

Fifth Series, No. 29

Tuesday, April 8, 1975
Chaitra 18, 1897 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Thirteenth Session (Fifth Lok Sabha)



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

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*The sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the Question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member

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LOK SABHA

Tuesday, April 8, 1975 (Chaitra 18, 1897)
(Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair].

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

अधिकांश तथा निर्धन लोगों को निःशुल्क
कानूनी सहायता तथा परामर्श

+

* 544. श्री छटल बिहारी बाजपेयी :
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

क्या बिधि, स्थाय और कम्पनी कार्य
में भी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मन्त्रालय द्वारा नियुक्त एक
विशेष विशेषज्ञ समिति ने यह सिफारिश
की है कि अधिकांश तथा निर्धन लोगों को
निःशुल्क कानूनी सहायता तथा परामर्श
देने के बारे में सांविधिक उपबन्ध होना
चाहिये ;

(ख) सरकार को यह प्रतिवेदन किस
तराज को प्राप्त हुआ तथा उन स्थानों
के नाम क्या हैं जहां ऐसा उपबन्ध इस बीच
किया जा चुका है ;

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में अम मन्त्रालय से
प्राप्त नोट का म्योरा क्या है ; और

(घ) इस सम्बन्ध में विभिन्न राज्य
शासकों की प्रत्येक-प्रतिप्रिया क्या है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND
COMPANY AFFAIRS (DR. SAROJINI
KAHISHI). (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) On 27th May, 1973. The recom-
mendations of the Committee are still
under examination.

(c) and (d) The question of Legal
aid to workmen was one of the items
in the agenda of the 23th Session of the
Labour Minister's Conference held on
329 LS-1.

the 27th & 28th September, 1974. The
principle of legal aid to workers was
acceptable to all and it was decided to
constitute a small Official Committee
to consider various issues relating to
the subject and to work out details.
The Committee is being constituted by
the Ministry of Labour and would start
functioning as soon as State Govern-
ments etc. nominate their representa-
tives thereon.

श्री छटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष
महोदय, गरीबों को, विशेषकर मजदूरों को,
कानूनी सहायता देने का प्रश्न कई सालों
से सरकार के विचाराधीन है। यह विशेषज्ञ
समिति 1973 में नियुक्त हुई थी। अब
फिर एक कमेटी नियुक्त करने का सरकार
इरादा कर रही है। क्या मामला
कमेटियों पर टालने का विचार है,
या सरकार सचमुच में गरीबों को कानूनी
सहायता देने के बारे में कोई निर्णय लेने
जा रही है ?

डा० सरोजिनी काहिशी : कमेटियों पर
टालने का विचार नहीं है। सचमुच में
गरीबों को मदद करने का सरकार का विचार
है। और माननीय सदस्य ने जो कहा
कि 1973 में कमेटी नियुक्त हो गई थी,
वह सूचना गलत है। कमेटी 1972 में
नियुक्त हुई थी, 1973 में उन्होंने रिपोर्ट
दे दी और उसके बाद एक साल में वह
रिपोर्ट प्रिन्ट हुई। दूसरी भी एक आफिशियल
कमेटी नियुक्त हो गई थी उसने भी रिपोर्ट
दे दी।

श्री छटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष जी,
मंत्री महोदया ने उत्तर देकर सरकार की
स्थिति और बराब कर दी है। मैंने कहा
था कमेटी बनी 1973 में। उन्होंने कहा
कि 1972 में बनी, उसकी सिफारिश
1973 में आयी और वह 1974 में छपी।
आज 1975 है। एक और कमेटी बन रही
है। यह कमेटी जल्दी से जल्दी बने
इसके बारे में विचार करने के लिये कमेटी
कब बनने वाली है ?

डा० सरोजिनी महिषी : मैंने कहा कि माननीय सदस्य के पास जो सूचना थी वह गलत थी इसलिये उनकी सूचना को ठीक किया। यह तो वास्तविक स्थिति है कि 1972 में कमेटी बनी थी, 1973 में उसने रिपोर्ट दी और 1974 तक उसकी प्रिंटिंग हुई थी और इसके बीच में एक आफिशियल कमेटी नियुक्त हो गई थी उन्होंने भी रिपोर्ट दे दी। यह है ला मिनिस्ट्री के अन्तर्गत। लेकिन अब जो विचार है वह लेबर मिनिस्ट्री के अन्तर्गत है। उनका विचार लेबर ओरियेन्टेड है, इनका सीगल ओरियेन्टेड है। इधर भी सोच रहे हैं इसके बारे में, और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट में जब रिप्रेजेंटेटिव्स नोमिनेट हो जायेंगे तब उनके बारे में विचार विमर्श शुरू हो जायेगा।

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो नमूने का जवाब आया यह कोई पहली बार नहीं है। जब विवरण का ठीक प्रश्न करने के लिये आगिया कमेटी की रिपोर्ट के लिये मेरा मकाम था तो उसका भी जवाब आया था कि विचाराधीन है। फिर मुख्यमन्त्री कमेटी के बारे में जब सवाल आया तो उनका भी जवाब आया कि विचाराधीन है, और फिर गरीबों को कानूनी सहायता देने के बारे में 1973 में सिविलरिज आने के बाद आज 1975 है। इतने विलम्ब के लिये सरकार को कुछ तो दुःख होना चाहिये। अब आपने गरीबों को कानूनी सहायता देने के बारे में हम शिक्षान्त को स्वीकार किया है तो ऐसी स्थिति में मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कोई एक निश्चित सीमा विधि मंत्रालय और श्रम मंत्रालय ने मिलकर बाँधी है? यदि हाँ, तो वह सीमा क्या है?

डा० सरोजिनी महिषी : यह जो माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि देर के लिए सरकार को दुःख होना चाहिये, तो दुःख होता है। लेकिन देरी को काटने के लिये कोशिश भी की जा रही है इसके साथ-साथ

लेबर मिनिस्ट्री में कमेटी बन रही है और सरकार इस बारे में चुप नहीं बैठती है। लेकिन स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को सेवा या जवाब के लिये। उनकी तरफ से अभी प्रतिक्रिया नहीं आयी है केवल उन्होंने कहा है कि मामला धन्डर ऐग्जामिनेशन है। एक स्टेट के सिवाय किसी दूसरी स्टेट ने इस जवाब के सिवाय दूसरा जवाब नहीं दिया। हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार ने तो कहा था कि इसकी जरूरत शायद नहीं मालूम होती है। हम उनके जवाब की प्रतीक्षा कर रहे हैं और उनके बाद कांग्रेस बुलायी जायेगी फिर कार्यान्वित करने के लिये कदम उठाये जायेंगे।

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : कोई सीमा बांधी है समय की दोनों इन मंत्रालयों ने मिल कर? तभी काम होगा, वरना नहीं होगा।

डा० सरोजिनी महिषी : सीमा बाधना बहुत मुश्किल है क्योंकि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स की प्रतिक्रिया आनी चाहिये। इसीलिये जब स्टेट गवर्नमेंट में देर हो जाती है तब इधर भी देर हो जाती है। फिर भी ऐंटी-नम्बर 2, 20, 23, 24, 26 कानकरेट लिस्ट की और 77, 78 यूनियन लिस्ट के अन्तर्गत यह कानून बन सकते हैं। अगर जवाब नहीं आयेगा तो कुछ न कुछ उस दिशा में कदम उठाये जायेंगे।

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: The matter is very important and I must say that the reply is highly unsatisfactory. I should like to know from the hon. Minister how long will it take to get the reaction? Why cannot the Central Ministry of Law call a meeting of the State Ministers and the Central Labour Ministry and take a decision instead of leaving the matter to correspondence for such a long time? This is the feeling in the country. It should not be taken up lightly. I should like to know whether the Central Law Ministry will take steps to hold such a con-

ference and if so when such a conference will take place?

डा० सरोजिनी महिषी : अभी पिछले जवाब में मैंने कहा है कि ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन आफ जस्टिस स्टेट सबजेक्ट है उन्ही के द्वारा हमको करना पड़ता है और उसके साथ-साथ स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स के जवाब के लिये भी प्रतीक्षा करनी पड़ती है।

श्री एच० के० एल० भगत : उनका बला कर कानफरेस कीजिये।

डा० सरोजिनी महिषी : मैंने कहा कि उनको बुलाकर कॉन्फ्रेंस की जानी है। और यह जो सीबिल गड है इसका अर्थ सचमुच यह है कि -

It is one of the social security measures, social service oriented programme

और देशों में भी इसी ढंग का है और हमारे देश में भी इसी ढंग में विचार किया जाता है। सोशल सेविस् के साथ-साथ ओल्ड एज पेंशन या प्रश्न है, फेमिली प्लानिंग है, ड्रग ऐडिक्शन को बटोल करना है। इसी ढंग का प्रोग्राम इसके साथ सोचा जाना है। इसलिए यह सोशल प्रोग्रिगण्डेड प्रोग्राम है और सब स्टेट को साथ लेकर धीरे चलना पड़ता है।

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : My question has not been answered, they should call for a conference and discuss it

DR SAROJINI MAHISHI : I have answered it in so many words, I said it is going to be done shortly I have said so.

श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद वर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय धीरे धीरे निर्धन श्रमिकों और धादिवासी हरिजनों के ऊपर बड़े जबरदस्त तरीके से आक्रमण होते रहते हैं और यह चीज सरकार की जानकारी में है। और उन पर ज्यादा आक्रमण इसलिये होता है कि वे बेचारे गरीब हैं, यह न्यायालयों में जाकर धन

खर्च करके कुछ न्याय नहीं पा सकते हैं। इस बात को ध्यान में रख करके कि सरकार लम्बे धर्म से राज्य सरकार, श्रम मंत्रालय और विधि मंत्रालय के चक्कर में पड़ कर के इसमें विलम्ब कर रही है, मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि वर्तमान परिस्थितियों को देखते हुये और इस बात को देखते हुये कि इसकी वाष्पनीयता, इसकी आवश्यकता को आप भी महसूस करती हैं, कितने दिनों के अन्दर इसको कार्यान्विष्ट करने का आप का विचार है ?

डा० सरोजिनी महिषी : निर्दिष्ट समय बनाना तो इस समय मुश्किल है क्योंकि यह सोशल सेविस् प्रोग्रिगण्डेड प्रोग्राम है, लेकिन इसके बारे में यह जरूर कह सकने हैं कि आदिम जातियों और हरिजनों के लिए सहूलियतें अभी भी है और हरेक स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने इनके लिये धन्य में पैसा रखा है।

श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद वर्मा : उनको नीलग एट समय पर नहीं मिलती है और सरकार को यह पता लगाना चाहिए कि समय पर उनको नीलग एट क्यों नहीं मिलती है क्योंकि इस तरह के अनेक मामले हैं।

डा० सरोजिनी महिषी : इनमें दो बातें हैं।

श्री सरजू पांडेय : इसमें मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस समय व्यवस्था का प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

श्री सरजू पांडे : मंत्री जी ने सफेद झूठ बोला है। (व्यवधान)

डा० सरोजिनी महिषी : इसमें दो बातें हैं। नीलग एट के लिए कुछ रकम रखी गई है, यह एक बात है और अगर रखी गई है तो यह किस ढंग से खर्च हुई है, कितने बेनीफिशियरीज को फायदा पहुंचा है और इसमें प्रचार काफी हुआ है या नहीं, ये दूसरी बात है।

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं यह बताना चाहती हूँ कि स्टेट वर्कर्स ने लीग एंड के लिए कुछ पैसा रखा था लेकिन प्रचार अधिक न होने के कारण वह पूरा खर्च नहीं हुआ। चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना में बहुत कम रकम रखी गई थी लेकिन उस का भी खर्च से इस्तेमाल नहीं हुआ। माननीय सदस्य ने जो यह कहा कि समय पर मदद नहीं मिलती है, मैं कबूल करती हूँ कि समय पर मदद न मिली हो लेकिन इसके साथ ही यह भी बात है कि हालांकि बहुत कम प्रमाणात् इसके लिए था लेकिन वह भी खर्च नहीं हुआ। आप को मैं यह इन्फार्मेशन देना चाहती हूँ कि राजस्थान में 11 लोगों को मदद मिली है पूरी चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना में और पंजाब में 121 लोगों को मदद मिली, उड़ीसा में 924 लोगों को और हरियाणा में 487 लोगों को मदद मिली है। इससे मान्य होना है कि इसका प्रचार नहीं हुआ है।

श्री सरजू चौड़े : उत्तर प्रदेश, बंगाल, बिहार में क्या प.जीवन है ?

श्री हुकम चन्द कल्लावाय : मध्य प्रदेश में कितनों को मिली है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो प्रश्न था उसका तो उत्तर दे दिया।

श्री सरजू चौड़े : अध्यक्ष जी, यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो प्रश्न का उत्तर है, उसमें जो प्रश्न को कवर करने वाली चीज थी, वह तो हो गई। अब आप इसमें यह गये कि राजस्थान में कितना हुआ, मध्य प्रदेश में कितना हुआ और दूसरी जगह कितना हुआ, इसका इस प्रश्न में सम्बन्ध नहीं है।

श्री राम सिंह भाई : श्रीमान्, अमिको का 5 हाँ तक सचवा है, बम्बई इन्डस्ट्रियल एक्ट में और मध्य प्रदेश इन्डस्ट्रियल एक्ट में बम्बई का कानूनी सहायता देने का प्रावधान है।

क्या इन्डस्ट्रियल डिप्ल्यूट्स एक्ट में यह सुविधा प्रोवाइड की जा सकती है ?

डा० सरोजिनी बहिनी : बस्टिस कृष्णाप्पर कमेटी जो बनी थी, उस ने इन्डस्ट्रियल वर्कर्स को मदद देने के लिए सेक्टर 8 में इस के बारे में रिकमेंडेशन दी है। उन मुद्दों को देखना है कि हम किस तरह से उनको कार्यान्वित कर सकते हैं। इस के बारे में अभी सोच-विचार चल रहा है और अभी उस के विषय में बताना सम्भव नहीं है कि किन-किन लोगों को यह सुविधा मिलनी चाहिए और किस ढंग से मिलनी चाहिए। सेक्टर 8 में कमेटी ने जो अपने मुद्दाब दिये हैं उनमें क्विटिनेशन फंड, पेनल आफ लायर्स नियुक्त करने और इम्पेक्टिव थाफ वेजेज मजदूरों को सुविधा मिलनी चाहिए आदि उनकी रिकमेंडेशन हैं। मेबर मिनिस्ट्री उनके मुद्दों को जांच कर रही है और उन्होंने कहा है कि इसको रिपोर्ट जल्दी ही प्र-जाएगी।

श्री मधु लिमये : मजदूरों को कानूनी सहायता दो प्रकार से दी जा सकती है। एक तो यह है कि उनको वकील आदि को सुविधा दी जाए और दूसरा यह है कि जिन मजदूरों जो अपनी बचत से सरकार मदद ले जाना है जैसे कि देखने का मामला था वह न ले जाए। तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या कानून मन्त्रालय सरकार के विभिन्न विभागों को यह मलाह देगा कि जिन मामलों में मजदूरों का सम्बन्ध है, ऐसे मामलों का जिन मतलब लिटिगेशन में ले जाकर उन लोगों का न कसाया जाए। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह सब बड़ी कानूनी सहायता होगी।

डा० सरोजिनी बहिनी : बस्टिस कृष्णाप्पर ने अपनी रिपोर्ट के आठवें सेक्टर में जो सुझाव दिये हैं, उन में इस के बारे में भी उन्होंने बताया है कि पब्लिक सेक्टर इन्डस्ट्री में वर्कर्स के पक्ष में बचत कोट का निर्माण है।

जाता है, तो उसके खिलाफ सरकार को
अपील में नहीं जाना चाहिए।

श्री राजाबतार शास्त्री : रोज जा रहा
है रेलवे मंत्रालय मजदूरों के खिलाफ।

डा० सरोजिनी बहिषी : मैंने पत्र बात
कही है कि यह विचाराधीन है। हम के बारे
में अभी पूरा निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है
(व्यवधान)

श्री मुहम्मद जमीलुर्रहमान : मोहनरमा
एपीकर साहब, आप के जर्जिय में मोहनरमा
बखीर साहि। मैं एक शान जानना
चाहूंगा कि कानून की मूरत में क्रिमिनल
केसेज के लिए हर डिस्ट्रिक्ट में ए०पी०पी०
वहाल है और सिविल सूट्स के लिए ए०जी० पी०
वहाल है और उनको केसेज करने के लिए
सरकार की तरफ से रेयुनरेशन दिया
जाता है। और क्रिमिनल केसेज में तो फिक्स्ड
रेयुनरेशन होता है लेकिन सिविल सूट्स
सूट के जेल्युशन पर उन को रेयुनरेशन दिया
जाता है। तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हू कि
क्या गरीबों के लिए मजदूरों के लिए,
हरिजननों के लिए और आदिवासियों के लिए
ऐसी डाइरेक्शन आपकी मिनिस्ट्री की तरफ से
दी जा सकती है कि वे लोग इन गरीबों के
केसेज को फाइट करें ?

डा० सरोजिनी बहिषी : क्रिमिनल
प्रोसीजर कोड में इसके लिए सुविधा है और
मेरिट्स आफ दि केम में जाकर कोर्ट अगर
नमस्ती है कि सहायता दी जानी चाहिए,
तो वेते हैं लेकिन सिविल सूट्स में इन तरह
की सहायता देने का अभी कोई प्रावधान
नहीं है। अभी जो सिविल प्रोसीजर कोड
को एम्ब करने के लिए ज्वाइन्ट सेलेक्ट
कमेटी बँटी हुई है, वह इसके बारे में भी
एविडेंस कलेक्ट कर रही है और लीगल एड
देने के बारे में विचार-विमर्श चल रहा है।
दूसरी तरफ एडवोकेट्स एक्ट में सेक्शन
6 और 7 के तहत इस तरह का फंड बना कर
लीगल एड दे सकते हैं। इस तरह से लीगल

एड का प्रोवीजन है लेकिन कहां तक यह
किया जा रहा है, हम इस समय नहीं बता
सकते। क्रिमिनल प्रोसीजर कोड के अनुसार
किया जा रहा है और सिविल प्रोसीजर कोड
के बारे में हमके लिए एविडेंस इकट्ठा की जा
रही है। माननीय सदस्य ने जो बीकर
सेक्शन के लिए लीगल एड देने की बात कही है,
यह तो एक बहुत कम्प्रोमिज चीज है और
इसके बारे में विचार कर रहे हैं।

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HAL-
DER: You know that thousands of
share-croppers have been evicted from
their lands in the different States and
they are not getting any legal assis-
tance from the State Governments.
I would like to know what steps
Government is going to take to protect
them.

डा० सरोजिनी बहिषी : इनके लिए
कानून जो है उसी के आधार पर स्टेट गवर्नमेंट
एक्शन ले रही हैं। जो लीगल एड की बात है,
वह एक कम्प्रोमिज स्कीम है और कृष्णाधर
कमेटी ने 249 रिक्मेडेशन को है, जिनके
तीन भाग किये गये हैं। उनको देख रहे हैं कि
किस तरह से कितनी रिक्मेडेशन को इम्प्ली-
मेंट कर सकते हैं और क्या एग्जिस्टिंग ला में
एम्बेड करके उनको इम्प्लीमेंट कर सकते
हैं। तीसरा भाग है कम्प्रोमिज लैजिस्लेशन
फार लीगल एड। उस पर रिक्मेडेशन
तो हो गई हैं लेकिन अभी वह शुरू नहीं हुआ
है। दूसरे देशों में भी हम देखते हैं कि ऐसा
ही हुआ है। इंग्लैंड में 1949 में हुई थी
लेकिन वहा भी 1959 में जाकर यह
चीज मुम्किन हुई। यहा भी यह हो जाएगा।

श्री टी० सोहनलाल : सरकार ने कुछ
गरीब लोगों का जमीने दी हैं। उन जमीनों
के ऊपर नाजायज तौर पर पटवारियों से
बिल कर कुछ लोगों ने दावे कर दिए हैं
और इमानिय किये हैं कि इन गरीब लोगों के
पास कोर्ट में जाने के लिए पैसा बूक नहीं है
इसलिए ये इनकी पंरबी नहीं कर पाएंगे

धीर इस तरह से ये केस उनके हक में चले जाएंगे। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार ऐसे लोगों को कानूनी मदद देने की सोच रही है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कहां से कहा आप चले गए हैं।

श्री टी० सोहनलाल : गांवों में लोग रहते हैं, लेकर करते हैं। उनको सरकार खुद जमीन देती है। मैं आपको केसिम बता सकता हूँ कि उन जमीनों पर जबर्दस्ती कब्जा कर के दावे कर दिए जाने हैं और कह दिया जाता है कि पत्र जमीन हरिजन को नहीं है। ये लाभ भ्रदानों में जा नहीं सकते हैं क्योंकि उनके पास पैसा नहीं है। क्या वह सरकार की इच्छा नहीं है कि उन को मदद दे, उनकी कानूनी सहायता करें ?

डा० सरोजिनी महिषी : मैंने इसका कमिश्नरिंसिब जवाब दे दिया है। फालो आप एकजन जो है वह स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को मना चाहिए। जमीन उनको वह दे देती है तो ये लोग उसमें खेती कर सकें, उसका कब्जा उनको मिल सके, यह देखना स्टेट गवर्नमेंट का काम है। अभी न.गल एंड बार्नो बान कार्यान्वित नहीं हुई हैं। जो मुविद्या है वह सी आर पी सी, सी पी सी और एडवोकेटस एक्ट के नीचे है। जो कमिश्नरिंसिब लीगल एड स्कीम है वह जाने वाली है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप जो उत्तर देती हैं सम्झा चौड़ा उसमें दस और मेम्बर खड़े हो जाते हैं। जिस चीज का जवाब पूछा जाए उसी का दिया करें। आप तीन चार और बातें बता देती हैं। उससे दस मेम्बर और खड़े हो जाते हैं।

श्री सरजू पांडे : पूरा हाउस इस सवाल पर एजिटेड है। देश के गरीब लोगों से सम्बन्धित यह प्रश्न है। जो जवाब इसका किया गया है उससे किसी को सन्तोष नहीं हुआ है, मुझे भी नहीं हुआ है। बहुत सी बातें

ऐसी हैं जो इम्प्लीमेंट नहीं होती हैं। जानना चाहता हूँ कि अस्थायी तौर पर सरकार में कोई कदम उठा रही है ताकि गरीबों को न्याय मिल सके ? अस्थायी तौर पर आप कोई कार्रवाई करने जा रहे हैं ?

डा० सरोजिनी महिषी : गरीबों को न्याय मिल सके इसके लिए सरकार हर तरह से कोशिश कर रही है। जो सङ्गनियते अभी हैं उनको प्रभावी तौर पर इम्प्लीमेंट करना है। नया कानून जो बनने वाला है वह जब बन जाएगा तब उसको कार्यान्वित करने से लोगों को लाभ होगा।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : बैरिटी बिगिड एट होम। आप राज्य सरकारों को बहाना बना देती हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यूनियन टैरिटरीज में आपने क्या किया है ? आप राज्यों की बात न करें। आप यही बता दें कि दिल्ली जो कि यूनियन टैरिटरी है उस में आपने क्या किया है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कमेटी बनाई है। उस में और हो रहा है। और क्या करें।

This innocent question has taken to much time.

Hindustan Antibiotics Limited

*545. SHRI ANANTRAO PATEL.
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindustan Antibiotics Limited, Pimpri is running in heavy loss due to the fall in production;

(b) if so, who is responsible for the fall in production, bad management labour trouble or inadequate supply of raw materials; and

(c) what has happened to the production of vitamin 'C' tablets and what is the future of proposed expansion?

**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.

STATEMENT

(a) and (b) There has been a fall in production and profitability of Hindustan Antibiotics Limited over the years. The company's sales, profits during the last five years were as follows.—

	Sales turnover	Profit after taxes
	Rs. lakhs.	
1969-70	723.50	44.12
1970-71	614.93	12.47
1971-72	728.01	12.71
1972-73	759.29	5.53
1973-74	785.30	14.21

The production of two of the main items of Hindustan Antibiotics Limited, namely, Penicillin and Streptomycin has also shown a downward trend. Production of Penicillin which was 81.87 mmu during 1972-73 declined to 75.12 mmu in 1973-74 and 63.02 mmu in 1974-75. Similarly, production of Streptomycin fell from 72 tonnes in 1972-73 to 64 tonnes in 1973-74 and to 63 tonnes in 1974-75.

Taking note of the declining trend of production and profitability the Board of Directors of the company appointed a Committee with the following terms of reference:—

"To investigate into the working of the production engineering and material management departments, with particular reference to the performance of the personnel and fix responsibilities for shortfalls. The Committee shall meet as soon as possible and finalise its report within about 30 days and the Managing Director shall place it before the Board, if necessary by convening

an emergency meeting at New Delhi."

The findings of the Committee, *inter alia*, include the following:—

- (1) Whereas the production and Engineering Services Chiefs are found wanting in shouldering and discharging their responsibilities the Committee is also aware that the failures of these officers alone cannot account for the inadequate performance of the Company's technical operations.
- (2) Discipline needs to be strengthened at all levels and guilty and shirking officers and operators and other workers need to be punished promptly.
- (3) A Technological Cell needs to be established immediately for establishing (a) protocols for optimum capacity utilisation, (b) monitoring performance, (c) goals of efficiency achievable and targetted, (d) flow sheets, data sheets for material balances and batch operations, equipment specifications and their duties, (e) Recommendations for remedial action.
- (4) The Task Force which went into the Penicillin operations has demonstrated that optimum targets of efficiency are indeed achievable in the plant even under existing conditions by rigid adherence to production process parameters as laid down in the protocols. However, since production department has not been able to maintain these optimal targets of efficiencies, the committee attributes responsibility for such failures to the production personnel and particularly to Superintendent Production who is in overall charge of the department.

The Committee appointed by the Board of Directors, therefore, attribut-

ed the fall in production and profitability to several factors including bad management, lack of discipline, and problems connected with efficient operation of the plant.

On the basis of the recommendations of the Committee, which were ratified by the Board of Directors, services of two officials were dispensed with. Other recommendations of the Committee are under implementation. It has also been decided to replace the present Managing Director and necessary action thereof has been initiated.

The Government have decided to set up a Task Force consisting of representatives of DGTD, Planning Commission, Department of Science and Technology and Haffkine Institute to go into the various problems of HAL with regard to their manufacture of Vitamin C. The Task Force will have the following terms of reference:

(i) To examine the production capacity of Vitamin C Plant of Hindustan Antibiotics Limited.

(ii) To enquire into the working of the Plant and to identify the problems connected with commencement and stabilisation of its commercial production.

(iii) To examine adequacy of steps taken so far by the management to rectify the defects, and

(iv) To recommend suitable remedial measures.

(c) Vitamin C Plant of Hindustan Antibiotics Limited was completed in March, 1973. However, the production of Vitamin C has just commenced, though it is still to stabilise for commercial production. The Company have recently started marketing of Vitamin C tablets. The problems concerning manufacture of bulk Vitamin C will be looked into by the Task Force referred to in parts (a) & (b) of the reply. During the Fifth Five Year Plan period, H.A.L. propose to

increase their capacity for manufacturing Vitamin C (bulk) to 250 tonnes.

SHRI ANATRAO PATEL: In the statement the Minister has agreed that there has been a fall in production and profitability of Hindustan Antibiotics Limited over the years. In 1969-70 the profit of the Company was Rs. 44 lakhs but in 1973-74 there was a loss of Rs. 148.21 lakhs. So, during the last five years, there is a considerable and consistent downward trend in the production as well as in the profitability. The Minister said, a committee was appointed to find out the reasons. He says, it is due to bad management, lack of discipline and problems connected with efficient operation of the plant. Sir, HAL was one of the best public sector undertakings and an example to others till a few years ago. But during the last 4 or 5 years, there is consistent deterioration and Members of Parliament from that area as well as the Labour Union have been representing to the Government that there should be improvement in the management. Some of the reasons given in the statement are the cost of production of penicillin and streptomycin in the private sector vis-a-vis HAL and also availability of raw materials. The Minister has said he is going to have another Managing Director. May I know when that will take place?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: It is a fact that profitability of HAL has declined over the years. Apart from the problems of managerial incompetence, the heads of certain departments like production and engineering not paying sufficient attention to the parameters laid down, etc., there is one basic economic reason for the fall in profitability. The price of penicillin and streptomycin was fixed in 1959. Though recently, an interim increase has been given, the price has been pegged to that whereas there has been an increase in the cost of every input, particularly from the middle of September 1973 when petroleum prices increased. There has been a tremendous escalation in the cost of many of the industrial raw materials that go into

it. This is one of the major reasons. The sales turnover has shown an increase, but profitability declined due to the various reasons I have indicated. I have also indicated some action that has been taken after the report of the Enquiry Committee was received. The Board of Directors themselves have taken action against two executives. A new Managing Director is going to be appointed. Various other technical problems identified by the committee are being looked at. Capacity utilisation is as high as 85 to 90 per cent even now. With the better strains of penicillin and streptomycin which HAL has got from different sources, it is now envisaged that there will be greater yield in 1976 and 1977, when HAL will turn the corner and make a profit.

SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL About part (c) relating to production of Vitamin C, this plant was completed in March 1973 but production has commenced just a few months back. For 1½ years it was not in production. The workers are very cooperative and I am proud there has been no labour trouble in this plant for 10 years because of the union. The Minister has said that the manufacturing of Vitamin C has just commenced. I would like to know whether because of the bad management, they are going to put off the proposed expansion of this factory which is very essential or whether they are going to put it into action. It is going to give employment to 5000 workers.

SHRI K. R. GANESH There are two parts of the question which the hon. Member has asked. About vitamin C, I have already explained in the statement itself that there were quite a lot of technological problems and various other problems connected with it and, therefore, it has taken time to stabilise production. So far, Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd. have produced about one tonne of Vitamin C. They have, however, been producing Sorbitol, an intermediate product, since 1973-74. Production during 1973-74 and 1974-75 of this product was 67 and 125

tonnes respectively. During the 5th Plan period, H.A.L. propose to increase their capacity for manufacturing Vitamin C to 250 tonnes.

The expansion of Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd. for providing more employment opportunities has already been approved by the Planning Commission. Rs. 30 crores have been provided for expansion of penicillin plant from 84 to 160 MMU per annum, streptomycin plant from 85 tonnes to 160 tonnes per annum, semi-synthetic penicillin plant from 5 tonnes to 35 tonnes per annum and Vitamin C from 125 tonnes to 250 tonnes per annum. Most of these have already been provided for and whatever management deficiencies might be there, for which other steps are being taken, expansion will take place.

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATTIA The Minister has admitted that there has been fall in production and fall in the profitability. May I know from the hon. Minister that in certain areas where we have the necessary technical know-how and capacity for manufacturing certain medicines, why the Government of India have been allowing foreign drug companies to come in? The foreign companies are competing with our public sector companies. Will the Minister look into the matter and see that in those areas where we have technical know-how and capacities, the foreign drug companies will not be allowed to function in those areas?

SHRI K. R. GANESH The hon. Member has asked a very general question about technical know-how and capacities available in the Indian sector and public sector. The Hathu Committee report has been given only two days ago and the Government will take an integrated view of the whole matter. It is a policy of the Government to encourage the public sector as well as the Indian sector and this policy is being implemented.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE Is the Minister aware that so far as Vitamin C produced by Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd. is concerned, one of the monopoly

houses was standing in the way of fixation of fair price of Vitamin C? Differential prices have now been fixed for Vitamin C. May I know from the Minister, whether Government has taken into consideration the real cost of production including interest, depreciation etc. while fixing the price of Vitamin C for the Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.? If it has not been done, and the realistic prices have not been fixed. Would the Government be subsidising the losses of Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: As far as Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd. are concerned, I have already indicated that they have just started production and just gone on stream, and some quantity has been marketed. The hon. Member himself has mentioned that differential prices have been fixed. And this has been done for all the units that have gone into production from 1973 onwards and that would also apply to H.A.L. The other point was about depreciation etc. At the moment the prices have been fixed by B.I.C.P. on empirical basis. As the unit goes into production, all these factors will be taken into consideration.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: May I know whether his attention has been drawn to a series of articles in the Blitz about the working of the HAL and its loss to the tune of Rs. 3 crores? I would like to know whether some persons with responsibility, the Managing Director, Chairman or anybody high-up, has been taken to task for criminal negligence because of which HAL has suffered a loss?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: In my original reply I have already indicated that two officers have been removed. They were in charge of production and engineering. Government has taken a decision to appoint a new Managing Director for which the Public Enterprises Selection Board has been approached.

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडे: क्या माननीय मंत्री यह बतायेंगे कि इस एंटीबायोटिक कारखाने में ८५ परसेंट से ९० परसेंट की

कैपेसिटी बालू होने के बाद भी इसके प्रोडक्श की प्राइसेज दूसरे कारखानों के मुकाबले में बहुत ज्यादा हैं, जैसे कि पैसलीन का और स्ट्रेप्टोमाइसीन का माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा, क्या यह भी एक कारण है जिससे बाटा हो रहा है? क्या इस कारण को दूर करने के लिए कोई प्राइसिंग पालिसी घाप सरकार करने जा रहे हैं जिससे एंसेथियल दवायें सस्ते भाव पर दी जा सकें?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: As I indicated earlier, apart from the managerial problem, deficiencies and various other factors, one of the basic economic reasons has been that the price of antibiotics in HAL has been fixed on the basis of the 1959 costing. That is why there has been a loss in spite of the capacity utilisation being 80 to 90 per cent. An interim price increase has been given and the whole price complex is being looked after by the BICP. The Hathi Committee Report, which is now available, has gone into the question of pricing. Government will have to consider at what price the antibiotics should be sold and then take an integrated view.

Survey for Oil in Part of Arabian Sea touching India

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

(a) whether some parts of the Arabian Sea touching the country are not yet surveyed to see whether petroleum is available in these parts,

(b) if so, the parts which have not yet been surveyed; and

(c) the reasons for not conducting the survey?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. D.

MALAVIYA: (a) and (b). Except for certain regional seismic profiles, the continental shelf areas off the coast of Saurashtra, South Maharashtra, Karnataka, Kerala as well as Lakshadweep Islands have not been surveyed in detail.

(c) ONGC's own seismic survey vessel is expected to arrive in Indian waters in the next two or three months and this would help expedite the conduct of seismic survey operations in all offshore areas. Seismic surveys of the areas mentioned above would also be undertaken in the coming years according to the priority assigned to the different basins, on geological considerations.

SHRI P. R. SHENOY: There is every possibility of getting oil, not only at Bombay High and one or two other isolated places, but in the entire Continental Shelf of the Arabian Sea. In view of this, I would like to know when the O&NGC survey vessel would be ready to conduct the necessary survey and whether any plan has been prepared and priorities fixed to conduct the survey in various places mentioned in the reply?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: Yes, Sir. I share the optimistic view of the hon. Member. A detailed programme for the seismic survey has been prepared and it is before us. I suppose within the next two months our new seismic survey ship known as Anveshak would be arriving here, when we shall start seismic survey of the areas which have been suggested by the hon. Member.

