Railway system in the country has yet been taken. A suggestion to this effect to combine the Government Railway Police under the State Governments and the Railway Protection Force under the Railways is only in the preliminary stages of consideration

The enclosed statement indicates the value of property and goods stolen, lost and pilfered and recoveries there-of made during the last two financial years. The ratio of the recoveries to the losses is 2.9 and 10.67 in year 1972-73 and 1973-74 respectively

Statement

Head	1972-73		
	Value of property stolen pilfered (Rs)	Value of property recovered under IPC and RP (UP) Act (Rs)	Ratio of recoveries to losses/theft
(1) Thefts and pilferages (including those from seal intact wagons) of booked consignments	1,64,48,519	30,21,799	
(2) Railway Materials and fittings	48,90,664	17,53,119	
TOTAL	2,13,39,183	47,74,918	2.9
1973-74			
(1) Thefts and pilferages (including those from seals intact wagons) of booked consignments	2,39,66,647	17,78,194	
(2) Railway materials and fittings	52,88,716	25,60,023	
TOTAL	2,92,55,363	43,38,217	10.67

Availability of essential drugs at fixed prices

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

(a) whether it has been decided to make essential drugs available to consumers soon at fixed prices in the retail shops on retail level; and

(b) if so, the steps that have been taken in this direction taking into account the urgency of the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). The prices of drugs are statutorily controlled under the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1970 which, *inter alia* provides that no retailer shall sell any formulation to a customer at a price exceeding the retail price of that formulation approved by the Central Government.

The drug manufacturing units with annual turnover not exceeding Rs. 50 lakhs have, however, been exempted from the requirement of obtaining Government approval to the fixation/revision of their prices.

Government of India have set up a Committee on Drugs and Pharmaceutical Industry under the Chairmanship of Shri Jaisukhlal Hathi. One of the terms of reference of the Committee is: "To examine the measures taken so far to reduce the prices of drugs for the consumer and to recommend such further measures as may be necessary to rationalise the prices of basic drugs and formulations."

The Committee is expected to submit its report in April, 1975.

Surveys conducted by O&NGC for Oil exploration

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

(a) whether O&NGC has stepped up its exploitation activities to locate oil prospects in new areas in different parts of the country;

(b) whether geological and geophysical surveys have been conducted in Punjab also; and

(c) if so, the names of the places in that State, money spent and the success achieved?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Seismic and gravity-cum-magnetic surveys have been carried out in the districts of Hoshiarpur, Gurdaspur, Amritsar, Ferozepur, Bhatinda, Jullundur, Ludhiana and Patiala of the Punjab State and in Chandigarh. Drilling was undertaken at Hoshiarpur, Adampur and Zira. The wells did not give any show of oil or gas. The total cost incurred upto the year 1973-74 in respect of the areas mentioned above, including a small area now in Himachal Pradesh, is about Rs. 45 lakhs.

Press note of Chief Election Commissioner regarding voters list

155. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chief Election Commissioner has issued any press note regarding the voters list in various States; and

(b) if so, the names of such States where the verification work has been completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Trains cancelled during 1974-75 due to coal shortage

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

(a) the number of trains cancelled on various Indian Railways during the year 1974-75, upto 31st January, 1975 due to shortage of coal;

(b) the loss suffered by Government on this account in terms of fare and freight, separately;

(c) the time by which the position of supply of coal to Railways for running trains is likely to improve and the time by which all the trains cancelled for want of coal are likely to be run on various zones; and

(d) the particulars of efforts made or proposed to be made in this regard?

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

Contract with a French firm for constructing fertilizer plant at Paradeep

158. SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India have entered into a contract with a French firm to construct a fertiliser plant at Paradeep in Orissa;

(b) if so, the salient features of this contract; and

(c) whether the work on this project has since commenced and if not, the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Paradeep project has been approved in principle. The project will be taken up for implementation as soon as the financing and other arrangements are tied up.

Production of bulk drugs in excess of licensed capacity by foreign drug firms

159. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) which are the life-saving and essential formulations marketed by foreign firms with more than 26 per cent foreign equity in excess of their licensed capacity or approved capacity, details of each item with production figures, during the last three years,

(b) whether some of the formulations like Sentivini, Vitahest, Vidayalin are manufactured much more than the licensed capacity just to repatriate huge amounts of foreign exchange, violating laws of the land;

(c) if so, why no penal action has been taken against these firms or the bureaucrats supporting and assisting them; and

(d) whether these formulations can be manufactured by Indian firms and if so, the guidelines for the same may be indicated?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND
CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH)**

(a) Industrial licences/approvals granted to the drug companies are of the following nature

(i) Registration of the Industrial undertakings in respect of such drug manufacturing firms as were engaged in the manufacture of Drugs prior to the date on which the Industries (I & R) Act, 1951 came into force. In the case of such firms, only a certificate of Registration indicating the Scheduled industry in which it falls, name of the undertaking with address, name of the owner and his address were mentioned. Neither the specific articles nor the capacity were mentioned in such certificates.

(ii) Industrial Licences under the Act. The licence indicated the items and annual capacity. But in many cases particularly in the case of formulations, it was mentioned that the item (s) should be manufactured within the overall licensed capacity.

(iii) No objection/Permission letters. These letters were issued by Government up to 1965 subject to the following conditions —

(i) No additional plant and machinery will be required for the purpose,

(ii) No royalty will be payable,

(iii) The products would be marketed under Trade Marks already in use and no new patent was involved,

(iv) No special concession in regard to the import of basic raw materials and ingredient would be made in relaxation of the general import policy in force from time to time. In such approvals, capacities for individual items were not specified in all cases.

In case of drugs and pharmaceuticals, due to historical reasons it is, therefore, difficult to fix up any capacity for formulations or calculate the excess production and value of such formulations. Moreover, the number of formulations runs into thousands.

(b) and (c) A statement indicating the name of the party, item of formulation manufactured, licensed/approved capacity and the production during the last two years is attached. These formulations are being manufactured as per market demand. The question of excess production is under consideration.

(d) Yes, Sir. The applications from Indian Companies are considered on merits. It is the policy of Government to encourage the Indian sector. This Ministry have also appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Jaisukhlal Hathi and the terms of reference of the Committee *inter alia* include

(i) To enquire into the progress made by the industry and the status achieved by it.

(ii) To recommend measures necessary for ensuring that the public sector attains a leadership role in the manufacture of basic drugs and formulations and in research and development.

(iii) To make recommendations for promoting the rapid growth of the drugs industry and, particularly, of the Indian and small scale industries sectors. In making its recommendations the Committee will keep in view the need for a balanced regional dispersal of the industry.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the party	Item of formulations	Licensed/ approved capacity	Production (litres)		
				1972	1973	
1.	M/s. Abbott Laboratories India Ltd.	Vidayhn	4,55,000 litres p.a. (overall for all liquids)	77,790	90,317	99,108 (1974)
2.	M/s. Sandoz (I) Ltd.	Santivini	2,13,000 litres p.a. (overall for all liquids)	4,87,346	4 88,236	
3.	M s. Hoechst Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	Vitahext	2 lakhs litres (registered with DGGD issue of COB for this item is under consideration).	3,31,000	3,46,185	2,75,775 (1974)

Production of bulk drugs in excess of licensed capacity by foreign drug firms

160. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state.

(a) whether many foreign drug manufacturing firms are producing bulk drugs in excess of their licensed capacity if so, their names, the names of the bulk drugs, the licensed capacity or allowed under permission letters/COB licence, production of each item, their sale value of the formulations and approximate outflow of foreign exchange involved, year-wise during the last three years;

(b) what were the initial equities of these firms, their equity today, whether the present equity was built up out of profit earned in India or any subsequent equity was brought from abroad; and

(c) whether they used their bulk drugs for captive consumption, manufactured them from penultimate stage, the international C.I.F. price of each

item, the price of the formulation and the total sale value of each bulk drug and formulation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

(b) There are 35 foreign companies at present. A statement indicating original equity, present equity and its composition in respect of 26 companies is attached. Information in respect of remaining 9 companies is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No LT-8893/75.]

Application of the Price Control Order for Drugs 1970

161. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the broad features of the Price Control Order for Drugs 1970;

(b) whether prices in 1970 were fixed under package deal for the foreign firms having more than 26 per cent foreign equity, if so, the names of the items, the production, import value of the items and the sales value during the last three years;

(c) whether any revised price Guidelines have been issued, if so, the main features of the same and whether these were meant to help Organisation of Pharmaceutical Producers of India and the foreign firms; and

(d) whether Government propose to give special treatment to the Indian firms in respect of prices to encourage the Indian sector of drugs industry and enable it to develop and achieve self-sufficiency?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH):

(a) The main features of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1970 have been furnished in reply to part (a) of Unstarred Question No 2069 answered in the Lok Sabha on 26th November, 1974.

(b) The prices were fixed in 1970 under the package deal for all the three sectors of the industry viz. foreign controlled, Indian controlled and small scale who opted for the 'alternative scheme' as provided under the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1970

(c) Guidelines for interim price revision of formulations to neutralise only the increases in the raw material and packing material costs were issued in July, 1974. These "Guidelines" are applicable to all drugs and pharmaceutical units whether in the Indian or foreign sector. A copy of the "Guidelines" is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8894/74].

(d) The prices of drugs are statutorily controlled under the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1970 which makes no discrimination between the different sectors of the pharmaceutical industry. However, all drug manufac-

turing units with a sales turn-over not exceeding Rs. 50 lakhs per annum have been exempted from obtaining Government's approval for fixation/revision of prices of their products. This has helped the smaller units. The Committee on Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Industry headed by Shri Jaisukhlal Hathi is examining the various aspects of the Industry and appropriate action will be taken by the Government in the light of the recommendations of the Committee

Employees whose services were terminated, suspended in the last strike on Eastern Railway

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

(a) number of employees whose services have been terminated or who have been suspended in Eastern Railway for their participation in the last Railway strike,

(b) particulars thereof (category-wise); and

(c) reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) to (c). No railway employee of the Eastern Railway has been suspended or his services terminated for mere participation in the strike of May '74. However, where railway employees have violated the law of the land or have acted against clear orders, they have been suitably taken up. 2,848 employees of the Eastern Railway were dismissed/removed/terminated in the context of the last strike and out of them, 2,280 have been taken back so far. Out of 1,196 permanent employees suspended from duty, 1,071 have been taken to duty already. Category-wise figures are not maintained by the railways; there being over 700 categories it was not possible to do so. As regards dealing with such employees as were taken up, the policy of the Government as repeatedly pronounced in both Houses of Parliament is that

while no general amnesty can be given to the staff irrespective of the national interest in maintaining the seriousness of their actions against nation's life-line, the Railway Administration are considering all appeals and representations with sympathy, putting staff back to duty wherever possible, condoning break-in-service where extenuating circumstances brought out on appeals are acceptable. The Railway Administration have also been reviewing court cases in consultation with State Governments and have taken the view that except in cases where the employees have been charged with sabotage, violence or intimidation, the Railways would not be interested in pursuing such cases.

Employees dismissed and suspended on South Central Railway

163 **SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE**
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) the number of employees dismissed and suspended in South Central Railway for their participation in the last Railway strike,

(b) Section-wise particulars thereof, and

(c) reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH) (a) No employee of the South Central Railway was dismissed/removed from service or suspended from duty for mere participation in the last railway strike in May 1974. However, where employees flouted the law of the land and violated clear orders, they have been suitably dealt with. The number of employees of SC Railway dismissed/removed from service or whose services were terminated and who have not been taken back to duty so far is 69 out of a total of 580. All the 34 employees who were suspended from duty have already been put back to duty.

(b) Section-wise figures are not maintained by the Railway.

(c) The policy of the Government as repeatedly pronounced in both Houses of Parliament is that while no general amnesty can be given to the staff irrespective of the seriousness of their actions against national interest in maintaining the national's life line, the Railway Administration are considering all appeals and representations with sympathy, putting staff back to duty wherever possible, condoning break-in-service where extenuating circumstances brought out on appeal are acceptable. The Railway Administration have also been reviewing court cases in consultation with State Governments and have taken the view that except in cases where the employees have been charged with sabotage, violence or intimidation, the Railway would not be interested in pursuing such cases.

Interview of Chief Election Commissioner on T.V.

164 **PROF MADHU DANDAVAT**
Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether the Chief Election Commissioner recently gave an interview to T V on A I R

(b) whether he expressed his personal views about snap poll, and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (DR SAROJINI MAHISHI) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The Chief Election Commissioner, vested with the constitutional authority in the matter of the conduct of elections, is not precluded from making public statements, if and when he considers it necessary to do so, and the views expressed by him in the interview, referred to, should be deemed to be the views of the Commission.

(c) Does not arise.

Appointment of Judges of Supreme Court and High Courts

165. **PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal for the appointment of a Parliamentary Committee for consultation and obtaining opinion including opinion of bar and eminent jurists to recommend to Parliament well defined norms to be observed in the appointment of Chief Justice of India and other Judges of Supreme Court and High Courts, and

(b) if so, the salient features of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H R GOKHALE): (a) No Sir The existing practice evolved in accordance with the provisions in the Constitution has worked satisfactorily

(b) Does not arise

Report submitted by MRT P Commission

166 **PROF MADHU DANDAVATE** Will the Minister of LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether the MRT P Commission has submitted a report on the 18th December, 1974,

(b) whether a large number of recommendations made by the MRT P Commission have been mutilated by the Company Law Department, and

(c) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDA-BRATA BARUA): (a) No Report was submitted by the Commission on the 8th December, 1974 in respect of

the references made to it under Chapter III of the MRT P Act, 1969, but the Central Government had placed before both Houses of Parliament on the 18th December, 1974 the Third Annual Report pertaining to the execution of the provisions of the MRT P Act for the period from 1st January, 1973 to 31st December, 1973 which included as Part II thereof, a Report submitted by the MRT P Commission on its working during the calendar year 1973

(b) and (c) Every Report of the Commission submitted under Chapter III was laid on the Table of the House immediately after a decision was taken thereon by the Central Government along with the Central Government's self-explanatory orders thereon. The details of cases under sections 21, 22 and 23 of the MRT P Act finally disposed of after the receipt of the Commission's reports during the calendar year 1973 are given in Appendix II of the Third Annual Report referred to above. It will be seen from these documents that there has been no mutilation on the recommendations made by the Commission effected by the Central Government.

Protest from D M A against Regularising excess capacity of Foreign Drug Firms

167 **PROF MADHU DANDAVATE:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state

(a) whether the Indian Drug Manufacturers' Association have protested against Government's decision to regularise the excess capacity of foreign drug manufacturing companies,

(b) if so, the reasons thereof,

(c) whether Government have finally taken any decision in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND

CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH):

(a) to (c). The Indian Drug Manufacturers' Association represented to the Government that the unauthorisedly expanded capacities of foreign drug companies should not be regularised in haste and it would be more appropriate for Government to take action on these and other matters once the findings of the Hathi Committee are known. No decision has yet been taken by Government on the question of excess production of drugs, and decision will be taken only after the report of the Hathi Committee is received.

Cases pending in High Courts

168. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of civil and criminal cases and other petitions pending in each High Court of the country as on the 1st January, 1975;

(b) since when they have been pending; and

(c) what steps have been taken by Government to expedite the disposal of the cases?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALLE): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be held on the Table of the House.

Remittance abroad by Foreign Drug Firms

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

(a) the amount remitted abroad by foreign drug manufacturing firms during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) what is the licensed capacity of each of these firms for different formulations and the number of instances

where with imported raw materials, the formulations have been over produced by these firms during the same period; and

(c) what action Government have taken against those firms which have indulged in over production of formulations with imported raw materials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH):

(a) A statement indicating the remittances made by each of the foreign company with foreign equity exceeding 50 per cent during the years 1971 and 1972 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8895/75] on the basis of the information furnished by the companies. Similar information for the year 1973/1973-74 in respect of each foreign company is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) and (c). Industrial licences/approval letters granted to the firms are of the following nature:—

(i) Registration of the Industrial undertakings in respect of such drugs manufacturing firms as were engaged in the manufacture of drugs prior to the date on which the Industries (Dev. and Reg.), 1951 came into force. In the case of such firms, only a certificate of Registration indicating the Scheduled Industry in which it falls, name of the undertaking with address, name of the owner and his address were mentioned. Neither the specific articles nor, the capacity were mentioned in such certificates.

(ii) Industrial Licences under the Act: The licence indicated the items and annual capacity. But in many cases, particularly in the case of formulations, it was mentioned that the item(s) should be manufactured within the overall licensed capacity.

(iii) No objection permission letters: These letters were issued by Government upto 1965 subject to the following conditions:

- (i) No additional plant and machinery will be required for the purpose;
- (ii) No royalty will be payable;
- (iii) The products would be marketed under shade marks already in use and no new patent was involved;
- (iv) No special concession in regard to the import of basic raw materials and ingredient would be made in relaxation of the general import policy in force from time to time. In such approvals, capacities for individual items were not specified in all cases.

In case of drugs and pharmaceuticals, due to historical reasons, it is therefore not practicable to indicate the approved capacity for formulations or calculate the excess production. However, particulars of all import licences including names of the firms, value of the items etc. are published in the "Weekly Bulletin of Industrial Licences, Import Licences and Export Licences", copies of which are regularly made available to the Parliament Library. The question of excess production of drugs is under consideration of Government.

Shortage of Life-saving drugs

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

(a) whether there is acute shortage of life-saving drugs in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what is the potential available in the country at present for the manufacture of these drugs and what steps Government propose to take to remove the scarcity of these drugs?

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THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH)

(a) and (b). There is no general shortage of the saving drugs in the country. Presently the shortage of the following drugs has been reported and the reasons for shortage are indicated against each:

1. Heparin . Power Shortage

2. Triple Anti- M/s. Galxo laboratories
gen Injections
one of the manufacturer have stated that this product was producing local reactions and they are trying to further improve their strains to minimise such reactions and as such their product will not be available for a period of approximately two years.

3. Petnidine The indigenous manufacturers M/s. Gluconat are reported to have discontinued production of this drug.

4. Anaesthetic Ether One of the indigenous manufacturers. M/s. Hyderabad Chemicals are reported to have discontinued production of this drug. The Production of M/s. Alembic Chemicals Works was affected during 1974 due to intermittent power break-downs.

5. Adrenaline M/s. Burroughs Wellcome who are only manufactures of this drug in the country have stated that they find manufacture of this drug uneconomic.

Reports of occasional shortages of some proprietary branded items are also received from time to time but similar preparations of other manufacturers are generally available in the market.

(c) The position is indicated below:
Heparin . Adequate potential is available. All the states have been requested to meet the

requirements of power for drug industry particularly units having a continuous process.

Triple Antigen Injections The balance requirements will be met through imports till adequate potential is built up in the country.

Pethidine Same as for Triple Antigen Injection.

Anaesthetic Ether Adequate potential available. M/s. Alembic Chemicals are stepping up their production of this drug by cutting down their production of Sulphur Ether.

Adrenaline Adequate potential available in the country. This item is, however, admissible for imports under the Import Trade Control Policy. Actual users have been advised to apply for import of this drug to the extent M/s. Burroughs welcome cannot meet their demand.

Accumulation of Fuel Oil in Refineries

171. **SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a considerable decline in demand has caused a virtual glut of fuel oil in refineries;

(b) if so, the facts thereof and reasons for decline in demand; and

(c) the steps being taken for the disposal of the stock?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) to (c). Various measures were taken early last year to reduce the consumption of the different petroleum products including furnace oil.

The price of furnace oil was increased substantially to encourage switch over to coal. Vigorous measures were followed to promote fuel economy and efficiency in the consumption of furnace oil by large consumers. A Standing Committee on Furnace Oil was appointed under the Chairmanship of Secretary and Director-General, Technical Development to monitor the progress in this direction. Issue of licenses to the new industries based on furnace oil was discouraged. Furnace Oil quotas were laid down for consumers on the basis of 10 per cent efficiency cut for the specified core sector industries and 20 per cent for the others over their consumption in 1973.

All these measures have resulted in a reduction of furnace oil sales. As a result furnace oil stocks which were at a low level in the beginning of 1974 creating problems in maintaining the supply line have now been built up. There has however been some additional build up of stock in recent months on account of low demand for Bitumen leading to increased production of furnace oil from the refineries. Arrangements have however been made to stagger imports suitably so that there is no difficulty on this account.

New Pattern of Placement of Orders for Wagons

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

(a) whether a new pattern of placement of orders for wagons by the Railways on wagon building industry is going to be evolved; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) No such proposal is under consideration at present.

(b) Does not arise.

Excessive Production of Drugs vis-a-vis shortage of some Brands

173. SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR:
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the excess production and shortage of some brand names of drugs are going hands-in-glove,

(b) whether his Ministry consults the Ministry of Health, DGTD, Planning Commission, Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs for the excess production of formulations and bulk drugs from penultimate stages by foreign firms,

(c) if so, the comments/reaction received from each of these Departments/Ministries, separately, and

(d) the manner in which his Ministry wants to help the Indian Sector and curb the activities of the foreign sector of drugs industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K R GANESH).

(a) Reports of shortages of certain branded and proprietary products in certain areas are received from time to time. Some of these are produced in excess of the licensed/approved capacity.

(b) to (d) The question of excess production of drugs is under consideration of Government. This Ministry have also appointed a Committee on Drugs and Pharmaceutical Industry under the Chairmanship of Shri Sukhlal Hathi and the terms of reference of the Committee inter-alia include

- "(i) To enquire into the progress made by the industry and the status achieved by it
- (ii) To recommend measures necessary for ensuring that the public sector attains a leadership role in the manufacture of basic drugs and formulations, and in research and development
- (iii) To make recommendations for promoting the rapid

growth of the drugs industry and, particularly, of the Indian and small scale industries' sectors. In making its recommendations the committee will keep in view the need for a balanced regional dispersal of the industry'.

The steps taken by the Government to regulate the activities of foreign firms and to encourage the Indian sector are as follows —

- (i) The Indian sector of the Industry is given preference in approval of manufacturing schemes,
- (ii) Manufacture of increasing number of bulk drugs through public sector undertaking,
- (iii) Industrial licences are usually not issued to foreign firms for producing formulations unless linked with the production of bulk drugs,
- (iv) They are asked to take up production of bulk drugs from more basic stages and to make available a suitable portion of their bulk drugs production to non-associated formulators in the country as a condition for being permitted expansion in capacity or for taking up new activity
- (v) Under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act 1973 the foreign drug manufacturing Companies are required to bring down the foreign equity to the levels specified in the guidelines issued under Section 29 of the Act
- (vi) When foreign majority companies are granted substantial expansion they are required to dilute the foreign equity in accordance with the following formula:

40% of the estimated cost of expansion	In the case of companies with foreign holding	Exceeding 75%
33-1/3%	"	Exceeding 60% but not exceeding 75%

25% Exceeding 41% but
not exceeding 60%

**Oil exploration on land and Off-shore
Areas**

**174. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE;
SHRI M. M. JOSEPH:**

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

(a) the broad outlines of the oil
exploration on land and in the off-
shore areas in various parts of the
country;

(b) the success achieved so far dur-
ing the exploratory work going on in
oil-bearing areas;

(c) the efforts made to achieve self-
sufficiency in oil; and

(d) the steps taken to achieve self-
sufficiency in the matter of rigs, drill-
ing platforms and other ancillary
drilling and production equipment?

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

(a) to (c). The ONGC has extended
its exploration work to almost all
sedimentary basins of India on land
and to a limited extent in offshore
wherever possibilities of finding
hydrocarbons exist, on geological con-
siderations. As on January 1, 1975,
the Commission had undertaken drill-
ing on 127 structures (124 on land
and 3 in off shore). 36 structures
have been found oil/gas bearing. As
a result, ONGC have been able to
discover so far on land over 116.00
million tonnes of initial recoverable
reserves (proved and probable cate-
gories) of crude oil and a little over
28,000 million cubic metres of natural
gas in Gujarat and Assam.

In the three wells drilled so far in
Bombay High structure, oil bearing
horizons have been encountered and
the production tests have shown good
flow of oil. After drilling a few more
wells it will be possible for the ONGC
to make an assessment of the full
production potential of this structure.

In so far as Oil India Limited is
concerned, this company, apart for
proving the extent and developing the
resources of its two important oil fields
at Nahorkatiya and Moran in Assam,
undertook intensive exploration for
oil, during the last 3 years at Tenga-
khat, Nagajan, Jorajan and Tarajan
areas (all in Assam) and at Kharsang
in Arunachal Pradesh. OIL has dis-
covered total recoverable reserves of
66.53 million tonnes of oil and 52,561
million cubic metres of gas.

The indigenous production of crude
oil in 1978-79 is estimated at about
12 million tonnes.

(d). The ONGC has undertaken
manufacture work-over rigs of 50 and
28 tonnes capacity. M/s. Bharat
Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL)
have concluded a collaboration agree-
ment for manufacturing drilling rigs
in India with a USA firm. In addi-
tion BHEL have also developed some
production equipments like high pres-
sure valves and christmas trees.
Pumps, engines, compressors, under
structures etc. are already being pro-
duced by some Indian firms.

The Commission presently has one
mobile offshore jack-up platform
"Sagar Samrat". To intensify its off-
shore exploration activities, the Com-
mission has issued a letter of intent to
a foreign firm for charter of a semi-
submersible mobile drilling unit with
an option to purchase it later and is
also making efforts to acquire one
more offshore rig. For the first stage
production from the Bombay High
the Commission is making efforts to
procure a fixed platform from some
foreign shipyard. M/s. Engineers
India Limited and M/s. Mazagaon Dock
Limited are also developing facilities
for design and fabrication of plat-

forms and such facilities would be utilised to the extent possible for fabrication of fixed platforms during the subsequent phases of production.

पेट्रोलियम की खपत, उत्पादन तथा आयात

175. श्री मुत्की राज सेनी : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में पेट्रोलियम की कितनी खपत है;

(ख) देश में पेट्रोलियम का कितना उत्पादन होता है;

(ग) विदेशों से कितना तथा कितने मूल्य का पेट्रोलियम आयात किया जाता है; और

(घ) भविष्य में उत्पादन बढ़ाने की क्या योजना है ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सी० पी० मास्की) : (क) वर्ष 1974-75 के दौरान शोधनशालाओं में लगभग 21.4 मिलियन मीटरी टन अशोधित तेल के साफ किये जाने की आशा है।

(ख) लगभग 7.5 मिलियन मी० टन।

(ग) वर्ष 1974-75 के दौरान लगभग 907 करोड़ रुपये के मूल्य के लगभग 13.9 मिलियन मी० टन अशोधित तेल के आयात किये जाने की आशा है।

(घ) 1978-79 तक लगभग 12 मिलियन मी० टन के उत्पादन दर को प्राप्त करने के लिए अशोधित तेल के अन्वेषण एवं उत्पादन प्रयत्नों को गहन किया जा रहा है।

उत्तर और दक्षिण बिहार में रेल गाड़ियों का चलना बन्द किया जाना

176. श्री रामाबल्लार शास्त्री : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पिछले कुछ महीनों में उत्तर और दक्षिण बिहार में चलने वाली कुछ रेलगाड़ियों का चलना बंद कर दिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी अलग-अलग संख्या कितनी है; और

(ग) उनको बंद करने के कारण क्या हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) और (ग). कोयले की कमी और बिहार में जन-आन्दोलनों आदि के कारण अक्टूबर, 74 से जनवरी, 75 तक की अवधि में असीतन दक्षिण बिहार में लगभग 5 गाड़ियाँ और उत्तर बिहार में 45 गाड़ियाँ प्रतिदिन रद्द की गयी थी।

बिहार के दरभंगा नगर में नया जोनल रेलवे कार्यालय

177. श्री रामाबल्लार शास्त्री : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने बिहार के दरभंगा नगर में एक नया जोनल रेलवे कार्यालय स्थापित करने का निर्णय किया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका नाम क्या होगा, उसकी स्थापना कब होगी तथा उसमें रेलवे के किन-किन डिवीजनों को मिलाया जाएगा ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

पटना में मारुफगंज स्थित माल चढ़ाने-
उतारने के शोड को उठा देने का
प्रस्ताव

178. श्री राजाबख्श शास्त्री : क्या
रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार पटना
में मारुफगंज स्थित पटना घाट (माल
चढ़ाने-उतारने के शोड) को उठा देने का
है ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो इसके क्या कारण
है ;

(ग) क्या उस क्षेत्र के व्यापारियों ने
19 जनवरी, 1974 को रेल प्रशासन उप-
मंत्री को एक ज्ञापन दिया था, और

(घ) यदि हा, तो तत्संबंधी मुख्य बातें
क्या हैं , और

(ङ) उसके बारे में सरकार की क्या
प्रतिक्रिया है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बूटा
सिंह) : (क) और (ख) पटना घाट माल
गोदाम में माल कम आने के कारण उसे बने
रहने देने का प्रश्न विचाराधीन है ।

(ग) जी हा । पटना सिटी के मारुफ-
गंज व्यापार मंडल के गृहा मंत्री द्वारा भूत-
पूर्व रेल मंत्री स्व० श्री ललित नारायण
मिश्र के नाम भेजा गया दिनांक 16-7-
1974 का एक प्रतिवेदन दिनांक 19-7-
1974 को मिला था ।

(घ) एक विवरण सलग्न है ।

(ङ) यह मामला सरकार के विचारा-
धीन है ।

बिहार

पटना सिटी के मारुफगंज के व्यापार
मंडल के महामंत्री द्वारा प्रस्तुत दिनांक
16-7-1974 के प्रतिवेदन की मुख्य-मुख्य
बातें इस प्रकार हैं :—

(i) पूर्ब रेलवे के सभी स्टेशनों पर
सामान्य यातायात बहुत घट
रहा है, लेकिन अन्य स्टेशनों
की तुलना में पटना घाट पर
यातायात की मात्रा काफी अधिक
है ।

(ii) यातायात में कमी होने का
कारण सरकार का दोषपूर्ण
निर्णय है, जैसे—गोहू व्यापार
का राष्ट्रीयकरण (अब राष्ट्रीय-
करण नहीं है) और कुछ
राज्य सरकारों द्वारा मोटे खाद्यान्न
के संचालन पर प्रतिबन्ध, दक्षिण
और दक्षिण मध्य रेलों में आगन
यातायात पर नियंत्रण, फुटकर
माल यातायात के लिए न्यूनतम
भाडा आठ रुपया नियम करना,
आदि ।

(iii) मारुफगंज पटना घाट माल
गोदाम के बगल में है जहाँ पर
व्यापारियों के गोदामों में परे-
षणों को लाने-लेजाने के लिए
हजारों मजदूर लगे रहते हैं
इसलिए पटना घाट माल गोदाम
बंद हो जाने से ये मजदूर बेकार
हो जायेंगे ।

(iv) पटना घाट माल गोदाम बंद
होने से मारुफगंज और मसूरगंज
की मंडिया, जो बिहार राज्य के
अतिष्ठ स्तरीय केन्द्र हैं ज
से गल्ला, मसाले, खाद्यान्न तेल
आदि जैसे सभी प्रकार के माल
बिहार के सभी भागों और उत्तर

प्रदेश के पूर्वी भाग को लेजे जाते हैं, बंद हो जायेंगे और व्यवसाय में गतिरोध पैदा हो जायेगा।

(v) यदि पटना घाट माल गोदाम बंद कर दिया जाता है तो पटना घाट के चारों तरफ स्थित कई लघु उद्योगों के संचालन पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ेगा और उनमें से कुछ बंद भी हो सकते हैं जिससे बहुत बड़ी समस्या में मजदूर बेकार हो जायेंगे।

(vi) भ्रष्ट स्थिति में परिवर्तन हो गया है और यातायात में वृद्धि की संभावना है।

(vii) इन सब बातों को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए माल गोदाम बंद नहीं करना चाहिए।

Import of Indo-Metacin

179 SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state

(a) whether the drug Indo-metacin was imported by Marck Sharpe and Dharm for more than five years at c.i.f cost of Rs 5000/- per kg when the world price was Rs 400 per kg;

(b) whether after canalisation of this drug by the State Trading Corporation at a cheaper price the same foreign company refused to lift the drug because it is imported from Poland and also refused to reduce their prices; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to rectify the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH):
(a) The quantity and the price at

which M/s. Merck Sharpe and Dharm imported Indo-Methacin from 1967 to 1971 is given below:

Year	Quantity Imported Kg.	C.I.F. price at which imported Rs. Kg.
1967	743	4,543
1968	341	4,554
1969	340	4,570
1970	557.5	4,578
1971	900	4,320

No imports were made by the Company after June, 72. World prices that prevailed during the above period are not available. During 1973-74 and 1974-75 STC imported Indomethacin, at weighted average c.i.f. prices of Rs. 1000 and Rs. 648 per kg. respectively.

(b) The company was not willing to take drug imported from Poland, but offered supply from its foreign principal of 200 Kgs. at 425 per Kg. and additional 400 Kgs. free to cost so that the average c.i.f. price for 600 Kgs. would work out to about Rs 1062 per Kg.

(c) Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. has been asked to take up formulations of Indomethacin.

Delay in withdrawal of orders inflicting various punishment on employees participating in strike

180 SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3939 on the 10th December, 1974 regarding Division-wise break up of employees punished for participating in strike (North Eastern Railway) and state:

(a) whether all the orders of break-in-service, suspension and removal from service, have since been withdrawn;

(b) if so, facts thereabout, zone-wise; and

(c) if not, reasons for delay and Zone-wise break-up of those still undergoing victimisation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Out of 5.91 lakh railway employees who suffered break-in-service as a result of participation in the illegal strike in May '74, the break-in-service of about 4.47 lakhs has been condoned so far. Thus, less than 1.44 lakh railway employees are now left with break in their service as against about 2 lakhs on

10th Dec. '74. The question of condonation of break-in-service in the remaining cases is receiving urgent consideration.

(b) and (c). A statement is attached. Break-in-service is the automatic consequence of participation in illegal strike. However, as decided by Government, as a special case the break-in-service has been condoned in those cases in which the Railway Administrations are satisfied that employees could not come to work for reasons beyond their control. The process of condonation of break-in-service is continuing with all promptitude.

Statement

Railway	No. of employees still undergoing break-in-service	No. of employees still under suspension	No. of permanent and temporary staff dismissed/removed/discharged from service but not so far taken back to duty.
1	2	3	4
Central	12,947	108	174
Eastern	5,641	125	588
Northern	8,266	10	152
North Eastern	5,904	79	132
Northeast Frontier	47,831	9	999
Southern	13,814	28	107
South Central	4,129	..	69
South Eastern	29,690	146	624
Western	11,867	10	268

Complaint about quality of Drugs Imported from East European Countries

181. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the foreign drug firms have complained that the drugs imported from the East European countries are of sub-standard quality; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH):
(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Directions given to keep Electoral Rolls upto date by February

182. SHRI B. S. BHAURA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chief Election Commissioner has directed the State Election Commissioners to keep the electoral rolls upto date by February end advancing the original schedule by four months; and

(b) whether it is an early poll preparation and if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): (a) A general revision of the electoral rolls throughout the country has been undertaken with effect from 1-1-1975. The Election Commission has expedited the procedure so as to finally publish the rolls during February-March, 1975, except in the case of some States/Union territory.

(b) The procedure adopted by the Commission was intended to reduce the consumption of paper and the volume of printing work and to ensure readiness to hold election at any time and as such it need not be taken to be indicative of early poll preparation.

New Technique for Extraction of Fertilizer from Brown Coal

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

(a) whether Government are aware that a new technique for the extraction of fertilizer from brown coal has been discovered in Czechoslovakia,

(b) if so, the broad features thereof;

(c) whether there is any possibility of trying this process in India; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (d). Government are aware of the developments in the techniques for the gasification of brown coals for production of nitrogenous fertilizers. However, according to information presently available, none of these developments have been commercially proved for industrial use.

Electrification of Kaipadar Road Station

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

(a) whether steps are being taken to electrify the Kaipadar Road station in Khurda Road Division in S.E. Railway; and

(b) if so, by what time this will be electrified?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). Low tension power supply is not yet available near the Kaipadar Road station. The station will be taken up for electrification as soon as Orissa State Electricity Board make power supply available at reasonable rates for which they have already been approached by the Zonal Railway Administration.

Oil Exploration in Bombay High

185. SHRI N. K. SANGHI:

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI:

SHRI SHANKAR DAYAL SINGH:

SHRI P. R. SHENOY:

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

(a) what is the present position with regard to exploration of oil resources in the Bombay High;

(b) whether the explorations already made give positive indication of availability of oil and if so, the quantum thereof; and

(c) when the commercial exploration of oil will commence in the wells which are rich in oil and whether the Bombay High complex will be rich enough to meet the country's need in the near future?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) to (c). In the three wells drilled so far in the Bombay High structure, oil bearing horizons have been encountered and the production tests have shown good flow of oil. A few more wells are to be drilled for assessing the full production potential of this structure.

While the ONGC would be able to finalise the production programme

from the structure only after assessing its potential, the Commission is taking action to set up an intermediate stage of production during 1976-77 so as to be able to produce oil from Bombay High at the rate of about one million tonnes.

Scheme to Sell Essential Drugs at Labelled Prices

186. SHRI N. K. SANGHI:

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:

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

(a) whether Government are considering a scheme under which some essential drugs will be sold at labelled prices;

(b) whether the scheme has since been finalised and if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) whether the prices which will now be displayed on labels will be fixed by Government and if so, the basis on which such fixation will be made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (c). The prices of drugs are statutorily controlled under the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1970, which provides that no retailer shall sell any formulation to a customer at a price exceeding the retail price of that formulation approved by the Central Government. The said Order further provides that every manufacturer importer or distributor of a formulation intended for sale shall display on the label of the container of the formulation the maximum retail price of that formulation.

The drug manufacturing units with annual turn-over not exceeding Rs. 50 lakhs have, however, been exempted from the requirement of obtaining Government approval to the fixation, revision of their prices.

Government of India have set up a Committee on Drugs and Pharmaceutical Industry under the Chairmanship of Shri Jaisukhlal Hathri whose terms of reference, inter alia, include:

"To examine the measures taken so far to reduce the prices of drugs for the consumer and to recommend such further measures as may be necessary to rationalise the prices of basic drugs and formulations".

The Committee is expected to submit its report in April, 1975.

Cancellation of Trains in Western Railway

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

(a) whether more than 100 trains—both goods and passengers—were cancelled in the Western Railways because of the acute shortage of coal;

(b) whether similar cancellations have taken place in other Railways also during the last six months, and

(c) if so, the present position of coal supply to the different Railways as against their scheduled demand and steps taken to meet the shortage?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH). (a) Yes The curtailment was mainly confined to passenger services.

(b) Yes.

(c) The production and offer of steam coal has picked up lately and the supply of coal for Railways has consequently improved since December, 1974. The present level of supplies have picked up to meet the scheduled demand of coal for the Railways. Anticipating that the improvement will continue, the required passenger trains are now being progressively restored.

Colouring of Kerosene to Prevent Adulteration

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

(a) whether Government had mooted a proposal to dye kerosene so as to prevent adulteration of petrol with kerosene; and

(b) if so, when it is likely to be implemented and the reasons for delay?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The scheme could not be taken up so far due to non-availability of a suitable dye for the purpose from indigenous sources. Some indigenous manufacturers of dyes were however trying to develop a suitable dye for this purpose and have now succeeded. Indian Oil Corporation, Cochin Refineries Ltd, and Assam Oil Company have been asked to prepare feasibility reports on the facilities required for Gauhati, Barauni, Cochin and Digboi Refineries. These are likely to be completed soon when further action will be taken to start colouring of kerosene oil on an experimental basis in some areas.

Stoppage of Conversion Work on Ernakulam-Trivandrum Line Due to Paucity of Funds

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

(a) whether the construction work on the conversion of Ernakulam-Trivandrum railway line into Broad Gauge has practically come to a halt due to the lack of enough funds; and

(b) if so, what extent the work has been affected due to non-availability of funds and the reasons there-

for together with the steps taken by Government to complete the work in scheduled time?

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

(b) There has some reduction in the allotment of funds in the current financial year due to curtailment in the Plan outlay for the Railways. However, all possible steps are being taken to ensure that the progress of the work is maintained by reappropriation of funds from other works, to the extent possible.

Funds Allotted for conversion of Ernakulam-Trivandrum Line into Broad Gauge

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

(a) the total amount allotted in the Railway budget for 1974-75 for the conversion works of the Ernakulam-Trivandrum Railway line into a broad gauge line;

(b) the total amount spent so far in this year and how does it compare with the total amount sanctioned by Government for this purpose during this period; and

(c) whether Government are aware that the Railway Users Association in Kerala has accused Government of diverting funds allotted for this project to other projects in other States and if so, the facts thereof and if not, the reasons for not spending the whole amount allotted in the budget?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) The total amount allotted for this work in the railway budget for 74-75 is Rs. 361 lakhs.

(b) The total amount spent in 1974-75 upto the end of January, 1975 is Rs. 211 lakhs. As the amount has been sanctioned for the whole year it is not

possible to compare the expenditure upto January, 1975 with the allotment.

(c) There has been no diversion of funds as alleged. Due to cut in the funds allotted to the Railways in 1974-75, it is now proposed to reduce the funds allotted for this work to Rs. 306.50 lakhs which is anticipated to be fully spent.

Allocation for Mangalore-Bombay Railway Line during Fifth Five Year Plan

191. SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has approved the proposed Mangalore-Bombay Railway line; and

(b) if so, what is the amount allotted for laying the line during the Fifth Five Year Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). The Final Location Survey between Apta and Dasgaon has been completed and the reports are under examination. Final Location Survey between Dasgaon and Ratnagiri including spot checks between Ratnagiri and Mangalore is in progress. The proposal for construction of line from Apta to Mangalore will be considered further after the surveys are completed, and reports examined. The Planning Commission will be approached for approving the construction of this line in case it is decided to take up this work after examination of the survey reports.

Agreement with Iran for import of raw material for fertilisers

192 SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any agreement between India and Iran for the supply of raw material from Iran to India for the production of fertilizers; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Programme for import of crude oil in 1975

193. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAN-KAPPAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) what is Government's programme for the import of crude oil for its various Refineries in the year 1975;

(b) the names of the countries from which crude oil will be imported and the share of each of these countries in this import; and

(c) the likely prices that will be paid for this import to the various countries?

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

(a) Import of crude oil depends upon the availability of foreign exchange determined on a financial year basis. The allocation of foreign exchange

for import of crude oil and petroleum products for 1975-76 has not yet been finalised.

(b) For the refineries of Burmah Shell, HPCL and Caltex crude oil would be imported from Iran and Saudi Arabia as under their existing arrangements depending, however, on the overall availability of foreign exchange for crude imports during 1975-76.

Arrangements for the supply of crude oil during 1975, on a bilateral basis have so far been made as indicated below:

Name of the Country	Qty/ Million Tonnes
Iran	3.8
Iraq	2.8
Saudi Arabia	1.1

Negotiations for obtaining crude from the United Arab Emirates are in progress.

(c) On the basis of the present position the prices at which crude oil will be imported by Burmah-Shell, HPCL, and Caltex are as under:—

NAME OF THE COMPANY	\$/bbl
Name of the company	\$/bbl
Burmah Shell	10.67 Light Iranian
Caltex	10.46 Light Arabian
HPCL	10.42 Arabian Mix.

It is not in the public interest to disclose the terms of crude supplied on bilateral basis.

मध्य रेलवे के रेलवे स्टेशनों पर चड़ियां लगाने तथा उनके रखरखाव पर किया गया व्यय

194. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि : (क) मध्य रेलवे के सभी डिबीजनों के रेलवे स्टेशनों पर शत तीन वर्षों के दौरान कितनी तथा कितने मूल्य की चड़ियां लगाई गईं;

(ख) उक्त सभी घड़ियां किस फर्म से खरीदी गईं,

(ग) इन घड़ियों की एक वर्ष में कितनी बार मरम्मत की गई; और

(घ) सभी डिब्बों के रेलवे स्टेशनों पर लगाई गई घड़ियों की मरम्मत परन्तु तीन वर्षों के दौरान कितनी धराराशि खर्च की गई ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उ.मंत्रि (श्री बूटा सिंह) : (क) 36,672 रु० के मूल्य की 121 घड़ियां ।

(ख) फर्मों के नाम इस प्रकार हैं —

1. सर्वश्री टाइम वटोल क०, बम्बई-1
2. सर्वश्री ग्रन्थोदय वाच क०, बम्बई-1
3. सर्वश्री लारेस वाच क०, बम्बई-1
4. सर्वश्री इस्टन वाच क० बम्बई-1
5. सर्वश्री एनमोनिया वाच क० बम्बई-1

(ग) एक बार भी नहीं ।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

मध्य रेलवे में नियुक्त अंगुल विशेषज्ञ

195. श्री हुकूम खन्व कछवाय : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य रेलवे के सभी डिब्बों में कितने अंगुल विशेषज्ञ कार्य कर रहे हैं तथा उन्होंने 1972-73 और 1973-74 के दौरान कितने मामले पकड़े और कितने मामलों का निपटारा किया तथा कितने मामलों की अभी जांच हो रही है ; और

(ख) ऐसे उच्च अधिकारियों की संख्या कितनी है जिनके अधीन वे कार्य करते हैं तथा उनमें कितने अधिकारी अंगुल विशेषज्ञ हैं तथा उनमें से अन्य विभागों से मगाये गये अधिकारियों की संख्या कितनी है?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : (क) मध्य रेलवे में अंगुल विशेषज्ञों की संख्या-9

1972-73 1973-74

पकड़े गये मामलों की संख्या	103	155
निपटाये गये मामलों की संख्या	93	82

उन मामलों की संख्या जिनकी जांच हो रही है	10	113
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(ख) उन अधिकारियों की संख्या जिनके अधीन वे काम कर रहे हैं 11

उनमें से अंगुल विशेषज्ञों की संख्या एक भी नहीं अन्य विभागों से मगाये गये अधिकारियों की संख्या एक भी नहीं

पूर्व रेलवे में निवृत्त अगुल विशेषज्ञ

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

(क) पूर्व रेलवे के सभी डिवीजनों में इस समय कितने अगुल विशेषज्ञ कार्य कर रहे हैं और वर्ष 1972-73 और 1973-74 के अंत तक इन विशेषज्ञों द्वारा कितने मामलों पकड़े गये और पकड़े गये मामलों में से कितने मामलों का निपटारा हो चुका है और कितने मामलों की जांच हो रही है ;

(ख) प्रत्येक डिवीजन में कितने-कितने व्यक्तियों को अपराधी पाया गया है तथा उन्हें अब तक क्या दण्ड दिया गया है, और

(ग) इन अगुल विशेषज्ञों के कार्य की देखभाल कितने अधिकारी करते हैं तथा उनमें कितने अगुल विशेषज्ञ हैं ?

रेलमंत्रालय में उमेश (श्री उडा सिंह) : (क) पूर्व रेलवे पर अगुल विशेषज्ञों की संख्या—9

	1972-73	1973-74
पकड़े गये मामलों की संख्या	24	16
निपटारे गये मामलों की संख्या	15	11
उन मामलों की संख्या जिनकी जांच की जा रही है	9	5

(ख) बोबी पाये गये और दण्डित किये गये व्यक्तियों की संख्या

मण्डल	1972-73	1973-74
सियालदह	2	—
आमनमोल	1	2
दानापुर	2	1
धनबाद	—	1

(ग) अगुल विशेषज्ञ मण्डल लेखा अधिकारियों के प्रयोजन कार्य करने हैं। इनमें अगुल विशेषज्ञ कोई नहीं है।

रून निर्यात मिट्टी के तेल का आयात

197 श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) देश की आवश्यकता का पूरा करने के निम्न गत तीन वर्षों में वर्षवार, रूमानिया से कितने मिट्टी के तेल का आयात किया गया,

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने विभिन्न राज्यों को आयात किए गए मिट्टी के तेल का किस आधार पर वितरण किया, और

(ग) रूमानिया में और कितना मिट्टी का तेल आयात करने का विचार है ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में उमेश (श्री सी० पी० माझी) : (क) गत तीन वर्षों में दारुन रूमानिया से मिट्टी तेल का आयात नहीं किया गया।

(ख) राज्यों में मिट्टी के तेल का वितरण उत्पाद कुल उपलब्धि और पथक पथक राज्यों में खपत पद्धति के आधार पर किया

जाता है। चाय तिल मिट्टी के तेल के लिए कोई भ्रमण वितरण पद्धति नहीं है।

(ग) रूमानिया से मिट्टी का तेल आयात करने का इस समय, कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

Adulteration in petrol in Karnataka

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

(a) whether any complaints have been received by Government regarding adulteration in Petrol and Kerosene in Karnataka in the past few months;

(b) the facts thereof; and

(c) the action taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) to (c). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Cases of adulteration in petrol in Delhi

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

(a) the number of cases of adulteration in petrol that have been found in Delhi during the last three months; and

(b) the facts thereof and action taken to check adulteration?

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

(a) One case of adulteration in Petrol has been registered with Police in the Union Territory of Delhi during the period from 1st November, 1974 to 31st January, 1975.

(b) A sample of Petrol was taken from the retail outlet on 16-7-1974 and was sent for laboratory test. On receipt of the result, a case was registered at Patel Nagar Police Station on 24-12-1974 and the case is now with the Prosecution Branch for legal opinion.

Following steps have been taken to check adulteration of Petrol with kerosene oil:

(i) State Governments/Union Territories have been advised to ensure periodical sample checks on Petrol sold from retail outlets and take appropriate action against the offenders.

(ii) Blotting paper test to detect adulteration of kerosene with petrol has been given wide publicity.

(iii) Oil Companies have also been instructed to exercise such checks and deal severely with all such adulteration.

(iv) In consultation with Indian Institute of Petroleum a scheme for dyeing of kerosene is under consideration.

Import of kerosene oil

200 SHRI K LAKKAPPA Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state

(a) the names of the countries from where kerosene oil is being imported at present, and

(b) how far it is sufficient to meet the country's requirement?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C P MAJHI)

(a) Kerosene oil is at present being imported from USSR only

(b) Due to limited availability of foreign exchange and the steep increase in prices it has not been possible to meet the demand of petroleum products including kerosene oil in the country, during the current year in full. Kerosene oil quotas allocated to State Governments have therefore been cut to reduce consumption. At present the extent of cuts in State quotas has been reduced to an average of about 10 per cent and kerosene availability will be adequate to meet the reduced requirements

12 03 hrs

RE ADJOURNMENT MOTION

SEVERAL HON MEMBERS rose—

MR SPEAKER All of you kindly sit down

(Interruptions)

MR SPEAKER All of you must sit down. I will not listen to anybody like this. I have not allowed any member. Unless you sit down I will not get up.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) On a point of order

MR SPEAKER Please sit down. Do not shout.

3344 L S—8

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (खालियर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय कई मसले प्रतिपक्ष को उत्तेजित कर रहे हैं और हम चाहेंगे कि उन पर बहस हो। एक तो श्री एल० एन० मिश्र की हत्या है दूसरा जामा मस्जिद का गालीकाण्ड है। तीसरा जूट मजदूरों की हड़ताल है। हम ने अलग अलग मोशन दिए हैं हम चाहते हैं कि आप ने उन पर क्या निर्णय किए है, वह आप हम बताएं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठें न ब न उत एग।

(Interruptions)

MR SPEAKER I will not get up unless you sit down

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय यह क्या है? आप का नशा नहीं पूरा होता जब तक ऐसा नहीं करले? आज पहला दिन है। अभी तीन महीने चलना है आप पहले दिन ही नश जाइए। अभी मे अपनी सारी एनर्जी मन एग्जाम्ट कीजिए।

व्यवधान

MR SPEAKER Unless I call any hon Member he should not get up

I have not called anybody and this will not go on record. We can take up what appears to be admissible the others can be adjusted. It is not a question of my accepting this or rejecting that. After all we have to go by certain adjustment because I cannot take up all the motions at one and the same time. I had not yet spoken and you put in my mouth many things. I quite appreciate the anguish which you have in your mind. I have never denied it. After all we go by certain procedures. I think we should find a way out to adjust these matters. (Interruptions) Please sit down. How do you know that I am not accepting it? How do you know my decision?

I have read that rule a number of times and I do not need your guidance. One can be considered and others can be adjusted in calling attention or some others.

[Mr. Speaker]

I leave it to you to decide; you decide among yourselves I am not going to reply to any of you I have said that we could take up one adjournment motion, we could take up other later on as call attention matters

I have to inform the House that I have received notices of adjournment motions

(Interruptions)

SHRI S A SHAMIM (Srinagar) That is taken up only because it is a political question These are youngsters 17 years old 15 years old and they have no right to be heard in Parliament and one Minister who died two months ago gets precedence over 17 youths (Interruptions)

MR SPEAKER Please sit down

SOME HON MEMBERS rose—

MR SPEAKER I have not called any Member No Member will be allowed to speak

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU rose—

MR SPEAKER In spite of my request you are defying I am sorry I cannot tolerate this any more You are not allowed to speak

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU I am seeking your guidance

MR SPEAKER No question of guidance

SHRI S M BANERJEE (Kanpur) I rise on a point of order

MR SPEAKER No point of order

SHRI S A SHAMIM I want to know how you have decided that the Jama Masjid killing is not important enough

श्री अटन बिहारी बाजपेयी : आप बता दीजिये कि कौन-कौन से एडजर्नमेंट मोशन आये हैं कौन-कौन से काल एटेंशन मोशन आये हैं और आप उन्हें किस तरह से लेन चाहते हैं ?

MR SPEAKER I am not prepared to tell because there are so many, 45 or so

श्री इयामनबन मिश्र (बेगूसराय) जिस सीक्वेन्स में एडजर्नमेंट मोशन आप के पास आये हैं उसी सीक्वेन्स में रख दीजिये उस के बाद हम फैसला करेंगे। एक ट्रेजडी को दूसरी ट्रेजडी से कम्पेयर करने की जरूरत नहीं है, हम हर एक ट्रेजडी पर विचार करना चाहते हैं। इसलिये आप उसी सीक्वेन्स में पढ़ें और तब हम विचार करेंगे कि किम को कितनी प्राथमिकता मिलनी चाहिये।

MR SPEAKER How do you expect the Chair to function? No question of reading out There are so many of them received

On the Samastipur affair the following have given notice Shri H N. Mukherjee Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya, Shri Janeshwar Mishra, Shri Madhu Limaye Shri Samar Guha Dr Laxminarain Pandey Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu, Shri Bhogendra Jha, Shri Ram Prakash and Shri B S Bhaura

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी . ये जामा मस्जिद के बारे में है या किम चीज के बारे में है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ये सब समस्तीपुर के बारे में है— इन बैरियर लैम्बेज— वसी का कुछ है किमी का कुछ है लेकिन बेमिकली नहीं है।

Sarvashri Muruganatham, Kathamuthu Madhukar S N Mishra, Madhu Indavate—they are all about Samastipur

About Jama Masjid, the names of members who have given notices are Shri Madhu Limaye, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu Shri Samar Mukherjee Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya Shri Mohammad Ismail, Shri Nurul Huda, Shri Janeshwar Mishra, Shri Ishaq Sambali, Shri S M Banerjee, Shri Chandrasekar Singh, Shri Sarjoo Pandey Shri Indraput Gupta Shri Jharkande Rai, Shri

Ramavatar Shastri, Shri Muruganantham, Shri Bhogendra Jha, Shri B S Bhaura, Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan, Shri S A Shamim Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman Sait and Shri Mohammed Koya The are not admissible

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipur)
How do you say that?