SHRI P. R. SHENOY: I would like to know whether any preliminary action has been taken to conduct the survey especially in port towns like Cochin, Mangalore, Goa and other minor port towns?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: I cannot specifically give any assessment about the possibility in the area mentioned by my hon. friend. But I am taking entire western coast of our country in view, and I have mentioned that our seismic ship, as soon as it arrives, will

start a detailed survey of the area which has been indicated by our Geologists.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Firstly, I would like to know from where this seismic vessel of the ONGC is being acquired? Have you given a contract for constructing it abroad or is it a ready-made vessel being purchased by us? What is the expenditure involved in it? Secondly, how does the Government propose to coordinate the survey work to be done by this seismic vessel with the work which has already been contracted out for the western coast to an American Co., which is being given a contract for 25 years, to come and do survey work? What is going to be the relation between the work of that American Co. and the work proposed to be done by ONGC's seismic vessels? Are you trying to bring temporarily some vessels which are at present being used by Sri Lanka, as is reported in the Press? There are some seismic vessels which apparently our Government is trying to get for temporary use.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: Firstly, there is no American seismic vessel investigating our shores on the western coast, and there is no programme like that.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Has the House been misinformed about this? Two contracts have been given—one on the eastern coast and the other on the western coast.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: That is a contractual work on the Kutch area. As far as the eastern coast is concerned, it has nothing to do with the relevance of this question which is before this House. The seismic work is being conducted. Those two contracts which have been given in the Kutch area and the West Bengal area are on contractual basis not only for seismic investigation but for the entire drilling operations. If seismic results give any positive indication. So those are from the entire programme of seismic investigations by Anveshak. This is our own ship which we have

purchased from the American sources and which is now being equipped by our own equipments and apparently by the equipments purchased from abroad.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Is it a second-hand ship?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: This is entirely a new ship, and this ship will be our property. As soon as it arrives within the next two months—it was expected to arrive earlier, but there had been some unavoidable delay we will start our seismic survey right from Lakshadweep up to Saurashtra coast excluding Kutch.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: What is the cost of this ship? I want to know whether they are going to get another ship temporarily which is being used, at present, by Sri Lanka.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: On the first question, I require a notice, on the second question, I have got no information.

DR. HENRY AUSTIN: While thanking the Minister for the satisfying answer to the scientific survey with seismicity will be carried on the continental shelf on the Arabian coast within the next three months, may I draw his attention to the fact that two surveys—one under Soviet auspices and another under some American Co.—have already been carried on along the Kerala coast. It appears that these surveys have given sufficient indication of the existence of hydro carbon which itself is a proof positive of the existence of petroleum oil. Besides, some other scientific experts have drawn the attention to the existence of a shrimp belt off Mangalore Town to Tamil Nadu coast and the existence of ceramic from Trivandrum to Mangalore also as base for the existence of petroleum oil on the Kerala coast.

Against this background, will the hon. Minister take immediate steps for the prospecting of oil on the western coast of Kerala, particularly of Vypren in the Ernakulam District?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: I wish I had been as hopeful of the work done so far. It is a fact that some long distance profile surveys had been undertaken sometime back by the Soviet ship which visited this area. We have to carry out detailed surveys by this Anveshak ship which is coming to us. A detailed survey is absolutely necessary to find out the possibilities of oil prospects in that area. That has not been done. As soon as that is done, I will report to the House with regard to the results.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: May I know whether the attention of the hon. Minister has been drawn to the fact that some international cartels have manipulated to take on lease from Bangladesh Government such of those oil bearing areas which rightfully belong to our country and, if so, what is the reaction of the Government thereto?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: This supplementary is not relevant to the main Question.

SHRI CHAPALENDU BHATTACHARYYA: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that satellites have already photographed oil bearing areas all over the world and, if so, whether any steps have been taken by our Government to get those photographs from either of the Powers or from both who have photographed oil bearing areas from satellites which would save much of our cost of exploration. We can purchase those photographs.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: Satellites which are moving around the earth do help us in locating mineral zones. But we have not got adequate information about it nor am I just in a position to say whether any information has been sought.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether, on Saurashtra coast, on-shore drilling operation was conducted at

Allabet and a platform was also constructed after a proper survey. I want to know whether any other site has been selected for the survey or whether survey has been undertaken on the coast of Saurashtra for off-shore drilling and, if so, the name of the site.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: So far as drilling is concerned, for off-shore drilling, no specific site has yet been selected except Allabet where we drilled and failed to find out any oil.

Assets of Private Non-Banking Corporate Sector

*457 SHRI VAYALAR RAVI

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

(a) the aggregate assets of the private non-banking corporate sector at the end of 1974 and how does it compare with the figures of the previous three years; and

(b) the share of the monopoly houses in it, year-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDA-BRATA BARUA): (a) There were 37735 non-Government non-Banking Companies at work in the country as on 31st March, 1974. The aggregate assets of these companies for the year 1973-74 and for the previous three years have not been calculated by the Department of Company Affairs since it would have involved data relating to over 37000 companies and consequently a considerable amount of time and labour. The Reserve Bank of India has, however, published two Sample Studies on non-financial, non-Government companies—one relating to 1250 medium and large public limited companies and the other to 1001 medium and large private limited companies (Reserve Bank of India Bulletin, October 1974 and April 1974). The value of assets of the sample companies covered under these two studies as available to-date are as under.—

Value of Assets (Rs Crores)

	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
(1) Medium and large public limited companies (1650)	6955.4	7508.2	7969.4
(2) Medium and large private limited companies (1001)	925.5	1011.0	Study not yet published

The first study accounts for 95.5 per cent of the total paid-up capital of all non-Government non-financial public limited companies and the second study accounts for 40.2 per cent of all non-Government non-financial private limited companies.

(b) The monopoly houses are taken to refer to large industrial houses in the light of the revised Industrial Licensing Policy announced by Government in February, 1973, namely

undertakings registered under Section 26 of the MRTP Act, 1969, which have total assets of Rs. 20 crores or more.

A, on 31st October, 1974, 89 groups of interconnected undertakings and 13 single large undertakings covering in all 739 companies were registered under Section 26 of the MRTP Act, 1969. Of these 739 companies, balance-sheets for all the three years, viz., 1971, 1972 and 1973 are available

for 622 companies. These companies relate to 62 groups and 8 single large undertakings and their assets in 1971, 1972 and 1973 were as under:—

Year	Aggregate assets of the Monopoly Houses
	(Rs. crores)
1971	4137 12
1972	4535 99
1973	4990 07

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI The statement shows that 30 monopoly houses had total assets of about 4990 crores in 1973 whereas 1650 companies of the smaller group had only 7969 crores. You can see the difference. Even that is due to the contribution from Government financial agencies like IDPL, LIC, FCI etc. This is all because of the contribution to the growth of monopoly houses. So I would like to know from the Hon'ble Minister what steps are being taken for the improvement and growth of the medium and small group and what steps are being taken to prevent the huge growth of the monopoly houses.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA So far as the small industries are concerned, they are bound to be a very large number because 90 per cent of the companies are very small in size, and their assets are bound to be small. It is a historical fact and it continues.

Regarding the steps taken to help the small scale sector, it is being done in various ways.

So far as the checking of the monopoly houses is concerned, the MRTP Act looks after that and the even under the Industrial Policy, the monopoly houses are confined to selected industries and they are not allowed to go into sectors outside the sectors allotted to them. If they go

into them, they will have to export 60-70 per cent of their products.

A number of other steps to prevent the growth of monopoly houses includes the bringing down of their shareholding. Everytime a licence is given, they are asked to bring down their shareholding. Similar other measures have been taken. -

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI The Minister says a number of measures have been taken and he has mentioned that the MRTP Act looks after the checking of monopoly houses, as also the licensing policy of the Government. He has said that before they are allowed to expand, an export obligation of 75 per cent is imposed on them. But last week I came across a newspaper item that Phillips are now producing 3 to 3.5 lakhs without permission and they are not fulfilling their export obligation also. So I would like to know whether you are getting periodical reports every three months regarding their production. You have allowed expansion from 1200 to 3 lakhs without licence. So, I would like to know from the Hon'ble Minister what steps are being taken to prevent expansion without permission and what are the measures taken to see that the export obligation is fulfilled.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA Regarding the matter of expansion without permission the Minister of Industrial Development looks after this aspect. And regarding the newspaper item which the Hon'ble Member has referred to about Phillips even in such case, an export obligation of 60 per cent to 75 per cent has been imposed and the Industries Ministry sees to it that the obligation is observed.

MR SPEAKER Mr Ravi, why are you so different when you ask questions from Mr. George?

SHRI S R DAMANI I am only asking about inter-connected companies. In the reply the number has been given and the amount of their

assets has also been shown. May I know from the hon. Minister whether the increase in the amount of the assets is due to new companies or expansion or modernisation.

Secondly, I want to know whether the Ministry has received representations from various quarters that the clause in respect of inter-connected companies is very ambiguous and brings in many companies which are not really inter-connected and makes them inter-connected only because of technical reasons. Will the Minister clarify the position so that we can get a clear picture of these companies?

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: The Government's position has been explained many time, and this matter was taken up in the Joint Select Committee where the hon. Member was also a member. After that, this decision was taken. It is not as if in a whimsical manner companies are included. In fact, even the companies listed in the ILPIC report have not been registered because of the various conditions under which only the companies will be registered as monopoly houses.

Regarding the other question whether it is due to expansion, the figures that I have given relate to expansion of the assets of the existing companies which have been registered. So far as promotion of new enterprises are concerned, once licences are given they get registered and they start functioning, and these companies, when they become inter-connected with a monopoly house, are also included.

Robberies in Trains

*548. **SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:**

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in spite of the stern steps taken by Government, robberies in trains in all the Railway

Zones have considerably increased during the year 1974-75 as compared to the previous year;

(b) whether in view of this, Government propose to set up a fact finding committee to review the whole situation; and

(c) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS. (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI):
(a) There has been some increase in the incidence of robberies on the Eastern, North Eastern, Northern and Central Railways during 1974-75 as compared to the previous year.

(b) and (c). No, Sir. There is no proposal to set up a fact finding committee as such, but the intention is to appoint a senior and experienced Railway Officer to discuss the matter with the State Governments and to advise the Government on the steps that should be taken by the State Governments and the Central Government to combat the problem.

श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद वर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, बड़ी मुश्किल से सरकार ने प्रश्न के खण्ड 1 में इस बात को स्वीकार किया है कि लूटपाट और डकैतियों की कुछ वृद्धि हुई है लेकिन परिस्थिति दूसरी है। बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर गाड़ियों में डकैतियां और चोरियां हो रही हैं। सरकार ने दूसरे अंश में यह कहा है कि एक वरिष्ठ अधिकारी की नियुक्ति करके राज्य सरकारों से सलाह मशविरा किया जायेगा लेकिन समिति का गठन नहीं किया जायेगा। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या आप इस भय से समिति का गठन नहीं करना चाहते हैं कि इन चोरियों और डकैतियों में जो मालगाड़ियों और पैसेंजर गाड़ियों में होते हैं, आपके आर० पी० एफ० और रेलवे कर्मचारियों का हाथ है और यह सारी बातें सामने आ जायेंगी इसलिये आप इस समिति का गठन करना नहीं चाहते हैं? दूसरी बात—अब तक राज्य सरकारें भी थीं और

भाषके बिनाप के अधिकारी भी थे, दोनों मौजूद थे, तो अब तक भाषा किस के सलाह-मशविरों से इन तथ्यों का पता लगा रहे ? जो अब पता लगाने के लिये एक वरिष्ठ अधिकारी नियुक्त करने जा रहे हैं ? अब तक किस से पता लगा रहा है

बी मुहम्मद सली कुरैशी : ये बातें स्टेट नवनेमेंट से माँलूम की जाती हैं, इसने रेलवे का साथ रहता है। यह सही बात है कि कुछ जगहों पर रेलवे मुलजिम भी शामिल हैं, इसीलिये कमेटी बनाई गई थी।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTION

Proposal to set up Drug Authority of India

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

(a) whether it is proposed to set up a Drug Authority of India,

(b) if so, when a final decision is likely to be taken in this regard; and

(c) what will be its contribution in the development of the indigenous drug industry as well as availability of essential drugs and medicines to the common man?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (c). The report of the Committee on Drugs and Pharmaceutical Industry has just been received by the Government. Questions like setting up a Drug Authority of India will also be considered by the Government along with other recommendations.

Delay in Construction of Okha-Viramgam Broad Gauge Line

*551. SHRI D. P. JADEJA:
SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work on the construction of broad gauge line on Okha-Viramgam is being held up;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what was the target time by which this work should be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b) The work on the project is progressing at a restricted pace on account of the limited availability of funds

(c) The original target date fixed for completion of the project was December, 1977. The revised target date of completion of the project will however depend upon the availability of funds for the project from year to year

Non-availability of Foreign Assistance for Coal-Based Fertilizer Plants

*552 SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA
SHRI R. S. PANDEY

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reports about the coal-based fertilizer plants being starved due to the non-availability of foreign assistance; and

(b) if so, the remedial measures taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Government have seen some reports to this effect

(b) The fertilizer industry being in the 'core' sector receives adequate priority in the allocation of necessary foreign exchange. The foreign exchange requirements of the coal-based plants have also been tied up. The Ramagundam and Talcher projects are in advance stages of construction, while the Korba project is being rephased in view of the rupee constraint.

गत दो वर्षों में रामघाट रोड और
जी० टी० रोड के रेलवे कामगो
पर दुर्घटनायें

*553. श्री चन्द्र शैलानी क्या रेल
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) घनीगढ़ में रामघाट रोड व
जी० टी० रोड रेलवे कामगो (उत्तर
रेलवे) पर पिछले दो वर्षों में कितनी दुर्घटनायें
हुई हैं और उनमें कितने लोगों की मृत्यु हुई
है तथा कितने व्यक्ति जख्मी हुए हैं ।

(ख) उपरोक्त दोनों कामगो के फाटको
के बन्द रहने का प्रति दिन का औसत समय
कितना है , और

(ग) क्या दुर्घटनाओं को रोकने के
लिये सरकार का विचार बड़ा उपरिपुन
बनवाने का है और यदि हा, तो कब तक ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपस्थित (श्री बृद्धा
सिंह) : (क) घटीन, 1972 में फरवरी,
1975 तक घनीगढ़ के रूप में लाइन
पार करने के कारण रामघाट रोड समपाह पर
दो दुर्घटनायें हुई और जी० टी० रोड समपाह
पर एक दुर्घटना हुई । इन दुर्घटनाओं में
दो व्यक्ति मारे गये और एक घायल हुआ ।

(ख) औसतन प्रति दिन 24 घंटे में
रामघाट रोड का समपाह 630 मिनट
और जी० टी० रोड पर 510 मिनट बन्द
रहता है ।

(ग) मामले पर विचार किया जा
रहा है ।

Allocation of Funds for Underground Railways

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

(a) whether the allocation of funds
for underground railways is made by
the Planning Commission and not by
the Railway Ministry;

(b) if so, the allocation made for
the purpose in the Fifth Plan; and

(c) whether the entire proposal of
underground railways is proposed to
be suspended for the present in view
of the economic stringency and the
money thus saved utilised for normal
expansion of rail links?

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

(b) A provision of Rs. 200 crores
for Metropolitan Transport Projects
including their investigation appears
in the draft Fifth Plan document.

(c) The M. T. Projects do not fall
within the Railway plan in which
the rail expansion schemes to be
taken up in the Fifth Plan period
have been identified

Due however, to economic stringency the annual allocations for M.T. Projects are being made on consideration of the availability of resources and inter-se priorities of different programmes and projects including those appearing in the Railway Plan

As such the question of diversion to the Railway plan of resources as could be annually earmarked for M T Projects, does not arise

Railway Board's Failure to Place Orders for Wagon

*555 SHRI RAJDEO SINGH:
SHRI BIRENDER SINGH
RAO

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS
be pleased to state:

(a) whether the wagon industry,
mainly concentrated in West Bengal,

is faced with a difficult situation because of the Railway Board's failure to place orders for 1974-75 before close of the year;

(b) whether as a result wagon industry's entire manufacturing programme would be disrupted for want of further orders and off-take restricted against existing orders; and

(c) if so, what is being done to find the way out?

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

(a) As on 1-4-75 the load on the wagon industry will total to about 24,000 in terms of four wheeler units which compared to their current production of about 10,000 per year represent more than two years load which may be considered as adequate load for this industry. However, tenders for procurement of about 14,000 wagons (in terms of four wheelers) against 1974-75 Rolling Stock Programme are under consideration. Placement of additional orders will depend upon the availability of funds.

(b) There has been a drastic cut in the allocation of funds for 1975-76 for procurement of wagons. The allocated funds will be adequate to procure only about 5,000 wagons from the industry which would mean regulation at 50 per cent of their current production. This drastic cut in production is likely to disrupt the manufacturing programme of some of the units who may not be able to diversify/export their production.

(c) Efforts are being made to obtain additional allocation of funds with a view to enable the industry to maintain atleast the current level of production. If funds become available additional orders against the tender under consideration can also be placed to the extent funds permit.

Railway Lines in Sundarban Area of West Bengal

*558 SHRI M. S. PURTY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of the action taken upto date in regard to expansion of railway lines in Sundarban Area of West Bengal;

(b) number of times the economic and technical survey for Railway line, was made and the salient features of the report of each survey, date-wise and

(c) the broad outlines of the technical surveys being conducted now?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the table of the Sabha

Statement

A traffic survey for the following new rail links in the Sundarban region of West Bengal has been completed and the report thereof has been received recently and a decision would be taken after the report is examined from all angles.

Name of the line	Length	Estimated Cost
(i) Canning to Golahati	20 Kms	Rs. 294.89 lakhs (with Electric traction)
(ii) Lakshmikanthapur to Kakdwip via Kulpi	30 Kms.	Rs. 376.67 Lakhs (with electric traction)
(iii) Hironabad to Pratapdityanagar via Gachha via Bindarkhali	29 Kms.	Rs. 509.75 lakhs (with steam traction)
(iv) Charing-Hatgachha Pratapdityanagar	30 Kms.	Rs. 412.65 lakhs (with steam traction)
(v) Sonarpur to Dhamkhali	30 Kms.	Rs. 273.46 lakhs (with steam traction)

A Traffic survey is also in progress for a new B.G. line from Budget Budge to Namkhana via Diamond Harbour, Kulpi and Kakdwip (86 Gms).

No other survey for any rail link in the Sundarban region has been conducted in the recent past.

The proposals will be considered further after the survey reports are examined and results known.

Over-crowding in trains between Ahmedabad and Bombay

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

(a) whether mail and express trains running between Ahmedabad and Bombay are over-crowded;

(b) whether Government propose to run more trains and/or add extra carriages to the existing trains with a view to relieving the pressure on passenger traffic; and

(c) if so, salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. However, the extent of over-crowding is not such as to justify introduction of an additional train between Ahmedabad and Bombay which is at present operationally also not feasible due to lack of capacity on sections enroute. However, loads of some of the existing trains have been augmented to relieve over-crowding.

(c) Particulars of coaches added are:

(i) 1 Dn/2 Up Gujarat Mails—one First class and one second class 3-tier sleeper coaches between Bombay and Ahmedabad.

(ii) 19 Dn/20 Up Dehra Dun Express one first class and one 3-tier sleeper between Bombay and Vadodra.

(iii) 9 Dn/10 Up Gujarat Queen—two ordinary second class coaches between Valsad and Ahmedabad.

O. & N.G.C. Team's visit to Libya

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

(a) whether an Oil and Natural Gas Commission team recently visited Libya; and

(b) if so, the conclusions of their visit?

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

(b) The team has submitted its report to the ONGC only recently and the report is being examined by the Commission.

Coaching Vehicles and Goods Wagons in the Country

*561. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the number of coaching vehicles and goods wagons at present in service in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): As on 31st March, 1974 the coaching vehicles and wagons owned by the Railways was 36,426 and 3,88,026 respectively. In addition 80 coaching vehicles and 924 wagons were owned by non-Government Railways.

Growth Rate of Monopoly Houses

*562. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether several monopoly houses have registered 25 per cent growth rate during 1972 and 30 per cent in 1973 and 1974;

(b) whether this increasing trend is also expected again in 1975;

(c) whether the M.R.T.P. Commission is aware of this fact and if so, what action the Commission is likely to take to check this monopoly growth;

(d) the monopoly houses which have registered the above growth rate; and

(e) whether Government are considering drastic measures to reduce this growth rate?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE (a), b) and (d). The 'Monopoly houses mentioned in the question are taken to refer to large industrial houses in the light of the revised industrial licensing policy announced by Government in February 1973, namely undertakings and groups of inter-connected undertakings registered under Section 26 of the MRTP Act, 1969, which have total assets of Rs. 20 crores or more. A comparison of the value of assets for the years 1971, 1972 and 1973 to the extent available shows that only a few groups of inter-connected undertakings had registered increases of 25 per cent or more from 1971 to 1972 and some others from 1972 to 1973, while several groups had at the same time recorded only nominal increases and in a number of cases even decreases in assets. Taking together all under-takings for which data could be studied, the average annual increase was noticed to be only about 9 to 10 per cent.

(c) The question of the MRTP Commission taking note of the increases in assets of large industrial houses or its taking action to check the growth is not contemplated under the provisions of Chapter III of the MRTP Act, as the Commission is only required to report to the Government its opinion on individual applications under Section 21, 22 and 23 of the Act which are referred to it.

(d) The objective of the MRTP Act is not to prevent the growth of

undertakings as such, but is limited to ensuring that concentration of economic power to the common detriment is avoided. It will be seen from the Reports on the working of the M.R.T.P. Act which have already been placed on the table of the House that circumstances have warranted the approval by Government of a number of proposals of large industrial houses for substantial expansion as well as for setting up new undertakings. Such approvals may normally be expected to result in growth of assets.

Efforts made to Reduce Coal Consumption

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

(a) the particular efforts made by Railways to reduce coal consumption and the extent to which these efforts have achieved results;

(b) the number of steam locomotives replaced with diesel locomotives during 1974-75 upto 1st April, 1975 to ensure running of trains and to save commuters from unnecessary inconvenience; and

(c) the present coal stock position with the Railways and the extent to which the railway trains cancelled for want of coal have been resumed upto 31st March, 1975 and the future plan in this regard?

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

(a) Coal consumption on Railways which was of the order of 17.4 million tonnes in 1962-63 has been gradually declining as a result of progressive increase in the dieselisation and the electrification of Railways. At present, the coal requirements for running full services are about 14.4 million tonnes per annum. Economy in coal

consumption receives close and continuous attention on the Railways

(b) During the period 1st April, 1974 to 28th February, 1975, 161 steam locos were replaced with diesel locomotives.

(c) Coal stocks have now built up to over 4½ days consumption. 97 pairs of passenger trains have already been restored since 1-2-1975 upto 31-3-1975. The remaining cancelled passenger trains required will be progressively restored as early as possible subject to continued availability of adequate coal

Suggestions from IMA to modify Drug Policy

*564. SHRI ARJUN SETHI Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state

(a) whether a request has been received by Government from the Indian Medical Association for modification of the present drug policy, and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the suggestions made and Government's attitude thereon?

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

In reply to questionnaire submitted to the Committee on Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Industry. Indian Medical Association have made suggestions regarding fuller utilization of installed capacity, need for restricting drug combinations and formulations, mass production of certain drugs, measures for increasing production during the Fifth Plan period, quality control measures, use of generic names in place of brand names for commonly used drugs etc. These suggestions were considered by the said Committee and the report of

the Committee which has just been received, is under consideration of Government Committee's reports on "measures for providing essential drugs and common household remedies to the general public, especially in rural areas" which also covers the aspect of abolition of brand names and on "quality control of drugs and related matters" were received earlier and had already been laid on the Table of the House on the 4th March, 1975 and 25th March, 1975 respectively. These are also under consideration of Government

In the meantime, however, discussions have been initiated with the Indian Medical Association, the Indian sector of the drug industry and the public sector undertakings on various aspects of drug industry. These discussions are continuing

In a letter addressed to the Minister (Petroleum and Chemicals) on 14-3-1975 Indian Medical Association had intimated that they have been very much concerned with the cost, quality, standard, production and availability of ethical drugs and Pharmaceuticals and that they are organising a National seminar on "Drugs, Pharmaceuticals, Medico Surgical Equipment and Appliances and the Medical Profession" on April, 22-23, 1975 at New Delhi. The Association have also submitted a programme of the seminar.

Import of Drilling Rigs

*565 SHRI VARKEY GEORGE Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of drilling rigs imported for on-shore programme during 1974-75 and the names of countries with whom new orders for the current year have been placed;

(b) how much foreign exchange was spent on import of rigs last year

and how much is likely to be spent this year, and

(c) what steps are being taken to manufacture the rigs indigenously?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K D MALAVIA) (a) Two rigs were imported from USSR during 1974-75. Orders have already been placed to import 10 rigs during the current year from USSR, Romania and U S A.

(b) During 1974-75 the total foreign exchange spent on the import of rigs by the ONGC was of the order of Rs 5.09 crores. During 1975-76 ONGC has planned to spend about Rs 22.3 crores for importing additional rigs. In addition, Oil India Limited is likely to incur an expenditure of the order of about Rs 2.09 crores for the import of a rig from the USA.

(c) Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL) have entered into collaboration with a foreign firm for the indigenous manufacture of rigs. The Commission has already issued a Letter of Intent to BHEL for the supply of seven rigs. The first rig is expected to be delivered towards the end of 1977.

Passenger Service of New Katni-Morena Line

5277 **SHRI RANABHADUR SINGH** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether heavy coal rakes have been plying on the New Katni-Morena line of Central Railways for more than a year,

(b) whether no passenger service is being provided on that line on the ground of the track instability, and

(c) what is the real reason for not providing passenger service on that line?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH) (a) Yes. The Hon-ble Member presumably refers to the Katni-Morwa (Singrauli) Section.

(b) and (c) In the present working conditions of Katni-Singrauli section, running of a passenger train is not desirable. Some of the stations are 18 to 31 kilometres apart and provision of control communication is essential with a view to ensure safety of passengers. Introduction of a passenger train will be considered when necessary facilities become available.

Demand for Nationalisation of Digboi Refinery

5278 **SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state

(a) whether 17 members of Parliament from Assam have urged the Centre to nationalise Digboi refinery with immediate effect, in view of the critical oil crisis in the country

(b) whether they have also urged increase the price of crude oil from Rs 15 to Rs 75 per tonne and

(c) if so the reaction of Government thereto?

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

(a) to (c) A memorandum signed by 15 Members of Parliament has been received wherein it has been inter alia suggested that the Digboi refinery should be taken over immediately and that the royalty for Assam crude should be increased to Rs 75/- per tonne. The suggestion for nationalisation of the Digboi refinery has been noted, and in line with the declared policy of acquiring effective control over the petroleum refineries and marketing companies the Digboi refinery will also be

brought into the Public Sector at the appropriate time. Regarding the proposal for increasing the royalty, no final decision has yet been taken.

रेलवे बहमनाप, भुनावल का विस्तार

5279 श्री गंगाधर ज. इक्षी।
क्या रेल मंत्री यह खतान की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार ने भुनावल रेलवे बहमनाप का विस्तार करने का निर्णय किया है,

(ख) यदि हा, तो विस्तार योजना की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं और

(ग) इस योजना को ज़ीरोली क्वालिफिकेशन करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

रेल बहमनाप में उ मंत्री (खे बूटा सिंह) (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

**Recruitment to posts advertised by
Railway Service Commission,
Muzaffarpur (North
Eastern Railway)**

5280 SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS
be pleased to state

(a) whether Railway Service Commission, Muzaffarpur (North Eastern Railway) had advertised for about 600 posts for which about 70,000 applications were filed in time,

(b) whether even after the lapse of about 1½ years neither written test nor interviews have been called for, and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the exact time schedule for test, interviews, selection and appointment of the applicants?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI
BUTA SINGH)** (a) To fill up 913 posts for 25 categories, 65,680 applications were received by the Railway Service Commission, Muzaffarpur

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

**Estimate for alternate alignment on
Kangra Valley Railway**

5281 PROF. NARAIN CHAND
PARASHAR Will the Minister of
RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) the total estimate for the construction of alternate alignment of Kangra Valley Railway and the demand made on the Beas Dam authorities before the construction work on the alignment was taken up,

(b) whether there has been any revision of these estimates since then and the number of times the estimates have been revised for this project and the figures for each revision,

(c) the target date for completion of the alignment first decided upon by the Railway Administration the number of times it has been revised alongwith each revised date and the reasons for which the revision was made, and

(d) whether the State Government has also been consulted at the time of taking a decision to dismantle the line and the revision of target date and if so the reaction of the State Government?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI
BUTA SINGH)** (a) The original estimated cost of the work in 1969 was Rs 3.62 crore, which was the amount intimated to the Beas Dam Authorities. A quarterly advance was agreed to by the FA & CAO/Beas Dam Project during

his meeting with FA & CAO/
Northern Railway on 8th July, 1969

(b) Yes, the estimate has been revised once only which is under acceptance by the Beas Dam Authorities

The revised estimate amounts to Rs 694 crores

(c) Original target date was 30th June 1973. It was revised as below.—

Revised Target Dates

Reasons for Change

(i) 30.6.1974

Due to delay in handing over of land by the Beas Dam Authorities

(ii) Dec., 1974

Delay in handing over of land by Beas Dam Authorities, due to which 4 zone contractors out of 14 zones had backed out

Due to termination of contract of Zone 2, due to failure of the contractor to do the work at the earlier rates due to the increase in cost materials and labour in the meantime consequent on the delay in handing over of the land

(iii) 30-6-1975

Abandoning of work by contractor of Zone 5, due to rise in cost of materials and labour in the meantime consequent on the delay in handing over of the land

(v) 31-12-1975

(for Goods)

31-3-1976

(for passenger)

(vi) 30-6-1976

Due to insufficient funds allotted by the Beas Dam Authorities for this work, frequent failure in the power supply received from State Government, and non availability of matching steel sections for girders of major bridges

(d) Though the State Government was consulted before dismantling the old line, consultation for revising the target dates was not considered necessary with State Government as the dates had to be revised due to the circumstances which were beyond the control of Railway Administration

Settlement of Accounts of Employees retired from Mysore Workshops and Mysore Division (Southern Railway)

5282 SHRI Y ESWARA REDDY

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) the number of retired employees in the Mysore Workshops and Mysore Division of the Southern Railway whose settlement of accounts has been delayed for more than three months, and

(b) the reasons for the delay and when their settlement of accounts will be finalised?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI
BUTA SINGH)**

(a) (i) Pension cases

(ii) State Railway
Provident Fund
cases

(b) As earlier stated the settlement of these cases is being delayed mainly due to reasons, such as, late receipt of pension papers, filing of writ petition challenging date of birth, an employee leaving behind two wives after death and difficulty in determining qualifying service in the absence of leave particulars. Some cases were delayed due to the break in service which has since been condoned. The Southern Railway is taking urgent steps to finalise all cases expeditiously, the latest information is being collected. The same will be given as soon as received.

सरकारी कार्य के हिन्दी भाषा में होने का सुनिश्चित करने के लिये अधिकारियों का निरीक्षण

5283 श्री सुबक-पांडे क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय के अधिकारी अपने अधीन कार्यालयों का निरीक्षण करने समय यह भी देखते हैं कि क्या सरकार की नीति के अनुसार इन कार्यालयों में मारा काम हिन्दी में किया जा रहा है,

(ख) गत एक वर्ष के दौरान कितने अधिकारियों ने ऐसे निरीक्षण किये तथा कितने कार्यालयों का निरीक्षण किया गया,

(ग) इन निरीक्षण प्रतिवेदनों में विदिन हुई स्थिति सामान्यतः क्या है, और

(घ) जिन कार्यालयों में अब भी हिन्दी का प्रयोग नहीं किया जा रहा है वहां स्थिति में सुधार करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्रा (श्री बूटा सिंह) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) (i) उन अधिकारियों की संख्या जिन्होंने पिछले वर्ष के दौरान इस प्रकार के निरीक्षण किये—72

(ii) उन कार्यालयों की संख्या जिनका निरीक्षण किया गया—358

(ग) स्थिति सामान्यतः पर सन्तोषजनक पायी गयी है।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Import of Glybenclamide

5284, SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI:

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

(a) what was the quantity of Glybenclamide imported by the organised sector during 1972, 1973 and 1974, separately;

(b) what is the present stock inventory with each firm of this bulk drug;

(c) whether a letter of intent for this drug has been issued recently, if so, the name of the firm, stage and intermediate form which the drug shall be manufactured, annual capacity and foreign exchange involved in manufacture of each Kg. of drug;

(d) whether a small scale unit in the country is producing sufficient Glybenclamide for the country's needs and it has more capacity available with it; and

(e) if so, whether Government propose to review the latter of intent referred in (a) and revoke it to save precious foreign exchange?

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

(a) and (b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

(c) A statement indicating the name of the parties granted letter of intent for the manufacture of Glybenclamide, capacity granted, stage of manufacture, Foreign exchange involved etc is attached

(d) One small scale unit viz M S Cadila Chemicals Private Limited are reported to have commenced the production of this drug. It has stated that it is capable of manufacturing 600 Kgs. per annum of this bulk drug.

(e) This matter is under consideration.

STATEMENT

S. No.	Name of the Party	Date of letter of intent	Capacity granted p.a.	Stage of start of manufacture as indicated in the application	Foreign Exchange requirements as indicated in the application	Remarks
1	M/s. Hoechst Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	11th June, 1974	300 kgs.	4-(Beta-2-methoxy-5-chlorobenzimid(ethyl-benzene)sulph-nomide is reacted with Cyclohexyliso Cyanato initially.	Rs. 31 04 lakhs.	One of the conditions of the letter of intent <i>inter-alia</i> provided the phased manufacturing programme should be settled to the satisfaction of Govt.. The party have now agreed to take up the manufacture from the stage of benzyl Cyanide and Salicylic acid wherein it is indicated by them that import content will not exceed Rs. 450 per kg. of production.
2	Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	25th March 1974	5 tonnes	Condensation of 2-methoxy-5-Chlorobenzoic Chloride and Beta-ethyl amine P-Sulphenamide.	N.A.	

Wagon shortage on Central Railway

5285 SHRI VASANT SATHE Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware of acute wagon shortage on Central Railway particularly—Bhusawa-Nagpur rack affecting seriously movement of cotton and cotton seeds

(b) if so, what steps are taken to meet the wagon demand for transportation of cotton cotton seeds and other agricultural commodities/products and

(c) the action taken by the Railway authorities at Bhusawal in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH) (a) to (c) There is no shortage of wagons. However supply of wagons for movement of different commodities is made according to priority and seniority of demands placed. During the period from 1st December 1974 to 20th March 1975 13574 wagons were loaded with different agricultural commodities from stations in Bhusawal and Nagpur Division including 992 wagons of full pressed cotton and cotton seeds. Every effort is being made to step up loading of these commodities further.

Irregularities committed by Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Limited

5286 SHRI SAT KAPUR Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) the number and nature of various irregularities committed during

Chargemen

Chargeman A Rs 550—750
Chargeman B Rs 435—700

(b) Does not arise.

the last three years by M/s Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Limited

(b) the action taken by Government against them, and

(c) whether it is proposed to set up an enquiry committee to go into various irregularities and if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K R GANESH) (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

(c) There is no such proposal presently before Government

Identical Scales of Pay for Train Examiners and Chargemen of Workshops and Loco Sheds

5287 SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether while the starting pay scales of Train Examiners and Chargemen of Workshops and Loco Sheds are identical at higher stages, the Train Examiners are not given identical scales but lower ones, and

(b) if so whether in view of the technically high and voluminous responsibilities of the Chief Train Examiners at stations like Howrah, Mughalsarai, Asansol, Santragachi, Delhi, Bombay, VT, Madras, Vijayawada Government proposes to reconsider the pay scales of Train Examiners?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH) (a) No. The Revised Scales of pay of Train Examiners and Chargemen are given below

Train Examiner

Chief Train Examiner Rs 700—900
Head Train Examiner Rs 550—750
Train Examiner Rs 425—700

Supply of Text of all Bills in Hindi and English versions

5288. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH:

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

(a) by what time Government will be able to supply Hindi Text of all the Bills introduced in the Parliament simultaneously with their English versions;

(b) whether the work in this regard is in progress according to schedule; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): (a) to (c) Under article 348 of the Constitution, until Parliament by law otherwise provides, the authoritative texts of all Bills to be introduced in Parliament or amendments thereto to be moved in either House of Parliament shall be in the English language. No such law under article 348 has been passed by Parliament. However, Hindi translations of all Bills introduced in either House of Parliament are made available to Members of Parliament even at the stage of introduction of the Bills since the year 1970, pending enforcement of section 5(2) of the Official Languages Act, 1963.

Companies formed in the last one year

5289. SHRI BHAGATRAM RAJA-RAM MANHAR:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state the new companies formed, State-wise during the last one year and the authorised capital thereof?

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

During the year, 1973-74, 3776 companies limited by shares and one

unlimited company with a total authorised capital of Rs. 1021. 82 crores were registered in the country under the Companies Act, 1956. The state-wise break-up of these companies is given in the Statement annexed.

STATEMENT

Statement showing state-wise number and authorised capital of companies limited by shares registered under the companies Act, 1956, during 1973-74.

Name of State	No. of companies	Authorised capital (Rs. in lakhs)
Andhra Pradesh	115	5354
Assam	66	5671
Bihar	120	1901
Gujarat	246	7166
Haryana	34	1810
Himachal Pradesh	15	704
Jammu & Kashmir	11	144
Karnataka	202	3677
Kerala	99	1142
Madhya Pradesh	92	1144
Maharashtra	874	14658
Manipur	1	20
Maghalaya	10	99
Orissa	24	3218
Punjab	135	1066
Rajasthan	70	612
Tamil Nadu	247	5268
Uttar Pradesh	183	3345
West Bengal	582	37008
Chandigarh	25	1426
*Delhi	595	6198
Goa Daman & Diu	24	260
Pondicherry	4	10
Tripura	2	101
Andaman & Nicobar	1	.
Total	3777	102182

*Includes one unlimited company which has been registered with an Authorised capital of Rs. 15 lakhs in the State of Delhi.

Railway lines in Meghalaya

5290. SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO:
SHRI TUNA ORAON:
SHRI N. E. HORO:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme of laying Railway lines in Meghalaya has been finalised; and

(b) if so, when the work will be started?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b) Surveys for the following proposals are in progress for laying new lines falling partly in the State of Meghalaya :

(i) B. G. line from Jogighopa to Darangiri via Dudhna: with a bridge over Brahmaputra.

(ii) New line from Gauhati to Burnihat.

Further consideration to these proposals would be given after surveys are completed.

Import of Crude from Iraq

5291. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state what is the import quantity of crude from Iraq by India and whether import of crude from Iran is more than that from Iraq?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): About 6.8 million tonnes of crude oil were imported from Iran against about 2.6 million tonnes from Iraq during 1974.

Initial Equity Participation by Principals of M/s. Anglo-French and other Drug Firms

5292. SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR:

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

(a) what are the initial equity participation in M/s. Anglo-French Drug Company, Abbott Laboratories, Alkali Chemicals Corporation and M/s. Bayer India Limited by their principals;

(b) the main features of the agreements entered into between the principals with these firms, separately;

(c) what were the items of manufacture envisaged initially by these firms and what changes made afterwards; and

(d) whether the agreements were approved by the Foreign Investment Board, and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Details in respect of each Company are indicated below:—

S No	Name of the Company	Paid up Capital at the time of first available Balance sheet
		(Rs lakhs)
1.	M s. Anglo-French Drug Co. Eastern Ltd	0.10
2.	M s. Abbott Laboratories (India) Limited	1.0
3.	M s. Alkali and Chemical Corporation of India	35.34 (original equity)
4.	M/s. Bayer (India) Limited	4.0

(b) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Clarification on the scope of Section 187C of the Companies Act

5293. SHRI RAM HEDAO.

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

(a) whether the Bombay Shareholders' Association have urged the Company Law Board to issue a clarification that the declarations under the newly introduced section 187C of the Companies Act are required to be made in cases of benami holdings of shares and none else as the matter is causing a lot of misunderstanding among shareholders about its exact scope, and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI REDABRATA BARUA) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The Government have issued clarifications in the matter.

Closed Days in Namrup Fertilizer Factory and other Organisations

5294 SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI

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

(a) the total number of days Namrup Fertilizer Factory, Numati Refinery, Digboi Refinery, O & N G C administrative office at Nazira, Oil India administrative office at Dulaijan and O & N G C, workshop at Sibsagar, were closed on account of holidays in the last three years respectively and also for strikes separately during the above period; and

(b) total number of day Barauni Refinery, Refinery at Gujarat and such

other refineries in the country, O. & N.G.C, establishment and fertilizer and other chemical factories under the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals, were closed on account of holidays and also for strikes, separately during the last three years?

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

Benefit of Extension in Service beyond 58 years in Railway Board's Office

5295 SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA.

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state—

(a) whether the benefit of extension in service and/or re-employment beyond the age of 58 years has been extended to some class II Section Officers in the Railway Board office since 1974 and denied to some others,

(b) if so, the reasons for the differential treatment;

(c) whether this is a fact that government intend to extend the benefit to some of the class II Section Officers for yet another term during 1975 and

(d) whether this will not further adversely affect the promotional prospects of staff stagnating in lower grades categories for long?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH). (a) and (b) The benefit of extension of service though one of the benefits which accrue to staff who stuck to their posts during the May 1974 strike was granted sparingly in Railway Board's office only in public interest to such as deserved it most by virtue of their devotion, nature of duties and where continuity of work was essential. Extension is not granted as a matter of course

(c) No such proposal is under consideration at present.

(d) Does not arise.

Electrification of Arkonam- Erode and Jalarpettai-Bangalore Sections

5296, SHRI K MALLANNA

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are proposals under the consideration of Government for electrification of the Arkonam-Erode and Jalarpettai-Bangalore sections (364 running kms), and

(b) if so, the main features thereof

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

(b) Does not arise

Foreign Collaboration for a New Concern of Gujarat Fertilizer Corporation

5297 SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH
SHRI ISHAQUE
JAMBHALI

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state

(a) whether the Gujarat State Fertilizer Corporation has invited foreign collaboration for a new concern floated by it;

(b) whether this technology is available indigenously, and

(c) if the answer to (a) and (b) be in affirmative the broad outlines and reasons therefor;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K R GANESH): (a) to (c) The Gujarat State Fertilizer Company has invited bids from foreign process licensors and contractors for process know-how, design, engineering, etc. in

respect of the ammonia and urea plants. Any collaboration with foreign parties will, as usual, be restricted to areas where the requisite know-how, supplies, services, etc., are not available indigenously

Fertilizer Plant Operated with Atomic Energy at Midnapore

5298 SHRI R N EARMAN

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have finalised a plant operated with atomic energy for the production of Fertilizer at Midnapore;

(b) if so, the progress made so far in this respect, and

(c) when will the plant start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K R GANESH) (a) No, Sir

(b) and (c) Do not arise

हल्दिया तेल शोधक कारखाने की स्थापना के लिये ठेका

5299. श्री हाबोरक ई टू तार, क्या वेदालिखत और : क्या मन्त्र यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कलकत्ता में हल्दिया तेल शोधक कारखाने की स्थापना के लिये ठेका किसी विदेशी कम्पनी को दिया गया है . और

(ख) क्या इसका कार्य प्रीमी गति में चल रहा है . और यदि हा तो इस गति को तेज करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

वेदालिखत और रसमन मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री १०० पी० भास्ती) : (क) भारतीय तेल नियम क्रास के मैसर्स टी० निव

इन्सा एवं रोबानिबा के मैसर्स इण्डस्ट्रियल एक्सपोर्ट तथा मैसर्स इंजीनियर्स इण्डिया लि० के साथ मिस्कर पश्चिम बंगाल के मदिनापुर जिले में हल्दिया शोधनशाला की स्थापना कर रहा है।

(ख) हल्दिया शोधनशाला का ईंधन सैंक्टर में 30 अगस्त, 1974 को परीक्षण उत्पादन किया गया था तथा इनसे जनवरी, 1975 में वाणिज्यिक उत्पादन प्रारम्भ किया। बिस्केकर यूनिट के मई, जून, 1975 में पूर्ण हो जाने की आशा है। त्यूब सैंक्टर का 1975 के अन्त तक पूर्ण हो जाने की आशा है। विदेशी सप्लायरों से उपकरणों की प्राप्ति में विलम्ब होने तथा विनिर्माण सामग्री आदि की कमी के कारण इन यूनिटों के चालू होने में विलम्ब हुआ। 1975 के अन्त तक प्रयोजना के पूर्ण रूप में चालू होने को सुनिश्चित करने के लिये भारतीय तेल निगम द्वारा समस्त कदम उठाये गये हैं।

Unclaimed Foodgrains lying in Railway Wagons

5300. SHRI S. N. MISRA;
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH
MALIK:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether food grains worth crores of rupees have been found lying unclaimed in the Railway Wagons at various Railway Stations in the country during the period 1-1-74 to 31-3-75;

(b) if so, the amount of such food-grains seized;

(c) the names of such Railway Stations where these wagons were found unclaimed; and

(d) whether Government have made any enquiry into the matter and if so, the findings thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI

BUTA SINGH): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Company Secretaryship Course

5301. SHRI S. S. DESHMUKH:

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

(a) the names of the Institutions of the Central/State Governments and Statutory Bodies running the Company Secretaryship course in India;

(b) whether courses of the above institutions are recognised by the Government of India for the purposes of appointments as Company Secretary in Government Departments/Public Sector Undertakings; and

(c) if not, the specific reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND
COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDA-
BRATA BARUA): (a) to (c). The institution sponsored by the Central Government for conducting the Company Secretaries Examination in India is the Institute of Company Secretaries of India, New Delhi. The Indian Law Institute is conducting a diploma course in Company Law, which includes Company Secretarial practice. These course have been recognised under the Notification issued under the Companies Act 1956. Whether there are any other Institutions of the State Government and Statutory bodies, is being enquired into and the information will be laid on the table of the House.

Survey for Oil Exploration in Meghalaya

5302. SHRI RANEN SEN:

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

(a) whether a survey is being conducted to find oil in Meghalaya with the help of Soviet oil experts;

(b) whether Soviet oil experts are of the opinion that Meghalaya has the potentiality of becoming Siberian oil field in India; and

(c) if so, whether Government have taken steps to explore oil in Meghalaya?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI):
(a) No, Sir.

(b) As far as Government are aware no Soviet oil expert has expressed such an opinion.

(c) Geological survey has been conducted over a large area of interest in Meghalaya. One well has already been drilled near Baghmara and abandoned as a dry well. A second well is expected to be drilled at Gopinath Killa shortly.

Hiring of Semi-Submersible ship by O. & N.G.C.

5303 SHRI K LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Oil and Natural Gas Commission has signed a contract in the first week of March this year with a Norwegian firm for the hire of semi-submersible 'Haakon Magnus' type rig now under construction in a Norwegian shipyard;

(b) when this second drilling rig will go into operation on Bombay High offshore structure, and how does it differ from Sagar Samrat;

(c) the main features of the agreement; and

(d) the main reasons for hiring the rig instead of purchasing it outright with advantages thereof?

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

329 LS-3.

(b) The 'Haakon Magnus' is expected to reach the area of operation in Bombay High by about September 1975. This is a semi-submersible drilling unit whereas 'Sagar Samrat' is a jack-up type drilling unit. 'Sagar Samrat' is jacked up on its legs which rest on the sea bottom while 'Haakon Magnus' would be held by anchors and will float with most of the structure under water.

(c) ONGC has charter-hired 'Haakon Magnus' for a period of 24 months with an option to purchase it at the end of 18 months.

(d) Hiring of the drilling unit *inter-alia* will provide the ONGC an opportunity to evaluate the performance of the vessel during the 1976 monsoon before opting to buy it. Further, out-right purchase alongwith service contract to operate the semi-submersible rig would have involved larger expenditure and foreign exchange out-go.

Import of Sulphur

5304. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) quantity of sulphur with value thereof imported in this country and the names of those countries from where it was imported indicating its C.I.F. price, during the last three years; and

(b) what quantity of sulphur, State-wise has been distributed to different States through D.G.T.D. and D.G.S.S.I. during the last three years?

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

Messrs Sharpedge Limited

5305. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state who are the Directors on the Board of Management of Messrs Sharpedge Limited and what is the equity holding of each Director?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDA-BRATA BARUA): As per the Annual Return filed by the Company with the Registrar of Companies, Delhi made upto 14-6-1974, the names of Directors of M/s. Sharpedge Limited and the number of equity shares held by each of them are as under :—

	Equity shares of (Rs. 100/- each)
1. Shri Harparshad Nanda (in addition Shri Harparshad Nanda holds jointly with Mrs. Raj Nanda 849 equity shares of Rs. 100/- each	2
2. Shri Gopal Shanker Harri-angdi	1
3. Shri Jagdish Chander Chopra	1
4. Shri Shamdas Hassomal Gursahani	1
5. Shri Rajan Nanda	22
6. Shri Chand Kishan Hazari	7
7. Shri Sawaranjit Singh	22
8. Shri Chug Yoginder Pal	1

As per form No. 32 dated the 27th January, 1975 filed by the company, one director viz., Shri Chand Kishan Hazari has ceased to be Director of the company w.e.f. 30th December, 1974. Shri Parmeshwar Sahai has been appointed as Director in place of Shri Hazari from the said date. Information about the number of shares held by Shri Sahai in the company is not yet available.

Resumption of Trains Cancelled for want of Coal

5306. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN:
SHRI S. R. DAMANI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the present coal position with the Railways;

(b) the extent to which the cancelled trains for want of coal have since been resumed upto the 1st April, 1975 in various zonal Railways;

(c) the time by which the remaining cancelled trains on various Railways are likely to be resumed; and

(d) the particular efforts made to ensure that there is sufficient stock of coal with the Railways so that such situation is not repeated?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Coal stocks have now built up to over 4½ days' consumption.

(b) 97 pairs of passenger trains have already been restored on various zonal Railways since 1st February 1975 upto 1st April, 1975.

(c) The remaining cancelled passenger trains requires will be progressively restored as early as possible subject to continued availability of adequate coal.

(d) A close liaison is being maintained with the Deptt. of Coal and the coal producing companies to ensure adequate availability of coal for Railways.

Programme to Man Railway Crossings during the Fifth Plan

5307. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons killed and injured in accidents at unmanned railway crossings and the number of such accidents during each quarter of 1974 and the first quarter of 1975; and

(b) the broad outlines of any comprehensive programmes for manning and mechanising railway crossings during the Fifth Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) The information is given in the following table:

	January 74 to March 74	April 74 to June 74	July 74 to Sept. 74	October 74 to December 74	January 75 to March 75
No. of Accidents	25	25	14	26	29
No. of persons killed	12	15	16	19	17
No. of persons injured	36	55	25	72	44

(b) The level crossings, where both road and rail traffic is heavy or visibility is restricted, are being converted on a programmed basis, into manned level crossing on the basis of periodical traffic census or on receipt of request from State Government/Road Authority. During 1973-74, 51 unmanned level crossings were manned.

Manning of unmanned level crossings is not the only remedy to minimise accidents at level crossings. However, in order to reduce accidents at level crossings the following preventive measures have been taken:—

(i) Stop Boards have been prominently displayed at the approaches to all unmanned level crossings within railway boundary on both sides of the track, to warn the road users to cross the railway track cautiously;

(ii) Whistle Boards have been fixed enjoining upon the driver of the approaching trains to whistle as the train approaches the unmanned level crossings giving warning to the road users about a train approaching the level crossing;

(iii) The Ministry of Shipping and Transport/State Governments have been requested to ensure that road signs on approaches to all unmanned level crossings are provided;

(iv) The State Governments have also framed rules under the Motor Vehicles Act requiring the drivers of all Vehicles to stop short of the unmanned level crossings and then cross the railway line after ascertaining that the track is clear on both sides;

(v) Educative campaign to spread safety consciousness amongst the road users is also being carried out by way of appeals to automobile associations, issue of leaflets in regional language through the police authorities to owners/drivers of fast moving vehicles, publicity through the medium of All India Radio, cinema slides etc.

अनुसूचित जाति के व्यक्तियों को पेट्रोल पम्पों का आबंटन

5308. श्री मूल सन्ध डाना : : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश के विभिन्न राज्यों में पेट्रोल पम्पों की स्थापना किन नियमों के अन्तर्गत की जानी है तथा उनके लिये क्या मुख्य शर्तें हैं , और

(ख) क्या सरकार ने यह निर्णय किया था कि पेट्रोल पम्पों की स्थापना के लिये

अनुमति देने के मामले में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के व्यक्तियों को विशेष प्राथमिकता दी जायेगी, और यदि हां, तो यह घोषणा किस तिथि को की गई थी तथा इसके पश्चात् अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कितने व्यक्तियों को पेट्रोल पम्प खोलने की अनुमति दी गई तथा किन स्थानों के लिये अनुमति दी गई तथा किन-किन व्यक्तियों को अनुमति दी गई ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री सी० पी० मोन्नी) : (क) नये फुटकर पम्प, तेल कम्पनियों की बाणिज्यिक विचारधार एवं जैसे बिक्री संभावनाओं के तेल कम्पनियों का प्रतिनिधित्व, उपयुक्त स्थल और उत्पाद की उपलब्धता, वित्तीय प्रौद्योगिक्य आदि के आधार पर स्थापित किये जाते हैं।

(ख) सरकार ने निर्णय किया है कि 1-1-1974 से भारतीय तेल नियम की 25 प्रतिशत डीलरशिप/एजेंसियों अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के व्यक्तियों के लिये प्रारक्षित होगी।

उपर्युक्त नीति के अन्तर्गत स्थान और व्यक्तियों के नाम जिन्हें 1-1-74 से फरवरी, 1975 के अन्त तक भारतीय तेल नियम द्वारा फुटकर पम्पों के नियुक्ति पत्र जारी किये गये हैं वे नीचे दिये गये हैं :—

स्थान	नाम
1. दुर्गापुर	श्री जे० के० सरकार
2. जामनगर	श्री आर० आर० मेघजी भाई
3. सलेम	श्री एम० मूबूस्वामी
4. नई आबादी मार्ग	श्री एम० सत्याम
5. जेधौर मार्ग	श्री टी० के० सहा
6. खेद गांव	श्री डी० बी० कदम

इसके अलावा फरवरी, 1975 के अन्त तक 5 एच० पी० जी० एजेंसियों और

14 मिट्टी के तेल के पम्पों के लिये नियुक्ति पत्र भी जारी किये गये हैं।

न्यायालय द्वारा दण्डित किये जाने से पूर्व रेल कर्मचारियों को दण्ड दिया जाना

5309. श्री रामावतार सास्त्री : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 7 वर्ष मई महीने की रेल हड़ताल में भाग लेने वाले 1083 कर्मचारियों पर विभिन्न राज्यों में हिसा, तोड़फोड़ और धमकाने के आरोपों पर मुकद्दमें चल रहे हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या ऐसे सभी कर्मचारियों को या तो सेवा में बख्शित कर दिया गया है या सेवा से अलग कर दिया गया है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या न्यायालय द्वारा मजा दिये जाने से पूर्व उन्हें डम प्रकार से दण्डित करना उचित है, और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो सरकार का अपनी गमनी सुधारने के लिये क्या कार्रवाई करने का विचार है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री वृंदा सिंह) : (क) ऐसे कर्मचारियों की संख्या लगभग 440 है। जिनके विरुद्ध इस समय विभिन्न राज्यों में हिसा, तोड़फोड़ और धमकाने के आरोपों के मुकद्दमे न्यायालयों में चल रहे हैं।

(ख) उपर्युक्त मद (क) में उल्लिखित मामले जो न्यायालयों में विचाराधीन हैं, पुलिस द्वारा लगाये गये दण्डनीय अपराधों से सम्बन्धित हैं। इनमें से कुछ कर्मचारियों को विभिन्न आरोपों पर अनुशासन और अपील नियमों के अन्धीन बर्खास्त की और नौकरी से हटाये जाने के आदेश दिये गये हैं।

(ग) और (घ). यद्यपि भारतीय दण्ड संहिता या अन्य सम्बन्धित अधिनियमों के अन्तर्गत दोषी व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध विधि प्रवर्तन प्राधिकारियों द्वारा कार्रवाई की जा रही है तथापि आपराधी कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध अनुशासन और शरीर नियमों के अन्तर्गत विभागीय कार्रवाई करना अनुपयुक्त नहीं है।

Publication of Advertisements by Companies in Souvenirs by Political Parties

5310. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE, AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a communication has been received from a Member of Parliament dated 12th March, 1974 regarding publication of advertisements by companies in souvenirs issued by political parties;

(b) whether an inquiry was held into the allegations made in the letter;

(c) if so, what are the findings of Government in the matter; and

(d) how much amount the Congress Party collected by way of advertisements in their souvenirs during the financial years, 1970-71, 1971-72, 1972-73 and 1973-74?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDA-BRATA BARUA): (a) to (c): A communication dated 12-1-1974 and not 12th March, 1974 was received from the Hon'ble Member on the subject. Since expenses on advertisements are not required to be shown separately in the balance sheets and profit and loss accounts filed with the Registrar of Companies, it has not been possible to collect any data in the matter. Section 293A of the Companies Act places a ban on both direct as well as indirect contributions to any political parties or

for any political purpose. Action for contravention of this section can be initiated in a Court of Law only if there is evidence to prove beyond reasonable doubt that a company has contributed its funds to a political party or for any political purpose. The Department of Company Affairs is exercising due vigilance in the matter and will examine any specific instances of the contravention of Section 293A of the Act that may be brought to its notice.

(d) As the Congress Party is not a Company registered under the Companies Act, 1956, or an existing company as defined in that Act, the Department of Company Affairs has no power to enquire into the matter or obtain the particulars sought for.

Facilities in Parcel Office, Ghaziabad Station (Northern Railway)

5311. SHRI LALJI BHAI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some instructions have been issued by the administration in April, 1974 to provide some facilities in the Parcel Office, Ghaziabad station, Northern Railway to avoid unnecessary difficulty to the staff and public vide Divisional Superintendent, Northern Railway, New Delhi's case No. No. CII D-15-CC-M.74.

(b) if so, whether the same have been arranged; and

(c) if not, reasons for the delay?

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

(b) Yes except the decision to increase the stacking capacity of inward parcels.

(c) The work regarding increasing the stacking capacity would be taken on hand as soon as funds are available.

Tirunelveli Kanyakumari Rail Link

5312. SHRI R. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction work on the proposed Tirunelveli-Kanyakumari rail link has been started;

(b) if so, the present stage of the work;

(c) whether it is likely to be completed by 1976 as per schedule; and

(d) if not, the reason for delay and when it is expected to be completed?

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

(b) Overall progress achieved upto the end of January, 1975 is 27 per cent.

(c) and (d): There has been some reduction in the allotment of funds due to curtailment in the Plan outlay for the Railways due to which the allocation for this project was also reduced. The work is now anticipated to be completed by March, 1978.

Foreign Drug Manufacturing Companies having Know-how for New Drugs

5313. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of foreign drug manufacturing companies who possess necessary know-how for a number of new drugs, are prepared to give this know-how to Indian drug manufacturing companies in consideration of small lumpsum or royalty; and

(b) whether Government propose to give a free hand to public sector/new

undertakings to have access to the research and development for the know-how of new drugs on payment of lumpsum or royalty in order to break monopoly of the few foreign drug manufacturing companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b): The purchase and induction of know-how in respect of the new drugs are allowed by the Government to drug manufacturing units on merits of each case. The necessity for import of technology is screened by various technical experts, including those from DGTD, CSIR, DC, SSI, Ministry of Finance and others before a project for foreign collaboration for transfer of technology is approved by the Government. The payments for purchase of know-how may involve a lumpsum payment, minority equity participation, or/and a payment of royalty upto 5 per cent depending upon the need and priority to be assigned for technology involved.

The Committee on Drugs and Pharmaceuticals, headed by Shri Jaisukhlal Hathi have also examined the present arrangements for the flow of new technology into the industry. The Report of this Committee has been received on 6th April, 1975 and is under consideration of the Government.

Tube Railway Project for Bombay

5314. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has accorded sanction to Bombay's Tube Railway Project while finalising Bombay's Five Year Plan;

(b) if not, whether 1,100 kilometer Fifth Konkan Railway project has been replaced for Tube Railway; and

(c) if both these projects have been scuttled what other plan has been scuttled, what other plan has port problem and decongesting Bombay?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) The Fifth Five Year Plan period development concerning the Metropolitan city of Bombay is now under consideration of a Committee appointed under the Ministry of Works and Housing. The "tube railway project" or the Corridor 7 scheme is not under consideration in this plan period.

(b) In view of the above, the question of the Konkan Railway construction which is not an approved project and is also not intended for facilitating metropolitan transport, replacing the tube railway project, does not arise

(c) In the Fifth Plan period, a part of the Fort Market line from Goregaon to Fort Market i.e. Corridor 6 scheme of the Metropolitan transport project along with the first phase optimisation schemes of the Suburban railways is under consideration. Further more, the strengthening of the road transport system of Bombay is to be carried out during this period

Railway Lines under Construction in Orissa State

5315. SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Railway lines under construction in the State of Orissa at present; and

(b) the salient features of the new railway lines proposed to be constructed under the Fifth Year Plan period in the State?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) The construction of Cuttack-Paradeep rail link is in progress though mostly completed.

(b) Proposals for the construction of new railway lines in the 5th Five Year Plan have not yet been finalised. However, Final Location Engg. Survey for construction of a railway line from Banspani to Jakhapura is already in progress. Provision has also been made in the Budget for 1974-75 for construction of this line, subject to the State Government sharing 50 per cent of the cost of this project. A survey has also been carried out for the construction of 135.65 kms long Talcher-Bimlagarh B.G. railway line in Orissa State at an estimated cost of Rs. 16.79 crores. No decision has, however, been taken so far regarding the construction of this line

गत तीन वर्षों में सबसे कम चोरियों की घटनाओं वाले रेलवे के डिवीजन

5316. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह . क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय रेलवे में ऐसे कौन से दस डिवीजन हैं जिनमें गत तीन वर्षों में चोरियों की सर्वाधिक घटनाएँ हुई थीं और तत्सम्बन्धी ब्योरा क्या है ;

(ख) क्या इन चोरियों में चोरी के साथ रेल कर्मचारियों अथवा रेलवे सुरक्षा बल के कर्मचारियों का भी हाथ पाया गया था ; यदि हा, तो अब तक कितने रेल कर्मचारियों अथवा व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध कौन सी कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार द्वारा इन चोरियों को रोकने के लिये कोई कार्यवाही की जा रही है और और हा, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्योरा क्या है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपजंकी (जी बूटा सिंह) : (क) और (ख). एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है । [अन्वय में रखा गया । देखिए संभा सूच. टी. 9366/75]

(ग) पारेषणों के नुक़ हो जाने की चोरी, उठाईगिरी तथा क्षति की रोकथाम के उद्देश्य से रेलों द्वारा किये गये उपायों में से कुछ इस प्रकार हैं :—

- (1) भेद्य खण्डों में लोहा तथा इस्पात, खाद्यान्न, चीनी, तिलहन आदि के लिए रेलवे सुरक्षा दल के सशस्त्र कर्मचारियों द्वारा माल गाड़ियों का मार्ग रक्षण ।
- (2) भेद्य तथा बड़े यादों में रेलवे सुरक्षा दल के सशस्त्र कर्मचारियों द्वारा गश्त ।
- (3) अपराधियों तथा चोरी के माल का लेन-देन करने वालों का पता लगाने के उद्देश्य से रेलों के अपराध आसूचना विभाग द्वारा तथा रेलवे बोर्ड के केन्द्रीय अपराध ब्यूरो के कर्मचारियों द्वारा अपराध आसूचना एकत्र करना और अचानक छापे मारना ;
- (4) सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस, रेलवे सुरक्षा दल और रेलवे कर्मचारियों के बीच निकट सम्बन्ध रखना ;
- (5) चीनी, अनाजो, दालो तिलहनो आदि माल डिब्बा भार पारेषणों के मामले में चलने वाले दरवाजों की सुरक्षा हेतु निवार के उपबन्धों पर दखल ;
- (6) पारेषणों को इधर उधर भटक जाने से बचाने के लिये समुचित मार्ग लगाना, ठीक ठीक पता दिखाना और लेबल लगाना ;
- (7) संयुक्त सामान के लड़े माल डिब्बों में रिफिट लगाने के लिये

नट और बोर्डों का उपयोग ।

- (8) माल डिब्बों का समुचित धनु-रक्षण ताकि माल डिब्बों के खराब होने कि बटनाए जिसके कारण वे रुके रहते हैं और यानान्तरण में विलम्ब होना है, कम से कम हो और भीन जाने से क्षति और दरवाजो तथा सुराजों से होने वाली उठाईगिरी को कम किया जा सके ।
- (9) खराब माल डिब्बो का सचलन कम करने के उद्देश्य से मरम्मत लाइनो यादों और माल गादामो में पैनल कटे मान डिब्बों में पैनल लगाना ।
- (10) चढ़ाने और उतारने के समय पैकेजो का समुचित पर्यवेक्षण तथा सावधानी पूर्वक उनका मिलान करना ।
- (11) आमान यानान्तरण स्थाना तथा पुन पैकिंग स्थलों का मचन पर्यवेक्षण, और
- (12) कर्मचारियों का दायित्व भीध निर्धारित करना ।

Goods wagons grounded for repairs in Railway Workshops

5317 SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH
MALIK:
SHRI S. N. MISRA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS
be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that a number of goods wagons remained grounded for want of prompt repairs in the various Railway Workshops during 1974;

(b) if so, the number of such Railway wagons which remained

grounded on 'this account for more than three months at a time, and

(c) whether Government have taken any action for their expeditious repairs and proper maintenance?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH) (a) There were no wagons grounded for lack of prompt repairs and maintenance in the workshops during 1974 except 42 Broad Gauge wagons on South-Eastern Railway

(b) Only 42 Broad Gauge goods wagons remained grounded on South-Eastern Railway during 1974 for more than three months

(c) Workshop capacity for repairs and maintenance of wagons stock is being expanded. A new workshop is also being set up at Vijayawada on South-Central Railway

पूर्व रेलवे में स्टेशनों पर स्टाफ

5318. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय
क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय पूर्व रेलवे में विभिन्न स्टेशनों पर कितने-कितने स्टाफ हैं और प्रत्येक स्टेशन के लिये ये स्टाफ कि-किस तथि को ध्यात रखे गये ;

(ख) क्या कुछ ऐसे भी स्टाफ हैं जो एक ही परिकार के कई सदस्यों के नामों पर धारित हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो किस-किस स्टेशन पर ऐसे स्टाफ बत रहे हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपस्थित (श्री बुटा सिंह) : (क) से (ग). कृपया इन्स्टी की भाँ खी है और तथा वहाँ पर रख की ध्यानी ।

Complaints about rigging and corrupt practices in Barpeta Bye-election

5319. SHRI SAMAR GUHA

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

(a) whether a memorandum has been sent to the Election Commissioner of India signed by representatives of the opposition parties in the Parliament asking for holding an independent inquiry into complaints of rigging and corrupt practices in regard to Barpeta Parliamentary bye-election

(b) if so, facts about the complaints made in the memorandum,

(c) other facts about various complaints made to the Election Commissioner by Shri Biswa Goswami and others and comments made on the bye-election by leading dailies and weeklies of Assam in regard to the nature and malpractices during the election and counting of votes,

(d) whether any enquiry has been made by the Election Commission in this regard,

(e) if so findings of the inquiry, and

(f) if not, the reasons thereabout?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI). (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The complaints mentioned in the representation are as follows.—

- (1) That spurious ballot papers were printed by a private press at Gauhati and distributed among the voters of predominantly Muslim areas;
- (2) that counting of votes started before all the ballot boxes used for the poll reached the counting station;
- (3) that Shri Biswa Goswami, one of the contesting candidates in the bye-election, was

arrested at Borjaha Air-port for carrying a bundle of 38 ballot papers;

- (4) innumerable cases have been reported where serious divergence of numbers of actual votes polled and ballot papers counted were found as wholly unaccountable;
- (5) that in most of the Char areas, large number of voters had left their homes during the last flood but 99 per cent votes were cast in the polling stations of these areas;
- (6) that some of the polling centres were shifted at the last moment to houses or premises controlled by Congress men;
- (7) that after the polling on 20/3/75, many ballot boxes were kept in Block Development Offices which had no strong room for safe custody;
- (8) that signatures of presiding officers or polling agents were found to be absent in a large number of ballot boxes;
- (9) that virulent communal propaganda was conducted by the Congress in the Muslim majority constituency; and
- (10) that the demand by Shri Biswa Goswami for recounting the votes of 5 Assembly constituencies and for holding fresh poll in centres where ballot papers were suspected to have been tampered with, was rejected.

(c) The Election Commission has received a complaint from Shri Gopal Borbora, Chairman, Socialist Party, Assam stating inter alia that the ballot boxes from the Char areas of the constituency were loaded with 80 to 99 per cent ballot papers, while

many char areas were submerged after last floods and most of the uprooted people had left Char areas. As regards the comments made on the bye-election by leading dailies and weeklies of Assam in regard to the nature and malpractices during the election and counting of votes, the information is not available.

(d) to (f). The Chief Election Commissioner has sent a reply to the representationist that the allegations in regard to this bye-election were made only after the declaration of the result. Under article 329(b) of the Constitution and section 80 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, a remedy would have to be sought through an election petition. Under rule 93(1) of the Conduct of Elections Rules, 1961, the packets containing the documents specified in the representation may not be opened and their contents inspected, except under the order of a competent court. It was not, therefore, possible to verify information given in the representation in regard to any of those documents. In regard, however, to other matters referred to in the representation, the Commission has ordered an enquiry with a view to preventing a repetition of failures and improprieties, if any, and the vitiation of free and fair elections for the future.

Demand for publication of a Journal

5320. SHRI DINEN BHATTA-
CHARYA:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the Unstarred Question No. 3922 on 10-12-1974 regarding demand for publication of a Journal and state:

(a) how long will the Election Commission of India take in arriving at a decision about the demand of the Election Commission of India Employees' Union regarding publication of a Journal, the proposal for which

has been sent as early as 21-9-1973; and

(b) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): (a) and (b): The Election Commission of India has granted permission to the Election Commission of India Employees Union to publish a magazine.

Setting up of a Fertilizer Plant in Palamau District

5321. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state whether Government are proposing to establish a coal-based fertilizer plant or any fertilizer plant in Palamau District of Bihar in view of its backwardness?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): No such proposal for establishing a fertilizer plant in the Palamau district of Bihar—with coal or any other feedstock—is under consideration. Feasibility studies by the Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd. are under way in regard to possible locations where coal-based fertilizer plants could be set up; these studies include locations in Bihar.

Request for suburban-area facilities in Burdwan-Asansol section and fast train from Howrah to Asansol

5322. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has been approached repeatedly by the local people of Raniganj-Asansol area of West Bengal for the sanction of Suburban-area facilities in Burdwan-Asansol section of Eastern Railway

and introduction of one fast train from Howrah to Asansol; and

(b) if so, what steps the authorities are taking to meet this persistent demands from the inhabitants of the said locality?

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

(b) The suggestions for treating the Burdwan-Asansol-Section as suburban areas has the implication of extending the lower season tickets fares, as in force in Calcutta area, to this section also. The lower scales of suburban season ticket fares in Bombay, Calcutta and Madras are being continued only for historical reasons and as a policy these are not being extended to other areas due to the financial implications involved. However, even the non-suburban season tickets fare, which apply to the Burdwan-Asansol section also, are heavily concessional.

Introduction of additional train between Howrah and Asansol is operationally not feasible at present due to lack of resources including limitations of terminal facilities at Howrah and Asansol. This section is already served by 15 pairs of daily trains, two pairs of bi-weekly, two pairs of tri-weekly and one pair of weekly trains, which are considered adequate for the present level of traffic.

Railway wagon order pending with West Bengal firms

5323. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Railway wagon order pending with the West Bengal firms during the last three years, year-wise, firm-wise;

(b) number of wagon order given to each firm during the last three years

and supply made by each during that period; and

(c) action taken for getting early delivery of the wagons from these firms?

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 9367/75)

(c) Adequate supplies of free supply components like wheels, roller bearing axle-boxes and couplers are being arranged to match the targetted production. The wagon builders' requirement of steel from indigenous steel plants are sponsored and, if necessary supplemented by Railway Board's imports to match targetted production.

Reserved posts in Select List of Under Secretaries

5324. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a select list of Under Secretaries, comprising 30 officers including 3 belonging to Scheduled Castes and one to Scheduled Tribes, was published by Railway Board in the first week of February, 1975;

(b) whether out of that list most of general category officers have already been promoted as Under Secretaries but none of the Scheduled Castes/Tribe officers have been provided so far; and

(c) whether a few general category candidates, not included in the Select List, are still officiating as Under Secretaries and if so, why they are not being reverted to accommodate remaining officers including those belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes?

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

(b) All the officers included in the Select List including those belonging to Scheduled Caste/Tribe have since been promoted.