MR SPEAKER Some of them relate to State matters I cannot explain the reasons You cannot force me to accept or reject any motion I have to exercise my discretion All of you must sit down Please sit down I have received notices of adjournment motions on a large number of subjects Out of these I find the notice of Shri Madhu Limaye in order

AN HON MEMBER Why?

MR SPEAKER I am not here to explain that I am here to exercise my discretion under the rules

SHRI S A SHAMIM But you have to carry conviction with the House

MR SPEAKER I find the notice of Shri Madhu Limaye to be in order

The notice reads as under

The total failure of the Government to solve the mystery of the Samastipur bomb case even after a lapse of one and a half months and inordinate delay in setting up a commission of inquiry for which a universal demand was made immediately after the death of Shri L N Mishra

I give my consent to the moving of this motion

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore) Sir, I rise on a point of order

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA My submission is that though your ruling seems to be perfect that the motion of Shri Madhu Limaye is in order, it should not mean that the

motions, of which we have given notice, are not in order

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT (Kolkata) We reserve our right to raise our objection tomorrow about the tackling of the Jama Masjid issue

MR SPEAKER There was a doubt in my mind whether these motions will directly touch the principle of *sub-judice*, which should not be allowed, except a factual reference to the background I am explaining why some others are rejected I find some of them are directly opposed to that If I were to accept them it would be very difficult to follow the principle of *sub-judice* So, I have accepted this notice Shri Madhu Limaye may ask for leave.

श्री मधु लिमये (बाक) - अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं मदन से अपने काम रोको प्रस्ताव पर विचार करने की अनुमति चाहता हूँ।

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA Sir, I rise on a point of order You have rejected my motion which is on the same subject Why have you not admitted my motion?

MR SPEAKER I am not here to explain the grounds for my decision

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA You have to satisfy me why I was not asked I was here in Delhi

MR SPEAKER I am not bound to ask

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA Why did you call others?

MR SPEAKER I did not call others I never called others I am not bound to give the reasons. Please sit down.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Sir, I sat down when you asked me to sit down.

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

I want to draw your attention to rule 56, which says

'Subject to the provisions of these rules, a motion for an adjournment of the business of the House for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance may be made with the consent of the Speaker'

In that context, may I humbly submit to you that the jute strike is now 43 days' old

MR SPEAKER It is not a point of order, I am not allowing it

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU I shall hardly take a minute Let me complete my submission

MR SPEAKER It is absolutely irrelevant

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU I wish to raise an urgent matter of public importance The jute strike is 43 days old 2 50 000 workers are involved and the loss to the exchequer

MR SPEAKER If you go on defying me

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU I do not defy you I do not wish to defy you I am drawing your attention to rule 56

MR SPEAKER I do not accept that as a subject fit for an adjournment motion

SHRI S M BANERJEE Sir, I rise the exchequer loss of foreign exchange loss of production—if you do not call a matter of urgent public importance what is it I do not know It is a fit case where an adjournment motion should be admitted

SHRI S M BANERJEE Sir, I rise on a point of order

MR SPEAKER Has Shri Madhu Lumaye asked for the leave of the House?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY

AFFAIRS (SHRI K RAGHU RAMAIAH) rose—

श्री कृष्ण लिये अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं धन्यवत् के लिये पहले ही कह चुका हूँ कि यह सबन मेरे काम रोको प्रस्ताव के बारे में अनुमति दे। ससद् कार्य मन्त्री ने उस समय विरोध नहीं किया था।

SHRI K RAGHU RAMAIAH While the Government have no objection to the discussion, because of the form in which it is put—the adjournment motion amounts to a vote of censure—for that reason we cannot accept it

MR SPEAKER Those who are in favour of leave being granted may rise in their places

SEVERAL HON MEMBERS rose—

MR SPEAKER I find the number is more than the requisite number so, leave is granted We will take up the discussion at 4 O Clock

12 28 hrs

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

MR SPEAKER Papers laid on the Table Shri Raghu Ramaiah

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai) Sir I want to raise a point about the paper to be laid by him

SHRI S M BANERJEE (Kanpur) Sir I have a point of order to raise

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYY (Serampore) What about the adjournment motion on jute and others? We will be pressing for them tomorrow again

MR SPEAKER I have examined them and they are not in order

SHRI S M BANERJEE Sir, I rise on a point of order

MR SPEAKER A point of order can be raised only about the item on the agenda

SHRI S M BANERJEE Either you allow me to make my submission or you hear me before you rule it out

MR SPEAKER Hear you on what?

SHRI S M BANERJEE On the business before the House

MR SPEAKER The business before the House is item No 4

SHRI S M BANERJEE Kindly hear me

MR SPEAKER When the business of the House comes up I will allow it not now

SHRI S M BANERJEE Kindly hear me You may rule it out I do not mind

MR SPEAKER The only item before the House is item No 4

PRESS COUNCIL (SECOND AMENDMENT)
ORDINANCE INDIAN TARIFF (AMENDMENT)
ORDINANCE, 1974

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAJAGOPALA MAHAJI) I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Ordinances (Hindi and English versions) issued by the President under provisions of article 123(2)(a) of the Constitution —

(1) The Press Council (Second Amendment) Ordinance 1974 (No 14 of 1974) promulgated by the President on the 27th December, 1974

(2) The Indian Tariff (Amendment) Ordinance 1974 (No 15 of 1974) promulgated by the President on the 28th December, 1974

(3) The Trust Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 1975, (No 1 of 1975) promulgated by the President on the 7th January, 1975

(4) The North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Amendment Ordinance, 1975, (No 2 of 1975) promulgated by the President on the 20th January, 1975

(5) The Air Force and Army Laws (Amendment) Ordinance 1975 (No 3 of 1975) promulgated by the President on the 25th January 1975

[Placed in Library See No LT-8869/75]

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA Sir you will recall that sometime back when we had raised our doubts about the Government resorting to Ordinances so often you were pleased to say that the moment any Ordinance is brought out simultaneously some justification for the issuance of the Ordinance must be given. No justification for the issuance of the Ordinance was given to us earlier. The delay has occurred in this case. This is my first submission.

Then the Press Council seems to be particularly prone to Ordinances. Only about 6-7 months back there was an Ordinance extending the terms of these very gentlemen. Again after 6-7 months the Government comes forward with another Ordinance for extending the terms of these gentlemen.

About the reasons to be given in justification of the issuance of the Ordinance you have to tell the Minister that simultaneously with the Ordinance it has to be done.

MR SPEAKER I am going to see the old observations and then write to him.

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT re INDIAN TARIFF (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE, 1974

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) Sir I beg to lay on the Table an explanatory statement (Hindi and English versions) giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Ordinance, 1974 under rule 71(2) of the Rules of Procedure and

Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-8872/75].

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Sir, I had written a letter to you bringing to your notice the fact that the *Times of India* has carried a news report that the Congress Party has planned a strategy to remain tough with the Opposition in Parliament....

MR. SPEAKER: You can also plan your strategy.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: They have gone to the extent of announcing that the Speaker would name the Opposition Members and direct them to withdraw from the House. This is none of their business. It is not the business of the Congress Party. It is your power and authority. This is undermining the democratic functioning of this House. Would you approve of such reports in which there is a challenge to your power and authority? I want you to express your resentment.

MR. SPEAKER: Papers to be laid.

STATEMENT re. CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
MARKET BORROWING IN DECEMBER, 1974,
NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CENTRAL EXCISES
AND SALT ACT, ETC.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-
MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): On be-
half of Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee,
I beg to lay on the Table:—

(i) A statement (Hindi and English versions) indicating the result of the Central Government Market Borrowing in December, 1974.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-8873/75.]

(2) 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 (Second Amendment) Rules, 1975, publish-

ed in Notification No. G.S.R. 102 in Gazette of India, dated the 25th January, 1975.

(ii) The Central Excise (First Amendment) Rules, 1975, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 104 in Gazette of India, dated the 25th January, 1975.

(iii) The Central Excise (Third Amendment) Rules, 1975, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 14(E) in Gazette of India, dated the 21st January, 1975.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-8874/75].

(3) A copy of the Central Sales Tax (Registration and Turnover) (Second Amendment) Rules, 1974 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 699—700 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 27th December, 1974, under sub-section (2) of section 13 of the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8875/75].

(4) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:—

(i) G.S.R. 695(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th December, 1974, together with an explanatory memorandum.

(ii) S.O. 74(E) published in Gazette of India, dated the 31st December, 1974, together with an explanatory memorandum.

(iii) G.S.R. 1(E) published in Gazette of India, dated the 1st January, 1975 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(iv) G.S.R. 18(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th January, 1975, together with an explanatory memorandum.

(v) G.S.R. 48(E) published in Gazette of India, dated the 12th Feb-

ruary, 1975, together with an explanatory memorandum

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-8876/75]

(5) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944:

(i) GSR 698(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th December, 1974 together with an explanatory memorandum

(ii) GSR 2(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd January, 1975, together with an explanatory memorandum

[Placed in Library See No. LT-8877/75]

(6) A copy of the Delhi Sales Tax (Ninth Amendment) Rules 1974 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. F 4(25)/70-Fin (G) in Delhi Gazette dated the 12th December, 1974, under sub-section (4) of section 26 of the Bengal Finance (Sales Tax) Act 1941 as in force in the Union territory of Delhi

[Placed in Library See No. LT-8878/75]

(7) A copy of the Gujarat Sales Tax (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 1974, (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. (GHN 306) GSR 1074/(14)-TH in Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 13th December 1974, under sub-section (5) of section 86 of the Gujarat Sales Tax Act 1969 read with clause (c)(iii) of the Proclamation dated the 9th February, 1974 issued by the President in relation to the State of Gujarat

(8) A copy of Notification No. (GHN 302) GST 1074/(S 49)-(35) TH (Hindi and English versions) published in Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 2nd December, 1974, making certain amendment to Notification No. (GHN 627) GST 1070/(S 49)-TH dated the 29th April, 1970,

under sub-section (3) of section 49 of the Gujarat Sales Tax Act, 1969 read with clause (c)(iii) of the Proclamation dated the 9th February, 1974, issued by the President in relation to the State of Gujarat

[Placed in Library See No. LT-8879/75]

STATEMENT re COLLISION OF DARJEELING MAIL WITH HABRA LOCAL TRAIN AT ULTADANGA ROAD STATION ON 29-1-75

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI) I beg to lay on the Table a statement regarding collision between 43 UP Darjeeling Mail and Habra Local EMU train at Ultadanga station of the Eastern Railway on the 29th January, 1975 [Placed in Library See No. LT-8880/75]

PRESIDENT'S ORDER DATED 23RD DECEMBER 1974 UNDER ART 359 OF CONSTITUTION

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F H MOHSIN) I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the President's Order dated the 23rd December, 1974 (Hindi and English versions) issued under clause (1) of article 359 of the Constitution, published in Notification No. GSR 694(E) in Gazette of India dated the 23rd December, 1974 under clause (3) of the said article [Placed in Library See No. LT-8870/75]

REPORT COMMITTEE ON STATUS OF WOMEN IN INDIA

* THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM) I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Report of the Committee on the Status of Women in India—Volumes I to IV

(2) A copy of the Summary of recommendations made in the Report of the Committee on the Status of Women in India (Hindi version)

(3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for not laying simultaneously the Hindi version of the Report mentioned at (1) above

[Placed in Library See No LT-8881/75].

12.30 hrs.

ASSENT TO BILLS

SECRETARY-GENERAL Sir, I lay on the Table following nine Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the last session and assented to since a report was last made to the House on the 13th December, 1974 —

- 1 The East Punjab Urban Rent Restriction Act (Extension to Chandigarh) Bill, 1974
- 2 The Delhi Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 1974
- 3 The Repealing and Amending Bill, 1974
- 4 The Punjab Municipal (Chandigarh Amendment) Bill 1974
- 5 The Working Journalists (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions (Amendment) Bill, 1974
- 6 The Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 1974
- 7 The Gujarat Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1974
- 8 The Gujarat Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 1974
- 9 The Pondicherry Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1974

2 Sir, I also lay on the Table copies, duly authenticated by the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha, of the follow-

ing seven Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the last session and assented to since a report was last made to the House on the 13th December, 1974:—

- 1 The Indian Works of Defence (Amendment) Bill, 1974.
- 2 The Reserve Bank of India (Amendment) Bill, 1974
- 3 The Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Bill, 1974.
- 4 The Navy (Amendment) Bill, 1974
- 5 The Sick Textile Undertakings (Nationalisation) Bill, 1974
- 6 The Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 1974
- 7 The Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament (Amendment) Bill 1974

12.32 hrs

ANNOUNCEMENT RE CELEBRATIONS TO MARK THE TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE CONSTITUTION AND PARLIAMENT

MR SPEAKER I have to inform the House that the General Purposes Committee of Lok Sabha had decided that suitable celebrations might be organised to mark the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of our Constitution and Parliament. The Republic which came into being on the 26th January, 1950 has completed 25 years on the 25th January 1975, and Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha elected under the Constitution would complete 25 years in 1977, the Lok Sabha having met in May, 1952. The Committee, therefore, suggested that the celebrations might be spread over 2 years from 1975 to 1977

As Members are aware, a function was held in the Central Hall, Parliament House on the 26th January, 1975

when a special postage stamp was released.

I must thank Dr Shankar Dayal Sharma for having brought out such a beautiful stamp—the Parliament House is shown in silver with blue background. I have read very favourable comments by experts

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्व गियर) :
 हम को तो एक स्टैम्प भी नहीं दिया ।

श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त (यलोपर) : हम सब को एक-एक स्टैम्प मिल जाए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : डाक्टर साहब आप को जरूर देगे

only on one condition that you will keep it and not use it for posting!

The next function will be held in the Central Hall Parliament House, on the 26th February, 1975 in the evening. I would request you not to forget. If you allow, I will keep the doors closed because this is a very historic moment and nobody should miss it. On that day the President will inaugurate the 25th Anniversary of the Constitution.

The other items of the celebrations during these two years will be published in the Bulletin from time to time.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai) Let there be no controversial speeches, including that of the President. I am constrained to make these remarks.

MR SPEAKER This is the General Purposes Committee's decision that I have announced.

12.35 hrs.

RE- ARREST OF SHRI RAM DEO SINGH MP

श्री मधु लिसये (बाका) मेरे नोटिस का क्या हुआ? श्री राम देव सिंह की गिरफ्तारी के बारे में मैंने प्रिविलेज का नोटिस दिया है ।

MR SPEAKER I am examining that

श्री मधु लिसये : अध्यक्ष महोदय लोक सभा के बुलेटिन में यह खबर छपी है कि श्री राम देव सिंह एम० पी० को सीवान के डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट द्वारा गिरफ्तार किया गया है और भागलपुर सेन्ट्रल जेल में उन को रखा गया है लेकिन हमारे नियमों के अनुसार अध्यक्ष महोदय जब किसी को गिरफ्तार किया जाता है या नजरबन्द रखा जाता है तो यह जरूरी है कि रूल 224 और थर्ड शेड्यूल में कारण बताना चाहिए कि क्यों ऐसा किया गया है । जी खबर बुलेटिन में छपी है उस में कोई कारण नहीं दिया गया है और केवल एक मिक्सीकल फारमूला दिया गया है जोकि एक्ट में है । उस के पहले भी मैं आप की तबज्जह इस बात की ओर दिखाई थी कि केवल क्रिमिनल प्रोमीजर कोड या इंडियन पैनल कोड के संकलन का कोट करना मात्र से ही नियमों की कम्प्लायंस नहीं होती है । हमारे नियमों के अनुसार कारण देने चाहिए कि क्या गिरफ्तार किया गया है ।

आप की जानकारी के लिये मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि बिहार में पटना हाई कोर्ट के सामने 400 मीज के केसज आए और सिवाए एक केम को छोड़ कर सभी केसेज में डिटेसन के आर्डर को हाई कोर्ट ने रद्द किया है । इसलिए अध्यक्ष महोदय यह जो मिक्सीकल काम हो रहा है यह नहीं होना चाहिए । साइक्लोस्टाइल्ड फार्म बहुत सारे पुलिस अफसरों को दे दिये जाते हैं और जिन को वे नापसन्द करते हैं, उन को नाम वे उन में डलवा देते हैं । इसलिए मैं इस मामले को आप के सामने उठा रहा हूँ ।

MR SPEAKER May I make the position clear? As stated last time

[Mr. Speaker]

the reasons should be given. This was sent to the Government, and very recently I have received an intimation from them that they have issued a circular intimating to all the State Governments that this requirement should be fulfilled. The notification is a very recent one. That was sent, perhaps, by the Home Ministry. I think, that is in the process of communication. I will make it sure from the Ministry again whether the States have already acknowledged it and that they may also ensure that this is implemented in its full implications. They have only reiterated the earlier instructions.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): Would you also please ask your office to compile the cases of MISA involving Members of Parliament? It is a most extraordinary measure and is liberally used against Members of Parliament to prevent them from doing their duty.

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र : यह सिर्फ़ इस पत्र पर निर्भर नहीं करता है। हमारे क्लर्क नियम हैं। थर्ड गेन्ड्यूल है; 229 है। कम्लायेंस होना ही चाहिये। कम से कम उनको छोड़ ता दिया ही जाना चाहिये।

श्री श्याम नन्दन मिश्र : कब कि-को पकड़ कर मीसा के अन्दर बन्द कर दिया जायगा, इसका पता नहीं

SHRI S M BANERJEE (Kanpur): I had already written to you on the 17th that I would like to raise an important matter under Rule 377 with your permission.

MR. SPEAKER. I have not given my permission.

SHRI S M BANERJEE: Please allow me only one minute. Nothing is going to be lost.

MR. SPEAKER: It should be made at the proper time.

SHRI S M BANERJEE: When I raise a point of order, it is not allowed. When I make a submission, it is not allowed.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not bound to.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Shall I show you the record of the House? You have allowed many things which people said but you are not allowing me.

MR. SPEAKER: It is an unpleasant duty. It is a thankless job.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: You should ask the Minister of Labour and also Shri D. P. Chattopadhyaya to make a statement about the jute workers' strike which is going on. Secondly, the Agriculture Minister should make a statement on the strike which is going on in the Food Corporation of India. I would only request...

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order.

SHRI S M. BANERJEE: Then you allow an adjournment motion tomorrow. Why don't you allow a discussion on the jute workers' strike?

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): It involves foreign exchange.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): It is not just like any other strike. Please give us an opportunity in some form to discuss it properly on the floor of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: You do not listen to me. I only said that though it could not be exactly within the definition of adjournment motion, I can allow you some other time in a different manner.

SHRI S M. BANERJEE: It is the failure of the Government.

MR. SPEAKER: It can come in the form of call attention.

Shri Hiren Mukerjee.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I can quote Rule 56 to show that the jute workers' strike is a fit case for an adjournment motion. You, in your wisdom, allow the adjournment motion tomorrow. Already three days have passed and you are not allowing it.

12 44 hrs

**CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE****REPORTED RESUMPTION OF ARMS SUPPLY
BY USA TO PAKISTAN**

SHRI H N MUKERJEE (Calcutta-North-East) Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of External Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon

'Reported resumption of arms supply by USA to Pakistan

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI YESHWANT RAO CHAVAN) Government of India has received reports that the United States is considering the possibility of resuming arms supplies to Pakistan. Press despatches from Washington and Islamabad have also hinted that the 10-year old American arms embargo may be lifted and that the United States may supply sophisticated weapons to Pakistan. According to our information this question was also discussed during Prime Minister Bhutto's official visit to Washington on 5th and 6th February. Although no decision has been announced

The Government of India views the supply of American weapons to Pakistan with grave concern as it will have serious repercussions on the peace and stability of the sub-continent. We have taken up this matter with the US Government at the highest level and have brought to its attention the consequences of the reversal of their present policy on the peace and normalisation on the sub-continent. On 28th January I addressed a letter to the Secretary of State on this subject and conveyed to him our deep concern about the harmful effects of arms supplies to Pakistan on the peace of this region as well as on Indo-American relations. I particularly emphasised that Pakistan's fears about a military threat from India are wholly fanciful and

unwarranted as both India and Pakistan are committed in the Simla Agreement to work for friendly and harmonious relationship and the establishment of durable peace in the sub-continent and to settle all their differences through peaceful means

It has always been India's policy to promote peace, stability, cooperation and good-neighbourly relations among the countries of this area on the basis of equality, sovereignty and respect for independence and territorial integrity of all States. Despite the unfortunate past, we have made special efforts to bring about normalisation and reconciliation with Pakistan. Thanks to these efforts we have succeeded to some extent in improving relations between the two countries in spite of the slow progress in the implementation of the Simla Agreement. These hopeful trends will be jeopardised—and the promise of cooperation replaced by the spectre of confrontation—by an American decision to induct sophisticated weapons into the sub-continent. It will not only create new tensions between India and Pakistan but also revive old misgivings about the United States role in the region.

In recent months both India and the United States have made sincere efforts to improve their relations. The Secretary of State himself stated while in India last year that the United States does not wish to encourage an arms race in the sub-continent. In view of the past history of the Indo-American relations it is our earnest hope that the United States will carefully consider all implications its decision to supply weapons to Pakistan will have on the relations between our two countries. We also trust that the United States Government will not reverse its present policy of non-induction of weapons into the sub-continent as this could not be in the interests of the United States, India, Pakistan, or peace of this region.

SHRI H N MUKHERJEE The Government is very trustful—it trusts that the United States Government will not reverse its present policy of non-induction of weapons into the sub-continent. Even when you trust Providence you keep your powder dry. But in this case of the United States they have no policy even at present of non-induction of weapons, because, otherwise, we could not have seen the phenomenon of supply all along the line even when there was a nominal ban through CENTO and SEATO and other similar tainted sources. And so, we have to be very careful about the United States' strategy and I do not understand how Government can be so complacent in its reference to the Secretary of State of the United States, the Kissinger of death' as he used to be called some years ago. Kissinger came to this country recently and he gave some assurance which even the *Statesman*, a paper devoted to the idea of American benevolence, has come to describe as a mockery of an assurance which was given to this country a couple of months ago or three months ago.

Now this sort of thing has been going on for so long that I was rather disconcerting to find even yesterday in the President's Address expression of a hope that the United States will continue to support the trend towards normalisation on the sub-continent. Far from continuing to support the normalisation or any recent trend in our part of the country, the United States' record, in so far as the foreign policy of others is concerned, is one of the most dastardly acts and ever since 1963 they are poking their nose into our affairs when the Kashmir situation is developing in a very promising direction. It was at that point of time that the US-Pakistan military pact came into the picture and they wanted Asian to fight the Asians. There was a report in the

Congressional proceedings in the United States that if we put a native soldier in a country like Pakistan or in India, it will only cost an additional expenditure of about ten dollars while it will cost 4,000 dollars if an American soldier is put there. So, we know this policy to fight the Asians against the Asians is still continued. Sir, you might recall how in 1965 war and in 1971 war there was induction of US arms which resulted in a conflict and confrontation in our sub-continent. Now on the eve of another settlement in Kashmir with the return of Sheikh Abdullah to the national mainstream the Kashmir issue is being sought to be distorted just as they did in 1953, 1965 and 1971 when promising developments were in the air in so far as Indo-Pakistan relationship is concerned in the history of the Indian sub-continent when it is developing so harmoniously. It is then that we see that Dr. Kissinger tries to see that our people are descending upon us and giving us absolutely motivated mischievous and mendacious assurance which they never had the intention of observing. We have discovered our ambassador in the United States being bamboozled with a certain kind of lure to begin with so nothing is lovely in the garden in so far as the application of the US assistance is concerned.

We have to remember one thing. I am sure that the Foreign Minister and the Defence Minister and Government as a whole will take a very serious note of the situation developing at the present point of time. There are a number of American goings-on in relation to our part of the world such as the expansion of a nuclear naval-cum air base in Diego Garcia which is nearer to Cochin and they are also putting up, in defiance of all canons of international conduct, threats of war against the oil producing Arab countries which don't toe their line.

They are strengthening their military presence in the Arab gulf region And one of the biggest naval exercises in recent times has been held in the Indian Ocean under the joint NATO and CENTO aegis The United States gets the permission to use the British base at Masirah island close to the richest oilbearing areas of the Middle-East and, at this point of time, the Prime Minister of Pakistan, Mr Bhutto makes an offer to the United States Gwadr as a base in Pakistan and Masirah and Gwadr will provide an outer ring round the gulf while the UK US base at Bahrein hold the guns directly at the oil wells of that part of the world Therefore, in this context of the total picture, I can only summarise the whole thing because there is no time If there were a full dress debate on the subject we could bring out all the implications I only said in summary some of the most salient facts of the situation And therefore today this is the period which shows that the US is trying more earnestly than ever before to pressurise and blackmail us They are synchronising these things with a rightist offensive in this country masquerading as total revolution (Interruptions) I know Sir about Dr Kissinger's doctrine of De-stabilisation which requires different techniques

But here is our friend of the total revolution variety who was giving some fuel to the fire so that a something might happen here (Interruptions)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (२२ लियर)
 अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रो० हीरेन मुर्जी को टोकना नहीं चाहता हूँ लेकिन जहाँ तक अमेरिका द्वारा पाकिस्तान को हथियार देने का प्रश्न है, सारा हिन्दुस्तान एक है। हममें टोटल रेवोल्यूशन और आन्दोलन की बात ला कर वह इस सवाल पर देश को बांटने का काम न करे।

SHRI H N MUKERJEE. I am happy if Mr Vajpayee professes to have this intention but I cannot get away with the feeling that there is an effort being made today by foreign forces as well as by certain forces interested in a certain particular direction to bring about de-stabilisation with a view to upsetting the balance and the equilibrium which is necessary if this country is to develop in a most difficult and delicate period of history. Therefore, when international postures are there and Government is giving an answer in relation to that, I have to underline the importance of the interior intrigue against this country by reference to what is happening there and I am very sorry to have to say that some of our people are trying to protest in this manner. (Interruptions)

I want Government to tell me that they are fully conscious of their responsibility in a difficult period of history when the foreign imperialists led by the United States are doing something blatantly against the interests of our country and when that goes alongside certain goings on inside my country, I want Government to be more cautious and more powerful in dealing with the problem which has international as well as national implications and ramifications

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN
 The hon speaker has rightly made the point and the Government is one with him on this point that the dangers of supply of lethal weapons to Pakistan are going to be very serious I made mention of certain statements made by Dr Kissinger The purpose show that this was said to us here and naturally we will not merely remain complacent merely go by the statements made Ultimately, the test of

[Yeshwantrao Chavan]
the statements would be what they will do in this matter That is why we have from the beginning very cautiously taken these assurances We have also given them what we think about these steps which are likely to be taken or may not be taken I think the Indian Government is quite aware of the dangers involved in it and we have expressed our views very categorically both publicly and also to the Government of America

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी (शाजापुर)
अध्यक्ष महोदय हम लोगो ने विदेश मन्त्री का ध्यान जो उस मामले की ओर दिलाया था उस का उद्देश्य यह नहीं था कि वह खुद भ्रमरी का का ध्यान इस ओर दिलाये । किन्तु हम इसने ज्यादा अपेक्षा करते थे । दुनिया में भारत का प्रचार मशीन टी. वी. से क्या नहीं होता है यह वक्तव्य उस का एक नमूना है । यह वक्तव्य ऐसा नान-कमिटल है कि जो कोई उस को पढ़ेगा उस को ऐसा लगेगा कि भारत और पाकिस्तान में कोई अन्तर नहीं है । मैं तो सोचता हूँ कि मैं भी नहीं निकलता ।—क्या यह बड़ा अन्फार्टनेट"

13 hrs

मवाल यह है कि दुनिया भूत दया मंत्रागत हो कर कोई काम नहीं करती । हर एक देश का कुछ हित होता है । उस हित को समझ कर इस संघर्ष में हम अपने देश के हितों की कैसे रक्षा करें ऐसी नीति की जरूरत होती है । यह भ्रमर्स का मवाल आज का नहीं है । जिन्होंने दुनिया को बाटने की दृष्टि से ही दुनिया को बाटा है क्योंकि केवल हिन्दुस्तान का ही बटवार नहीं हुआ है कोरिया का भी हुआ है वियतनाम का हुआ है उनका यह चालू रहेगा । इसलिए दुनिया अब अपने हित को देख कर चलती है । ऐसी स्थिति में और ऐसी संघर्षमय परिस्थिति में हम अपने देश का हित कैसे करें यह देखने की चीज होती है । 1954 में ब्राइजनह, ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन ने जब सबसे पहले बार मिलिटरी हांडवेयर के मामले पाकिस्तान को

हथियार देने का निर्णय किया एशिया में कम्यु-
निज्म को रोकने की दृष्टि से टु कटेन कम्यु-
निज्म, उस समय हम ने उस का विरोध किया था । हम लोगो ने बड़े पैमाने पर विरोध किया था । नेहरू जी ने विरोध किया था । किन्तु उस हथियार का इस्तेमाल भारत के खिलाफ कैसे हुआ, यह देखने के बाद शास्त्री जी के देहात के बाद, ताशकन्द ऐग्रीमंट होने के बाद रूस ने पाकिस्तान को हथियार दिया । इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह सवाल किसी एक देश का नहीं है । यह बड़ी ताकतों का है । आज चीन रूस अमेरिका, इंग्लैण्ड कोई भी हो, ये सब पाकिस्तान के दोस्त हैं । मैं एक ही अर्थ है कोई भी हिन्दुस्तान का बड़ा देश बनन देखना पसन्द नहीं करता ।

SHRI BHOGENDHRA JHA (Jama-
gai) It is a very good joke for our House

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI
There are only two jokers in the pack

One I have found Who is the other?

MIR SPEAKER Keep the other in the reserve

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : मेरा कहने का मतलब यह है कि कल ध्यान दिवाने में काम नहीं चलता । किसी का दाव देने में भी काम नहीं चलता । यह दुनिया बड़ी विचित्र दुनिया है । इस को हम समझे यही मेरा कहने का मतलब है । न रूस को दीप दे, न अमेरिका को दे न चीन को दे, हम दुनिया को समझने की कोशिश क्या नहीं करते ? आज 1975 में भी यही हालत है । मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह केवल कहने से काम नहीं चलेगा कि ऐटी एयरक्रैफ्ट मिजाइल—और ऐटी टैंक मिजाइल उनको मिला । पाकिस्तान को केवल अमेरिका से मिलता है ऐसी बात नहीं है । नाटो का मेम्बर होने के नाते पश्चिमी जर्मनी से मिला, तुर्कस्तान से मिला, ईरान से मिला, साऊदी

अरेबिया से मिला, दुनिया भर से मिला है और उस को लेकर भारत के खिलाफ एक बार नहीं, 1947 में हुआ, 1965 में हुआ, 1971 में हुआ, इतना होने के बाद भी क्या एक बात आप तय करेंगे कि जब भी हम के बदा पाकिस्तान के साथ कोई सघर्ष होगा तो पाकिस्तान को ऐसा सबक सिखाया जायगा कि वह फिर ऐसा न करे ? क्योंकि आप ही लोगो ने कहा था कि आगे चल कर 50 साल तक पाकिस्तान ऐसी हिम्मत नहीं करेगा। ये जगजीवन राम जी के शब्द हैं और आज तो तीन साल भी नहीं हुआ, अब फिर आ रहे हैं। इसलिए जो जनरल कैडिय ने कहा था, पूर्वी फ्रंट पर जब बंगला देश आजाद हो गया तो वह कहता था कि आज चार दिन पश्चिमी मोर्चे पर हम को मिलने तो हम पाकिस्तान को ठीक कर देने, पाकिस्तान के दात खट्टे कर देते, जगजीवन राम बाबू ने बताया था कि हमन ऐसा धक्का मारा है कि आगे चल कर 50 साल तक पाकिस्तान कुछ नहीं करेगा। क्या यही उमका नमूना है कि आज चार साल के अन्दर पाकिस्तान ने जितना कुछ नुकसान हुआ था उस को पूरा किया अब बाबू जी आ गए हैं बहुत अच्छा है उस को जो जो चाहिए था वह मिल गया है तो मेरा कहने का मतलब यह है कि 1948 में वी आर द लूजर्स 1965 में वी आर दी लूजर्स, 1971 में वी आर दी लूजर्स (व्यवधान) छम्ब आप का हिस्सा चल गया राजस्थान के मोर्चे पर अभी 37 हजार निराश्रित पड़े हुए हैं 18 हजार छम्ब ने निराश्रित पड़े हुए हैं मैं आपका ध्यान इसलिए दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि जब जब सघर्ष का मौका आता है हर सघर्ष में आप हारते हैं। क्या आप यह समझते हैं कि वह फिर सघर्ष नहीं करेगा ?

श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त (अलीपुर) बाबू जी को जरा मुना दीजिए।

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : बाबू जी को क्या मुनाऊ ? बाबू जी बबल गए। ये भी कितने

दिन रहे गे पता नहीं। हर गोटी बदल दी जानी है। किसी का कोई ठिकाना नहीं है। जहाज वाला रेल में आता है रेल वाला कहा जायगा पता नहीं। तो यहां किस को सुनाए ? क्यों कि एक सरकार के नाते किसी की जिम्मेदारी है ही नहीं। हर आदमी आप दिन बदल दिया जाता है।

मैं जानना चाहता हूँ नाशरुद एग्जीमेंट का पूरा कार्यान्वयन हुआ नहीं शिमला एग्जीमेंट का पूरा कार्यान्वयन हुआ नहीं क्योंकि उमो समय आप ने बताया था कि जो भी बाइलेटरल बाने होगी हम आपस में तय करेंगे कोई तीसरा नहीं आएगा ऐसी स्थिति में कहा जा बोर्डर पर देखने के लिए आर्बर्जवर थे वे निकाले नहीं गए वे वही के वही हैं फिर पाकिस्तान बार बार यह चीज उठात है अमेरिका से जाता है बोलता है कि आप ने जो शिमला एग्जीमेंट में तय किया था वह हुआ नहीं आखिर कितनी बार आप घोखा खाएंगे ? इसलिए मैं पहली बात यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या पाकिस्तान के साथ या और किसी के साथ भी सघर्ष आएगा तो आप कठोरता से और कड़ाई से सफलता पूर्वक उस को सम्पन्न करेगा ताकि आगे चल कर यह मौका फिर न आए ?

दूसरी बात—डिगो गार्शिया मरान पर श्री माधो राव जी मिथिया बैठे हैं उन्होंने सब से पहले ध्यान दिनाया। उस समय मैं ने जरूर पूछी तो सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह ने कहा —
Mr Joshi, I am glad you are taking interest in Diego Garcia? दो साल पहले की बात मैं बता रहा हूँ। अब जब डिगो गार्शिया बड़ा हो गया तो मुखर्जी म हब भी कहने लगे गए सब कहने लग गए। दो स न पड़ न जब हमने उठाया तो हीरोशोड माइन (व्यवधान) प्रोसीडिंग पड़ि आप तब पता चलेगा। तो दूसरी बात मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार न भारत का अणु अस्त्र से सम्बन्ध करने का निश्चय किया है। न्यूक्लियर वास्त का ये सब विरोध करेंगे ये जितने आतंक दोस्त

[श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी]

हैं वे सब उस का विरोध करेंगे इसलिए मैं ने कहा कि कोई बड़ी ताकत यह नहीं चाहती कि भारत बड़ा हो। हम चाहते हैं कि भारत बड़ा हो। इसलिए हम ने अभिनन्दन किया था न्यूक्लियर क्लॉस्ट जब आप ने किया क्योंकि वह भारत को स्टेटस देता है, दुनिया में भारत भी शक्तिशाली है यह बताया है। आप जो भी अच्छा कदम उठाएंगे उस का हमसमर्थन करेंगे। दुनिया यह नहीं चाहती कि भारत बड़ा हो। इसलिए भारत को बड़ा करने की दृष्टि से आप कदम उठाएं और तब भी कोई संघर्ष आए आप कड़ाई से और सफलता पूर्वक उससे निपट इनको बातों पर क्या आप सदन को विश्वास बिलायेंगे ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I really do not know what exactly the hon. member was aiming at. Our main point about the supply of arms by the US to Pakistan is to see that it should not reverse the process of normalisation that we have started in the sub-continent, and he is talking in terms of conflict. This is exactly the negation of what we, really speaking, are trying to do.

As far as the capacity of protecting the independence of this country is concerned, I think the world knows and all our neighbours know that India is quite capable of looking after its own defence. Therefore, there is no use merely talking as he has done..

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI: Will you deny that you have lost a portion of Chhamb which was yours in 1947? What is this goody-goody talk?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: His indirect suggestion that we are trying to compare America with other countries or saying something like that was not called for.

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI: Why? Arms are arms. You cannot make any difference between arms and arms.

मैं ने जो पूछा उस का उत्तर नहीं दिया। मैंने पूछा कि भारत को अणुग्रह सम्पन्न बनायेंगे या नहीं उस के बारे में नहीं बताया।

श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण : दुनिया जानती है कि हिन्दुस्तान एटम बम नहीं बनाने वाला है। हिन्दुस्तान अपने शस्त्र का उपयोग अपने शांतिपूर्ण कामों में ही करने वाला है।

श्री शशिभूषण (दक्षिण दिल्ली) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारा जाती तौर पर अमेरिका से कोई विरोध नहीं है। हमारे देश की शिक्षा व्यवस्था यू.के.सी. हमारे दूसरे आर्थिक कार्यक्रम इन में कहीं भी हम अमेरिका के विरोधी कभी नहीं रहे हैं। लेकिन इस के बाद भी दुर्भाग्य से पांच दस साल में कोई ऐसी घटना वह कर देता है जो हिन्दुस्तान के दिल को दुखाता है। यह कोई नई बात नहीं है। अब जो उन्होंने पाकिस्तान का हथियार दिया है हमारे देश के लिए उस से खतरा जरूर है लेकिन हम उस से कोई ज्यादा संतप्त नहीं हैं कोई उस से परेशानी एवं हैरानी नहीं हैं। सब से ज्यादा खतरा इन हथियारों के देने से पाकिस्तान को ही है और पाकिस्तान को यह हथियार लेने के लिए जो कीमत चकानी पड़ी वह आप देखें मकरान सी-कोस्ट" उन्होंने अमेरिका को दे दिया। चाइनीज भी उनके साथ वहां जंगी बन्दरगाह बना रहे हैं अमेरिकन भी। पाकिस्तानी जनता को भारत की जनता के नजदीक न आने देने के लिए वे यह सब करते हैं। जब कभी भी हम प्रयास करते हैं दोनों देशों में अच्छे संबंध बनाने के लिए उस वक्त अमेरिका मजबूर कर देता है उन को कि वे हम से अच्छे संबंध न बनायें। हथियार दे कर इस ढंग का वातावरण पैदा कर देता है ताकि हमारे संबंध अच्छे न बनें और जब कभी कोई कमी रह जाती है तो उस को चीन पूरा कर देता है।

जिस जिस देश में अमेरिका के जग्री बस बने हैं पाकिस्तान को उस से सबक लेना चाहिए कि कोरिया की क्या दशा हो रही है वियतनाम में क्या हो रहा है और अर देश में क्या हो रहा है जहाँ अमेरिकी हथियार और इस देश के सामरिक बेस मौजूद हैं । यह पाकिस्तान के लिए सूसाइडल है इस के लिए तो हमें पाकिस्तान की जनता के साथ हमदर्दी है । अमेरिका की तो यह पालिसी है क्योंकि वह इम्पीरियलिस्ट है । आ- वह - करन में दुनिया के दंगरे इलाका में अपने सैनिक भेज बना रहा है जिन में अरब क्षेत्र में छोटे छोटे देशों के लिए खतरा बढ़ रहा है । भारत एक विशाल देश है मेना के दृष्टि से दुनिया की पाचवी शक्ति है, आज छोटे छोटे देश हमारी तरफ देख रहे हैं इसी लिए हम कम्पन्ट हैं इसी लिए हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जी हमारे विदेश मंत्री जी जब भी हमारे पड़ोसी देशों से मिलने का मौका आता है इस बात की कोशिश करने रहे हैं कि हिन्द महासागर को शांति का क्षेत्र निर्धारित किया जाय ताकि छोटे छोटे देश आर्थिक तौर पर पनप सकें । हमें सेना की दृष्टि में इस वजह से सैकड़ों करोड़ रुपया खर्च लगाना पड़ रहा है । अमेरिका जब उन का हथियार देता है तो बाहरी तौर पर मजबूर करता है कि लड़ाई हो लेकिन इन सब चीजों को देखते हुए जब अमेरिका एक साम्राज्यवादी देश होने के नाते हमारे पेट पर हमला करता है हमारे देश पर आर्थिक हमला करता है गोल्ड स्मगलिंग कराता है पड़ोसी देशों को हथियार देकर हमारे देश पर आक्रमण कराने की कोशिश करता है—तब हमारे मन में क्रोध आने की भावना का पैदा होना स्वाभाविक है । यह कोई नई बात नहीं है यह अमेरिका की पुरानी नीति है—वे नह

चाहते कि हमारे यहाँ शांति रहे, वे हमारा यहाँ भी विल वार कराने की शि करते हैं । अज मर का प किस्तान को जो हथियार दे रहा है उस से ज्यादा बड़ा खतरा हमें देश में सी० आई० ए० के लिए सिविल-वार कराने का जो प्रयास चल रहा है उस से है, आज इस काम के लिए अरबों रुपया हमारे देश में दिया जा रहा है ।

अभी अभी श्री एस० एन० मिश्र साहब कह रहे थे कि हम लोग कम्युनिस्टों के साथ मिल कर केन्द्र में सरकार बनाने वाले हैं—इस तरह से वे एक पर्दा खड़ा करने की कोशिश कर रहे थे—लेकिन मैं उन को बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि हम को किसी के साथ मिल कर सरकार बनाने की जरूरत नहीं है । कांग्रेस यहाँ पूरी मैजोरिटी में है । यह बाने इस लिए कही जाती है । कि सी० आई० ० हिन्दुस्तान में फामिस्ट ताकतों को लाखा-करोड़ा रुपया देकर प्रजातन्त्र का गला काटना चाहती है, इसी पदों की आठ में गुमराह करने को कहा जाता है कि हम कम्युनिस्टों के साथ समझौता कर रहे हैं । यह कम्युनिस्ट विरोधी लावी कोई नई बात नहीं है 1937 से लेकर आज तक इसी तरह से झूठ चलता आया है । हमारी जो पोलिसीज है जो प्रोग्रेसिव है, उन में अगर कम्युनिस्ट हमारा साथ देते हैं तो हम उन का साथ देगे, हालांकि मैं तो कम्युनिस्टों से एलोक्टोरल एनाएन्सेजक भी पक्ष में नहीं हूँ । हमारी लड़ाई पासिज्म के खिलाफ है, हम तो साम्प्रदायिकता के खिलाफ भी लड़ते रहे हैं । हमारे कांग्रेस के साथ जो भी प्रोग्रेसिव दल आयेगा हम उन को मने लायेंगे ।

[श्री शशिभूषण]

आज अमरीका हमारे पड़ोसी देशों की सैनिक मदद करता है, चीन भी उन की मदद करता है, आज सी० आई० ए० के जरिए जो मदद की जा रही है—यह देश के लिए बहुत बड़ा खतरा है। इस लिए मैं सरकार को मतर्क करना चाहता हूँ। अभी पिछले दिनों किसिजर साहब भारत में आये थे। उसी समय तेहरान से जो अमरीका के एम्बेसेडर है जो पहले सी० आई० ए० के चीफ थे—श्री रिचार्ड होल्म्स—वे भी भारत आये थे और उन्होंने भारत विरोध में 'टोटल रेबोल्यूशन'—“पूर्ण क्रांति की क्या गुंजाइश है इस की नाप-तौल की थी। हालांकि हमारे देश के जो राजदूत अमरीका में हैं—श्री टी० एन० कौल जो बहुत प्रगतिशील विचारों के राजदूत हैं, उन्होंने कहा था कि हम अमरीका के साथ अच्छे सम्बन्ध बनाना चाहते हैं—लेकिन उस के बाद आप न देखा अमरीका ने हमारे छोटे छोटे पड़ोसी देशों के साथ हिन्द महासागर में नौ सेना की परेड की और अपने 'न्यूक्लियर जहाज' उधर उधर दौड़ाये। ये सब घमकाने की बाने हैं। अमरीका का वियतनाम में काफी अच्छा सबक मिला है लेकिन फिर भी वह अपनी आदत से बाज नहीं आता है। इस लिए मैं निवेदन कर रहा था कि अमरीका द्वारा पाकिस्तान को हथियार दिए जाने से उतना ज्यादा खतरा नहीं है जितना अमरीका द्वारा भारत में इन फासिस्ट ताकतों को मदद का दिया जाना है, इस मदद का दिया जाना आज हमारे लिए सब से बड़ा खतरा है।

अन्त में, मैं एक सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ—मकरान और दूसरे इलाकों में अमरीकन बेस बनाने के लिए पाकिस्तान ने जो इजाजत दी है, क्या आप को इस की कोई जानकारी है? यदि जानकारी न हो तो आप इस मिलमिले में फिर कभी रोशनी डाल सकते हैं।

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN

If I have understood the hon Member, his basic point is that the supply of arms by the USA to Pakistan is not even in the interests of Pakistan and Pakistan's people I entirely agree with him. I hope Prime Minister Bhutto and the people of Pakistan realise it and the sooner they do the better, because it creates unnecessarily an atmosphere of confrontation. That is why I have said in my statement that it is not in the interests of India or Pakistan. I do not think I have got any definite information about this base being given but it is quite possible it seems to be in the line and as it is happening in other parts of the Indian Ocean possibly America may be doing this but I personally have no evidence about this particular matter. If I get information certainly I will give it to the House.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA (Barmer)

He also asked if the Government had any information about the visit of the American Ambassador to Iran.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN

I think he just made mention of certain incidents in the past.

SHRI P M MEHTA (Bhavnagar)

This is no surprise. This is part of the old game. The original reason advanced by the US Administration is that they would supply arms to Pakistan to contain communism on the sub-continent but what happened? When Pakistan cultivated good relationship with Soviet Russia and China, both countries supplied arms to Pakistan as also the United States, and it created a situation of confrontation with India. But our policy remained weak, our political approach remained very weak. What we gained on the battle field we lost at the negotiating table. The Simla Pact is nothing but an acceptance of our political failure to retain what we had gained by entering into an agreement which would promote harmony.

The US Administration stopped the supply of armaments to Pakistan not at the instance of the Government of India but because of public opinion created within America. It was not the achievement of the Government of India.

What are the factors according to the political analysis or the political assessment of the Government of India which warranted the US Administration to take a decision to resume the supply of arms to India the 10 year old embargo though, in fact, they did not maintain that assurance of that embargo as they supplied arms to Pakistan even after the dead line of 25th March 1971 which they had set? Secondly, what concrete steps do the Government of India propose to take to convince the US that this decision to supply arms to Pakistan will create instability and lead to confrontation in the sub-continent affecting the peace of three countries?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN
His first question was what are the factors according to our assessment, which are responsible for the decision of the American Government to give arms to Pakistan. So far as my information goes they have not announced their decision. You cannot presume that it is so. In the history of relations between Pakistan and USA and Pakistan and India the basic point has been that the United States always tried to believe in the principle of balance of power in the sub-continent, in a way encouraging some sort of arms race there. The real answer for improving the relations between India and United States was that they must give up this posture of trying to play the balance of power. The specific thing that was told to us here was that United States no longer believes in the playing of balance of power thing in the sub-continent. Our basic point is that if they supply arms to Pakistan, it will create an atmosphere of confrontation between Pakistan and India

and it would be going back on this assurance given to India. Secondly he asked what we are doing about it. We have warned them even before Mr. Bhutto visited Pakistan. We have expressed our clear assessment of the consequences of supplying arms to Pakistan. My answers today and my statement today is one more further step in this direction.

MATTER UNDER RULE 377

REPORTED BEATING TO DEATH OF A HARIJAN BY POLICE IN SAGAR DISTRICT OF MADHIA PRADESH

अध्यक्ष महोदय माँस्रीय शब्द यादव चकि नए नए मदस्य चुन कर घायले है इ निए मै उन को बोलन की इजाजत देता हूँ ।

श्री शरद यादव (जबलपुर) अध्यक्ष महोदय मध्य प्रदेश में मांगर जिले में एक हरिजन की पुलिस इस्पेक्टर श्री जगदीश सिंह द्वारा मौत की गई और उन का सिक घट्ट मिला है । आज तक उस थानेदार को गिरफ्तार नहीं किया गया है । ऐम कई काम मध्य प्रदेश में हरिजनों पर जुल्म बान हो रहे है जिन के बारे में मंठी सरकार ठीक से काम नहीं कर रही है ।

कल की खबर है कि छत्तीसगढ़ में बहा के लोगो पर लाठी चार्ज किया गया उन्होंने मांग की कि भूख है और सरकार ने उन को बजाय अन्न के लाठिया दी । मैं स्वयं बिलासपुर जेल में 11 महीने रहा हूँ मुझे मालूम है कि बहा प्रकाल की क्या स्थिति है । लेकिन सरकार अल घोषित नहीं करती अगर स जो लोग अन्न मांगने है उन पर लाठी चार्ज करती है । प्राणबायु सरकार जिस के सेटी जी मुख्य मंत्री है, बहा पर शासन चला रही है । जो कुछ यहाँ से कहा जाता है उसी का पालन होता है, कोई वस्तुस्थिति को देखना नहीं चाहता । मैं भारत के नौजवानों की

[श्री शरद् यादव]

श्रीग से बना देना चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह की प्राणवायु (आक्सीजन सिलिंडर) वाली सरकार को वह अब बर्दाश्त नहीं करेंगे। ऐसे ही प्राणवायु सरकार के मुख्य मंत्री आज प्रान्तों में केन्द्रीय सरकार के नेताओं ने बैठा रखे हैं जिन में अकल नहीं है, और अकाल जैसी स्थिति को नहीं मानते हैं। ..

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप हरिजनो के बारे में बात कीजिए। इस सरकार की आप द्वारा उठाए गए मामले में कैसे सम्बन्ध बढता है। यह तो प्रान्तीय सरकार में सम्बन्धित है, न कि केन्द्र में।

श्री शरद् यादव : कैसे मन्टर का मतला नहीं है जब कि प्राणवायु सरकार जगह जगह प्रधान मंत्री ने बैठा रखी है। हम तो मध्य प्रदेश में राष्ट्रपति शासन मानते हैं। वहाँ प्रान्तीय शासन है ही नहीं। सेठी जी की कोई सरकार वहाँ नहीं है। वह तो आक्सीजन सिलिंडर वाली सरकार है। यहाँ से जो आदेश होगा वही माना जायगा। यहाँ के लोग कहेंगे तो अकाल घोषित कर देंगे, वैसे नहीं, और हमारे जैसे लोगों को जेल में बन्द करने हैं। छत्तीसगढ़ में भूख से मौत हो रही है। जबलपुर के निकट कुडूम में भूख से मौत हुई लेकिन उस को वहाँ के अधिकारी नहीं लिख। आप ने ऐसे प्राणवायु मुख्य मंत्री बैठा रखे हैं जो मौत और भूख से भी नहीं डरते हैं। तो मैं श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी और उन के पाले हुए चमचों को बताना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान का नौजवान यह बातें बर्दाश्त नहीं करेगा। आज देश का नौजवान बिगड़ी हुई व्यवस्था के खिलाफ उठ खड़ा हुआ है। गरीबी हटाओ और झूठ बोल कर के जो आपने गलत बहुत पाया है यह ठीक नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : किसी वजह से मैंने आप को इजाजत दी थी, वह बात तो आप ने छोड़ दी और बातों में पड़ गए। अभी कुछ

देर समझने की कोशिश करें। अभी बहुत बक्त है आप के लिए पहले दिन ही न सब निकाल लीजिए।

We will adjourn now and re-assemble at 2.30 p.m.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for lunch till thirty minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at thirty-five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

[MR DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

INDIAN TARIFF (AMENDMENT) BILL

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER Indian Tariff (Amendment) Bill. Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh to move the motion for consideration

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH). Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I beg to move

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1934, be taken into consideration"

This Bill proposes to amend the First Schedule of the Indian Tariff Act, 1934 to give effect to the recommendations of the Tariff Commission regarding the continuance of protective duty beyond 31st December, 1974 to sericulture industry and intermediate dye stuff industry.

As regards the intermediate dye stuff industry, till now, 56 items were included in the protective duty upto December, 1974. In this Bill, it is proposed, apart from 56 items, to add 14 more items for protective duty and, for sericulture industry, the existing rate of protective duty is proposed to be continued.

The Bill was brought in the last session on 20th December. The Bill was introduced. But as the House was

prorogued, the Bill could not be passed. As the protective duties had to be extended, an Ordinance was issued. This Bill seeks to repeal that Ordinance and make proper legislative provisions for the protective duties.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): Why did you bring the Bill on the last day of the last session and then wait for the Ordinance? You could have brought the Bill earlier.

SHRI VISWANATH PRATAP SINGH: That is why we are bringing it on the first day.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: My point is this. Why did the Government not regulate their time-table properly so that the Bill could have been passed during the last session? They brought it on the last day so it could not be passed. I am not objecting to the contents of the Bill. I am objecting to the procedure adopted by the Government.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: The hon. Member is making a profound remark as if there will be no business on the last day. That objection will be taken on any business that comes on the last day. Anyway, we are bringing it on the first day.

The intermediate dye industry is one of the industries which has admirably grown under protective duty. It was in 1955 that we started protective duty on finished dye-stuff. As the Country also started producing intermediate dye stuff, we started the protective duty on three items in 1964 and extended it to 56 items till last year and now we propose to include 70 items.

At present, it has been considered by the Government and also by the Tariff Commission that as many uncertainties of raw material exist, also power shortages and fluctuations of prices, it is necessary that the protective duties be continued and that is the purpose of the amending Bill.

About sericulture, in 1934, the protective duties were extended. I will not say that a very remarkable progress has been made. But we have reached a stage where the industry is at a crucial stage and is likely to grow at a faster rate.

In this respect, it is important to draw the attention of the hon. Members of the House that small-scale sector needs special protection. At the same time, we have made a break-through in research by way of doing research in growing Tasar on oak and we have also made a break-through in growing Mulberry raw silk. At this juncture, it will not be proper to remove the protective duties. This is the time when the industry is at the take-off stage, at a crucial stage, and the Government thinks that protective duties should be continued.

With these words, I commend the Bill to the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1934, be taken into consideration."

SHRI DINESH JOARDER (Malda): The Indian Tariff Commission was appointed some time in 1930s with a view to protecting certain privileged industries from competitions of the commodities coming into India from outside world, as also the articles produced and manufactured in India. This idea of protective levies and giving protection to certain privileged industries came into being only with a view to protecting the interests of the imperialist investments here in India and their loot from this country to the imperialist countries abroad, mainly the United Kingdom. Since then, the Tariff Commission has been acting in a manner so as to discriminate certain privileged industries even after our independence and they are giving shelter and protection to certain monopoly industries—those who have been given the absolute scope and facilities for importing and manufacturing dye-stuffs and later on the dye-intermediates.

[Shri Dinesh Joarder]

There have been serious and severe criticisms on the functioning of the Tariff Commission. In the year 1965, a Review Committee was also appointed to go through the functioning of the Indian Tariff Commission. One of our colleagues Dr V K R V Rao, was also a member of that Review Committee. At that time it was observed by that Committee

Since our economy is passing through a phase of inflationary pressure provisions for contingency allowance should be avoided while fixing prices in the industry which should be able to absorb a small increase in costs.

It was also observed

In the Committee's view it is necessary to take immediate steps to enquire into the actual degree of protection enjoyed by different industries at present with a view to determining the extent of over-protection and under-protection that obtains in respect of each of them.

There are other criticisms also on the functioning of the Indian Tariff Commission. In the Monopoly Inquiry Commission it has been said

Atul Dye took the second place in naphthols with Atul Products Ltd leading with 53.5 per cent. In Vat Dyes Indian Dye Stuff Industry Ltd was the leading producer with 51.4 per cent. Atic Industries (an associate of Atul Products) following with 44.5 per cent.

These are some excerpts from the criticisms made by different Commissions and Review Committees on the functioning of the Indian Tariff Commission.

With the help of the protection and the privileges offered by the Indian Tariff Commission this limited number of industries and the big business houses which are also falling within the category of monopoly houses numbering 72 or 75—have been given the facility of protective levies.

In the Indian Tariff Act certain provisions are there to levy additional du-

ties to the extent of excise duty or even more for protecting certain industries which have been growing in India and whose articles after being manufactured have a large market and a demand from the consumers and to some extent those articles which are essential or semi-essentials in building up the national economy and also meeting the demand of several consumers. These industries have not been able to compete with the imported goods and articles imported from the outside world and to protect such type of industries the Tariff Commission has to look and levy certain duties in addition to excise duties so that there may be a balance and also these additional levies may act as a protection to the Indian industries which are being developed and which are growing. But what we have seen is that except a few monopoly industries the small scale industries are dying altogether. In this industry particularly the dyes, dye stuff and dye intermediates industry what we are seeing is that wherever we go the small industries with their own help with their indigenous help and indigenous articles and ingredients are trying to survive. Now under the influence of this unfair competition a few limited big houses protected by the Indian Tariff Commission and other institutions are now exploiting the entire country and the people at large and due to their protective interests they are actually placing the small scale industries at the point of extinction.

We get very little opportunity of going through the functioning of the Indian Tariff Commission and when this sort of Bill comes up in Parliament we take the opportunity of reviewing the activities of the Tariff Commission. In the context of this I would like to speak on the activities and the functioning of the Indian Tariff Commission. They calculate the prices and costs of production. What is the basis on which the price of a particular article that is being manufactured under the protective levy system is calculated? This calculation of costs and prices

was also under severe criticism by many experts and committees. In calculating the prices and costs of production, the wages of the employees are not taken into consideration. We know that in our country the labourer is the worst sufferer amongst the lot and he does not get a living wage and in the calculation of costs and prices every time the prices of articles go up, the wages and salaries of the employees and workers are not counted and taken into account in fixing up the prices of the articles. In relation to other countries, our employees and workers are the lowest paid and also we see that the production here is also not of that quality which is available in the outside world. The imported articles are much better than what are produced here, but in fixing up the prices and in giving the protection, these few monopoly houses dealing in dye-stuff and dye intermediates are the largest beneficiaries. Even in their report, the Tariff Commission has said—1974 report, page 10:

"From the evidence tendered at the public inquiry it did appear to us that the small scale sector is not getting adequate supplies of dye intermediates for its consumption."

Then different committees and different commissions and different public sector institutions are there for looking after the industrial development and the industries in India. A few industries have been given all sorts of privileges and protection by way of levies and so on. But why is not the small-scale industry being supplied its requirement in full by these big houses? In page 7 it has been stated as under. I quote:

"Unless the data in the organised sector and the small-scale sector is coordinated it will not be possible to watch developments of the industry as a whole. We therefore suggest that some central agency should be entrusted with this coordinating task so that proper schemes can be formulated for coordinated development of both the sectors on healthy lines."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I find from the Order Paper that they have allotted only one hour for this discussion. Now, I do realise the relevance of your points. But you may please concentrate more on those items which are given protective duty.

SHRI DINESH JOARDER: I am just concluding. As regards the licensed capacity and installed capacity as shown in the chart of the report, the licensed capacity is much higher, the installed capacity is a bit less, and the actual production is much less than the licensed capacity. So, what is the reason behind it? It is only to create an artificial scarcity in the market. You have given them licence for protection of certain quantity of articles but by producing much less than what is required they are just creating some sort of artificial scarcity in the market and they are deriving the black-market price and they get extra benefit and extra profit also.

So far as the import of dye intermediates in 1972 is concerned, this was to the extent of Rs. 2.12 crores. The export has slightly increased this year. The question now is this: Why are the small-scale industries in India not getting these dye intermediates and dye-stuffs from these big houses? So, under these circumstances, should we export these articles to the outside countries? It has also been stated and it has also been observed even in this Tariff Commission Report that export of finished dye products should be encouraged in relating to export of dye intermediates. We are exporting the articles when we cannot even fulfil the demand of the small-scale industries of our own country. So, this is a policy only to wipe out our competitive organisations in the small-scale sector from the market and to establish the grip of monopoly interests. The Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices is also doing the function similar to that of the Tariff Commission. So, why is this Tariff Commission being still continued? Why could we not

[Shri Dinesh Joardar]

abolish this Indian Tariff Commission altogether, which was established in pre-partition days to protect the interests of the privileged industries? Why should we have two organisations for doing the similar type of jobs? This is only a burden on the national economy and we can do away with this Indian Tariff Commission altogether.

As regards the dye-stuff and dye intermediate industries already they have the character of monopoly industries under the patronage of the Indian Tariff Commission.

I have already stated that. In conclusion I would say that a certain article has been given protection under the Indian Tariff Act. But, in the Bill which has been brought forward here, for certain chemicals I do not know whether there is any necessity or not for giving such a protection under the Indian Tariff Act. These have not been discussed at all in a meeting of the representatives of the small-scale industries and those from the consumers' market dealing with these articles. So, there should have been a coordinated consultation and discussion before giving such a protection to these items from charging any extra levy under the Indian Tariff Act.

Considering all these aspects, our employees or workers in this industry are getting much less. The feeder industries—small-scale and cottage—are almost in a dying condition. The profits of the big business of dye trade are assuming such a magnitude that ultimately the consumers are the worst sufferers under the Indian Tariff Act.

One more point regarding sericulture. The Minister mentioned about giving protection to certain sericulture industry. The Report also mentioned about the allocation of funds for the

development of sericulture and utilisation of that amount. There is certain aspect that has been laid down in the Planning Commission Report according to which some funds are allotted. But, the State Governments say that they are not getting the flow of that fund initially as and when they want such funds from the Central Government or from the Planning Commission. On the other hand, the Planning Commission is of the opinion that whatever fund is allocated for the development of sericulture, the State Governments are not utilising that fund. Who is going to look after this problem? This should also be taken into consideration by the Minister. As regards exports, India's position in relation to Japan regarding the silk and sericulture articles is going down by and large. What is the reason for this? Japan is a small country. It has much less resources for building up the silk industry or sericulture industry. After all we are spending a huge amount of money in our country but, still, we are lagging behind and our silk industry is the worst hit. Even in the matter of purchase and sale of silk cocoons, a few big houses are controlling these. Take the industries in Varanasi and in South India as also the industries like the Murshidabad silk industries. These are being controlled by a few monopoly houses. What steps have you taken to curb the activities of these big monopoly houses who are making huge profits? This aspect should also be considered by Government. Take the silk industries in Murshidabad, in Banaras and in South India—Bangalore and other places—and everywhere the workers or the labourers are the worst sufferers. And the cottage and small-scale industries are the worst sufferers. It is the big monopoly houses which are controlling the export and import markets. It is they who are controlling these industries in the matter of distribution even. Unless these controls by the monopoly houses are curbed or weeded out, we cannot establish a free and fair development of these industries. With these words, I conclude my speech.

15 hrs. 1944

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur):

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, having read the statement of objects and reasons and having heard the hon. Minister who piloted the Bill, I do not find any reason why protection should be given to the dye-intermediates industry. As very ably argued by my friend, Shri Dinesh Joarder, big monopoly houses, whether at the national or international level, are engaged in producing dyes, for example, Imperial Chemical Industries and others. These international organisations are taking profits worth crores of rupees to their countries. I do not know whether time has come when these industries should be completely taken over by the Government.

Sir, I come from Kanpur where textile industry is located. The textile industry has to use all sorts of dyes. I am not against developing the dyes industry but may I know whether this industry has not reached the stage of self-sufficiency. Then, why should they enjoy at the cost of the country. Actually speaking, opportunities should be given to the small-scale industries which are suffering from teething trouble. It is not understandable that an industry which enjoys the patronage of international cartels should be given protection.

It is said that this Bill was brought to give protection from 1st January, 1975. An Ordinance was brought as the Session came to an end. I am not against the Ordinance but if this was necessary this should have been brought during the last Session itself. In the statement of objects and reasons it is said:

"The Bill seeks to amend the First Schedule to the Indian Tariff Act, 1934, in order to continue tariff protection beyond 31st December, 1974 on (a) certain dye-intermediates and (b) Sericultural products and to bring certain new items of dye-intermediates under the scheme of protection on the basis of recommendations of the Tariff Commission in its

Reports (1974) on the Dye-intermediates and Sericulture Industries."

The Tariff Commission has recommended on what basis? I can understand as far as the other industry, namely, Sericulture there it may be necessary. There also when recently I was in Bangalore I saw the sad plight of the weavers who are seaving the sarrees called 'Temple Sarees'. The minimum cost of this saree is Rs. 650/ and maximum cost is Rs. 2,000/-. These are hand-woven sarrees woven by those who have nothing to eat. Unless they form a cooperative society they will not be able to counteract starvation. I would request the hon. Minister to come with me to Banaras especially in the market where all these weavers go in the evening to sell their products. I will show you the manner in which they are exploited by these business houses. The sharks in that market taking advantage of the poverty of the weaver purchase a saree which is worth Rs. 200/- from him at the rate of Rs. 125/ because he is going to give to his starving children when he goes back. In Banaras, 90 per cent of the weavers belong to the minority community, the Muslim community, and they are being treated like this. If you see their condition in Kancheepuram and other places, in Tamil Nadu, it is somewhat better because the State Government—I admire the DMK Government—has formed certain cooperative societies and certain norms have been applied there against exploitation. But, still, that is not enough. In other places, they should be given proper protection. The Government wants to give protection to the industry. But, what about those who are the backbone of the industry? What will happen to them? What protection is being given to them? Taking advantage of this Tariff Commission, wrongly or rightly, they want to enjoy all these things, concessions in regard to excise duty and so on. We have given protection to the cycle industry. What happened ultimately? We have given several protections to other industries. But, what happened? They always

[Shri S M Banerjee]

have a double barrel, to exploit the the workers and take full advantage of this Government I would request the hon Minister—I do not want to go into the details my young friend, who is really doing very well to study the whole subject, whether it is justified or not and whether the time has come to study those industries, dye industries specially those industries which are run by big business houses You will have to develop that industry You cannot have teething trouble, all the time What is this teething trouble I am not able to understand Is it the wisdom tooth which comes out last? This teething trouble goes on It is a misnomer In the name of teething trouble in the name of protection, they enjoy the concessions at the cost of the consumers and also at the cost of the workers We want to safeguard the interests of the workers and the consumers As such I would request the hon Minister to go into this It is not only the industrialists who run the industry It is actually the workers who run the industry The interests of consumers and workers should be safeguarded With these words I would request the hon Minister to reply to it

श्री आर० बी० बडे : (खरगोन) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह टैरिफ बिल जो हमारे सामने आया है यह पहले भी आया था और अभी भी मैंने देखा तो टैरिफ बिल का उद्देश्य क्या था और मंशन कहा जा रहा है, यह आप देखें। उन्होंने शुरू में ही यह लिखा है। इस का एक कमीशन भी बना था। उस की रिपोर्ट आप देखें

Report on the continuance of protection to the Sericulture industry The Sericulture Industry was initially granted tariff protection in 1934 on the recommendation of the pre-war Tariff Board The Second Enquiry was undertaken in 1938 but war broke out before Government could take a decision on the recommendations of the Tariff Board The pro-

tection granted initially was, however, continued up to March 1949 Since then, two enquiries by the Interim Tariff Board in 1949 and 1951 and five enquiries by the Tariff Commission in 1953, 1958, 1963, 1966 and 1969 were undertaken and on the recommendations of the Tariff Board/Commission, the protection to the sericulture industry was extended by periods of years up to 31st December, 1974"

यानी यह कहा जाता है एकोनामिक्स में यह चेज है, यह जो टैरिफ है यह एक दीवार है ताकि बाहर से जो माल आता है यह माल आ कर यहाँ कम्पटीशन न करे और अपनी इंडस्ट्रीज आगे बढ़े, इस के लिए टैरिफ वाइड बनाया। यह जानने के बाद-हर साल बढ़ता गया, इस को हर साल बढ़ाते गए। इस का उद्देश्य यही रहा है कि काटेज इंडस्ट्रीज है और समाल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज हैं वह बढ़ती जाये। लेकिन ऐसा न हो कर इस का फायदा यहाँ के इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स ने तो उठाया ही, बाहर के इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स ने भी इस का फायदा उठाया है और इस प्रकार से 1974 तक का इस में दिया है। इस में कमीशन ने लिखा है कि ये क्रेचेज कब तक चलते रहेंगे जब तक कि वह चलने नहीं लगे। लेकिन क्रेचेज ही चलते चलें गए तो वह लूना आदमी हमेशा लूना ही रहेगा, उस के पावों में कभी ताकत आएगी ही नहीं और कभी अपने पावों पर खड़ा ही न हो पाएगा। उन्होंने लिखा है

"It was discovered that there were various handicaps in operating the new machines for a considerable amount of money had been spent in modernising them Such operational difficulties could well have been brought under control before undertaking modernisation. If this had been done, considerable ungainful expenditure could have been voided".

लेकिन इस के साथ-साथ मेरा यह कहना है—मै सैरीकल्चर के बारे में बोल रहा हूँ—रेशम का धन्धा मध्य प्रदेश में बहुत ज्यादा है। महेश्वर में साँया बनती है, चन्देरी में माडिया बनती है—लेकिन उन को रेशम नहीं मिलता है। अगर सरकार से मांगते हैं तो कहा जाता है कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट में मदद नहीं मिली है। इसी लिए कहते हैं—

"The Central Silk Board has informed us that during the spent of the last 25 years, the institutional set-up necessary for looking after the various aspects such as research, planning etc of the sericulture industry has been built up. The number of institutions concerned with different aspects of the industry

All over the country has increased from 358 in 1949-50 to 2408 in 1972-73 and these institutions form the necessary infrastructure for a significant growth of the industry during the Fifth Plan period. The various promotional aspects contemplated to attain self-sufficiency before the end of the Fifth Plan period and also to enter the international market are stated to be (a) provision of irrigation facilities under crash programmes

उन्होंने काफी प्रोग्राम इस में दिया हुआ है—लेकिन इस के साथ यह भी देखना होगा कि इस सैरीकल्चर बोर्ड का जो इंस्टीट्यूशन मिस्टम है, वह बगबन नहीं है। उन का माल स्टेट्स को देना चाहिए, लेकिन नहीं देते हैं। इसी वजह से यह इण्डस्ट्री सेल्फ-सफिशियेन्ट यानी अपने पैरों पर खड़ी नहीं होती है।

इन की रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि इस को 1974 तक बढ़ाया जाय—लेकिन आगे क्या होगा? कहते हैं कि 1974 तक बढ़ाया है, आगे कहाँ तक बढ़ाया जायगा, यह आगे देखा जायगा। इन की खुद की रिकमेंडेशन है।

"Taking all the factors mentioned in the foregoing paragraphs into account, we are of the opinion that in the present circumstances raising of protective duty to the level of disadvantage will only tend to push up the prices of the end-product without making protection any more effective. It will become effective to regulate their supply in the market by regulating imports. In cases where the margin of disadvantage has tended to come down as compared to what it was at the time of the Commission's last report, there is no knowing how long that position will continue"

ये खुद कहते हैं कि ऐसी पोजीशन अब तक लेगी, हम ने उन को प्रोटेक्शन दिया है लेकिन उन्होंने फायदा नहीं उठाया है क्योंकि उस में फौर्न-सैपिटल आता है। वे लोग यहाँ पर अपनी दुकान खोलते हैं और जो हमारे यहाँ रग के कारखाने हैं उन से कम्पीटीशन करते हैं। इसी वजह से कन्ज्यूमर को चीज महगी मिलती है। रेशन भी महगा मिलता है, रग भी महगा मिलता है, लेबर को पैसा पूरा नहीं मिलता है।

मै आप की मारफन पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह का टैरिफ अब तक करने जायेंगे। इस में एक आइटम नहीं है, हजारों आइटम्स हैं। प्रोटेक्शन देने का आप का जो उद्देश्य था, क्या वह फलीफूल हुआ है। अगर नहीं हुआ है तो इस को खत्म कीजिए। उस के बाद स्ट्रगल फार एक्जिस्टेंस होगा, सर्वाइवल-आफ-दी फिटेस्ट होगा और उस से अच्छा काम होगा और इण्डस्ट्री आगे बढ़ पायेगी।

टैरिफ कमिशन ने अपनी जो रिपोर्ट दी है जिस में कहा गया है कि इस को 1974 तक बढ़ाना चाहिए—मैं भी उससे सहमत हूँ—लेकिन आगे क्या होगा? उन्होंने जो आर्ग्यू-मेंट्स दिये हैं उस के अनुसार 1974 तक बढ़ाना चाहिए, लेकिन आगे कहाँ तक देना चाहिए, इसके लिए न आपने अपने आषण में कुछ

(श्री एरॉसो बी० डे)

कहा है और न ही इस रिपोर्ट में कुछ कहा गया है। इस बिल से मेरा विरोध न होते हुए भी, इतन ही विरोध है—हालांकि एक जगह 1979 कहा है—कमीशन की रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि 1979 तक चलना चाहिए, लेकिन दो साल के बाद फिर आप को सोचना पड़ेगा। मैं कहता हूँ कि उस समय फिर आप को अच्छी बुरी बात सुननी पड़ेगी, इस लिए अभी से ही साफ साफ क्यों नहीं बतलाते हैं। 1974 की जो डेट दी गई है, वह गलत है, उस को एक साल या डेढ़ साल करना चाहिए, या दो साल होना चाहिए, 1979 क्यों नहीं दिया, 1974 ही क्यों दिया गया और इस का कारण भी आप ने नहीं दिया कि किस लिए एक्सटेन्शन चाहिए, किस लिए प्रोटेक्शन चाहिए। इस तरह से इण्डस्ट्री खत्म हो जायेगी इसी कारण से मैं इस बिल का विरोध करता हूँ।

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA (Marmagao): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, here is a prime example of the cavalier fashion in which this Government treats the overnance of this country. Here is a case of tariff protection which the Government well knew was coming up for review and yet when the review came up the Government could not provide the Tariff Commission with any data that was either reliable or comprehensive. A decision had to be taken based on inadequate data, and, I am sorry to say, entirely unrelated to the purpose at hand.

You will find that in para 94 of the report on dye intermediates, the Tariff Commission had gone as far as to say that the data that was provided to it was both confused and uncertain. If the purpose of protection is to ensure that the domestically produced materials are not a disadvantage with the equivalent materials that are imported, I am sure that you will agree that the quantum of protection has to have some relationship with the differential in price between the local cost of production and the landed cost excluding duty.

But here it is a very strange thing that you have a Tariff Commission sitting for months probably to study the matter and its official coming forward to say that under the present circumstances it is not possible to relate production to this differential. They have come forward with the excuse that the prices have been fluctuating. If the prices are fluctuating and if the purpose of protection is to ensure equivalence, fixed tariff protection is obviously not the remedy. Some alternative must be found. What the Government is doing in coming forward to us as far as dye intermediates are concerned telling us that this is the protection that is required is nothing short of telling us a complete and total untruth. If the prices are fluctuating from day to day—and the fluctuation by the Tariff Commission's own report is quite wide—obviously fifty per cent protection could be too much tomorrow and totally inadequate the day after. I should like to oppose the Bill in as much as dye intermediates are concerned because I do not think it solves the problem and quite frankly I do not think that Government knows what it is doing in this respect.

It is also significant that in providing information about this particular area of dye intermediates, Government could not provide any data at all about the small scale sector. Government which speaks of wide-spread ownership, of protecting the smaller against the larger, when it comes even to tariff protection, exposes its real thinking, which is to encourage the large people and let the smaller ones fend for themselves.

On the question of sericulture I would like to strike a slightly brighter note, I would like to congratulate the scientists on the success they have achieved first in Mysore in managing to grow that they call bivoltine silk worm, but much more for the breakthrough in the growth of Tasar worm on oak. We all know the research that would carry out in this country in most areas is inadequate, but at the same time many of our scientists have come forward

with inventions which are of major importance as far as practical application is concerned, and in most cases what they have found has been lying in somebody's drawers. Here we have 20 lakhs of acres in the sub-Himalayan region already planted with growing oak. These are areas in which employment, as you will know is very much needed, and I hope that this will not be another case of a smallest on the back for the purposes of coming forward before the House and nothing at all done in action.

There is a paragraph here in the Report on the dye intermediates industry which I would like to read out in extenso with your permission, because I think it is very interesting.

Paragraph 26.3.2 reads:

"Data given in Appendix 15 reveals a number of conflicting features. It will be seen that as many as 14 times have been exported while at the same time their imports have also taken place."

This is a protected industry.—

"In the case of eight of these items exports have exceeded imports and in the case of remaining six imports have exceeded exports."

—Here the important line is the last one —

"There are also substantial imports of certain items included in the banned list."

I would like the Minister to investigate this. I am sure he will find a scandal there. And if he does not, we in the Opposition will be happy to find it for him.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: I thank the Members on the Benches opposite. They have made the debate as colourful as dye-stuff and for me perhaps as smooth as silk itself. Many valuable points have been raised, and one of the basic points was why this protective duty should be extended after all. It is not the

purpose of the Government to continue protective duty on items which are not necessary.

It was mentioned by an hon. Member that the length of time to which these duties would be extended has not been mentioned. I regret the omission in my initial speech. I may inform him that for dye-stuff we intend in the present Bill a protective duty upto 1977 and for sericulture upto 1979. In 1979 we shall undertake a review of the position. By then we hope that the sericulture industry would be able to face the international market and come up on its own. But it will depend on the review that is made in 1979.

The working of the Tariff Commission is under review. About big houses, that is a question to be dealt with under the MRTP Act. In no way does the Government give protection to big houses. Protection is given to certain items which need protection. For this, a selective list is drawn up. It is not that all dye-stuffs are protected. The list is drawn up in the national context. It may be that certain big houses are manufacturing those items, but that has to be taken care of under the MRTP Act.

SHRI R. V. BADE: After 1977 will you stop giving this protection?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Are we now to seal our decisions for the future? I do not think it would be a wise thing. They are not only big houses, but there are 120 small units working and we have taken care that wherever licences have been given and the capacities have not been utilised, instructions have been issued to the Director General of Technical Development for the cancellation of licences and that those be given to new parties who can utilise the capacities. Government is quite alive to this problem. This provision has also been put on the large houses that when given additional capacity, they

[Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh]

will supply 30 per cent of their production to small scale units

The question was asked, why are we exporting intermediate dyes? Except for only one item, the exports are done so as to ensure that there is no shortage within the country. There were other issues raised about exploitation of weavers. I suppose it does not properly come under this Bill. But certainly it is the concern of all of us and we do feel that the labourer, the person who produces the real wealth of the country should be protected from exploitation. We have no difference in this respect.

The quantum of protection was raised by Mr Sequeira. He first raised the issue of data and then went on to say that the quantum of protection that is being given when prices are fluctuating makes no sense if you want to give protection on the basis of price. For sericulture, the imports are very much restricted and the quantum of total involvement is very small. Anyway, we appreciate the point, but price alone is not the factor by which we give protection. The other factor is controlling the quantity of import and we can effectively do that. I hope the hon. Member will appreciate this leverage mechanism which the Government has kept.

The suggestion for growing oak in the sub-Himalayan regions and the other valuable suggestions that have been made have been taken notice of by the Government. We will try to examine them and see how far these would be practicable.

SHRI R. V. BADE: What about the availability of funds?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: The hon. Member has raised a question about the availability of funds in the States. In this respect I may inform the hon. Member that our complaint has been that the States do not utilize the funds allotted for sericulture. I hope the States will take

not of this and utilize the necessary funds for sericulture and not for other items.

With these words, I would request the House to adopt the motion for consideration.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What about the import of banned items which was reported by the Tariff Commission to which a reference has been made by Shri Sequeira?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: If specific items are disclosed we will look into them.

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA: It is part of the report. I wish he reads the report and then replies to the debate.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is—

That the Bill further to amend the Indian Tariff Act 1954 be taken into consideration.

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We take up clause by clause consideration. As a special case I would allow Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh to move the amendments although they are standing in the name of Pro Chatterjee. But in future, it would be better if he submits amendments in his own name.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: I have already made that request.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has only made a request. There is a slight irregularity under the rules. I do not want to obstruct the Bill. So, I can give his permission under the residuary powers of the Chair. Now we take up clause 2 for consideration.

Clause 2—(Amendment of first schedule)

Amendment made:

Page 1, line 8,—

for "in the First Schedule to the Indian Tariff Act, 1934,—"

substitute—

"In the First Schedule to the Indian Tariff Act, 1934 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act).—"
(4).

(Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

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

The motion was adopted

Clause 2, as amended, was added to the Bill

New Clause 3

Amendment made:

Page 2,—

after line 50, insert—

"Repeal and Saving.

3. (1) The Indian Tariff (Amendment) Ordinance 1974 (Ordinance 15 of 1974) is hereby repealed.

(2) Notwithstanding such repeal, anything done or any action taken under the principal Act, as amended by the said Ordinance, shall be deemed to have been done or taken under the principal Act as amended by this Act." (5)

(Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That new clause 3 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted

New Clause 3 was added to the Bill

Clause 1—(Short title and commencement)

Amendments made:

Page 1, line 4,—

for "1974" substitute "1975". (2)

Page 1,—

for lines 5 to 7 substitute—

"(2) It shall be deemed to have come into force on the 1st day of January, 1975." (3)

(Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill

Enacting Formula

Amendment made:

Page 1, line 1,—

for "Twenty-fifth" substitute "Twenty-sixth" (1)

(Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"The Enacting Formula, as amended, stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted

The Enacting Formula, as amended was added to the Bill.

The Title was added to the Bill

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed"

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

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

The motion was adopted.

15 34 hrs.

TOBACCO BOARD BILL

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI
VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH)
I beg to move†

That the Bill to provide for the
development under the control of
the Union of the tobacco industry
be taken into consideration.

The tobacco plant was brought to
our shores in the 17th century. Since
then it has not only taken root on
our soil but it has flourished to cover
44 lakh hectares of land yielding 30
lakh tonnes of tobacco annually mak-
ing us the third largest producer in the
world next to USA and China.

This fascinating plant which we
have so fondly cultivated not only
soothes the nerves of those who have
taken to it by way of fashion or of
habit but also satiates the hunger of
32 lakh persons engaged in the grow-
ing and processing of tobacco.

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA
(Mumagao) In honour of this Bill
you allow smoking for all.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP
SINGH We will keep it for export.

Tobacco means not only earnings for
the working men and women in the
country but also earnings for the na-
tional exchequer. About Rs 300 cro-
res were netted as excise on tobacco
last year.

True to its puff it is inhaled only to
be exhaled this plant which we impor-
ted about three centuries back has
become a major export item of our
country.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER We have
exhaled it.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP
SINGH Yes Sir, that is what we are
doing now. We enjoy very much too
the exhalation of it.

In the last two years the annual ex-
port of tobacco has grown from 55,000
tonnes valued at Rs 40 crores to 70,000
tonnes valued at Rs 60 crores. In this,
Virginia tobacco has a very important
role; it alone fetches about 90 per cent
of our export earnings. In the world
trade our share is about 7 per cent
which shows the scope we yet have
for expanding our tobacco exports in
the world market.

The fate of those who are in the
tobacco industry is not only affected
by the vagaries of weather and agro-
climatic conditions but also by the va-
garies of consumer preferences which
vary from country to country.

In this industry years of surplus
have chased years of shortage result-
ing in wide oscillations of tobacco
prices consequently chaotic conditions
in the tobacco market prevail. When-
ever there was a surplus year prices
fell resulting in the holding back of
investments in the following season
of the crop which has not only affect-
ed by way of short crops our earn-
ings in foreign exchange but has also
meant loss of foreign markets.

This situation needs an integrated
and coordinated approach from pro-
duction right to purchase, publicity,
marketing and research. In the frame-
work that we have today of the coun-
try such an approach is rather diffi-
cult to achieve. It is with this objec-
tive that the Government is presenting
before this House this Bill so that we
could have an integrated agency for
the development of this industry under
the care of the Union Government and
that the various interests the growers,
the dealers and the exporters—could
also be involved.

†Moved with the recommendation of the President

This need was the felt need of many Members of Parliament. They had been voicing this demand, and their demands had been echoed in the State Legislatures also. Most of the tobacco-growing States have approved of the idea of such a Board. This Bill is the expression of this very idea and it is with this purpose that we have come with this Bill.

The Board is proposed to be constituted, apart from other members, with Members of Parliament, representatives of the Ministries of Central Government, growers of tobacco, manufacturers of tobacco products, dealers and exporters of tobacco and representatives of major tobacco growing States.

Among the main functions of the Board I may specifically mention the following —

Regulating the production and curing of Virginia tobacco, its internal marketing and promotion of its grading at growers' level,

Keeping a constant watch on the Virginia tobacco market both in India and abroad,

Taking measures designed to avoid wide fluctuations in the prices of commodities,

Ensuring a fair and remunerative price for the same to the growers and for the purpose, purchasing Virginia tobacco from growers when such a step is considered necessary,

Recommending to the Central Government minimum prices which may be fixed for the export of tobacco,

Sponsoring, assisting, coordinating or encouraging scientific, technological and economic research for the promotion of the tobacco industry.

Promotion of exports of tobacco and tobacco products;

Revising of marketing strategy in consonance with the demand for the

commodity outside India including group marketing under limited brand names,

Preparing information useful to the growers, dealers and exporters of tobacco and tobacco products.

As most of the functions of the Tobacco Export Promotion Council will be taken over and as we do not want duplication, this Council will be wound up on the formation of this Board.

The Government also intends that this Board functions in fullest harmony with various institutions connected with development of and research on tobacco. It will also utilise the services of the State Trading Corporation for exports. The Government will not only give the Board the necessary powers commensurate with its objectives and tasks but will also provide necessary resources at its disposal by bringing a separate Bill by which cess could be levied by way of excise or customs on Virginia tobacco and other tobacco.

Whether we smoke, sniff or chew tobacco or not, I am sure, this Bill will merit the consideration of the House while I commend it for its consideration I hope, the hon. Members will appreciate it in its proper aroma.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER Motion moved

That the Bill to provide for the development under the control of the Union of the tobacco industry be taken into consideration.

श्री शिव नाथ सिंह (झुझुन) अभी जैसा मंत्री जी ने कहा विर्जीनिया किस्म का तम्बाकू हमारे देश में काफी पैदा होता है और उससे हमें काफी फारेन एक्सचेंज भी प्राप्त होता है। सरकार चाहती है कि इसका प्राप्ति डिवेलपमेंट हो ताकि देश को नया प्रोड्यूसर को भी फायदा हो। यह उचित ही है। अभी तक इस और इस प्रकार का ध्यान नहीं गया था। अब गया है और सरकार यह

[श्री शिव नाथ मेह:]

बोर्ड बनाने जा रही है। इसलिए मैं जो कदम उठाया जा रहा है इसका—स्वागत करता हूँ।

विर्जीनिया तम्बाकू के अलावा हमारे देश में और भी कई प्रकार का तम्बाकू पैदा होता है। बेशक यह बोर्ड खास तौर से विर्जीनिया तम्बाकू के लिए बनाया जा रहा है फिर भी दूसरी किस्म का जो तम्बाकू है, उसके भी डिबेलपमेंट के लिए, उसके विकास के लिए जो प्रोड्यूसर उसमें लगे हुए हैं उसको भी राहत मिल उसके वास्ते भी इसमें प्रावधान आपने रखा है। मैं इसका स्वागत करता हूँ।

बहुत न कह कर दो तीन बातों की ओर ही मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। आपने बोर्ड की वास्टीट्यूशन में दो स्टेट्स को—खाम तौर से ग्रहमित्यत दी है आध्र और कर्नाटक। यही दो स्टेट्स हैं जहाँ इस बड़िया किस्म का तम्बाकू पैदा होता है। लेकिन दूसरे भी प्रांत हैं जहाँ इसी किस्म का तम्बाकू पैदा होता है। और भारी मात्रा में होता है। हम वास्ते उनका भी आपको चाहिये था कि बांड में आप प्रापर रिप्रिजेंटेशन दें। जब तक ऐसा नहीं होता है वहाँ के लोगों की जो दिक्कतें हैं, उनकी ओर बांड का ध्यान नहीं जायगा। आपने इसका मुख्यालय साउथ में रखा है जा ठीक ही है। फिर भी दूसरे प्रांतों के लोग जो तम्बाकू पैदा करने में लगे हुए हैं उनकी आर में समझता हूँ कि प्रापर रिप्रिजेंटेशन न होने की वजह से समुचित ध्यान नहीं जा पाएगा। अदर स्टेट्स के लिए आपने यह प्रावधान किया है कि बाई रोटेशन उनके प्रतिनिधियों को लिया जाएगा। अब किन्ने साल में एक स्टेट का नम्बर आएगा, यह आप खुद साच सकते हैं। सभी स्टेट्स तम्बाकू पैदा नहीं करती हैं। कुछ स्टेट्स जो करती हैं उनमें राजस्थान के बारे में मैं खास तौर से

निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ दूसरी किस्म का तम्बाकू बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में पैदा होता है और बहुत बड़ी संख्या में किसान इसके उत्पादन में लगे हुए हैं और उनके लिए भी बोर्ड में प्रतिनिधित्व का प्रावधान आप रखते तो ज्यादा अच्छा होता। जिस प्रकार का प्रावधान इस समय आपने किया है उससे उन क्षेत्रों का प्रतिनिधित्व उसमें नहीं हो पाएगा।

चीथी क्लोज में आपने रखा है

"The term of office of the members and the manner of filling vacancies among and the procedure to be followed in the discharge of their functions by, the members shall be such as may be prescribed"

आपने प्रेमकाउन्ड शब्द रखा है। मगर निवेदन है कि इसका पार्लियामेंट का सामन आना चाहिये। क्लोज में उस बात का आप रखना चाहते हैं उस पर मुझे मर्न एनराज है। किस प्रकार का टर्म होगा कितने टर्म के लिए रख जायेंगे किस प्रकार नामिनशन होगा किस प्रकार रिटायरमेंट होगा ये सब बातें पार्लियामेंट का सामन आनी चाहिये। जब इतना बड़ा और महत्वपूर्ण बोर्ड आप बनाने जा रहे हैं तो इन बातों को क्लोज पर या आथारिटी पर छोड़ना मुझे कतई पसन्द नहीं है। अच्छा होता यदि पार्लियामेंट के सामने आप इस तरह की चीज को लात की व्यवस्था करते और उसका एक्जल नेशन की व्यवस्था करते। क्लोज जब बने ता व पार्लियामेंट के सामने आए ताकि उनको पार्लियामेंट चूने तो एमेंड कर सके। इस सब को क्लोज पर नहीं छोड़ना चाहिये। कांस्टीट्यूशन और टर्म आदि सब बातें जो मेम्बरो के लिए होगी उनको आपको बिलके अन्दर प्रोवाइड करना चाहिये था।

क्लाज 8 के सब क्लाज तीन पर अब मैं आता हूँ। आपने कहा है कि बोर्ड देखेगा कि बिर्जीनिया तम्बाकू की कितनी डिमांड देश में है, बाहर कितनी है और कितने क्षेत्र में इसको बोया जाना चाहिये और इसकी किम प्रकार मार्केटिंग हो, इस पर भी बोर्ड को इस क्लाज में निगाह रखने का अधिकार दिया गया है। अब आपने सब क्लाज तीन में कहा है कि सब क्लाज सी से जी तक दूसरे तम्बाकू के लिए भी लागू होगी और क्लाज ए और बी को आपने अलग किया है। यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आया है। जब आप सी से जी तक लागू कर रहे हैं तो ए और बी पर भी इसको लागू क्यों नहीं करने हैं। हो सकता है कि आपका ध्यान बिर्जीनिया तम्बाकू पर अधिक हो। लेकिन ऐसा समय भी आ सकता है जब दूसरी किस्म का जो तम्बाकू है इसको भी ठीक तरह से डिवेलप आप करें, इसके मुखाने के तरीके में, इसके पैकिंग के तरीके में सुधार आप लाएँ। इसमें भी फारेन एक्सचेंज कमाई जा सकती है, इसको भी एक्सपोर्ट किया जा सकता है और बहुत बड़ी मार्केट हमें मिल सकती है। इस मामले में दूसरी किस्म के तम्बाकू को आप क्यों निग्लेक्ट करना चाहते हैं। उसकी तरफ भी आप ध्यान दीजिये।

तम्बाकू का धंधा मे कई प्रजातों में बँट गया है। प्रोडर्ज है जिनका बहुत बड़ा शोषण हो रहा है। उसको अपनी मेहनत का पूरा फल नहीं मिलता है। बिचौलिये बहुत बड़ा भाग कीमत का खा जाते हैं और उसको पूरी कीमत नहीं मिल पाती है। फिर मजदूर भी है जो सिग्रेट, बीडी बनाने के काम में, प्रोडक्शन की साइड में लगे हुए हैं और उनका भी शोषण, मालिक लोग कर रहे हैं। महिलाएं लगी हुई हैं, बच्चे लगे हुए हैं जिनको ठीक तरह से ठीक बेजिज आज भी नहीं मिल पा रही है।

सरकार को इस तरफ भी ध्यान देना चाहिए कि उनको ठीक बेजिज मिलें, उनकी

वैकिंग कन्डीशन में सुधार हो और जो सहूलियतें अन्य इंडस्ट्रीज में काम करने वालों को मिलती हैं, वे उन लोगों को भी उपलब्ध की जाये। आज प्रोड्यूसर सरकारी मशीनरी के द्वारा बहुत ज्यादा पीड़ित हैं। सब प्रकार के तम्बाकू पर एक्साइज ड्यूटी लगी हुई है, लेकिन मैं अपने प्रदेश के बारे में कह सकता हूँ कि राजस्थान में सेंट्रल एक्साइज ड्यूटी में जितना रुपया मिलना चाहिए, उस का 10 परसेंट भी सरकारी खजाने से नहीं आता है। सरकारी अफसर, चाहे वे इन्स्पेक्टर लेबल के हो और चाहे सुररिजिस्टर्ड लेबल के, कार्पनकारों से पैसा खाते हैं। एक्साइज ड्यूटी का रूपा न काश्तकारों को मिलता है और न सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को। इसमें दो गये नहीं हैं कि सरकारी अफसर उसका 90 परसेंट पस खा जाते हैं। सरकार को इनकी वैकिंग करनी चाहिए और यह देखना चाहिए कि किम प्रकार काश्तकारों को रास्त दी जा सकती है।

सरकार बिर्जीनिया तम्बाकू के अलावा दूसरी किस्म के तम्बाकू का भी डेवेलपमेंट करना चाहती है, लेकिन वह उसके प्रोड्यूसरों को प्रोटेक्शन नहीं देना चाहती है। इसीलिए क्लाज 8(2) के भाग सी में (जी) उनके लिए लागू किये गये हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि भाग ए) और (बी) को भी लागू किया जाये, ताकि हम सारा के कि सरकार दूसरे तम्बाकू के विकास में भी इन्ट्रेस्टिड है और उसकी पैदावार तथा उस की इंडस्ट्री में लगे हुए लोगों की स्थिति को सुधारना चाहती है।

चप्टर 3 के अन्तर्गत क्लाज 10 में काफी कड़ी शर्तें लगाई गई हैं। उसमें कहा गया है कि काश्तकार को सर्टिफिकेट आफ रजिस्ट्रेशन लेना पड़ेगा। यह भी कहा गया है कि हर साल ऐसे किया जाएगा कि सारे हिन्दुस्तान में कितनी जमीन में तम्बाकू की काश्त की जायेगी और उसमें कमी या वृद्धि भी की जा सकेगी। यह शर्तें भी लगाई गई हैं कि सर्टिफिकेट देते

[श्री शिवनाथ सिंह]

हुए सूटेबिलिटी ग्राफ़ लैंड आदि बातों का ध्यान रखा जायेगा। मेरा कहना यह है कि हमारे देश में कृषि की जो हालत है और साइंटिफिक डेवलपमेंट की जो स्थिति है, उसमें सरकार इन बातों को लागू नहीं कर पायेगी। आज हमारा काश्तकार अपने प्रैक्टिकल एक्सपीरियंस के आधार पर यह समझता है कि उस को किस जमीन में और किस मौसम में काश्त करना है। इन बातों को उस पर छोड़ देना चाहिए। काश्तकार तम्बाकू का प्राइडेशन करे और उसके बाद सरकार उसके मार्केटिंग और एक्सपोर्ट आदि की व्यवस्था करे। अगर सरकार क्लॉज 10 में दी गई कागजी कार्यवाही में उलझ जायेगी, तो बोर्ड का काम ठीक ढंग से नहीं चल पायेगा।

मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ, लेकिन मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय मेरे सुझावों पर ध्यान देने की चेष्टा करें।

SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY (Chittoor): I whole-heartedly welcome this Bill which is in fact long long overdue. In introducing this Bill the hon. Minister has graphically and appealingly traced the history of this crop which occupies a very important place in our economy. This crop, the Minister was pleased to say, was introduced in this country as long ago as the seventeenth century and the history of this crop has been one of toil and tears and sweat. And in this country it has been subjected to various price vacillations and trade malpractices so much so that the growers of this crop have undergone centuries long suffering and exploitation.

I come from Andhra Pradesh which contributes a sizeable, in fact, 90 per cent of the Virginia tobacco crop in this country. We are aware and most of the members in this House are

aware that the Andhra tobacco-growers have been agitating since decades for some such statutory safeguard for affording them protection from the price vacillations and exploitations as regards price and other malpractices as also for positive State action for providing an impetus and safeguards and other incentives for increasing the productivity and the quality of this important crop on which, as the Minister was pleased to say, lakhs of people, in fact, 32-35 lakhs of people, are dependent for their living. While welcoming this Bill I would like to express in this connection my sense of disappointment that it has not been made as comprehensive as it should be. It has not come up to our expectations. Unfortunately this Tobacco, even though it contributes Rs. 160 crores to the Customs and Excise revenue, has suffered neglect I should say. It has not been so fortunate as the Coffee, Tea, Spices and other Commodities' Boards which have had statutory protection much earlier. Anyhow it is better late in the day than never, that this Bill has been brought forward. This is as a result of agitations carried on by growers in Andhra Pradesh and other parts of the country. This measure was held up for several long years on account of inter-ministerial wangles, if I may say so, between Agriculture Ministry and the Foreign Trade Ministry both claiming exclusive domain in regard to this subject. Even today as the Bill is drafted and introduced I am afraid that this sort of dual responsibility may continue. It may hamstring and contract the functioning of this Board. The Board proposed to be set up should be on par with the other Boards of other commodities like Coffee, Tea, Spices, etc. I have brought forward certain amendments which I hope the Minister will accept. One is with regard to the composition of the Board. The growers' representation in the Board should be increased and this should be made more specific, in conformity with the composition of other Commodities Boards. What we find is, un-

due place is given to several Governmental representatives of Ministries and only a casual mention is made of Gorkh's representatives.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You may continue your speech tomorrow.

16 hrs.

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

FAILURE OF GOVERNMENT TO SOLVE THE MYSTERY OF SAMASTIPUR BOMB CASE

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We now take up the Motion 'That the House do now adjourn' Shri Madhu Limaye.

श्री मधु लिमये : (वाका) : मझे कितना समय मिलेगा ? 40 मिनट में, मैं खत्म करूंगा, ज्यादा नहीं होगा ।

16 1 hrs

(SHRI VASANT SATHI in the Chair)

मैं प्रस्ताव करना हूँ कि इस सदन की कार्यवाही को और भी सदन को अब स्थगित किया जाय ।

आज जिस विषय पर हम लोग चर्चा कर रहे हैं वह अत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण विषय है । क्योंकि एक अरसे में हमारे देश में रहस्यपूर्ण घटनाएँ होती हैं और हम रहस्य को हल करने का सरकार के द्वारा कोई समचित उत्तराव नहीं किया जाता है । जब से पत्रों में आपकी खिदमत में आज के हिन्दुस्तान टारम्मा में कांग्रेस पार्टी के एक सदस्य ने ही जा बात कही है उसी में अपने भाषण को शुरू करने चाहता हूँ । यह हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स में कांग्रेस पालियामेन्ट्री पार्टी की जो बंटक हुई उस की रिपोर्ट है । उस में से एक हिस्सा मैं पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ :

"Mr. P. R. Das Munsai said: There was a general feeling in the country that the Government had indulged in misconduct from the death under mysterious circumstances of Nagarwala to L. N. Mishra. The Government has not done anything to remove the doubts of the people, he added."

अब हो सकता है कि इसके बाद मैं ये इसका प्रतिवाद करेगा । लेकिन उन्होंने जो बात कही है वह हिन्दुस्तान के कई लोगों के मन में बात है कि हमारे देश में विगत कुछ वर्षों से बहुत ही रहस्यपूर्ण तरीके से लोगों को खत्म किया जा रहा है । इसी दिल्ली शहर में नवम्बर महीने की घटना है, अनिल चोपरा नाम का जो दमन का कस्टम कलेक्टर था उस की मौत भी रहस्यपूर्ण वातावरण में हुई । सी.वी.आई.के जो दो अफसर पाण्डेय और रामनाथन — उनके बारे में भी कहा गया है कि सड़क दुर्घटना में उनकी मौत हुई है । नागरवाला कांड के बारे में सभी लोग जानते हैं कि नागरवाला की जो मृत्यु हुई वह भी रहस्यपूर्ण वातावरण में हुई । उनके मामले की जांच करने वाले जो पुलिस अफसर कश्यप साहब — उनकी मौत भी रहस्यपूर्ण वातावरण में हुई है । जनसभ के जनरल सैक्रेटरी (अध्यक्ष) । हले जनरल सैक्रेटरी थे, फिर अध्यक्ष भग, श्री दीन दयाल उपाध्याय जी, उनकी भी मौत का रहस्य भी दो दो कमीशनो को बैठा के बाद भी नहीं खल पाया है और समन्तीपुर बम विस्फोट के बारे में भी आम लोगों की यह राय है कि सरकार ने इस रहस्य को खोलने के लिए समचित प्रयास नहीं किया ।

जैसे ही 3 तारीख को श्री ललित नारायण मिश्र की मृत्यु की खबर आई, एक स्वर से एक आवाज से विरोध पक्ष ने अपना दुःख प्रकट किया । इतना ही नहीं, हिंसा के इस्तेमाल के बारे में भी बहुत स्पष्ट शब्दों में उन्होंने कहा कि हिंसा का रास्ता हमारा नहीं है । विरोध पक्ष ने निष्पक्ष और खुली जांच की मांग की ।

[श्री मधु लिम्बे]

लेकिन अफसोस की बात है कि सरकार ने यह जो सार्वजनिक माग जाच की उस समय की गई थी उस को न मानते हुए उच्च स्तर पर विरोध पक्ष के ऊपर दोषारोपण करने का काम तत्काल कुछ ही घंटों के अन्दर शुरू किया और अफसोस की बात है कि इसमें प्रधान मंत्री ने और आल इंडिया रेडियो ने सबसे अधिक पहल की। प्रधान मंत्री जी का पहले दिन का वक्तव्य ही देखिए। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा

"The forces of disruption which have come to the fore lately have spread hatred and indirectly encouraged violence. It is this atmosphere which is responsible for this dastardly crime."

इसके बाद उसी दिन रेडियो पर जो स्पार्ट-लाइट का कार्यक्रम होता है उस पर सी० एस० पंडित जो फ्री प्रेस के एडिटर हैं, हमारे मित्र श्री है, मैं मानता हूँ कि उनको अपनी राय रखने का पूर्ण अधिकार है, लेकिन यह रेडियो पर से कार्यक्रम हुआ है और रेडियो के बारे में प्रधान मंत्री ने यही कहा है कि रेडियो का कार्य क्या है—निष्पक्ष ढंग से समाचारों को प्रसारित करना या सभी दृष्टिकोणों को रेडियो के द्वारा जनता के सामने रखना, यह रेडियो का रोल प्रधान मंत्री ने नहीं माना है। प्रधान मंत्री कहती हैं कि रेडियो का काम है कि टु प्रोजेक्ट गवर्नमेंट पालिसी। इसी सदन में उन्होंने एक वक्तव्य दिया है। तो मैं मानता हूँ कि वहाँ सी० एस० पंडित का जो टाक हुआ उसमें सरकारी अनुमति से, सरकारी सम्मति से यह कहा गया है। ऐसा मैं मानता हूँ। मैं केवल दो वाक्य आपके सामने उद्धृत करना चाहता हूँ।

"The total responsibility for this act is on those who on the one side swear by democratic norms and want to save it and on the other actively support a movement which is not only destroying peoples' faith in their leaders but in the system itself."

और आगे यह कहते हैं

"Whatever may have been the Opposition's complaint against Mr. Mishra and the ruling party itself by this act and the general atmosphere of violence in the wake of Bihar Agitation it has opened itself to the charge that behind their allegation to corruption and misuse of power was political vendetta and not a desire to reform."

यानी स्पार्ट लाइट में स्पष्ट शब्दों में रेडियो कहता है कि समस्तीपुर बम विस्फोट और ललित नारायण मिश्र की मौत इस कृति के लिए, इस ऐक्ट के जरिये अपोजीशन ने माँबित किया है कि भ्रष्टाचार के खिलाफ उनका जो अभियान है उसके पीछे राजनैतिक विद्वेष है। तो 3 तारीख को ही प्रधान मंत्री और आल इंडिया रेडियो निर्णय दे देता है कि समस्तीपुर में जो घटना हुई उसके लिए विराध पक्ष जिम्मेदार है।

एक भारतीय सदस्य बिल्कुल सही।

श्री मधु लिम्बे : अब सही है या नहीं इसकी तो चर्चा कर ही नहीं रहे हैं। लेकिन मेरा मुद्दा यह है कि जो विरोध पक्ष ने एक स्वर से हिंसा के रास्ते का त्याग ठहराया, उसकी निन्दा की और निष्पक्ष और खुली जाच की माग की तो प्रधान मंत्री ने और आल इंडिया रेडियो ने और दूसरे प्रवक्ताओं ने विरोध पक्ष को दोषी ठहराने का काम उसी दिन कुछ ही घंटा के अन्दर शुरू किया। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि शुरू से ही प्रधान मंत्री चाहती थी कि समस्तीपुर की जो ट्रेंजेडी है उसका इस्तेमाल राजनैतिक उद्देश्यों के लिए किया जाय। उन्होंने जयप्रकाश नारायण के आन्दोलन को और विरोध पक्ष को बदनाम करने का प्रयास किया है। इसलिए इसकी जड़ में जाने का हम लोगों का प्रयास करना चाहिए। अखबारों में बहुत मारी गलत ख़बरे शुरू में पुलिस के द्वारा दिलाई गईं। पहले यह कहा गया कि यह रेल कर्म-

चारियों का काम है। एक कर्मचारी का भी नाम जोड़ा गया, जो स्वयं इसमें मर गया था। पहले तो रेल मजदूरों को बदनाम करने का प्रयास किया गया, साथ-साथ विरोध-पक्ष को बदनाम करने का प्रयास हुआ, फिर आर० एस० एम० के साथ, आनन्दमार्गियों के साथ इसका सम्बन्ध जोड़ा गया। आनन्दमार्गियों के साथ कितना सम्बन्ध है, मैं नहीं जानता—जहां तक मुझे मालूम है जय प्रकाश जी के आन्दोलन के साथ उनका कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है। आर० एस० एम० के साथ भी उसका कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है, हा, उनके साथ जुड़े हुए जो लोग हैं वे इस आन्दोलन में सम्बन्धित हैं—यह कोई छुपाने की बात नहीं है
(व्यवधान)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (वालियर)
हा, हम उसमें हैं।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं कह रहा था कि पहले रेल मजदूरों के साथ, फिर विपक्षी दलों के साथ, जय प्रकाश जी के आन्दोलन के साथ, आर० एस० एम० के साथ इस घटना का सम्बन्ध जोड़ने का प्रयास किया गया। उसके बाद इन्टेलिजेन्स ब्यूरो और सी० बी० आई० के लोग इसमें आये, उनके द्वारा जांच का काम शुरू हुआ।

अब इसमें मन्देह उत्पन्न होता है—आज सी० बी० आई० की जो स्थिति है, वह स्पष्ट है। यह विभाग प्रधान मंत्री जी के तहत है। पहले यह गृह मंत्रालय के साथ था, लेकिन अब श्री ब्रह्मानन्द रेड्डी के मातहत नहीं है। 1970 में जब प्रधान मंत्री जी ने मंत्रिमंडल की पुनर्रचना की, उस समय सभी जामुमी विभाग प्रधान मंत्री जी के कार्यक्षेत्र में लाए गये। जब प्रधान मंत्री जी स्वयं निर्देश दे रही हैं कि सी० बी० आई० जांच करे और उन्होंने पहले ही यह निर्णय दे दिया कि ये सब लोग हमसे सम्बन्धित हैं तो सी० बी० आई० वाले बाध्य होकर इसी दिशा में जांच करने लगे कि किसी तरह से यह जो काण्ड हुआ है, इसकी

जिम्मेदारी विरोध-पक्ष पर लादी जाय और आज डेढ़ महीने में सी० बी० आई० को सफलता नहीं मिली है। तो इसका मुख्य कारण है कि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने अपने वक्तव्यों में सी० बी० आई० की जांच का एक विशिष्ट दिशा में प्रभावित करने का प्रयास किया है

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडेय : (खलीलबाद) :
बिलकुल गलत।

श्री मधु लिमये : इस तरह से नहीं, आप तर्क के आधार पर बोलिये। गलत कहने से गलत नहीं होगा। जब प्रधान मंत्री जी, जिनके मातहत सी० बी० आई० है स्वयं पहचान ही फैसला दे देती है कि इसकी जिम्मेदारी किस पर है, तो फिर आप सी० बी० आई० में उम्मीद नहीं कर सकते कि वह निष्पक्ष ढंग में जांच करेगी . (व्यवधान)

अब, मैं लिक साप्ताहिक को प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जो मुलाकात दी है, उसके एक अंश को उद्धृत करना चाहता हूँ . . (व्यवधान) . .