(c) Does not arise.

Robbery on Rourkela Express near Balichak station

5325. SHRI DHAMANKAR:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a train robbery took place on 6th March, 1975 in second class compartment of Rourkela Express near Balichak station involving murder of Shri Swapan Saha in the presence of RPF personnel in the compartment;

(b) whether the matter has been investigated and if so, the findings thereof; and

(c) what steps have been taken to check the recurrence of train robberies?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Yes, on the night of 5/6th March 1975 while train No. 323 Up Rourkela Express was running between Panakura and Madpur, a dacoity occurred in a second class compartment of the train and as a result two passengers including Shri Swapan Saha were killed. The train was escorted by 4 armed State Government Police constables. There was no RPF personnel in the compartment.

(b) The State Government Railway Police [Kharagpur] has registered this case for investigations. So far 2 persons have been arrested and a portion of stolen property has been recovered.

(c) Police including Railway Police being a State subject, the Government of West Bengal is taking necessary steps to control such crimes in Railway trains by way of escorting important trains at night, shadowing

suspects by armed policemen in plain clothes, posting of regular beat patrols at station platforms and waiting halls, keeping surveillance over criminals and known bad characters, prosecuting criminals for specific offences and under the preventive laws. A CID Cell, financed by the Railways, has also been created in the West Bengal Police to deal with such crime on the Railways in West Bengal.

Plan of F.C.I. to Produce less expensive fertilisers

5326. SHRI RAM PRAKASH:

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

(a) whether the Fertilizer Corporation of India has launched a comprehensive project to produce less expensive nitrogen fertilizer; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b) While no such project has been launched by the Fertilizer Corporation of India, action is being taken by the Corporation, on a continuing basis, to improve the operational efficiency of the various units and thereby reduce the production costs. Plants of larger capacity are also being set up to obtain economics of scale.

Under-production by Drug Firms

5327. SHRI B. V. NAIK:

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

(a) what are the names of drug and pharmaceutical manufacturers who are under-producing in order to profiteer; and

(b) what action has been taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b) A large number of drugs are produced in the country by over 2300 units. The level of production by each one of the units concerned depends upon various factors such as demand for the formulation concerned, availability of raw materials, electricity and various other inputs labour situation and other similar factors. The prices of drugs are controlled under the Drugs (Prices and Control) Order which, inter alia, provides that no retailer shall sell any formulation to a customer at a price exceeding retail price of that formulation as approved by the Government. Cases of cutback in production and closure of units and also of unutilised capacities have come to the notice of the Government. The prices of their products are also regulated under the Drugs (Prices and Control) Order. Government however continues to keep a careful watch on availability of essential life saving drugs with a view to ensure that these are made available to the consumers at controlled prices and in adequate quantities.

The Report of the Committee constituted under the Chairmanship of Shri Jaisukhlal Hathi, has been received on 8th April, 1975. The under-production or essential drugs and their adequate availability to the masses at reasonable prices is being considered in the context of the above Report. The Drugs (Prices and Control) Order will also be reviewed to plug loopholes, if any.

Expenditure incurred on Mathura Refinery

5328. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH:

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

(a) the total cost upto 31st March, 1975 involved in the setting up of the oil refinery at Mathura;

(b) what is the estimated cost of laying the pipeline from West Coast to Mathura refinery;

(c) what would be the increase in the cost per tonne for bringing oil from West Coast to Mathura; and

(d) what percentage of equipment of the refinery would be fabricated in India?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) The total expenditure incurred on Mathura Refinery upto 31st March, 1975 is approximately Rs. 5.25 crores.

(b) The estimated cost of the pipeline from West Coast to Mathura, including off-shore and on-shore facilities and a branch line from Viramgam to Koyali as per the feasibility report prepared by IOC in 1972, is about Rs 120 crores. This estimate is likely to increase substantially due to increase in prices of equipment, materials etc.

(c) The cost of transportation of crude oil by pipeline when the feasibility report was prepared was estimated at Rs. 36.67 per tonne. Now due to world wide increase in the cost of materials etc. it is likely to be Rs. 64.04 per tonne, which would mean an estimated increase of Rs. 27.37 per tonne.

(d) It is proposed to utilise to the maximum extent possible indigenous equipment and materials in the construction of the refinery. However, the exact extent of the indigenous content would be determined only after the detailed specifications are known. The Detailed Project Report for the portion of the Refinery being designed by the Soviet Collaborations which includes detailed specifications has just been received and is being scrutinised. For the portion of the refinery which is being designed in India, specifications for all major equipment are expected to be ready by the second quarter of 1975 by which time

it would be possible to determine the extent of indigenous availability.

Companies in whose cases injunctions have been granted

5329. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:

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

(a) names of companies in whose cases books of accounts were seized or proceeding initiated by the Department at Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi and Madras, but could not be proceeded with owing to injunction in different High Courts; and

(b) the dates of such injunction and steps taken with dates?

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

Remodelling of Sealdah Station

5330. SHRI TUNA ORAON:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for remodelling Sealdah station,

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

(c) the action taken upto date in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) The work of remodelling Sealdah Station was taken up in 1960-61 in three phases of which two phases have been completed and the 3rd phase is in progress.

(b) The salient features include remodelling of the yard, provision of route relay inter-locking cabin,

provision of additional platforms, construction of RMS Pay and Cash Office, raising and paving of platforms with extension of platform sheds, construction of new station building in place of the old one in front of Main and North Stations etc.

(c) Of these, almost all works have been completed and brought into use except completion of the new station building. Substantial progress has been made in remodelling of the station building as well, and it is expected to be completed by June, 1976.

Places of off-shore drilling

5331. **SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE:**

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:

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

(a) at how many places off-shore drilling and oil drilling are taking place in the country since 1972-73 to 1974-75;

(b) which are the foreign countries who have been helping Indian Government in finding oil in India;

(c) how far the survey had proved correct in the case of foreign countries who are helping in drilling oil;

(d) whether Socialist countries are collaborating in many ways to make India self-sufficient in petroleum products; and

(e) if so, the broad features thereof?

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

(a) During 1972-73 to 1974-75 off shore drilling has been done at the Tarapur structure and at the Bombay High structure in the Arabian sea.

(b) and (c) Contracts have been signed with Carlsberg India Group of USA for the continental shelf areas

off the coasts of West Bengal and certain portions of Orissa and with the Reading and Bates Group, also of USA, for the Kutch basin. The reconnaissance seismic surveys in the Bengal and Kutch offshore areas have been completed. These surveys have indicated structural possibilities. After the data of all these surveys are processed and interpreted, a decision could be taken about drilling wells in these offshore areas.

(d) and (e). The Soviet Union's cooperation in on shore oil exploration by way of supply of equipment, training facilities and experts has been on a continuous basis. Rumania has agreed to extend technical cooperation in the manufacture of oil field equipment in India and also to supply certain other oil field equipment and rigs required by ONGC as well as training in certain secondary recovery techniques. Oil field equipment and tubulars which are not indigenously available are imported from other countries like Czechoslovakia

Dialogue with opposition parties on Electoral Reforms

5332. **SHRI NOORUL HUDA:** Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the time schedule for holding a dialogue with the opposition parties regarding electoral reforms and allied matters;

(b) in view of Shri J. P. Narayan's known stand on the issue of electoral reforms, whether Government propose to associate Shri Narayan and other prominent individuals in such a dialogue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): (a) and (b) 22nd April has been fixed as the date for holding discussions with the leaders of the political parties.

Survey on import licences given to drug firms

5333. SHRI N. K. SANGHI:

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

(a) whether the Central Government have conducted any State-wise survey to find out how many of the firms who are given import licences, are genuine, have necessary equipments and know-how to make use of the imports and how much of the imported drugs are being sold in the black market;

(b) if so, the findings of the survey conducted for any State during the last three years; and

(c) whether steps have been initiated to combat misuse of such import licences by the drug firms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (c). A census of small scale units in the country has been made. According to the data available so far, 10 per cent of total number of registered units covered in the census were found to be not traceable. It is not known at this stage whether all these units had received imported raw materials.

Reservation Rules for promotion to grade of Section Officers

5334. SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All India Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Government Employees Coordination Council submitted a representation in November, 1973 to the then Railway Minister, regarding the non-observance of reservation rules in the preparation of Select List for promotion to the grade of Section Officers published by the Railway Board on 1st September, 1973;

(b) whether Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and some of the Members of Parliament also took up this matter with the Railway Minister; and

(c) if so, what are the points made out in that representation and what action has been taken on each of those points?

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

(c) In the representations, it was brought out that in preparing the Select List for the Section Officers' Grade issued on 1st September, 1973, due reservation had not been provided for officers belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The matter has been examined in detail and it has been decided that the shortfall to the extent due should be made good shortly.

Passenger train between Vishakhapatnam and Jagadalpur via Bailadila

5335. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no passenger train running in the railway line between Vishakhapatnam and Jagadalpur via Bailadila;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government had decided to open this line for passenger traffic last year and all arrangements were made in this regard;

(d) if so, reasons for not implementing that decision;

(e) when is this line likely to be opened for passenger traffic; and

(f) if it takes time, whether Government would consider a proposal to attach a few passenger bogies with the goods train running on that line?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). No passenger train is running on this

railway line which was primarily constructed for transport of iron ore from Bailadila area to Vishakhapatnam for export and does not have any spare capacity for running a passenger train.

(c) to (e) The proposal to run a passenger/mixed train has been under consideration but cannot be implemented due to lack of sectional capacity and resources

(f) It is operationally not feasible to attach passenger bogies with goods train carrying export ore traffic as these trains are dealt with at Waitair in ore exchange yard where handling of passengers is extremely hazardous

Locations earmarked for railway lines in Rajasthan Canal area

5336 DR KARNI SINGH Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether any locations have been earmarked for railway lines in the Rajasthan canal area, so

(b) if so, the broad details thereof and if not, whether there is any proposal to make a survey in this regard;

(c) if so, when and

(d) whether there are any proposals to connect Bidasar and Taranagar by railway lines in the Churu District of Rajasthan?

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

(b) There is no proposal to make survey at present

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No

Oldest Labour Case in Supreme Court

5337. SHRI D B CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS

be pleased to state the oldest labour case pending in the Supreme Court and the year to which it relates?

THE MINISTER OF LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H R GOKHALE) Civil Appeal No 1142 entitled

"Ruston and Horns by (India) Ltd Vs T. B Kadam" relating to the year 1969

Conversion of M/s. Bird and Company Calcutta into Public Limited Company

5338 SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA.

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

(a) whether M/s Bird and Company, Calcutta is being converted from a private into a public limited company,

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to reorganise the Board of Directors; and

(c) whether Government will ensure that any reconstituted Board does not include (i) any person against whom CBI and Income-tax investigations are pending and (ii) any person who is a full-time officer or Director of any other company which used to be under the previous managing agency of Bird and Company?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDA-BRATA BARUA) (a) The Government has no information that M/s Bird and Company Private Limited, Calcutta is being converted into a public limited company by amending its Articles of Association. But it may become a public company by virtue of the provisions of Section 43A(1A) of the Companies Act 1956 as amended by the Companies (Amendment) Act, 1974

(b) and (c) The Government has no information whether the company proposes to reorganise its Board of Directors

Discontinuation of Janta Train from Rajkot to Viramgam

5339 SHRI VEKARIA
SHRI ARVIND M PATEL

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state.

(a) whether the Janta train from Rajkot to Viramgam has been discontinued

(b) if so the reasons therefor, and

(c) when it is likely to be restarted?

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

(b) and (c) J3 Up 34 Dn Janta Expresses have been cancelled due to shortage of coal and water. These trains will be restored as and when water position improves

Irregularities committed by English Electric Co of India Ltd

5341 SHRI H K L BHAGAT: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state;

(a) whether a number of irregularities under the Companies Act have been committed by the English Electric Company of India Limited,

(b) if so, the nature of the irregularities committed, and

(c) whether Government propose to set up an enquiry body?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) As per the records of the Registrar of Companies, the Company does not appear to have committed any irregularities in com-

plying with the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956.

(b) Does not arise

(c) No, Sir

Avenues of promotion of Sub-heads on Railways

5342 SHRI PANNA LAL BARUPAL Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state.

(a) whether some representations from the Sub-heads of the Railway Accountants Department have been received by the Minister of Railways and Head of Departments of the respective Railways in the year 1974-75 regarding their avenue of promotions, higher percentage of stagnation better scales of pay and change of their designation

(b) whether the Third Pay Commission recommended them higher grade than the Stock Verifiers in view of their hard duty and higher responsibilities and

(c) if so, what action has been taken by the Ministry of Railways to meet their genuine demands and the target date by which final orders will be issued?

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

(b) Yes However subsequently, the Board of Arbitration set up under the JCM Scheme gave an award allotting a higher pre-revised scale to Stock Verifiers in the light of this award, Government decided to allot the revised scale of Rs 425-700 to Subheads as well as to Stock Verifiers

(c) Action has been initiated for re-structuring of non-gazetted cadres (including that of Subheads) with the object of easing promotional bottlenecks.

Crude Oil Produced from Fields in Assam

5343. SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI:

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

(a) the total quantity of crude that is available annually from the oil fields of Assam as at present;

(b) what is the estimated and proved quantity of crude from the oil fields in near future say in 1979-80;

(c) whether Tirupathar in the district of Sibsagar, Assam, has also started producing crude; and

(d) if not, when oil will be re-explored from this field?

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

(a) and (b) At present crude oil from Assam oil fields is being produced at the rate of about 3.75 million tonnes per annum and production from these fields from 1977-78 or 1978-79 is expected to be of the order of about 5.30 million tonnes per annum.

(c) and (d). According to information available with the Government, there does not appear to be a place named Tripathar in the district of Sibsagar in Assam.

Condonation of Break in Service of Employees who took part in agitation in Ajmer Division (Western Railway)

5344. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had condoned the break in service of all the employees who took part in any agitation prior to May, 1974 or after;

(b) if so, how many employees are still left for condonation of break;

(c) whether the break in service was imposed on the ten employees of Ajmer Division for taking part in hunger fast during August, 1974 and if so, the reasons for imposing the break in service and rule under which it has been done and also for not condoning the same; and

(d) what action Government propose to take in regularising the break in service of these ten employees and how much time will it take?

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

(c) and (d). Yes. A group of workers resorted to hunger strike and acted in a manner that resulted in cessation of work. As strikes are banned on Railways this was an illegal strike and break in service of the staff in question was automatic. The question of condonation of break in service of the staff has not been considered so far.

Railway Catering Contracts for Ladies

5345. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHRY:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether catering contract/leases are open to ladies also;

(b) if so, how many railway catering contracts/leases are held by ladies at present; and

(c) whether steps are proposed to be taken to increase the percentage of ladies by reserving a fixed percentage of them in the Railway catering contracts?

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

(b) 208 catering and vending contracts are at present held by the ladies on the Railways.

(c) It is proposed to encourage award of catering/vending contracts to ladies. However, there is no proposal to fix a percentage or quota for them as they are now eligible to apply for all the catering and vending contracts falling vacant. In addition, as per extant policy, Mahila Samitis are given preference along with Cooperative Societies in the award of these contracts if they apply for the same.

Supreme Court's Ruling on Publication of Election Posters

5346. SHRI BIREN DUTTA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court has ruled that publication of election posters carrying photographs of the Prime Minister, some of Central Ministers and three Service Chiefs is an act of impropriety; and

(b) if so, what are the preventive steps Government propose to check this impropriety?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (DR SARAJINI MAHISHI): (a) The Supreme Court has observed that the publication of posters bearing the photographs of the Prime Minister, Defence Minister Foreign Minister and three Service Chiefs was an act of impropriety but not a corrupt practice falling within the mischief of section 123 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951.

(b) No legal preventive step is considered necessary.

Allocation of Kerosene to Kerala State

5347. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) what was the allocation of kerosene to the State of Kerala in Octo-

ber, November and December, 1974 and January, February 1975, respectively;

(b) whether this quota was lifted fully; and

(c) what percentage of this is given to the cities and what percentage to the rural areas?

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

(a) Kerosene allocation to Kerala State during the period from October 1974 to February 1975, was under:—

	Metric Tonnes
OCTOBER, 1974	7,750
NOVEMBER, 1974	8,883
DECEMBER, 1974	8,883
JANUARY, 1975	8,850
FEBRUARY, 1975	8,816

(b) No, Sir. Unliftment of the quota was marginally less than the allocation during the above period.

(c) Distribution of kerosene oil within the State is done by the State Governments. No such figures are therefore available in the Ministry. However on the basis of a general assessment of the oil companies, about 30 per cent of the product is distributed in the urban areas and about 70 per cent in the rural areas.

Dismissal of Railwaymen of Sholapur Division

5348. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some railwaymen of Sholapur Division were dismissed from Service and have not been taken back although they had not participated in the May, 1974 strike;

(b) the names of such employees and whether they were victimised for participation in the earlier agitation

for Sholapur Division's merger with the Central Railway; and

(c) if not, the grounds of their dismissal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) All have been taken back to service.

(b) and (c) Do not arise

Requirement and Availability of Wagons

5349. SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total availability of wagons with the Railway;

(b) what is the total requirement of wagons by the Railways, and

(c) whether there is any gap between availability and requirement of wagons, if so, salient features thereof and how Railways propose to fill this gap?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) The total holding of wagons as on 31.3.1974 is 5,14,215 wagons (in terms of four-wheelers).

(b) The total requirement of wagons have been assessed as about 5,80,000 (in terms of four-wheelers) to handle the freight traffic targeted for the Railways in the last year of the Plan

(c) The gap between the availability and requirements of wagons is proposed to be filled up by procuring requisite additional wagons during the Plan period depending upon the availability of funds.

Dacoity in the House of Head Clerk, Bulandshahar (Northern Railway)

5350 SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHOWHAN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the house of Head Clerk of PWI, Bulandshahar, Northern Railway was raided by some dacoits in the night of 10/11th March, 1975;

(b) whether the Head Clerk and his family were badly beaten up and some gold and cash was taken away by the dacoits,

(c) if so, the facts of the incident and whether the dacoity has been investigated, and

(d) the steps taken by the Railway administration and the U. P. State Police to prevent recurrence of such cases?

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

(b) Yes

(c) On the night of 10/11-3-75 at 03.00 hrs. about 6-7 dacoits raided the house (Railway quarter) of Shri Manish Chandra Sharma, Head Clerk, PWI, Bulandshahar. The dacoits beat the family members and looted their belongings which included gold and silver ornaments, wrist watches and cash, amounting to Rs. 1,000/- Shri Sharma's son was also stabbed on his right hand with a knife. The dacoits escaped with the booty. On hearing the alarm unarmed R.P.F. Rakshak Bishan Singh on goods shed watch duty conveyed the information to the ASM on duty, who further informed Civil Police Bulandshahar. A case on Crime No. 303 under Section 395-397 IPC dated 11-3-75 was registered at Police Station, Kotwali, Distt. Bulandshahar and is under investigation. On 21-3-75 three persons suspected to be involved in this dacoity were arrested by the Police and have been remanded to judicial custody.

(d) Civil Police, Bulandshahar have intensified the patrolling of the affected area.

कोटा रेल पुल के निकट रेलगाड़ी का पटरी से उतर जाना

5351. श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह उत्तर देने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिसम्बर, 1974 में कोटा रेलवे पुल के निकट एक मालगाड़ी पटरी से उतर जाने के बाद जमीन में घंसे गई थी, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप कई व्यक्ति मारे गये थे ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण थे ; और

(ग) उससे रेलवे को कितनी हानि हुई ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री बृटाल सिंह) : (क) सम्भवतः 25-12-1974 को कोटा स्टेशन के "सी" केबिन के निकट माल गाड़ी के पटरी से उतर जाने की घटना से है। इस दुर्घटना में एक रेल कर्मचारी की मृत्यु हो गयी और दूसरे को गम्भीर चोटें आयी।

(ख) दुर्घटना सिग्नल पर ध्यान न देने के कारण हुई थी।

(ग) रेल सम्पत्ति को लगभग 2,08,200 रुपये की क्षति पहुँचने का अनुमान है।

Over-charging by Drug Retailers in Delhi

5352. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:

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

(a) whether Government have any machinery to check that retailers do

not charge excess price than the price printed on the label of the drug; and

(b) if so, the number of such cases reported in Delhi during the last three months, and the necessary action taken against the retailers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Under the provisions of the 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 dealer's authority for charging the correct price from the consumer. However, by a Notification dated the 7th March, 1975, the relevant provision of the D.P.C.O., 1970 has been amended to provide that no retailer shall sell any formulation to a customer at a price exceeding the retail price of that formulation indicated in the price list approved by the Central Government or the price displayed on the label of the container of the formulation, whichever is less. This amendment will come into force from the 1st May, 1975.

(b) Does not arise.

Delay in Implementation of Panel for Promotion to Grade I

5353. SHRI D. D. DESAI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the panel for promotion to Grade I of the Railway Boards Secretariat Service (Assistant Directors/Under Secretaries) has been notified on 6th February, 1975;

(b) whether implementation of the said panel is being delayed to afford undue favour to officers who have not been placed on the panel at the cost of those duly selected;

(c) if so, the reasons for continuing ad-hoc arrangements; and

(d) when the said panel will be put into effect?

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

(b) to (d) All the 30 officers included in the panel have already been promoted to Grade I of the Railway Board Secretariat Service.

मध्य प्रदेश में रासायन उद्योगों के लिये
आवेदन-पत्र

5354 श्री गंगाधर राव दीक्षित :
क्या पट्टोलियम और रासायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में रासायन उद्योगों की स्थापना के लिए औद्योगिक लाइसेंसों के लिए केन्द्र सरकार को दिसम्बर, 1974 तक कुल कितने आवेदन-पत्र प्राप्त हुए, और

(ख) उनमें से कितने आवेदन-पत्रों पर निर्णय किया जा चुका है ?

पट्टोलियम और रासायन मंत्रालय में
राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) :
(क) और (ख) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर प्रस्तुत कर दी जाएगी ?

बम्बई-लखनऊ जनता एक्सप्रेस को प्रति-
दिन चलाने का प्रस्ताव

5355. श्री गंगाधर राव दीक्षित :
क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) सप्ताह में दो बार चलने वाली बम्बई-लखनऊ जनता एक्सप्रेस में यात्रा करने वाले लोगों की बढ़ती हुई संख्या को देखते हुए क्या सरकार का विचार इस गाड़ी को सप्ताह में दो दिन की बजाय प्रतिदिन चलाने का है ;

(ख) इस समय इस गाड़ी से प्रतिदिन प्रोसतन कितने लोग यात्रा करते हैं, और

(ग) क्या बम्बई-लखनऊ जनता एक्स-प्रेस को प्रतिदिन चलाने में इस में यात्रा करने वालों की संख्या बढ़ जायेगी ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) लगभग 300 ।

(ग) यात्रियों की संख्या में कुछ सीमा तक वृद्धि हो सकती है लेकिन इसमें इन्हीं दैनिक गाड़ी के रूप में चलाने का औचित्य नहीं बन सकता ।

मध्य प्रदेश में डीजल तथा मिट्टी के तेल
के वितरण के लिये प्रबन्ध

5356. श्री गंगाधर राव दीक्षित :
क्या पट्टोलियम और रासायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने केन्द्र सरकार में राज्य के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में डीजल तथा मिट्टी के तेल के वितरण के लिये विप्लवों की स्थापना हेतु प्रबन्ध करने का अनुरोध किया है ,

(ख) यदि हा, तो तत्पश्चात् मुख्य बात क्या है , और

(ग) इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

पट्टोलियम और रासायन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सी० पी० माधो) : (क) से (ग) । मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने कई विशिष्ट अनुरोध प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है तथापि भारतीय तेल निगम की वर्तमान नीति में एथो मवा केन्द्रीय या राज्य एथो उद्योग निगमों को एजेंसिया देने की व्यवस्था है अतः कि या तो ये विभागीय रूप संचालित हैं या भारतीय तेल निगम की बेरोजगार स्नानक योजना के

अन्तर्गत नियुक्त विक्रेताओं द्वारा है। इसके अलावा, भारतीय तेल निगम वाणिज्यिक विचारधारकों के आग्रह पर अपने आप फुटकर पम्प और मिट्टी के तेल की एजेंसियां भी स्थापित करती है। तथापि, राज्यों में मिट्टी के तेल की फुटकर निजी राज्य सरकारों का उत्तरदायित्व है और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में मिट्टी के तेल की सप्लाई की वर्तमान पद्धति को सुदृढ़ करना भी उनका कार्य है।

चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश में रेलवे लाइनों के निर्माण का लक्ष्य पूरा किया जाना

5357. श्री गंगावरण बीशिन : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश में नई रेलवे लाइनों के निर्माण का लक्ष्य पूरा हो गया है। यदि

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो उसके कारण हैं तथा लक्ष्य प्राप्त करने में कितनी कमी रहो है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री भूरा बिहू) : (क) और (ख) रेल लाइनों के निर्माण के लिए लक्ष्य राज्य-पर निर्धारित नहीं किये जाते। लेकिन, चौथी योजना के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश में जिन परियोजनाओं की शुरुआत की गई है अथवा जो परियोजनाएँ विचारधीन हैं उनके सम्बन्ध में स्थिति नीचे बतायी गयी है :—

क्रम लाइन का नाम वर्तमान स्थिति सं०

1. गुना-मकली इस लाइन का निर्माण लाइन (190) हो रहा है और चालू कि०मी०) — वित्तीय वर्ष में इसके (लगभग 10.51) पूरा हो जाने की सम्भावना है।

2. धुली-राजहरा- अन्तिम स्थापना निर्धारण जगदलपुर बड़ी सर्वेक्षण पूरा हो चुका लाइन (251) है और गिपेटों की कि०मी०) जांच की जा रही है।

(लागत

27.60 करोड़

रुपये)।

3. हिरवागढ़- इस निर्माण-कार्य का डमुआ बड़ी अनुमोदन हो चुका है लाइन और 1975-76 के बजट में इसे शामिल कर लिया गया है

(14.3

कि०मी०)

(लागत 2.5

करोड़ रुपये)

4. महोबा-खजुराहो सर्वेक्षण-कार्य हो रहा बड़ी लाइन है।

(75 कि०

मी०)

5. रांची-रोरिया सर्वेक्षण-कार्य हो रहा बड़ी लाइन है।

(100 कि०

मी०)

6. रतनाम-गम- सर्वेक्षण कार्य हो रहा बाघा की लाइन है।

(80 कि०मी०)

Demand for Level Crossing in Quilon-Trivandrum Section

5358 SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the demand for a level crossing for the Road crossing at K.M. 780/11-12 in the Quilon-Trivandrum section of Southern Railway is a long standing demand of the people of that area; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to meet this demand?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Yes, the President Cherunniyoor Panchayat has requested for provision of a level crossing in August, 1973 at KM. 780/10-11 between Paravur and Varkala stations in lieu of the existing cattle crossing at this location.

(b) The level crossing asked for by the President, Cherunniyoor Panchayat, at KM. 780/10-11 between Paravur and Varkala stations on Quilon-Trivandrum section will be an additional facility. As per extant rules, the cost i.e. initial as well as annual recurring maintenance charges etc. of such works will have to be borne by the State Government/Civil Authority concerned. The Panchayat President was advised of the position accordingly by the Southern Railway in September, 1973. The Railway has not received any firm proposal so far from the authority concerned.

Setting up of Additional Crossing Stations in Trivandrum-Quilon Section

5359. **SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what progress has been made in setting up additional crossing stations in the traffic congested Trivandrum-Quilon section of Southern Railway to avoid detention of trains; and

(b) the number of additional crossing stations Government propose to set up and the particulars thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b) For the present level of traffic, it is not operationally necessary to open any additional crossing station. However, provision of a new crossing station at km. 817/10 between Kazhakuttam and Veli

halt stations on deposit terms for the Thumba Equatorial Rocket Launching station has been approved. The work will be taken up along with conversion on the party depositing the entire amount and executing necessary agreement.

Money spent on Advertisement by Railways

5360. **PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of money spent by the Zonal Railways, Railway Board and other establishments on publicity including advertisement during the last three years; and

(b) the break-up for each Zonal Railway, Railway Board and other establishments for English and each one of the other recognised Indian language advertisements?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Overtime Allowance paid to Employees by Railways

5361. **PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of Overtime Allowance paid to the Railway employees in each one of the Zonal Railways, Railway Board and other establishments during the past three years; and

(b) the ratio of this amount to total wage bill for each one of the categories enumerated above for the last three years, separately?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b): A state-

ment is laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. See No. LT 2868/75).

“इण्डियन रेलवे” पत्रिका का हिन्दी में जारी किया जाना

5362. प्रो० नारायण चन्द पारशर : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या “इण्डियन रेलवे” द्विभाषिक पत्रिका को हिन्दी में प्रकाशित करने का सुझाव प्राप्त हुआ है ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो सरकार ने इस सुझाव पर क्या निर्णय लिया है ,

(ग) यदि कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया गया तो इस सम्बन्ध में विलम्ब के का कारण है; और

(घ) यदि सुझाव स्वीकार कर लिया गया है तो किस तिथि से इस पत्रिका का हिन्दी संस्करण प्रकाशित होगा ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) :

(क) भारतीय रेलों द्वारा ‘भारतीय रेल’ नामक एक मासिक हिन्दी पत्रिका प्रगस्त, 1960 से प्रकाशित की जा रही है और अपने प्रकाशन के 15वें वर्ष में है ।

(ख) में (घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Expenditure incurred of Magazines/News-Letters published by Railways

5363. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Magazines/News-Letters published by the Railway Board and the Zonal Railways along-with the languages in which they are published as also their circulation;

(b) whether they give a round up of all important developments in their respective areas;

(c) the amount of expenditure involved in the publication of these Magazines/News-Letters and the number of subscribers in each case; and whether an attempt is made to make them popular and self-supporting; and

(d) if so, whether they also contain the view point of class III and class IV employees and refer to their problems; and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

कार्यालयों को हिन्दी टाइपराइटर्स की सप्लाई

5364. श्री सुभाकर पांडे : क्या रेलमंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि जिन कार्यालयों में इस समय अंग्रेजी के टाइपराइटर हैं उनको हिन्दी टाइप-राइटर देने के सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की जाने वाली है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : सभी रेल कार्यालयों में, जहाँ आवश्यकता होती है, हिन्दी के टाइपराइटरों की व्यवस्था की जाती है ।

Irregularities committed by M/s. Bombay Dyeing Co. Ltd

5365. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number and nature of various irregularities committed during the last three years by M/s. Bombay Dyeing Company Limited; and

(b) the action taken by Government against them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) As per the records of the Registrar of Companies, Maharashtra the company does not appear to have committed any irregularity in complying with the provisions of Companies Act, 1956 during last three years.

(b) Does not arise.

Irregularities committed by M/s. Glaxo Laboratories (India) Ltd.

5366. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the number and nature of various irregularities committed during the last three years by M/s. Glaxo Laboratories (India) Limited;

(b) the action taken by Government against them, and

(c) whether it is proposed to set up an enquiry committee to go into various irregularities and if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (c): M/s. Glaxo Laboratories (India) Ltd. are engaged in the manufacture of drugs and fine chemicals in so far as Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals are concerned. In the case of manufacture of a few bulk drugs, instances of excess production beyond licensed capacity during the last three years have been noticed. As regards manufacture of drug formulations, the capacities of each formulation cannot be determined because the same are covered by registration certificate and permission/no objection letters issued to the company

from time to time without specifying capacities of each formulation. It cannot therefore, be said whether they have exceeded the capacity in respect of drug formulations also. As regards fine Chemicals, no excess production has been done by the company.

The report of the Committee on Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Industry set up in February, 1974 under the Chairmanship of Shri Jaisukhlal Hath, has been just received.

The decision on the matter of excess production of drugs by various companies including M/s. Glaxo Laboratories will be taken after considering the report of the Committee.

Irregularities committed by M/s. Century Rayons Limited

5367 SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) the number and nature of various irregularities committed during the last three years by M/s. Century Rayons Limited;

(b) the action taken by Government against them, and

(c) whether it is proposed to set up an enquiry committee to go into various irregularities and if so, when?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA) (a) and (b) There is no company by the name of M/s Century Rayons Limited. The reference by the Hon'ble Member is presumably to the Century Rayon' division of Century Spinning & Manufacturing Company Limited, Bombay. An inspection of the books of accounts of the company under section 209(4) of the Companies Act, 1956 has been ordered and the inspection report is awaited

(c) Does not arise at present.

Identical Pay Scales for Foremen of C. & W. Depots Locomotives and C. & W. Shops

5368. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chief Mechanical Engineers of the Indian Railways have recommended to the Railway Board that the Foreman of Carriage and Wagon Depots should be provided with identical pay scales as those fixed for Foremen of Loco Sheds and Foremen of Carriage and Wagon Shops, and

(b) if so, the reason why the recommendations have not yet been accepted and implemented?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Drilling in Kutch

5369 DR H P SHARMA Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state

(a) whether offshore drilling in Kutch has commenced, if so, when; and

(b) if not, the time by which the work of drilling is likely to commence and the broad features of the preparation made for the projected drilling?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C P MAJHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Geophysical surveys offshore Kutch have been completed and the data obtained is under processing/interpretation. It is only after this work is completed that a decision could be taken about drilling wells.

Unfair Trade Practices by Public Sector Commercial Corporations

5371. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO

JOSHI:

SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY:

SHRI HEMENDRA SINGH BANERA:

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the report that the Chairman of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission has expressed the views that Public Sector Commercial Corporations were resorting to unfair trade practices without any hindrance and that the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission could do nothing in this regard, and

(b) what are the full facts in this regard and Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Finance (Bureau of Public Enterprises) had drawn the attention of the Department of Company Affairs to certain Press reports about the views expressed by the Chairman of the MRTP Commission at the Convention of Company Secretaries at Calcutta on the 21st September, 1974 and wanted to know the specific facts that the Commission had on the basis of which, Shri J. L. Nain had made the observations about the conduct of the public sector undertakings. The relevant extract of the speech delivered by Shri Nain is laid on the Table of the House. Placed in Library. See No. LT 9369/75. When the Commission was requested to indicate the reasons for which and the basis on which Shri Nain had made the observations in his speech about the public sector undertakings, the Secretary of the Commission re-

plied, after ascertaining from Shri Nain, that—

(i) he was invited to the Convention in his personal capacity and the expenses in connection with the visit to Calcutta were not met by the Commission; and

(ii) the views expressed by Shri Nain were only his personal views and no study regarding the working of any public sector undertakings had been undertaken by the Commission or its officers as public sector undertakings do not come within the purview of the Commission.

With regard to the specific request made at the instance of the Bureau for furnishing specific data on the basis of which Shri Nain had come to the opinion he had expressed at the Convention, Shri Nain has indicated that since the opinion expressed by him was his personal opinion, he does not consider it proper to introduce personal information on which his personal views were based in official correspondence.

Ministry of Finance (Bureau of Public Enterprises) has, however, intimated that the Bureau had on its own, looked into these allegations and it had not come across any complaints regarding unfair practices being indulged in by Government undertakings, and that the Bureau has no reason to believe that such unfair trade practices are being indulged in by public sector undertakings.

Dasgaon-Mangalore Railway Line

3372. SHRI P. R. SHENOY:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the stage of the final survey of the proposed railway line between Dasgaon and Mangalore; and

(b) the approximate time required to complete the final survey?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) The final Location Engineering Survey from Dasgaon to Ratnagiri with spot checks between Ratnagiri and Mangalore is in progress. Progress achieved in the field work so far is about 21 per cent.

(b) The survey is likely to be completed by March, 1976.

Introduction of Special Trains during the Summer Vacation

5373. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:

SHRI VASANT SATHE:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to introduce special trains for the clearance of summer rush during the months of April to July this year; and

(b) if so, the particulars of new or additional services likely to be introduced during the summer vacation this year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes. Subject to traffic offering and availability of resources, it is proposed to run about 470 special trains for clearance of extra rush of traffic during the summer of 1975 on the various routes. The routes are indicated in the statement attached.

Statement

Routes on which special trains during summer 1975 are proposed to be run.

- (1) New Delhi—Madras.
- (2) Bombay Central—Jammu Tawi.
- (3) Bombay Central—New Delhi.
- (4) Bombay V.T.—Ernakulam.