आप इसको देखिए—प्रधान मंत्री जी स पूछा गया—

"Shri Mishra's death will cause a lot of concern among the people about such violence spreading elsewhere"

यह मवाल उनसे पूछा गया, अब प्रधान मंत्री जी जवाब देती हैं—

"As I have said, it is not important which person did the killing. But when an atmosphere of hatred, calumny and violence is fostered, then, anybody can do it"

सभापति महोदय, प्रधान मंत्री जी कहती हैं कि किस ने मारा, इसका कोई महत्व नहीं है। अगर यह सचिit हो जाता

[श्री मधु लिमये]

है कि किसी कांग्रेसी ने मारा है, तो भी प्रचलन मंत्री जी कहती है कि इसका कोई महत्व नहीं है, इसका दोष तो विरोधी पक्ष के लोगों के ऊपर है. . . (व्यवधान) . . .
अप क्यो घबरा रहे हैं— . . .

महापति महोदय, प्रधान मंत्री जी की राय में किमने मारा, इसका कोई महत्व नहीं है। ऐसा वाक्य वे इस लिये कहती हैं—क्योंकि मन में उन्होंने पहले से ही फैसला कर लिया था कि दोष इन्हीं लोगों पर लगाना है—इस लिये इस तरह का वाक्य उनके मुँह से निकला।

समस्तीपुर बम विस्फोट और श्री ललित नारायण मिश्र जी की मृत्यु के तत्काल बाद मैंने 3 जनवरी को दिल्ली से मेरे कुछ विरोधी पक्ष के मित्रों के साथ एक वक्तव्य दिया था कि ललित नारायण मिश्र जी के शव पर अग्नि-संस्कार करने में जल्दबाजी न की जाय, पहले उनका पोस्टमार्टम कराया जाय, पूरे फॉरेन्सिक एक्जामिनेशन के बाद, तथा उसकी रिपोर्ट आने के बाद उनके शव का अग्नि संस्कार कराया जाय। ग्राम तौर पर, महापति महोदय, आप जानते हैं—ग्राम स्वयं वकील हैं वे वकील नहीं हैं, तबिन उनका अन्तर्ज्ञान जानना है कि पुलिस केम होने के बाद पुलिस वाले शव का अग्नि संस्कार कराने की इजाजत नहीं देना है जब पोस्टमार्टम हो जाता है। यह पुलिस केम था, तत्काल पुलिस ने रजिस्टर किया था तो फिर पोस्टमार्टम न करने की छुट तबिन कहने में दी गई? मैंने यह सुना है कि बिहार के चीफ सैक्रेटरी ने स्वयं कहा कि पोस्टमार्टम की कोई जरूरत नहीं है और ग्राम अग्नि संस्कार करने की इजाजत दे सकते हैं। भो पोस्टमार्टम का मामला हम लिये उठा रहा है, क्योंकि नाथ-इन्स्टीट्यूट के चीफ रॉय कल आफिसर—भगवान माहव ने कहा था—जो हम लोगों ने रेडियो से सुना था—ललित नारायण मिश्र जी को मामली चोट आई है, स्कैन-डीप-इन्जरी है, उनकी जान खतरे में नहीं है, लेकिन उम्मी

दिन हम ने बाद में सुना कि वह गम्भीर चोट थी, लम्बे आपरेशन के बाद उनकी मृत्यु हुई। इसने हम लोगों को बहुत आश्चर्य हुआ, ऐसा कैसे हुआ, इसी लिये हमको और ज्यादा शक था और हम ने कहा था कि पूरे पोस्टमार्टम के बाद जांच की जाती। क्योंकि अब सबाल आयेगा—मान लीजिये, कोई आदमी पकड़ा जाता है, जिसने यह काम किया है और उस पर केस चलेगा तो वह कह सकता है कि बम विस्फोट के चलते वे नहीं मरे, 12 घंटे जो विलम्ब हुआ, उनकी जो ठीक से चिकित्सा नहीं की गई, उनका इलाज नहीं किया गया, उसके कारण ललित बाबू की मृत्यु हुई है, इस लिये मेरे ऊपर उनके खून का, कत्ल का, होमीसाइड का इल्जाम नहीं लग सकता है. . .

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार साल्वे (वंजुन) .
क्या पोस्टमार्टम में यह प्रब हो जाता ?

श्री मधु लिमये : मानव साहब, आप जैसे दिव्यनन के सामने एग्जिम्प होने वाले व्यक्ति जब ऐसी बात कहते हैं तो हमारे जैसे आदमी, जिनको कानून का कम ज्ञान है, वे क्या करेंगे। क्योंकि मवाय यह उठता है—मान का कारण क्या था? मान लीजिये, वे इलाज में ठीक हो जाते, जैसे गगनाय मिश्र ठीक हो गये, तो फिर उस व्यक्ति के ऊपर कोई दूराग चार्ज लगना। होमीसाइड का चार्ज नहीं लगता, एटैम्प्ट टु कमिट होमीसाइड का चार्ज लगता है। हम लिये आप ने हम मानव की जांच करने की दृष्टि में भी जो रुदन उठाना चाहिए था, वह नहीं उठाया और हम लोगों के द्वारा वस्ताव देने के बाद भी जब नहीं उठारा गया तो मैं आरोप लगाऊंगा कि यह जानबूझ कर किया गया है।

दूसरी बात—श्री मिश्र जी का समारोह का जो कार्यक्रम था उसने मिश्रोरिटी अरेन्जमेंट ठीक था या नहीं था—यह मामला मैथ्यू कमिशन के सामने है, इसकी जांच करना उनके अधिकार क्षेत्र में आता है। इसका निणय वे देखें। लेकिन कुछ बातें

बिल्कुल स्पष्ट है जो अखबारों में आ चुकी है कि सिक्योरिटी अग्रेजमेंट में इतनी खामिया थी कि ममस्तीपुर में बम विस्फोट होने के बाद सिक्योरिटी के सारे लोग भाग गये। और उस समय पर कोई नहीं था। यानी बिहार सरकार और केन्द्रीय सरकार का मनोबल कितना टूट गया है उस का यह परिचायक है कि एक विस्फोट की घटना होती है और सब लोग भाग जाते हैं। देर तक कमिश्नर बहा पर थे उन का पता नहीं, जिलाधीश का पता नहीं, एस० पी० का पता नहीं और रेलवे का जो प्रमुख अधिकारी होता है डिबीजनल सुपरिन्टेण्डेंट वह भी गायब। और ऐसी स्थिति में कौन चार्ज लेता है? श्री राम बिलास झा नाम का एक व्यक्ति चार्ज लेता है। मैं उन को नहीं जानता हूँ उन की क्या आफिशियल पोजीशन थी या नहीं थी मुझे कोई जानकारी नहीं है। सिक्योरिटी वाले भाग गये, बड़े बड़े अधिकारी भाग गये और गम बिलास ने चार्ज ले लिया। और पहला काम वह क्या करता है कि सैलून व किन्नी को भी आने नहीं देगे। यानी राग लोग जिन्होंने, सिक्योरिटी वाले सब भाग गए ता उन चार लोगो ने ललित बाबू को उठा कर रेलवे सेलन पर चढ़ाया वह व एफ जमुना मिह, दूसरे व उमण प्रसाद मिह शिखर सिंह और चौथे रुन्हेया इस में उमण प्रसाद मिह घायल थे लेकिन राम बिनाग उन में रहता है कि यह कोई अस्पताल है? भागो यहाँ। तो मास्पीर की नोटिस आ गई। तो यह बेचारे स्वयं घायल और फिर भी मिश्र जी को मैनुअल पढ़वाने का राम किया। फिर उन का भी सैलून के अन्दर नहीं आने दिया। यह गम बिलास की क्या अफार्मिटी थी इस की खाज होनी चाहिये।

दूसरी बात यह कि राम बिलास ने गाड़ी दानापुर जायगी यह आदेश उसने दिया। और उन्होंने कहा कि

कहा है वह चीफ ऑपरेशन सुपरिन्टेण्डेंट जो गाड़ियों के बारे में निर्णय करता है। बुलाओ उसको। और उन के आदेश में यह तय हुआ कि ललित बाबू का इलाज न ममस्तीपुर, न दरभंगा, न पटना में होगा और न उन को दिल्ली भेजा जायगा। क्योंकि जितना समय लगा उन। समय में अगर सरकार चाहती तो उन को हवाई जहाज से दिल्ली लाया जा सकता था। लेकिन नहीं लाया गया, और राम बिलास, जिम की कोई आफिशियल पोजीशन नहीं है वह यह सब निर्णय करता है।

तीसरी बात यह है कि बिल्कुल जानकर सूत्रों ने मुझे पता चला है कि पटना में जो विलम्ब हुआ वह इसलिये कि राम बिलास झा ने एक बार नहीं दो बार चैन पुलिंग कर के डम गाड़ी को रोकने का काम किया है। स्वयं उन्होंने चैन पुलिंग की है। तो इसलिये यह आदमी इतना शक्तिशाली कैसे बना और सारी जो बहा पर गतिविधिया ऐक्टिविटी हुई उस का उस ने चार्ज कैसे लिया इस के बारे में सफाई हानी चाहिए।

उसी तरह उस सैलून में जिम की चर्चा मेर ख्याल में रूल 'मदरलैंड' न की है और वह सही है कि मस्ताना बाबा हाजीपुर के, जो ताविर है और ललित बाबू के साथ लगे थे वे व मन् में थे। लेकिन ये घायल गो जिन्होंने अपनी जान जोखिम में डाली ललित बाबू को पहचाने का काम किया उन को सैलून में नहीं आने दिया गया। लेकिन मस्ताना बाबा हाजीपुर का सैलून में आ गया। यह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण बात है। तो खबारों में बताने वाली बातें सही हैं।

हिन्दुस्तान स्टैंडर्ड ने समन्तीपुर से जो समाचार भेजे हैं और जो प्रकाशित हो गये उस में दो ए० ए० सी० पर अभियोग लगाया है कि इन का उस में हाथ था। साथ ही साथ उन्होंने यह भी कहा

[श्री मधु लिमये]

है कि एक गैर बिहारी एम० पी० उसी समय पटना गया था और उस के साथ एक स्वामी भी था। पटना में जो मैंने चर्चा सुनी, बिहार में सुनी, तब मैं केवल बता रहा हूँ, मैं कोई अपना अभियोग नहीं लगा रहा हूँ, गौर वह है यशपाल कपूर का नाम। "हिन्दुस्तान स्टैंडर्ड" में जिस की चर्चा की गई है वह यशपाल कपूर हैं।

उस समय जहाँ तक सेनयोरिटी की बात है उस के बारे में जांच होगी, इस में कोई संदेह नहीं। लेकिन मैं आप की जानकारी के लिये कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस घटना की जानकारी पटना के अफसरों को तकरीबन कुछ ही मिनटों के अन्दर दी गई। उस समय आई० जी० पुलिस एक नृत्य कला के कार्यक्रम में गये हुए थे और यह खबर आने के बाद भी वह वहाँ से हिले नहीं, बल्कि घंटा, डेढ़ घंटा वहीं बैठे रहे। वहाँ गवर्नर महोदय भी थे, शायद उन को भी जानकारी नहीं दी गई।

श्री राम सहाय पांडे (राजनदगांव) : कितने बजे की बात है ?

श्री मधु लिमये : यह शाम की बात है। मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि इस घटना के बाद इस की जानकारी आई० जी० पुलिस बिहार को दी गई। उस समय वह एक सांस्कृतिक कला के कार्यक्रम में थे और उस के बाद वहीं बैठे रहे, देर तक बैठे रहे, और उन्होंने इस बात का जरा भी प्रयास नहीं किया कि कौन अन्य लोग घायल हुए हैं, ललित बाबू की क्या स्थिति है, उन का इलाज हो रहा है कि नहीं ? जो कि करना चाहिये वह भी नहीं किया गया। तो मैंने यह सुना कि चीफ सेक्रेटरी ने पोस्टमार्टम की शर्त को वेच किया और आई० जी० पुलिस इस घटना की जानकारी मिलने के बाद भी वहीं बैठे रहे और स्थिति पर काबू पाने का जरा भी प्रयास नहीं किया।

एक और मजेदार बात है कि ललित बाबू जब बिहार जाते थे तो उन के पीछे सारे मंत्री लोग, कम से कम आधे दर्जन से अधिक उन के आगे पीछे लगा करते थे। बहुत सारे दूसरे लोग भी होते थे। लेकिन उस दिन मंच पर और समारोह स्थल पर उन के भाई के अलावा एक भी मंत्री मौजूद नहीं था। तो प्रश्न उठता है कि क्या इन लोगों को इस बात का पता था कि ऐसा कुछ होने वाला है ? और क्या इसलिये उस जगह से वह इतनी दूर रहे, गये नहीं ? और अगर उन को पता था तो ललित बाबू को उन्होंने क्यों नहीं बताया ? इस के बारे में लोग अपना तर्क कर रहे हैं। कुछ उस में कुतर्क भी हो सकता है। लेकिन यह सब चल रहा है। साधारण जन भी इस को मानते हैं कि विरोध पक्ष का इस से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं था और न है। क्योंकि विरोध पक्ष का ऐसा काम करने से कोई लाभ नहीं था। यह साधारण जनता भी समझती है, क्यों कि ललित बाबू के सवाल पर वर्षा और शीत कालीन सत्र में जो यहाँ पर लम्बी बहस चली उस से विरोध पक्ष का तो कोई नुकसान नहीं हो रहा था। आप लोगों का नुकसान हो रहा था और फरवरी के बजट सत्र में इस सवाल पर हम लोग मुस्सैदी के साथ आगे बढ़ने वाले थे। इसलिये साधारण जनता यह कहती है कि विरोध पक्ष का इस से सम्बन्ध हो ही नहीं सकता है क्योंकि विरोध पक्ष को ऐसा करने से कोई लाभ नहीं था। लेकिन ललित बाबू ने कर जिन को जबरदस्त एंक्वैसमेंट हो रहा था उन के बारे में लोग अपना तर्क जरूर कर रहे हैं। मैंने, सभापति महोदय, यह सुना है कि 23 तारीख को ललित बाबू से प्रधान मंत्री जी की बात हुई। व यहाँ हैं और व स्वयं कह सकती हैं। जो उन्होंने कहा, वह मैं आप के सामने रख रहा हूँ... (व्यवधान)... लोगों ने कहा है और मुझ यह पता लगा है कि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने ललित बाबू से कहा कि आप को अब तक तो मैं

टिफेड करती रही है लेकिन अब हमारे लिए मुश्किल है और आप मंत्री मंडल से अब हटने के बारे में सोचें।

प्रधान मंत्री, परमाणु ऊर्जा मंत्री, इंचेस्ट्रान्स मंत्री, अन्तरिक्ष मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा विज्ञान और औद्योगिकी मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) मैं यहाँ पर मौजूद हूँ।

श्री मधु लिमये : आप बाद में बोलिये।

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : मैं बाद में क्यों बोलूँ इस में जरा भी सत्य नहीं है। ऐसी कोई बातचीत मेरी ललित बाबू से नहीं हुई।

श्री मधु लिमये : ठीक है। यह मैं आप के लिए छोड़ देता हूँ, लेकिन मेरी यह जानकारी है कि इन की मुलाकात हुई थी और इसलिए ललित बाबू चिंतित थे, दुखी थे, यह पक्की बात है। यह मुलाकात कब हुई, कैसे हुई, क्या नहीं हुआ और क्या बात हुई, उस को छोड़िये लेकिन यह बात निश्चित है कि इस को ले कर ललित बाबू दुखी थे और दो चार लोगों से उन्होंने ऐसा कहा कि मैंने जो कुछ किया वह कभी अगले लिये नहीं किया, अगर किया है, तो प्रधान मंत्री जी के लिए और कांग्रेस पार्टी के लिए किया है (व्यवधान) और इसलिए अब मेरी उपयोगिता समाप्त हो गई है, मेरी यूटीलिटी समाप्त हो गई है और इसीलिए मुझे को हटाया जा रहा है। यह उन्होंने जा नजदीक के दो चार दाम्न थे, उन से कहा (व्यवधान)।

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : (मोतीहारी) मंत्री से नजदीक रहने वाला मैं था। उन्होंने मुझे मे कहा था कि आप लोगों की वजह से वे बहुत चिंतित थे। मुझे को उन्होंने कहा कि मिश्र जी, मैं मनुष्य हूँ और कोई ऐसा काम नहीं करता हूँ लेकिन हमारे ऊपर

दल्जाम लगाया गया है। इसलिए आप लोगों की वजह से ललित बाबू चिंतित थे। मुझे को वे कहते थे कि लास्ट मोमेंट तक मेरा साथ देने वाले बिभूति जी है। आप लोगों से वे चिंतित थे।

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : (इलाहाबाद) क्योंकि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने सफाई दी है, मैं यहाँ पर यह 'मार्च' अखबार रखगा, जिस का हेडिंग है "सचर्य मिश्र दरबार-इन्दिरा परिवार का" (व्यवधान)। इस की भी सफाई इन को देनी पड़गी। यह मृत्यु के पहले की खबर है। (व्यवधान)।

MR CHAIRMAN When that allegation has been positively denied by the Prime Minister, it is not relevant at all

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE Which allegation?

MR CHAIRMAN There there was such a talk between Lalit Babu and the Prime Minister Your allegation has been positively denied.

श्री मधु लिमये : उन्होंने यह नहीं कहा कि मुझे मे मुलाकात नहीं हुई। आप रिकार्ड देख लीजिए, क्या कहा है। वह तो सदन के सामने कहा है उस पर बहस की क्या जरूरत है (व्यवधान)।

अब बिभूति जी कहते हैं कि आप लोगों को ले कर बड़ चिंतित थे। हम तो ललित बाबू के राजनीतिक विरोधी थे। उन के बीच और हमारे बीच व्यक्तिगत विद्वेष का सवाल नहीं था। हम उन के राजनीतिक स्तर पर विरोधी नहीं थे लेकिन पांडिचैरी लाइसेंस बाड से हमारी राय में उन्होंने अनुचित काम किया, उस का लवर हम बोलते थे और उस में कांग्रेस पार्टी, प्रधान मंत्री और उन में हमारे लिए कोई फर्क नहीं था क्योंकि ललित बाबू से अपने दोस्तों से यह

[श्री मधु लिमये]

कहा कि सब कुछ मैं इन के लिए और कांग्रेस पार्टी के लिए करता था और मुझे अब हटाया जा रहा है या मुझे बलि का बकरा बनाया जा रहा है। तो यह आप के आपस का मामला है और इसमें मैं नहीं पड़ता, लेकिन आज साधारण लोगों की यह राय हो गई है कि विरोधी पक्ष का इस से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है और अगर यह काम किया है, तो व्यवस्था और इस्टाब्लिशमेंट के लोगों ने ही किया है क्योंकि श्री ललित नारायण मिश्र उन के लिए एक बहुत बड़ा इम्बेरेसमेंट बन गये थे। इसलिए आप लोगों को इस की शुरु में ही जो निष्पक्ष जांच करनी चाहिए थी वह नहीं की और पोस्ट मार्टम नहीं करवाया और जब पार्लियामेंट का सत्र शुरू होना की स्थिति उत्पन्न हो गई, तब आप ने इस चार्ज को प्री-एम्प्ट करने के लिए मेथ्यू कमीशन नियुक्त किया। अब इस कमीशन को भी देखिये।

सभापति महोदय, आप मेरी ओर क्यों देख रहे हैं। मैं आप का ज्यादा समय नहीं लेने वाला हूँ और मुझे ज्यादा समय लेने की जरूरत नहीं है।

सभापति महोदय 40 मिनट हो गये हैं और मैंने आप को टोका नहीं है। आप जरा जल्दी खत्म कर दीजिए।

श्री मधु लिमये उस वक्त तीन किम्म की जांच चल रही है। एन मेडिकल टीम बनाई गई है जो यह देखगी कि उन का ईलाज ठीक से हुआ या नहीं। मेरे जानकारी यह है कि भल्ला साहब ने कहा, जब उन का तक्लीफ़ और पीडा होने लगी तो फिर डाक्टर को मँलून से बुलाया गया तो डाक्टर ने कहा कि आप को कुछ नहीं हुआ है और आप नरबल हो रहे हैं। उन्होंने कहा कि डॉक्टर ट्राई टू मिमलीड और उस समय जानबूझ कर इन्टरव्यू करवाया गया हरि प्रसाद शर्मा से, जो पटना स्थिति आल इण्डिया रेडियो में थे और यह आल इण्डिया रेडियो पर भी आया है। अब यह

एक मामूली सी बात है कि जब इस तरह की चोट होती है, तो जो पेशे होता है, उस को पानी बगैरह नहीं पिलाया जाता है लेकिन रास्ते में उनको कई दफा पानी पिलाया गया और इतनी देर में उन का आपरेगन हुआ कि सब जमा हुआ खून उन के पेट में से मिला है। इसलिए मेरा आरोप है कि उस वक्त जो डाक्टर रहा पर थे उन्होंने सही ढंग से उन का ईलाज नहीं किया है और उस में विलम्ब हुआ है। दरभंगा, समस्तीपुर, पटना और दिल्ली की बात तो आप छोड़िए लेकिन मलून में भी जा उन का इलाज होना चाहिए था, वह नहीं हुआ और राम्मे भर उन को बराबर पानी पिला रहे जिस का बहुत बुरा असर उन के घाव पर पड़ा और उन को मृत्यु हो गई।

तीसरी सी० बी० आई० की जांच चल रही है। इटेलीजेंस वाले क्या कर रहे हैं, मुझे पता नहीं है। तो मेरी राय में इस में विलम्ब अक्षम्य विलम्ब का बुरा असर होगा सरकार ने बहुत सारी एजेंडें को नष्ट किया है या नष्ट होने दिये हैं। साथ ही साथ सरकार के जो अफसर हैं या मंत्री लोग हैं, उन का इस कांड में जो रोल है वह मेरी राय में बहुत गैर-जिम्मेदाराना है। वे बहुत गैर-जिम्मेदाराना तरीके से पेश आए हैं और उन्होंने अपने दायित्व को ठीक तरह से नहीं निभाया है। इसलिए मैं मांग करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर आप चाहते हैं कि मृत्यु का पता लगे, तो हम में जो भी दोषी अफसर है, दोषी लोग हैं उन को हटा आप का कर्तव्य हो जाता है। सम्मानपुर रिफाइट के बारे में जब बिहार सरकार की अपनी अकर्मण्यता है, इतनी अमफलता है, तो मैं गमसता हूँ कि बिहार सरकार को मरना में रहने का अधिकार नहीं है। स्वयं डा० जगन्नाथ मिश्र ने, जो उन के भाई हैं, कहा है कि यह बहुत बड़ा घड्यत था और बिहार सरकार ने सेक्यूरिटी के बारे में अक्षम्य अपराध किया है। यह स्वयं डा० जगन्नाथ मिश्र की राय है। तो ऐसी हालत में मैं सरकार को मलाह देना चाहता हूँ कि वह बिहार सरकार को तत्काल बर्खास्त करे

श्रीमान् जो सारी बातें हैं इन बातों के बारे में सारी मदद मेम्बर कमीशन को दी जाए और ना यह जो रहस्य है, यह कभी खुलने वाला नहीं है।

इस के अलावा अनिल चोपड़ा की जो मन्थित सड़क दुर्घटना में हत्या हुई है, उस के बारे में जानकारी लेना चाहता हूँ।

उनके पास जो कागज पाए गए हैं उन में तीन तीन बार जोगी ताडेल का नाम आया है। यह जोगी ताडेल कौन है। एक बार उसकी रिश्तेदारी हरि भाई ताडेल से है जो कांग्रेस पार्टी के दमन से एम एल ए हैं और मुकुंद नारायण बखिया के रिश्तेदार हैं। दूसरी बार प्रेमा भाई ताडेल से है जो मार्कट लिमिटेड में इनस्पेक्टर हैं। यह अनिल चोपड़ा के कागजों में स्वयं मैंने देखा है कि दो दो तीन तीन बार इन सभी लोगों का उल्लेख है—

एक माननीय सदस्य कहा देखा है।

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या ताऊ ?

SHRI K LAKKAPPA: (Tumkur):
You are allowing all these things How
is it relevant?

श्री मधु लिमये क्या मैं गलत बोल रहा हूँ। मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि सिक्योरिटी और इंटेलिजेंस का टोटल फेल्योर हुआ है, पूरी असफलता के ऊपर मैं बोल रहा हूँ। इसलिए मुझे यह कहने का अधिकार है। अन्त में मैं मांग करता हूँ कि सरकार अगर इन रहस्यों का उद्घाटन चाहती है तो मैं कहूँगा कि नागरवाला से ले कर समस्तीपुर बम विस्फोट तक जितनी भी स्थस्यमय मृत्युएँ हुई हैं उन सभी की जांच करने के लिए एक संसदीय समिति आप बिठाएँ। आप जानते ही हैं कि संसदीय कमेटी में दलीय दृष्टिकोण से विचार नहीं होता है और इस कारण जो सत्य है वह बाहर आ सकता है। अगर इस तरह की बात को आप कबूल नहीं करेंगे तो जनता का जो विश्वास है वह आप पर से उठता ही चला जाएगा। इनको बहुत धमड़ बा कि जनता मेरे साथ है।

हमेशा कहती थी कि मेरे साथ हैं लेकिन लगा-तार जो उन निर्वाचनों के नतीजे निकल रहे हैं वे आपसे खिलाफ जा रहे हैं। आप कहती थी कि बमोलाल की ज च नहीं की जाएगी। क्यों नहीं की जाएगी? क्या इसलिए कि गडगाव जिले में उन्होंने मार्कट में मटेड को तीन सौ एक्ड़ जमीन दी है? लेकिन जनता ने फंसला दे दिया। तीन में से दो उप निर्वाचन आप हार गए हैं। मेरे पीछे मेरे मित्र बैठे हैं जो जबलपुर जैसे आपके गढ़ में कांग्रेस के उम्मीदवार को 87000 मतों से हरा कर आए हैं। गुजरात में आप चुनाव नहीं करा रहे हैं क्योंकि आपको डर लग रहा है। आपके जो कारनामे रहे हैं उनकी वजह से जनता का विश्वास आप खो चुका है और इसलिए हम चाहते हैं कि सदन को तत्काल स्थगित किया जाए और इस सरकार को सेश किया जाए। अगर आप इस प्रस्ताव को नहीं मानते हैं तो जनता अन्त में आपका विश्वास अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव और सेश मोशन जरूर पाम करेगी वशत कि संसदीय लोकतंत्र को आप बचने दें।

MR. CHAIRMAN. Motion moved:

'That the House do now adjourn'.

SHRI H K L. BHAGAT (East Delhi) Mr Chairman, when Shri Madhu Limaye said that a Parliamentary Committee should be appointed and that the committee would be able to make an impartial inquiry into certain things, including this assassination, I do not know whether he was trying to feel himself or anyone else in this House or the people of India. I would tell him with respect and humility that he is only trying to feel himself if he thinks that anyone in this country can believe that, with men like Shri Madhu Limaye here and making speeches of the kind that they are making, any impartial study can be made by any parliamentary committee of any matter regarding this country if he will

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excuse my saying so, I would say that such a hard approach would create an impression of a false witness, a prejudiced prosecutor and an absolutely perverted judge. Can such an Opposition sit in judgment and pronounce on things which have happened in this country?

I am sorry to say and I feel ashamed to say that on a serious matter like this, assassination of one of our colleagues, today Shri Madhu Limaye has betrayed a completely crude political approach. Of course, it is consistent with their past attitude. All of us here and the whole country knows that in this House itself and outside this House he and his like have continued a political assassination of Shri L. N. Mishra in season and out of season without any foundation or anything. They were trying to create an atmosphere of hate and violence not only against the Congress and its leadership but particularly against Shri L. N. Mishra personally.

When I heard him today talking about Shri L. N. Mishra's assassination and saying these things, if he does not mind, I would say, "Well, God save this country from hypocrisy, simple and pure"

He has taken exception to the Prime Minister mentioning about an atmosphere of violence in this country and warning the nation about it and saying that such murders are the result of an atmosphere of violence. Was the Prime Minister wrong in saying that? Is it not a fact that after JP's movement started, an atmosphere of violence has developed in this country? Is it not a fact that 40 bomb explosions have taken place in Bihar after this movement? Was there any bomb explosion before this movement? Is it not a fact that rails were paralysed? Is it not a fact that students were shot? Is it not a fact that non-violence was preached while, in fact, violence was created and an atmosphere of violence was created in this country? Now, if the Prime

Minister says that such murders are the result of an atmosphere of violence, if she warns the nation about it, what is wrong in that? If she had not done it, she would not have done her duty. I think, the Prime Minister did her duty to the nation by warning the nation about it.

I want to be very ruthlessly candid about it. I do not know how my friends will like it or the Prime Minister will like it. I want to be very frank about it. The Opposition are creating an atmosphere of hate and violence. They created it not only against Shri L. N. Mishra but they are creating it against the Prime Minister herself. Mr. Limaye was quoting his Bible today. He was quoting from the *Motherland* to substantiate a point. If you read the *Motherland*, the *Jana Sangh* paper, if you read the *Organiser*, if you read various papers of these parties, as your colleague, I am warning you that you are deliberately creating an atmosphere of violence personally against the Prime Minister herself. I tell you, if anything happens, the nation will never excuse you. I am giving you a warning. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contal):
On a point of order, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Guha, don't get excited. Please sit down. There is no question of a point of order.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Can a Member of this side or that side point out to this side or that side regarding a particular person, primarily taking the name of the Prime Minister, that they are creating an atmosphere of violence as a result of which something happened? This accusation is very dangerous. Its implication is equally dangerous. Will you permit?

MR. CHAIRMAN: You were on a point of order.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: There is a way of speaking. But this gentleman is making a pointed attack on the Opposition, by taking the name of the

Prime Minister herself, that they are creating an atmosphere of violence. I want your observation whether a Member can be allowed to make this kind of an accusation.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no point of order in your interruption, Mr. Samar Guha. Let him continue. He is making his point with reference to a certain context. Do not get excited.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: Mr. Madhu Limaye has said that they have asked for a judicial inquiry. He has said that so many things are there and that the Mathew Commission will go into this and so on. I am glad, he has directly or indirectly expressed confidence in the Mathew Commission. Now, a Commission has been appointed under the Commission of Inquiry Act, which has a much wider scope than even a judicial inquiry. Instead of welcoming the appointment of an Inquiry Commission under the Commission of Inquiry Act, even this has been made a subject-matter of criticism and it is being said that this has been delayed. He is asking why it has been appointed after a few weeks. An offence has been committed, and it is the duty of the investigating agency to go into the case and try to find out the culprit. There are various aspects which require to be gone into carefully. If Mr. Madhu Limaye will excuse my saying so, after his speech, if he himself introspects—but I am sure he will not—he will find that he did not say even one word new. He has only picked up one piece from one paper and another piece from another paper, and what does not suit him, he says that that part was inspired by the police. And many versions have been given—one version, second version, third version and so on. If, according to him, the whole thing was carefully planned—he has tried to raise clouds of suspicion and doubt against the Government—then, would the Government arrange to make these contradictory statements? Would the Government ask Dr. Bhalla to say that the injuries were superficial?

Another very funny argument was given by Mr. Madhu Limaye. He has said that the murder of Mr. L. N. Mishra helps the Government; at the same time he says that all the people believe it. If the people believe it, as you say, that it helps us and if the people are angry with us, then the murder suits you; it could be a motive for you. When I say 'you', I am speaking symbolically of the forces you represent. I do not want to express any direct opinion. It is for the Commission to inquire into it. Left to myself I would not have said anything. But since you have said certain things, I have to say that it could be said that this murder could give the Opposition the ground to criticise the Government, which you are doing. It is most fantastic to say that the murder was committed to suit this person or that person. By trying to create all these innuendoes and suspicions, by all this funny logic, I would say, you are only trying to deceive yourselves.

He has spoken about All India Radio. If I were to scrutinise the All India Radio reports, I would point to him and say that I have this grievance against AIR. I have a great respect for Mr. Madhu Limaye. He studies things and sometimes says relevant things. But many times what he says is irrelevant. But the All India Radio has been very generous to him. He should not have any complaint against the All India Radio. His name appears in the All India Radio very prominently, while whatever I say, even if it is relevant, is ignored generally. Why? According to their own paper, their procession did not contain more than 10,000 people. But it was described by the A.I.R. as a big procession, whereas the procession which we took out and which contained 35,000 to 40,000 people, was described as just a procession. I do not want to say much on this. If the All India Radio can be accused, it can only be accused of partially in favour of the Opposition. That is a fact. I will tell you another instance. We were busy in the UP elections

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We were fighting the elections and the All India Radio was narrating the details of the Nāv Nirman movement in Gujarat at that crucial time in the radio, TV and what not. These people say, 'Look, the correspondents are free to write' and they give their opinion against us. Mr. Pandit is a respected journalist. Journalists give the opinion one way or the other, but to pick out an instance to condemn the Government is, I would say, hitting below the belt. Now, he has narrated the story given by Mr. Jha and so many other Jhas. . . (Interruptions) Shyamnandan Babu, all these things are for the Mathew Commission to judge.

"मैंने सुना है", "मुझे किसी ने बताया है", "कहा जाता है", "कहा गया है" :

What is this? We are Members of Parliament. We are supposed to speak here not on the basis of hearsay, not even on the basis of some mere press reports. We are supposed to speak on materials which we honestly believe in and for which we have proof to quote as authentic. Now, merely on rumours, on talks, on hearsay and what not, to make these statements on a matter so serious like this is not proper for members.

Now, it was said that delay had been there in the appointment of the Mathew Commission. As I said, it was appointed a few weeks after the incident. When was the Warren Commission appointed to go into the murder of President Kennedy? In our own country when did we appoint Kapoor Commission after Gandhiji's murder? When we thought that there were still several aspects of the case which needed to be gone into.

Now, my friends have no faith in the CBI. Now, in this so-called licence case they rely on the CBI report and on the other hand, they condemn the CBI. Ultimately, they are the national agencies and they have unravelled many a mystery. They caught many cases. Now, my friend was trying to link this up with

the deaths of Nagarwala, Anil Chopra, Kashyap and what not. For Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu every case of death of anybody is a link in the chain of his imagination. We have discussed this Nagarwala case for a fairly good number of times in this House. Now, Mr. Nagarwala was caught immediately and it was the investigation agency which arrested him. It was again the investigation agency which recovered the money. He made a confession and what not. Similarly, our friend talked of Kashyap's case. We all know that there was an accident in which four people died and a tonga and a car collided and so on..

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Why no post-mortem?

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: Therefore, I am saying that the irresponsibility of these allegations would convince nobody. The Opposition, some of the Opposition parties, I would say—my friend, Prof. Samar Guha can have some consolation—is deliberately and consistently following a policy of creating chaos, lawlessness and violence to beat this Government and the leadership of the ruling Party with any fabricated falsehoods, even I would say, lies, deliberate lies, knowingly deliberate and shameless lies, I would say that.

Now, what I would respectfully submit . . . (Interruptions) I am not pronouncing my verdict whether any better medical treatment could have been given to Shri L. N. Mishra. I do not know. On the one hand, my friend, Shri Madhu Limaye says, 'Why did you not have the post-mortem?' Mr. Madhu Limaye should place himself in the position of a relative and I ask him if he would have asked for a post-mortem in such circumstances.

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He says, post-mortem has not taken place; he also said, accumulated blood

was found from his stomach, as if he has conducted the post-mortem himself, I have seen so many post-mortems before. My dear friend, you know quite a lot, but you do not know law and medical jurisprudence. The gamut of inquiry of the Mathew Commission is very comprehensive. They will go into the whole question in all its aspects. The CBI has to look into the question, who are the killers. They have got to find out this thing. He quoted Lank and said one sentence from the Prime Minister's remark where she said, who has killed is not that important. I tell you, you please read the whole of the interview, then you will find out the position. It is the atmosphere which is most dangerous, the atmosphere is responsible for killing one today maybe, it would be responsible for many tomorrow, and it is this atmosphere which is very dangerous. And it is this which the Prime Minister has been trying to emphasise. You are accusing this Government. You have a right to do so. It is your job to do it, you are here for that purpose, you will have to do it, but I tell you, please remember your duty towards the nation. This is very important. Don't forget it. By what you are now doing you are doing the greatest disservice towards this nation by coming into this House and saying such sorts of things, uttering such kinds of talks and giving out such kinds of arguments and you are only trying to deliberately mislead the people. It is not right to make such kinds of accusations like these. The Mathew Commission would be there, they will go into all these aspects and I hope you will have the courage to appear before the Mathew Commission. You may place all your evidence before that Commission. We will all expect you to appear before them and place your evidence before them.

It is a very great tragedy that Mr L N Mishra was assassinated in this manner but the greatest tra-

gedy is that even after that murder some sections of the opposition continue to be as irresponsible as ever and they do not understand the writing on the wall. The Mathew Commission must go into various matters, the CBI has got to find out the killers. Mr Madhu Limaye said, that the CBI has not got the killer so far, as if the murderers are in his pocket and the CBI had only to discover them and take them out. Sometimes the killers are murdered, such murders are carefully planned and so it takes time especially when it is systematic planned murder. You cannot blame the Government in season and out of season for everything. You should welcome the appointment of Mathew Commission.

Sir I conclude by saying that this Adjournment Motion is a simple, pure and attempt at blackmail, trying to stick mud at the Government at the Congress and the ruling Party and I am sure this is bound to be frustrated. Thank you.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI (Calcutta—South) On a matter of personal explanation Sir, I was not in the House and I was quoted. I came to know that Mr. Madhu Limaye quoted from a newspaper *Hindustan Times*. I came to know that some news item has been published in *Hindustan Times* involving my name, that I have said in some meeting yesterday that the doubts that are being created—the atmosphere of suspicion—from Shri Nagarwala's death to the death of Shri L N Mishra as a result of bomb blast should be cleared. I did not say so. It is absolutely wrong and false and I think the view expressed here is wrongly attributed to me. This I would like to make clear before you.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) Mr Chairman Sir today it is one month and fifteen days since this tragic event had taken place. Now, what the Government has done

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so far is to pre-empt this House and the Consultative Committee of Home Ministry by appointing a Commission of Inquiry headed by Mr. Justice Mathew.

I would like to know precisely from the hon. Home Minister as to what has this Commission got to do because my information is that most of the evidences are being destroyed, removed or nullified. This tragic event reminds us of what happened to Mr. Hemant Basu in Calcutta in 1971. who had visited this atmosphere for getting a political dividend? If the truth ever comes out, we would exactly like to know whose tainted hands were behind this murder. The tragic event shook me because I was one of the most critical persons in politics—not really against him as an individual but as a pillar of the Congress Government and the Congress Party and the lieutenant of Mrs. Gandhi as a biggest fundraiser for Mrs. Gandhi and her party. It is an irony of fate that the cause for which the late Shri Lalit Narain Mishra made himself controversial since the Congress split of 1969, it is the same cause that has destroyed him prematurely. There is not the slightest doubt that the people behind this are most powerful, resourceful and skilful. The police officers of the rank of Inspectors General working round the clock discovered six theories within three days of their work. And, Mr. Reddy—Reddy Garu—made a solemn assurance in Bihar that 'we are doing our best'. The C.B.I. knowing what it was, fully well, said and I am quoting from the *Times of India*:—

"C.B.I. officers investigating the Samastipur bomb blast which claimed the lives of Mr. L. N. Mishra and two others are looking for the master mind behind the outrage and are confident of a major breakthrough within a week or so."

This is dated 8th of January 1975 from Samastipur. From 8th to 18th of February it is one month and ten

days that had passed and, Mr. Brahmananda Reddy, tell me how many days make a week for you? Is it one month and ten days? Here is a clipping which you may look at. This is from the UNI news item which said:

"A Team of CBI and State police officials investigating into the bomb explosion at Samastipur on Thursday, in which three persons including Railway Minister were killed have found some definite clues into the incident, according to report reaching here."

It is done two days after the actual happening. They found definite clues. What is it that they are trying to tell me? Are they trying to take us for a ride? Besides this, their sole job is, regret to say, to harass the employee and the Opposition Parties and in torturing them. I am positive that the bomb that was found in the railway officer's house was planted by the Intelligence. One newspaper has said that the first bomb was hurled to destroy Shri L. N. Mishra. The second bomb was hurled to save the face of this lady. From this you can draw your own conclusion.

Then comes the very powerful Minister of State, Mr. Om Mehta. He says: He says from Lucknow:

"Mr. Om Mehta, Union Minister for State for Home, today said the CBI report on its investigations on the Samastipur outrage in which Mr. L. N. Mishra and two others were killed, was expected in next two or three weeks."

Again I ask you Reddy Garu how many days make a week in the Home Ministry. I want to be enlightened as to who planted this time-bomb story first. I would like some Members in this House to understand how sophisticated a time-bomb is; what is its mechanism and how does it work. The first story they had to drop simply because the ceremony was scheduled to take place originally at 1.30 p.m. but in actual

reality it took place at 5.30 p.m. so that the time bomb story had to be discarded because the planter of the time bomb would not first take out the time bomb and then relight it. I do not take hashish and as such I can not absorb such stories.

Then a story tag was planted in the press that it is an ordinary bomb which needs to be used through ignition or spark. The Honble Defence Minister would bear me out that an ordinary bomb requires a certain length of fuse wire and it has to be a time-fuse—a fuse which will burn a minute a yard or a fuse which will burn 30 seconds a yard or a fuse which will burn 15 seconds a yard. So the fuse has to be according to a time length oriented burning rate. Therefore if a bomb had been planted in the rostrum and that has to be ignited and exploded the fuse has to be operated by a person who will not be noticed at the same time. He must be outside the security zone. Further to hide the fuse wire you have to dig at least one foot of earth and dig it at least upto a distance of five hundred to six hundred feet and there you give a spark. Tell me if somebody had to dig one foot of earth for five hundred to six hundred feet how could the freshly heaped earth escape notice? This is also another cock and bull story.

Then the grenade story came. The grenade they are talking about—I am not quoting from newspaper—is Pat 37 grenade which is something like a big egg of oval shape. The surface of the grenade is like crocodile skin. It is not like a cricket ball and as such it cannot be rolled so easily. Then on the rostrum I gather there was a mattress. I know people in certain regions like to have a mattress beneath and they like to sit on the mattress. My dear Sir, Mr Defence Minister and Mr Home Minister on the mattress this grenade cannot be rolled because the man who will roll the grenade will get noticed at once and secondly it can at the most be pushed as in carrom board game. The man would not commit

suicide as the effectivity of Pat 37 grenade is around 25 yards. So, by the time, he could roll and get out, he will destroy himself. That is also a thing which has to be ruled out. I can tell you this much. Now the pin is released through the tip and the lever has the T.N.I. high explosive within the bomb and then the explosion takes place. Within four seconds, it is over. How is it possible that the grenade was rolled on the dais where hundreds of policemen and intelligence men were there where burning lights were there? Mr Chairman Sir you are an intelligent man. I would like to understand from the hon Defence Minister who should at least know something about these things as to how is it possible? Sir the grenade was placed. If I am given this job to do the grenade has to be placed in a built-in cavity when the rostrum was being built. There should be a box not very long may be six inches long eight inches long to be on the safe side so that the lever can play wholly and fully. It should be built in in a box the dimensions of which should be at least 8/8 inches and the depth should be at least four inches. Now Sir the lever has to be released. For the release of the lever, the pin has to be removed. For the removal of the pin you have to fix a conduit pipe on a hole in the box and a wire has to be tied with the pin which has to be pulled by a man outside and the man has to run away immediately after pulling the wire. You release the pin you release the lever then within four seconds the whole thing bangs and that is exactly. I suspect what had happened.

Now Sir I would like to know one thing. You are a lawyer. I would like to understand why the electricity was cut off immediately after the explosion? The electricity mains were not on the dais but were elsewhere. The man who pulled the wire put off the electricity so that it cannot be detected. The dais was demolished the very next day. Why? Because they did not want to take chances although I personally think that the box and the

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conduit pipe. everything, should have been taken away by then. When the real culprits are in supreme authority, I assure you, Mr. Chairman, Sir, no truth will come out.

Sir, I have received a letter from a senior advocate. He has posed certain question and I would like Reddy Garu to reply to these questions here. He has asked:

"Why late Mishra departed late from Delhi when he was to magurate the ceremony at 1.30 P.M. at Samastipur?

When the bomb exploded at 5.30 P.M., why Mr. Mishra was not admitted to Samastipur or Laheria Sarai Hospital, a district level hospital immediately?

Why the special train started at 8 P.M. from Samastipur and why it reached at 11 P.M. at Danapur when the same engine which was to leave for Muzaffarpur was to change its face?

What treatment was made and by whom in the meantime before train reached at Danapur at about 11 P.M.?"

I know that Dr Bhalla, who is the Chief Medical Officer of North Eastern Railway gave some sort of bandaging, saying that he is out of danger. I have got the clippings here. It was said that it was only a skin deep injury. Firstly, it was said that it was on the thigh. Now, Sir, if a splinter of a 37-Paton grenade pierces into the abdomen, the whole dhoti and the under-garments would have been red with blood. There is no question about it. You cannot hide a splinter into a 37-Paton grenade. That is also a story which has to be discounted.

Now, Sir, the advocate has further asked:

"Why Dr. S. M. Nawab a retired eminent surgeon who has his own clinic at Laheria Sarai and reached

Samastipur within an hour was not allowed interview with Mr. Mishra to treat him?

When Dr. Nawab ordered immediate admission of any bomb victim in his clinic without asking for charge and a few got their treatment there why Mr. Mishra was not allowed?

Why there was no response on telephone by Chief Secretary, Health Secretary, Secretary to the Governor and others when Mr. U. N Sahi tried to contact them on telephone after the incident on the evening?

Why Dr. U. N. Sahi was not given any satisfactory reply by Railway staff at Patna and why he was told that the special will not halt at Patna, though it halted there for ten minutes?

Why Dr. B K Sinha was not even asked and nobody even talked to him while he waited till 11 P.M. in Danapur Hospital knowing him to be an eminent surgeon and doctor?

Why did the doctors at Danapur first declare Mr Mishra out of danger and why Drs U. N Sahi and B K Sinha were contacted only at 4 A.M. next morning but not earlier?

Did the late Mr Mishra weep to see Dr U. N. Sahi and Dr K Sinha in the hospital to save his life?

Why did Mrs. Indira Gandhi ask Mr Mishra . . .

I will come to this later.

This is the position before me. The late Mr Mishra had said to pressmen at Patna, "I am feeling much better". Dr. Sahi had said that the late Mr Lalit Narayan Mishra's life could have been saved if instant medical care was given. Did he not die of cardiac arrest? Is it not the same case with Nagarwala also? How can you create cardiac arrest? Can it not

be done by injecting something which is given to a woman who is giving a child birth if she is haemorrhaging? Does it not coagulate the blood? Is it not a simple job to do?

I have already stated what Dr. Bhalla had said. We were really surprised and shocked when we saw Prime Minister Indira Gandhi declare here that the Railway Minister's assassination was well-planned, and squarely put the blame on the Sarvodaya leader Jayaprakash Narayan's movement in Bihar. So when you cannot catch anybody, catch the nearest man you can find. So she would not even hesitate to put the blame on a great leader like Jayaprakash Narayan. You may agree with him; you may disagree with him. In your party, there are people who are in agreement with him. Amongst us, there are many people who agree with him, and who do not agree with him. But it was most unfortunate that she had chosen Jayaprakash Narayan for this purpose.

The Prime Minister even said that it was a rehearsal for killing her. I remember on one occasion when she was the Home Minister, she said that the Jan Sangh was trying to kill her. In the Consultative Committee of that Ministry, the matter was taken up and some of us insisted: 'Kindly tell us what proof and evidence you have got to establish that your life is threatened by the Jan Sangh' After 45 minutes of bickering on both sides, she had to admit and confess that she had neither any evidence nor any proof in her hands. So what else shall I call it other than a gimmick?

I want to ask Reddy Garu why no post mortem was done. It is not obligatory that in a death under unusual, unnatural circumstances post-mortem is a must, unless you have something to hide, unless you have skeletons in the cupboard?

Then, is it or is it not a fact that on 23 December, the late Mr. Mishra was summoned by the Prime Minister and told to resign, taking 7 days'

time to make up his mind? Is it also not a fact that on 24 December some of my friends from Bihar on that side went to the Prime Minister and pleaded that he should not be pressed to resign, and to that the Prime Minister reacted sharply, saying that 'Mr. Mishra has embarrassed the party, the Government and myself and therefore, he has to be out and lie low out of politics for some time?' In that context, I want to ask: If he did something, was not most of it for the party, the Government and Mrs Indira Gandhi? This is a very sad thing for us to understand.

There is a report in the *Hindustan Times* dated 5th February 1975. It says:

"Two bags containing the personal papers of Mr. L. N. Mishra which are reported to have included two tape conversations giving an indication of an anti-Mishra conspiracy are missing. The tapes were said to have been handed over to the late Minister in December and are considered of 'primary importance'. The CBI in investigating various theories and possibilities in the Mishra murder case has reportedly got clues regarding the involvement of political figures"

This proves one thing, besides other things, that our telephones are tapped and tapes of tapped telephone conversations are taped again and the copies of the tapes in this case, were handed over to the late Mr. Mishra. That is what I hear. I am told that the Prime Minister's telephone was tapped; her telephone tapped tapes were handed over to the late Lalit Narayan Mishra and later on the Prime Minister came to know about it....

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:
The telephone of the Prime Minister?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Of course; I say that on my own responsibility. He had copies of the tape-recorded conversations that the Prime Minister had with somebody else, important in the party.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:
We are in good company then.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:
Frankenstein will never spare anybody. I am told that the late Lalit Narayan Mishra out of sorrow and disgust said 'If I am drowned in the river, I shall not get drowned alone; it will be others also. He also said: I have collected Rs. 8 crores for the party, even if Jyotirmoy Bosu is correct and I might have swallowed a crore, what happened to the Rs. 7 crores that I handed over to the proper authority? ... (Interruptions)

The late Lalit Narayan Mishra understood that his days were numbered and it is said that he warned his family not to open their mouth if something happened to him; he cautioned them: if they opened their mouth after anything had happened to him, the same fate will come on their children: that is the position.

We know that the genuine, original report of the CBI which included the name of the son of a great entrepreneur, the son of a VVIP, namely, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, first reached the hands of the late Lalit Narayan Mishra and he promptly did photostat copies of the same and sent those photostat copies to different places including one set to Nepal. I want to know. The name of Ram Bilas Jha was mentioned. Is it or is not a fact that he was employed by the police department once upon a time? Is it or is it not a fact that he also worked for the intelligence department once upon a time. Is it not a fact that he flew with Mr. Kapur on 6th January to Delhi? Are these not facts? Is it not a fact that he was the man who was preventing people, doctors, from going inside?—A day will come. There was a picture called the Fall of Berlin; you will also see the picture; the fall of Indira. And the days are not very far off. Because you can shut me out here through the rules of procedure but you cannot shut people in the country

who have understood the sort of the Government they are living under, not only through their miseries but also through this murder, politics of murder. They talk about violence, etc. They are the people who are doing it all the time.

They wasted the whole of the last session on Tul Mohan Ram licence scandal and at last they yielded. If they had yielded earlier, we could have discussed many other important issues concerning the people, namely, food, unemployment and so many other things. Nothing was done. I assure you that after reading the CBI documents which we are not authorised to divulge at the moment, although Mr. Raghu Ramaiah charged me that I had broken the gentleman's agreement and then he had to withdraw it; I forgive him ...

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): No, I never withdraw anything.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Then how did you allow it? You wanted us to stop perusal of the CBI report; you wrote to the hon. Speaker that Jyotirmoy Bosu had broken the gentleman's agreement but you swallowed it and you had to allow us to go and see it.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: It must go on record; what he says is not true, I never stopped perusal. The other hon. Members are there; they will stand by what I say.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: That is precisely the reason. That is why you were not taken in the Ministry in 1971. I know the reason.

My humble request is: let us maintain the dignity that the House deserves because it is the Peoples House. There should be a Parliamentary prob. Let the Parliamen-

tary probe bring the truth to light and let those who are guilty be punished. And we are not interested in witch-hunting including the hunting that seems to have been started against poor railway employees after dismissing 16,800 of them for a legitimate strike. I tell you the hands behind this murder are all at Delhi. So, the CBI enquiry at Samastipur will only yield a big lemon and nothing else.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: On a point of personal explanation on what he said. When certain friends wanted to peruse beyond a certain date, I said there has been enough perusal and there was no question of further perusal. I did maintain that they had enough time to peruse the documents and therefore it should be stopped.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I was authorised by the non-CPI opposition to tell the press, not what we did in the CBI perusal operations, but other matters. Basing on that it was given in the "Times of India New Service". On that Shri Raghu Ramaiah in his wisdom wrote a letter to the hon. Speaker saying that Jyotirmoy Bosu had broken the gentleman's agreement by addressing the Members and therefore the CBI perusal would not take place any more. That letter was passed on to us. So, we went to the Speaker's house and told him that what he had reported was nothing but a cock-and-bull story. Therefore we were allowed to go on again because what he said was not true.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: This again is not correct. Let the record be set right. What I wrote to the hon. Speaker was whether under the circumstances in which Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu went to the press it was necessary to further peruse the documents. I did not say the perusal should be stopped.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: No, Sir. I cannot divulge anything.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let us not sidetrack the debate.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul): In a debate which revolves around an event, an incident which was so unfortunate, which was so tragic, which was so grim, involving the death of a colleague of ours, a loveable person by all standards, I expected that at least in this debate the Mover and Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu, who have just made their speeches would show a modicum of dignity, restraint, moderation and responsibility so utterly necessary on this occasion. But having heard Shri Madhu Limaye and Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu I am inclined to consider that this adjournment motion has been brought forward entirely with the purposes of bursting a bloated bladder of lies, fallshoods, wild allegations and utterly baseless charges and any concern which is sought to be shown in this motion by the Mover or Shri Limaye about the death of Shri Mishra is sheer hypocrit. Therefore, I am impelled to conclude that this adjournment motion is no more than plenty of sanctimonious political humbug and it deserves to be treated as such.

Before I come to whatever I have to submit on this very grim and tragic incident involving the death of Lalit Babu, I would like to deal with two or three points which Madhuji made. So far as Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu is concerned, I attribute his speech and his wild allegations entirely to dementia and I cannot deal with him. Shri Bosu showed the knowledge of a ballistic and explosive expert. He had the experience of faithfully serving the British army which benefit most of us did not have fortunately. What he said in details about the explosives and about the ballistic techniques may be hundred per cent correct, but I must say one thing. Such immaculate precision with which he described the incident made me feel that he seems to have done the whole thing himself. Otherwise, it is impossible to comprehend such details about the explosion unless it is

[Shri N. K. P. Salve]

his own fertile imagination. If he is worth his salt, he should go and show his knowledge in front of the Mathew Commission. Justice Mathew is known not only for his learning and erudition but also for his fearlessness. What do we innocent members of Parliament know of explosives and ballistic techniques? If you are really sure of your facts, instead of wasting 20 minutes of Parliament, you would have done well to appear before the Mathew Commission. I hope you will go as a witness before the commission.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I shall consider your submission.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: The amount of casualness I am seeing in the whole debate is most unfortunate. Let us not reduce this debate to sheer irresponsibility, making allegations and averments against each other. Let us do something which may help avoid the recurrence of this sort of thing again in the country.

Shri Madhu Limaye is known for his being extremely studious. When I saw him at the library, I thought he was collecting a mass of evidence and he would come out with something which might be clinching and convincing about the motion. I want to deal with two of the many points he made. He asked, why was not a *post mortem* made and according to him, because it was not made there is something hanky-panky. On this point when I tried to interrupt him, he felt a little unhappy. I want to remind him only from a professional angle that a *post mortem* is done on a body only where there is any doubt as to the cause of the death, either proximate or approximate. In this case, for six long hours, the medical experts operated on the entire thorax starting from the throat to the abdomen. If a *post mortem* was considered necessary, it should have been left to the medical experts. They would have done it if there was something vague or ambiguous about

the cause of the death, immediate or ultimate.

The second point he made is an extremely serious one. In Maharashtra and even in M.P. the rumour was widely circulated that the Prime Minister was alleged to have told Lalit Babu "You are no longer good to be a member of the Cabinet" and it was for this, Lalit Babu was sought to be got rid of. Fortunately, the Prime Minister was here and she immediately got up and said that the allegations were absolutely false and untrue. This should put an end to every controversy on this point. If you are capable of reason, I want to put one thing. In all these days, whatever else the Prime Minister may be guilty of, she is not guilty of one thing. If she does not like a minister, she cannot tolerate him even for one minute. She drops him like hot bricks. Was it necessary for her to go into this sort of thing? It was not.

श्री मधु लिमये : वह रहस्य जानन
थे ।

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार साठ्वे : और यह रहस्य सिर्फ़ आपको ही मालूम है, दुनिया में किसी और को मालूम नहीं है। या सारी दुनिया जानती है ये रहस्य। आपको क्या तल्लत बाबू ने बोला है और आप क्या उनसे ऊपर से पूछ कर आये हैं। कैसी बातें करने हैं आप ? समझदारों की बात कीजिये। ऐसी इन्स्पेक्शियल बात करने में अफ़वाह फैलती है और यह ठीक बात नहीं है।

If Mr. Madhu Limaye has any detailed information which can be of some help and use for investigation, he should give it either to the CBI or to the Mathew Commission which is going into the matter. If some political slants are there, if some unwritten or hidden things are there into which CBI is not going, I think the Mathew Commission can be entrusted to unearth all these matters. We want

that commission should come out with a detailed and complete report on the matter. We want a detailed analysis, a detailed report, of the events leading to this most heinous and tragic political murder of a colleague of ours.

Shri Madhu Limaye made another point. By a very strange process of logic he tried to establish who was to benefit by the murder, or by the death, of Shri L. N. Mishra. He said the opposition had absolutely no benefit out of his death. In fact, if he had survived, possibly they would have continued with renewed vigour his character assassination, right, left and the centre and made life hell for him (Interruptions) They characterised him as the sole symbol of corruption. Corruption has so much eroded the entire society that who is free from it in this country? These paragons of virtue on the other side should search their hearts and say, did they or did they not portray Shri L. N. Mishra as one person who symbolised the entire political corruption and as though the entire opposition was a paragon of virtue? Therefore, Shri Madhu Limaye by a very strange process of logic wanted to show that the opposition did not gain by his death. After all, what did we gain by his death? Shri Limaye argued "In fact, if he had lived, he would have been more useful to us," and for them probably provided a good target for character assassination and mud-slinging.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: (Bogusarai): Do not bring in these things. It is unfair to a dead person.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: Shyam Babu, I wish you very long and very healthy life. I respect you. We had some private dialogue in this matter. I am the last person to be profane or irreverential to Shri L. N. Mishra. I have always maintained that this sort of campaign of vilification, these irresponsible charges, as if he alone was responsible for entire political corruption, this sort of vendetta, this

sort of atmosphere that created an atmosphere of lawlessness in which this unfortunate tragedy looked inevitable.

I want to submit that this is an extremely fallacious argument by Shri Madhu Limaye. On the other hand, I submit, that the only reason why Shri L. N. Mishra met with such a tragic end, was because he was a Minister who belonged to the Congress Party and so he was chosen for a persistent attack by the opposition party for such unabashed character assassination by painting him as the embodiment of corruption. Because of continuous propaganda of this type, a feeling of hatred and bitterness was created against him, and that resulted in this. Therefore, to that extent, these people are responsible for this type of political murder.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Your law has done it, your Research and Analysis Wing.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: You have never been known for sense of responsibility. So, your interruption means nothing to me.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Why do you not face the people?

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: I may inform Shri Bosu that this challenge of "go to the people" is not new to us. This was the very challenge which was given to us in 1971. We went to the people and you know what happened. We will again go to the people.

AN HON. MEMBER: What about the by-elections?

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: Do not go by the results of a few elections or by-elections here and there. When people are faced with such economic crisis in the country, they are annoyed, and they have a right to be annoyed, and they show it in this manner. We will go to the people, and you will again come here with

[Shri N. K. P. Salve]

a microscopic minority, and you will still continue to brag in the manner that you have been doing for the last over two decades.

Be that as it may, in this debate I want to raise some very fundamental questions, which impinge on the question of the political atmosphere which has been created, an atmosphere in which political hatred, bitterness and intolerance has come about. Is not there bitterness? Is not there hatred? Is not there disrespect for law and order? Why is there manifestation of violence? Who has started it? History will some day judge. What I must submit today is that if an unstable majority is always a threat to democracy, an irresponsible frustrated Opposition is a menace and is a real threat to the survival of parliamentary democracy. That is what is happening today?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU. Follow Mujib Sahib.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: We do not need your advice. We have our own ideals. None of your advice matters to us. You may go to China or elsewhere and follow such advice as you think best and proper. So far as we are concerned, we cherish our ideals. We have our aims and objectives about which there is no ambiguity. It is well known and well established. We follow them, make no mistake.

The discontent of the people is sought to be harnessed for political opportunism. It is very easy to harness this sort of discontent of the people when the country is in the grip of economic peril. National calamities are not being spared by this motley crowd of political opposition even for the purpose of petty political gains. That does not matter. What matters really is whether this attitude of the Opposition of holding the majority and the country to ransom can

ever nurture and nourish the norms of parliamentary democracy. The manner in which they have worked in the winter session—and this is the crux of the matter—has seen one death and unless they improve, I have no doubt in my mind, they will be responsible for the death of parliamentary democracy. For an effective opposition there are some requirements. It needs to be responsible; it needs to be moderate; it needs to understand the requirements of parliamentary democracy.

In the end I have only one submission to make and it is that we on this side of the House are extremely concerned about the investigations and inquiry. If there is delay in the inquiry, I have no doubt in my mind that it is because of the complications involved. It was a deep-seated, deep-rooted and well-planned conspiracy to get rid of a colleague of ours. I only hope that the Home Minister will not be hustled and bullied by these people in the opposition into unnecessarily expediting the investigation. Let it be a thorough and complete inquiry and let the culprits be brought to book. Let it be shown and let it be clear to the country that so far as these people in the opposition are concerned, they and they alone are responsible for creating this sort of an ugly political atmosphere. And even if they and they alone are responsible for vitiating the political climate, they would still not improve. I have no doubt in my mind about that. It is beyond them. That is the greatest misfortune of this country. That is the greatest misfortune of our Parliamentary democracy. In 27 years we have failed to give to this country a responsible Opposition.

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा (जयनगर). महापति महोदय, इस सवाल पर विचार विमर्श में जो रुख लिया जा रहा है उसको मैं बदलने का प्रयास करूँगा। यह जो घटना हुई है यह प्राकृतिक घटना नहीं थी। इसमें एक केन्द्रीय मंत्री श्री ललित नारायण मिश्र और दो अन्य व्यक्ति जिन में एक विद्वान

परिषद्, बिहार के सदस्य श्री ब्रज नारायण झा हैं तथा एक रेल कर्मचारी हैं उनकी हत्या हुई है। इनके अलावा 27 व्यक्ति घायल हुये हैं जिनमें दो हमारे मदन के सदस्य हैं तथा श्री राम भगत पासवान और श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल। ये भी उनमें से थे जो इस विस्फोट के समय मंच पर थे। इतनी बड़ी यह घटना जिसमें 29-30 आदमी मरे या घायल हुये दिन दहाड़े हई। उस मदन में हम सब अपने अपने राजनैतिक मूख मूखने हैं। और अपने बचर-र बिचर-र के मत बिचर-र जैना-र जैना उठाते हैं। हम सब एक राय के हैं कि चाहे उस हत्या में किसी का भी हाथ रहा हो, लेकिन यह एक राजनैतिक हत्या है और किसी व्यक्तिगत विषेय या दुश्मनी से यह हत्या नहीं हुई है। उस स्थिति में हम सबको अपने अपने भी सोचना पड़ेगा, क्योंकि ता हम दुष्टता में कोई बदम उठाते हैं, कोई नीति अपनाते हैं ता यह खतरा हम पर भी आ जायेगा। हमारा जननव बलिये यह एक चुनौती है कि क्या हमारे देश में अपने कामों, कदमों और बलियों के लिये व्यक्तिगत हत्या के जगिये ही लाज करने का रास्ता अपनाया जायेगा, या जो दूसरा तरीका है उसका अपनाया जायेगा। हम-लिये मैं समझता हूँ कि दोनों तरफ में सदस्यों को इस बारे में कुछ मुहों पर एकमत होने की आवश्यकता है।

क्या यह सही नहीं है कि जिस दिन यह दुर्घटना हुई, उस दिन 400 से अधिक राइफल और पिस्तौल-धारी पुलिस के लोग सुरक्षा के लिये वहाँ मौजूद थे? वहाँ के अफसरों के माध्यम से मैंने इन बातों का पता है। इसलिये मैंने दरभंगा की गानकना में कहा कि दिल्ली में मेरे घर के दरवाजे पर बम फेंका गया था और हमारे आने आदिना ने उन लोगों को खदेड़ दिया था; पुलिस के सिपाही मेरे यहाँ नहीं थे, इसलिये मैं बच गया; अगर पुलिस के सिपाही वहाँ होते, तो मेरी जान भी चली जाती। वहाँ के अफसर इस बात का खेद नहीं कर सके।

क्या कांग्रेस का कोई सदस्य इस बात से इंकार कर सकता है कि इस घटना को रोकना नहीं जा सका, इसमें बिहार सरकार के खुफिया विभाग, गेनबेज के खुफिया विभाग जिसके वह मंत्री थे, और केन्द्रीय सरकार के खुफिया विभाग की पूरी नाकामी और बिकलता गिद्ध होती है? हम बाग में दो राये नहीं हो सकती हैं। क्या श्री ब्रह्मानन्द रेड्डी या कोई कांग्रेसी सदस्य यह कह सकते हैं कि हमारा इन्तजाम सफल रहा? अगर उनका इन्तजाम सफल नहीं रहा, और अगर वे ऐसी घटनाओं की पुनरावृत्ति नहीं चाहते हैं, तो इन्हें इमानदारी और हिम्मत के साथ यह बात चुन करनी चाहिये, और यह मदन हम बाग में एकमत हो, कि इस मामले में खुफिया विभाग की सा कीमती नाकामी हुई। इसकी जिम्मेदारी यहाँ के मंत्री ले, या वहाँ के मुख्य मंत्री या पुलिस मंत्री ले, लेकिन इस जिम्मेदारी से दे बरी नहीं हो सकते। आखिर सुरक्षा का भार जनता पर नहीं आ। अगर यह काम गोगो को दिया जाना, तो शायद वे हमें बेहतर कर सकते थे।

यहाँ आने गुना लिया गया था, वहाँ पहुँचे की व्यवस्था थी। रेलवे एम्प्लॉय के टेलीगेशन और प्रतिनिधियों का वहाँ नहीं जान दिया गया। लेकिन जो लोग वहाँ जाना चाहते थे, या ता पूर्णतः बले उनको ले गये, या कांग्रेसजनों के मॉर्टिफिकेट के आज़ार पर ने भीतर घस गये। यद्यपि वह कांग्रेस कमेटी की बैठक नहीं थी लेकिन 'नवा' कांग्रेसजनों ने मॉर्टिफिकेट दे दिया, वह अन्दर चला गया। ऐसे लोग भी वहाँ पहुँच गये, जो रेलवे में मॉर्टिफिकेट करना चाहते हैं जो आनन्द मार्ग के प्रमुख व्यक्ति हैं। वरं लोगों ने मुझ से यह बात कही। मैंने उन से सी० बी० आ० के नामने यह बयान देने के लिये कहा। और सी० बी० आ० के नामने ऐसे बयान दिये गये हैं।

मैंने कपास और लोग माजुद थे, जिनको वहाँ रहने की जरूरत नहीं थी। जो लोग अब तक कांग्रेस के दुश्मन हैं और रहे हैं,

[श्री भोगेन्द्र शर्मा]

उन दो भी कांग्रेसजनों ने मॉर्टफिकेट दिया था। मैं यह बात इसलिये कहा रहा हूँ कि इस प्रश्न को दलबन्दी का मामला न बनाया जाये, क्योंकि यह एक हत्या का मामला नहीं है—आग भी ऐसी घटना घट सकती है।

जब यह घटना घट गई और मच पर बैठे कई लोग घायल हो गये, तो वहाँ जो 400 पुलिस के अफसर और मिपाही थे, बजाये इसके कि वे घायलों की सेवा के लिये लाकते, लोगों को बचाने वाला, उठाने वाला अफसरों का सर तबका ही भाग गया। इस घटना की तुलना तो उस लडाई से की जा सकती है जिसमें हमारे पन्द्रह जार लोगों ने दोनों हथ उठा दिये थे। वहाँ 400 राइफल वाले लोग थे सी०आई०डी० के लोग थे, बड़े बड़े अफसरों की फौज थी, लेकिन एक भी बच्चा नहीं रहा, जो घायलों को उठा सके।

मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जिस सरकार ने हजारों रेल-मंचाग्रियों को अभी तक नाकगी से बाहर रखा है, क्या उनमें उन 400 लोगों में से किसी का भी मुआतिल किया है, जो सुरक्षा इन्तजाम के लिये जिम्मेदार थे क्या उनमें से एक को भी समग्रेड किया गया है। बाद में सरकार चाहे उनको इनाम दे देती, उनको 'भारत रत्न' प्रदान कर देती, लेकिन क्या इस मामले में अफसलता के लिये किसी भी कर्मचारी को, चाहे वह राज्य सरकार का हो, रेलवे मुद्रा या हो या खुफिया विभाग का हाँ मुआतिल किया गया है? अगर नहीं किया गया है तो क्या यह इन्तजाम नहीं लगाया जा सकता कि सरकार इस मामले को हत्के रूप में ले रही है। इतनी बड़ी घटना कि बावजूद कोई भी घायलों का उठाने वाला उनकी सेवा करने वाला पानी पिलाने वाला या हॉस्पिटल ले जाने वाला नहीं रहा। मैं किसी की नीयत में नहीं जा रहा हूँ, लेकिन इस नाकामी के लिये—चाहे वह जानबूझकर हुई हो और चाहे अनजाने में हुई हो—क्या किसी को मुआतिल किया गया है। अगर लोकसभा सदस्यों पर आरोप करने के लिए कोई छुरा लता है, काँ

बम फेकता है या गोली चलाता है, और बाघ एंड बाई अगर उसको न पकड़े, तो क्या कोई उसके लिए जिम्मेदार ठहराया जायेगा या नहीं, क्या किसी को मुआतिल किया जायेगा या नहीं? इतनी बड़ी घटना के बाद भी किसी को मुआतिल नहीं किया गया है। जो सरकार अमिको और किसानों को बेवजह दंडित करने में सकोच नहीं करती है, जो उनके विरुद्ध कड़ा रुख अपनाती है और शक्ति का इस्तेमाल करती है, उसने इस मामले में अभी तक बेपर्वाही का रुख अपना रखा है।

अगर सत्तारूढ़ दल यह समझता है कि एजानमेंट मोशन सरकार का सेन्चुर है, तो हम समझते हैं कि जिन मुद्दों का मैंने जिक्र किया है, उन पर सरकार सेन्चुर के लायक है। जो सदस्य ईश्वर से बोले हैं जिन्होंने इस मामले को दूसरा रूप देने का प्रयास किया है, मैं उनमें सहमत नहीं हूँ। लेकिन कुछ बुनियादी मुद्दा पर हम सब को सहमत होना चाहिए। जनतन्त्र की रक्षा और विचारों को रखने की स्वतन्त्रता की रक्षा के बारे में हमारी दो रायें नहीं होनी चाहिए।

कांग्रेस के जो सदस्य बोले हैं उन्होंने बहुत निराशाजनक बातें कही हैं। उन्होंने ऐसा रुख अपनाया है कि जैसे कोई अचानक घटना हो गई हो, कोई आकाश में बिजली गिर गई हो। इसलिए लोगों में आशोक है, लोग उलझन में हैं। अखबार क्या लिखते हैं, उसको छाड़ दोजिए। लेकिन लोग समझते हैं कि इस मामले में सरकार नाकाम साबित हुई है। सरकार की यह नाकामी दूसरे खतरे की घंटी है।

पाकिस्तान में पहले बजोरे-आखम, लियाकत अली खाँ, को हत्या हुई, और जो कालिल पण्डा गया था—नैयद अकबर, उसका भी कत्ल हो गया था। पाकिस्तान न तो दुनिया को, और न अपने अखबार को, बता सका है कि उसके पहले बजोरे-आखम के कत्ल के पीछे किसका हाथ था। हम यह भी जानते हैं कि पाकिस्तान के दुर्भाग्य से वहाँ

जनतन्त्र का खात्मा हुआ। हम यह भी जानते हैं कि अमरीका के राष्ट्रपति कैनेडी की हत्या कैसे हुई। मैं उधर जाना नहीं चाह रहा हूँ। जो कुछ सदन में कहा गया है उसी के आधार पर मैं जानना चाह रहा हूँ। जो कुछ बाहर कहा गया है मैं समझता हूँ कि उन बातों में कुछ जाने की जरूरत है लेकिन अच्छा है कि मैं उनमें न जाऊँ। सभापति जी इशारा दे रहे हैं कि मैं न जाऊँ।

18 hrs.

एक माननीय सदस्य छोड़िए ?

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : छाड़ने का मतलब तो नहीं है। आप छाड़ कर बच सकते हैं, मैं नहीं बच सकता हूँ। क्योंकि यह हुआ तो हमारे यहाँ है, बम हमारे यहाँ गया, आपके यहाँ नहीं गया। इसलिये मुझे चिन्ता है इस बान की। मैं इस बान को बट रहा हूँ कि कुछ वर्षों में के जो हमारे देश पर खतरा है जनतन्त्र पर भी और आजादी पर भी आग जिनके बारे में देश के बाहर भी आवाजें उठाई जा रही हैं जा काम पहले भी हाता था लेकिन किमी अधिकारी ने तुल कर के यह नहीं कही, अब अमेरिका के अभी के राष्ट्रपति फोर्ड ने खुल कर यह बात नहीं कही है कि हमारी सी आई ए विदेशों में अपने हित की रक्षा के लिए सरकारों के बदलने के काम को करती रहेगी। इसके पहले किमी राष्ट्रपति ने नहीं कहा था। लेकिन यह फोर्ड ने, नये राष्ट्रपति ने इसको बाज़ाब्ला कहा है और चिली की घटना के बाद जहा की ट्रासपोर्ट हडताल के लिए करोड़ों डालर दिए गए थे जो चिली के जनतन्त्र का खात्मा हुआ, राष्ट्रपति की हत्या हुई, उस सब को हम जानते हैं और ऐसी परिस्थिति में जब भारत सरकार ने एतराज किया था सी आई ए की गति-विधियों के बारे में और सरकारों का तबना पलटने के बारे में तो किसिगर ने कहा कि जब कोई पकड़ा जाय तो हमें खबर दीजिएगा, हम वापस बुला लेंगे। तो ऐसी चीज खुद हमारे देश में हो रही है... (अवधान)...

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अभी तक एक भी खबर नहीं दी।

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : इन्होंने नहीं खबर दी, खबर देने का भार आप ले लीजिए।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : सभापति जी, ये उनका साथ दे रहे हैं और भार हम ले ले। भार लेने के लिए हम हैं और राज करने के लिए, उसमें हिम्मत बांटने के लिए ये हैं।

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : चूंकि अमेरिका को खबर देनी है इसलिए वाजपेयी जी को कहा।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अच्छा, रशिया को आप खबर देने हैं ?

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : सभापति जी, मैं कह रहा था कि अभी अमेरिका के डिफेंस सेक्टरों ने यह बयान दिया है कि हमारा बड़ा हिन्द महासागर में लगाताय जायगा कूटनीतिक उद्देश्यों के लिए। यह नहीं कि अमेरिका को कार्ट खतरा है, डिफेंसमैनी के लिए यानी सरकारों को पलटने के लिए या भीतर के तन्हा का बाहर से मदद देने के लिए वह जायगा। अब यहाँ पर मैं यह कहना चाह रहा हूँ कि कोई भी सज्जन इस पक्ष के हो या उस पक्ष के हो, जो कुछ वातावरण पिछले कुछ महीनों में तैयार किया गया बिहार में क्या यह सरकार को या विरोध पक्ष के लोगों को पता है या नहीं कि आनन्द मार्ग नाम की एक संस्था है जिसमें बहुत से अफसर शामिल हैं, पुलिस के बड़े बड़े अफसर शामिल हैं, रेलवे के अफसर शामिल हैं, विभिन्न विभागों के बड़े बड़े अफसर शामिल हैं जिसके प्रधान पर 6-6 हत्याओं का आरोप लगा है और वह जेल में बन्द है। उससे भयकर चीज यह है कि डेढ़ साल से वह अनशन कर रहे हैं और लोगों से कहा कि स्वस्थ भी हैं।

श्री मधु लिसये : डेढ़ साल से वह कैसा पूरा क्यों नहीं हो रहा है इसके ऊपर भी कुछ कहिएगा ?

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : एकदम सही बात है। इसीलिए तो मैं कह रहा हूँ। इसमें कोई दो राय नहीं होगी। तो वह डेढ़ साल से अनशन कर रहे हैं। और खाना छोड़े हुए है। . . . (व्यवधान) . . . यह भी सही बात है कि अभी जो एक गवाह था, एक अवधत जो उन्हीं का शिष्य था, कचहरी में उसको मर्दर करने की कोशिश हुई, गोली चलाई गई, दिन दहाड़े राजधानी में कचहरी में गोली चलाई गई, आनन्दमार्गियों ने गोली चलाई, जो सरकारी गवाह था अवधत जो उन्हीं का चेला था उस को मारने के लिए और उस हालत में मैं कह देना चाहता हूँ कि बिहार सरकार के अफसरों का एक हिस्सा जो आनन्दमार्गी हैं, वह ईमानदारी से हो या बेईमानी में हो, यह मैं नहीं जानता, लेकिन उसका सबसे बड़ा आदमी जो अपने को भगवान कहता है, प्रोफेट भी नहीं, भगवान के द्वारा भेजा हुआ नहीं सीधा गौड कहता है और जो इसके पहले रेलवे का एक किरानी था, एक क्लर्क था, वह जो अपने को गौड कहता है, जो उसको ईमानदारी से यकीन करते हैं, ऐसे अफसर मारे यहाँ मौजूद हैं, उनमें असन्तोष होगा या नहीं? जब डेढ़ साल के अनशन की खबर आ रही है, वह क्या खाते हैं वह जानें, हमें पता है कि शरीर के लिए जरूरी सब चीजें वह खाते हैं, लेकिन जब डेढ़ साल से अनशन में है तो अफसरों का वह हिस्सा जो है वे गुस्सा हांगे या नहीं? अफसरों का एक हिस्सा इसलिए नहीं कि इस पक्ष के साथ या उस पक्ष के साथ है बल्कि इसलिए कि सरकार के खिलाफ एक ऐसा हिस्सा विरोध के मूख में है जो किसी नाम में सरकार का सहयोग करने के लिए तैयार नहीं है और मुझे खतरा है कि विदेशी आक्रमण भी हो तो वह हिस्सा साथ देने को तैयार नहीं होगा। इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ कि इसको दलबन्दी का रूप हम न बनाएँ तो बड़ा बेहतर होगा।

एक माननीय सदस्य दलबन्दी तो प्रधान मन्त्री ने शुरू की।

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : मैं सभी के लिए कह रहा हूँ।

मैं एक दूसरा पटलू भी कहना चाहता हूँ। जब यहाँ पर हम हैं चाहे इस पक्ष के हों या उस पक्ष के हों तो स्वाभाविक है कि सरकारी पक्ष एक दूसरे के बाहर नहीं जा सकता है। सरकार की रक्षा के लिए वे उठेंगे। इसी तरह विरोध पक्ष के लोग एक दाढ़ी में आगे नहीं जा सकते हैं। लेकिन कुछ मामलों में तो हम एक हैं। क्या हम कहेंगे कि मदन में कोई गलत बोल देगा तो उसको जूना मारो, थप्पड़ मारो या मुक्का मारो? लेकिन क्या यह सब को पता है या नहीं कि बिहार में जो कुछ आन्दोलन चला उसमें सब वे जिम्मेदार नेता ने कहा कि विधायकों को तमाचा और मुक्का मारना क्षम्य है। मैं पूछता हूँ कि अगर सबसे ऊँचा नेता किसी दल का हो, वह अगर यह कहता है किसी को तमाचा मारने के लिए तो उसको कोई शिष्य हो, ईमानदारी में भक्त हो, वह तमाचा में आगे अगर डंडा भी बरसा देगा तो इसका वह लाजिराज नतीजा होगा या नहीं? इसलिए नहीं कि उसने कहा डंडा मारने के लिए लेकिन अगर मैं एक सब जिम्मेदार नेता होकर रहता हूँ कि तमाचा और मुक्का मार सकते हो विधायकों को, इतना मैं खुले आम कहता हूँ तो क्या इसका अगर यह हो सकता है या नहीं नीचे के लोगों पर और यह बात खुले आम बिहार में हुई है, साजे अखबारों में खबर आई है। मैं इसलिए कहता हूँ कि अगर सर्वोच्च नेता इस प्रकार की बात करें . . . (व्यवधान) . . . आप सुन तो लीजिए। मैं जिस रूप में कह रहा हूँ, मैं आग्रह करता हूँ कि दल बन्दी के रूप में इस को न लीजिये। मैं निजी तौर से कह रहा हूँ क्योंकि मेरे सामने दुर्घटनाएँ हुई हैं। मैं जानता हूँ कि लोकनाथ आजाद जो—रिजिन एम०एल०ए० है 1940 में आजादी की लड़ाई में शामिल रहे हैं, उन को छुरे से बरकर के उन की घड़ी और सारा सामान वगैरह छीना गया, लेकिन एक निंदा का शब्द

जो लोग इस आंदोलन में शामिल हैं उन्होंने नहीं कहा। हजागों के साथ यह किया गया। कितनों की घड़ियों छीनी गईं। छुरा बगैरह सब कुछ चलाय गया। औरतो की माडी छीनी गई, मगर जो लोग आंदोलनों के समर्थन में हैं ... (व्यवधान)

एक माननीय सदस्य जिन्हें नौजवानों को गोली मारी गई उस के लिए भी कुछ कहेंगे ?

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : मैं जिम रूप में कह रहा हूँ कृपा कर के सुन लीजिए। मैं आप्रह कर रहा हूँ और मैं फिर कहना कि मैं उस को दलबन्दी का रूप नहीं बनाना चाहता हूँ। हम सभी यहां जनतन्त्र की बिना पर मौजूद हैं। हम सभी लोग यहां लोगों में चुन कर आए हैं और उस की बिना पर मौजूद हैं।

श्री मधु लिये : यह कह रहे हैं कि दोनों विस्मो की हिंसा की बात कीजिए। सरकारी हिंसा की बात भी कहिए।

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : एकदम सही बात है। सरकारी हिंसा में मैंने शर्क किया है।

(व्यवधान)

हम को हमारा पाव में मिर तक इस सरकार ने घायल किया है। मेरा खून लिया है (व्यवधान) हमारे उलाके में 24 की हत्याएं दा माल में हुई हैं। इस सरकार की तरफ से जमींदारों ने की है। लेकिन मैं इस में नहीं जाऊंगा।

(व्यवधान)

सिर में पाव तक मेरे शरीर का कोई हिस्सा नहीं है जहां इस सरकार ने घायल न किया हो। उसके बावजूद भी हम इस सरकार को हटाना चाहेंगे लेकिन हम मीरजापुर नहीं बनना चाहेंगे चाहे इंदिरा गांधी हो चाहे कोई और हो, हम उस के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं क्योंकि एक हजार साल का इतिहास हमें कह रहा है, एक हजार साल का इतिहास चेतावनी दे रहा है कि खबरदार। जयचन्द को जायज

गुस्ता था पृथ्वीराज पर कि पृथ्वीराज हमारी लड़की को ले गया। जयचन्द अगर पृथ्वीराज को कत्ल कर देता तो आज देश के लोग उस को देशद्रोही नहीं कहते। अगर उस ने जो कुछ किया उस का क्या हंथ हुआ यह हम जानते हैं। पृथ्वीराज का गला गिरा, जयचन्द का हँस मारा गया। मीरजापुर को गुस्ता था मिराजदौला पर। अगर मीरजापुर मिराजदौला को मार कर नवाब बन जाता तो कांड उठा। वो देशद्रोही नहीं कहता। बहुत ने नवाबा ने बहना का मांग है। लेकिन उसने नवाब बनने की चेष्टा का भते ही ईस्ट इंडिया कम्पनी आए या कार्ट आए और उसमें नतीजे के तौर पर दो सौ साल की गुनामी हमें भुगनी। इसलिए हम पूरी ताकत में लड़ना चाहते हैं और लड़ रहे हैं इस पूँजीवादी व्यवस्था का खाम करने के लिए। जब तक पूँजीवादी व्यवस्था रहेगी अत्याचार रहेगा, बारह आन सरकार की तरफ ता चार आने दूसरी तरफ भी ... (व्यवधान)

एक माननीय सदस्य अगर हम आ जायगा तो ?

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : अगर हम आ जायगा तब तो हमारा पुरखा का जा सपना या स्वर्ग का धरती पर कार्ड भूरा नगा नहीं रहेगा ... (व्यवधान)

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र (इलाहाबाद) मीरजापुर स्पीकम नाउ मर।

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : आप चुप रहिये, कृपा करके चुप रहिये। मेरा आप्रह कि जर्म रूप की बात करने है अगर हम को बुलाना चाहते हैं तो हमारे पुरखा का जो सपना रहा कि धरती पर ऐसा समाज हो कि जिस में न एक भूखा हो न एक नंगा हो न कोई बेकार हो वह समाज कायम हो सकता है ...

(व्यवधान) और बिना रूस के आए हुए अपनी ताकत में ही हम चाहते हैं कि आप की मदद से, उन की मदद से और जो तैयार

[श्री भोगेन्द्र झा]

हो उन की मदद से वगैर खून खराबी के हिन्दुस्तान में शोषण रहित समाज बनाएं। लेकिन अगर आप का यह विचार ही की बिय यको के साथ हुआ की जाय, उन की हत्या की जाय तो भी स्पष्ट रूप से कह दें। चाहता हूँ कि यह नहीं चल सकता है।

इस हत्या काण्ड के बाद अखबारों में जो खबर आई—मैंने उन को पढ़ा था। दिल्ली में एक सभा हुई—जय प्रकाश नारायण जी उस सभा में आये, उन्होंने उस समय शोक सभा लिये कहा, हालांकि लोक इकार कर रहे थे, लेकिन उन्होंने भत्सना की और शोक प्रस्ताव के समर्थन में लोगों को जाने के लिये कहा। यह सभा शायद 4 या 5 जनवरी को हुई थी। उसी सभा में उन्होंने कहा था कि हम पर अभियोग लगाया जायगा। यह उन्होंने पहले कहा था। उस के बाद प्रधान मन्त्री जी ने भी कहा—उस का यहाँ पर काफी जिक्र हुआ है—उन्होंने कहा—किस व्यक्ति ने हत्या की है, यह निर्णायक चीज नहीं है, निर्णायक चीज यह है कि किन परिस्थितियों में यह चीज हुई है किम वानावरण में यह चीज हुई है उस वानावरण का पैदा करने के लिये कौन ज़िम्मेदार है। आज जब हम यह कह सकते हैं कि किसी व्यक्तिगत दुश्मनी में हत्या नहीं हो रही है तो फिर हम वानावरण के प्रभाव में बरी नहीं हो सकते।

एक माननीय सदस्य लेकिन किसी व्यक्ति ने तो किया है।

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : हा, किसी व्यक्ति ने किया है, लेकिन इधर में जो भाषण हुए हैं, उस व्यक्ति पर नहीं हुए हैं जिस ने ऐसा किया है, उस के पीछे जो शक्ति है, उस पर भाषण हुए हैं। इसलिये हम इस तर्क में भाग नहीं सकते, जो वातावरण इस समय है, उस को भी हटा दोषी बनाना होगा, उस को निर्मूल करने के लिए इधर के लोग हो या उधर के लोग हो, सब को मिल कर आगे बढ़ाना होगा। हमारे जन-

तन्त्र का जो रास्ता अपनाया है, उस में इस तरह का अपराध जघन्य है, इस को दलबन्दी का आधार नहीं बनाया जा सकता।

इसलिये मैं आग्रह करना चाहता हूँ—जो स्थिति है जो सुरक्षा के मामले में हुआ जो इलाज के मामले में हुआ, जो लोग उन के साथ थे, जैसे रामविलास झा थे, जो बिहार के एम० एल० सी० हैं, उन के पी० ए० कोई गुप्ता भी साथ में थे हालांकि मेरी उन से बात नहीं हुई है, तब बिहार में डाक्टरों की हड़ताल चल रही थी, इसलिये शायद ऐसा समझा गया कि दरगा या पटना अस्पताल में ले जायेंगे तो वहाँ ठीक में इलाज नहीं हो सकेगा, दानापुर में हड़ताल नहीं है वहाँ ले जायें तो ठीक में इलाज हो जायगा, शायद इसी लिये उन को वहाँ ले जाया गया। यह ठीक है कि डा० नवाब, बिहार के एक टाप सर्जन है, वे ग्टायर्ड हैं अपना प्राइवेट क्लिनिक चलाने हैं, उन के यहाँ हड़ताल नहीं थी, वहाँ ले जाने तो शायद बच जाते। मुझे मालूम हुआ है, कि ललित बाबू का घाव इतना बड़ा नहीं था, जितना वहाँ के डी० आई० जी० का था, जिन को डा० नवाब के क्लिनिक में ले जाया गया और वे बच गये। मैं नहीं कह सकता कि उन को ऐसा क्यों नहीं सूझा। उन की नीयत या बदनीयत के बारे में मैं नहीं जानता लेकिन फिर भी यह तथ्य है कि अगर वे दर्भगा जाने और डा० नवाब की क्लिनिक में ले जाया जाता तो शायद उन की जान बच सकती थी। यह बात भी तथ्य है कि गेलवे के डाक्टरों ने जानबूझ कर या अनजान में ऐसा किया—लेकिन यह बात भी सत्य है कि उन्होंने ऐसा बयान क्यों दिया, जिस में कि उन की जान खतरे में थी, यह भयंकर नैग्लिजेंस नहीं तो क्या है। इस तरह के बयान देने वाले को मुश्किल किया जाना चाहिये या नहीं किया जाना चाहिये इतनी बड़ी दुर्घटना हो जाए और उस पर कोई डाक्टर कह दे कि कोई बड़ा घाव नहीं है—यह क्या है। मरीज को आग्रवासन देने के लिये अगर कोई डाक्टर ऐसी बात कहे तो

समझ में आ सकता है, लेकिन वह तो ऐसी कोई बात नहीं थी। क्या ऐसा कोई भ्रफसर मुद्दास्तिल हुआ है, यदि नहीं हुआ तो फिर इस सरकार पर निर्दयता और बेरहमी का इल्जाम आ सकता है या नहीं। जो जर्म को होने दे या अनजान में ही जर्म हो जाय तो क्या सरकार उस को मुर्तिल भी नहीं कर सकती थी—यह इलाज की बात नहीं है।

सभापति जी, जो स्थिति आज पैदा की गई है, उस स्थिति में हमारे देश के लिये, हमारे जनतन्त्र के लिये अभी तक जो खतरे का घण्टी बज रही है

सभापति महोदय : अपोजीशन के 8 और काग्रेस के 10 सदस्यों को अभी बोलना है, आप कब तक बैठेंगे, मेहरबानी करेंगे, अब अपने भाषण को खत्म कीजिए।

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा में 3 मिनट में खत्म कर दगा सभापति नहीं है आप 25 मिनट बोल चुके हैं।

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : मैं तीन मिनट में खत्म कर रहा हूँ। मैं कह रहा था कि मोअमिली की कार्यवाही न होने से एक सन्देश का वातावरण बना है। मैं एक बात यहां और कह दूँ—रेल मन्त्री जब जब बिहार जाते थे वे जब रेल मन्त्री नहीं थे, तब भी वे बिहार जाते थे तो वहां के अनेकों मिनिस्टर उन के साथ होते थे। लेकिन इस घटना के समय बिहार का कोई भी मिनिस्टर वहां मौजूद नहीं था सिर्फ एक मिनिस्टर थे जो उन के भाई थे। यह बड़ी लाइन के उद्घाटन का समारोह था, यह उत्तर बिहार के लिये ही नहीं, सारे बिहार के लिये एक महत्वपूर्ण चीज थी, लेकिन उस मौके पर कोई भी मिनिस्टर वहां मौजूद नहीं था—यह एक अनहोनी सी बात लगती है।

सभापति जी, एक बात का हवाला और देना चाहता हूँ—जिस समस्तीपुर में रेलवे 3344 LS—12

लाइन के उद्घाटन के लिये वह वहां गये थे, वह 56 रेलगाडिया कौंसिल हैं—कोयने के अभाव के कारण। समस्तीपुर डिब्रीजन की पूर्वोक्त रेलवे मजदूर यूनियन ने रेलवे अधिकारियों के सामने जो मांग रखी है उन में कहा गया है कोयला खदानों से कोयले का ढेर लगा हुआ लेकिन रेल का डिब्बा न मिलने के कारण उठ नहीं रहा है, इधर कोयला न मिलने के कारण 56 गाडिय नहीं चल रही है। उन्होंने कहा है कि हम जिम्मा लेते हैं हम कोयला कर गाडिया को चलायेंगे। बिहार के कोयला खान मालिक रिवन दे रहे हैं कि कोयला लाने के लिये रेट मत दो अगर कोयला नहीं आयेगा तो ऐसी स्थिति पैदा हो जायगी जिससे ये कोयला खदानें हमारे पाम आ जायेंगी वे यह भी कहते हैं कि इंदिरा जी के कैबिनेट में उन के समर्थक हैं। अगर लोगों में असन्तोष पैदा होगा तो राष्ट्रीयकरण के चलने हुए भी ये खदानें उन को मिल सकती हैं—ऐसा मालिक लोग बोलते हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में जिस दिन रेल मन्त्री उद्घाटन के लिये गये थे उन्होंने यह भी कहा था कि उस बड़ी लाइन से सीधे कोयला मुजफ्फरपुर तक पहुँचेगा जिस में उत्तर बिहार की समस्या का समाधान हो सकेगा। मुझे रेल मजदूरों में यह भी मालूम हुआ है कि उस दिन भरी मन्त्रा में उन्होंने यह भी कहा था कि मैं आदेश दे रहा हूँ कि जो बर्खास्त रेल मजदूर हैं जो काम पर नहीं लगाये गये हैं, उन को भी हफ्ते—दो हफ्ते में काम पर लिया जायगा। उन्होंने नाम भी दिया था जिन में एक नाम जोगी पामवान का भी था कि इन को फौरन काम पर वापस लिया जाएगा। उस मीटिंग में पूर्वोक्त रेलवे के जनरल मैनेजर—श्री चोपड़ा भी मौजूद थे। कुछ अफसरान इस बात का नहीं बोलते थे यह बात उन्होंने खुले आम पचास हजार मजदूरों के सामने कही थी, मुझ से सँकड़ो लोगों ने कहा है, मैंने इस को बैरिफाई किया है—उन लोग को थोड़ा काम पर वापस लिया जायगा जिस के खिलाफ सर्वोच्च न्यायालय कोई सम्भीर आरोप नहीं होगा, जिस में जोगी पामवान

[श्री भोगेन्द्र झा]

भी नाम था। लोगों के मन में शक है कि कहीं इस में रेलवे अधिकारियों का हाथ तो नहीं है, क्योंकि अभी तक किसी को वापस नहीं लिया गया है और जहाँ बम पकड़ा गया, महादेव साहू के घर में, उस के लिये अगर कोई कहता है कि सेंट्रल इंटेलीजेन्स के किसी आदमी ने बम रख दिया तो यह बड़ी गैर-जिम्मेदारी की बात है। क्योंकि उस बच्चे ने बयान दिया कि वह रेलवे ट्रैक से उठा कर लाया और लडके की बड़ी बहन ने बयान दिया कि किसी ने फेंका और वह फट गया जब कि खिडकी में जाली लगी हुई है इसलिये फेंकने का प्रश्न ही नहीं है ऐसे हालत में फिर यह कहना कि पुलिस के कर्मचारी ने फेंका यह गैर-जिम्मेदारी बात है।

हा, मैं यह मानता हूँ कि अगर ललित बाबू डा० नबाब के क्लिनिक में पहुँचाये जाते तो वह बच जाते। ललित बाबू मर गए, उन की पत्नी हैं बच्चे हैं, और उन के बच्चे से मेरी बान ललित बाबू की मृत्यु के बाद हुई उन लोगों से मकान खाली कराने की नोटिस गई है। एक मिनिस्टर जो इन हारनेस मारा गया है, हम ने इस में पढ़ा। ऐसे मामलों में कुछ परम्परा अपनायी है, स्वर्गीय शास्त्री जी और मोहन कुमार मगनम के बारे में। मैं जानता हूँ, कि सरकार वह परम्परा इस मामले में निभाने जा रही है कि नहीं। जिस औरत का मूँह गल्टा है इस मामले में मैं समझता हूँ कि सरकार को ऐतान करना चाहिए कि आप क्या करने जा रहे हैं कम से कम उन को बर में निकालने की बात तो न हो। यही मैं चाहता हूँ।

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT (Shahabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, on the second of January this year, a terrible thing happened at Samastipur which gave to us, coming from the State of Bihar, a terrible pang of grief. But, to the country as a whole, it was one of the greatest shocks and it was expressed through the statements of the leaders of the country and Press comments.

18 23 hrs.

[SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHOLO in the Chair]

I expected that when this matter was raised in the House by way of an adjournment motion, my friend and colleague, Shri Madhu Limaye, who is known for his great parliamentary ability and experience and his seriousness, would at least try to raise some basic and serious issue about it.

I followed his speech with great interest and I am sorry to say that he did not raise any of those basic issues. Rather, he skirted them. Instead of that, he raised issues which were trivial and which had no bearing. He has a very fine mind and one of the best minds that we have in this House. But probably he has used that mind to twist facts or to gloat over hearsays or some statements by somebody and prove certain conclusions which he has already arrived at. They were pre-conceived conclusions about Government's complicity in the matter. He said that a conspiracy was hatched here in the Government and that the conspirators were involved in it.

Sir, the CBI itself is vigorously and actively pursuing the matter. I think it is one of the best deployment of men. The best resources in matters of investigation and intelligence that we have at our command are there at Samastipur. They are engaged in this matter. They have not been able to achieve a breakthrough so far. This is because these are matters about which we will be able to know only when it reaches a conclusive stage. The Government will be able to let the House know only when the matter reaches a conclusive stage. So, it is not correct to say that because they have not been able to arrive at certain conclusions within few weeks, the Government is responsible for it and that the Government does not want it. These are things which are surprising. Often times, we hear these things.

Whenever a thing is not achieved immediately, you go and attribute motives. At times, you attribute the worst kind of motives.

Now a Judicial Commission has been appointed. It has been said that there has been inordinate delay. True, the demand came from the Opposition.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE Also from Babuji

SHRI B R BHAGAT From both sides Therefore, a Commission was appointed. But instead of welcoming it, you say there has been inordinate delay and Government should be censured for it.

What are the real issues? In his last sentence, he said that probably the parliamentary system may be destroyed—or something to that effect. Yes, there is danger to the very political system we have been practising in this country. My hon. friend Shri Bhogendra Jha referred to it. It is not right in saying that we on this side are weak in saying about. We are saying this with the strongest voice at our command. On this occasion it is the future of democracy of the parliamentary system in the light of the culture of violence and political assassination that is living its head in the country that should be discussed because this cult and the parliamentary system cannot go together.

In this House in the last 27 years when we have been practising this system members on both sides should draw inspiration from the giants in the parliamentary leadership. The country has been passing through very difficult times not only today. Of course today we are facing a very great economic crisis. On this occasion both the leaders of the Opposition and of the ruling party should have faced the national crisis together, created the will and strengthened it. It has been done in the past on very critical occasions.

Right in the beginning when we came here as very young men in the 1950s, a great crisis took place in the country. Refugees were pouring in

from the erstwhile East Bengal. Then the Nehru-Liaquat Pact was signed. The country was charged with emotion. There were diverse opinions so much so that Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee resigned from the Government and joined the opposition. But he did not create or spread hatred, suspicion or divisive forces. He could have done it because feelings were so strong, but he did not do it. Even though this matter was debated in the strongest possible language expressing viewpoints, there was no character assassination, no attributing of motives, no creation of a vicious atmosphere as if we are enemies in two camps: the Opposition and the ruling party. We are not enemies; we are part of the same process. Therefore, why when we face today an economic crisis do we find hatred, suspicion and divisive forces being created? If there is a failure on the economic front, if certain policies have failed, why is the Prime Minister being attacked in a personal way? Why is a spirit of hatred being created against her? And why, of all persons against the Prime Minister whose life is known to all? When Prime Minister Nehru was alive she did not join any office, though she could have. Nobody can say she exploited the position of her father in any way. So is it right to say that she is the fountain-source of corruption today? Is it not creating hatred against her? And why? Because the Opposition thinks that by creating hatred by demolishing the image of the leader they will be able to win a political game. This is being done. Is it fair? Is it parliamentary democracy?

SHRI NOORUL HUDA (Cachar)
There is no personal character assassination.

SHRI B R BHAGAT Then what is it? What can be more personal than this? When the late Railway Minister was attacked, Shri Madhu Limaye said, "We do not attack him. We attack the Prime Minister. She is the fountain source of corruption."
(Interruptions)

श्री मधु लिनव : यह मैंने नहीं कहा ।
मैंने यह कहा था कि हम व्यक्तिगत
द्वेष की भावना से प्रेरित नहीं हुए थे ।

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: I am coming to that. I will prove it. I will put it before this august House and the country. Who is contributing to the undermining of the political system? Can this political system survive when there is no spirit of accommodation, then the Opposition and the ruling party think that they are enemies of each other. I am citing Dr. S. P. Mookerjee, a great Opposition leader, a great Indian and showing what his conduct was on those issues, when the issues were no less important. Emotionally the situation was more charged at that time. I then come to the great national crisis of 1962 when the Chinese overran certain parts. I can cite the leaders Atal Bihari Vajpayee who was here at that time, Mr. A. K. Gopalan, Mr. Masani and others. What did they do? Did they launch a campaign of great hatred against the then Prime Minister? No. See the conduct of the Opposition leaders at that time of grave national crisis and compare that with the conduct of the Opposition leaders today.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): In 1962 during the time of the Chinese aggression when the policies were attacked, I think Pandit Nehru was mercilessly attacked as far as his policies were concerned. It is not correct to say that he was not attacked. The same thing is happening today. We are attacking the policies.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: You attack the policies but do not create hatred against persons. The country is passing through difficult times. Every home is having great privations and difficulties. Young people are restive. If you say that the present leadership is dishonest and that it has not good intentions and has not got public good at heart, then that is creating hatred. You will create such a feeling in the

country. Young people will think of eliminating the leadership, not of removing them by vote. This is what is happening; this is what has happened in the assassination of our friend and colleague L. N. Mishra. I know that fact. He had told me thrice that whenever he would go to Bihar he said that he felt that people would murder him. I give the example. When he became the Railway Minister, for the first time he went to inaugurate some function at Dhanapur. My friend Shastri will know; he was leading an agitation. He was surprised and he got the shock of his life; he had to be rescued out and taken to a police van and he had to be escorted. A crowd surrounded him and he said: I could see the anger in their faces, if I had not been taken out, I would have been killed.

श्री महात्मा जवाहर (दिल्ली) : अगर वे मिल लेते तो स्थिति संभल जाती। वे मिले नहीं, इसलिए, मसला ज्यादा गर्म हो गया।

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: I am not saying you had done it. I am giving the second example. In the Madhubani election on the polling day, our P.C.C. President Sitaram Kesari was mobbed; he was attacked with spears and guns and it was only because the police came in time that he escaped. Otherwise, he has said openly that he would have been killed.

श्री ज. नेदर प्रसाद दादब (कटिहार) :
वहाँ डेमोक्रेसी की हत्या की है। मधुबनी में जाने के लिए सारी गाड़ियाँ बन्द कर दी थी और सारे लोगों का जाना बन्द कर दिया था और आप मधुबनी के चुनाव का उदाहरण दे रहे हैं।

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: That is no ground for killing persons. I was saying that Sitaram Kesari was surrounded by people who were armed with spears and guns, all sorts of lethal weapons. Mr. L. N. Mishra did a lot of things for North Bihar. Particularly with regard to railways, our friend

Mr. Bhogendra Jha said just how that he did a lot of things. The opening of a big railway line is a matter for rejoicing for the local people.

He reconstructed the lines which were disrupted 26 years ago in the Kosi area. He want to inaugurate them. At every place his meetings were disturbed and he had to be given protection. I am asking: Is this the way of protesting against policies? You can demonstrate, and in times of election you can defeat us. I am not worried. You are gloating over the fact that we lost two bye-elections. If the people do not feel that we deserve their confidence, we should not be here. But in a Parliamentary democracy one thing must be clear to everybody. The leaders on all sides have to play the game. The cult of violence and political assassination has no place in a Parliamentary democracy. For over a year at least in Bihar, violence has not only been raising its head. In fact, there has been the largest number of murders taking place in Bihar. In the district I come from, over 80 murders have taken place this year.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE What is the Government doing?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT That is a different matter. The Bihar Government's police budget is the largest ever. Rs. 4 lakhs every month is being spent on the police out of the depleted resources of Bihar. But this thing cannot be controlled by the Government alone. It may be that Bihar is going through a very difficult process. Agitation is going on. What the Prime Minister said is very right. I do not know why Shri Madhu Limaye should contradict it when she said that it is these fears which lead to such acts which are more important. Who kills, who does not, is for the CBI to find out. Shri Bhogendra Jha has rightly said that the CBI may or may

not be able to find out. We will be all happy, and the Home Minister should be jubilant and satisfied if he is able to come and tell the House that the CBI has been able to solve the mystery, but it may well be that the CBI is not able to solve the problem. It is not an unusual thing. Examples have been cited of the murder of Liaquat Ali Khan and President Kennedy. I may also add a third, the murder of Luther King, the Negro Leader. (*Interruptions*). This is creating hatred.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): You are creating hatred (*Interruptions*)

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: Nobody in the United States said that President Johnson who was the beneficiary of Kennedy's death had got Kennedy killed. We are a peculiar country. When I and the Home Minister were travelling together to attend the funeral of Shri Mishra in his village, on the 3rd January itself the editorial of *Mother Land* straightaway said that the responsibility for the murder was on the Government and on the Prime Minister. What do you say of this? Is it not creating hatred, tarnishing the Prime Minister's image in the country, making it appear that she is a diabolical person and therefore some young people may feel that she should be eliminated? Is it not encouraging political violence? Not only on the 3rd January, but from that day to at least the 20th January, for 14 or 15 days, every day the *Motherland* directly, indirectly, by innuendoes, by insinuations attacked the Prime Minister. After all this has been done, when the Prime Minister says that it is the result of the cult of violence practised by a section of the Opposition parties—she did not say all Opposition parties—our friend takes objection to it.

Mr. Limaye said that this Commission has been appointed to pre-empt a discussion in this House. Every stu-

[Shri B. R. Bhagat]

dent of parliamentary procedure and practice knows—and more so Mr. Limaya—that a discussion in the House cannot be pre-empted by the appointment of a judicial commission. I cannot believe that he is ignorant of this. He has been carried away by his partisan views about this matter. Mr. Bosu has brought out a ballistic theory of his own and said that it has been done in a particular way. It is precisely for the commission to find it out. The CBI will find out other matters. About the delay, Government was quick enough to appoint a medical board and they will bring those things to light. On a matter like this, we should not create further suspicions. It does not help anybody. If people do not like our policies, they may defeat us at the polls. If they start eliminating us physically, today it may apply to us. Tomorrow it may apply to you. Therefore, it will never serve the purpose. Therefore, we should use this occasion to focus attention on the basic facts that lead to such terrible incidents in our public life. After the assassination of the Father of the Nation in 1948, as if he had taken all the poison, this country was relatively free from the cult of violence or political assassination except for a brief period in the area from where Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu comes where there were some very regrettable incidents.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I come from India. To say that I come from a particular part of the country is narrow parochialism.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: It is not. It is a parliamentary practice not to call members by name but to call them by the constituencies they come from. I am only following the correct parliamentary procedure when I say you come from West Bengal.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Then you should say Diamond Harbour.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: There has not been a single case of violence

in my constituency. The only incident of violence there was when my house was attacked by the people belonging to Mr. Bhagat's party.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: I know that he has encouraged them but he does not want to own them.