- (5) Bombay V.T.—Madras.
 (6) Bombay V.T.—Varanasi
 (7) Bombay V.T.—June.
 (8) Bombay V.T.—Vasco-da-Gama.
 (9) Bombay V.T.—Bangalore.
 (10) Howrah—Madras.
 (11) Howrah—Bombay V.T.
 (12) Howrah—Ahmedabad.
 (13) Howrah—Lucknow.
 (14) Howrah—Muzaffarpur.
 (15) Sealdah—New Jalpaiguri.
 (16) Bombay V. T.—Gandhi dham.
 (17) Bombay Central—Viramgam.
 (18) Ahmedabad—Ajmer.
 (19) Viramgam—Jamnagar.
 (20) Howrah—Mughalsarai.

Train derailment between Barhaj Bazar and Satraon Stations

5374. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:

SHRI HARI SINGH:

SHRI RAMSAHAI PANDEY:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have enquired into the causes of the train derailment that occurred between Barhaj Bazar and Satraon stations of North Eastern Railway on the 3rd March, 1975; and

(b) if so, the outcome of the enquiry and the actions taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). The Additional Commissioner of Railway Safety, North Eastern Circle, Gorakhpur has held his statutory inquiry into this accident.

According to his provisional findings, the accident was due to failure of railway staff. Suitable action will be taken on receipt of the final report.

Increase in derailment of Trains and Engines since last Strike

5375. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that derailment of trains and engines have increased since the last strike by the Railway Employees; and

(b) whether Government have inquired into the causes thereof and if so, what are the findings thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes. During the period 1st June, 1974 to 28th February, 1975 there were 550 cases of derailments of trains and light engines against 457 such accidents during the corresponding period of the previous year.

The causes of derailments of trains and light engines during the period 1st June 1974 to 28th February, 1975 are given below:—

Causes	No. of accidents
(i) Human failure	341
(ii) Failure of Equipment	108
(iii) Accidental	44
(iv) Sabotage	4
(v) Causes could not be established	8
(vi) Causes not yet finalised	45

Cooperative Book-Stalls on Stations

5376. SARDAR MOHINDER SINGH GILL:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in spite of the declared and agreed policies, his Ministry has been slow in encouraging the move for opening of co-operative book-stalls on

the stations all over the country and the monopoly held remain almost as it was before; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the same and fresh efforts being made to give the contracts to unemployed graduates and other deserving people?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) No. On the contrary the Ministry has been making all efforts to popularise the scheme and had even relaxed the conditions of allotment. Originally, the bookstalls could be allotted only to Co-operatives of unemployed graduates but the condition has now been relaxed so that bookstalls could now be allotted to partnerships/associations of unemployed graduates as well as individual unemployed graduates. The number of stations where bookstalls were offered has also been increased from 160 to 243.

(b) Does not arise.

Crude Oil Imports during 1975-76

5377. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL:

SHRI S. R. DAMANI:

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

(a) what is the estimated total quantity of crude oil imports on Government to Government basis and otherwise during 1975-76;

(b) what is the difference of rates in the two types of imports and the mode of payment in both the cases; and

(c) whether the import of crude has been doubled this year as compared to the last year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) It is estimated that during 1975-76 about 14 million tonnes of crude oil will be imported. For the calendar year 1975 import of 7.7 million

tonnes of crude oil has so far been firming up by Government on a bilateral basis.

(b) The present FOB prices of crude oil in respect of Burmah-Shell, HPCL and Caltex are as under:—

Name of the Company	FOB Prices (Dollar per barrel)
(1) Burmah-Shell	10.67 (Light Iranian)
(2) Caltex	10.46 (Light Arabian)
(3) HPCL	10.42 (Arabian Mix)

In the case of Burmah-Shell, Caltex and HPCL, the payments are made through letter of credit. It is not desirable to disclose the detailed terms in respect of crude imports arranged bilaterally by Government.

(c) No, Sir.

रतलाम डिवीजन (पश्चिम रेलवे)
में बैंगनों की कमी

5379 उ० लक्ष्मी नाथ पण्डित :
क्या रेल मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या रतलाम डिवीजन (पश्चिम रेलवे) में बैंगनों की उपलब्धता में भारी कमी है ;

(ख) यदि इसी कारण नीमच, मंदसौर, पिथौरा जावरा तथा इन्दौर जैंगे प्रमुख मशीन के स्टेशनों परमाणु स्का पडा है, और

(ग) यदि हा तो इस कठिनाई को दूर करने के लिए प्राधिकारियों द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गयी है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बूढा सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

बम्बई-दिल्ली लाइन पर बैटरणा पुल तथा
अन्य पुल

5380. डा० सखीनारायण पांडेय :

श्री. एस० आर० दत्ताजी :

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि :

(क) बैटरणा पुल का निर्माण कब किया गया था और वह कब से जीर्ण-मार्जित स्थिति में है ; और

(ख) बम्बई-दिल्ली रेलवे लाइन पर कितने ऐसे पुल हैं जो निर्धारित अवधि में ज्यादा समय होने पर भी उपयोग में लाये जा रहे हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (बी बूटा सिंह) : (क) बैटरणा पुल वर्ष 1864 में बनाया गया था यह पुल जीर्ण-मार्जित अवस्था में नहीं है ।

(ख) पुलों का जीवन काल आयु के अनिश्चित कई अन्व बातों पर निर्भर करता है जैसे, पुलों पर से गुजरने वाले रेल इंजनों और भार डिब्बों के घुरा भार और उनका अन्दैर्य बन्, रफ्तार, गाड़ियों के भार तथा यातायात का घनत्व आदि । पुलों का पुनर्निर्माण । बदलाव उनकी अवस्था एवं आवश्यकता के आधार पर किया जाता है । यह नहीं कहा जा सकता कि कोई पुल उसका जीवन-काल समाप्त होने पर भी उपयोग में लाया जा रहा है क्योंकि हमें यह सुनिश्चित कर दिया जाता है कि जिन पुलों का पुनर्निर्माण बदलाव आवश्यक है, उनको आवश्यकतानुसार तुरन्त मजबूत पुनर्निर्माण कर दिया जाये ।

संक्रयूरिक एसिड तैयार करने के लिये
सल्फर का आयात

5381. डा० सखी नारायण पांडेय :
क्या पेट्रोलेियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या संक्रयूरिक एसिड तैयार करने के लिए देश में प्रतिवर्ष 4 करोड़ डॉलर मूल्य के सल्फर का आयात किया जा रहा है ;

(ख) क्या सलावीपुरा (राजस्थान के सीकर जिले) में पाइराइट के बहुत अधिक मात्रा में निक्षेप उपलब्ध है ;

(ग) क्या संक्रयूरिक एसिड पाइराइट से तैयार की जाती है ;

(घ) क्या सरकार ने सलावीपुरा खनन परियोजना का पूर्ण अध्ययन किया है और उसे उपयोगी पाया है ,

(ङ) यदि हां, तो परियोजना की स्वीकृति देने में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(च) क्या इस परियोजना को भीष्ट स्वीकृति देने से सल्फर के आयात में बहुत कमी हो जायेगी और विदेशी मुद्रा की बचत होगी ?

पेट्रोलेियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में
राज्यमंत्री (श्री. के० आर० गवेष) : (क) 1971-72 में 1973-74 के प्रत्येक वर्ष में लगभग 12 से 16 करोड़ रुपये के मूल्य का लगभग 5.2 से 5.6 लाख मीटरी टन गंधक आ-त किया गया । आयातित गंधक के लगभग 80 प्रतिशत औसतन भाग को संक्रयूरिक एसिड के उत्पादन के लिए प्रयोग किया जाता है ।

(ख) से (घ) पाइराइट्स फार्मेट्स एण्ड कैमिक्स लि० की संभाव्यता रिपोर्ट के अनुसार सलावीपुरा में उपलब्ध पाइराइट्स भंडारों पर आधारीत 6 लाख मीटरी टन प्रतिवर्ष की क्षमता के एक संक्रयूरिक एसिड प्लांट की स्थापना की जा सकती है । संक्रयूरिक एसिड के उत्पादन में प्रयोग किये जाने वाले पाइराइट्स की मात्रा की सीमा तक, गंधक का निर्यात बढ़ाया जा सकता है जिससे विदेशी मुद्रा में बचत होगी । तथापि यह परियोजना राजस्थान में उपलब्ध पाइराइट्स

और रात कास्केट के आधार पर उस राज्य में एक उर्वरक कामप्लैक्स की स्थापना करने से संबंध रखती है। क्या कि इनमें अत्यधिक पूंजी लगनी है। इसलिए पाचवी योजना दस्तावेज में परिचालित उर्वरक कार्यक्रम में इनको सम्मिलित नहीं किया गया है।

Starting of more trains from Delhi or New Delhi during 1975-76

5383. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to start some more trains from Delhi or New Delhi to other stations during the year 1975-76; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof?

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

(b) At present only one proposal for the introduction of a weekly Janata Express train between New Delhi and Hyderabad in May 1975 is under consideration.

Accumulation of Steel in Bokaro Steel Plant

5384 SHRI D. P. JADEJA:
SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to shortage of wagons, thousand tonnes of steel is lying in the yards of Bokaro Steel Plant; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to release more wagons for the clearance of material?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b) Out of a total production of 603,000 tonnes of pig iron in Bokaro Steel Plant during the financial year 1974-75, a total of 598,000 tonnes of pig iron was cleared during this period, despite disruption to movements caused in

the earlier part of the year by the Railwaymen's strikes and its aftermath.

Racket in stealing petroleum products in U.P.

5385. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a racket in stealing petroleum products in transit and adulterating them with turpentine has recently been unearthed in U.P.; and

(b) if so, the names of companies and persons involved?

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

Short supply of coal to industries

5386. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether non-availability of wagons has resulted in short supply of coal to industries; and

(b) if so, the remedial measures taken?

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

(b) Does not arise.

औद्योगिकों के बांड नाम समाप्त करने के बारे में हाथी समिति की सिफारिशें

5387. श्री चन्द्र शैलानी: क्या वेदो-लियम और रमायन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) औद्योग एवं भेषज उद्योग के विभिन्न पहलुओं पर विचार कर रही हाथी समिति

के फैसले ने यह सुझाव दिया है कि विदेशी औषधियों के बांड नाम समाप्त कर दिये जायें;

(ख) उन औषधियों और निर्माताओं के नाम क्या हैं;

(ग) इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रति-
क्रिया है; और

(घ) हाथी समिति की अन्तिम रिपोर्ट कब तक आने की सम्भावना है?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० जार० कपूर) : (क) औषध एवं भेषज समिति ने उन 13 औषधों के सम्बन्ध में, जिनका उनके द्वारा पता लगाया गया था, जातीय नामों में परिवर्तन का सुझाव दिया है। इसके परिणामस्वरूप ब्राण्ड नामों के प्रश्न पर चरणबद्ध रूप में विचार करना होगा।

(ख) 13 प्रपुज औषधों के नाम तथा उनके उत्पादक का नाम मभा पटल पर रखे गए परिशिष्ट में दिया गया है। [प्रचालय में रखा गया देखिये सख्या एलटी 9370/75]

(ग) सामान्य नामों द्वारा औषधों के ब्राण्ड नामों के प्रतिस्थापन के पहलू से युक्त एक आन्तरिक रिपोर्ट नोक्सभा के पटल पर 4-3-1975 को रख दी गई थी। इस समय यह सरकार के विचाराधीन है।

(घ) समिति की अन्तिम रिपोर्ट 6 अप्रैल, 1975 को प्राप्त हो गई है।

रेल परियोजनाओं के लिये भारत द्वारा
अफगानिस्तान को सेवायें देने
की प्रस्तावना

5388. श्री जग्नू शीलानी : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अफगानिस्तान को प्रथम रेल परियोजना के लिये भारत ने कुछ सेवायें एवं उपकरण देने का प्रस्ताव किया है, और यदि हां, तो कितनी मात्रा में;

(ख) क्या इस परियोजना के पूरा हो

आने पर भारत का अफगानिस्तान से सीधा रेल सम्पर्क हो जायेगा;

(ग) इस परियोजना से भारत को किस प्रकार का और कितना लाभ होगा; और

(घ) भारत की तरफ से उक्त परियोजना को जो सहायता दी जायेगी उस पर अनुमानित कितना खर्च होगा ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री कुरा सिंह) : (क) भारत ने अफगानिस्तान में लगभग 1200 किलोमीटर दूरी में रेल परियोजनाओं के कार्य निष्पादन के विभिन्न चरणों के लिए परामर्श सेवा प्रदान करने का प्रस्ताव रखा है।

(ख) परियोजनाओं के पूरा होने पर भारत को पाकिस्तान में होकर अफगानिस्तान तक एक सीधा रेल सम्पर्क मिल सकता है।

(ग) यदि भारत को परामर्श सेवा का अवसर मिलना है तो इससे अफगानिस्तान रेल प्रणाली के साथ सम्पर्क बनाने में मदद मिलेगी और हम अपने विशेषज्ञ ज्ञान, जानकारी रेल उपस्कर और जल स्टाक आदि की बिक्री कर सकेंगे और उससे मूल्यवान विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित कर सकेंगे।

(घ) अफगानिस्तान सरकार ईरान में श्रृणलकर इस परियोजना की योजना बना रही है।

इस्फाल में तेल की खुदाई

5389. श्री जग्नू शीलानी : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस्फाल में तेल मिलने की सम्भावना का पता चला है;

(ख) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में मजिदुर की सरकार ने उनके मंत्रालय को तेल की खुदाई से सम्बन्धित एक प्रस्ताव दिया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सी० पी० माजी): (क) उस क्षेत्र में पहले तेल और गैस कगस्ति देखा गया था। तथापि की गई जाँची से पर्याप्त मात्रा में हाइड्रोकार्बन की विद्यमानता की पुष्टि नहीं हुई।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Summit meeting of O.P.E.C. at Algiers

5390. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH. Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the summit deliberations at Algiers of the O.P.E.C.;

(b) whether the main agenda of the summit is to take precautions and actions for not letting the prices of oil sink too low;

(c) whether our Government will also reduce the petroleum prices in proportion to the sinking of oil prices in the oil producing and exporting countries; and

(d) the comparative cost of crude production in India and Arab countries per barrel?

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

(b) During their summit deliberations, the Sovereigns and Heads of the State of the Member Countries of the Organisation of the Petroleum Exporting Countries reviewed the present world economic crisis, exchanged views on the causes of the crisis which has persisted for several years, and considered the measures they would take to safeguard the legitimate rights and interests of

their peoples in the context of international solidarity and cooperation.

(c) There is no such proposal at present.

(d) The actual cost of production of crude oil in different countries for the current year is not known.

Construction of waiting hall at Pindara Road Halt

5391. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state.

(a) whether Pindara Road is a halt station between Varanasi and Jaunpur stations on Faizabad section in Northern Railway;

(b) if so, whether some months back, before the last Railway strike, a waiting hall was sanctioned for that Halt Station; and

(c) when that waiting hall will be constructed and reasons for the delay?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Pindara Road is a halt station situated between Varanasi and Jaunpur stations of Northern Railway.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Electric Locomotives to haul up goods and trains on Kanpur-Tundla line

5392. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether electrification of railway track between Kanpur and Tundla has been completed;

(b) if so, whether electric locomotives have begun to haul up the goods and fast mail and express trains on this track; and

(c) if not, the reasons for it and by when this line will begin to operate?

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

(b) Yes.

(c) Does not arise.

Precarious coal position on Northern Railway

5393. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:
SHRI D. D. DESAI;
SHRI P. GANGADEB;
SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the coal position with Northern Railway is precarious; and

(b) if so, whether some of the trains are being suspended on this account?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) No. Northern Railway have coal stocks for 4-4 days' consumption as on 1-4-1975.

(b) 34 pairs of suspended passenger trains have already been re-introduced since 1-2-1975 and the balance 2 pairs will be started shortly.

Increase in expenditure of O. & N.G.O.

5394. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI;
SHRI D. D. DESAI;
SHRI P. GANGADEB;
SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:

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

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission proposes to increase its expenditure on acquisition of capital assets exploration and production activities next year;

(b) if so, by how much;

(c) whether the O & N.G.C. has drawn up its plans to step up its

activities both within the country and abroad;

(d) whether any measures have been initiated in this direction; and

(e) if so, the broad features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) and (b) Against an estimated expenditure of Rs. 184.89 crores for 1974-75, the ONGC plans to spend Rs. 255.36 crores in 1975-76 for its exploration, development and production activities for hydrocarbons. This takes into account the Commission's on-shore offshore operations including its overseas operations

(c) Yes Sir

(d) Yes Sir

(e) During 1974-75, the Commission's oil exploration work included:

- (i) geological and geophysical surveys in almost all the States of India;
- (ii) exploratory drilling work in Gujarat, Assam, Tripura, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu;
- (iii) production of oil and gas from its Gujarat and Assam fields;
- (iv) drilling work in Bombay offshore etc.

All the above items of work are planned to be continued during 1974-76. Additionally during 1975-76 the Commission has planned:

- (i) exploratory drilling work in West Bengal, Jammu and Kashmir and in Iraq;
- (ii) development drilling at a sequel to exploratory drill wherever necessary;
- (iii) geophysical surveys in offshore;

- (iv) Work towards first stage production from Bombay High.

The Commission plans to produce 5.36 million tonnes of crude oil during 1975-76 against the estimated figure of 4.51 million tonnes for 1974-75.

Supply of crude by U.A.E. to India

5395. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:
SHRI D. D. DESAI:
SHRI PURUSHOTTAM
KAKODKAR:
SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:
SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL
BHATIA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state whether U.A.E. had agreed to supply crude to India on soft terms?

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

Revision of prices of petroleum Products

5396. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:
SHRI PURUSHOTTAM
KAKODKAR:
SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL
BHATIA:
SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:

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

(a) whether his Ministry has carried out any exercises recently to revise the prices of petroleum products,

(b) if so, particulars thereof; and

(c) whether his Ministry is also contemplating of making certain changes in its oil import policy on the basis of the exercises carried out?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI):
(a) to (c). An Oil Prices Committee was set up by Govt. in March 1974 to

go, *inter alia*, into the pricing of petroleum products. The Committee has submitted an interim report on 3rd February, 1975. The interim report is under consideration of Govt.

Persons arrested for having committed theft in Sealdah Division during the last three years

5397. SHRI M. S. PURTY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the persons arrested by the Railway police on charges of theft in Sealdah Division during the last three years;

(b) the amount of Railway property lost during the last three years; and

(c) the action taken in this regard in this Division?

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-937/75]

(b) Value of property (booked consignments) lost during 1972, 1973, and 1974 was Rs. 17,00,534/-, Rs. 16,91,506/- and Rs. 34,86,066/- respectively.

(c) The following preventive measures have been taken to curb incidents of thefts in Sealdash Division:—

(1) All Goods trains carrying valuable commodities in Block loads like iron, cement, sugar, foodgrains, tea etc. are escorted by armed Railway Protection Force.

(2) Supervision by RPF officers has been tightened up.

(3) Close liaison is maintained by divisional RPF officers with Railway C.I.D. Cell of West Bengal Police for rounding up railway criminals.

(4) Armed pickets are posted at plague spots besides introducing track patrolling.

- (5) Plain clothed R.P.F./C.I.D. staff are detailed at vulnerable sectors to shadow gang members responsible.
- (6) C.R.P. men are escorting important passenger trains to prevent crimes in trains.

Condition of Coaches on Sealdah Bangaon Line

5398. SHRI M. S. PURTY;
SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the coaches in Sealdah Bangaon line are without any light and fans; and

(b) whether any enquiry has been made in this regard and if so, the findings thereof?

THE DY. MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b) No. However there is a deficiency of about 85 per cent of fans. Constant watch is kept on these deficiencies and gradual replacements are undertaken. Frequent thefts and miscreant activities also contribute to these deficiencies.

Trains cancelled as a result of Mass-Movement in Bihar during the last ten months

5399. SHRI M. S. PURTY;
SHRI N. E. HORO:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some trains were cancelled as a result of mass-movement in Bihar during the last ten months;

(b) whether Government have made any assessment regarding the loss suffered as a result thereof; and

(c) the additional amount that Government had to spend for the protection of trains during this period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Yes, a total of 242 pairs of passenger trains and 579 goods trains were cancelled as a result of agitations in Bihar, area during May, 1974 to February, 1975.

(b) Yes, Rs. 57.80 lakhs approximately.

(c) Nil.

Accidents in Sealdah Division during 1972 and 1973

5400. SHRI M. S. PURTY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of the accidents in Sealdah Division during 1972 and 1973; and

(b) action taken in each case, year-wise and the result achieved?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) During the calendar year 1972, there were 14 train accidents, i.e. 2 collisions, 10 derailments and 2 cases of fires on Sealdah Division of Eastern Railway. There were only 9 train derailments during the calendar year 1973.

(3) Thorough enquiries were held into all these accidents and appropriate remedial measures were taken to prevent recurrence of similar accidents. In addition, checks and drives were conducted for inculcating safety consciousness amongst the railway staff. Consequently, the number of train accidents came down to 9 in 1973 against 14 during 1972. The improvement was sustained during 1974 also.

Senior Personnel of O. & N.G.C. in Gujarat

5401. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of senior people of different categories working in Oil

and Natural Gas Commission units in Gujarat;

(b) their salaries, skills and experience;

(c) how many of these personnel are recruited from Gujarat and how; and

(d) broad details regarding (c)?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) and (b): The requisite information is given in the Statement laid in the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-9372/75].

(c) and (d): Recruitment to the posts done centrally at the headquarters of the Commission on an all India basis,—there being no separate quota for recruitment on State-wide basis.

Slow Speed of Trains in Saurashtra Region

5402. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Somnath Mail, Kirti Express, Bhavnagar Mail and other mail trains in Saurashtra region are run with slow speed;

(b) whether the said trains have diesel engines;

(c) whether Government are taking steps to improve the speed and efficiency of these trains, and

(d) if so, salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) No. These trains are booked at the maximum speed permissible under the existing condition of track and traction and compare favourably with similar trains on other railways.

(b) No.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Complaints about Poor and Sub-Standard Catering in Western Railway

5403. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints regarding poor and even sub-standard catering are received by Government from the passengers travelling long distance on the Western Railway sector;

(b) whether any remedial measures have been taken to improve the situation; and

(c) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Yes, a few complaints have been received.

(b) Yes.

(c) The following are more important measures taken:

(i) Preparation of food in conventional dining cars has been replaced through a system of pickig up "ready-to-serve" food prepared in modernised kitchens set up at convenient points en-route enabling better quality of food to be prepared in hygienic conditions.

(ii) Adoption of modern culinary techniques and appliances such as provisions of hot cases, insulated trolleys, refrigerators, sterilizers, washing machines, thermos flasks to keep beverages hot, etc.

(iii) Purchase and supply of raw materials of good quality.

(iv) Frequent inspections are carried out to ensure that quality as well as service is maintained at satisfactory level.

(v) More emphasis is given on training of staff employed for the catering establishments.

(vi) Thorough investigation is made into all complaints followed by

adequate and preventive punitive action.

Demand for Take-over of Oil India Limited

5405. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:
SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY:
SARDAR SWARAN SINGH
SOKHI:

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

(a) whether 17 Members of Parliament have urged the Union Government to take-over the Oil India Limited;

(b) whether Government have examined their demand; and

(c) if so, the final decision taken?

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

(a) A memorandum signed by 15 Members of Parliament containing inter alia this suggestion also has been received.

(b) and (c). The matter is under consideration.

Semi-Judicial Tribunal for Reserved Jobs and Promotions

5406. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All India Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Railway Employees Association had demanded a statutory scheme providing for the appointment of a semi-judicial tribunal to decide all disputes arising out of reservation of jobs and promotions in Railway service;

(b) whether Government have accepted the demand; and

(c) if so, the salient features of the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) No such demand has been received.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Improvement Programme in Orissa

5407 SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the specific improvements suggested and amount-budgeted for the Railway users' amenities in the Khurda Road Division of South Eastern Railway, station-wise and train-wise in the financial year 1975-76;

(b) whether there are any stations in Orissa, selected for the intensive improvement programme; and

(c) if so, the names of such stations and improvement suggested therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) The following improvement works on the stations on Khurda Road Division have been included in the financial year 1975-76:

Description of work	Fund provided in 1975-76
	Rs.
1. Bhadrak-Provision of 200' platform cover.	1000.00
2. Khurda Road Provision of 200' long platform cover	72000.00
3. Cuttack Provision of 400' long platform cover	1000.00
4. Behrampur Provision of 450' long platform cover	50000.00
5. Puri Provision of 400' long platform cover.	1000.00

No train wise, specific improvements are proposed in 1975-76.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Electrification of Kendrapada Railway Station

5408. SHRI ARJUN SETHI. Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposed electrification of Kendrapada Railway Station of South Eastern Railway has been completed; and

(b) if not, the specific time for its completion?

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

(b) Does not arise

Arrangements for Mike Announcements at Bhadrak Station

5409. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the basic qualities which justify for the arrangements for mike announcements in a Railway Station for the convenience of the passengers;

(b) whether the Bhadrak Railway Station of South Eastern Railway is fit for such an arrangement; and

(c) if not, what are the specific deficiencies in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Public address system is installed at important stations for the convenience of passengers mainly taking into consideration the frequency of train services and the number of passengers using the station.

(b) No.

(c) The extent of passenger traffic at Bhadrak station does not justify provision of public address system at this station. The number of passenger trains passing this station is ten Up and ten Down per day and the number of passengers booked per train works out to an average of forty only.

Road-cum-Overbridge at Cuttak Railway Station

5410 SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the specific difficulties the State Government has expressed for the early construction of the road-cum-overbridge at Cuttack Railway Station, and

(b) what specific steps Central Government have taken to solve the problem so as to provide the much needed overbridge for the benefit of the people?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b) Selection of sites for the road-overbridge at Cuttack Railway station is under correspondence with the State Government. Decision is awaited from Government of Orissa about the final selection of the site, out of three alternative proposals

Trains cancelled on Ernakulam, Trivandrum and Shoranur-Olavakot Lines

5411. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether fifty per cent of the trains cancelled due to coal shortage on Ernakulam-Trivandrum and Shoranpur-Olavakot lines in Kerala have not been restored;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what steps are being taken to restore the cancelled trains?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) At present only 8 trains out of the 28 scheduled trains on the Ernakulam-Quilon/Trivandrum Section and 4 out of the 20 scheduled trains on the Olavakot-Shoranpur Section remain cancelled due to shortage of coal.

(b) and (c): The required cancelled passenger trains are being progressively re-introduced with improvement in loco coal availability.

Expansion of Coastal Refineries at Bombay

**5412. SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:**

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

(a) whether any pressure has been brought on the Centre for allowing expansion of coastal refineries at Bombay or set up a new grass-root refinery;

(b) whether any decision has been taken by the Centre; and

(c) if so, broad features thereof?

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

(a) No, Sir.

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

Import of Oil from Abu Dhabi

**5413. SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI PURUSHOTTAM
KAKODKAR:
DR. H. P. SHARMA:
SHRI SWARAN SINGH
SOKHI:**

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

(a) whether India is to buy oil from Abu Dhabi in 1975;

(b) if so, the total quantity thereof;

(c) whether any agreement has been signed in this regard; and

(d) if so, broad features thereof?

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

(a) to (d): An agreement has been reached with the United Arab Emirates for the import of one million tonnes of crude oil during 1975. It is not in the public interest to disclose the other details.

Proposal to Nationalise Digboi Refinery

5414. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY:

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

(a) whether Government have a proposal under consideration to nationalise the Digboi Refinery;

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

(c) what is the capital employed at present?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) and (b): In line with the declared policy of acquiring effective control over the petroleum refineries and marketing companies, the Digboi Refinery will also be brought into the Public Sector at the appropriate time.

(c) As on 31-12-74, the capital employed in the Assam Oil Company was Rs. 883.25 lakhs.

Meeting of Executives of Public Sector Drug Units

5415. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting of the senior officials of four public sector undertakings manufacturing drugs and pharmaceuticals was convened by him;

(b) if so, the broad features of subjects discussed thereat; and

(c) the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (c) Appropriating the need for giving a role of leadership to the public sector during the Fifth Plan, linking it organically with research organisations and universities all over the country for furtherance of applied research and development of new processes and drugs, for making available cheap essential drugs for the millions and for establishing standards which may need emulation by others, a conference of the public sector undertakings concerned with production of drugs and chemicals, was convened on the 12th and 13th March, 1975.

The deliberations covered wide areas involving matters of policy and details thereof concerning the overall national priorities within which the public sector would be required to cooperate in the ensuing years. The links to be forged between the public sector and the national research organisations, the pricing structure, the relationship of the public sector to the drug industry as a whole and the specific problems of raw-materials, finances, licensing constraints which may be inhibiting the growth of the public sector were also discussed.

The conference agreed that the public sector undertakings should, besides manufacturing bulk drugs also undertake production of intermediates and formulations. The public sector, it was further suggested, could also increase and accelerate production of those drugs in respect of whom technology was already available within the country.

In this context the conference recognised the need for a strong research

and development base and decided that a certain portion of the value of turnover of the public sector organisations should be utilised for R&D activity, a part of which may be utilised by the concerned company itself and the balance assigned to research organisations.

A recommendation was made by the conference that a corporate policy group consisting of chief executives of the public sector organisations may be set up to co-ordinate their activities. It should act as a 'brain trust' to enable them to take a balanced integrated approach towards perspective planning over the years.

Offshore Drilling in Bombay High by Oil Producing Countries

5416. **SHRI VASANT SATHE:**

SHRI DHAMANKAR:

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

(a) whether a number of oil producing countries have shown interest in offshore drilling in Bombay High; and

(b) if so, the main features of the proposals under consideration and of those finalised?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Technical Know-how for production of Gentamycin

5417. **SHRI VASANT SATHE:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the technical know-how for production of gentamycin can be had from the rupee currency country, like Hungary for production of Gentamycin by public sector undertaking; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken in this direction and result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b): In the discussion held during the last quarter of 1974 with the Hungarian experts who visited India in connection with the meeting of the Indo-Hungarian Joint Commission, the Hungarian side led by the president of the Hungarian Pharmaceutical Industry agreed to offer technological assistance for the manufacture of Gentamycin Sulphate by the public sector in India.

Hindustan Antibiotics Limited, a Public Sector Undertaking, who proposed to take up the manufacture of the said drug during the Fifth Plan period, have been asked to pursue the matter with the Hungarian Pharmaceuticals Industry. Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd. are yet to submit their proposal for the manufacture of this antibiotic.

Foreign Collaborations in Drug Industry

5418. SHRI RANEN SEN:

SHRI H. N. MUKHERJEE:

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

(a) how many foreign firms are collaborating in drug industry in public sector and private sector and their assets in each sector;

(b) what is their production in public and private sector; and

(c) how much money these firms repatriated from India annually during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) There are 62 companies in private sector having a foreign equity of 26 per cent or more with an estimated capital employed during 1973-74 of about Rs. 210

crores. The two public sector undertakings producing drugs—IDPL and H.A.L.—do not have any foreign equity participation. The total capital employed by them during the said period was Rs. 70.79 crores. IDPL was set up with financial and technical collaboration from USSR. HAL have obtained technology for manufacture of Benzathine Penicilline from M/s. American Home Products Ltd., from Glaxo for manufacture of Streptomycin Sulphate for which the collaborator have given their strain free of charge, know-how for manufacture of Semisynthetic Penicillin has been obtained from M/s. American Home Products Corporation Ltd. of USA.

In addition, there are Indian companies some of them having foreign equity, of 25 per cent and others without any foreign equity, who have obtained approvals to terms of collaboration for manufacture of specific items.

(b) Annual production of drugs in the different sectors of organised units as reported by the companies in 1973/1973-74 was as follows:—

Sector	Turnover (Rs. crores)
Public	27.93
Indian companies including companies have foreign equity upto 50%	181.00
Firms with foreign equity of more than 50%	166.33

(c) Details of remittances made by the companies with foreign equity exceeding 25 per cent during the years 1971, 1972 and 1973 have already been furnished in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Questions No. 20 and 4813 answered on 26-11-1974, and 25-3-1975, and unstarred Question No. 3846 and 3797 answered on 18th

March, 1975. Remittances of royalty made by HAL to M/s. Wyeth International Ltd. (Agents of M/s.

American Home Products Ltd.) and to M/s. Merck Sharp and Dohme, are given below:—

Name of the Company	Remittances (Net Royalty)
---------------------	---------------------------

M/s. Wyeth International Ltd.	July, 1970—March, 1971	2525.83
	April, 1971—March, 1972	3284.03
	April, 1972—Oct., 1972	3351.47
M/s. Merck Sharp & Dohme	1971-72	1,94,246
	1972-73	1,99,381
	1973-74	NIL

Allocation of Imported Sulphur for Manufacturing Fertilizers

5419. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) what percentage of total imported sulphur is allocated for the manufacture of fertilizers and other captive requirements;

(b) what are the names of D.G.T.D. and S.S.I. units in each State with quantity received during the last three years; and

(c) what percentage of the total imports of sulphur are allocated to the D.C.S.S.?

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.

Oil Deposits in Bombay High

5420. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any estimate has been made of the total oil deposits in the Bombay High area;

(b) whether any estimate has been made of the annual crude output in the next 15 years; and

(c) if so, when will the actual production begin and when will it reach the peak?

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 area, oil bearing horizons have been encountered and the production tests have shown good flow of oil. A fourth well is presently being drilled in this area. It is necessary to drill a few more wells before making an assessment of production potential of this structure. Meanwhile 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.

Estimate of Additional requirements of Railway Wagons

2421. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the estimated requirements of additional railway wagons of different types of the Indian Railways for the ensuing year and by what time proper orders would be placed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): Requirement of wagons is calculated for a Plan period as

a whole and not for a single year. For the freight traffic targeted for the Fifth Plan, procurement of 1,00,000 wagons (in terms of four-wheelers) is envisaged against which orders for about 38,000 wagons have already been placed. More orders will be placed progressively as necessary and subject to availability of funds.

Review of Working of Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies

5422. SHRI M. C. DAGA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Committee had been set up in 1972 to review the working of the Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies;

(b) whether it has submitted its report;

(c) if so, what are its recommendations; and

(d) what is the reaction of Government thereto?

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

(c) Briefly and in outline the recommendations of the Committee are as under:—

(i) The Institute should confine its activities to the field of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies and abandon those activities which are not directly relatable to its objectives. It should not dissipate its resources over fields not germane to the core of its activities.

(ii) Institutional arrangements should be made to prevent the Institute from deviating from its priorities and objectives through *ad hoc* foreign grants.

(iii) The Institute should not accept without prior approval

of the Government any grant/donation from any foreign or indigenous source; or engage any foreign consultant to advise it in its working. The funds/deposits in foreign banks should be transferred to India.

(iv) The Institute should amend its Memorandum of Association and Rules for effecting structural changes and improvements in its management and day-to-day activities.

(v) The Institute should frame comprehensive rules governing *inter alia* recruitment, conditions of service, allocation of responsibility, etc. in respect of its employees.

(vi) The Institute should be allowed an annual recurring grant-in-aid amounting to Rs. 4 lakhs to begin with, provided that the Institute undertakes to implement the recommendations of the Committee.

(d) The recommendations are under consideration of the Government.

रेलवे वैननों का निर्माण करने वाले
उद्योग की अधिष्ठापित क्षमता

5423. श्री. मूलचन्द र. ग. : क्या
रेल मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलवे वैननों का निर्माण करने वाले उद्योग की अधिष्ठापित क्षमता प्रति वर्ष 35,000 वैनन है;

(ख) अधिष्ठापित क्षमता की तुलना में वर्ष 1971, 1972 और 1973 के दौरान, वर्ष-वार, कितने वैननों का निर्माण किया गया तथा इसके कम उत्पादन के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) इस समय कितने वैननों की मांग है तथा इस मांग को कब तक पूरा कर लिया जायेगा ?