Now this violence has again come in a big way. I would request all the hon. Members who love democracy, who believe in the parliamentary system, who want that to reign supreme so that it is effective and it is able to solve all the problems of the country let all such people put their heads together instead of blaming each other, instead of maligning each other, instead of creating hatred and divisive spirit against each other, let all of us rise to the occasion and say that we shall not allow this cult of violence, this political assassination, to prevail in this country and that we will solve all our problems through debate, through argument, through discussions and, at the time of elections, by the vote of the people and not by physical. Eliminating persons whom we do not like.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (खालियर)
सभापति महोदय, श्री बलि राम भगन जी ने जहां अपना भाषण समाप्त किया है, मैं वहीं से प्रारम्भ करना चाहता हूँ। उन्होंने कहा है कि श्री ललित नारायण मिश्र की हत्या से हमें, जो गम्भीर घटना घटी है वह हमें आत्म निरीक्षण के लिए प्रेरित करनी चाहिए और हमें मिल कर इस बात का प्रत्यन करना चाहिए कि भविष्य में इस तरह की घटना की पुनरावृत्ति न हो। मैं उनकी इस भावना का समर्थन करता हूँ। लेकिन मिश्र जी की हत्या के नुरस्त बाद बिना राजनीति को बीच में लाए हुए उस हत्या का राजनीतिक विरोधियों को बदनाम करने के लिए प्रयुक्त करने के बजाए अगर यह भावना प्रकट की जाती और प्रधान मंत्री सभी विरोधी दलों के नेताओं को, प्रवक्ताओं को विचार विनिमय के लिए बुलाती तो शायद

पिछले डेढ़ महीने में देश में जो कुछ हो रहा है उसका रूप बदला जा सकता था और एक शोक पूर्ण घटना में से भी भविष्य के लिए लोकजत को बलशाली करने का मांगे डूबा जा सकता था।

सभापति महोदय, हममें सन्देह नहीं है कि जब मैंने बम विस्फोट की घटना की खबर सुनी तो मुझे गहरा धक्का लगा। उससे भी गहरा धक्का तब लगा जब मैंने हाजीपुर में सुना—मैं उस दिन हाजीपुर में था, बिहार में था—कि बम विस्फोट के कारण श्री ललित नारायण मिश्र हमारे बीच में से उठ गए हैं। लेकिन उसी दिन मैंने यह भी पढ़ा कि बम विस्फोट के तुरन्त बाद रेल विभाग के उम मंत्री श्री बृटा सिंह ने अखबारों को बयान दिया जिस में उन्होंने कहा

"This incident showed that fascist elements have joined the Bihar agitation"

श्री राम सहाय पांडे क्या मदरलैंड भी पढ़ा है या नहीं?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी अगर माननीय सदस्य इस विवाद को फिर नीचे स्तर पर लाना चाहते हैं, तो मैं उनको तुर्की बनुकों जवाब दगा।

श्री राम सहाय पांडे आप कैसे भी जवाब दें, लेकिन बताए कि मदरलैंड पढ़ा है या नहीं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी मैं स्पष्ट कर देना चाहता हूँ कि मदरलैंड भारतीय जनसंघ का पत्र नहीं है। मदरलैंड का सम्पादक जो कुछ लिखता है, वह हमारे निर्देश से नहीं लिखता है। उस में बहुत सी बातें ऐसी छपी हैं, जिन्हें को पसन्द नहीं करता हूँ। मैं खुले सदन में यह बात कह रहा हूँ। मैंने उस के सम्पादक को भी कहा है कि आप जो छाप रहे हैं, उन में से बहुत सी बातें ठीक नहीं हैं। लेकिन सम्पादक स्वतंत्र है, वह मेरे निर्देश से नहीं

चलते हैं। न बदरलैंड भारतीय जनसंघ का पत्र नहीं है।

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह (चतरा) मदरलैंड के 4, 5 तारीख के पत्र में जो छपा है, क्या वह आप की मर्जी से लिखा गया है या नहीं, क्या आप उस से सहमत हैं या नहीं?

सभापति महोदय। माननीय सदस्य श्री वाजपेयी के बाद बोलने वाले हैं। मेरी दर-क़जत है कि वह इनदरदर न करे। अपने भाषण वार्ता जो चाहे कह सकते हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी ये मदरलैंड की चर्चा कर रहे हैं। मैं हिन्दुस्तान स्टैंडर्ड की कटिंग आप के सामने रखता हूँ। वह कांग्रेस का पत्र है अगर आप पढ़ेंगे, तो आप लज्जित होंगे। दुस्तान स्टैंडर्ड कहता है कि श्री ललित नारायण मिश्र जिस बोगी में जा रहे थे, उस की बगल में बैठे हुए लोग शराब भी पी रहे थे और मिठाइयाँ खा रहे थे।

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): How do you say it is a Congress paper? Say that Hindustan Standard says so.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPADEE: How do you say that Motherland is a Jan Sangh paper?

श्री राम सहाय पांडे : यह किसी ने नहीं कहा कि मदरलैंड जनसंघ का पत्र है। मैं ने पूछा है कि क्या आपने उस को पढ़ा है या नहीं। आप गर्म क्यों होते हैं? (ग्यबधान)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अगर देश में कोई घटना घटे, तो समाचार पत्र उस घटना की तह में जाने की कोशिश करेंगे। उस घटना के सम्बन्ध में जितनी भी खबरे उनको मिलेंगी, वे उनको प्रकाश में लायेंगे। यह स्वतन्त्र प्रेम का एक तरीका है। उसमें

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

किसी का मतभेद हो सकता है। माननीय सदस्य 4, 5 जनवरी की बात कह रहे हैं। श्री बूटा सिंह का बयान किस तारीख का है ?

क्या कांग्रेस अध्यक्ष ने मिश्र जी की हत्या को आधार बना कर सारे बिहार आन्दोलन को, उस बिहार आन्दोलन में शामिल दलों को, और बिहार आन्दोलन के सर्वोच्च नेता, श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण, को बदनाम करने की कोशिश नहीं की ? यह हमला किस ने शुरू किया ? जब हमले का जवाब दिया जाता है, तो आप कसमसाते हैं, तब आपको आपत्ति होती है। (व्यवधान)

श्री बूटा सिंह ने क्या कहा ?

"The incident showed that fascist elements had joined the Bihar agitation"

बम-विस्फोट यह कैसे साबित हुआ ? इसका मतलब यह है कि बम-विस्फोट आन्दोलनकारियों ने किया, और आन्दोलनकारियों में फासिस्ट तत्व घुस गये हैं। सरदार बूटा सिंह ने बिना जांच किये यह पता लगा लिया। (व्यवधान)

श्री ज्योतिर्नंदबसु 12 बजे कहा होगा।

MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE BUTA SINGH) Sir, I take objection to this

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE Objection to what? Do you want to deny your statement?

SHRI BUTA SINGH On a personal explanation

I have never in this Parliament, in the last 12 years seen such a mean attack of personal nature as Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu has done to me

About the press report which Shri Vajpayee quoted, certainly, I have a

right to deny or to accept it As he was quoting—I am not interrupting him, let him quote it—I will say, if I am called upon to say, about the correctness of the report that has been published Any thing everything, can be published and it is being published every day Many things are being published which have never taken place

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE Am I to understand that he did not make that statement?

SHRI BUTA SINGH What I said was (Interruptions)

सभ, पति, सहोदय मैं फिर से कहता हूँ कि अभी बोलने वाला का काफी नम्बर मौजूद है। आपोजीशन के लीडर भी काफी बाकी है और कांग्रेस में मर्यादा भी काफी बाकी है। मैं कोशिश करूँगा कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा मेम्बरों को एकामोडेड किया जाय। लेकिन अगर इस तरह पर्सनल डिस्कशन शुरू हो गया, या सवाल-जवाब होना लगे, तो आप भ्रन्दाजा कीजिय कि शायद हम 12 बजे तक बैठना पड़ेगा। इसलिए मेहरबानी करके आप लोग इन्टरप्शन न कीजिय।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी यह बड़े खैद का विषय है कि एक दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण घटना का देश के मानस को झकझोर कर जगाने के लिए प्रयोग करने के बजाये एक प्रचार का अभियान छेड़ दिया गया। (व्यवधान) प्रधान मंत्री की पहले दिन की प्रतिक्रिया सही थी, लेकिन कांग्रेस अध्यक्ष वरन्दा की नहीं। उन्होंने एकदम फासिस्ट ताकतों को दोष देना शुरू कर दिया। (व्यवधान) मगर प्रधान मंत्री ने 7 तारीख को जो कुछ कहा, वह उनके पद के गरिमा के अनुकूल नहीं था। वह हत्या के तथ्य की तह में पड़ने के लिए जांच करने वाले तत्व को सहायक भी नहीं हो पाता।

"The P.M. Today warned the nation that Shri L. N. Mishra's murder was only "a rehearsal" for a bigged catastrophe."

क्या हत्याओं के रिहर्सल हुआ करते हैं ? क्या हत्या करने वाला व्यक्ति पकड़ा नहीं जा सकता ? क्या हत्या करने वाला कटघरे में खड़ा नहीं किया जा सकता ?

श्री राम सहाय पांडेय : यह एक विचार-धारा थी । यह व्यक्ति नहीं था, विचारधारा थी । व्यक्ति प्रतीक था ।

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : अब ये विचारधारा पर आ गए ।

सभापति जी, भाल इंडिया रेडियो को देश में एक जनून का वानावरण पैदा करने के लिए प्रयुक्त किया गया । आज सरकार इस बात के लिए श्रेय लेना चाहती है कि उसने चीफ जस्टिस की अध्यक्षता में एक कमीशन बनाया है, मगर भारतीय जनमण्डल के अध्यक्ष मिस्टर अडवानी ने उसी दिन हिंसा की निन्दा करते हुए यह मांग की थी कि सारे मामले की जांच के लिए कोई हार्ड पावर कमीशन बनना चाहिए, जो भाल इंडिया रेडियो से श्री मी० एम पंडित ने जो प्रसारण किया उस में क्या कहा था

"It is obvious from the demand of the Jana Sangh Leader for a high-powered inquiry into the bomb outrage at Samastipur. He seems to be more worried about the blame coming to the parties behind the Bihar agitation rather than about the blow such an outrage is bound to strike at the root of democratic functioning."

यह सूचना मंत्रालय से सारे ब्राडकास्ट मंगा कर मैंने रक्के हैं । एक एक ब्राडकास्ट आप देखते जाइये, लातर रिश्ती न पर सांछन लगाया गया है ।

19 hrs.

एक माननीय सदस्य : पंडित से झगड़ा कीजिए ।

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : पंडित से झगड़ा नहीं है । लेकिन भाल इंडिया रेडियो कोई पंडित की जायदाद नहीं है । भाल इंडिया रेडियो सरकारी है । (यवब न)

.. हल्की बातों पर मत आइए । जरा गम्भीरता से बात कीजिए । श्री एल० एन० मिश्र की हत्या का लाभ उठा कर देश में एक हवा बनाने की कोशिश की गई । यह हवा बनाने की किसने कोशिश की ? अगर आपको मालूम है कि हत्यारा कौन है तो जांच करने की जरूरत नहीं है । अगर बिहार के आन्दोलन के समर्थक हत्यारे हैं, गिरफ्तार कर लीजिए, मुकदमा चलाइए, फिर भी आपको अदालत में साबित करना पड़ेगा ।

मैंने इसीलिए भगत जी के भाषण की जगह समाप्ति थी वही से शुरू किया । आज भगत जी आकर सदन में कहते हैं कि एक बड़ी घटना हो गई है, हमें आत्म-निरीक्षण करना चाहिए । कोई कांग्रेस का सेन्चर आत्म-निरीक्षण करने के लिए तैयार है ?

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी (भाजापुर) .
आत्मा हो तो न करे ।

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : कोई तैयार नहीं है । अगर आत्म-निरीक्षण की तैयारी होती तो श्री एल० एन० मिश्र की हत्या से सब को धक्का लगना चाहिए था और इस बात के लिए बैठना चाहिए था कि इस तरह की बात कैसे हुई ? भाल इंडिया रेडियो, समाचारपत्र और वहाँ से जो खबर आई मेरे मित्र श्री मधु लिमये ने उनका उल्लेख किया है । रोज एक नई खबर समस्तीपुर से आ रही है । किसी को नहीं छोड़ा गया ।

श्री राम सहाय पांडेय : इसी सदन में उनका नाम ठीक से नहीं लिया गया । उनके

[श्री राम सहाय पांडे]

नाम का उच्चारण ठीक से नहीं किया गया। नगदनारायण मिश्रा कहते थे उनको बसु जी। यह नफरत नहीं है तो क्या है ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: We have expressed our deep sorrow, and if these people are trying to heap up the insults on that man in order to attack us, that will only show how mean and small they could be.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : सभापति जी, श्री भगत ने एक बात और कही। उन्होंने कहा कि श्री एल० एन० मिश्र जब बिहार जाते थे तब उन्हें अपनी सुरक्षा की चिन्ता होती थी। वहां एक रेलवे प्रदर्शन का भी उन्होंने हुवाला दिया। क्या इस बात की जानकारी बिहार की सरकार और केन्द्र की सरकार को नहीं थी ? अगर थी तो श्री एल० एन० मिश्र की सुरक्षा का पूरा प्रबन्ध क्यों नहीं किया गया ? मंत्री की रक्षा की जिम्मेदारी सरकार के ऊपर है। यह ठीक है कि कोई सार्वजनिक नेता सौ प्रतिशत सुरक्षित नहीं रह सकता। जिस जनता में जाना है, लोगों में घुलना मिलना है, सार्वजनिक सभा में भाषण करना है उसके जीवन रक्षा का दायित्व केवल पुलिस पर नहीं सौंपा जा सकता। लेकिन मिश्र जी का मामला अलग था।

दिल्ली के एक श्री के० ए० लक्ष्मण प्रभु हैं जो अपने निजी तौर पर गुप्तचरी का काम करते हैं। सरकार को कई बार सूचना दे चुके हैं कि कौन टैक्स की चोरी कर रहा है, कहां वित्तीय मामलों में कितने धांधली की है। उन्होंने यह बताया कि जुलाई 1974 में उन्हें निश्चित जानकारी मिली थी कि मिश्रा जी की हत्या का षडयंत्र किया जा रहा है। इस बात की सूचना उन्होंने मिस्टर यूसुफ रहमानी जी० भाई० जी० सेक्योरिटी को दी थी। जुलाई के बाद अक्टूबर 1974 में मिस्टर

प्रभु ने फिर लिख कर सूचना दी कि उन्हें पता लगा है कि फिर मिश्रा जी की हत्या की साजिश की जा रही है। यह सूचना उन्होंने मिस्टर गुप्ता ऐडीशनल डी० एस० पी० सेक्योरिटी को दी। श्री गुप्ता ने एक अखबार के प्रतिनिधि से स्वीकार किया है कि हां हमारे पास यह लिखी हुई सूचना आई है मगर उन्होंने कहा कि हमने श्री प्रभु से विवरण मांगा, उन्होंने विवरण नहीं दिया। लेकिन किसी ने श्री रहमानी से पूछा कि जुलाई 1974 में सूचना मिलने के बाद उन्होंने क्या कार्यवाही की ? अगर लिखा हुआ विवरण श्री प्रभु ने नहीं भेजा तो क्या श्री गुप्ता का यह काम नहीं था कि उन्हें बुलाते और उन से पता लगते कि आपके पास कहां से यह जानकारी मिली है ? यह नहीं किया गया। क्या यह असावधानी नहीं है ?

श्री मिश्रा बिहार गए। अब कहा जाता है कि बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री ने भी केन्द्र को लिखा था कि श्री मिश्रा जी के लिए यहां शंका है। अब यह भी कहा जा रहा है कि उन्होंने यह भी कहा था कि समस्तीपुर का इलाका ऐसा है कि जहां समाज विरोधी तत्व सक्रिय रहते हैं। लेकिन क्या यह जिम्मेदारी नहीं थी बिहार सरकार की और केन्द्र सरकार की भी उनकी रक्षा का पूरा इंतजाम करती ? सभापति महोदय, मैं 2 जनवरी को

श्री इन्द्र नन्दन मिश्र : समस्तीपुर वैसा इलाका नहीं है, यह अपमान है समस्तीपुर का।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं समस्तीपुर के खिलाफ कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता हूं। मगर यह अखबारों में आ रहा है।

रेलवे लाइन को छोटी लाइन से बड़ी लाइन में बदलने का कार्यक्रम एक महत्वपूर्ण कार्यक्रम है। यह कार्यक्रम पहले से निश्चित

था। मैं समस्तीपुर स्टेशन पर गया। मैंने उस मंच को देखा। वह मंच स्टेशन के बाहर नहीं था, वह पहले प्लेटफार्म पर नहीं था, वह बीच के प्लेटफार्म पर था। वहां कोई भी बिना इजाजत के नहीं जा सकता था। भीतर पुलिस का कड़ा पहरा था। सेंट्रल रिजर्व पुलिस थी, बोर्डर सेक्योरिटी फ़ोर्स थी, रेलवे प्रोटेक्शन फ़ोर्स थी, सब गुप्तचर सेवाएं वहां मौजूद हो गई थी। बिना इजाजत के वहां जाना संभव नहीं था। फिर हत्यारा मंच के पास कैसे पहुंचा? टाइम बम नहीं था। मैंने दूसरे दिन मंच को देखा। बम मंच को तोड़ कर नहीं फूटा था। मंच जैसे का तैसा था। प्रगर मंच बनते समय टाइम बम रख दिया जाता तो मंच टूटना चाहिए था। मंच नहीं टूटा। वह बम फेका भी नहीं गया। कोई व्यक्ति जो मंच पर था या मंच के निकट था हो सकता है मेरे मित्र ज्योतिर्मय बसु इससे मतभेद रखने हो, वह बम के बारे में ज्यादा जानकार है, मैं उतना जानकार होने का दावा नहीं करता, मेरा अगर बम में नाता है तो हर हर बम बम में नाता है, और किसी बम से नाता नहीं है . . .

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु : इसीलिए न बैचलर रह गए।

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : जो पत्रकार वहां मौजूद थे उनका कहना है कि उन्होंने कार्यक्रम की समाप्ति के बाद जब मिश्रा जी चलने लगे तो कोई चीज लुढ़कती हुई देखी . . .

एक माननीय सदस्य : यह कहते हैं कि लुढ़का नहीं सकते

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : यह अलग चीज है, यह जांच में पता चलेगा लेकिन कोई व्यक्ति वहां था, वह वहां कैसे पहुंचा? ऐसे व्यक्ति को वहां कैसे पहुंचने दिया गया? क्या यह जांच करना वहां के सुरक्षा अधिकारियों का काम नहीं था? यह सवाल अभी अनुसरित है।

दूसरा सवाल है कि जब वे घायल हो गये तो उसके बाद जो कुछ हुआ, वह अगर संयोग है तो वह इस देश के दुर्भाग्य की कहानी है और यदि वह योजनाबद्ध है तो फिर सुरक्षा के प्रबन्धक, अस्पताल के अधिकारी और रेलवे का प्रशासन इस हत्या में शामिल है। अगर आप हत्या की साजिश की बात कहते हैं तो क्या यह साजिश का हिस्सा था कि मिश्रा जी घायल हो गये और उन्हें रेल के सैलून में ले जाया गया

एक माननीय सदस्य : कौन ले गया?

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : जो लोग उनके साथ थे, वे ले गये।

एक माननीय सदस्य : सुरक्षा अधिकारी नहीं ले गये।

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : खबर यह है कि वे तो भाग गये। जो मंत्री जी की रक्षा के लिए गये थे, वे अपनी रक्षा के लिए वहां से पलायन कर गये (अवबधान) इतने सालों में क्या आप ने ऐसी ही पुलिस तैयार की है।

सभापति महोदय, अब इसके दो पहलू हैं—एक डाक्टरी सहायता का—डा० भल्ला वहां थे, कैसे थे मैं नहीं जानता। उनका मुख्य कार्यालय गोरखपुर है। किसी रेलवे के उद्घाटन में गोरखपुर डिबीजन का कोई रेलवे का चीफ़ मैडिकल ऑफिसर आये—मैं इसके श्रीचित्य को नहीं समझता। लेकिन वे वहां थे और जैसा मेरे मित्र मधु लिमये ने कहा कि गोरखपुर का मैडिकल ऑफिसर वहां पहुंच गया, लेकिन बिहार का कोई मंत्री वहां नहीं गया, क्यों नहीं गया?

एक माननीय सदस्य : सिवाय जगन्नाथ मिश्र के।

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : वे उनके भाई थे।

एक माननीय सदस्य : विधान सभा
चल रही थी ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: विधान सभा
चलने के बाद भी आप किस तरह से सदन
से गायब हो जाते हैं—हम जानते हैं । हैदराबाद
में सीटिंग चलती रही और प्रधान मंत्री जी
हैदराबाद के विमान ९-११ पर पहुँची, तब
सदस्य उनसे मिलने के लिये चले गये । श्री
मि गा का बड़ा बड़ा आदर और मान था,
बहुत से मन्त्री तो उन के बताने हुए थे, लेकिन
उनमें से कोई भी मन्त्री वहाँ उस दिन उपस्थित
नहीं हुआ । अगर मिश्रा जी के पहुँचने को छोड़
भी वे तो वह ममारोह एक महत्वपूर्ण ममारोह
था । छोटी लाइन से बड़ी लाइन में बदलना
उस क्षेत्र के लिये एक महत्वपूर्ण घटनाक्रम
था, ऐसे अवसर पर वहाँ किसी मन्त्री का
उपस्थित न होना—क्या उस संयोग मात्र था ?

डा० भल्ला का कहना है—“मैंने कहा था
कि मैं तो फिजीशियन हूँ । क्षमा कीजिए—मैं
डा० भल्ला से बात कर चुका हूँ । उन्होंने कहा
मैं फिजीशियन हूँ, आप को चोट लगी है, यह
सर्जन का काम है, रेनवे सर्जन यहाँ उपलब्ध
हैं, मैं उन को बुला सकता हूँ, लेकिन मुझे नहीं
बुलाने दिया गया । मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ—
उन को किस ने रोका ? मैं सवाल खड़े कर
रहा हूँ जवाब चाहता हूँ । मैं चाहता हूँ कि
कमीशन में इन बातों के उत्तर निकले ।

सभापति महोदय, बम विस्फोट से मिश्र
जी की जान नहीं गई । जो उन से अधिक घायल
थे, उचित इलाज के कारण बच गये । अगर
उन का भी तुरन्त ठीक इलाज किया जाता
तो मिश्र जी आज हमारे बीच में होते । लेकिन
खून बहता रहा, तिल-तिल कर प्राण निकलते
रहे और उन के माथी, उन के मित्र पुलिस अधि-
कारी, सुरक्षा अधिकारी, कोई फैमला नहीं
कर सके कि उन को चोट लगी है, बम विस्फोट
के कारण घायल हुए हैं, उन को तुरन्त मेडिकल
सहायता चाहिये । उन को दरभंगा ले जा । जा

सकता था, लेकिन नहीं ले गये । यह निर्णय
किस का था कि उन को दानापुर ले जा ।
जाना चाहिये ।

जो मिश्र जी के समर्थक हैं, जिन में हमारे
कांग्रेसी मित्र भी हैं, वे कह रहे हैं कि समस्तोपुर
गाड़ी चलने में इतनी देर क्यों हुई ? दुर्घटना
साठे पाच बजे हुई, लेकिन गाड़ी चली—8-20
पर, केबल इंजिन का मुह बदलना था । जो गाड़ी
पर बैठे थे, उन्होंने बतलाया कि हम समझने
थे कि गाड़ी चल रही है लेकिन वास्तव में पता
चला कि गाड़ी स्टॉप कर रही है—इतनी देर
क्यों हुई ? इसका जवाब देह कौन है ? क्या
यह भी बिहार के आंदोलन में भाग लेने वालों
यह साजिश है ?

SHRI DEVENDRA SATPATHY
(Dhenkanal) When you call Bihar a
total revolution you have to take res-
ponsibility for everything that happens
there including Mr L N Mishra's
death

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : सभापति
जी, श्री मतपथी जी के कथन से मैं भी सहमत
हूँ । देश में जो कुछ हो रहा है, हमें सब की
जिम्मेदारी लेनी है और देश का शासन इन
लोगों के हाथ में । यह दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण है कि वह
जिम्मेदारी भी हम को लेनी है । सभापति जी,
आप घड़ी को मन देखिए—मेरे इधर उधर की
बात नहीं कर रहा हूँ . .

सभापति : मोहबय आप 30 मिनट ले
चुके हैं ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं इधर-
उधर की बात नहीं कर रहा हूँ—

इधर-उधर की बात न कर,
बता कि कारवा क्यों लुटा ?

मेरे लिये यह राजनीति का प्रश्न नहीं है,
लेकिन राजनीतिक प्रश्न आपने बनाया है ।
मुझे दुःख हुआ, जब मैं बिहार में था—

मैं उस मुद्दे पर धाना चाहता हूँ, आप मुझे थोड़ा समय दें, मेरे साथ ऐसा अन्याय न करें। क्या आप ने डा० साही का वक्तव्य पढ़ा है—डा० साही कहते हैं—

"Dr U N Sahi told UNI today that Shri Mishra could have been saved had he been allowed to be examined by a team of surgeons who rushed from Darbhanga to Samastipur soon after the blast

उन्हे देखने नहीं दिया गया—

"Under what circumstances these surgeons were not allowed to examine Shri Mishra and who were those medical experts on whose advice he was allowed to be brought to Patna in a train, only God knows"

आगे डा० साही कहते हैं कि हमें कहा गया कि हम पटना स्टेशन पर पहुँचे। हम पटना स्टेशन पर पहुँचे तो हमें कहा गया कि गाडी पटना नहीं रुकेगी—यह किस का फैसला था? अगर गाडी पटना रुकी—यह किसका निर्णय था? पटना में दानापुर जाने के लिये 10-15 मिनट लगने चाहिये, लेकिन पटना में जो गाडी के आने का समय दिया गया है .

श्री शंकर बहाल सिंह : ऐसे ही बता दीजिए, समय क्यों बरबाद कर रहे हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : बहुत कुछ बरबाद हुआ है, थोड़ा सा समय बरबाद हो जाय तो आप को क्यों दुख हो रहा है। दानापुर अस्पताल में उन को 11-50 पर भरती किया गया—यह खबर है। 6 मील के रास्ते में जो उमय लगा, वह एक घंटे से ज्यादा था—यह कैसे लगा?

श्री श्याम नन्दन मिश्र : पैदल चलने में भी इससे कम समय लगेगा।

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : बिहार के मुख्य मन्त्री उस समय कहाँ थे? बिहार के

चीफ सैक्रेटरी समस्तीपुर नहीं गये, आई० जी० समस्तीपुर नहीं गये, यह बात कही जा चुकी है—अब रेलवे अधिकारियों का आचरण क्या है—इसको देखिए। यह सयोग द्, आकस्मिक घटना है या इसके पीछ कोई योजना है? यह कहना कि डाक्टरों की हड़ताल थी, इसलिये दानापुर में जाना जरूरी था—यह बात कोई भ्रम नहीं रखती। मेरी डा० सिन्हा से हवाई अड्डे पर बात हुई थी। जब हमें खबर दी गई कि हम आपरेशन करने पहुँचे, तब तक देर हो चुकी थी मैं पूछता हूँ क्यों इतनी देर होने दी गई? अब आप यह कहें कि यह सारी माजिश है—बम दुर्घटना में घायल करना साजिश है, तो खन बहते—बहते आदमी मर जाये—तो यह भी साजिश का हिस्सा है। डाक्टर समय पर न देखे—यह भी साजिश है, साढ़े पाँच घंटे तक गाडी को अटका कर रखा जाय—यह भी साजिश है—अगर वे सब साजिशें हैं तो फिर तो कोई बहुत बड़ी साजिश है। लेकिन, मभापति महोदय, मेरा निवेदन है कि ये सब साजिश नहीं है—मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यदि साजिश है तो यह साजिश किस ने की है, यदि सयोग था या षड्यन्त्र था, तो हत्यारे पकड़े जाने चाहिये, कटघरे में खड़े किये जाने चाहिये। लोकतन्त्र और हत्या साथ नहीं चला सकते। जिस तरह से इस का प्रचार किया गया—वह भी साथ नहीं चल सकता। कुछ कांग्रेसी मित्र गांधी जी की हत्या के बाद के वातावरण को दोहराना चाहते थे, लेकिन इस बार जनमानस बदला हुआ था और वह जिम नग्न में बदला था, उस में भी मुझे ठेस लगी है, क्षमा करें—मैं जानता हूँ यह बात मेरे मित्रों को पसन्द नहीं आयेगी। मैं बिहार में था, मृत्यु की खबर आ गई, मैं रक्सौल की पब्लिक मीटिंग में बोल रहा था, मैंने कहा आज मैं भाषण नहीं करूँगा मिश्राजी के देहान्त का समाचार आया है हम शोक प्रकट कर के सभा समाप्त कर दें लगे ने कहा कि नहीं, हमें भाषण सुनना है। यह वातावरण यह पसन्द नहीं रहा।

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

सभापति महोदय, यह कहना कि बिहार में क हिंसा का वातावरण था, तथ्यों के विपरीत है। मैं बिहार में दौरा कर रहा था, वहाँ कोई तनाव नहीं था। आन्दोलन की उग्रता भी बाह्य दृष्टि से कम हो गई।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : वाजपेयी जी, मोतिहारी स्टेशन पर मैंने सुना कि मिठाई बाँटी गई।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : सभापति जी, मैं बिहार में था और मुझे ताज़्जुब है कि मुझे अभी तक हत्या के षडयंत्र में क्यों नहीं घसीटा गया कि अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी बिहार में क्या कर रहा था ? जरूर उसका हाथ मिश्रा जी की हत्या में होगा।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : यह जो कहने हैं कि वातावरण सही था तो उनके मरने के बाद मोतिहारी स्टेशन पर मिठाई बाँटी गई यह किम वातावरण का परिचायक था ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : सभापति जी, बिहार का आन्दोलन मोटे तौर पर कुछ छुटपुट घटनाओं को छोड़ कर शान्तिपूर्ण आन्दोलन था। और हमारे कांग्रेस के सदस्य हृदय पर हाथ रख कर कह दें कि क्या जयप्रकाश जी के व्यक्तित्व ने आन्दोलन का अहिंसात्मक रखने में निर्णायक योगदान नहीं किया ?

श्री विभूति मिश्र : नहीं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : सभापति जी, मेरा कहना यह है कि 4 नवम्बर को पटना में जो कुछ हुआ उसके बाद जब शान्तपूर्ण जलूस पर इंदिरा फ़िरोज़ के लोगों ने गोली चलायी तब कुछ घटना नहीं हुई। हजारों की भीड़ उत्तेजित थी, किमने शान्त किया ? उस दिन पता नहीं पटना में क्या

हो जाता। मगर उस दिन शान्तपूर्ण जलूस निकल गया। यह घटना तो जनवरी की है।

मेरा निवेदन है कि आप बिहार के आन्दोलन को बदनाम करने के लिये यह बात मत लाइये। उस आन्दोलन से आपका मतभेद हो सकता है। आप केरल में असेम्बली को भग करने की मांग करें वह लोकतन्त्रवादी हो सकता है। बिहार में विधान सभा को भग करने की मांग फ़ासिस्ट हो सकती है। यह लोकतन्त्र को नापने के दो अलग गज हैं। और यही दुर्भाग्य है कि हमारे और आपके अलग गज हो गये, मानदंड बदल गये, मूल्यों में अन्तर आ गया। जो बात केरल में ठीक थी, बिहार में ठीक नहीं है। गुजरात में आपने विधान सभा भग कर दी तो बिहार में वह अलोकतांत्रिक कैसे हो गई ? मगर हो गई। आन्दोलन अलोकतांत्रिक है इसलिए फ़ासिस्ट है। फ़ासिस्ट है तो दबा दो, कुचल दो, गोली चलाओ। अभी माननीय भगत जी कहते हैं कि मिल कर बैठना चाहिए। प्रधान मंत्री कहती है Dialogue with whom

Dialogue on what basis किस से बात होगी ?

जब देश पर हमला होता है तो अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी आल इंडिया मेडिकल इन्स्टीट्यूट में पड़ा था प्रधान मंत्री देश के सकट के समय हम को याद कर सकती हैं, अब नहीं। डायलाग विद हूम।

पाकिस्तान से बातचीत हो सकती है। शेख अब्दुल्ला के साथ समझौता हो सकता है। सौदा हो सकता है। देश में दो बज़ीरेआज़म होने वाले हैं। एक श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी और दूसरा शेख अब्दुल्ला। एक देश में दो प्रधान मंत्री और दोनो कश्मीरी। बनने दीजिये। यह बातचीत हो सकती है, लेकिन हम से बात नहीं हो सकती है। प्रधान मंत्री ने यह भी कहा कि जनसब के साथ कैसे कॉन्संशंस हो

कतो है। आप जनसभ को छोड़िये। कांग्रेस समझन के साथ ही कोशिश कर लीजिये। वह आपके पुराने मित्र हैं। उनसे नहीं पटती तो भारतीय लोक दल वालों से कामेस कर लीजिये। हमारे लिये जी पक्के समाजवादी हैं जरा इनसे पटरी बैठा लीजिये।

श्री ज्ञानेश्वर मिश्र. आपस में ही बैठा लीजिये। पटना में आपस में ही लड़ रहे हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : अब किसी के साथ डायलाग की गुजायश नहीं है। अब हमारे लिये कोई मिलन भ्रम नहीं है। यह देश मिलन भूमि है या नहीं? इस देश की स्वतंत्रता, इसकी रक्षा, लोकतांत्रिक आदर्श यह हमें मिल कर काम करने की प्रेरणा देने है या नहीं? क्या बिहार के आन्दोलन को आप ने जिस रंग में रंगा है उसके बाद आप कैसे कह सकते हैं कि मिलने की गुजायश है? भ्रष्टाचार का सवाल कोई व्यक्ति के विरुद्ध का सवाल नहीं है। मैं मानता हूँ कि जिम तरह से रोज रोज चब चली उससे जनता में यह भावना पैदा हुई कि भ्रष्टाचार को संरक्षण दिया जा रहा है। मगर क्या यह सच नहीं है? आखिर भ्रष्टाचार के आरोप लगने के बाद अगर जांच कराने की प्रक्रिया स्वीकार कर ली जाये, एक तरीका मैं कहूँ कि त्रिभुज का बड़ाई देना चाहता हूँ, सभापति जी, आपकी पार्टी उसमें शामिल है आप भी थोड़ी सी बड़ाई ले लें, केरल के मल्लिमडल ने तय किया है अगर कोई एफिडेविट देकर 500 रु० जमा करेगा और एफिडेविट ने आरोप लगाया तो कमीशन बनेगा। मथानम कमेटी ने कहा था 10 एम०पी० एम० एल० एज० अगर मेमोरेन्डम दें तो जांच होनी चाहिए। अभी आजादी के बाद यह 1975 है, अभी तक भ्रष्टाचार के आरोपों की जांच का कोई सर्वसम्मत तरीका नहीं निकला है, कोई निश्चित तरीका नहीं निकला है। हर व्यक्ति के लिये अलग तरीका होगा? आखिर ललित बाबू के विरुद्ध आरोप लगाये गये, उनकी जांच

हुई, आप ने भ्रष्टा किया। और बगाल के दो मंत्रियों को जाना पड़ा। मगर जो बगाल में हो सकता है नई दिल्ली में क्यों नहीं हो सकता?

मैं एक बात कह कर समाप्त कर दगा। यह जांच कमीशन बनाने में इतनी देर क्यों हुई? जांच कमीशन तुरन्त बन सकता था। पांच सप्ताह का समय कुछ कम नहीं होता है। फिर एक मुझे शिकायत है कि जी टर्म्स आफ रेफरेंस है उसमें पहले टर्म्स आफ रेफरेंस के अन्त में लिखा हुआ है :

Subsequent explosion that has occurred the same day in the House of Shri Mahadeo Sahu

इसको भी जोड़ लिया है। तो और भी विस्फोट हुए हैं बिहार में। या उमी दिन का विस्फोट महत्वपूर्ण है। सरकार इस निर्णय पर कैसे पहुंची? क्या इसको टर्म्स आफ रेफरेंस में शामिल करना जरूरी था? कमीशन देख सकता था कि दूसरा जो बम विस्फोट हुआ है उसका क्या नाता है? मेरा आरोप है कि इस जांच को भी निश्चित दिशा देने की कोशिश की जा रही है कुछ रेलवे कर्मचारियों को बलि का बकरा बनाने की कोशिश की जा रही है। अगर वह दोषी है तो उन्हें कठघरे में खड़ा किया जाना चाहिए। इस टर्म्स आफ रेफरेंस में यह जो वाक्य लिखा गया है इसमें कुछ सदेह पैदा होता है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि सी० बी० आई० अलग जांच करेगी, मेडिकल टीम अलग जांच करेगी और यह कमीशन अलग जांच करेगा। कमीशन के पास इन्वस्टीगेशन मशीनरी कहा है? कमीशन किस तन्त्र का उपयोग करके तथ्यों का पता लगायेगा? कमीशन आफ इनक्वायरी एक्ट में इसका कोई प्राविधान नहीं है। अब सी० बी० आई० की स्वतंत्र जांच क्यों चलनी चाहिए? सी० बी० आई० को

[श्री भटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

कमीशन के निर्देशों में जांच करने के लिये भ्रष्ट उपस्थित किया जाना चाहिए। सभापति महोदय, समानान्तर जांच चलेगी। सी० बी० आई० भ्रमल जांच करेगी, कमीशन और डाक्टरों की टीम भ्रमल जांच करेगी। क्या इन जाचों को एक जगह इकट्ठा नहीं किया जा सकता? ससदीय जांच का प्रस्ताव मैंने दिया हुआ है। लेकिन सरकार की समानान्तर जाचों की बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती।

हम चाहते हैं कि इस हत्या का उद्घाटन हो। यह एक व्यक्ति का काम है या गुट का काम है, कोई साजिश है उसका पता लगना चाहिए। मगर सभापति महोदय, यह पहली हत्या नहीं है। हेमन्त कुमार बसु की हत्या पर अभी तक पर्दा पड़ा हुआ है। भारतीय जनसच के अध्यक्ष, स्वर्गीय दीन दयालु उपाध्याय किन परिस्थितियों में मुगलसराय की रेलवे लाइन पर मरे हुए पाये गये, वह परिस्थितियाँ हृदय विदारक हैं। सी० बी० आई० ने उनकी भी जांच की। क्या यह चोर का काम था? चोर अदालत में गये और छूट गये। हत्याग कौन है, इसका पता नहीं चला। सभापति महोदय, आप ने कभी ऐसा सुना है कि चोर चोरी करने आये और जाते जाते पांच रुपये का नोट जो मरने वाला है, उसके हाथ में पकड़ा जाये। ऐसे चोर भारत के किस भाग में मिलते हैं, मैं उनसे कहीं मुलाकात करना चाहूँगा, मगर यह बात गले के नीचे उतर गई, कोई कांग्रेस का सदस्य नहीं बोला कि तथ्य का पता नहीं लगा।

श्री सभापति महोदय, हत्या केवल बम से ही होती है। श्री अनिल चोपड़ा जिन परिस्थितियों में नई दिल्ली की चाणक्यपुरी में मारा गया, वह दुर्घटना नहीं थी। ट्रक कुचल कर भाग गया। एक पुलिस आफिसर वहाँ टपक पड़ा। पुलिस आफिसर ने ट्रक का पीछा नहीं किया और आज तक पता नहीं चला कि वह ट्रक था या उस मिलिट्री ट्रक के

आवरण में कोई और था। सरकार कुछ नहीं बोली। तस्कर उसके पीछे पड़े और दिल्ली में उसको मार दिया गया। अगर दुर्घटना थी, तो दुर्घटना करने वाले को पकड़ा जाना चाहिए। वह भ्रमल-वे ट्रेफिक है। सभापति जी, वह स्कूटर पर जा रहा था और स्कूटर के पीछे उसके घर वालों की कार थी। मा ने अपनी आँखों से देखा कि कोई मार कर चला गया मगर मा को आज कोई पूछने वाला नहीं है। बहन ने देखा कि ट्रक इधर से आया और कुचल कर बायें को चला गया। अभी तक उसका पता नहीं चला है। क्या यह दुर्घटना है?

श्री मूरज नारायण सिंह की बिहार में हत्या हुई। मैं उसका उत्प्रेषण नहीं करता। यह लोगों के दिल में सदेह पैदा करता है। इन सबेहों का निराकरण प्रतिपक्ष को बदनाम करने से नहीं होगा। भगत जी ने ठीक कहा कि हम अन्याय भग ने। श्री जी की हत्या ने हमें झकझोड़ कर रख दिया है और यह विवेक के मार्ग पर जाने के लिए प्रेरित कर सकती थी मगर क्षुद्र राजनीति ने हम मौकों को भी खो दिया। क्षुद्र राजनीति ने बगला देश की विजय को भी दूषित कर दिया। अब प्रधान मंत्री जी कहनी है कि हम किमी से बात नहीं करेंगे और बात करने के लिए कोई आधार नहीं है। अगर ऐसा है तो लोकतन्त्र नहीं चलेगा और लोकतन्त्र नहीं चलेगा तो हिंसा, हत्या, भ्रामकता से देश बच नहीं सकता है। हम फिर समझौते के रास्ते पर वापस आये और भ्रष्टाचार की जांच के लिए निश्चित कदम उठाएँ और राजनीति नहीं बल्कि राष्ट्रनीति की भाराधन्य करे। आज इस बात की आवश्यकता है और अगर यह स्वगन प्रस्ताव हमारे कांग्रेसी मित्रों को इस दिशा में सोचने के लिए प्रेरित कर सकता है, तो मैं अपने मित्र श्री मन्मथ सिंह को बधाई दूँगा अन्यथा बहुमत के बल पर

अस्य द्वे अस्वीकार कर सकते हैं मगर जनता के हिस में उठने वाली हजारों सवालियों का जवाब नहीं दे सकते ।

श्री शंकर बखाल सिंह (बतरा) : सभापति जी, जहाँ से बाजपेयी जी ने अपना भाषण सयाप्त किया है, वही से मैं शुरू करता हूँ । समस्तीपुर बम कांड और उस में भतपूर्व रेल मंत्री श्री ललित नारायण मिश्र की हत्या भीमत्सता का प्रतीक है, नीचता का द्योतक है, फासिज्म का करिष्मा है और भ्रातुरी प्रवृत्ति का केन्द्र बिन्दु है । जो यह चाहता है कि जनतन्त्र का मुकट मोड़ कर और जरा बड़ी बड़ी बातें कह कर इस की सफाई दे, इतिहास कभी भी उस को क्षमा नहीं करेगा और जिस तरह से गांधी जी का खान भभी तक उनके माथे पर चमक रहा है वैसे ही ललित बाबू का खूब भी बराबर उनके माथे पर चमकता रहेगा ।

सभापति जी, बाजपेयी जी ने बहुत सारी बातें कही हैं जिन में से एक दो बातें तो उन्होंने ऐसी कही जिन का जिक्र मैं खुद करना चाहता था लेकिन धन्यवाद है उनको कि उन्होंने स्वयं स्वीकार किया है । एक बात तो उन्होंने यह कही कि जिस समय समस्तीपुर में यह दुर्घटना हुई, उस समय मैं हाजीपुर में था । मतलब यह है कि समस्तीपुर हाजी पू-से नजदीक है और वहाँ पर बाजपेयी जी स्वयं उपस्थित थे । वे वहाँ क्यों थे, मैं इस पर कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता लेकिन उन्होंने स्वयं स्वीकार किया है कि वे वहाँ पर थे ।

दूसरी बात उन्होंने यह कही कि डा० भल्ला जिनके बारे में तरह तरह की बातें कही जाती थी, उनसे उन की बड़ी भिन्नता है और उनसे उनकी बातें हुई थी । ये सारी बातें उन्होंने स्वयं कही हैं, मैं नहीं कह रहा हूँ और तीसरी बात बाजपेयी जी ने यह कही कि इस की पीछे बहुत बड़ी साजिश है । यह जो कमीशन बैठा हुआ है, आख से सारी बातें हमारे सामने आ गई हैं लेकिन जब बाजपेयी जी हमारे सामने यह कहते हैं कि बिहार में किसी

तरह का हिंसा या वातावरण उन दिनों नहीं था, तो यह बिल्कुल हास्यवद सी बात लगती है खास कर जबकि बाजपेयी जी कितक हैं, और अच्छे बक्ता हैं और सोचने समझने वाले व्यक्ति हैं । जब बम विस्फोट समस्तीपुर में हुआ, तो यह हिंसा का वातावरण नहीं था तो क्या था । इतनी बड़ी दुर्घटना हो जाए और आप कहें कि हिंसा का वातावरण नहीं था, इतना बड़ा कलक इतिहास के माथे पर लग जाए और आप कहें कि हिंसा का वातावरण नहीं था मे कहता हूँ कि हिंसा का वातावरण था और उस वातावरण में आप का बहुत बड़ हाथ है । केवल आपका ही नहीं बल्कि उन सारे दलों का हाथ है जो आज़ जय प्रकाश जी के साथ चल कर उस आग में हाथ सेक रहे हैं और धी डाल कर ज्वाला को प्रज्वलित कर रहे हैं । अगर यह वातावरण नहीं होता, तो यह दुर्घटना नहीं होती ।

सभापति जी, बाजपेयी जी ने तथा दूसरे विरोधी दलों के मित्रों ने एक बात और कही । श्री राम विलास झा की चर्चा बार बार की । मैं कह देना चाहता हूँ कि श्री राम विलास झा कांग्रेस के एम० एल० सी० नहीं हैं । मैं कह रहा हूँ कि वे कांग्रेस के एम० एल० सी० नहीं हैं और वे कांग्रेस प्रत्याशी के खिलफ जन सभ की मदद से विजयी हुये थे । आप इस बात का पता लगा लीजिये । मैं कोई गलत व्यानो नहीं कर रहा हूँ । इसलिए जो बातें श्री बाजपेयी जी ने कही हैं, उन में एक बहुत बड़ा तथ्य झलकता है । सभापति जी इस के बारे में बहुत सारे तथ्य घ्राए हैं हमारे सामने । मैं नहीं चाहता कि इतनी बड़ी दुर्घटना जो हमारे सामने हुई है जिस से सारा, देश, सारा जनतन्त्र और सब कुछ हिल गया है, उसको राजनीति का मामला बनाया जाये आये ऋद कर । राजनीति का मामला कभी न बनाया जाए और बाजपेयी जी बराबर इस चीज को कहते हैं पर पता नहीं कि वे इस को हृदय से कह रहे हैं या जिब्बा से कहते हैं लेकिन मुझे बड़ी खुशी होगी अगर हृदय से वे इस बात को मनुष्य करे कि इसे राजनीति

का मामला न बनाया जाए किन्तु मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इनके बार बार दुहाई देने के बावजूद भी का। इसे राजनीति का मामला नहीं बनाया गया ? हमारे मित्र श्री प्रार० एस० पाण्डेय ने जब मंदरलैड का हवाला दिया, तो वे घाग-बबला हो गये, पाजामे से बाहर हो गये, आपसे बाहर हो गये—महाबरे बोल रहा हूँ—लेकिन 4 और 5 तारीख के मंदरलैड में जो कुछ भी निकला, 4 को निकला “डू किल्ड मिश्रा” 5 तारीख को निकला, “येस, डू किल्ड मिश्रा” ? इससे क्या सिद्ध होता है।

एक भावनीय सचस्य इस में क्या लिखा है ?

श्री शरदबाल सिंह : मैं पढ़ने में समय बर्बाद नहीं करना चाहता हूँ। सभी लोग इसका पठ चुके हैं लेकिन इन सब बातों से पता लग जाता है कि इस अखबार का उद्देश्य क्या है। राजनीति का मामला आप सब लोगों ने इस को बनाया है।

श्री राम सहाय पांडे : मैं ने जो कहा था उस पर बाजपेयी जी बिगड गये थे। जब उन्होंने श्री बूटा सिंह के पत्र को पढ़ा, तब मैं ने नम्र निवेदन किया था कि क्या आप ने मंदरलैड के आरोप को भी पढ़ा है जो एडिटोरियल में थे और समाचार पत्र की सुर्खी में था। जब मैं ने यह कहा था आप बिगड गये। लोक तन्त्र की परिभाषा और परिवेश को राजनीतिक रूप न दिया जाये, इस में कोई दो राय नहीं हो सकती हैं।

आप ने एक और अच्छी बात कही कि “मंदरलैड” जनसच का पत्र नहीं है और गो कुछ उस में लिखा है, उस सारे के मैं सहमत नहीं हूँ। आप ने उसकी बुराई की, भर्त्सना की, इस से मैं सहमत हूँ।

श्री प्रदल बिहारी बाजपेयी : ये सब मेरे मुह में रख रहे हैं (व्यवधान)।

पांडे जी अगर “मंदरलैड” पढ़ने का वायदा कर लें, तो मैं मामले को छोड़ देता हूँ। (व्यवधान)...

श्री शंकर बहाल सिंह सभापति महोदय श्री मधु लिमये जी ने, श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु जी ने और माननीय प्रदल बिहारी जी ने समाचारपत्र के बहुत सारे हवाले दिये, लेकिन मैं इन में बहुत अधिक न जा कर, एक विचारशील पत्र का केवल एक ही वाक्य आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। दिनभान एक सम्मजदार पत्र है और उस की प्रतिष्ठा भी है। उसने इसके सम्बन्ध में अपने एक सम्पादकीय में लिखा है :

जिस ने भी सार्वजनिक सभा में मंच पर अनेक निरीह लोगों पर बम फेंक कर व्यक्ति को ससार से ही हटा देने का रास्ता अपनाया है उसने बुद्धि और भाषा से ललित बाबू का सामना न कर पाने की अपनी चरम अहता को ही हिंसा का रूप दिया है। वह व्यक्ति साधारण हो या असाधारण निराशा में जजर हो या क्रोध में, अपना ही प्रतिनिधि हो या किसी दल का, विचार और उसकी लोकतंत्रीय सार्वकता की मृत्यु उसके मन में मंच पर बम फेंकने के पहले ही चुकी थी।

दूसरा पत्र है साप्ताहिक हिन्दुस्तान जिस ने अपने सम्पादकीय में लिखा है: राजकीय तिक

हत्या के तीन प्रकार देखे गए हैं। इनके अनुसार पहली सम्भावना—किसी सिर फिरे ने महुज नाम कमाल के लिए इन्हे मार दिया। दूसरी सम्भावना—किसी राजनीतिक व्यक्ति या गिरौह में सामान्य राजनीतिक के प्रति इतनी भयंकर घनास्था पैदा हो चुकी थी कि उसने अपनी बात कहने का यह भातकवादी तरीका अपनाया। तीसरी सम्भावना—सामान्य राजनीति के ही किसी व्यक्ति गिरौह या दल में ही सुनियोजित षडयन्त्र द्वारा यह हत्या इस ढंग से करवाई कि उसका उद्देश्य भी सिद्ध हो जाए और उस पर कोई श्राव भी न आए। जो बातें हमारे सामने कही गई हैं और ललित बाबू की हत्या के बाद से जो एक वातावरण हमारे सामने आया है वह कम दूषित नहीं है। मैं अपने मित्रों का दिल दुखाना नहीं चाहता हूँ क्योंकि वे इसे सहन नहीं कर पायेंगे। लेकिन एक बात मैं उनमें पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इसी मदन में पिछली बार जब हम शरद कालीन सत्र समाप्त करके जा रहे थे तो उस समय इसी सदन में कौन सी ऐसी बात थी जो नहीं न गई हो, डिक्शनरी का कौन सा ऐसा शब्द है जिस का प्रयोग न किया गया हो, कौन से ऐसे वाक्य थे, सीर थे जिन को भिगो भिगो कर अटल जी, ने, लिमये जो ने तथा दूसरे लोगों ने न चलाया हो। उसमें जो वातावरण दूषित हुआ उसका ही यह फल है, यही मैं कहना चाहता हूँ। हमारे विरोधी दल के भाई अभी भी जैसा श्री बलि राम जी भगत ने कहा है समझ जाए, उनको इस बात की अनुभूति हो जाए, सच्चाई उनका सामने आ जाए तो जनतन्त्र के लिए यह एक सुनहला पक्ष होगा। मुझे दुःख है कि आज भी उनको यह अनुभूति नहीं हो रही है।

ललित बाबू दो जनवरी को समस्तीपुर गए थे एक बड़े काम को करने के लिए, रेलवे लाइन के उद्घाटन के सिलसिले में वे बहा गए थे। स्वयं मद्रास में यह निकला है कि उनसे किसी ने कहा कि साहब आप बड़ा मत जाए, खतरे की सम्भावना हो सकती है जिसके जवाब में ललित बाबू ने कहा कि जनता का काम करते करते अथर मैं शहीद हो जाऊँ तो इसके लिए

भी मैं तैयार हूँ। यही हुआ। एक बहुत अच्छे काम के लिए जा कर वे शहीद हुए। यह इस बात को स्पष्ट करता है कि भला होना भी कभी कभी आदमी के लिए बहुत बुरा हो जाता है। राष्ट्रपिता बापू जी की मृत्यु पर बर्नार्ड शाह ने कहा था कि बापू की शहादत इस बात का सबूत है कि बड़ा होना भी कितना बुरा है, भला होना भी कितना बुरा है। ललित बाबू की मृत्यु भी इसी बात की द्योतक है कि भला होना और काम इतना अच्छा करना भी व भी व भी कितना खतरनाक होता है।

तर्ह तर्ह की बातें हमारे सामने कही जा रही हैं। सम्भाषित जी, आप खुद भी एक बहुत बड़े शायर हैं और शायरी के प्रगसक हैं। इनकी तो वही हालत है

हम आह भी भरते हैं तो हो जाते हैं बदनाम ये कल भी करते हैं तो चर्चा नहीं होती।

ये जो चाहे कह दे सब ठीक है लेकिन हमारी जो सच्ची बात है उसको भी ये बर्दाश्त नहीं कर सकते हैं। आज मुझे इस बात पर ख़ुशी है कि शुरू से लेकर अन्त तक जिनने लोग बोले हैं केवल भाषण के लिए बोले हैं, कोई दृष्टि की बात उन्होंने नहीं कही है। एक भी बात उभर कर सामने नहीं आई है। मैं यह इसलिए कह रहा हूँ कि ये लोग अपने को साफ़ और सुथरा साबित करना चाहते हैं। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इनका बहुत बड़ा हाथ इस कांड में है। मैं किसी का नाम नहीं ले रहा हूँ। इसलिए हाथ है कि इन्होंने वातावरण को दूषित करने में, हमारे जनतन्त्र को कलंकित करने में, हमारी ससदीय पद्धति को कमजोर बनाने में, हमारे नेता पर आरोप लगाने में तथा स्वर्गीय श्री ललित नारायण मिश्र का चरित्र हनन करने में कोई भी कसर उठा नहीं रखी। पिछली बार जब यहाँ तर्ह तर्ह की बातें कही जा रही थी तब अध्यक्ष महोदय ने बार बार स्वयं इनको कहा था कि आप इस तर्ह की बातें कहना छोड़ दें लेकिन ये छोड़ने के लिए तैयार नहीं हुए। बेशर्मी को उससे भी बड़ी हद तक हमारे सामने आई जब इन्होंने भारतीय परम्परा का भी त्याग कर दिया। यहाँ शोक

[श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह]

प्रस्ताव पारित किया जा रहा था। उस समय कुछ विरोधी दलों के सदस्यों ने जिस तरह का अशोभनीय आचरण किया, अशोभनीय आचरण का परिचय दिया उससे इनको शर्म से डूब कर मर जाना चाहिए। उस घटना को जब कभी भी ससदीय इतिहास में लिखा जायगा तो कोई भी व्यक्ति उसको पढ़कर इनको क्षमा नहीं करेगा, जिन लोगों ने इस तरह का अशोभनीय कार्य किया उनके नाम पर आने वाली सतति धूक देगी।

अन्त में मैं अपनी ओर से कुछ मुझाव गृह मंत्री जी के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। सबसे पहले मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि इस वीक्ष्य और जघन्य घटना के पीछे जिस किसी व्यक्ति या दल का हाथ हो उसे खोज निकाला जाए।

दूसरे विरोधी दलों के लोग बार बार यह कहते हैं कि तथ्यों को छिपाया जा रहा है। मैं उनसे भी अपील करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर उनके पास तथ्यों की जानकारी है और इसमें उनका कुछ हाथ है तो वे भी सामने आए और नतीजे को सामने रखें।

तीसरे मध्य आयु के जाच कार्य को जल्दी से जल्दी पूरा किया जाय, सब तरह की मदद उसे पहुँचाई जाय।

चौथे, गांधी जी की हत्या में जिन तरह एक दल विशेष का हाथ था उस तरह से यदि इस इश्या में भी है, किसी दल विशेष का हाथ है उस पर बैन लगना चाहिए।

पाचवें दश में कुछ दिनों में हम तरह की धिनोनी राजनीतिक प्रवृत्ति का गन्ना है तथा हमारे सामाजिक वातावरण का दूषित किया जा रहा है और इस प्रवृत्ति को मरकार कड़ाई के साथ रोकें।

छठे, जैसा वाजपेयी जी ने कहा है मैं उन की इस बात की तसदी कर रहा हूँ। समस्तीपुर से लेकर दानापुर की दूरी भुक्ति से तीन सवालीन घंटे की है जबकि गांधी आठ साठ घंटे

घंटे में बहा पहुँची। इसकी सबसे ज्यादा कड़ाई से जाच होनी चाहिए कि क्यों इस तरह से हुआ। यह भी इलजाम लगाया जाता है और हर व्यक्ति की जवान पर यह बात है उनकी जो ललित बाबू के साथ मच पर या किनारे खड़े थे, जो सभा में सम्मिलित थे कि अगर मेडीकल ऐड उनको समय पर मिल जाती तो उनकी जान बच सकती थी। इन लोगों में डी० आर० जी० हैं, कपिल देव सिंह एम० एल० ए० है, राम मगत पासवान है, यमुन। प्रसाद जी मडल है जो एम० पी० है। इन लोगों के सामने कम खतरा उत्पन्न नहीं हुआ और कम चोटें इन्हें नहीं लगी थी। लेकिन इन सभी की जाने इस लए बच गई कि समय पर मेडीकल ऐड इनको मिल गई। इस वास्ते यह जाच सख्ती के साथ होनी चाहिए कि गांधी पहुँचने में इतनी देर क्यों हुई, मेडीकल ऐड उनको समय पर क्यों नहीं दी गई, किसी ने अवरोध पहुँचाया रास्ते में तो उसको भी सामने लाया जाय, उसको भी प्रकट किया जाए।

आखिरी बात अब मैं कहना चाहता हूँ। श्री मोपेन्द्र झा ने बताया है कि उनके परिवार के लोगों को यह नोटिस दिया गया है कि मकान खाली कर दो। यह सवाल राजनीति का सवाल नहीं है, मानवता का है। राजनीति की दुनिया में विरोधी दल चाहे हमसे भी नीचे गिर गया हो लेकिन मानवता का इतिहास में समझना है कि हमने कलकित और जर्जरित होगा। इसलिए उनके परिवार को, उनकी विधवा पत्नी को वे सारी सहायता और सहायता मिलनी चाहिए जो मिल सकती है क्योंकि ललित बाबू ड्यूटी पर थे, ड्यूटी पर सहोदर हुये, काम करते करते शहीद हुए। इन सब बातों को सरकार को मद्देनजर रखना चाहिए।

अन्त में मैं अपने विरोधी दलों के विरुद्ध से अपील करना चाहता हूँ कि वे मध्य वातावरण बनाने में योगदान करें, क्योंकि जिस तरह की प्रवृत्तियाँ देश में उभर रही हैं, जिस का वातावरण पैदा हो रहा है, तोड़फोड़ की मनो-

वृत्ति बढ़ती जा रही है, एक दूसरे के प्रति वैमनस्व बढ़ रहा है, संसदीय लोकतन्त्र का पाया कमजोर हो रहा है, उससे देश का भविष्य ही भयंकर-मय कर रहे हैं इसलिए मेरी उनसे अपील है कि वे राजनीति के छोटे चक्कर में न फँस कर अपने को ऊंचा उठाएँ तभी देश का कल्याण होगा।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो काम रोको प्रस्ताव उन्होंने रखा है इसका कोई औचित्य नहीं है।

यह तो उन का एक तरीका है कि हर बात में झड़गा लगाओ। वे च होते हैं कि जांच भी ठीक ढंग से न हो। इस लिए वे कह रहे हैं : रोको। वे यह नहीं कह रहे कि बढ़ाओ। हम चाहते हैं कि काम रोको नहीं, काम को आगे बढ़ाओ।

इम लिए मे श्री मधु लिमये से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि अभी जबत हूँ, वह समझदारी में काम ले और अपने काम-रोको प्रस्ताव को खुद वापिस ले लें।

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam):
Mr. Chairman, I rise to support the adjournment motion moved by Shri Madhu Limaye. All the speakers, either on this side or that side, have condemned the gruesome and dastardly act committed on the 2nd January. It has been committed with a savagery which does not bring any credit to democratic set up. In a democracy, decisions are taken by discussion and not by applying violence or through bomb-shell.