रेल मन्त्रालय ने उप मन्त्री (श्री बूढ़ा लाल) : (क) और (ख) इस उद्योग में 13 माल डिब्बा निर्माण कारखानों की वार्षिक संस्थापित क्षमता, जो इस समय माल डिब्बों के उत्पादन में लगे हुए हैं, चौपटियों के हिसाब से 30625 माल डिब्बों की है। 1971-72, 1972-73 और 1973-74 में चौपटियों के हिसाब से वास्तविक उत्पादन और संस्थापित क्षमता का अंतर नीचे दिया गया है :—

वर्ष	उत्पादन	कुल संस्थापित क्षमता प्रति नवम्बर
1971-72	6,543.5	21%
1972-73	8,987	29%
1973-74	10,279	33.5%

(ग) 1973-74 के चल स्टॉक कार्यक्रम अनुसार चौपटियों के हिसाब से 16,122 माल डिब्बों का आर्डर माल डिब्बा निर्माण उद्योग को दिया गया। इनकी सुपुर्दगी 31-3-1976 तक पूरी की जानी है। 1-4-1975 को माल डिब्बा निर्माताओं द्वारा चौपटियों के हिसाब से 24,000 डिब्बे बनाने बाकी थे

जो उनकी चालू उत्पादन क्षमता के आधार पर लगभग दो वर्ष के भीतन कार्य-भार का धोतक है। फिर भी, 1974-75 के चल-स्टॉक कार्यक्रम के अनुसार चौपटियों के हिसाब से लगभग 14,000 माल डिब्बों की खरीद के लिए टेंडरों पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

अशोधित तेल तथा पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के आयात पर किया गया व्यय

5424. श्री मूल चन्द डाया : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) 1971-72 की तुलना में 1973-74 और 1974-75 में वर्ष-वार कच्चे तेल पेट्रोल तथा पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के आयात पर कितना व्यय किया गया, और

(ख) कच्चे तेल पेट्रोल और पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के मूल्यों में वृद्धि के कारण 1971-72 में किये गये आयात की तुलना में इनके आयात में कितनी कमी हुई है ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मन्त्रालय से उपमन्त्री (श्री स. ० पां. दासा) : (क) और (ख) अपेक्षित सूचना निम्नलिखित सारणी में दी गई है।

वर्ष	मात्रा मिलियन मी० टन			
	कच्चा तेल		पेट्रोलियम उत्पाद	
	मात्रा	मूल्य	मात्रा	मूल्य
1971-72	13.0	147.02	2.1	46.88
1973-74	13.9	416.39	3.6	141.56
1974-75	13.9	907.00	2.7	223.00

(संस्थापित)

रेल कर्मचारियों को दिये गये पासों और
प्रिविलेज टिकट आर्डरों का मूल्य

5425. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या रेल
मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि :

(क) रेलवे कर्मचारियों को 1972-
73 और 1973-74 में दिये गये पासों
और प्रिविलेज टिकट आर्डरों का पृथक्-
पृथक् मूल्य क्या है ; और

(ख) इस समय किस-किस श्रेणी के
कितने रेल कर्मचारियों को फ्री पास तथा
प्रिविलेज टिकट आर्डर दिये जाते हैं और इसके
क्या आधार है ?

रेल मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री बृटा
सिंह) : (क) 1972-73 और
1973-74 में रेल कर्मचारियों को दिये गये
'पास' और 'मुविधा टिकट आर्डरों'
का मूल्य क्रमशः 48.35 करोड़ रु० और
56.29 करोड़ रु० है।

(ख) 31 मार्च, 1974 को कर्म-
चारियों की कटि-वार कुल संख्या नीचे दी
गयी है :—

श्रेणी	श्रेणी	श्रेणी	कुल
I और II	III	IV	(हजार में)
8.6	621.7	801.0	1431.5

'पास' और 'मुविधा टिकट आर्डरों' का
वर्तमान प्राण्यम इस प्रकार है :—

प्रति वर्ष सेटों की
संख्या

पाम 'मुविधा
टिकट
आदेश

(I) श्रेणी I और II	6	6
(II) श्रेणी III और IV		

(क) पांच वर्ष
तक की सेवा के
लिए

1 6

(ख) पांच वर्ष
से अधिक की सेवा
के लिए

3 6

संगठनों और व्यक्तियों को निःशुल्क रेलवे
पास

5426. श्री रामाधितार आर्स्वर्ग : क्या
रेल मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि :

(क) क्या रेल प्रशासन द्वारा कुछ
संगठनों और व्यक्तियों को रेलों में निःशुल्क
यात्रा करने के लिए पास दिये गये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनके नाम क्या हैं
और उन्हें किस श्रेणी के पास दिये गये हैं,

(ग) उन्हें निःशुल्क पास देने के कारण
तथा औचित्य क्या है ;

(घ) क्या इन पासों को रद्द करने का
सरकार का विचार है ; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

रेल मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री
बृटा सिंह) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) एक विवरण सभापटल पर रख
दिया गया है। [ग्रंथालय में रखा गया।
देखिये संख्या एल० टी० 9373/75]

(ग) इस प्रकार के पास उन व्यक्तियों/
संगठनों को दिये जाते हैं जो रेलों के लिए
अथवा देश के लिए ऐसा काम करते हैं कि
पास के हकदार हो जाते हैं।

(घ) जी नहीं।

(ङ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ;

Higher Grades for Train Examiners in Carriage and Wagon Department

5427. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the distribution of posts in the higher grades in the case of technical supervisors in the Workshops is 63 per cent while in the Carriage and Wagon Branch (Open Line), it is only 8 per cent; and

(b) if so, whether in view of high responsibilities of the Train Examiners which are growing as the speed and load of train increases Government will take steps to increase the percentage of higher grades in the Carriage and Wagon Department also?

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

(b) The gradewise distribution of posts in all Class III cadres including that of Train Examiners is currently under review with the object of easing promotional bottlenecks. The relevant restructuring proposals have not yet been finalised.

Statement

Only the posts of Chargemen among the technical supervisors in the workshops are distributed on percentage basis as under:—

Designation	Revised Scale	Percentage
	Rs.	
Chargeman 'A'	550—750	28
Chargeman 'B'	425—700	72

2. The distribution of the posts of Train Examiners, who are the technical supervisors in the Carriage and Wagon Department (open line), observed is—

taining presently on all Railways basis is as under:—

Designation	Revised Scale	Percentage
	Rs.	
Chief Train Examiner	700—900	11.7
Head Train Examiner	550—750	
Train Examiner	425—700	88.3

शिवरात्रि को कुसरोपुर रेलवे स्टेशन पर एक व्यक्ति का कुचला जाना

5428. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: क्या रेल मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या पूर्व रेलवे के कुसरोपुर स्टेशन के समीप बैठकपुर गांव में प्रति वर्ष शिवरात्रि का मेला लगता है, जिसमें हजारों लोग भाग लेते हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उक्त अवसर पर वहां बहुत अधिक भीड़ होती है;

(ग) क्या 11 मार्च, 1975 (शिवरात्रि के दिन) को वहां मेले में जाने वाले लोगों की 383 घण्टा गाड़ी में बहुत भीड़ थी और इस दिन भी अन्य दिनों की तरह गाड़ी को वहां अधिक देर तक ठहराया गया। तुरन्त स्टेशन छोड़ने की अनुमति दे दी गई थी जिसके परिणामस्वरूप वहां एक व्यक्ति की गाड़ी से कुचल जाने पर मृत्यु हो गई थी; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके लिये दोषी व्यक्ति को क्या दण्ड दिया गया और मृत व्यक्ति के परिवार को सरकार ने क्या सहायता दी है?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बृद्ध सिंह): (क) जी हां, लेकिन यह कोई महत्वपूर्ण मेला नहीं है।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) 383 घण्टा मोकामा-दानापुर सवारी गाड़ी कुसरोपुर स्टेशन पर एक मिनट के लिए ठहरती है और 11-3-1975 को

की वह यात्री अनुसूची के अनुसार ठहरी थी। उस दिन एक बिना टिकट यात्री चलती बाड़ी के उतरते समय बाड़ी के नीचे जा गया था।

(घ) इस दुर्घटना के लिये किसी को जिम्मेवार नहीं ठहराया गया और कोई मुआवजा नहीं दिया गया क्योंकि वह व्यक्ति बिना टिकट यात्रा कर रहा था।

बरीनी तेल शोधक कारखाने में लाठी चार्ज

5429. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या गत 25 फरवरी को बरीनी तेलशोधक कारखाने के गेट पर केन्द्रीय औद्योगिक सुरक्षा दल के सिपाहियों ने अपने इन्स्पेक्टर सरदार लखमीर सिंह के आदेश पर बरबंर लाठी चार्ज किया था जिसके फलस्वरूप अनेको मजदूर घायल हुए

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो लाठी चार्ज के क्या कारण थे, और

(घ) सरकार न दावा ज्वलिय के विरुद्ध क्या कयलाह करे है ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (बी.सी. पी. मास्त्री) (क) से (ग) बरीनी शोधनशाला के कुछ कर्मकार, जो दिन के भोजन के विश्राम के दौरान शोधनशाला के परिसर में बाहर चले गये थे, दिन के भोजन के विश्राम अवधि से अधिक समय तक बाहर रहे तथा हमारे पारी के कर्मचारी के साथ शोधनशाला परिसर में बल पूर्वक प्रवेश करने का प्रयत्न करने लगे। केन्द्रीय औद्योगिक सुरक्षा दल के सिपाहियों ने उन कर्मकारी के, जो अपने दिन के भोजन के विश्राम अवधि से अधिक अवधि तक बाहर रहे, प्रवेश करने पर विरोध किया तथा कर्मकारों ने केन्द्रीय औद्योगिक सुरक्षा दल के कार्रवाई का विरोध किया। इस अवधि में कर्मकारों द्वारा केन्द्रीय औद्योगिक सुरक्षा दल के इगुटी पर तनात सिपाहियों

पर पबराई किया तब उन्हे साथ हाथपवाई की। केन्द्रीय औद्योगिक सुरक्षा दल ने उन्हे कर्मकारों की अधिक भीड़ को तितर बितर करने के लिए लाठी चार्ज किया। धरना के दौरान 12 कर्मकार तथा 6 से 7 सुरक्षा सिपाहः घायल हुए। 3 कर्मकारों एवं 2 सुरक्षा सिपाहियों को अस्थितान भेजा गया। बा दोनों पकी ने स्थानीय पुलिस के पास शिकायत दर्ज करायी तथा सिविल अधिकारी जांच कार्य कर रहे हैं।

Ex-Gratia Payment to Railway Employees Retired before 1st April 1956

5430 SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway employees who retired from service before 1st April, 1956 are being given an ex-gratia payment, if so, at what rate and on what grounds;

(b) whether this ex-gratia payment is over and above the contributory provident fund and other retirement benefit, which were paid to these employees under the then prevalent rules,

(c) what is the number of employees who retired after 1st April, 1956 but who opted for the contributory provident fund, and

(d) whether this category of employees retiring after 1st April, 1956 are not being paid the ex-gratia payment referred to at part (a) above and if so, why?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Railway employees who retired prior to 1st April, 1957 (not 1st April, 1956) from Indian (Government) Railways were granted ex-gratia pension w.e.f. 1.1.1967 provided they had completed 20 years continuous service before retirement. The present rates of ex-gratia pension range between Rs. 55/- to Rs. 80.50 per month. The ex-gratia pension was sanctioned on the consideration that such Railway

employees retired under the Contributory Provident Fund Scheme without any opportunity to opt for the Pension Scheme, which was introduced on the Railways in 1957.

(b) This ex-gratia pension is in addition to the retirement benefits which were paid under the Contributory Provident Fund Rules then in existence.

(c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha

(d) Railway employees who retired on or after 1st April, 1957 (not 1st April, 1956) have been given several opportunities to elect the Pension Scheme. Accordingly, the question of granting any ex-gratia pension in their cases did not arise, as employees who retired on or after 1st April, 1957 under the Contributory Provident Fund Scheme did so on their own volition

Maruti Heavy Vehicles Pvt Ltd.

5431 SHRI MADHU LIMAYE:
Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state,

(a) who are the directors and other office bearers of Maruti Heavy Vehicles Private Limited;

(b) what were the total emoluments of each of these office bearers; and

(c) what were the total sale of the Company in 1973-74 and in the first 10 months of the financial year 1974-75?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) As per the latest available information, the Board of Directors of M/s Maruti Heavy Vehicles Pvt Ltd is comprised of the following four directors:

- (1) Mrs. Sonia Gandhi.
- (2) Shri Sanjay Gandhi.

(3) Shri Kishan Lal Jalan.

(4) Shri Om Prakash Modi.

As on date the company has not appointed any Secretary.

(b) and (c). The company was registered on 22-2-1974. Its first annual accounts are, therefore, not yet due and have not been filed with the Registrar of Companies. In the absence of these accounts, the required information is not available.

Allocation of kerosene, diesel and petrol to States

5432 SHRI MADHU LIMAYE:
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Petroleum Ministry is responsible for the allocation of kerosene, diesel and petrol to the various States and Union Territories,

(b) if so, the allocations made for the months of September, October, November and December, 1974 and January and February, 1975 to the various States and Union territories;

(c) whether any complaint has been received about the acute shortage of petrol in the Banka Sub-division of Bhagalpur District, Bihar

(d) whether a complaint has also been received that most of the dealers and distributors are selling diesel and kerosene at a price much above the official price; and

(e) if so, the action taken to remove these complaints?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) Except for Kerosene, no quotas for petroleum products are allocated on Statewise basis.

(b) A statement showing Kerosene allocations for the period is laid on the Table of the House (Placed in Library. See No. LT 9374/75).

(c) (i) Yes, Sir. A complaint was received in this regard from the Hon'ble Member himself.

(ii) On investigation, it was found that this shortage was not on account of any shortage of product but due to other difficulties such as low offtakes from the retail outlets, reluctance on the part of dealers to stock Motor Spirit due to high investments; heavy outstanding dues; transportation difficulties, etc. Apart from the issue of suitable instructions to oil companies to ensure that all dealers licenced to sell Motor Spirit maintain availability of product at all times, the matter is being investigated to pin-point responsibility for lapses if any to avoid recurrence in future.

(d) and (e): Some complaints have been received about levy of service charge on diesel oil and petrol by the dealers. Instructions have been issued to oil companies to ensure that the dealers do not levy the service charge on HSD and petrol. This however is linked to the question of fixation of reasonable margin to the dealers on sale of HSD and petrol. The question of dealers commission has been referred to the Oil Prices Committee. The final report of the Committee is expected to be submitted by September 1975. Complaints about retail prices of kerosene are looked into by the State Governments who are competent to take action under provisions of the Essential Commodities Act.

Smuggling of rice to Bombay by parcel staff working at New Delhi Station

5433. SHRI LALJI BHAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4794 on the 17th December, 1974 regarding smuggling of rice to Bombay by Parcel Staff working at New Delhi Station and to state:

(a) whether the parcel clerk concerned has absented himself from duty; and

(b) if so, action proposed to be taken against him under Discipline and Appeal rules for the unauthorised absence?

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

(b) Action under Discipline and rules is being processed.

उदयपुर सीमेंट वर्क्स, उदयपुर के कोयले की रैंक की गलत डिलीवरी

5434. श्री सातजी भाई : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उदयपुर सीमेंट वर्क्स, उदयपुर (राजस्थान) के कोयले की रैंक को इस कम्पनी का न देकर किसी अन्य कम्पनी को भेज दिया गया ,

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस कदाचार के लिए द की रेल कर्मचारियों को क्या दण्ड दिया गया और अधिक में ऐसी घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए क्या निरोधक पग उठाये गए हैं; और

(ग) प्रभावित हुई कम्पनी का क्या मुआवजा दिया गया है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) कोई भी व्यक्ति उत्तरदायी नहीं है क्योंकि परिवालनिका का जो से मार्ग परिवर्तन किया गया था। अपरिहार्य परिस्थितियों में कभी कभी इस प्रकार के मार्ग परिवर्तन करने पड़ते हैं।

(ग) उदयपुर सीमेंट वर्क्स, उदयपुर, से केवल 3-3-1975 को क्षतिपूर्ति का वाचा प्राप्त हुआ है और इसके निपटारे के लिए कार्रवाई की जा रही है ?

Wells dug in Bombay High

5435. SHRI SHANKER RAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) how many wells have been dug in the Bombay High so far and how many are proposed to be dug in 1975 and 1976; and

(b) have orders for equipment necessary for commercial exploitation been placed, if so, when, with whom, for what equipment and at what estimated cost?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) Three wells have already been drilled in the Bombay High area and a fourth is being drilled. ONGC plans to drill about 18 more wells in this area during the next 2-2½ years

(b) Not yet but steps in this regard are in hand with a view to producing about 1 million tonnes of oil from Bombay High during 1976-77.

Criteria for deciding particular region a backward area

5436. SHRI SHANKER RAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state.

(a) the criteria for deciding that a particular region is backward for purposes of Railways,

(b) which regions are thus considered to be backward for railways;

(c) how is the coastal region in Maharashtra known as known classified; and

(d) why is Konkan Railway not taken up in the list of Railways in backward areas?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI B. B. BHATTAR): (a) and (b). The Ministry of Railways are guided pri-

marily by the judgement of the respective State Governments in this regard. No such list of the regions considered as backward for railways is maintained by this Ministry, as proposals for the development of backward areas are considered as and when recommended by the State Governments. The projects are taken up for the development of backward areas if it is found that the area is not well served by the railways and the provision of a railway line will lead to the economic upliftment of the backward areas.

(c) and (d). The construction of a railway line from Apta to Mangalore which falls in the backward region of Konkan has been included in the list of lines to be taken up for the development of backward areas of the country. A final Location Survey between Apta and Dasgaon has been completed. The Final Location Survey for Dasgaon to Ratnagiri including spot checks between Ratnagiri and Mangalore is in progress. The proposal will be considered further after the survey is completed and reports examined, subject to availability of adequate funds for the purpose.

Appointment of representatives of Government on the Board of Directors during the last Three Years

5437. SHRI SHANKER RAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of companies in which Government representatives were appointed on the Board of Directors during the last three years; and

(b) how far have Government nominees helped these companies in getting out of red?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI B. B. BHATTAR): (a) In exercise of the powers conferred by section 408 (1) of the Companies Act, 1956, the

Company Law Board appointed two persons each on the Board of Directors of the following companies during the last three years:—

Name of the Companies

1. Andhra Prabha Private Limited, Vijayawada.
2. Indian Express News Papers (Bombay) Private Limited, Bombay.
3. Sri Chandgeo Sugar Mills Limited, Bombay.
4. Nasik Deolali Electric Supply Co. Ltd., Bombay.
5. Belapur Sugar and Allied Industries Ltd., Bombay.
6. Ponga Electrical and Industrial Co. Ltd., Bombay.
7. Great Eastern Hotel Limited, Calcutta.
8. W. H. Brady and Co. Ltd., Bombay.
9. Sudarshan Trading Co. Ltd., Calcutta.
10. Shaw Wallace and Co. Ltd., Calcutta.
11. National Rayon Corporation Limited, Bombay.
12. Indian National Press (Bombay) Private Limited, Bombay.

(b) For appointment of Directors under section 408(1) of the Companies Act, 1956 it is not necessary that the company should be in the red. Such appointments are made in order to prevent the affairs of the company being conducted either in a manner which is oppressive to any members of the company or in a manner which is prejudicial to the interests of the company or to public interest. Even so, due to the check exercised by the Government nominees, the working of the company improves. Where the Government directorate could be effective, improve-

ment has been reported as in the case of M/s. Belapur Sugar and Allied Industries Limited and M/s. National Rayon Corporation Limited.

Liquidation of Companies

5498. SHRI SHANKER RAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of companies which have gone into liquidation during 1972-73, 1973-74 and 1974-75;

(b) companies in respect of whose Boards of Directors action was taken for mismanagement during these years; and

(c) what is the nature of action taken in each case and the result thereof?

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

Provision of diesel and kerosene distribution points in Orissa

5439. SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Orissa has urged the Central Government to provide a net work of diesel oil and kerosene oil distribution points in the State's country-side; and

(b) if so, what are the broad features of the policy of Central Government in this regard?

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

(a) The Government of Orissa had made a proposal to the Central Gov-

ernment for distribution of Kerosene Oil alongwith other essential commodities through Composite Block Level distribution agencies. The Orissa Government has also requested for early setting up of farmers fuel distribution centres to supply HSD and other farm requirements.

(b) IOC's present policy provides for award of agencies to the 'Agro Service Centres or State Agro-Industries' Corporation provided these are operated either departmentally or by dealers appointed under IOC's 'unemployed graduates' Scheme. Apart from this, IOC also sets up retail outlets and kerosene agencies on its own based on commercial considerations. IOC has planned a number of new Kerosene Oil agencies in Orissa. These have however been awarded to the disabled defence personnel, ex-servicemen etc on the recommendations of the Director General of Resettlement, Ministry of Defence.

Distribution of Kerosene Oil within the States is the responsibility of the State Governments and it is for the State Government to strengthen the existing retail sales organisation for Kerosene Oil supplies in the rural areas.

दिल्ली की ग्राम्य राज्यों के राजधानियों से जोड़ने के उपाय

5440. श्री शंकर बहाल सिंह : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश की किन-किन प्रान्तीय राजधानियों में सीधी रेल सेवाएँ हैं और ऐसी कितनी राजधानियाँ हैं जहाँ रेलवे सेवा नहीं है;

(ख) क्या सरकार का दिल्ली तथा अन्य प्रान्तीय राजधानियों को सीधी रेलवे सेवा से जोड़ने के लिए कोई कारगर कदम उठाने का है, और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय के उत्तरों (को मूलांक) :

(क) एक विवरण सलग्न है जिसमें दिल्ली/नयी दिल्ली और राज्यों की राजधानियों के बीच उपलब्ध सीधी यात्रा की सुविधा का ब्योरा दिया गया है।

(ख) और (ग). जहाँ कहीं मौजूद रेल सम्पर्क उपलब्ध है वहाँ विभिन्न राज्यों की राजधानियों और दिल्ली के बीच (बेगलूर के मामले का छोड़कर) थू गाड़ियों की या सुविधाजनक स्टेशनों पर एक भ्रामान की गाड़ी को बदलकर दूसरे भ्रामान की गाड़ी पकड़ने की व्यवस्था पहले से ही है। बेगलूर और नयी दिल्ली के बीच सीधी गाड़ी की व्यवस्था करना फिलहाल परिचालनिक दृष्टि से व्यावहारिक नहीं है क्योंकि मार्गवर्ती खंडों पर अनिश्चित लाइन क्षमता का अभाव है ? जब अनिश्चित समाधान उपलब्ध होंगे या तो ऐसी गाड़ी की व्यवस्था को ध्यान में रखा जायगा।

विवरण

राज्य का नाम

राजधानी

(क) सीधी गाड़ियाँ

आंध्र प्रदेश	हैदराबाद
बिहार	पटना
गुजरात	गांधीनगर (अहमदाबाद)
हरियाणा	चण्डीगढ़
जम्मू और काश्मीर	जम्मू (शीतकालीन राजधानी)
मध्य प्रदेश	भोपाल
महाराष्ट्र	बम्बई
उड़ीसा	भुवनेश्वर
पंजाब	चण्डीगढ़
राजस्थान	जयपुर
तमिल नाडु	मद्रास
उत्तर प्रदेश	लखनऊ
पश्चिम बंगाल	कलकत्ता

(क) ज्ञानवाप्तरथ के संबंधित व्यक्ति

असम	दिसपुर (गुवाहाटी)
हिमाचल प्रदेश	मिमना
केरल	तिरुवनन्तपुरम

(ग) न्यू लवारी डिब्बे

कण्टिक	बेंगलूर
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(घ) रेल एवं संबंधित सड़क सेवा रेल पर्यन्त

जम्मू और काश्मीर	मीनगर (डीप- कालीन जम्मू तथा राजधानी)
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महालय	मिलांग	गुवाहाटी
मणिपुर	इम्फाल	दीमापुर
नागालैंड	कोहिमा	दीमापुर
सिपुरा	अगरतला	धर्मनगर

रेलवे कर्मचारियों का साठगांठ से घनबाद डिवीजन के स्टेशनों पर चोरी का घटनायें

5441 श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पूर्वी रेलवे के घनबाद डिवीजन के विभिन्न स्टेशनों विशेषकर गया और सोमो स्टेशनों के बीच पड़ने वाले स्टेशनों पर रेलवे कर्मचारियों की साठगांठ से बड़ी संख्या में चोरी की घटनायें होती हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने हाल में चोरों के एक बड़े गिरोह का पता लगाया है और लाखों रुपये के मूल्य का सामान भी बरामद किया है ; और

(ग) इस घटना का व्यौरा क्या है, इससे सम्बद्ध कितने संविद्य व्यक्ति पकड़े गये हैं ; उनमें कितने रेलवे कर्मचारों और कितने बाहरी व्यक्ति हैं और इसबारे में सरकार ने क्या उपचारत्मक कार्यवाही की है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्रि (श. बूढ़ा सिंह) :

(क) पूर्वी रेलवे के घनबाद मंडल में गया-सोमो खंड पर रेल कर्मचारियों की मिली-जुल्ट से होने वाली कुछ चोरियों का पता लगा

(ख) भी है । 28-2-75 को खेडरवा में निवासी एक ऐसे गिरोह का पता लगा है और लगभग 1,05,000 रु० मूल्य की वस्तुवस्तु: रेलवे से चुरायी गयी सम्पत्ति और नकदी बरामद की गयी है ।

(ग) 28-2-75 को एक दल ने जिसमें रेलवे बोर्ड के केन्द्रीय अपराध व्यूरो और बिहार गुवाचार विभाग के अधिकारी और अन्य राज्य पुलिस अधिकारी शामिल थे, बिहार स्थित भूमरीतलीया शहर और कोडरमा रेलवे स्टेशन के रेलवे क्वार्टरों की तलाशी ली थी । इन तलाशियों के परिणामस्वरूप कुछ सम्पत्ति जो कि रेलवे से चुरायी गयी समझी जाती है और नकदी बरामद हुई और रेलवे सुरक्षा दल के 3 रक्षक तथा एक अन्य रेल कर्मचारी पकड़े गये । इस मामले में एक और रेल कर्मचारी की तलाश है जो कि फरार है ।

याडां, मालगोदामो की निगरानी, कीमती परेषणों को डोने वाली गाड़ियों में अनुरक्ष तैनात करना जैसे परम्परागत सुरक्षा उपायों के अलावा, भ्रासूचना इकट्ठी करने का काम तेज कर दिया गया है । जो रेलवे अधिकारी और कर्मचारी अपने काम में तथा पर्यवेक्षण में ढीले पाये गये हैं, उन्हें घनबाद मंडल के बाहर स्थानान्तरित करने के आदेश दे दिये गये हैं । इन मामले की छानबीन करने वाले राज्य पुलिस प्राधिकारियों के साथ बनिष्ठ सम्पर्क भी रखा जा रहा है ।

Introduction of fast running electric trains between Delhi and other Cities in Uttar Pradesh, Haryana and Rajasthan

5442. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

SHRI S. N. MISRA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to introduce fast running electric trains between Delhi and various cities in Uttar Pradesh, Haryana and Rajasthan

in order to reduce population pressure on the Capital;

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

(c) the time to be taken to start such trains?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) No proposal in this regard has been formulated as yet.

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

बांमोर रेलवे स्टेशन पर रेल के एक डिब्बे में आग लगना

5443. श्री हुक्म चन्द कछवाय : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या 7 मार्च, 1975 को ग्वालियर से 11 मील दूर बांमोर रेलवे स्टेशन पर रेल के एक डिब्बे में आग लग गई थी,

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस आग लगने के क्या कारण थे, और

(ग) इसके परिणामस्वरूप अनुमानत कितनी राशि की क्षति हुई?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बूढा सिंह) : (क) 7-3-1975 को 545 डाउन पार्सल गाडी के एक माल डिब्बे में बनमोर स्टेशन पर आग लग गयी थी।

(ख) दुर्घटना के कारण की जांच पड़ताल की जा रही है।

(ग) इस दुर्घटना के परिणामस्वरूप जो हानि हुई उसका अनुमान लगाया जा रहा है।

मैसर्स जे० बी० मंधाराम एंड कम्पनी प्राइवेट लिमिटेड

5444. श्री हुक्म चन्द कछवाय : क्या बिबि ग्याथ और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री मैसर्स जे० बी० मंधाराम एंड कम्पनी, मैसर्स जीवन, फूड्स बम्बई की हैदराबाद फॅक्टरी, द्वारा

निर्यात की गई वस्तुओं के बारे में 21 फरवरी, 1975 के अतारॉफित प्रश्न संख्या 662 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या जे० बी० मंधाराम एंड कम्पनी प्राइवेट लिमिटेड के निदेशक ने अपने पुत्रों को पट्टाधारी बना कर आपस में कोई करार किया है और यदि हा, तो क्या उसकी शर्तें, अन्य बातों के साथ साथ निम्न प्रकार है :-

(एक) 6 लाख तक की कुल बिक्री पर 3 प्रतिशत पट्टाराशि,

(दो) पट्टाधारी, पट्टाकर्ता को 50 लाख रु० तक की ब्याज-मुक्तपट्टाराशि भुगत करेगा,

(तीन) पट्टाधारी पट्टाकर्ता को सभी हुण्डी देयताओं पर प्रतिवर्ष 12.5 लाख रु० की सीमा तक ब्याज भुगत करेगा,

(चार) पट्टाकर्ता के सभी मरुदमा व्यय पट्टाधारी वहन करेगा, और

(ख) क्या ये शर्तें कम्पनी अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत आती हैं और यदि नहीं, तो इन पट्टाधारियों के विरुद्ध सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है?

बिबि ग्याथ एंड कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बलराम बच्छा) : (क) यह सूचित हुआ है कि मै० जे० बी० मंधाराम एंड कम्पनी, ग्वालियर के अधिस्वामी श्री बालचन्द मंधाराज पामनानी (लाइसेंस दाता) ने मै० जे० बी० मंधाराम एंड कम्पनी प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, नई दिल्ली (लाइसेंस धारी) को बिस्कुट, मिष्ठान आदि के निर्माण का व्यापार, जो पहले लाइसेंसदाता स्वयं किया करता था करने के लिए लाइसेंस एवं अनुमति प्रदान कर दी है।

(ख) इस प्रकार के अनुबंधों को कम्पनी द्वारा कम्पनी रजिस्ट्रार के पास प्रस्तुत करना अपेक्षित नहीं है। कम्पनी की लेखा-बहियों के कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1956 की धारा

209 क के अन्तर्गत निरीक्षण के आवेग व बिये गये हैं एवं इसकी रिपोर्ट की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है।

Proposals from M. P. Government for setting up at Coal Based Fertilizer Plants

5445. SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the M.P. Government has sent some proposals to the Fertilizer Corporation of India and the Central Government for setting up three coal-based fertilizer projects in the States;

(b) has the Central Government taken a decision in this matter, and

(c) if not, when is this matter likely to be decided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (c) The Government of Madhya Pradesh have suggested possible sites in the State for locating coal-based fertilizer plants. The Fertilizer Corporation of India has been asked to make techno-economic feasibility studies in respect of these locations.

पूर्व रेलवे में खानपान संस्थानों तथा अन्य स्टाल समितियों को आवंटित करना

5446. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह निर्णय किया गया है कि स्टेशनों पर खान-पान तथा अन्य स्टाल नए मिरे से समितियों को दिए जायें।

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो पूर्व रेलवे में वर्ष 1974-75 में अब तक किन-किन समितियों को खान-पान तथा अन्य स्टाल आवंटित किए गए हैं, और

(ग) जिन समितियों को स्टाल आवंटित किए गए हैं उनके नाम क्या हैं और उनके सदस्य

किन्हीं हैं एवं स्टाल किन-किन वर्ग-वर्गों में आवंटित किए गए हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपनगरी (बी क्लास) सिद्ध)

(क) संभवतः यह प्रश्न सहकारी समितियों को दुकानें आवंटित करने के संबंध में है। इस संबंध में कोई निर्णय नहीं किया गया है कि स्टेशनों पर खान-पान तथा अन्य दुकानें समितियों को नये मिरे से आवंटित की जायें। फिर भी जब पुरानी समितियों को नये ठेके दिये जाने हैं या उन्हें बदला जाता है तब यह नीति अपनायी जाती है कि खान पान और खोमबे के ठेके आवंटित करने के सम्बन्ध में सहकारी समितियों को अन्य लोगों की अपेक्षा तरजीह दी जाये। इसी प्रकार किताब की दुकानों के ठेके आवंटित करने के सम्बन्ध में सहकारी समितियों, भावीदारों/बेरोजगार स्नातकों के सवों और अलग-अलग बेकार स्नातकों को भी अन्य लोगों की अपेक्षा तरजीह दी जाती है।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Wagon breaking, Pilferage and missing of Food Wagons

5447 SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have received reports of (i) Wagon breaking (ii) pilferage and (iii) missing of food wagons during the years 1972-73, 1973-74 and 1974-75;

(b) if so, facts thereabout and the amount of loss incurred by Government;

(c) whether complaints of involvements in such activities of Railway officials and employees, Railway police, political elements and other influential elements have been received by the Government during the above period;

(d) whether Government propose to set up a high power committee consisting of retired judges, CBI chiefs, and other high officials of intelligence departments to inquire into

such activities and to suggest remedial measures therefor; and

(a) If not, alternative measures to deal with such problem facing the Railways?

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

(b) The amount of compensation paid by the Railways on account of loss, thefts and pilferage of grains and pulses during 1972-73, 1973-74 and 1974-75 (upto September, 1974) was as under:—

Year	Amount of compensation paid on account of loss, theft and pilferage of grains and pulses.
	(Rs. in lakhs.)
1972-73	179 31
1973-74	207 38
1974-75	99 78
upto Sep. 1974	

(c) Yes, some such cases of involvement of railway employees have come to light. In one recent case, a politician was found having contacts with railway employees involved in crime.

(d) No.

(e) The following are some of the measures taken by the Railways, with a view to preventing loss, thefts, pilferages and damage to consignments:—

(i) Escorting of goods trains by Railway Protection Force armed personnel in vulnerable section in respect of iron and steel, foodgrains, sugar, oilseeds, etc;

(ii) Patrolling by armed Railway Protection Force personnel in vulnerable and major yards;

(iii) Collection of crime intelligence and conducting of surprise raids by the staff of the

Crime Intelligence of the Railways as well as Central Crime Bureau, Railway Board, with a view to tracking down criminals and receivers of stolen goods;

(iv) Maintenance of close co-ordination between Government Railway Police, Railway Protection Force and Railway staff;

(v) Insistence of provisions on dunnage to protect flap doors in case of wagons load consignments of sugar, grains, pulses, oilseeds, etc;

(vi) proper marking, addressing and labelling to avoid the consignments going astray,

(vii) Use of nuts and bolts for rivetting wagons loaded with valuable goods;

(viii) Proper maintenance of wagons so that incidence of sickness of wagons resulting in detention and transshipment is minimised, and also damage by wet and pilferage through doors and body-holes is reduced;

(ix) Patching of panel-cuts of wagons in sick-lines, yards, and goods sheds to reduce the circulation of defective wagons,

(x) Proper supervision and careful tallying of packages during loading and unloading operations;

(xi) Intensified supervision of break-of-gauge transshipment points and repacking points, and

(xii) Prompt fixation of staff responsibility

Refugee Harijan Colony on Railway Lands in Panihati Area

5448. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether a representation has been made to the Minister of State on

8th March, 1974 by a Member of Parliament and the President of Bhumi Mukti Committee in regard to a homeless refugee Harijan Colony set up in the deserted railway lands in Panihati area of 24 Parganas of West Bengal;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard;

(c) whether the Eastern Railway Authority intimated the Government of West Bengal regarding its willingness to permit settlement of largely refugee Harijan Colony in this railway land;

(d) if so, facts thereabout; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to permit this refugee Harijan Colony to continue as has been done in many other cases of settlement of refugees in other vacant and unused railway lands?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI JUTA SINGH): (a) No. However a representation dated 8-3-75 on this subject was received, signed by Shri Samar Guha, M.P. and other person

(b) The matter is under consideration.

(c) No

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

Off-Shore Oil exploration along Coastal Belt of West Bengal and Orissa

5449. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether final programme has been drawn out for off-shore oil exploration work along the coastal belt of West Bengal and Orissa;

(b) if so, facts about the time schedule programme thereabout;

(c) the agency entrusted with the proposed exploration work; and

(d) when such work is expected to be completed?

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

(a) to (d). The Contract for the exploration of the continental shelf areas off the coasts of West Bengal and certain portions of Orissa has been awarded to Carlsberg-Natomas Group. The reconnaissance seismic survey of the contract area has been completed. The survey has indicated structural possibilities, but these are at a considerable distance from the States of West Bengal and Orissa. Detailed seismic survey has also, therefore, been undertaken and it is only after the data obtained from these surveys are processed and interpreted that a decision could be taken about drilling wells. Subject to this and the availability of a suitable mobile off shore rig, exploratory drilling may be commenced in the last quarter of this year.

Constraints faced by Haldia Fertiliser Project

5450 SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposed Haldia Fertilizer Project is facing various constraints;

(b) if so, facts thereabout;

(c) the time scheduled for its completion and commissioning into production operation, and

(d) the steps taken to remove constraints for early commissioning of this project?

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

(a) to (d). A fertilizer project at Haldia with a capacity for the manufacture of 152,000 tonnes of nitrogen and 75,000 tonnes of P205 was taken up for implementation in 1972. This project

which is based on fuel oil as feedstock is presently estimated to cost about Rs. 187 crores with a foreign exchange component of about Rs. 40 crores. There has been some delay in the construction of this project due mainly to the slow progress of piling work on account of labour problems and delays in the delivery of equipment. The soil conditions at Haldia necessitated the driving of about 6800 piles to meet the foundation requirements of this project. Progress in driving these piles was slow initially due to the failure of contractors to mobilise resources to meet the requirement, wagon shortage for transporting construction material and later due mainly to labour unrest amongst the contract labour. Till the end of February 1975, only 2700 piles have been driven. Efforts are being made to expedite the piling work by the induction of additional contractors and rigs. The cooperation and assistance of the State Govt. has also been enlisted to promote and sustain industrial harmony. As a result of these efforts, the progress of piling work has improved.

The ordering of equipment for this project is nearly complete and imported equipment has started arriving at site. The fabrication and supply of equipment ordered on some of the indigenous suppliers is, however, causing concern. The Fertilizer Corporation of India is now closely following up the fabrication of equipment in the suppliers' shops in order to ensure that there is no further slippage in the delivery of these equipments. The project is now expected to be completed by October 1977.

Cases pending in Supreme Court and High Courts

3461. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of cases which are pending for more than one year in the Supreme Court;

(b) total number of cases pending in all the High Courts for more than two years; and

(c) whether Government are considering any proposal to dispose of old cases before 1976?

THE MINISTER OF LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a) As on 31-12-1974, 9191 cases are pending for more than one year in the Supreme Court.

(b) Excluding Allahabad High Court regarding which the information as on 31-12-74 has not been received, 1,08,575 cases are pending in the remaining High Courts for more than two years as on 31-12-1974 (Statement attached). In Allahabad High Court, 45,643 cases were pending for more than two years as on 30-6-1974.

(c) No time limit is proposed. However, the pendency of cases is always under review of the Chief Justice of India and the Chief Justices of High Courts and all steps are taken to clear the arrears.

S.No.	Name of the High Court	No. of cases pending for more than 2 years
1	Allahabad	Not available
2	Andhra Pradesh	1,773
3	Bombay	16,620
4	Calcutta	37,165
5	Delhi	10,271
6	Gauhati	857
7	Gujarat	1,687
8	Himachal Pradesh	257
9	Jammu & Kashmir	234
10	Karnataka	1,145
11	Kerala	4,047
12	Madhya Pradesh	4,517

13	Madras	4,992
14	Orissa	670
15	Patna	4,724
16	Punjab & Haryana .	1,903
17	Rajasthan	5,113
Total .		<u>1,08,575</u>

Cases of Violence and Sabotage against Railway Employees

5452. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the exact number of Railway employees against whom cases have been filed on charges of violence and sabotage; and

(b) in how many cases the persons concerned are found guilty of violence and sabotage?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH) (a) and (b) At present, there are about 440 employees against whom cases are pending in the courts on charges of violence and sabotage.

Educated Unemployed Catering Contractors on Northern Railway

5453 SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any catering contract has been given on the Northern Railway to the educated unemployed during the past two years; and

(b) if so, the names and addresses of such persons given these contracts year-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH). (a) and (b). Yes. One vending contract at Delhi Sadar Bazar Railway station was allotted to Shri Jagan Nath C/o Shri Murari Lal, House No 1290, Vaidwada Maliwada Delhi on 9-11-1973

Bookstalls contract to Educated Unemployed (Northern Railway)

5454. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any contracts for book-stalls have been given to the educated unemployed persons on the Northern Railway during past two years, and

(b) if so, the names and addresses of such persons, year-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH) (a) Yes Three book-stalls have been offered to educated unemployed persons on the Northern Railway during the past 2 years

(b) A statement is attached.

Statement

Name & Address	Station at which book-stall offered	Year in which offered
1. Shri Braham Kapoor, Ram Ashram Colony, Civil Lines, Moradabad and S. K. Singhal, Anand Bhawan, Parshadi Lal Road, Moradabad	Roorkee	1975
2. Shri Rajinder Singh, C/o Khalsa Bakery Mansana, Bazar, Lal Chowk, Srinagar, Kashmir.	Jammu Tawi	1975
3. Shri Satish Tripathi, 890 Laxmibai Nagar, New Delhi	Delhi Kishanganj	1975

Election of Member of Parliament from Sikkim

5455. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH
Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the action taken so far for the election of a Member of Parliament from Sikkim; and

(b) the reasons for delay in filling up the seat in Lok Sabha from Sikkim?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): (a) and (b) Steps for introducing necessary legislation regarding procedure for the election of representatives from Sikkim in Parliament are being taken.

Visit of Russian Team in Calcutta for Tube Railway

5456. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Russian Team visited Calcutta recently in connection with the Tube Railway; and

(b) if so, the details of the foreign team and the remarks made by them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) No Russian Team had visited Calcutta after June, 1974.

(b) Does not arise.

Class I, II, III and IV Posts in Railway Ministry

5457. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) total number of Class I, Class II, Class III and Class IV temporary posts

in his Ministry and its attached and subordinate offices, as on 30th June, 1974 which were in existence for the last three years and are likely to continue for indefinite period; and

(b) reasons for not declaring these posts as permanent as required under the rules?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) In-so-far as the Ministry of Railways is concerned, the information is as follows:

Class I—65

Class II—42

Class III—491

— Class IV—110

Information pertaining to attached and subordinate offices is under collection and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

(b) The question of conversion of temporary posts into permanent ones is reviewed from time to time and such of the posts, as are likely to continue on a permanent footing on the basis of worth of charge are made permanent.

Confirmation of Temporary Employees

5458. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR:

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

(a) total number of class I, class II class III and class IV temporary posts in his Ministry and its attached and subordinate offices as on 30th June, 1974, which were in existence for the last three years and likely to continue for indefinite period; and

(b) reasons for not declaring these posts as permanent as required under the rules?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND

CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI):

(a) and (b): Under the extant instructions not more than 80 per cent of such temporary posts can be declared permanent in one year. Out of 47 temporary posts in existence for over 3 years in the Ministry on 1-5-74 which were likely to continue indefinitely, 31 have been declared permanent with effect from the same date in accordance with the instructions on the subject. The number of such temporary posts as on 30-6-74 was thus sixteen.

Expenditure Unincurred on Expansion of Railway Lines in North Eastern Region States

5459 SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of the work being done at present for the expansion of Railway lines in North Eastern Region States, State-wise;

(b) particulars of the amount spent and percentage of work completed in each line; and

(c) when will the work be completed, line-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) to (c): A statement is laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library See No LT 9375) 75).

SC/ST Employees in Class I, II, III and IV Posts

5460 SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) total number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe temporary employees in Class I, Class II, Class III and class IV posts in his Ministry and its attached and subordinate offices as on 30-6-1974;

(b) number amongst these who had completed three years service on that date; and

(c) reasons for not declaring those mentioned in (b) above as permanent?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b): n-so-far as the Ministry of Railways is concerned, the information is as follows:

(i) Total number of temporary SC/ST employees as on 30-6-74 :

	SC	ST
Class I
Class II	12	2
Class III	61	6
Class IV	55	3

(ii) Number out of (i) above with 3 years of service on 30-6-74 :

	SC	ST
Class I
Class II	3	..
Class III	24	2
Class IV	43	2

Information pertaining to attached and subordinate offices is under collection and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

(c) Confirmation of employees is made in their turn on availability of permanent posts.

Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Employees Working in the Ministry

5461. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

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

(a) total number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe temporary employees in Class I, Class II, Class III and Class IV posts in his Ministry offices on 30th June, 1974;

(b) number amongst these who had completed three years service on that date; and

(c) reasons for not declaring those mentioned (b) above as permanent?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) Twelve (There is no attached or subordinate office under the administrative control of this Ministry)

(b) Four

(c) These persons could not be confirmed for want of sufficient permanent vacancies. Some of them were not found suitable/eligible for confirmation.

Confirmation of technical staff of Communication Department (Central Railway)

5462. SHRI DHAMANKAR:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether many senior Wireless Operators, Vehicle Drivers, Wireless Instrument Mechanics and Telecommunication Mechanics in the Communication Department of Central Railway are kept temporary since several years;

(b) if so, the details thereof, category-wise; and

(c) steps taken to declare them permanent?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b) Five Wireless Operators and one Vehicle Driver are temporary for the last few years. There are no Instrument Mechanics and Telecommunication Mechanics on the Central Railway

(c) Confirmation of the Vehicle Driver is under consideration. The Wireless Operators are a diminishing category as with the gradual changeover by Railways from Wireless links to microwave links from 1968 onwards, existing Wireless Operators are being rendered surplus. They are being provided alternative posts such as Teleprinter Operators, Signallers etc. Except for vacancies which arose prior to

10-4-1968, no confirmations have been ordered in the category of Wireless Operators.

Surplus Wireless Operators absorbed as Teleprinter Operators would be confirmed when the new cadre is finalised.

Companies with Capital of more than 10 lakhs Registered and Liquidated in Maharashtra during the Last Three Years

5463. SHRI DHAMANKAR:

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

(a) the number of companies with a capital of more than Rs. 10 lakhs registered in Maharashtra during the last three years; and

(b) the number of such companies liquidated in Maharashtra during the same period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDA-BRATA BARUA): (a): The number of companies limited by shares each having an authorised capital of more than Rs. 10 lakhs registered under the Companies Act, 1956, in the State of Maharashtra during the last three calendar years i.e. 1972 to 1974, is given as under:—

Year	No. of Companies
1972	96
1973	125
1974	120*
Total	341*

* includes one unlimited company

(b) The number of companies limited by shares each having a paid-up capital of more than Rs. 10 lakhs, which ceased functioning by either

going into liquidation or being struck off under Section 560(5) of the Companies Act, 1956, in the State of Maharashtra during the same period is given as under:—

Year	No. of Companies
1972	5
1973	1
1974	Nil
Total :	6

Wells constructed by O&NGS

5464. CH. RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of wells constructed by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission in various States during last two years; and

(b) how many of them have proved failure?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) and (b). During the years 1972-73 and 1973-74 ONGC completed the drilling of 125 wells—94 in Gujarat, 28 in Assam, 1 in J & K, 2 in Tamil Nadu & Pondicherry. Of these, 53 wells (38 in Gujarat and 15 in Assam) proved to be oil bearing, 6 (all in Gujarat) gas bearing—38 (31 in Gujarat, 4 in Assam, 1 in J & K and 2 in Tamil Nadu & Pondicherry) turned out to be dry. The remaining 28 as on 1-3-1975 were on test/repair.

Price of Diesel

5465. SHRI B. V. NAIK:

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

(a) what is the diesel cost in naye paise in road traction by trucks of a

ton over a kilometer in this country; and

(b) of the above cost what is the foreign exchange component based on figures of imported and indigenous production of crude?

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

(a) The retail selling price of high speed diesel oil in Bombay is Rs. 1.02 per litre. The cost of high speed diesel oil used by trucks for carrying a tonne over a kilometre depends on several factors like type and condition of the vehicle, payload, empty return ratio, type of roads and terrain etc.

(b) The operations in a petroleum refinery are integrated and several products are produced simultaneously. The cost of production of any product (including H.S.D. oil) in the refinery is not known and therefore, it is not possible to indicate the foreign exchange component in the cost of each product.

Production and Demand of Sodium Tripoly Phosphate

5466. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) what the indigenous production of sodium tripoly phosphate in this country;

(b) what is the estimated demand for this product in India; and

(c) what is the present licenced capacity yet to be commissioned?

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

(a) The production during 1974 was 13,940 tonnes.

(b) The demand for 1974-75 was estimated at 19,000 tonnes and for 1978-79 at 1,00,000 tonnes.

(c) Besides a licensed and installed capacity of 25,000 tonnes per annum.

capacity to the extent of 1,76,000 tonnes/annum has been approved by letters of intent.

Supply of Kerosene Oil in Non-Electrified Villages and Houses

5467. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the agencies concerned with the distribution of kerosene oil for lighting purpose take into account the higher need of non-electrified villages and houses; and

(b) if so, what are the directives of Government in this behalf?

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

(a) and (b) Monthly Kerosene allocations made at State Governments are based on past consumption trends giving a suitable margin for other factors which have a bearing on consumption like the availability of alternative fuels extent of electrification; and the seasonal variation of demand.

The distribution of kerosene oil in States is however the responsibility of the State Governments. All the States have been advised to have an effective system of kerosene distribution particularly in the rural areas so as to ensure equitable distribution of available supplies to the consumers.

State Governments are free to consider reasonable factors/norms for distribution of kerosene to individuals and families including the higher need of non-electrified villages and houses.

Steps to Curb Unauthorised Inter-lending within the Private Corporate Sector

5468. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to curb unauthorised inter-lending within the private corporate sector; and

(b) the names of the concerns in which the inter-lending is more than Rupees one crore?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) Section 370 of the Companies Act, 1956 already contains certain provisions intended to curb unauthorised inter-company loans. This section, which applies to loans made or guarantees given by all public limited companies, whether in the public or private sector, provides *inter alia* that the prior approval of the company in general meeting, through a special resolution shall be necessary in respect of every such loan or guarantee made to companies not under the same management as the lending company, if the aggregate of such loan exceeds ten per cent of the aggregate of the subscribed capital of the lending company and its reserves. Where however, the loan is to be made to a company under the same management as the lending company, the prior approval of the company in general meeting by a special resolution is necessary, irrespective of the amount of the loan. Section 370 further provides that the prior approval of the Central Government shall also be necessary if the aggregate of the loans made to all the bodies corporate exceeds the following limits:—

(i) 30 per cent of the aggregate of the subscribed capital of the lending company and its free reserves where all such other bodies corporate are not under the same management as the lending company, and

(ii) 20 per cent of the aggregate of the subscribed capital and free reserves of the lending company where all the other bodies corporate are under the same management as the lending company.

Any contravention of the provisions of the section is liable to the penalty laid down in Section 371 of the Act.

(b) The particulars asked for in respect of such loans for which the Central Government's approval was not

required under Section 370 of the Companies Act, 1956 are not readily available. The time and labour involved in collecting the information from the Balance Sheets filed by companies all over India with the various Registrars of Companies or from the companies themselves will not be commensurate with the results which may be achieved.

Shareholders of Maruti Heavy Vehicles Ltd.

5469. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the composition of the Board of Directors of Maruti Heavy Vehicles Limited;

(b) who are its principal shareholders and number and value of share held by each;

(c) what are its main lines of business;

(d) salary and emoluments including perquisites, enjoyed by each director of the company; and

(e) total value of purchases made from it by each Central Government Department to date since inception?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) As per the latest available information the Board of Directors of M/s. Maruti Heavy Vehicles Private Limited is comprised of the following four Directors:

1. Mrs. Sonia Gandhi
2. Shri Sanjay Gandhi
3. Shri Kishan Lal Jalan
4. Shri Om Prakash Modi

(b) The company has 12 shareholders. The names of the principal shareholders and the number of value

of the share held by each are given below:—

Name of Shareholder	No. of equity shares of Rs. 10/- each
(1) Maruti Technical Services Pvt. Ltd.	88,000
(2) Shri Om Prakash Modi	10,500
(3) Shri Dwarka Prasad Modi	10,000
(4) S ri Satya Narain Modi	10,000

(c) As per the Memorandum of Association the main lines of business of the company are:

- (1) To carry on the business of manufacture and assembly of, dealers in, hirers, repairers, cleaners, storers and warehousemen of earth movers, bulldozers, scrapers, loaders, excavators, road rollers, dumpers and other earth moving machinery of all descriptions (all hereinafter comprised in the term "Heavy Vehicles and other things"), whether propelled or assisted by means of petrol, diesel, spirit, steam, gas, electricity, animal or other power, and of engines, bodies and other components, parts and accessories and all machinery, implements, utensils, appliances, apparatus, lubricants, cements, solutions and all things capable of being used for, in, or in connection with manufacture, maintenance and working of heavy vehicles and other things, or in the construction of any track or surface adapted for the use thereof.
- (2) To carry on the business of garage keepers and suppliers of and dealers in petrol, diesel, by-products of petrol, electricity and other motive power for heavy vehicles and other things.

(d) The company was registered on 22-2-1974. Its first annual accounts are, therefore, not yet due and have not been filed with the Registrar of Companies. The required information is, therefore, not available.

(e) This information is not required to be filed with the Registrar of Companies under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956.

Self-sufficiency in Oil Production

5470. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has recently stated that the country will achieve self-sufficiency in oil production in the course of the next seven years;

(b) if so, what is the basis of this optimistic statement; and

(c) the long-term and short-term oil programmes of Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) and (b). With the promising discoveries made in the Bombay High structure and some preliminary results of offshore seismic surveys, the prospects for oil production in the next decade have improved. The 5th Five-Year Plan already provides for increase of on-shore production from about 7 million tonnes to about 11.5 million tonnes. Exploration on-shore and off-shore is being intensified. On this basis and assuming that growth in consumption of petroleum products would be satisfactorily curbed, an optimistic forecast has been made by Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals that the country might be self-sufficient in the next 7 or 8 years.

(c) The programmes included in the Draft 5th Five-Year Plan comprise the following objectives:—

(i) extension of exploration work to almost all sedimentary basins of

India on land and to a limited extent in off-shore, wherever possibilities of finding hydrocarbons exist, on geological considerations;

(ii) establishing additional recoverable reserves of anything between 70 to 100 million tonnes of oil;

(iii) to produce crude oil at the rate of about 12 million tonnes during 1978-79;

(iv) quick development of the discovered oil fields;

(v) maximum utilisation of the existing production wells;

(vi) wider application of secondary recovery methods;

(vii) to increase exploratory and development drilling besides intensification of geological and geophysical services.

These programmes are under review and, particularly in the off-shore area, exploration activities are being stepped up considerably.

Investment in Fertilizer Industry

5471. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) total investment in the fertilizer industry as at the end of March, 1974;

(b) respective shares of Public and Private sectors in the total investment as in 1960-61 and 1973-74;

(c) rate of return on the total capital employed of the Public and Private sector fertiliser plants separately as in 1960-61 and 1973-74; and

(d) projected investment during the Fifth Plan period and respective shares of public and private sectors in this total?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) about Rs. 815 crores.

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

Merger and take over of companies during the last three years

5472. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU. Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) total number of merger and take-over of companies during the last three years,

(b) salient features of each merger and take over during this period;

(c) composition of board of directors of C E Fulford (India) Limited,

(d) who are the company's principal shareholders and number and value of paid-up shares held by each;

(e) when the company referred to in part (c) was registered, and

(f) what is its main line of business?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDA-BRATA BARUA) (a) and (b) A statement (Annexure I) giving particulars of cases relating to take over of companies approved by Central Government under section 23(4) of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969, during the three years 1972 to 1974 is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No LT 9376/75]

The information regarding cases of merger is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

(c) and (d) The names of directors and the shareholders along with their shareholdings etc. of M/s. C. E. Fulford (India) Private Limited as per the Annual Return made upto 28-2-74 filed with the Register of Companies, Bombay by the Company is given in statement (Annexure II) laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No LT 9376/75]

(e) and (f). The company M/s. C. E. Fulford (India) Private Limited was registered on 2-3-1948. Its main line of business according to the records available with the Registrar of Companies, is to manufacture pharmaceutical products like tablets, ointments, granules, injectables and liquids and some other sophisticated Schering anti-allergy products as also some life saving antibiotics like Geramycin

Expenditure on electrification of Panakura-Haldia Section

5473 SHRI TUNA ORAON Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether electrification of Panakura-Haldia section has been completed,

(b) if not, the reason therefor,

(c) total amount likely to be spent on this work, and

d) the amount spent up-to-date, year-wise and the salient features of the work done?

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

(b) Delay in completion of the scheme has been due to the following reasons:—

(i) Delay in laying of track in bulk handling yard by the Calcutta Port Commissioner

(ii) Delay in supply of repeater station and cable hut equipment by the Indian Telephone Industries, Bangalore.

(c) Rs 399.90 lakhs (estimated)

(d) Year-wise amount spent on the scheme is as under:—

Year	Amount spend in lakhs of Rupees
1970-71	31.22
1971-72	76.62
1972-73	70.06
1973-74	84.23
1974-75	75.38 (Anticipated)
<hr/>	
Total	337.51

The section from Panskura to Durgachak was energised in Feb. 1975 and the balance is expected to be completed by June, 1975.

Completion of additional loops in Bandel-Burdwan section

5474 SHRI TUNA ORAON: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the additional loops in Bandel-Burdwan section at Rasulpur and Debipur have been completed;

(b) if not, the reason therefor; and

(c) the amount spent and the percentage of the work gone up-to-date, year-wise and when the work will be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) The work has been included in the Budget for 1975-76.

(b) The work will be sanctioned on receipt of the estimate from the Railway.

(c) It will take about two years to complete the work from the date of sanction.

Representation from Marathwada region of Maharashtra regarding new Railway lines

5475. PROF. MADHU DANDA-VATE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the representations from backward Marathwada region of Maharashtra regarding construction of

new railway lines have been considered; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

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

(b) Detailed engineering surveys for the following conversion projects have been completed and the survey reports are expected to be received shortly.

(i) Manmad-Parli Vajinath section from MG to BG. (This is an approved work and has been included in the Railways budget for 1974-75). In addition, a survey will be taken up shortly for conversion to BG of the line from Parli to Adilabad and construction of a new line from Adilabad to Ghughus at the cost of Maharashtra State Govt.

(ii) Miraj-Latur section from NG to BG.

Improvements to Edava Railway Station

5476 SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the Railway Users of Edava regarding the improvements to the Edava Railway Station in Kerala;

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

(c) what steps Government have taken to improve the facilities in that station?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A new station building was constructed for Edava Station in 1970 with provision of second class waiting halls both general and for ladies. A rail level platform 180 M long exists at this station. The station is provided with a 5 seated sanitised latrine, adequate number of benches and drinking

water facilities etc. The station is electrified. These facilities are considered adequate for the present. Further augmentation of these facilities may be considered in future years' work programme in consultation with Railway Users Amenities Committee and subject to availability of funds.

12.00 hrs.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, I have given a notice on the closure of Jawaharlal Nehru University and also on the situation in Kerala.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Sir, Jawaharlal Nehru University has been closed down. Kindly ask the Minister to make a statement.

MR. SPEAKER: Please listen to me. I have admitted a Calling Attention on this subject.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I have a bad throat. I want to make a submission.

MR. SPEAKER: You don't have mercy on your throat.

Please sit down.

I have to inform the House that I have admitted the following motion under Rule 184 given notice of by Shri Shyamnandan Mishra:

"This House deplores the recent violent incident in Calcutta in which Shri Jayaprakash Narayan's car was attacked and a member of the House Shri Samar Guha and his colleagues sustained injuries."

The motion will be taken up for discussion today at 3 P.M.

Notices of amendments to this motion will be received up to 2.30 P.M. today.

श्री छटल बिहारी बाजपेयी (बालियर) : अध्यक्ष जी, कल यह बात कही गई थी कि इस तरह का अत्याचार करने के बाद हमें राय से पाल होना चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अमेन्डमेंट्स तो आ सकते हैं।

श्री जयु सिन्हा (बालियर) : यह कहते हैं कि मार पड़े, हमें भी करने की जरूरत है।

श्री छटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : प्रधान मंत्री जी जब बंगाल में गई थीं, उस समय जो व्यक्ति पिस्तौल लेकर पकड़ा गया था, उस पर सारे सदन ने चिल्ला प्रकट की थी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कल तो सारा दिन यही चलता रहा।

श्री छटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : इस का अर्थ यह है कि भविष्य में जब इस तरह के मामले आये तो हम को भी दल के आधार पर निर्णय करना होगा।

12.03 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Orders of the Delimitation Commission

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following Orders (Hindi and English versions) of the Delimitation Commission under sub-section (3) of section 10 of the Delimitation Act, 1972:—

(i) Order No. 36 of the Delimitation Commission in respect of the State of Assam, published in Notification No. S.O. 99(E) in Gazette of India dated the 15th February, 1975.

(ii) Order No. 39 of the Delimitation Commission in respect of the State of West Bengal, published in Notification No. S.O. 132(E) in Gazette of India dated the 11th March, 1975.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the Order mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-8364]

Indian Consortium for Power Projects Private Ltd. and Bharat Heavy Electronics Ltd. Amalgamation Order, 1974

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDA-BRATA BARUA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Indian Consortium for Power Projects Private Limited and the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited Amalgamation Order, 1974 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 155(E) in Gazette of India dated the 21st March, 1975, under sub-section (5) of section 396 of the Companies Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-9365/75].

12.05 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

HUNDRED AND FORTY-FOURTH REPORT

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI (Shajapur): I beg to present the Hundred and forty-fourth Report of the Public Accounts Committee on the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1972-73, Union Government (Civil) relating to the Department of Supply—paragraphs 44 to 47.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have not admitted any other motion.

I have not called anybody.

I am not going to allow any Member.

We will now take up the further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation

Shri R. V. Swaminathan.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not get up without my permission.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have not called any Member. I have called only Shri R. V. Swaminathan.

श्री जगन्नाथ बिहारी बाजपेयी (ग्वालियर):
आप किसी को इजाजत दें तो वह बोले।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: एक दम खड़े हो कर
बोल्ने लग जाना—यह कोई तरीका नहीं है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: 377 के
अन्तर्गत आप के पास नोटिस गया है, नोटिस
का विषय है

अध्यक्ष महोदय: मैंने एलाउ नहीं किया है,
तो फिर क्या बवाल क्यों खड़े हुये हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: यह 377
का मामला है। फिल्म सिनेम. घरों में चलाई
गई है, उसके बाद उस को वापस लिया गया है।
आप सूचना मंत्री से कह सकते हैं कि इस
के बारे में स्थिति स्पष्ट करे।

MR. SPEAKER: Everyday I cannot allow notices under Rule 377

श्री मधु सिन्घे (वांका): आप कल के
लिए अनुमति द.जिये।

MR. SPEAKER: Unless I allow, it will not be brought for discussion and I have not allowed anything else today. I have allowed another discussion in the afternoon. Kindly let us not waste the time of the House. Whenever I consider that it is a matter fit to be brought before the House, I allow. But you cannot get up abruptly and whenever you want. It is very wrong.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra):
When notice is given to you under Rule 377 that a Member wishes to raise a particular issue at this time, it is upto you to inform the Member whether he will be permitted to do so or not....

MR. SPEAKER: No, please No. I have not.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Apparently the Member has not been informed by you that he will not be permitted to do so. And, even when he is told that he is not permitted to do

so, there must be some logical and valid reasons why he cannot raise a matter and bring it to the public notice.

Now, here is a matter of the utmost importance which strikes at the very fundamental roots of our democracy and yet, I cannot understand why he is being prevented from bringing it to the public attention. You know the gravity of what you have been doing? Here is a letter from the Government of India, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Film Division which says....

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed. I am not allowing.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Why?

श्री मधु लिमये : अखिर आप क्यों नहीं मानते हैं, दो मिनट ही तो लगेगे।

MR. SPEAKER: It is a question of procedure. I have not allowed.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Why?

MR. SPEAKER: Should I also shout like you?

SHRI PILOO MODY: No. You must tell us why.

श्री मधु लिमये : पहले ही सरकार विरोध पक्ष की खबरें नहीं देता है। यह फिल्म बनाई गई, उसके बाद वापस ले लिया गया। गुजरात साहब फ्रीडम आफ प्रेस पर बहुत लेक्चर देते हैं.....

MR. SPEAKER: There are a number of occasions when such matters came up. It comes up only after my permission.

श्री मधु लिमये : हाई कोर्ट में 42 जगहें खाली पड़ी हुई हैं जजों की।

(श्वश्रवण)

SHRI PILOO MODY: These are the people who want to save democracy!

MR. SPEAKER: Kindly resume your seat. After all there is a procedure about it. When so many notices under Rule 377 are received, there is hardly any time to inform each and every member. It is only the Member who is given the permission, is informed, That is the practice.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am not bound. It is not a matter of right that you should be allowed. No, no. There are hundreds of notices which daily come to me. Does it mean that all are admitted?

श्री मधु लिमये : हम को इन्फार्म ही नहीं मिलती है। नयाप कल एक्टिवेशन मानते हैं, न नियम 377 में दी गई सूचना को मानते हैं, क्या भ्रम क हो गया है। हाई कोर्ट में 42 बकनेसिज पड़ी हुई हैं।

SHRI PILOO MODY: Will you please convince me why it has not been allowed? What is the sense of gravity with which you deal with these things? I want to know why it has not been allowed.

MR. SPEAKER: Everyday you bring matters so abruptly and should I allow each and everyone of them?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अगर आप आप नहीं मानें तो कल मान सकते हैं। यह मामला अध्यक्ष महोदय, बहुत गम्भीर है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सब खड़े हो जाते हैं अगर इतला के।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सूचना मंत्रालय कटघरे में खड़ा है। इस मामले की टाला नहीं जा सकता। आप ही बतायें कि इस मामले को हम कैसे उठावें ?

SHRI PILOO MODY: What is the measure of judgment that you have adopted?

MR. SPEAKER: I am not bound to give the reasons.

SHRI PILOO MODY. Then, we are not bound to sit down.

MR. SPEAKER: Then, you go on standing.

SHRI PILOO MODY. Therefore, let me say that the Films Division

MR. SPEAKER: I am not calling you I have called Mr R V Swaminathan.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): You were pleased to make some remarks about which I would like to make some submissions Sir, when such matters are brought to the notice of a Member of Parliament that there has been a misuse of a public agency, is it not the duty cast on the Member of Parliament to whose notice the matter has been brought, to bring it to the notice of the House? And is not the Government accountable to the House for any act of omission or commission? If that is so, and particularly, in this matter, you should be pleased to consider that the march was conducted to present a charter of demands to you and to the Presiding Officer of the other House. It has a specific significance that a march was conducted to present a charter of demands to you and to the Chairman of the other House and that even this matter is sought to be excised from the film of the Government of India so that the films of the Government become the domestic property of the ruling Party and are not the property of the entire nation. That is the important matter with which we are concerned now.

MR. SPEAKER: These matters under Rule 377 were never there before but we have introduced it so that the Members may get a

brief chance of expression. But it is not a question of right. There are many other ways whereby you can discuss it. You can also bring in a regular motion. But you cannot take up everything on earth.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: It is a very serious matter.

MR. SPEAKER: That you have a right always—I cannot accept. This motion, I cannot say, will come to-day or tomorrow. I can allow it on some other day, but, not to-day. I have already accepted a discussion on a motion this afternoon and I am not going to take up any other motions.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी हम इस बात पर जोर नहीं दे रहे हैं कि आप नियम 377 में ही ले। लेकिन हम आज आप से चाह रहे हैं कि यह मामला किस तरह में उठाये। डाक्यूमेंटरी बन गई, सिनेमा में दिखायी जा रही है ज जनता भाव से मंत्रित है। उसे एक दम वापस ले लिया गया। अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप को धाद होगा कि यूथ काग्रस ने एक छोटा सा प्रदर्शन, प्रॉसेशन निकाला था, उसकी डाक्यूमेंटरी मारे देश में दिखायायी गई। आप सूचना मंत्री को यह संकेत है कि इन के बारे में इस न दे। अभी इन विवाद में जितना समय गया, अगर आप नियम 377 में अलाऊ कर देने तो मामला खत्म हो जात।

MR. SPEAKER: I do not deny your right, but my objection is to the way in which you come up like this suddenly and abruptly, even without my having given the permission. That is very wrong. I do not accept that. It is not any discussion or any reference which I am objecting to, but about the way in which this is brought up so suddenly and abruptly. I do not accept it.

SHRI PILOO MODY: May I make a humble submission, Sir? It is this. There are important matters which come up from day to day. Any num-

ber of matters come up, as you have yourself said, and it is not as if each and every matter will take the form of a formal motion. It is much better if you allow a few matters to be raised just like this, under Rule 377, and this requires no more than a statement from the Minister thereafter. And this would take only a minute or two for this matter to be stated and the Minister may make a statement thereof at a convenient time.

MR. SPEAKER: Kindly sit down. I will explain it. The position is like this. It is for the Speaker to assess which will come today, what will come the other day, etc. and what will come under Rule 377; but that is a different matter. When you just get up abruptly and spring a surprise like this, how is it possible? When such humble submissions come in a very emphatic and shouting manner, they become a problem for me! If that is the type of humble submission, I don't know, what will be the other types of submissions.

Order please. I have passed on to the next item. Shri R. V. Swaminathan.

12.19 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1975-76— Contd.

Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation—Contd

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN (Madurai): Sir, Agricultural production has gone down for the past three or four years continuously due to failure of the monsoon. This is the situation in the country as a whole but in Tamil Nadu this year there is complete failure and very difficult condition exists in Madurai, Ramnad and some other districts. People are under horrible conditions, due to failure of monsoon. Even the hon. Minister, Mr. Shinde visited Madurai and Ramnad districts and he has seen

the condition there himself, and he knows how horrible the conditions are there. It is not only foodstuffs production, which has failed but power-cut is also there. Power has also failed. Today even in the month of April there is 75 per cent power cut which has been imposed in Tamilnadu. We don't know how long this is going to be there. Food is not there; power is not there; even water is not there; in the city of Madras water is being given once in two days or three days. Such is the horrible condition there. How are we going to solve the problem? Whoever rules the State, the Centre, cannot shirk its responsibility. The Centre has got its responsibility which it must discharge. The people have given us the mandate and we have to fulfil that. Therefore, I would like to say that the Centre has got a duty and it must discharge this duty. The Ministry has to perform its duty so far as Tamil Nadu is concerned. Already some relief measures have been taken which have given some relief to the poor farmers but the small farmers and the marginal farmers find it difficult as they could not get any help. They have no money. Whatever little grain they have produced with the help of lift irrigation, well irrigation, etc. is also being taken away by the departmental people, in the name of procurement. We cannot understand why this is being done specially when the Minister knows that there is a failure of monsoon and he has himself seen with his own eyes the conditions of Tamil Nadu. Why is the procurement being introduced there? Suppose in a house, a family, consisting of four or five people, has got 20 bags of paddy. The departmental people will go to them and say that they should only keep ten bags with them and the balance they should part with. The balance of paddy is hardly sufficient for this family for four or five months. What will they do for the rest of the year?

In Tamil Nadu, in certain Districts the farmers are forced to sell fifty

per cent of their paddy at Rs. 45 per bag whereas in the border area of the neighbouring Districts it is being sold at Rs. 165, per bag. See the difference between these two. This position should be realised by the Government and they should try to solve this problem. The Government has fixed the price very low. They have fixed the price of paddy at Rs. 70/- per quintal. It is not really known how the price is fixed by them at low level. We do not know whether they have taken into consideration the cost of cultivation, cost of living conditions etc., etc. before fixing the price. For example, even the fertiliser is not made available freely to the farmers. Even if it is available, it is available only at a very high price. A farmer is not able to get it directly in the open market. He has to purchase it at the black market with exorbitant price.