The speaker who preceded me, Shri Shankar Dayal Singh, appealed to the opposition to cooperate with them in this matter by saying that this should not be viewed from the narrow political viewpoint. The same appeal I would make to him and to all others, that this should be taken above narrow party lines. Because, there is internal politics in that side also. Now, instead of tracking down the real culprits, they are dragging in scapegoats;

instead of unravelling the mystery, they are trying to throw an air of suspicion, an air of hatred against the opposition.

While discussing the adjournment motion they drag in the Bihar movement, they drag in the name of Shri Jayaprakash Narayan and they drag in the speeches made in this House itself. The last speaker made a reference to the speeches made by us in the House in the winter session. I cannot understand how we can be taken to task for our speeches and then they can connect our speeches with the Samastipur incident. That means the opposition members cannot make any speeches here, they cannot make any demands here. The only thing we wanted in the last session was a parliamentary probe into the whole affair of the granting of licences in the Pondicherry case. While that demand was not conceded, now that is taken as a scapegoat for the murder that was committed at Samastipur.

I do not want to go into the entire ambit of the case. The adjournment motion is confined to two things—the total failure of the Government in giving security to Shri L. N. Mishra and the inordinate delay in the setting up of the enquiry commission. Even the last speaker, while admonishing all others ended up by saying that there has been inordinate delay in providing medical attention to Shri L. N. Mishra and the train which should have taken only three hours actually took eight hours. Even he has come round in this circle and joined the opposition in making this charge.

The first charge about security lapse is a very serious one. To put it more plainly, there has been indifference on the part of the State and Central Governments in providing security during the visit of Shri L. N. Mishra for the opening of the Samastipur line.

[Shri Sezhiyan]

The *Times of India* has brought it out very clearly. Its Special Correspondent has stated on January 12—

"It has also been found that the state government both at the political and official levels, was conspicuously indifferent towards Mr. Mishra and the function apart from being an important Union Cabinet Minister Mr. Mishra had a unique political stature in Bihar which entitled him to special care of the state government. CBI detectives have argued

This is what the CBI officers had found, namely that the State Government had shown indifference to the visit of Shri Mishra. They also said—

'CBI officials argue that absence on such a large-scale cannot be explained away as a mere coincidence'

The Chief Minister, the IG and the Chief Secretary as also all the Ministers, except his own brother, had not come to that function. The serious indifference cannot be explained away even by the CBI officials who went into that

It says further—

"It depends the mystery still further why none of the dignitaries of the state government or political leaders has visited this place after the death of Mr. Mishra."

Even after the death of Shri Mishra none of them rushed to the place where a bomb explosion injured many

The report of the *Times of India* correspondent, after meeting the CBI officials who went to work in Samastipur, writing from Samastipur itself says—

"Although it is beyond the scope of the CBI investigations to establish negligence on the part of the state government or the local railway authorities or to point out flagrant violation of security norms by the po-

lice, yet its detectives can hardly ignore these events'

Therefore, the indifference shown by the State Government at the political and the official level is a thing which should be noted. When a full inquiry takes place it is a thing that should be noted by the Government here and the Inquiry Commission there.

While we have been very much agitated about the indifference shown by the State Government in the matter of security it has been stated in the *Hindustan Times*—

Similarly they, that is the CBI

the inordinate delay in giving medical aid to the Railway Minister after the blast was due to the criminal negligence on the part of one of the top divisional NE officials nursing certain grievances against the late Mr. I. N. Mishra. The same official was also responsible for unduly delaying the departure of the special train carrying Mr. Mishra to Patna for the treatment of blast injuries.

Therefore while the political leaders on the other side try to pin the blame on the Opposition the CBI officials who went into the question give a different version as per the reports given by the newspapers.

Whatever may be the accusation that can be made against any other newspaper, they cannot do it against *Blitz*. What is the conclusion of *Blitz*? *Blitz*, writing on 18th January, has stated—

'Whoever by the men and their affiliations responsible for what was described as a "dress rehearsal" by the Prime Minister, Lalit Babu would not have died but for the ineptitude of the Darbhanga district authorities, the inefficiency of the Railway doctor on the spot, and, above all the cynical indifference of the Ghafoor outfit in Patna.'

DIG Prasad, who was more seriously wounded in the explosion is happily progressing in a local hospital. If the authorities on the spot and elsewhere had not decided on the nocturnal journey to Danapur, and deem, Lalit Babu might have survived."

That means it is more the indifference and the utter ineptitude shown by the local authorities and the State Government officials that has caused the death of the late Lalit Narayan Mishra.

We are intrigued by the various reports that came in the newspapers and over the radio. It had been said that doctors examined Shri Mishra and found the wounds only skin deep at first. How then it developed into a catastrophic wound is to be explained. What was given out by the radio at least was not such a gruesome picture.

It gave a very colourful picture of the function that took place. I quote.

All India Radio in its national news bulletins at 2 p.m. and 2.10 p.m. in English and Hindi on January 2 gave a graphic account of the function. It also gave a portion of Mr. Mishra's inaugural speech. AIR news readers surprised many here when they announced that the first broad gauge line train had left Samastipur for Muzaffarpur after Mr. Mishra had performed 'puja' of the engine named 'Bhawani' and given the green signal.

The AIR news bulletins at 2 p.m. and 2.10 p.m. in English and Hindi reported that the function went well. It also gave a portion of Mr. Mishra's speech. It reported that Mr. Mishra performed "puja", did the "arti" and gave a green signal and the train left Samastipur for Muzaffarpur. All these narrations were given in the AIR news bulletins at 2 O'clock whereas Mr. Mishra reached Samastipur only at 5.10 p.m. This is the unreal situation in which the All India Radio exists.

Whatever does not happen is reported on the radio. They reported what had not happened. This is the unreality not happened. This is the unreality in which the AIR is functioning.

The CBI has not so far been able to unravel the mystery. In some of the newspapers I find they have propounded six theories. There are six systems of Hindu philosophy. I do not know how six systems have encroached into the CBI philosophy also. But the truth of the matter is that they have not unravelled the mystery.

Sometimes, When I hear persons making speeches from the other side, it looks as if they know who are the culprits and who are the persons who have been instigating all these things, and, at other times, it looks as if they do not know anything. This is the dual position that they have assumed. At one point the CBI and others do not know how the crime has been committed and at the other point they want to put the blame on somebody. They try to find some scapegoat or other.

In this situation, our chief worry is this. There has been inordinate delay in setting up the Inquiry Commission. As rightly pointed out by Shri Vajpayee when Mr. L. K. Advani demanded the setting up of an Inquiry Commission, he was accused of rushing in for such an inquiry just to hide the complicity of his own party in the crime. Now, at least, the Government has come forward to set up the Inquiry Commission. I welcome the decision to set up the Inquiry Commission. But it has been done in a very peculiar way.

I quote from the *Times of India* dated February 6. After reporting high level probe into Mishra's murder, it says—

"In purely political terms the appointment of the commission is a shrewd move. It will blunt the Op-

[Shri Sezhlyan]

position charge that the Government has something to hide a charge which the Opposition intended to press vigorously during the budget session of Parliament, beginning on February 17."

Whatever may be the strategy of the Opposition, at least, in the coming session, the expected move that will be made by the Opposition has moved the Government to set up the Inquiry Commission. The *Times of India* says:

"In purely political terms, the appointment of the Commission is a shrewd move"

Instead of showing all their shrewdness against opposition, why don't they show shrewdness in finding the real culprits behind this crime? They are not able to do that. But the Opposition is being taken to task

There is another news report in the *Hindustan Times* dated February 6, which says

"The decision to set up the Commission was taken at a hurriedly summoned meeting of the Union Cabinet at which the Prime Minister presided"

The incident took place on January 2 and they are appointing the Commission on 6th February, after 35 days! For that, the paper says, 'at a hurriedly summoned Cabinet meeting, they took the decision'. If they had really shown the hurry in trying to set up the Commission much earlier, at least something could have been done. Why we say this is because we are very much afraid that much of the evidences would have lost. Those who belong to that area itself, some of the Bihar Congress members who sent on February 5 a memorandum to the Prime Minister asking for an early settlement of that because they were afraid that some of the evidences would be lost if more time was allowed. Therefore, it is not a suspicion on our part; it was a suspicion on the part of the Congress members themselves that, if more time was

allowed, many of the important evidences would be lost. The conclusion is that, by the time already allowed, much of the evidence would have been lost. Therefore, we press this Adjournment Motion on these two specific issues, namely, there has been an indifference on the part of the Government in giving security when Mr. Mishra visited Samastipur and there has been an inordinate delay in setting up the Commission. Somebody here has demanded that there should be a Parliamentary probe. We demanded the same thing earlier also, we wanted a Parliamentary probe into the affairs of the licence deal. Here a murder has been committed, and the Congress members themselves, those who spoke from the other side, have pointed out that there had been very many delays which could not be explained. Though we cannot act as the detectives, we can judge for ourselves how the Government has been very indifferent, how the security system in our country works, whether we are able to give protection not only to the Ministers but also to the Members of Parliament and to the Parliament itself. If this is the way in which the Government is behaving, it will be the last day for the Parliamentary democracy in this country. Therefore, more than anybody else, those who spoke from the other side should have been the first to demand a Parliamentary probe. After all, when a Parliamentary probe is instituted, it is not as if only the representatives of the Opposition parties would be there; the majority of the representatives would be from that side. Therefore, the hon. Minister of Home Affairs should gladly accept a Parliamentary probe into the entire affairs, how indifferent was the security arrangement, how inadequate were the arrangements made both by the Central Government and by the State Government, how delayed has been the setting up of a Commission under the Commission of Inquiry Act. Unless these things are brought out, we cannot avoid such happenings in

the future. When I say this, some members may rise and say, 'Oh! You are planning for another dastardly murder'. Even for talking like this, I may be taken to task. But what I want to point out is that the entire system is indifferent, inept, detrimental to the functioning of Parliamentary democracy in this country. They seem to be more interested in finding scape-goats, in putting the blame on the Opposition for their own failures, for their own indifference; they do not have any answer to give to us.

I would say that heinous was the crime of the murder of Shri L. N. Mishra, but more heinous has been the crime of delay—the indifference shown to his security and also the inordinate delay in giving him medical attention. Those who perpetrated the heinous murder should be punished and also those who are found responsible for the inadequate security and for the inordinate delay in giving treatment to Mr L. N. Mishra should be singled out and should be given a very deterrent punishment. They cannot escape justice and the Commission of Inquiry.

Therefore, I once again appeal to the House and appeal to the Members of the other side also and just as they asked us to come out of the narrow politics, I would appeal to them to come out of narrow political confines and accept the motion moved by Shri Madhu Limaye.

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): I was not here at that time. A statement is said to have been made in the House that a notice to quit was given to the family of the late Shri L. N. Mishra.

I would like to say that I got it confirmed from the Ministry that no notice has been given. I got it rechecked and I am in a position to state categorically that no such notice has been given by the Ministry of Works

& Housing. To make it doubly sure, I also just now talked to Shri Vijay Kumar Mishra son of late Shri Mishra and he has also confirmed that no such notice was received. I would like to add that we have the highest regard and respect for the late Shri L. N. Mishra and his family and we do want to make them comfortable.

सभापति महोदय : अब श्री हरि किशोर सिंह जी केबो लने का नम्बर है, लेकिन पराशर जी ने मुझे चिट्ठी लिखी है कि उन की कुछ जाति मजबूरी है, वह पहले बोलना चाहते हैं, लिहाजा मैं उन को बोलने की परमीशन दे रहा हूं। श्री पराशर ।

प्रो० नारायण चन्द्र पराशर (हमीर पुर) : गभापति महोदय, मेरे लिये श्री मिश्र जी की शहादत के बाद यहां बोलना ऐसा ही लगता है जैसे एक अजीम-इस्ती के बारे में किसी तुच्छ व्यक्ति को कुछ कहना पड़े। मैं चाहता हूं, दिल चाहता है, विभाग चाहता है कि इस मौजू को बहस के दायरे से बाहर रखा जाता और हम उस महान व्यक्ति के प्रति अपनी श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित कर सकते और वह इज्जत, वह सराहना उन्हें दे पाते जिस के लिये वह कदम बढ़ाते थे, जिस के लिये वह मजबूती से चलते थे। ललित बाबू ने गाड़ी के पहिये को तेज करने के लिये अपना खून दिया। जिन्दगी भर तो पसीना दिया और जब जरूरत पड़ी तो खून भी दिया। इसलिये नहीं दिया कि वे समस्तीपुर में अपने किसी निजी काम के लिये गये थे, इस लिये नहीं दिया कि वहां कोई राजनीतिक फ्रंक्शन था, बल्कि इस लिये कि विकास के मार्ग में एक चरण और आगे बढ़ाना था, समस्तीपुर को दिल्ली से मिलाना था। उन का सपना था कि श्रीनगर से केरल तक और पोरबन्दर से नागालैंड तक जब आप गाड़ी से देश को एक नहीं कर सकते तो देश की एकता को ज्यादा मजबूत नहीं रखा जा सकता। जब तक देश में गाड़ी के जरिये एक भादमी पश्चिम से पूर्व तक और उत्तर से दक्षिण तक नहीं पहुंच सकता तो देश को ज्यादा देर तक इकट्ठा नहीं रखा जा सकता। इस

[प्रो० नारायण चन्द्र पराशर]

स्वप्न को साकार करने के लिये वह महान व्यक्ति शहीद हुआ।

उन को किन-किन कठिनाइयों से गुजरना पड़ा है—यह तो हम लोग जो उन के सहयोगी थे या जो गेल मंत्रालय की समितियों में सम्मिलित हैं, वे जानते हैं। जितनी कठिनाइयों उन के सामने थी, लेकिन वह हर गलाबट में जीजने के आदि थे, जो बात कहते थे, उस को पूरा कर के दिखलाते थे। एक ऐम कृतसंकल्प व्यक्ति के लिये जितनी भी प्रशंसा की जाय वह कम है।

जब ममस्तीपुर जाने में पहले दरभंगा के हवाई अड्डे पर उन को कहा गया कि आप को आज बम से मार दिया जायगा, तो उन्होंने कहा कि लोगो की सेवा में मरने में आर अच्छा क्या है? यह अग्रवार की रिपोर्ट है, मैं वहां मौजूद नहीं था, लेकिन जब यह कहा गया कि आप की जिन्दगी का खतरा है वहां विस्फोट हो न वाला है—तब उन्होंने यह आवाहन किया। मैंने ऐम व्यक्ति है जो विकास के अग्रदूत बन कर अपनी जान खतरे में डालने? मिश्रजी यही आगे नहीं बढ़े, आगे कई जगहों पर इसी तरह से आगे बढ़ने का उन्होंने प्रण किया और उस को निभाया। एक बहुत ही रहस्यपूर्ण वातावरण में घृणा के वातावरण में वह व्यक्ति हम में जुदा हुआ, इस का हमें खेद है।

बहुत सी बातें यहां पर कही गई हैं लेकिन जिन्होंने यहां कहा है और जिन्होंने नहीं कहा है—क्या आप सब का यह फर्ज नहीं बन जाता कि आज अपने दिल को सच बग, टटोलें। एन्टनी न बूट्स के बारे में जो कहा था—क्या उस मृत्यु का यहां नहीं दोहराया गया? उन्होंने कहा था—इन्जाम लगाये जाने थे, लेकिन क्या बात सच थी? बात दरअसल यह थी कि जिस काम को लेकर वह आगे बढ़ना चाहते थे, उसमें गलाबट डालने वालों की परवाह नहीं करते थे। ऐम सम्मंडान्सोज में, ऐस वातावरण में वे आगे बढ़े, यह उन का कुसूर था कि फ्रीलड में, क्षेत्र में जाने से वह घबराते नहीं थे, बड़े से बड़े खतरे

का सामना करने के लिये वह आगे बढ़ते थे—आज उन की इस बात की सराहना होनी चाहिये। उन का मार्ग वही मार्ग था—लेकिन ने संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका को डकड़ाने के लिये अपने प्राणों की आहुति दी। जब 16 सदन स्टेट्स जूनवी रियासते, ने रणभेद की नीति पर मित्रिण वार शुरू कर दी, तो भी वह डटे रहे, उस की एकता के लिये अपना खून दिया। लेकिन के भाई को फतमी के तटने तार पर चढ़ा दिया गया, तब उस ने काम खाई कि अपने भाई के खून से मैं रूस के भाग्य के तारों की के धब्बे को धोना चाहता हूँ और उन्होंने धो दिया।

आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि हमारे देश पर जो तारी बादल छा रहे हैं, जो तारी धब्बे लगे हुए हैं उन को दूर करने की कोशिश करें और आपमें में उसने के बजाय उन हालात का जायजा ले कि किन हालात में उस आदमी को हम से जदा हाना पड़ा, जिस के बारे में आप कहते हैं कि वह मजबूत धरादा का आदमी था। पालियामेंट ने कल उन का ट्रिब्यून पेश किया, कांग्रेस पार्टी ने पहले किया, उन को राष्ट्रीय शहीद कहा, लेकिन कहने में ही कुछ नहीं आता है, हम को यह देखना चाहिये कि हम किस मार्ग पर चल रहे हैं। हमारे विरोधी दोस्त कहते हैं कि हम को राजनीति में नहीं पड़ना चाहिये लेकिन जब आप यह कहते हैं कि स. री. मंचर अपनी ड्यूटी को नहीं निभाये, पुलिस का कहत है कि अर्जेंट ड्यूटी को नहीं निभाय डाक्टरों में कहते हैं कि अपनी ड्यूटी को नहीं निभाये, जब कोई व्यक्ति ऐसा कहे कि देश के मित्रिण सर्वेन्ट्स, आप अपने कार्यभार को मत निभाओ तो यह जरा सोचने की बात है। हम यह मान ले कि सरकारी कर्मचारी आप की बात को मान कर अपना काम न करें या ममस्तीपुर में जिन्होंने काम नहीं किया, डाक्टरों ने काम नहीं किया, पुलिस फोर्स ने अपना काम नहीं किया—तो ऐसी स्थिति में आप उन की निन्दा कैसे कर सकते हैं? एक ही बात में दो तरह की विचारधारायें नहीं फैलाई जा

सकती। आज मेरी आप से अपील है—जो कुछ हुआ है उस को ठीक करने पर लाने के लिये अपने आप को थोड़ा सा तैयार कीजिए। ऐसा न हो कि यहाँ तो देश में प्रजान्तर को बचाने के लिये भाषण हो रहे हैं, लेकिन बाहर ऐसी बातें होती रहें जिस न देश का प्रजान्तर एक अन्धकारमय अविष्य में फँस जाय।

यहाँ पर बहुत सी बातें कही गई हैं—लेकिन मेरे दोस्त शंकर दयाल सिंह जी ने जो कह—मैं उन की बातों से बहुत हद तक सहमत हूँ—उस बात की जाच हानी चाहिए कि गाड़ी को दानापुर पहुँचने में इतना टाइम क्यों लगा? उस वक्त रेल कर्मचारियों को यह पता होना चाहिये कि किम लेवल पर यह डिस्मिशन हुआ था, उन का डाक्टरी सहायता देने में इतना विलम्ब क्यों हुआ। अगर आप इस बात का जवाब नहीं देंगे तो इतिहास आप को माफ नहीं करेगा चाहे आप किसी भी पद पर हों। आप को इस बात का पता लगना चाहिए कि जब उन के ऊपर बम फँस गया तो उस वक्त मिक्योविट्ठी मिस्टम क्यों पैगलाटज हो गया। इस में सरकार का उत्तरदायित्व है सरकार इस उत्तरदायित्व से बच नहीं सकती, इन लिये मैं आप जनता के समक्ष अपने चर को साफ करके जाना चाहिये और इस की जिम्मेदारी को पिन-प्लाइंट करना चाहिये।

जहाँ कमीशन की मांग थी, सरकार से कमीशन बैठा दिया, लेकिन अब हमारे दोस्त उस से भी आगे बढ़ कर ससदीय समिति की मांग करते हैं। जब कमीशन नहीं बना था आप क्रिटिसाइज कर रहे थे कि कमीशन नहीं बना, जब बन गया तो आप अब क्रिटिसाइज करते हैं कि देर में क्यों बना और अब कहा जा रहा है कि ससदीय समिति के द्वारा जांच होनी चाहिये। हम तो यह कहते हैं कि बाहेसी० बी० आई० की एन्क्वायरी हो या कमीशन की एन्क्वायरी हो—सब मिल कर हकीकत को सामने लायें—कौन हत्यारा है, आज देश उस को जानना चाहता है, क्योंकि इस

तरह के आदमी का कत्ल जो देश को मारे बचाने के लिये रेल के पट्टिने को बचाने के लिये अपने आप का शहीद कर गया—देश के इतिहास में एक बहुत महत्त्वपूर्ण बात है। आप देश और देश में बाहर के लोग जानना चाहते हैं कि वह कौन सा बडबड था, कौन उस के पीछे था। लेकिन इस का पता तब तक नहीं पता जब हम उस के लिये बानावरण पैदा करें जिस में हम काम-नैंग के साथ, शान्ति के साथ सोचें। लेकिन अगर हम उस तरह से स्टेटमेंट देने रहे—यहाँ कुछ कह और बाहर कुछ और कहें, सरकारी कर्मचारियों से अपील कर कि अपना काम मत करना उस में बानावरण नहीं बनेगा।

इसलिए भी भी वक्त है कि हम इस बात को समझे और घणा, इनडिफरेस और इनएफिशियेसी को नजर न करे। प्रजान्तर विरोधी अभियान में या कमीशन आप उत्तमारी लाने से यह नहीं रोका जा सकता। हम को पता करना है कि किम लिए यह सब हुआ। हमें दुख है कि जो दोस्त 20 दिसम्बर, 1971 के पहले उन को सब तरह की बातें कहते थे आज वह उन के मुँह में बड़े शुभचिन्तक बने हैं।

“की उस ने मेरे कन्व के बाद जफा से तोना हाय उस जूदे पशेन का पशेन होना।”

क्या बात है कि उस वक्त सब से बड़े आदमी—भारत के वही थे, आज वह सब से भले हैं क्यों कि वह शहीद हो गये। हम आपस में मिल बैठें। समद सदस्य के नाते हमारे और आपके अधिकार बराबर हैं, अगर यह बातोंवरण नहीं बदला, अगर हमारी एक दमरे पर शक करने की नीयत नहीं बदली अगर हम ने आत्मचिन्तन नहीं किया तो समझिये कि ललित बाबू का खून बेकार हो गया। अभी वह खून—मैं है वह मुल्क को बचा सकता है। भारत माता के मस्तक पर इस खून का तिलक लगा है। वह जिस मार्ग पर चले वह

[प्रो० नारायण चन्द्र पराशर]

एव ता और विकास का मार्ग था। वह हड़ताल करवाने, और उन को क्रश करने का मार्ग नहीं था। मैं जानता हूँ कि पिछड़े इलाकों को बताने के लिये उन के दिल में कितनी सहानुभूति थी। लेकिन अफसोस है कि अ पसरशाही का चक्कर उस में फँस गया और उस पहिले में जग लगाने में कामयाब हो गया लेकिन वह जग ज्यादा देर नहीं रहेगी। ललित बाबू ने अपने खून से उस जग को घाने की कोशिश की है।

आज जो जम्हुरी पसन्द ताकते हैं, चाहे हिन्दुस्तान में हो या बाहर हो, वह एक एहद करे कि वह प्रैस को, प्लेटफार्म का और किसी भी अखबार को इस बात की इजाजत नहीं देगे कि वह घृणा के वातावरण को बढ़ाये। और इसके लिये कुर्बानी की जरूरत है। भगत सिंह ने इसलिये नहीं कहा था कि सरफरोशी की तमन्ना अब हमारे दिल में है, देखना है जोर कितना बाजुए कातिल में है। ज. व. फासिज्म की बात होती है तो एक टेन्डेसी की बात होती है। एक तरफ इनएफिशिएसी का इल्जाम लगाते हैं और दूसरी तरफ खुद ही उस को बढ़ाते हैं। मसोलिनी ने 3 जनवरी, 1925 को फासिस्ट चार्टर का ऐलान किया था ठीक 50 साल बाद 3 जनवरी, 1975 को श्री ललित नारायण मिश्र की उसी तरह हत्या होती है। यह एक नमूना है। आगे इस टेन्डेसी को, इनएफिशिएसी को न बढ़ाइये, नहीं तो यह हम सब को खत्म कर देगी। हिन्दुस्तान के विकास के लिये उस की रक्षा के लिये हम सब मिल कर चले। सरकार स जो अग्रिम कर रहे हैं माननीय शंकर दयाल सिंह और भोगेन्द्र झा जी ने जो बात कही वह ठीक है। आप उन की इनक्वारी कराइये और उन से बचने की कोशिश न कीजिये। क्यों? क्यों कि अपने ही साया से खड़ा ठीक नहीं है :

(It is no use fighting our own shadow)

हमें जनता में विश्वास पैदा करना है और उस के लिये कुछ कदम उठाना पड़ेगा। और अगर किसी आदमी को सस्पेंड करना पड़े तो जरूर सस्पेंड करें। एक कैंदी भाग जाता है तो आप दरोगा को सस्पेंड करते हैं। यहाँ पर आप ने क्या किया? मैंने बिहार में देखा है, जनता सवाल पूछती है। जनता बयान नहीं चाहती, तकरीर नहीं चाहती, बल्कि कदम चाहती है। आप कदम उठाइये हम आप के साथ हैं। हम इस हाद से में सबक लें। हिन्दुस्तान की रक्षा के लिये, जम्हूरियत के लिये तरक्की पसन्द ताकता की बढोत्तरी के लिये हम सब मिल कर काम करें। इस में देश की एकता और विकास का सवाल है। हम सब उस तरफ चने जिधर हमारे बुजुर्गों ने मशिवरा दिया था। न कि उस तरफ जिधर हम एक दूसरे पर शक कर के उम सकल्प को खत्म करे जिस के लिये वह शहीद हुए ?

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं जहाँ मिश्र जी को श्रद्धांजली अर्पित करता हूँ और उनके विकास बसत का अग्रदूत कहता हूँ

the harbinger of the spring for
the development of the country

वहाँ यह भी कहता हूँ कि यह जो प्रस्ताव माननीय लिमये ने रखा है इस में अगर कुछ आत्म-चिन्तन की भावना बनती है तो बने। लेकिन इस से जो उन की काम रोकने की बात है वह ठीक नहीं है। न काम सदन का, न गाड़ी चलने का और न देश का रकना चाहिये, बल्कि आगे बढ़ना चाहिये और तेज बढ़ना चाहिये।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is indeed a very happy feature of this most tragic situation that there is common ground between the other side and on this side of the House that utmost effort should be

made to ascertain the truth in this matter.

There is a common realisation on the part of everybody that what happened at Samastipur and, ultimately, resulted in the death of Shri L. N. Mishra was, one of the most gruesome tragedies perpetrated in Independent India, which has disfigured our country and the society.

Shri L. N. Mishra, Mr. Chairman, fell on the second day of the New Year. So, we can say that the New Year has begun rather ominously for all of us. The tragedy has been universally condemned and felt, may I also ask you whether you are prepared—if you ask us to wear the Cross for it, I would say that the entire Indian community has to wear the Cross for it—to do the same. You seem to be donning Buddhist monk's robes and today what a fine and heart-warming spectacle did we witness! My hon'ble friends on the other side are not only Gandhian in spirit but they have gone a step further. They have turned Buddhist monks and are new apostles of truth and non-violence! It does not, however, sit at all in the Buddhist mouth to tell others that they are the very incarnation of evil and untruth.

That is what we have witnessed today. We have heard sermons from the other side. We do not want to paint ourselves as angels but I only want to ask you if S. N. Mishra turns to be an upholder of the cult of murder and violence or anybody else on this side, who will save the democracy in this country? If you alone want to hear the burden of saving the democracy in this country then, in effect, it has come to this that only one single individual is being asked to bear the burden for saving democracy in this country and that is your trump-card that you bring in, in any serious debate of this kind: That the Prime Minister is in danger and, therefore, Democracy is in danger. That is what you have brought the

whole thing to. You cannot go on claiming that you alone are the upholders of democracy, you alone are the mainstay of democracy and principles of truth and non-violence in this country. You must speak with a certain amount of humility if you want to run this vast country of 600 million or so.

So, Sir, there is absolutely no doubt in our mind that when my hon'ble friends on the other side accuse us of character assassination, I want them to tell us what exactly do they mean by character assassination. Whether they mean by character assassination the exposure of corruption and if character assassination can be equated with exposure of corruption, would they like that in a democracy nobody should expose corruption? Can they point out a single thing that we had said in this House? I do not want to speak about the dead. He was indeed one of the most lovable and charming persons that this House had. If you feel wrench in your heart, many on this side of the House feel no less wrench in their heart. We have lived long together. We have worked together. We had begun our political life almost together. Our families were living like members of one family and you cannot imagine the kind of anguish and pain that many of us bear on this side of the House. Those of you who have been trying to give them false support,—it is these people who have been responsible for much of the misty atmosphere that has been created in this country—if you tell the truth to the great lady, the Prime Minister, that these do not conduce to the growth, maintenance and development of democracy and that they, in fact, imperil and weaken democracy, then alone democracy can be saved in this country. Similarly, all of us are prone to certain indiscretions. All of us can commit some lapses or mistakes. But, unless you tell them and stay their hands that this is not done in the interest of the country, everybody

[Shri Shyamnandan Mishra] would be running amuck, and democracy would be in danger. So, I have been telling my friends, please do not raise those things. I ask you, if criticism dies in a democracy, can you save democracy?

Then, Sir, I was reminded of when these people were talking about with mostly Opposition in their mind, what was said to some African people about the Leader of the Opposition. When it was mentioned to them that there was some animal like Leader of the Opposition, they asked 'Whom do you talk about? . You talk about the greatest traitor?'. That is the kind of opinion that my hon. friends on the other side have about the Opposition. If the Opposition is traitors and worthless, I ask you, do you think that you are the paragons of all intelligence and of constructive spirit? If the Opposition is worthless, it is you who have reduced everything to worthlessness, and yet not the substance of the Opposition. You might say anything. The substance of the Opposition is kept Simon Bure and everybody, wherever you go in the country, will tell you that it is the Opposition which has kept the flag of democracy up. You must feel proud about this. But, Sir, this is how we are being treated in this House

May I take this opportunity of telling the House and all concerned that in spite of our sharpest political differences with the Prime Minister, with the late Shri L. N. Mishra, we have got the sweetest feelings for them. No body could have any other feeling for a lovable and a charming person, like Shri L. N. Mishra. He was the very picture of sweetness, charm and humility. That is what impressed everybody and these qualities proved disarming to opponents. Yet, many of you talk as if you are great friends of Shri L. N. Mishra and other are not.

Now, Sir, we find that in regard to such a person who happened to be a Member of the House and who

happened to be a Member of the Cabinet, our esteemed President did not think it fit to refer to his death in his gracious speech yesterday. If the President did not think it fit to do so on whom does the responsibility lies? The responsibility squarely lies on that corner of the House.

Now, the President makes a speech made by the Cabinet. And yet this speech does not contain a single reference to this most tragic incident that has taken place. If you do not make a mention of the assassination of Shri Hemant Kumar Basu, we, as a House, cannot take notice of it because he did not belong to the House. But, he was, indeed, a great figure, Shri Hemant Kumar Basu, in his own right, was a great figure. Then, there was the assassination of Shri Suraj Narain Singh who was a legendary figure in Bihar politics. I had the good fortune of contesting against him in 1952 when there was a three cornered fight between me, Maharaja of Dharbanga and Shri Suraj Narain Singh and I must tell you that I have not come across a person purer in spirit and greater in courage than Shri Suraj Narain Singh. He had scaled the walls of Hazari Bagh with Shri Jayaprakash Narayan in 1942. If you do not make any mention of the assassination of such a great person also, we cannot take any notice of it because he did not belong to the House. But, in regard to a person who did belong to the House and who did belong to the Government no mention is made and it is this party, the sheepish lot, which has swallowed, hook, line and sinker, the speech of the President—a Speech, to repeat, without the slightest reference to this most gruesome tragedy that has taken place.

You might probably say that the President's speech customarily does not make a mention of it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur):
They say the matter is *sub judice*.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Somebody might suggest and probably you may take it because you are such a gullible lot, that the President's speech customarily does not make a mention of it. But may I remind you that only two years ago the death of His Majesty the King of Bhutan was referred to in the speech of the President? Similarly on many occasions the President had thought it fit to refer to some of the deaths that had occurred of important persons.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Not ordinary mortals.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: He says not of ordinary mortals. That is given to His Majesty the King or Her Majesty the Queen but not to an ordinary mortal like L. N. Mishra.

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA): What a great point you have made?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: This great point would not get any place in your great mind; particularly after you have been inducted into office, your mind has become much greater, more capacious and much wider.....

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: My great mind cannot take care of small things.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: We are being asked; why come up with this kind of adjournment motion, stopping the business of the House? But may I ask in turn what did this Government do before we came up with this adjournment motion? A shameful lot this Government is. While we have been smarting under this tragedy, did this Government think it necessary to share with us any piece of information? We as members of the House and even as members of the public have been contenting ourselves with the crumbs of information that have fallen to us from the newspapers. You blame

the Motherland and you go by the dictum of the fatherland.

SHRI ATAI BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Who is that fatherland?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Whether the Motherland gives good information or bad information, whether the *Hindustan Standard* gives reliable information or unreliable information, who is responsible for it? Did any person from the Government or official side come out with factual details about this? They would try to look very clever, very judicial minded in claiming that it was not necessary to share information with the citizens of this country and the MPs. about this. They would pretend to be very wise and very judicial. Since the investigation is under way. But may I ask you: does anybody have any reliable piece of information given by Government about the factual details of the incident? Could not factual details have been given about what happened at Samastipur? Which is the report we must go by and in which paper? Many things are appearing in the newspapers. You ask us to go by newspaper reports!

What happened when Mr. L. N. Mishra went there? There were many persons accompanying the late Railway Minister. Was any statement taken from any of these ladies or gentlemen who were accompanying him? What was their visual impression? If anybody gives a visual impression, if S. N. Mishra gives a visual impression, what would the Mathew Commission do about it? I can give my visual impression. It may be right, it may be wrong. But they are suspicious of sharing information with the people. What did they have to say? Did they come forward with any statement about this? Did it not cause concern to all of us and the members of the family? What is it that you want the members of the

[Shri Shyamnandan Mishra]

family to go by? In this matter of the death of Mr. L. N. Mishra, we happen to be members of the same family. But what did you do about this?

When he went there, there were many persons with him. How did the bomb explode? Was it thrown? What is the impression of many people who accompanied him? All of them were not killed. Only a few were killed. Whether statements were taken from them? We could have taken them on their face value in the first instance and they could have been examined and scrutinised later. Are we not entitled to know about this—was the bomb thrown? Or had it been placed earlier in some corner and it exploded at a particular time? We really do not know anything about it. After the incident who were the first to arrive on the scene? Were some officers the first to arrive? What did they find on the spot? We were told about those things earlier when Shri Partap Singh Kairon fell to the bullet of the assassin; we have been told earlier about factual details in some other cases too where assassinations had taken place. Why is there a particular kind of silence about this matter? Who went there and registered the case? Does the hon. Mover of the motion know whether a case had been registered? If so, under what section and at which place? .. (An Hon. Member: it is under investigation). The registration of the case is under investigation? Where was it registered? Who registered and when was it registered? What did that officer do in the matter? After all the case was registered by him. After that, who were the persons who took care of Shri L. N. Mishra? Why did the officers there not take care of the person of Shri L. N. Mishra? Why was it left to the care of some other gentleman accompanying him? Did some officers arrive there or not? They say that all of them ran helter and skelter. This is all because of the

total revolution that is being preached by the Sarvodaya Leader Jayaprakash Narayan that they mean to say is that JP is making them also go wrong? That is the total revolution brought about by JP that even this blessed Government is made to do wrong and these blessed officials are made to do wrong! Then I think greater credit has to be given to the great Sarvodaya leader and indeed the revolution is total!

Those were certain things which could have been told.

Later on what kind of medical assistance was provided to him? That had been asked by many. No answer had been given. Is that going to prejudice the investigation. Damn the investigation if these pieces of information are going to prejudice it. We require these pieces of information. No judge would say that these were going to prejudice the proceedings before him.

I ask my hon. friends on the other side to consider those things very seriously.

The condition of Shri L. N. Mishra began deteriorating every moment and it became critical at 5 O'clock. Was Delhi informed about this? Dr. U. N. Shahu says that when he arrived at Danapur around 5 O'clock, Doctors were fighting a desperate and losing battle to save the life of L. N. Mishra. Was Delhi informed about all this? Was the Prime Minister informed about it? Was the Health Minister informed about it? Was the Home Minister informed about it? When was this information received by the people in Delhi, by the authorities in Delhi? When condition became critical at 5 O'clock, was the Health Ministry consulted about this? What medical aid was rushed by the Health Ministry? What kind of consultation took place between the representatives of the Government of Bihar and the representatives of Government in

Delhi about this? My hon. friends on the other side should know that within one month of the assassination of Shri Pratap Singh Kairon—if you really feel sincere about it, if something has to be ascertained in this matter earnestly—they must know that 7,000 persons had been interrogated. Nearly 5,000 vehicles had been rounded up and thousands of bad characters were also rounded up. Have you heard any thing of that kind in this case? What is the kind of serious effort that is being made in this connection? I have not heard any thing about it. Probably a dozen persons have been arrested, but not even the Chief Medical Officer who had first examined Shri L. N. Mishra has been interrogated so far. Here is Mr Hingorani of the CBI who says so that that is the most baffling thing that even the Chief Medical Officer who had the opportunity to examine Shri Mishra first of all has not been interrogated so far. Would you not have a grievance against this Government for that?

Mr Hingorani said so or not, are you not entitled to say that the first Medical Officer who did examine Shri Mishra should have been interrogated by now, and ask why he has not been interrogated so far? These are things which should have been mentioned by the Hon. Home Minister to the House on the very first day. If a statement had been circulated, we would not have gone in for even an adjournment motion. We would have studied the statement and tried to think over it.

We do not want to make political gain out of it like the hon'ble Prime Minister and others. I ask, please hold the scales evenly in your hands. When you are here before *dharma chakra pravartanaya*, please hold the scales even. Who has turned it into a political thing? Is it Shri Jaya Prakash Narain and his movement? I am fully identified with this movement. They may call us Fascist, you may call me so to your heart's content, you call this movement

Fascist to your heart's content, but what is happening. The tremors of the movement have not yet reached the borders of Madhya Pradesh, even so all your political propaganda about the death of Shri Mishra has fallen flat on the people of Madhya Pradesh. Here is the eloquent reply to your malicious and mendacious propaganda against the opposition, the most eloquent reply. And if it is their desire to make political capital out of this murder, I wonder why they did not mummify the body of Shri Mishra and carry it all over the place during the course of the elections. But then, that would be the thing before the electorate, the thing before the electorate would be the power behind.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY
(Nizamabad): It is unfair on your part.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Here is Mr. Jaya Prakash Narain who is being blamed by everyone on the other side, but I ask you is there anyone in this country who has got the guts and the courage to tell the vast gathering at the Boat Club that it must be turned into a meeting of mourning. He turned a political meeting into a meeting of mourning, a meeting of condolence, and here is our Prime Minister who turns a condolence meeting into a political meeting. Just see the contrast between the two. I ask you to judge. Is not the contrast very glaring?

My hon. friend, Shri Limaye, adroit as he is, has been pursuing certain points with great tenacity and, as you know, he goes into details. He asked only by way of curiosity whether the hon. Prime Minister had granted an interview to the late Shri L. N. Mishra on the 23rd December. If so, during the course of her talk, did she mention to him that he should now quit the Cabinet? This was the simple, curious question put. The Prime Minister with great alacrity leant to her feet and said, there was nothing of the kind. But here is a

[Shri Shyamnandan Mishra]
small piece of information which I
would like to share with the House.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH
(Nandyal): It is a deliberate insinua-
tion.

श्री मधु लिमये : गाफ कीजिए, यह
जानकारी श्री ए० एन० मिश्रा के बहुत
नजदीक के लोगों ने मुझे दी है। मिश्रा जी
अब यहाँ नहीं हैं प्रधान मंत्री की झूठी बात
को काटने के लिए।

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH
Let him mention the names of the
people.

DR. KILAS (Bombay South). I
never expected Mr Limaye to stoop
down so low.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: I only
gave you the facts. You may believe
them or not. I said, people close to
Shri L. N. Mishra told me that.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:
I completely believe the Prime Minister
when she said that she did not mention
it to Shri L. N. Mishra that he should
quit the Cabinet. However, here is
something which your great borom
friends have said. Would you disbe-
lieve them also? You may afford to
disbelieve Mr. Madhu Limaye, but
would you afford to disbelieve such
a high dignitary as a member of the
National Secretariat of the CPI? This
is for the kind consideration of the
Prime Minister:

"Lucknow, January 17,

The late Mr. L. N. Mishra had
been persuaded by the Prime Minis-
ter, Mrs. Indira Gandhi to replace
Mr. Ghafoor as Chief Minister of
Bihar to deal with the situation aris-
ing out of the JP movement. This
was revealed by Mr. Yogendra
Sharma, M.P., Member of the Na-
tional Secretariat of the CPI, while
addressing the 10th conference of
the UP State CPI currently in ses-
sion here. Briefing newsmen, a
party spokesman, Mr. R. K. Garg,

M.L.A., said that Mr. Mishra had
told Mr. Sharma before he fell a
victim to the bomb blast about the
Prime Minister's offer."

I am placing it before the House for
whatever it is worth. It is said that
this is another way of getting rid of
him. That is the inference one would
like to draw. But I would not like to
be that uncharitable so far as the re-
marks of the Prime Minister are con-
cerned about the talk that took place
between her and Mr. Mishra. Even
now I would believe what she has
said in reply to Mr. Madhu Limaye,
but she must reckon with the state-
ment made by no less a person than
a member of the National Secretariat
of the CPI. That is my humble sub-
mission in this matter.

Why are these people so anxious
to exculpate the Prime Minister in
this manner? Did any member of the
opposition ever turn his attack against
the Prime Minister, saying that she
was involved in this? Can he point
out a single instance?

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: Did you
hear Shri Jyotirmoy Biju and the
allegations he made that the Prime
Minister is responsible?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:
I am coming to that. My hon. friend
must hear with me. How is it being
brought to this focus? Who is res-
ponsible for this, after the clean chit
that has been given by the great lea-
der of Bihar, Dr. Jagannath Mishra,
that the Prime Minister was not in-
volved in this matter?

श्री मधु लिमये : सब ने पहले उन के
बयान से ही मुझे पता चला कि इस तरह
की बात है।

I was shocked by Shri Jagannath
Mishra's statement.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:
However, on the 7th of January itself
the Prime Minister said that "there
is a whisper that I have been responsi-
ble for these tragic incidents" and al-

though I will never call you Congressmen, the Prime Minister went on to say even the Congressmen are now believing this blatant lie." At least that is what the *Hindustan Times* says. May be, the *Hindustan Times*, which is under the Birlas, is known to be the enemy of the Prime Minister just now! I would only say by way of an example, that everybody knows that it is not your party or the Prime Minister who had suggested the name of Shri K. K. Birla as a candidate from Lucknow!

The Prime Minister went to the length of saying "if I die, people would say that I have killed myself"; this was on the 7th of January. Therefore, there is no use of saying that we have been telling something about it, or we have been insinuating about it. My hon. friends on the other side must reckon with this that the credibility gap between you and the people have increased so much that people are prepared to swallow anything about you and against you. Don't you reckon with this truth that the wildest thing is being said against the highest person in the government and the country and the Prime Minister herself complains about this that even Congressmen are believing these blatant lies and so on.

So, these are the few things which we wanted the other side of the House particularly to reckon with and to tell us something about them because our minds are full of apprehensions about the steps that are being taken. Here, there seems to be a curious amalgam.

Now the Government has come to see the reason behind the demand for a commission of inquiry. When we asked for a commission of inquiry, when we voiced the demand for a commission of inquiry, it was a reactionary demand, it was a fascist demand. But, ultimately, this Government comes down to this and the demand is conceded.

Now, why has it been conceded so late? There was only one element in

this country which was opposed to the appointment of the commission of inquiry, and that was the great party which happens to be in alliance with the ruling party, namely, the CPI. The hon. Chairman of the CPI, the great and esteemed person, Shri Dange, expressed himself completely against the appointment of a commission of inquiry, and he said this step would add confusion to the Indian politics, Confusion against whom? Confusion to Indian politics. What did he mean thereby?

21 hrs.

But now it seems that they have been able to convince their friends that they would not be able to resist the demand for the appointment of a commission of inquiry. It is now reflecting on their integrity and, therefore, they must concede it. So, probably that resistance has broken and this commission of inquiry has been set up now.

But what do you find even now? I ask those friends who have got some smattering of legal knowledge and also of judicial proceedings—I would not say anything which would prejudice the proceedings before the Mathew Commission—but I ask you whether you are sincere about the impartiality of the proceedings that should take place before the Mathew Commission. If that is so, why are you having this curious amalgam of four or five streams of investigations going on concurrently? Particularly I would like to refer to two streams of investigations which are going on concurrently. Whom do they want to convince. I ask my hon. friends who have got something to do with law and judicial matters.

Here is the CBI investigation which is going on in full force, and the CBI investigation is under the aegis of the executive authority. The whole busi-

[Shri Shyamnandan Mishra]

ness of appointing a commission of inquiry is to take this matter out of the hands of the executive and place it in the impartial hands of the judiciary—is that not the purpose of appointing a judicial commission?—in order to inspire more confidence in the minds of the people that the executive is not dealing with it?

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: It is a fact-finding commission.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I will go very logically about it. If the two streams are going on concurrently, that is, the executive stream of investigation and the judicial stream of investigation under two auspices, can there not be a conflict between the two?

My hon. friend, Shri Salve, has rightly asked me a question, which needs to be answered. He said, that the CBI only is the investigating agency. Then put that investigating agency under the guidance and the direction of Mr. Justice Mathew. That can be done Mr. Chairman. If you appoint a committee of this House with S. N. Mishra as the Chairman of that committee to inquire into any matter, with the authority of Parliament I will summon the services of the investigating agency and the Government will have to provide them. Whose authority is greater—the authority of Parliament or of the executive government? The investigating agency would be at my disposal. Have you placed the CBI, as the investigating agency, at the total disposal for this purpose of the one-man inquiry commission of Mr. Justice Mathew? If you have not done that, then there is bound to be a conflict between the two and one can be suspected of prejudicing the other.

Then, this morning here is the news that the new Railway Minister has said to the hon. Minister of Irrigation in Bihar Dr. Jagan Nath Mishra, that another inquiry would be set up by the Railway Department to go into

the question of the delay that occurred at Samastipur in transporting the late Railway Minister to Patna or Danapur. So, this is another inquiry that is going to take place.

I have not gone into the law relating to the appointment of a commission of inquiry. But it does seem to me that it is not in consonance with the law that another inquiry should be set up in this matter. It would not be in keeping with the spirit of the law on this subject. So, this is another thing which must be considered by the House in all seriousness—whether this Inquiry is indeed seriously meant by the Government.

Now, the hon. Home Minister, Mr. Brahmananda Reddy, had given everyone a wholesome advice that one must hold one's judgment in check; one must not make any observation or remark about the findings of the Inquiry. I ask the hon. Home Minister: Who flouted this wholesome advice? The first person to flout the advice of the Home Minister was the Prime Minister of India. The Prime Minister in her very first utterance on the 7th January said in so many words that there was no need for an inquiry because, she said, the reason was political. That is what she said in so many words.

She had clearly laid the blame on the shoulders of J.P. That is what the newspaper reports say. If that is so, there could be two inferences from this. One inference could be that this incident had a larger penumbra of implications. There was a spectrum of issues which had to be dealt with. If it had larger political implications, should not then a Commission of Inquiry have been set up at that very time?

It is a late realisation that it has other dimensions. No less an authority than the Prime Minister of India spelt out on the 7th January itself—I may or may not agree with her view—the implications in much wider

terms. If that is so, it was not the CBI which was the competent body to go into the matter. The CBI can only investigate crimes and offences. That is precisely the function of the CBI. The CBI could not go into larger implications, psychological, political or otherwise. The Prime Minister had spelt out these implications. If that was so, why was not the logic of the Prime Minister followed in actual terms? Why was not a Commission of Inquiry appointed at that time itself?

A whisper now goes round that the CBI—may be, it is completely wrong—was on the point of making some startling revelations and here is the check put upon it. That is also a whisper going round. Maybe, it is completely wrong. But that is the kind of atmosphere in which we live. You can say, "You are also responsible for it." But you have to share the larger responsibility for it. However, it is now being said that it is because of this and that.

My humble submission is that the Government has taken this step so late when many of the horses might have bolted out of the sheds. The Government cannot disabuse the public mind that the delay that has occurred in this matter has been indeed a culpable delay on the part of the Government. This is the impression that is carried in our mind. So, I think, we are quite justified to bring this adjournment motion. It has been our duty to society and country to come up with a motion of this kind before the House.

सभापति महोदय : समय बहुत थोड़ा रह गया है—अभी दो कांग्रेसी और दो विरोधी सदस्य बोलने वाले हैं। अगर पांच-पांच मिनट में बोल लें तो काम चल सकता है। श्री हरिकिशोर सिंह।

श्री हरि किशोर सिंह (पुपरी) :
सभापति महोदय, आज एक अत्यन्त दुःखद

घटना के सम्बन्ध में हम लोग इस सदन में चर्चा कर रहे हैं। श्री ललित नारायण मिश्र जी की हत्या हमारे संसदीय जनतन्त्र और हमारे स्वाधीनता के इतिहास में एक बहुत बड़ा कलंक का धब्बा है, एक ऐसी रहस्यात्मक परिस्थिति में उन की मृत्यु हुई है जिस के रहस्य का पर्दा बहुत दिनों तक उठना शायद सम्भव न हो पाये। पुलिस की एन्क्वायरी हो रही है, सी० बी० ब्राई० की एन्क्वायरी हो रही है, उन की उचित चिकित्सा की व्यवस्था क्यों नहीं की गई—इस बात की भी उच्चस्तरिय जांच की जा रही है और साथ-साथ जस्टिस मैथ्यू के आयोग का भी गठन किया गया है। अच्छा होता—यह विवाद मैथ्यू आयोग के प्रतिवेदन के बाद प्रारम्भ किया जाता। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आज इस सदन में जो चर्चा हो रही है उस के द्वारा मैथ्यू आयोग को प्रभावित करने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है या नहीं, यदि नहीं, तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ—जैसा अटल जी ने कहा—डा० भल्ला के बारे में—कि डा० भल्ला ने यह मलाह दी थी कि मैं तो फिजीशियन हूँ, यह तो सर्जरी का काम है, यहां सर्जन मौजूद है, उन से इलाज कराना चाहिए। मुझे को जो सूचना मिली थी—डा० भल्ला का जो बयान अखबारों में छपा था, वह कुछ विपरीत सूचना देता है। डा० भल्ला ने हमें जो सूचना मिली थी वह यह है कि डा० भल्ला ने जब पूछा गया तो उन्होंने जाच-पड़ताल कर के कहा कि यह बहुत ही मामूली चोट है। जब इस तरह की इस सदन में चर्चा होगी तो जो आयोग जांच कर रहा है—क्या डा० भल्ला के सम्बन्ध में वह एक सुनिश्चित राय कायम करने में समर्थ हो सकेगा? यह बात सदन को विचार करनी चाहिए।

सभापति जी, जहां तक संदेह के बाता-वरण की बात है—संदेह का वातावरण तो है, लेकिन उस वातावरण को बिगाड़ने

[श्री हरि किशोर सिंह]

की चेष्टा की जाती है। पहले आयोग को गठित की जाने की मांग होती रही, अब जब मैथ्यू आयोग का गठन हो गया तो शाम-बाबू कहते हैं—चूक सी० बी० आई० किसी निश्चित राय पर पहुँच रही थी, उस की जांच को रोकने के लिए मैथ्यू आयोग का गठन किया गया है—यह बहुत ही दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण बात है। जब इस तरह का विस्तर-कैम्पेन इस देश में चल रहा है—इस में किम का हाथ है, फासिस्टवादी प्रवृत्तियों का इस में क्या प्रभाव है, मैं उम विवाद में नहीं जाना चाहता, मैं इस को राजनीतिक विवाद बनाना भी नहीं चाहता, लेकिन जिन्होंने इस को राजनीतिक विवाद बनाने का प्रयास किया है, मैं समझता हूँ कि इस मायने में उन्होंने सही काम नहीं किया है। वास्तव में राजनीतिक विवाद तो उमी क्षण बना दिया गया, जिस क्षण ललित बाबू की मृत्यु हुई उमी क्षण सारे देश में कोई मुनिश्चित यन्त्र है जिस के द्वारा यह प्रचार किया जा रहा है कि इस देश में जो हमारी सरकार की सब से बड़ी हम्मी है, उन का इस में हाथ है। जिन लोगों ने उन के मृत्यु के क्षण में ही इस को राजनीतिवरण किया उन के लिए यह शोभा नहीं देना है। कांग्रेस के लोग या दूसरे लोग यदि इस में कुछ राजनीतिक षडयन्त्र देखते हैं तो उन को यह शोभा नहीं देता, उनको इस बात का खण्डन करना चाहिए।

सभापति जी, यहाँ एक दो बातें और कही गई हैं—मन्दह का वातावरण बनाने के प्रयास में श्री मधु लिमये जी ने कहा—मैं उन का बहुत आदर करता हूँ, बहुत लिहाज करता हूँ—लेकिन इस तरह की छोटी छोटी बातें इस चर्चा में नहीं आनी चाहिए थीं। जैसे [उन्होंने कहा—बिहार के बाहर के एक संसद सभा उस दिन पटना में क्या मौजूद थे ...

श्री मधु लिमये : मैंने नहीं कहा था—हिन्दुस्तान स्टैण्डर्ड को कोट किया था।

श्री हरि किशोर सिंह : श्री यशपाल कपूर—आपको समाचार पत्रों से भी जानकारी मिली होगी—बिहार में कांग्रेस के जिला स्तर के सगठनात्मक चुनाव के सिलसिले में वहाँ गये थे, उनका कार्यक्रम बहुत पहले में निकल चुका था, वे वहाँ के चुनाव अधिकारी बनाये गये थे, कांग्रेस अध्यक्ष द्वारा वहाँ भेजे गये थे। इसलिये इन छोटी बातों की चर्चा नहीं करनी चाहिये थी।

लेकिन जो सबसे महत्वपूर्ण बात श्री अटल जी, श्री श्याम बाबू ने कही है, मधु लिमये जी ने भी वही कही है, मैं उनसे सहमत हूँ कि इस देश में सन्देह का वातावरण पैदा हो चुका है, उसके लिये चाहे हम जिम्मेदार हों या वे जिम्मेदार हों, लेकिन उस वातावरण की शिकार हमारी सारी व्यवस्था हो रही है—यह हम सब लोगों के लिए सोचने की बात है। आज जब हम ललित बाबू की मृत्यु के सम्बन्ध में चर्चा कर रहे हैं तो यह बाजब बात है कि हम इस पर सोचें कि जो हमारी संसदीय जनतन्त्रात्मक व्यवस्था है, जो हमारी लोकतन्त्रीय व्यवस्था है उस को कैसे मजबूत किया जाये।

ऐसा होता है कि सरकार के या विरोधी पक्ष के रहने से कभी कभी ग्रन्थियाँ बन जाती हैं, लेकिन ऐसे मौके भी देश के इतिहास में आते हैं, शासन व्यवस्था और शासन प्रणाली के इतिहास में आते हैं, जब उन ग्रन्थियों को खोलना पड़ता है। हम आज ऐसी व्यवस्था में पहुँच चुके हैं कि देश में जो वातावरण पैदा हो चुका है उसका अगर हम नहीं सम्भालेंगे, क्योंकि उसके लिये सरकारी पक्ष और विरोध पक्ष दोनों जिम्मेदार हैं, तो न हमारे संसदीय व्यवस्था चलेगी और न हमारा जनतन्त्र कायम रह सकेगा।

अब मैं दो तीन मुद्दों की चर्चा करना चाहता हूँ—एक तो यह कि इस बान को स्पष्ट रूप से कहना चाहिये कि ममस्तीपुर में सुरक्षा की व्यवस्था किस पर थी ? क्या राज्य सरकार की जिम्मेदारी थी या रेलवे सुरक्षा दल की जिम्मेदारी थी ? मेरे पास जानकारी है कि नार्थ-ईस्टर्न रेलवे के सबसे बड़े सुरक्षा के अधिकारी वहाँ पर मौजूद थे—वे उस समय क्या कर रहे थे ?

दूसरी बात—क्या डाक्टर भल्ला इस तरह की राय देने के लिये काम्पिटेन्ट थे—उस बान की जांच होनी चाहिये ।

तीसरी बात—सुरक्षा के सम्बन्ध में बार बार यह बात उठती है कि प्रधान मन्त्री जी के दोरे के मिलमिले में उनकी सुरक्षा पर इतना खर्च क्या किया जाता है । हमारे विरोध पक्ष के लोग बार बार इस बात को उठाते हैं । आज एक ऐसा समय आ गया है—सरकार की भर्त्सना इसलिये की जा रही है कि श्री ललित नारायण मिश्र की सुरक्षा की उचित व्यवस्था नहीं की गई, लेकिन दूसरी तरफ प्रधान मन्त्री जी की सुरक्षा पर ज्यादा खर्च किया जाता है—इसलिये भी आलोचना होती है—मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध में भी एक निश्चित राय तय हो जानी चाहिये कि केन्द्रीय नेताओं, सरकार के मन्त्रियों और दूसरे पक्ष के नेताओं की सुरक्षा की क्या व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं श्री मधु लिमये जी से बहुत ही अदब में अर्ज करूँगा कि आज काम-रोको प्रस्ताव का समय नहीं है यह प्रस्ताव असंगत है, उसलिये वे दण्ड को वापस ले लें ।

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र (शलाहाबाद) : सभापति जी, मैं खुद चाहूँगा कि मैं उन बातों को न दोहराऊँ जो पहले यहाँ कही जा चुकी हैं । मैं संक्षेप में अपनी बात आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ ।

कुल मिलाकर जो बहस चली है—इस सदन में ही नहीं, उसमें बाहर भी, उस बहस की दो धाराएँ हैं । एक तरफ सत्ताहट दल के लोग आज यह कहते हैं कि फामिस्ट शक्तियों, विघटनागरी शक्तियाँ आज लगातार कई महीनों से देश में घृणा और हिंसा की राजनीति चलाती रही हैं, जिनके चलते ललित बाबू की हत्या हुई और यह बात बढ़ते बढ़ते विरोधी दल पर और जयप्रकाश नारायण जी तक आ जाती है । दूसरी तरफ न केवल विरोधी दल उस बात को नजरअन्दाज मत कीजिएगा—वर्तक दल की आम जनता, जिनमें खोबे वाले सिंग्रा वाले छोटे दुकानदार, स्कूल के विद्यार्थी, मास्टर एक ही चर्चा करते हैं कि ललित बाबू को हत्या उस लिये हुई कि देश में जिन लोगों का हाथ म नाकन है, वे लोग भ्रष्टाचार को छिपाना चाहते हैं । और यह बात बढ़ते बढ़ते प्रधान मन्त्रा तक जाती है । यहाँ जयप्रकाश नारायण विरोधी दल, रेल कर्मचारी, इन लोगों को करने ललित बाबू की हत्या हुई या श्रीमती टांदरा गांधी और आपकी सरकार के चलते हत्या हुई ? यह बहस करने के पहले इतना मैं बता द कि हम विरोधियों की तरफ से अगर बम चलेगे तो कितने चलेगे ? मुश्किल से 25 या 50 । लेकिन अगर आपकी सरकार की तरफ से बम चलेगे तो आप पूरे मुक्त का भी सफाया कर सकते हैं । खतरा आप के बन में ज्यादा होगा, सरकारी बम से मुक्त में ज्यादा खतरा होगा और विरोधी बम से कम होगा । अभी उस बहस में मैं नहीं जाना चाहता कि किस के बम में ललित बाबू की हत्या हुई । एक बान मैं कहूँगा कि अगर ममस्तीपुर वाला जलवा सम्पन्न हो गया होता तो आप के कांग्रेस पार्टी के अध्यक्ष क्या कहते, आप लोग क्या तकरीर देते ? जयप्रकाश नारायण के आन्दोलन के बावजूद उनका आन्दोलन मर गया क्योंकि ललित बाबू इतने बड़े जलसे में तकरीर देकर चले आये किसी ने एक बार भी नारा नहीं लगाया, आन्दोलन खत्म हो गया, हमारी सरकार कामयाब हो गई । आप कहते हमारी

[श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र]

सरकार कामयाब हो गई, हमने अपना जलसा कर लिया। यदि इन का जलसा हो जाय तो सरकार की कामयाबी और उसकी साख। और जब जलसे में बम फट जाये तो किस की जिम्मेदारी है? जलसे में माला पहना दी जाय तो सरकार की कामयाबी और प्रधान मन्त्री की शान। और जब जलसे में विष्णु पड जाय तो किस की जिम्मेदारी होगी? ब्रह्मानन्द रेड्डी की, गफूर की। इन्होंने खुद कहा है कि ललित बाबू बहुत बड़े त्यागी थे। जैसे ही वह दरभंगा में उतरते हैं किसी ने कहा आप समस्तीपुर न जाइये आपकी जिन्दगी को खतरा है। उस समय कहा जाता है कि उन्होंने कहा मुल्क और कौम की खिदमत करते अगर मेरी जान चली जाय तो मुझे गवारा है। क्या बजह है कि यह सूचना साधारण आदमी को थी लेकिन गृह मन्त्री, प्रधान मन्त्री और गफूर साहब को नहीं थी? सी० आई० डी० को नहीं थी। यह इनका निकम्मापन नहीं है तो क्या है? अगर इस की इन लोगों को जानकारी थी तो क्या हम लोगों का हाथ नहीं है ललित बाबू की हत्या में? क्या कहना चाहते हैं आप? आप खुद अपने तर्क से बचे हैं। साधारण आदमी बोलता है आप की हत्या होने वाली है न जाइये समस्तीपुर। और सरकार चलाने वाले नहीं जानते। जिनके पास सी० बी० आई० है, सी० आई० डी० है, सरकार चलाने की पूरी मशीनरी है उनको नहीं पता चलता। इतनी जल्दी बात को हल्का न कीजिये।

मैं केवल इतना कहना चाहता हूँ कि हत्या जिस किसी ने की है, हमारी भी हो सकती है, आप से से किसी की भी हो सकती है। बहुत सुरक्षा करके हम लोग जाये तो भी हत्या हो सकती है क्योंकि आप का जनता के बीच में जाना पड़ेगा, सभा करनी पड़ेगी, कहा से कौन आदमी आ जाय और मार दे। इसलिये इसका खतरा नहीं होता सबसे खतरनाक हुआ करता है कि हत्यारा न पकड़ा जाय। उस को पकड़ने की किमकी जिम्मेदारी है? उस को पकड़ने की जिम्मे-

दारी क्या जयप्रकाश जी की है। माननीय बाजपेयी, माननीय मधु लिमये, हमारी या माननीय श्यामानन्दन मिश्र की है, या आप की है? हत्यारे को पकड़ने की आपकी जिम्मेदारी है। और अगर यह मुल्क जिन्ना होता तो, आप का मन्त्री पब्लिक जलमें मे मारा जाय, सरकारी काम करते मारा जाय, यह मुल्क आप को गृह मन्त्री और श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी की प्रधान मन्त्री नहीं रहने देता किसी भी कीमत पर। लेकिन आपके रहते आपका साथी मारा जात है और आप कहते हैं कि विरोधियों की वजह से मारा गया। आप की कोई जिम्मेदारी नहीं है? आप खाली बड़ी वाली गाडी पर घुमेगे 'श्रीमती गांधी बनारस में कांग्रेसी पार्टी के जलस में जायेगी तो जितने विरोधी पार्टी के लोग काला झंडा दिखाने वाले होंगे उन सब को तीन दिन पहले ही गिरफ्तार कर लिया जायेगा और ललित बाबू न। एक साधारण आदमी कहता है कि आप की हत्या होने वाली है फिर भी उस जलसे में आसपास एक भी आदमी पहले से नहीं पकड़ा गया। क्या कहना चाहते हैं आप? अखबार में यह भी छपा है कि जो बम बहा फटा उसके शेल से पता चलता है कि वह भारत सरकार की आइनेस फैक्ट्री में बना हुआ है। अगर यह सही है तो कहा है सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह जिन के अधीन आइनेस फैक्ट्री है। आखिर किम की जिम्मेदारी है। क्या वह हमारा या माननीय मधु लिमये जी का कारखाना या? यह और भी निक्कामापन है कि आप की फैक्ट्री से बम चोरी चला जाता है ऐसी हालत में तो रक्षा मन्त्री की गर्दन पकड़ कर निकाल देना चाहिए किस-लिए, यह मन्त्री और बड़े-बड़े अधिकारी है?

रूस का एक अखबार छापता है कि ललित बाबू की जो हत्या हुई उस में रीएक्शन-नरी फोर्सेज का हाथ है। मैं चाहता नहीं कि "प्रावदा" अखबार या कोई बाहर की शक्ति इस मामले में इतनी जल्दी बोल देती, लेकिन उस अखबार में 5 तारीख को ही यह खबर छप गई। पी० टी० आई० ने उस खबर को देश के अखबारों में छपा कर दिया कि ललित

बाबू की हत्या रीऐक्शनरी फोर्सेज ने कर दी। यहाँ के लोग और प्रधान मन्त्री तो बोल ही रही थी बरखा साहब भी बोल रहे थे, लेकिन रूस से भी खबर आने लगी। रूस के लोगों से मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ 30 जनवरी का यह "हिन्दुस्तान" भखबार है इस में लिखा हुआ है लाल बहादुर शास्त्री की आत्मा से वार्ता। मैं निजी तौर पर मरने के बाद आत्मा बैरह में विश्वास नहीं करता, लेकिन उस आत्मा से जो वार्ता की गई वह किस्मा मुनने को मिला पूरे का पूरा, और अधिकारिक लोगों से बात की तो उन्होंने कहा, उस आत्मा ने कहा कि मैं मरा नहीं हूँ, मुझे पोयजन दिया गया। कम से कम हिन्दुस्तान की धरती पर किसी विदेश के बड़े आदमी की हत्या नहीं की गई थी। दूसरी तरफ प्रधान मन्त्री ने कहा हत्या नहीं रिहमल है। और कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के नेता श्री डागे ने कहा यह प्रधान मन्त्री की हत्या प्रौक्सी में की गई। अपने मुल्क में राजनीतिक हत्याएँ कम होती थी, मूरज बाबू की हुई, जादव प्रमाद की भी गाली मार कर पुनिस के द्वारा हत्या कर दी गई थी जो बिहार के एक समय मन्त्री रह चुके थे। मर-कारी गोली में हत्या इस देश में कोई मतलब नहीं रखती। लेकिन राजनीतिक हत्याएँ कम होती थी अपने मुल्क में क्योंकि गांधी जी का मसर था।

दुनिया के और मुल्क है जैसे अमरीका, वहाँ राजनीतिक हत्या होती है, रूस में भी राजनीतिक हत्या होती है। अमरीका में गण्ट का जो सब से बड़ा हैड होता है उस की हत्या जनता के हाथों कर दी जाती है। यह अमरीकी तकनीक है। और रूस में जो राज्य का दो नम्बर, तीन नम्बर, चार नम्बर का हैड होता है उस की हत्या नम्बर एक के हैड द्वारा कर दी जाती है। यह रूसी तकनीक है। हत्याएँ दोनों मुल्कों में होती हैं, लेकिन दोनों की प्रसंग-प्रसंग तकनीक है। ललित बाबू भारतीय राज्य के नम्बर दो, तीन या

नम्बर चार के व्यक्ति थे। और उनकी हत्या नम्बर एक के हैड ने की। यह रूसी तकनीक पर हत्या हो रही है या अमरीकी तकनीक द्वारा हत्या हो रही है हिन्दुस्तान में? यह चीज गन्दी है और इस की भर्त्सना पूरी ताकत के साथ होनी चाहिये। लेकिन यह रूसी तकनीक पर हत्या होने जा रही है या अमरीकी तकनीक पर भी हत्या होगी, इस बारे में भारत सरकार क्या कुछ कहना चाहती है। ललित बाबू की हत्या रूसी तकनीक पर हुई या अमरीकी तकनीक पर? नम्बर एक का अदमी आम जनता के हाथों मार दिया जाता है आम जनता में जब नफरत हो जाती है। ललित बाबू नम्बर एक के व्यक्ति नहीं थे। आम जनता में सत्ता के प्रति नफरत हुआ करती है तो सत्ता का नम्बर एक का हैड मारा जाता है। लेकिन ललित बाबू की जो हत्याहुयी यह अमरीकी तकनीक नहीं है बल्कि रूसी तकनीक है। रूसी तकनीक में जब नम्बर एक को नम्बर दो, तीन, चार का आदमी पसन्द नहीं आता है, जब सन्दर्भ बन जाता है तो उस की हत्या कर दी जाती है। ललित बाबू की वजह से हम लोगों को तकलीफ नहीं थी। उन की वजह से माननीय गृह मन्त्री नेट्टी साहब और प्रधान मन्त्री को लगातार सर-दन्द रहना था। पिछले मन्त्र में लाइसेंस कांड चला। कौन अब उस पर बहस करे। यही न आप कहेंगे कि जिस के बारे में आप बात करने हैं तो वह तो मर गए। मरे हुए आदमी के बारे में बातचीत नहीं करनी चाहिए, यह शर्गफत का तकाजा है। यह लोक सभा है और यहाँ ये ससदीय जनतब चलाने की बात करते हैं लेकिन अगर कहेंगे कि बम काँड पर चर्चा करो, तो कहेंगे कि चर्चा मत करो क्योंकि अगर चर्चा करेंगे तो हम तीन तरह की इक्वायरी बिठाने जा रहे हैं। आप ने सोचा कि अगर जजी इक्वायरी बैठा देंगे तो बहस रुक जायेगी। आप की मशा थी बहस रोकने की। इसलिए आप ने डाक्टर इक्वायरी बैठाई, आप ने खुफिया इक्वायरी बैठाई और आप ने जजी की इक्वायरी बैठाई। इन्ही तीनों

[श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र]

का नाम ले कर आप वहाँ को रोकवाना चाहते थे।

अब आपका सुप्रीम कोर्ट का जज क्या फ़ैमला करेगा। आपने खिलाफ़ अगर वह कलम चलायेगा, तो उम्मीद में उसकी सीनियोरिटी पर आपकी कलम चल जायेगा। इसलिए वह आजाद नहीं है। सी० बी० आई० का अधिकारी क्या इक्वायरी करेगा क्योंकि श्री रामनाथन की तकदीर उसके अपने सामने है। उसने जग इधर उधर कलम चलाया और यह कुचल दिया गया। कौन अधिकांश आपको खिलाफ़ जांच करने का तैयार होगा। इसलिए मैं साफ़ कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप ससदीय जांच करवाएँ, स्वयंकी जांच करवाएँ। आइएँ जनता के बीच में। आप यह कहते हैं कि विरोधियों के चेहरों पर श्री ललित नारायण मिश्र के खून के छीटे हैं और हम यही नहीं चाहते हैं कि आपके चेहरे पर श्री ललित नारायण मिश्र के खून के छीटे हैं। यह माफ़ हो जायेगा। और अगर आप नहीं मानते हैं तो मैं कहूँगा कि माननीय मधु लिमय के काम राकें प्रस्ताव का यह सदन मंजूर करे। कांग्रेस पार्टी का आदमी मारा गया है। यह मत समझिये रूढ़ी साहब, बल्कि अगर आप भी पसन्द नहीं किये जायेंगे, तो उड़ा दिये जायेंगे। जब सत्ता के हाथ में टमटर की तलवार आ जाती है, तो किसी भी नस्ल का सरना है। इसलिए मैं सत्तारूढ़ दल के लोगों से कहूँगा कि वे टम काम राकें प्रस्ताव के हक में हाथ उठाएँ और जिन शक्तियों ने श्री ललित नारायण मिश्र की हत्या कर न की साजिश की है, उनको गर्दन पर डबे टम सदन और कुर्सी में बाहर कर देना चाहिए।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र : (मधुबनी) सभापति जी, आज जो हमारी चर्चा का विषय है, कहना न होगा कि हमारे लिए वह कितना

हृदय विदारक और रोमांचकारी है। साथ ही इतिहास को कलंकित करने वाली यह घटना है। ललित बाबू की हत्या राजनीतिक हत्या है और इस विषय में इसी परिपेक्ष में मैं बातें करना चाहता हूँ। मुझे दुःख है कि मुझे प्रतिपक्ष के कुछ सदस्यों की बातों को सुनने पर ऐसा लगा है कि हमने विषय की गम्भीरता को सही सही नहीं आका है और हमने आकलन की कोशिश की है। बहुत से सदस्यों ने चर्चा की है कि प्रधान मंत्री ने 7 जनवरी को जो कुछ शोक सभा में कहा, वह उन लोगों की नजर में वाजिव नहीं था लेकिन मैं कैम उनको समझा सकता हूँ जब कि देश में बड़े बड़े लोग भी उनको नहीं समझा सके। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने क्या बुरा किया जब कि उन्होंने यह कहा कि आज ललित बाबू, प्यार ललित बाबू हमारे बीच में नहीं रहे और यह एक ऐसा पड़ताल है जिसे पड़ताल के फलस्वरूप मैं भी नहीं हूँ तो उससे लिए भी यह संज्ञा में ऊपर लगा दिया जाए तो क्या आप कहेंगे।

सभापति जी मैं आपका याद दिलाऊँ कि जब ललित बाबू जीवित थे तब ये प्रतिपक्ष के लोग क्या कहा करते थे ललित बाबू के सम्बन्ध में और प्रधान मंत्री जी के सम्बन्ध में। तब ललित बाबू प्रधान मंत्री के आवश्यक व्यक्तियों में से होते थे, उनके बिना प्रधान मंत्री का काम नहीं चल सकता था और प्रधान मंत्री के लिए वे अनिवार्य थे। आज जब कि लुटेरों ने हमारे प्यारे ललित बाबू को लूट लिया है तो इसका कलरु के प्रधान मंत्री पर लगाया जा रहा है, तो यह कहा का दुस्माफ़ है। यह बेईमानी है और हम उसे गवारा नहीं कर सकते हैं। मुझे दुःख होता है इसे दोहराना हुआ। आज टम घड़ी में समय का नकाजा है कि हम सोचें और इन मुद्दों पर विचार करें कि ललित बाबू की हत्या क्यों हुई। ललित बाबू की हत्या कौनसे समय में हुई और उसका क्या प्रतिफल हमें भोगना पड़ेगा। इन सारी बातों पर हमें ठंडक से सोचना चाहिए था। ललित बाबू

जैसा कि सभी जानते हैं बड़े ही प्रभावशाली व्यक्ति थे, बहुत कुशल बुद्धि के व्यक्ति थे और बहुत कुशल प्रशामक थे और सरकार में वे अपनी हस्ती रखते थे और लोगों में उनकी धाक थी और यही कारण था जिस से वे बहुत सारे लोगों की आँखों में किरकरी जैसी लगते थे। लोग उनसे ईर्ष्या करने थे, लोग उनकी आलोचना करते थे लेकिन ललित बाबू भारत के सच्चे सपूत थे और उन्होंने देश सेवा का जो व्रत ले लिया था, तो लाख आलोचनाओं के बावजूद भी वे अपने कर्तव्य पथ से नहीं डिगे जिसकी मिसाल है कि जब समस्तीपुर में छोटी लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में परिणत करने के लिए जा जलमा किया गया था, उसमें वे भाग ले रहे थे तो उनकी हत्या कर दी गई। यह आख खोल देने वाली घटना है। जब उनके दुश्मनों में रहा नहीं गया और जब उनकी आलोचना से वे दबे नहीं और उनकी बहादुरी के सामने उन्होंने माँय टेके, तो ललित बाबू की हत्या कर दी गई।

श्रीमन्, अब मैं इस सदन में आपका ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करना चाहूँगा कि आज देश में और खाम कर बिहार में कैसी स्थिति है, तो यह कहते हुए मुझे कोई सकोच नहीं होता है, कोई हिचक नहीं होती है कि आज फासिस्टवाद का बोलबाला हो रहा है और सर्वत्र हिंसा का बातावरण पैदा किया जा रहा है। यह कहा का नियम है, यह कहा का सिद्धान्त है, यह कहा का उसूल है कि जनता के द्वारा चुने हुए प्रतिनिधियों को सदन में प्रवेश न होने दिया जाये और अगर वे प्रतिरोध करे, तो थप्पड़ मार दे। आपको पता है कि बच्चों का स्वभाव कैसा होता है। अगर आपको शिक्षा के बारे में मालूम है और अगर आपको साइक्लोजी का अनुभव है, तो आपको पता होगा कि अगर आप उनको गलत बातें सिखायेंगे, तो वे आपके भी गुरु बन जाते हैं। यह मैं जानबूझ कर कह रहा हूँ क्योंकि अगर आप हिंसा का बातावरण पैदा कर रहे हैं, तो इसका फल भोगना होगा।

हम भोग रहे हैं और आपको भी भोगना होगा और आप बच नहीं सकते हैं क्योंकि अगर आप गड़ड़ा खोदते हैं, तो आपको उसमें गिरना होगा। इस घटना में आपको सबक लेना चाहिए और आपकी आँखें खुलनी चाहिए।

श्रीमन्, आज जो स्थिति पैदा हो गई है, वह बहुत चिन्ताजनक और खेदजनक है और इसको हमें बड़ी गम्भीरता से लेना चाहिए। लोग केवल आलोचना प्रति आलोचना में ही न लगे रहे। यह मानी हुई बात है कि यह हत्या राजनीतिक हत्या हुई है और इस तरह की हत्या की पुनरावृत्ति न हो, हम इसके लिए क्या सोचने हैं और क्या करना चाहते हैं? मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम सभी इस मौके पर, इस अवसर पर आत्म-निरीक्षण करें और इस द्वेष की भावना को त्याग दें और सरकार ने इस हत्या करने वाले का पता लगाने के लिए और दंड देने के लिए जो प्रयास किया है और सरकार जो कर रही है हमें उसमें सरकार का सहयोग करना चाहिए नहीं तो यह जो फासिस्टवाद का नया नृत्य हो रहा है, उस पर जनतब पर, राजनीति पर और राजनीतिक जीवन पर जो गहरा प्रहार होने वाला है और हमें जिस विनाश की भोग यह ले जाने वाला है, हम उसे नजरान्दाज नहीं कर सकते हैं और न हमें उसे नजरान्दाज करना चाहिए।

मैं इस सदन के सभी सदस्यों से और खास करके विरोधी पक्ष के दोस्तों से यह कहना चाहूँगा कि वे इस विषय पर गम्भीरता से सोचें और ईर्ष्या और द्वेष से काम न लें और आलोचना, प्रति-आलोचना को त्याग दें और सरकार से सहयोग करें जिससे इस षड़यंत्रकारी का पता लगे और जिसने यह हत्या की है, उसको दंड दिया जा सके। इसमें सरकार का ही नहीं बल्कि सभी का कर्तव्य है और यह परीक्षा की घड़ी है और मैं आशा करता हूँ कि इन सब बातों के समक्षते हुए, वे इस विषय पर चिन्तन करेंगे।

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Motion moved by my friend Shri Madhu Limaye, not because I want to say anything in terms of party political overtures, which perhaps inevitably have crept into the whole argument. Moreover, Sir, we are not turning this debate into any kind of obituary reference. Some friends of the Congress Party have spent most of their time talking about the late Shri L. N. Mishra. We on this side say, and certainly I for myself can speak without and diffidence, that as a person, Shri L. N. Mishra was likeable and I have nothing against him. It was on the basis of acute and unbridgeable political differences that many of us on this side had waged many a battle against him, making him a target of general attack, though not singling him out alone, while criticising the Government headed by Mrs. Gandhi.

The whole point is that mysteries after mysteries are gathering ground, and a kind of mystery could have gathered on the political horizon of this country of late. My friend, Shri Vajpayee and Shri Shyamnandan Mishra and of course, Shri Limaye in the beginning have, said enough to show how several mysterious developments have taken place or rather have not taken place in this whole story and sordid business. I had myself raised not once but three times during the last session the question of Shri Anil Chopra's mysterious death. I wrote to the Home Minister and the Defence Minister in detail. But to this day I have got only an acknowledgement, nothing further. I had requested them to look into the whole matter. After I had raised this issue, the young man's unfortunate family met me and narrated the whole incident to me. I was more than convinced that it was all clouded. The mystery of the death of Anil Chopra or Lalit Babu or X, Y, Z, whoever has gone—these are not stray cases. They are cases in a whole chain which make us all believe things which we normally would not like to

believe. I would say, this atmosphere of suspension and doubt has been created by the mysterious functioning of the political wing of the Government of India under the leadership of the Prime Minister, Mrs. Gandhi.

The Samastipur incident is significant not only for what things happened but more significant and disturbing for many of the things that did not happen. Several acts of commission and omission that surround this entire episode of the passing away of Shri Lalit Mishra make it imperative for this Parliament and the country to know the truth. And were it not for the fact that we on this side, indeed I hope all of us in this House, are motivated by one sole factor, namely, arriving at the truth, we would not have brought in this adjournment motion.

Many of my good friend's opposite are criticising us for bringing this up in the form of an adjournment motion. In reply, I would say that if we have brought an adjournment motion, to adjourn the business of the House, what the Government and the Prime Minister are doing is to put a stop to the democratic process in this country, which is much worse, much more dangerous and much more harmful.

Of late, the results of the various elections, bye-elections though they are more than revealing. I can only hope and pray that my friends on the Congress benches, big in majority today, will see in the coming months and years when elections must inevitably come again whether they have any rapport left with the public at large.

This morning, my young new friend, Shri Sharad Yadav, took the oath and after shaking hands with the Speaker said: 'Lok Nayak Jayaprakash Zindabad'. The Speaker said that that would not form part of the proceedings, but what Jayaprakash Narayan is doing is forming part of the whole history of this country! Therefore, there is no

question of this or that individual liking or not liking it. It is a question of the historic role Jayaprakash is playing. He is only the spokesman of the afflictions and aspirations of the vast millions of this country.

My friend Shri Ramavtar Shastri says: no, no. He has a right to hold his views. I believe that it is no use bringing in JP's fair name. As a matter of fact it must be said to the credit of Jayaprakash Narayan that he had kept the Bihar movement as non-violent as any such mass movement can be kept. Mahatma Gandhi was the leader of the Independence movement but even he had to say: I go back and withdraw my movement because of violence. That situation happily has not taken place in Bihar. That only shows that in the changed situation JP could do what even the father of the nation could not do before Independence; that is because JP is not interested in the power he does not want to replace Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. He is for certain values. Mrs. Gandhi and her associates are twisting all norms and values of public life as they want to perpetuate themselves in power. I can understand remaining in power but to go on doing things anyhow and somehow in order to perpetuate oneself in power is not by any test a method of democracy or democratic behaviour.

The Bihar Government is investigating; the CBI is investigating; the Mathew Commission is investigating; the hospital authorities will investigate; the railway authorities are investigating. With all these investigations going on, simultaneously and separately, are they not making a mockery of the whole investigation? They had shown so much delay in announcing investigations but they showed no delay not even the Prime Minister, in condemning the Opposition parties and independent people who had been supporting the popular movement against corruption and misrule. The actions and comments from the establishment,

from the Prime Minister downwards make clear reading. One senses that these are not spontaneous reactions to Samastipur incident but they are cool and calculated criticisms of JP and opposition parties and independent critics and dissenters in our democracy. It only strengthens the suspicion of the common man that there is something wrong in the State of Denmark, in the capital of the country. Even if they use State machinery and propaganda units of the All India Radio, they will not make us all believe—what they want us to believe. After all some people can be fooled sometimes, but not all people all times. Shri Jagannath Mishra, the brother of the late lamented L. N. Mishra, fortunately survived and certain statements made by him were announced if I mistake not on the All India Radio on 11th February, both in Hindi and English news bulletins. Neither before that news bulletin, nor after that bulletin did those statements appear in the newspapers. That statement broadcast on the All India Radio news bulletin comes out from almost nothing as it were and the piece which I recall hearing says that the Prime Minister is not involved. I am not saying that the Prime Minister is involved. The piece of statement put out through Mr. Jagannath Mishra says that the Prime Minister is not involved. As I said, I am not saying that the Prime Minister is involved. All I am saying is that the Prime Minister and her associates in the Congress Party are doing things which are not only damaging to our democracy but are damaging to our public life. That is why I support the adjournment motion so ably moved by my friend Shri Madhu Limaye.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY). Mr Chairman, I wish to express my profound sorrow at the untimely and tragic death of our valued colleague, the late Mr. L. N. Mishra. I wish also to express my grief at the death of other friends who were vic-

[Shri K. Brahmananda Reddy]

times in that incident I also express my sorrow that the hon. Members of this House Shri Y. P. Mandal and Shri R. P. Paswan and some Members of the Legislature of Bihar also got injured on that occasion. I am happy that these friends have recovered and I hope that others will also recover completely.

The discussion has continued for almost six hours by now and I listened with quite some attention to the remarks made by hon. Members, mainly from the opposition. I wish to say that a good part of the discussion was not particularly relevant to the motion on hand and it went into some other political questions which I do not want to answer to-day. But I wish to bring some facts, many of them might be known to you, to your notice. Shri Shyamnandan Babu also mentioned that they had not been mentioned

As you all know, on the 2nd January Shri Lalit Narain Mishra had an engagement for inaugurating the Samastipur-Muzaffarpur Broad Gauge Railway line and reached there by about 5.10 p.m. There was a large gathering immediately after some introductory remarks by some friends. Shri L. N. Mishra spoke for quite some time, for about half an hour. At the end of his speech, a huge explosion, a blast, took place and there was a loud noise. Twenty-eight persons were injured including Shri L. N. Mishra, Dr Jagannath Mishra, Members of Parliament, Members of the Assembly, Members of the Council and an employee. After immediate examination by the Chief Medical Officer of the North Eastern Railway, Shri L. N. Mishra and Dr. Jagannath Mishra proceeded by train to Danapur, reaching there by about midnight. At Danapur Shri Mishra was examined by prominent surgeons of the Patna Medical College and operated upon for his injuries. Shri Mishra passed away in the morning on 3rd January, 1975.

Among the other injured at Samastipur was Shri R. K. P. Kishore who died on the night of 3rd January, 1975 at

the Samastipur Railway Hospital and Shri Suraj Narain Jha who died on the 4th January at the Darbhanga Medical College.

After the explosion at the Samastipur Railway Station, another explosion took place at about 8 p.m. on the same day, i.e., 2nd January, in the house of one Shri Mahadev Sahu, Assistant Accounts Officer, North Eastern Railway, at Samastipur. In this connection two cases were registered by the State Police under sections 120B, 302 and 307 and sections 3 and 4 of the Explosive Substances Act in respect of the Railway Station incident and another under section 3 and 4 of the Explosive Substances Act in respect of the incident in the House of Shri Mahadev Sahu. In view of the importance of this case, senior CBI officers were deputed to assist the local police.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:
Would you give the time when the cases were registered? You can find out and tell the House later?

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY:
The first explosion which took place at the railway station was registered. The second explosion occurred at about 8 p.m. and therefore it was subsequently registered. Subsequently on the request of the Bihar Government, the CBI were asked to take up the investigation on the 8th January 1975 and the investigations are in progress.

Several misgivings were expressed in newspaper reports about the delay in providing medical attention to late Shri L. N. Mishra and its adequacy. On 28th January 1975, the Government of Bihar constituted a committee of medical experts to enquire as to whether prompt and adequate medical aid has been given to Shri L. N. Mishra. The enquiry by the medical committee is in progress. Several stories were also published in the newspapers about the nature of the explosion and the adequacy of the security arrangements the persons involved. These stories sought to arouse suspicions in the public mind and give rise to baseless insinuations and rumours about the tragic

incident. Demands were made by several quarters, including Members of Parliament and political parties, for an enquiry into all aspects of the matter. The Central Government, therefore, appointed on 10th February 1975 a commission of enquiry consisting of justice K. K. Mathew of the Supreme Court to enquire into the general background, the facts and circumstances pertaining to the two explosions, the nature and adequacy of the measures for the protection and security of Shri L. N. Mishra at the time of the incident, the nature and adequacy of medical attention given to him after the explosion and such other matters as may be relevant to. The CBI will continue its investigations. It will also render such assistance as the commission may require in the course of its inquiry. While the object of the CBI investigations is to bring the accused before a court of law, the scope of the commission of inquiry is wider and in its wider task the commission will have the cooperation and assistance of the CBI and the team of medical experts appointed by the Government of Bihar. The commission has also commenced its work and is expected to complete its inquiry and submit its report to the Central Government within three months from the date of its appointment.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA

What is the difficulty in putting the CBI under the direction of the commission?

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY

I will try to answer some of the points that have been raised. If you have other points, you can raise them later.

After hearing some of the arguments mainly from the opposition leaders, I got a temptation to enter into arguments and expose the fallacy of those arguments. But I do not want to enter into a discussion or argument, because in my opinion that is not going to be helpful. After all, this is a case of murder and assassination and it should be the effort of this House—the Congress as well as the opposition—to see

that efforts are made to arrive at the truth of this matter. Accusations and counter accusations of a political character by anybody, including the opposition, will not be contributing to arriving at the truth in this matter. It is most important to remember this. Therefore, I would earnestly submit to this House, and specially to the opposition parties that these accusations and counter-accusations should stop in the interest of justice and democracy.

22 hrs.

I am not going into all the points raised. Yet, I am submitting something only to illustrate that some of the things which some of the hon. Member have been trying to allege do not stand scrutiny even for a minute; I am not saying this to counter any argument.

It was alleged that there were no security arrangements. While I will not go into the details, I will say that proper security arrangements have been there in the shape of CRP personnel, Bihar Military Police, RPF and other officers, including the Commissioners, apart from our officers. There was a large gathering. As Shri Vajpayee said in his speech, in India when we address meetings of thousands and thousands of people, while arrangements can be made, it is just not possible to guard each move by any dishonest person.

One of the accusations made was that no Minister of the Bihar Government was present there. Is it an important matter? After all, as you all know, the majority of members of the Bihar Government are known to be the friends of the late Shri L. N. Mishra. I suppose you are not going to insinuate, or even suggest, that these friends also knew that something is going to happen and, therefore, they were not present. Is it proper to make such an allegation? Several Ministers of the Central Government go in different directions and attend several functions in the States

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: where the local Ministers may not be present. So, that is not a valid charge.

Also, I wish to submit on this occasion that when the Prime Minister made that statement on the 7th of February, as I have submitted in the Consultative Committee meeting also....

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Please do not quote that; that is not done.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: It is only against the violence and the cult of hatred that is surcharging the atmosphere in the entire country that the Prime Minister made those remarks. She said that it was our duty to take it in that light. Is there anyone here to infer that because you suspect that the Prime Minister made an accusation against you, so all these stories, theses and insinuations became current in this country?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: So the atmosphere was politicalised.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: My only submission is that we would not be helping anybody by making such wild charges.

Regarding the appointment of the commission of inquiry you would like to say that it was appointed in a delayed manner. Is there any country in the world which has instituted an impartial committee of inquiry when the CBI's investigations were in progress and the accused were not brought to book? Should we not feel proud of it?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: We really do not understand your point.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Rubbish.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: I am not going to be provoked; you may call it whatever you like. But was it wise for anybody, when the CBI's investigation was in progress, to make statements? Shri Shyamnandan Mishra was saying why

that man should not have made a statement, why this man should have made a statement and why that man should have made a statement. In one breath you cannot say that the Prime Minister was wrong in saying something on the 7th when the CBI's investigation was in progress and, at the same time, also say that others should have made a statement regarding the death or the incident.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The officials, who had visited the scene of occurrence, ought to have told us what was their impression when they visited the scene. These were the factual things which should have been shared with the country. Where was the question of prejudicing the investigation there?

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: I do not want to provoke you into any further discussion. My only submission was that when Shri Shyamnandan Mishra today says that the late Shri Lalit Narayan Mishra was the most lovable and charming personality in the entire House and when all of us should have been shocked at the death of a valued colleague of ours in a tragic way, is it not our duty, both of the Opposition and of the Government, to see to it that a proper investigation and inquiry is made, the truth is brought out and the culprits are brought to book?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: We have made that point.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: Therefore, in matters of this type there is no point in seeking shortcuts for scoring a point over one another. It is not, in my opinion, conducive to proper investigation of crimes either in this country or in any country for the matter of that.

Therefore I would like to submit to the entire House, let the CBI investigation, which is in progress and which we are actively pursuing, go on and we should not say anything from the floor of this House which will inhibit

the progress of the prosecution. After all, as many of you have tried to explain, there was a planned murder, a conspiracy, this and that. When that is the circumstance, it should behave us to pause a little and consider whether we should do anything to inhibit our approach in the course of investigations in that case.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:
What are the terms of reference?

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: It is true that during the course of discussion hon. friends in the Opposition as well as on the Congress side have expressed some doubt about certain matters—whether this train started in time or whether there was delay, whether proper medical attention was given, whether after it reached Banapur station, immediately medical aid was given or not. These are some of the matters which may be agitating your mind and other people's minds. It is for that purpose I do not want to go into that at all—that there is a commission of inquiry which, as I have submitted just now has a wider outlook. You have seen clause (a) which says:—

“The Commission is requested to go into the background and the facts and circumstances leading to the blast, into the adequacy or otherwise of the security arrangements, the adequacy or otherwise of the medical attention that was paid to him” etc.

Therefore, I would submit to the House that if hon. Members here from any side have any point to make, certainly, in an appropriate manner, they can put it before the Inquiry Commission.

Sir, I do not want to go into many details. Of course, a very feeble attempt was made for having a parliamentary probe. As he has said, three different inquiries are going on. Why have another inquiry, a parliamentary probe? Would you think it would be a better inquiry than a Commission of

Inquiry headed by an impartial Supreme Court Judge? Do you want to bring in politics?

I would very much, earnestly, request you to help in the process and to give your assistance. If you have any information, certainly, you have a right to place it before the Inquiry Commission in an appropriate manner.

My submission is that we will have to save democracy. We will have to discuss various issues. You are invited by the Prime Minister. It should be your duty to extend your full support and give your advice. After all, all of us are interested in the future of the country. It should be our co-operative effort to see that we overcome many difficulties that we have got and run this country in a proper way.

I do not want to take much time because my entering into several details which hon. Members have expressed will mean in my opinion traversing the ground which the Commission of Inquiry is going to do. I do not want to purposely go into all these matters or to say anything about it. Let the Commission of Inquiry come to its own judgment on its own evidence. Any hon. Member is at liberty to go and appear before it and give whatever evidence he has got.

I wish to request the entire House, including the Opposition, not to cast any aspersion or have any suspicion or make any insinuation or do anything to vitiate the atmosphere and I appeal to them to support the investigations and contribute to the success of the Commission of Inquiry headed by a Supreme Court Judge.

श्री मधु लिवये : सभापति महोदय,
हम लोगों को उम्मीद थी कि इस बहस के
दौरान जो मुद्दे उठाये गये हैं उनका समुचित
जवाब मिलेगा. लेकिन आज गृह मंत्री जी

[श्री मंत्र लगेये]

समझदारी की और सूझ-बूझ की बात करते हैं। आज उन्होंने जो भाषण दिया, अगर 3 तारीख को प्रधान मंत्री जी ने उसी तरह का भाषण दिया होता तो पूरे देश में जो सन्देश का वातावरण उत्पन्न हुआ, वह नहीं हो पाता। क्या 3 तारीख को प्रधान मंत्री जी विरोध पक्ष के लोगों के साथ बैठ कर जो मै यू कमिशन 10 फरवरी को नियुक्त करने का फैसला हुआ, वह पहले से नहीं कर सकती थी। क्या 3 या 4 तारीख को ह निर्णय नहीं किया जा सकता था? इस सरकार पर मेरा अभियोग है कि उनकी यह मुनियोजित योजना थी कि इस हत्या या इस्तेमाल विरोध पक्ष को बदनाम करने के लिये किया जाये और यदि इनको इसमें सफलता मिलनी और जनता इनकी विचारधारा से प्रभावित हो जाती तो निश्चित रूप में कुछ रुद्ध उठाने का निर्णय सरकार ने किया था। उसमें कुछ सस्याओ पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने के बारे में भी सरकार ने फैसला किया था।

एक जननी रब्दः कान् मी सस्याये ?

श्री मधु लिमरे . आर०एस०एम० है, आर बहुत सी सस्याए ह। यह निर्णय आपने पहले से किया हुआ था—अगर आपके प्रचार से जनता प्रभावित हो जाती और जनता के मन में यह सन्देश उत्पन्न हो जाता कि यह विरोध पक्ष का काम है तो निश्चित रूप से आपकी सरकार यह लाकतल विरोधों कदम उठाती।

मैं केवल दो बातें आपसे साधने रखना चाहता हूँ—कहा जाता है कि जो द्वेष का वातावरण है उसमें मैं यह घटना उत्पन्न हुई है। मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ—भाषणा में और प्रचार में जनता उत्तेजित होकर अधिभू से अधिभू क्या कर सकती है—किसी मर्मा को ताड़, का काम कर सकती है, ईंट पत्थर चला सकती है, थोड़ी बहन भारपीट सकती है, लेकिन यह घटना इस तरह की नहीं है। सभी लोग मानेंगे कि यह

मुनियोजित ढंग से ही इतना भय और विस्फोटक बम बहा पर फोड़ा गया है—तो स्पष्ट है कि बिना कांस्पिरेसी के, घड्यत्र के यह काम नहीं हुआ है। आपने जो केस दर्ज किया है वह कांस्पिरेसी का किया है और मध्य कमिशन के सामने भी कांस्पिरेसी की ही बात रखी गयी है—तो फिर आप कैसे कहते हैं कि यह कांस्पिरेसी का सवाल नहीं है।

इसलिये मैं फिर कृता चाहता हू कि जहाँ आप वातावरण की बात कहते हैं—जनता को गुमराह करने का प्रयास न करे, यह एक भयंकर अपराध है, भयंकर क्राइम हुआ है और उसी स्तर पर उसका मुकाबिला करना चाहिये था, नहीं। आपने नहीं किया। अगर आपको लोकतन्त्र के प्रति आस्था है और आपका विरोध पक्ष और जय प्रकाश नारायण जी के ऊपर आरोप है कि वह लोकतन्त्र की जड़ों को खोदने का काम कर रहे हैं तो मैं आपसे पूछना चाहता हूँ—लोकतन्त्र के प्रति अपनी आस्था को माबित करने के लिये आप कुछ आवश्यक कदम क्यों नहीं उठाते हैं।

मैं आज आपसे पूछना चाहता हूँ—गणराजि जी के प्रभावशाली में स्वयं कहा गया है कि पाकिस्तान के साथ हमारे पड़ोसी देशों के साथ हमारा सम्बन्ध साधारण हो रहे हैं भविष्यपूर्ण हो रहे हैं, तो 3 दिसम्बर 1971 को विदेशी आक्रमण का लेकर जिस आपातकालीन स्थिति की घोषणा की गई थी, उसको आप क्यों बरकरार रख रहे हैं? क्या इसके लिये आपातकालीन स्थिति के रहते आपको कुछ अममान्य अधिकार मिल जाते हैं, जैसे 19वीं धारा के खिलाफ, जो कानून आप पास करना चाहेंगे, मौलिक अधिकारों को खत्म करने वाले कानून, उनके लिये भी आपको आपातकालीन स्थिति के रहते अधिकार मिल जाते हैं और आप कानून बना सकते हैं। आपातकालीन स्थिति के रहते हुये आप साधारण जनता के जो

मौलिक अधिकार हैं, यहां तक कि अदालत में जाकर अपने अधिकारों को मनवाना, उनको भी आप समाप्त कर सकते हैं, राज्यों को जो सीमित स्वायत्तता प्राप्त है उस पर भी आक्रमण करने का अधिकार आपको आपातकालीन स्थिति के अन्दर मिल जाता है।

लोक तन्त्र में आपकी आस्था को मैं मान लेता, यदि आज आप अपने भाषण में कहते कि देश में लोकतन्त्र के वातावरण को बनाये रखने के लिये, जनता के मौलिक अधिकारों को अक्षुण्ण रखने के लिए आपातकालीन स्थिति को हम समाप्त कर रहे हैं,। मीसा, डी० आई० आर० आदि जो दमनकारी कानून हैं जिनके तहत सैकड़ों लोगों को गिरफ्तार किया जा रहा है—हम उन कानूनों को समाप्त कर रहे हैं। आप बार बार हम लोगों पर अभियोग लगा रहे हैं कि लोकतन्त्र के प्रति हमारी आस्था नहीं है—इसलिये मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि लोकतन्त्र की हत्या करने का काम आप लोग खुद कर रहे हैं।

सभापति महोदय, मैं आप से अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर प्रधान मंत्री जी और उनकी सरकार लोकतन्त्र को देश में बनाये रखना चाहते हैं, हिंसा के वातावरण को समाप्त करना चाहते हैं तो क्या इस पर उनको नहीं सोचना चाहिये कि सरकार के द्वारा जो हिंसा की जाती है उस हिंसा को भी समाप्त करने का प्रयास होना चाहिये। जनता के द्वारा जो हिंसा होती है, उसका हमने कभी समर्थन नहीं किया, लेकिन वह मामूली किस्म की हिंसा होती है, लेकिन सरकार के द्वारा

जो लगातार हिंसा होती है—क्या उस पर भी रोक नहीं लानी चाहिये ?

इसलिये, सभापति महोदय, मेरा कहना है—इनको अब अकल आई है, लेकिन बहुत देर के बाद आई है और वह भी इसलिये आई है कि इनका जो प्रचार का पड़्यन्त था, वह फेल हो गया। कैंडिडिल्टी-गैप को लेकर, वरना आज ये हमारे ऊपर आक्रमण करने की स्थिति में रहते। अगर आज सत्तारूढ़ दल डिफेंसिव में दिखायी देता है तो उसका एक कारण है—लोकतन्त्र के प्रति हमारी आस्था और विरोध पक्ष के प्रति जनता का प्रेम। इनके प्रति जनता का विश्वास उठ गया है। अगर हरियाणा के इलैक्शन में जीत जाते तो ये हमारे ऊपर चढ़ बैठने की बात करते, लेकिन धीरे धीरे जनता और सरकार के बीच में एक दीवार उत्पन्न हो गयी है। और इसी के चलते आज सरकार डिफेंसिव पर है इसलिये इस प्रस्ताव को वापिस लेने का कोई सवाल नहीं है। इसमें जो दो मुद्दे हैं कि सरकार विस्फोटक के रहस्य को हल नहीं कर सकती है और इसमें भयंकर देरी हो रही है, यह काम तत्काल करना चाहिये था, ये बातें अपनी जगह पर सही हैं। कुछ कांग्रेसी सदस्यों ने कहा कि पार्लियामेन्टरी डिस्कशन का प्रीएम्प्ट करने की मंशा नहीं थी, यह बात जरूर थी। और आज स्पीकर के साथ हमारी क्या बातचीत हुई ? हम लोग अच्छी तरह से जानते थे कि नियम 59 के आधार पर आप इस का विरोध करेंगे। आपने नहीं किया, अच्छी बात है। लेकिन काम रोको प्रस्ताव जिन कारणों को लेकर रखा गया है यहां पर

[श्री मधु लिमये]

वह कारण अपनी जगह पर मौजूद हैं। इस-
लिये मैं इस प्रस्ताव को वापस नहीं ले सकता
हूँ। आपने जो गलत काम किया है उसके
लिये मैं जरूर चाहूंगा कि यह सदन आपको
संसार करे।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, I will put
the adjournment motion to the vote
of the House.

Now, the question is:

"That the House do now adjourn."

The motion was negatived.

22.22 hrs.

TOBACCO BOARD BILL—Contd.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we will
resume the further consideration of
the Tobacco Board Bill.

Shri P. N. Reddy to continue.

SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY:

Sir, as I was mentioning earlier...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You may conti-
nue your speech tomorrow. Now we
adjourn to meet tomorrow at 11 A.M.

22.23 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till
Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday,
February 19, 1975/Magha 30, 1896
(Saka).*