These things are not at all taken into consideration by the Agricultural Prices Commission. It is hightime that the Commission is abolished. No farmers in the country have got any confidence in the Agricultural Prices Commission. Perhaps the Minister might have got confidence in them. The farmers have lost their confidence in them. Even the Members of Parliament have lost their confidence in them. They are not able to prevail upon the Government to give the farmers the adequate quantity of fertilisers at a reasonable price. Government is not able to convince the Commission. If the Commission says something, they simply have to accept it. I think it is not fair at all. The Government should themselves take up this question and fix a remunerative price.

I now come to river valley scheme. Cauvery Water dispute is there. When new parties are formed with States they start fanning out regionalism. And the Ministers are naturally afraid of these regional slogans. A new dispute has been created for the past two years or so by some small but vociferous people. In order to satisfy them they simply support

them. Somehow or other the Tamil Nadu Government is not able to manage this with Karnataka Government. Sir, it is not only in regard to Cauvery. There are many rivers. There are hundreds of river valley schemes in the country. In each State, they have got a problem. When we talk to hon. Members, we find that all of them have got problems in regard to the river valley schemes. Therefore, what is the duty of the Government? Government should come forward and appoint a high powered commission, river valley commission, with full powers and they should settle the matter. There is no use of convening Conferences of Chief Ministers and Irrigation Ministers, talking to them, trying to persuade them and then failing in the end. In the end, they come out with a statement that the talks have failed, and therefore, they are not able to settle the matter. How long you can do this? Is it not the time to take it up? I would appeal to the hon. Minister and to the Government that they should take it up and appoint a high powered commission.

Sir, in regard to fertiliser, it is unfortunate that the installed capacity is not being properly utilised and I understand that only 50 per cent of the installed capacity is being utilised. What is the reason? They may say that there is coal shortage, there is power shortage and so on and so forth. They can go on giving reasons, one or the other. But what is the solution? Therefore, Government should come forward and take up the question of producing more fertiliser and see that this is properly distributed to the farmers. Now, there are so many agencies. All these agencies have completely failed and farmers are not able to get fertiliser at reasonable price. Therefore, Government should take steps to see that fertiliser is made available to the farmers at reasonable price.

Sir, then, there is the problem in regard to water. Leave alone water for irrigation purposes. There should be sufficient water for drinking pur-

poses. The Krishna River scheme was there, to supply water to Madras city. This has been there for a long time. The area was in Madras State before 1947 or 1948. It was a composite State. Most parts of Andhra Pradesh except the Hyderabad State area, Malabar district in Kerala as well as South Kanara were all in the then composite State of Madras. At that time, this scheme was drawn up. Then, there was some trouble and a separate Andhra State was created. Now, they say that they will not give the water. We talk about integration. We also say that we should think in terms of one country and that we are all Indians. When you talk of integration and when you talk of one country, you should also see that your brothers living in one corner of the country do not suffer for want of water. If you are not able to give drinking water, what is the use of talking about integration? The leaders of the country should come forward and tell the people that they should not raise such kinds of objections.

Sir, I have already submitted about the price. Sir, agriculture is in the safe hands of our leaders like Babu Jagjivan Ram and Shri Shinde. We have able leaders. Yet, trouble and difficult condition is there in Tamil Nadu. Power shortage, Food shortage, water shortage for drinking and what not. To be or not to be is the question in Tamil Nadu now. There is something wrong in the State of Denmark. There is something wrong in the Tamil Nadu. I would appeal to the hon. Minister to visit the State once again and see the conditions there so that proper help can be given to the people of Tamil Nadu.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB, SHINDE): have extensively toured the State. Shri R. V. Swaminathan: With these words, support the demands.

SHRI H. M. PATEL (Dhondhuka): Mr. Speaker, if agricultural production has to be maximised, the

greatest attention has to be given to four factors. First, seeds should be of the right quality, improved, high-yielding varieties of seeds. Then fertilisers, pesticides and water. As regards these four factors, it is interesting to see that Government or the Ministry does not appear to have paid any attention to certain malpractices that have crept into these matters. Take, for instance, seeds. There is no mention at all of the fact that a large percentage of these so-called improved or high-yielding varieties of seeds is adulterated. What steps has Government taken in this regard. Is it not of vital importance that seeds should be pure and unadulterated? Their effect on production is very great. Therefore, from this point alone, all possible steps should be taken to prevent adulteration. The farmer suffers because he spends money on costly seeds in order that he may get the best possible yield, but finds that the seeds are adulterated. Why has not Government taken up this question in its own hands? Every State Government interferes in this matter. In fact, multiplication of seeds is done under the order of the Agriculture department in State after State and yet when it comes to their quality control adequate machinery does not exist.

Then you come to the question of fertilisers. Again these are of vital importance. What has happened? At one single stroke, Government has doubled the prices of fertilisers and expects farmers to procure them in the required quantities knowing full well also that Government fixes the prices of what they produce at a level which makes it impossible for the farmers to pay these high prices for fertilisers.

The previous speaker referred to the Agricultural Prices Commission. The Commission has fixed the price, say, of wheat, at a certain level without taking into account the cost of production of the farmer. Yesterday, a member of the advisory committee to the APC stated that he has sent in his resignation for what was

was it for him to remain on the committee if no importance was ever attached to the advice tendered, on such a basic matter as cost of production? If cost of production is not taken into account, it is difficult to see on what basis the APC fixed the prices. What are the considerations that weigh with the Commission if not the cost of production? This is a very important point to which, the Minister, it is hoped, will give a very full and detailed answer. It is not enough to repeat what the Commission says. What is needed is positively to state the reasons for not giving any weight to the cost of production. Several agricultural universities have carried out surveys—that is to say objective evidence exists—and the results of these surveys are available. Punjab University carried out a survey and other research students have so and have pointed out what the cost of production would be. For instance, in regard to wheat, they have arrived at the finding that the cost of production would be in the region of Rs. 120. Yet the procurement price fixed is Rs. 105. What is the justification for this, in the face of the fact that the price of fertiliser, an important input, has been doubled?

Now the third ingredient, pesticides,

Similarly, pesticides. The prices have increased considerably and what is worse, many types of pesticides that are in the market today are adulterated. What steps have the Government taken to ensure that the pesticides that are in the market for sale to the farmers are of the right quality and are not adulterated ones? Is there any machinery? In regard to drugs at least in name, there is a drug controller in every State to see that the drugs sold are not adulterated. In regard to pesticides, have you set up any machinery to ensure that pesticides are not adulterated?

Last, but not the least important factor for maximisation of agricultural production is water. They say they have programmes for increasing irrigation facilities. During the Fourth Plan they wanted to bring in a consi-

derable additional area under irrigation so that they could have assured water supply. They have similar programmes in the Fifth Plan. Why is it that a number of these projects are not completed within the time-schedule that is laid down? Why is it that a number of most desirable projects are not even taken in hand for years for one reason or another and the majority of them are held up because of inter-State water disputes? What steps have been taken by the Government to resolve those disputes? They say that they have no powers? What is the good of their saying so when the ruling party is today in a position to pass any legislation that is desired, even to amend the Constitution as often as it likes? And yet it does not take steps to settle these issues, which would result in self-sufficiency in food-grains and also in respect of many vital cash crops needed for important industries. Why is it that we are unable to take any steps to settle these disputes and allow them to continue with no end in sight? A little while ago I think a statement was placed on the Table of the House saying that there were 157 projects which were outstanding because of inter-State river waters dispute. They take pride in the fact that they succeeded in getting eight of them out of this list; instead of being delayed they are going to be taken in hand. But what about 149 more projects which cannot be taken on hand and there is no knowing when they are likely to be taken up. One project which seems to me very important is the Narmada project and it is a great pity that it should have been held up for so long, as many as 18 years. I do not propose to say more about that, however, because it has been referred to a tribunal and it must take its course. I appreciate that. But even there, is there no way in which the all powerful Central Government could bring in all the parties together and bring about a solution much earlier exactly as they managed with regard to eight projects? Even if you leave Narmada

out, why do you not take a hand in bringing about a solution in regard to the remaining 149?

You claimed that you had brought about an agreement among the Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Kerala Governments, but within a few days it came to nothing. Why is it that the Central Government does not take a continuous and sustained interest in the solution of these inter-State river disputes? Do they think that they are of no importance? Since these 149 projects can provide irrigation water to several million acres of land, these disputes merit the highest importance. I consider this ought to receive your most earnest attention.

Further, the Government does not appear to attach much importance to the proper use of water. The problem to using the water in the most economical manner possible has not been given enough attention and the result is that very often the projects are ready, but the water which is already in the reservoir is not carried to the fields. Then, when it is carried to the fields, the farmers are not taught how to utilise the water to the last advantage with the result that a very substantial quantum of the water is wasted, which results not only in depriving other farmers who need the water and are ready to use it, but actually it also does harm to the soil by increasing its salinity. Knowing all this, should it not be the bounden duty of the Government to see that the proper use of water is taught to the farmers, is insisted upon? There is no reason why Government should not make water more costly, the water which they manage to bring and make available to the farmers after spending a large amount of money. What harm would there be in fixing water rates at a level which would make the farmer realise that he must use that water sparingly, correctly and at the right time? Wherever water is charged at reasonable prices, not excessive prices, the farmer takes great care

to see that he does not waste it, but we do not seem even to insist on this, but rather encourage the wastage of water, so that even that much water which you are supplying by spending thousands of crores of rupees, is not being put to the best use.

I have just emphasised the factors which would enable agricultural production to be maximised if only attention were paid in the right manner to see that the ingredients are made available, to see that they are pure and unadulterated, and to see also that the farmer is given right advice and guidance in the proper use of water and in the proper application of pesticides at the right time.

It is true you have extension services, but these services, believe me, are not doing their job as it should be done. You claim to have covered the entire country with more than 5,000 blocks, but these services do not carry their advice and guidance to the small and marginal farmers at the right time and in the way in which it ought to be done.

I would finally say only one word regarding the small and marginal farmers for whom you have developed schemes. Have you considered to what extent, apart from spending the money allotted you have achieved satisfactory results in this field? I have reason to believe that the return you have got is very little. I have no doubt that the bulk of the money has been spent more in the staffing of the various schemes introduced with great fanfare than in ensuring that the benefits intended reach the small and marginal farmer. The achievement is very little in terms of increased agricultural production. Although you say agriculture is being given the highest priority, even on these special schemes to assist the small and marginal farmers, you have imposed substantial financial cuts. That means, whatever advantage you may have originally sought to gain from these schemes, those also you have not thought of

worth while insisting upon. I once again suggest that these factors may be paid greater attention, so that agricultural production may increase to the maximum extent possible.

SHRI KRISHNARAO PATIL (Jalgaon): Sir, while I support the Demands of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, I would like to make a few observations. Agriculture is the vital sector of our economy. I must express my satisfaction and offer compliments to the Government for facing the most crucial and complicated problem of rising prices. Sir, if we take into account the last year's economic background of our country, every conscious citizen would definitely admit that the trend of rising prices was alarming and it was a great challenge to the country and to the Government. But it is a matter of pride for us to see that the reverse graph of prices, particularly the prices of foodstuffs, is also easing the situation and showing a downward trend in prices. This is a great achievement, for which I must offer my compliments to the Government.

Going through the various reports of the Ministry and examining the balance sheet of agricultural economy one thing by way of conclusion is certain and that is, the future of Indian economy will be depending mainly on nature, i.e. climatic conditions at least for some years to come. So far as the irrigation potential and utilisation are concerned, I entirely agree with the basic views expressed by Dr K. L. Rao. He said that the total irrigation potential created in the country is not very satisfactory. In some of the States, the average irrigation potential is very disappointing. The overall average for the whole country is about 22 per cent. But in some States, the irrigation potential is as low as 7 or 8 per cent. If we take into account the resources position of the various States which are having this low average irrigation potential.

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they will have to be put in a different category, as the most backward States. That is the basic thing. For that the Planning Commission has been giving top priority for some schemes. The integrated area development programme, which has been accepted by this House, is a step in that direction. It has been suggested that if in some States there is some bottleneck or some backwardness, priority must be given to the schemes in those States. Some sort of balance must be kept in view and imbalances must be removed. That was their approach. But that has not been actually brought into practice.

Coming to research in dry farming technology, taking into account the changing average rainfall in the various seasons, they are thinking of different cropping patterns in different States. We are expecting that something will come out of it. But I am sorry to say that the performance of the extension service has not been very satisfactory.

Then I come to power and fertilizers. I can understand the difficulties in the matter of generation of power by hydroelectric projects, because of the inadequate rainfall during the course of the last three years. But I fail to understand the performance of the thermal power projects during the course of the last two or three years, especially when we were expecting something more during this critical period. I am sorry to say that the thermal power projects have not performed even up to 60 per cent of the standards prescribed by the Government and the targets laid down by the Planning Commission. This is very disappointing. So, I would request the Government to tighten its machinery for all public undertakings. Particularly power and fertilizer undertakings. When the country has made a huge investment to the tune of Rs. 6,000 crores to 8,000 crores in these public undertakings, the people are expecting some very substantial return. But we are not

getting that return, particularly from power and fertiliser projects. The reason for this is inefficiency. As a solution for it I would request the Government to tighten up the administrative machinery.

Coming to the public distribution system, I have nothing much to say about it. The food situation has eased to some extent because some of the States have set up the public distribution system.

The real problem in the country is not actual shortage but the general psychology of shortage deliberately created by the vested interests in the country. Government have already started taking action against the vested interests but the Government must pursue them more vigorously, because the vested interests are creating an atmosphere of scarcity in the country.

Coming to the procurement of food, I do not find any guidelines. After giving guidelines to the States, the matter is supposed to have been discussed in the NDC. They have given the guidelines. But it has been ultimately left to the discretion of the State Governments to finalise their programmes to procure foodgrains. According to my information, it is not because of the shortage of foodgrains that the procurement is not actually gaining momentum. It is the liberal policy of the Centre which has left it the discretion of the State Governments, or the goodwill of the State Governments, to procure foodgrains. It is a national problem. I fail to understand why the Central Government, while accepting the responsibility of giving work to the needy workers and labourers and supplying necessary foodgrains at reasonable prices to needy people who are living below the poverty line, is adopting a liberal policy in the matter of procurement of foodgrains by leaving it to the discretion of the State Governments to procure foodgrains.

I have studied this problem in some of the States. The targets laid down

by the Central Government are not even 10 per cent of the total production. On the one side, we give promise to the people and the country as a whole that we will be in a position to supply the necessary foodgrains at reasonable prices at the rate of 5 kg. in rural areas and 8 kg. in urban areas, excluding the rationing areas like Bombay and Calcutta; even in rural areas, the people are not getting even 1 kg. or 2 kg. of foodgrains. It is not that the agriculturists have not got the foodgrains with them. It is the liberal policy of the Central Government regarding procurement of foodgrains that is responsible. It has been left to the discretion and goodwill of the States to procure foodgrains. That is why the State Governments are not very keen about the procurement. They are just building the central pool and the buffer-stock also.

In this connection, regarding procurement of foodgrains, I would like to make one more point and that is about pricing policy. We are not getting the required amount of foodgrains from the agriculturists because we are not paying them adequate price for the foodgrains. Some of the people are wondering in the country whether this Government has got any pricing policy. During the last four Plans, have you got any pricing policy which is supposed to be based on economic parity? No. That is the reply given. That is very disappointing. The stage has come in the life of the country when we must lay down very sound economic principles for having pricing policy so that no section of the society will have any grudge or any complaint against the prices laid down by the Government.

Before I conclude, I would like to touch upon one or two points regarding panchayati raj, cooperative movement and rural development. These are very important institutions which have been entrusted to this Ministry. Panchayati raj, cooperative movement

and rural development were the very favourite ideas, dreams, of our great leader Panditji. I do not think due attention is being paid by this Ministry, by the Government, to these institutions by way of giving grants or having programmes. The network of cooperatives and panchayati raj is there. We have been incurring a lot of expenditure by way of salaries to these people. But actually, they do not do any work. There is no work for them. So also is the case with rural development programme. These are very important institutions so far as the involvement of the people is concerned. They have to carry out the responsibility to the country at this very crucial time.

Regarding distribution system, so far as cooperatives are concerned, they can carry out the responsibility for the distribution of essential commodities. If we assess the over-all performance of this Ministry, I think we can say that, like any other Department, the Ministry and its whole network is suffering from inefficiency. This administrative inefficiency is there which the Government should try to improve.

My final request to this Department—particularly as it is a very important Department—would be that the demand of the times is the optimum use of man-power, land, labour and capital and if we basically neglect these things and if we do the job haphazardly, I think it is not going to help us.

श्री. ए.म. हेडगेकर (एम.ए.) अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारा देश कृषि-प्रधान होने हुए भी हमारे यहां कृषि की उपेक्षा हो रही है। वास्तव में आज हमारा देश अनाज के बारे में स्वयं पूर्ण होना चाहिए था किन्तु 27 लाखों हंस इस सत्य के नजदीक नहीं पहुंच सके। उस का परिणाम यह हुआ है कि हर वर्ष हम को अनाज के लिए बाहरी देशों पर निर्भर रहना पड़ता है। हमारा बहुत सा पैसा

अनाज के लिए बाहरी देशों को देना पड़ रहा है। यहाँ दीयर खर्च जो हो रहे हैं इस देश के उत्थान के लिए वह भले ही स्वाभाविक और वास्तविक हो परन्तु मैं यह कहूंगा कि कृषि की उपेक्षा कर के दीयर योजनाओं में पैसा लगाना कहा तक उचित है? आज हम देखते हैं कि देश में नई नई इमारतों का निर्माण हो रहा है। ग्रामीण लोक सभा के नजदीक एक बड़ी भारी इमारत बनती है। कई प्रान्तों में विधान सभा की इमारतें बन रही हैं, मकियों के बगानें बन रहे हैं और एम पीज तथा एम एन एज के निवास स्थान भी बनाए जा रहे हैं। पंचायतों की इमारतों का निर्माण हो रहा है। मैं यह पूछना चाहूँगा कि जहाँ अनाज का सवाल हमारे देश में प्राथमिक मसाला है वहाँ हम की उपेक्षा कर के सारा पैसा जो इन निर्माण कार्यों पर खर्च किया जा रहा है क्या यह उचित है? यह सारा पैसा हम में न खर्च कर के पानी और खेती की व्यवस्था के लिए हम का एक बड़ा भारी हिस्सा लगा दिया जाना तो अनाज का सवाल ही महत्ता था। परन्तु हमारी सरकार हम की उपेक्षा कर रही है।

आज देहानो में खेतिहर और छोटे किसानों जो हैं उन की इतनी उपेक्षा हो रही है कि खेती के लिए उन को उचित मात्रा में कर्जा नहीं मिलती और कर्जा भी मिलता है तो पूरी रकम उन के पास नहीं पहुंचती है, उस में भी कुछ एग्जिटिंग अफसरों में लेकर के नेता लोग भार देते हैं। खाद की जो समस्या है, रासायनिक खाद हमारे किसानों को पूरी मात्रा में नहीं मिल रही है। उस के दाम इतने बढ़ गए हैं कि छोटे किसानों को रासायनिक खाद का उपयोग अपनी खेती में नहीं कर पाने और जो गोबर बगैरह की खाद देहानो में होती है उस का भी जमाने में इतना उपयोग हो रहा है कि वह खाद भी खेती में पूरी मात्रा में नहीं पहुंचती।

पानी का जो प्रश्न है, वास्तव में खेती का उत्पादन पानी पर निर्भर है। हमारे देश में कीरडवाहू जमीन जो है जिस में पानी नहीं

मिलता, जिसकी फसल ऊपरी नित्य के पानी पर निर्भर है, ऐसी जमीन बहुत सी है। उस के लिए अगर पानी की व्यवस्था हो जाय तो देश में अनाज की कमी नहीं हो सकती। हमारे देश में कई बड़ी नदियाँ बहती हैं, कई छोटी मोटी नदियाँ हैं, नाले हैं, बाघ हैं, पुराने तालाब हैं, लेकिन उन की दुरुस्ती नहीं होती। नदियों का 80 प्रतिशत पानी समुद्र में बह जाता है। लेकिन बाघ बना कर उस पानी को रोक कर खेती को देने की योजना हमारे देश में पर्याप्त मात्रा में आज तक नहीं बन पाई है। मिसाल के तौर पर मैं कहूँगा कि भण्डारा जिले में बेनगगा बहती है। बेनगगा प्रोजेक्ट का एक बड़ा भारी प्रोजेक्ट के रूप में सर्वे हुआ लेकिन सर्वे होने के बाद आज करीब 40 साल हुए हैं, उस को कार्यान्वित नहीं किया गया है। बेनगगा प्रोजेक्ट यदि पूरा हो जाता तो विदर्भ मध्य प्रदेश और छत्तिसगढ़ की लाखों एकड़ भूमि पानी के नीचे आनी और इतना ही नहीं मध्य भारत में खेती के लिए प्रबल का भी पूरा इन्जाम हो जाता और बिजली का भी उस में निर्माण होता। लेकिन उस की उपेक्षा हो रही है। बास्नव में डम के पीछे भी एक राजनीति चलती है कि जिस प्रदेश का नेता कुछ विशेषता रखता है राज्यकर्ताओं के साथ वह तो अपना हिस्सा ले लेता है और जहाँ के नेता कुछ बेसी अपनी करतूत नहीं रखते उन के यहाँ के विकास की उपेक्षा कर दी जाती है। विशेषतः विदर्भ के बारे में तो यह हमेशा से चलता आया है। जब विदर्भ मध्य प्रदेश में था तब उस की उपेक्षा की गई और आज महाराष्ट्र में है तो आज उस की इतनी भारी उपेक्षा हो रही है कि आज विदर्भ का कृषक बहुत ही दुखी है। पश्चिमी महाराष्ट्र में जो गन्ध की खेती होती है उस गन्ध की खेती करने वालों के लिए कई योजनाएँ बनाई जा रही हैं लेकिन विदर्भ की जमीन कोरडवाड़ा जमीन है, उस के लिए पानी की व्यवस्था नहीं हो रही है। इस प्रकार से असंतुलित विकास की योजनाएँ चलाई जा रही हैं और विकास में भी राजनीति

चलाई जाती रही तो देश का संतुलित विकास कभी नहीं हो सकता। जो पिछड़े भाग हैं वह पिछड़े होंगे और जिन भागों के प्रभावशाली नेतृत्व के लोग सत्ता से संबंध रखते वाले हैं वे अपने क्षेत्र के विकास के लिए कोई न कोई योजना लेते रहेंगे।

हमारे देश में बंजर जमीन बहुत है। उस को भी हम जोन में ला सकते हैं। लेकिन उस की तरफ सरकार का ध्यान नहीं है। जमीन का बटवारा करते समय इस बात के कई उदाहरण दिए जा सकते हैं कि जिनके खेती है उन के पास ही वह जमीन जा रही है। सरकारी जमीन का बटवारा करते समय उन को ही प्राथमिकता देकर राजनैतिक दावपेच से उन को खूब रखने के लिए जमीन उन्हीं को दी जा रही है लेकिन जो जमीन पर काम करने वाले आदिवासी, हरिजन और भूमिहीन मजदूर हैं उन को वह जमीन नहीं दी जा रही है। वे मालों में अर्जी देते हैं, कलेक्टर से मिलते हैं, मंत्री के पास निवेदन लेकर जाते हैं, मगर उन की ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है। उन को जमीन नहीं दी जाती है। आज हमारे देश में लाखों एकड़ बंजर जमीन हैं। भूमिहीन मजदूर आदिवासी और हरिजन जो ईमानदारी से मेहनत कर के खेती का उत्थान करना चाहते हैं उन में उस जमीन का बटवारा कर देना चाहिए। और सिर्फ बटवारे से ही काम नहीं चलेगा उन को उस जमीन के विकास के लिए आर्थिक सहयोग जब तक सरकारी स्तर पर नहीं देते तब तक उस का विकास नहीं होगा। कई जगह ऐसा भी हुआ है कि जमीन पट्टे पर दी गई लेकिन विकास के लिए सुविधा नहीं दी गई। इसलिए वह जमीन बेसी की बेसी ही पड़ी है। तो जमीन देने के बाद पांच साल के अन्दर उस का पूरा विकास भी होना चाहिए और उस के लिए सरकार को पूरी मदद भी करनी चाहिए।

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि विदर्भ में कार्यकर्ताओं की स्थिति बड़ी उपेक्षित है, हम उन के ऊपर पूरा ध्यान नहीं दे पा रहे

हैं—जान-भूल कर नहीं दे रहे हैं या इस के पीछे क्या राजनीति है—मेरी सम्मति में नहीं आता है। आज खेती करने वाले कृषक दो विभागों में बंटे हुए हैं—एक बड़े काश्तकार हैं जिन का नाम हजारों एकड़ जमीन है। उन्होंने सीलिंग के डर के कारण अपनी जमीनों को असंग-अलग फीमिली मेम्बरो में बांट दिया है, लेकिन वास्तव में एक-एक फीमिली के पास हजारों एकड़ जमीन है, इतनी जमीन है कि उन को मालूम ही नहीं है कि हमारी जमीन कइकइहा पर है। दूसरे—बे काश्तकार हैं जो छोटे काश्तकार हैं, जिन के पास 2 एकड़, 5 एकड़, 10 एकड़ या 15 एकड़ जमीन है। वास्तव में इन छोटे काश्तकारों का बहुत ही उपेक्षा हो रही है। सरकार की ओर से जो बीज और खाद का बटवाग होना है, बड़े काश्तकार उन में से अधिक में अधिक हिस्सा के जाते हैं, इसलिये कि उन की पहुँच नेताओं और अफसरान तक है और छोटे काश्तकारों को कुछ नहीं मिलता। ऐसी स्थिति नहीं होना चाहिये। छोटे काश्तकारों की उपेक्षा करेंगे तो देश का उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ सकता।

आज काश्तकार जो पैदावार करता है उस को उसकी पैदावार का उचित दाम मिलना चाहिये। आज सभी चीजों के दाम बढ़ गये हैं, लेकिन गेहूँ के दाम 105 रुपये रखे गये हैं। मैं नहीं समझ पा रहा हूँ कि यह दाम किस हिसाब से बैठाया गया है। उत्पादन खर्चा लगा कर और साल भर मेहनत करने के बावजूद भी काश्तकार को जीवन के लिये पब्लिश मार्ग में खेती से लाभ नहीं हो रहा है। खेती के उत्पादन खर्च को देख कर, किसान की मेहनत को देख कर कृषि उपज का मूल्य निर्धारण होना चाहिये। गेहूँ के दामों पर फिर से विचार करते वक़्त इन सारी बातों पर विचार करना बहुत आवश्यक है।

कपास के बारे में सरकार की कौन-सी नीति है? कपास कई प्रांतों में होती है, लेकिन महाराष्ट्र में एकाधिकार कपास खरीदने की योजना जारी की जाती है और

वह भी किम ढंग से—केन्द्रीय सरकार के बलबूने पर। केन्द्रीय सरकार पैसा देगी तो उसका भुगतान किया जायगा। आज कपास का 30 प्रतिशत दाम काश्तकार को दिया जाता है और 70 प्रतिशत तुरन्त नहीं दिया जाता है—इस तरह में कैसे काम चलेगा और यह 30 प्रतिशत भी एक दम नहीं दिया जाता, उससे कपास ले ली जाती है और बहुत से चक्कर काटने के बाद उसको वह पैसा मिलता है। यह नीति मन्तोपजनक नहीं है—इस पर सरकार को तुरन्त ध्यान देना चाहिए।

आज ऐसे बहुत से अफसरान और नेता लोग कृषि के प्लानिंग में बैठे हुए हैं जिनको उसका कोई ज्ञान नहीं है। मुझे तो ऐसा लगता है कि उनको यह भी मालूम नहीं है कि रूंगफली पेड़ पर लगती है या जमीन में लगती है। उनको इतना सा भी ज्ञान न होने हुए वे प्लानिंग कमिशन में बैठे हुए हैं। मैं तो यह कहूँगा कि प्लानिंग करते वक़्त जो हमारे कृषक हैं, जो मदियों से यह काम करने आ रहे हैं उन लोगों को प्राथमिकता देनी चाहिए। उन क विचारों को प्रथमिकता देना चाहिये। उनके विचारों के आधार पर ही योजना बना कर हम कामयाबी पा सकते हैं।

पानी के सम्बन्ध में मुझे यह निवेदन करना है इस देश में जितने नदी और नालें हैं उनका अधिकांश पानी बेकार चला जाता है। उस पूरे पानी को कृषि के लिये किस ढंग से इस्तेमाल कर सकते हैं—इसके बारे में देश-व्यापी प्लान होना चाहिए और ऐसा प्रयत्न होना चाहिये कि एक बूढ़ पानी भी फोफट में न चला जाय। एक-एक इंच कृषि उर्ध्वन पानी के नीचे लाई जाय, तब मुझे विश्वास है कि अन्न उत्पादन के काम में जोड़े ही दिनों में आत्म निर्भर हो जायेंगे।

हम देखते हैं कि आज उद्योगों को प्रधानता देने की बात चल रही है। मैं उसका विरोधी नहीं हूँ। लेकिन आपको यह देखना होगा

कि प्राथमिकता किसे दी जाय। आज हम बड़े-बड़े उद्योगों पर खर्चा कर रहे हैं, लेकिन कृषि हमारे देश का एक महान उद्योग है, एक प्रधान उद्योग होने के बावजूद भी उसकी उपेक्षा कर रहे हैं और यही कारण है कि अनाज के मामले में आज हम दूसरे देशों पर निर्भर हैं। यदि यह स्थिति अधिक दिनों तक चलेगी तो मैं बता देना चाहता हूँ कि यह कृषि प्रधान देश बूबे बिना नहीं रहेगा और यह सरकार भी इसके साथ-साथ डूबेगी। ऐसी अवस्था नहीं आनी चाहिए इसलिये मेरा अनुरोध है कि सरकार सज्ज हो जाये। कृषि का प्राथमिकता दे कर सभी प्रकार की सुविधाएँ कायम करने की दी जाये।

श्री छत्तल सिंह (भागरा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कृषि और सिंचाई का जो विषय आज हमारे सामने है, यह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है। जैसा मेरे पूर्ववक्ता ने कहा—हमारी अनेकों पंचवर्षीय योजनायें बनी, लेकिन हमारे प्लानर्स ने कृषि और पशुपालन पर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया और उस का यह परिणाम है कि आज लोगों को खाने की भ्रम नहीं मिलता और पीने को पृथ नहीं मिलता। हम को 27 वर्ष आजाद हुए हो गये, इस बीच उद्योगों में हम ने काफी उन्नति की। जहाँ हमारे यहाँ एक मूर्ख भी नहीं बननी थी, आज बड़े-बड़े जहाज, मशीनें और हर तरह का सामान बनाता है और करोड़ों रुपये का सामान विदेशों को भेजा जाता है। लेकिन जो भारत कृषि प्रधान देश है, जिस की 80 प्रतिशत जनसंख्या कृषि पर काम करती है, उस की तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया गया। जैसा मैंने अभी कहा—27 वर्ष गुजर गये आज भी हमारा देश अन्य के लिये विदेशों का मुहताज है, हमें विदेशों से भ्रम भंगाना पड़ता है। आज से 25-30 वर्ष पहले ज्यादातर लोग मोटा अनाज खाते थे, वेहूँ नहीं खाते थे, परन्तु आज 90-95 प्रतिशत जनता वेहूँ खाती है। क्यों? इसलिये कि वेहूँ का भाव दूसरे अनाजों के समता है। वेहूँ 105 रुपये

बिबंटल है, जब कि आज 206 रुपये बिबंटल, मटर 200 रुपये बिबंटल, मटर 200 रुपये बिबंटल है। इसलिये वेहूँ ही एक ऐसी चीज है जो हर भारतीय अपने और अपने जानवरों के लिये काम में लाता है। इस की उपज जितनी होनी चाहिये, उतनी नहीं हो रही है। हमारी आबादी जिस तेजी से बढ़ी है, पैदावार उस के मुताबिक नहीं बढ़ी है। इस तरफ हमारे प्लानर्स ने कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया। अगर हमारे प्लानर्स ने इस तरफ ध्यान दिया होता तो हमारी हालत कुछ दूसरी होती। आज हमारी आर्थिक दशा बहुत गिरी है, क्योंकि हमारे यहाँ खाने की भ्रम नहीं है, हमें विदेशों से करोड़ों रुपये का माला भंगाना पड़ता है। यदि इस में हम ने कोई प्रगति नहीं की तो न मालूम हमारी क्या हालत होगी।

खेती के वास्ते पानी अन्यावश्यक है। अच्छा बीज और खाद होनी चाहिये, भ्रम होना चाहिये, पैसा होना चाहिये—तब खेती की उन्नति हो सकती है। लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि पानी की समस्या हल नहीं हो रही है। मैं इस समय भागरा की समस्या के बारे में आप का ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूँ। भागरा राजस्थान के बाईर पर है और सन् 1952 से, जब से कि मैं लोक सभा का सदस्य हुआ हूँ, तब से पानी के बारे में कह रहा हूँ। हमारी उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने इस बीच में काफी काम किया, नहरों के काम में काफी प्रगति हुई, लाखों रुपये नहरों को खोद करने में लगाया गया। तब से हम को यही कहा जाता रहा कि राम गंगा डैम बन रहा है, उस के आगरा की पानी मिलेगा। आज राम गंगा डैम बन भी गया, लेकिन उस से आगरा और मथुरा को एक क्यूडक पानी भी नहीं मिल रहा है, जब कि वह पानी हरियाणा, दिल्ली और राजस्थान को बिना जा रहा है। आगरा आज भी पानी के लिये मोहताज है। इस लिये मैं फिर आपसे पूर्वक निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जब तक

हमारी पानी की समस्या का समाधान नहीं होगा, तब तक हम कृषि के क्षेत्र में प्रगति नहीं कर सकते हैं।

कृषि का ज्यादातर सम्बन्ध पशुधन से है। पशुधन और कृषि देश के महत्वपूर्ण उद्योग हैं। भारत में पहले दूध की नदियां बहती थीं, इतना दूध होता था कि लोगों को पानी की जगह दूध पिलाया जाता था, लेकिन आज इतना अभाव हो गया कि लोगों को मुश्किल से 10-5 प्रतिशत लोगों को ही दूध मिलता होगा, 90 प्रतिशत लोगों को न दूध मिलता है, न छाछ, भी, मक्खन आदि मिलता है, कुछ भी नहीं मिलता है, उनकी सेहत गिरती जा रही है। तो मैं कहूंगा कि कृषि के साथ-साथ हम को पशुधन का भी ध्यान पूरा-पूरा रखना चाहिये। 25 वर्ष पहले हमारे देश में हजारों काम-धेनु गायें होती थी जो काफी दूध देती थी। लेकिन आज एक गाय मुश्किल से 1 2 या 3 किलो दूध देती है जब कि इंग्लैंड, हॉर्लैंड, आस्ट्रेलिया, कनाडा में एक-एक गाय 40, 50 किलो तक दूध देती है। वहां दूध की नदियां बहती हैं। हमारे प्लानर्स ने इस तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया। पत्राव में जरूर कुछ अच्छे पक्ष हैं लेकिन नस्ल सुधार का काम नहीं किया जा रहा है। मंत्री जी को कैटिल बीड को सुधारना चाहिये, ताकि ग्राम गरीब जनता को पीने को दूध मिले। हमारे देश की आर्थिक अवस्था अभी सुधर सकती है जब खेती और पशुधन की रक्षा करें और उस में प्रगति करें। आज से कुछ साल पहले 15 हजार करोड़ रुपये हमारी राष्ट्रीय आय थी जो कि आज 30, 40 हजार करोड़ तक पहुंच गई है। लेकिन वह ग्रामवर्गीय दूसरे साधनों से बढ़ी है, खेती से नहीं बढ़ी है। आज हर खाने की चीज का अभाव है। मूग, उद, राई की दालें, 200 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल मिलती है जब कि और चीजें सस्ती हैं। खेती के बिना पानी भी बहुत आवश्यक है जिस से खेती और पशुधन को बढ़ा सकते हैं।

अध्यक्ष जी, मैं आप का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं कि आज से 2500 वर्ष पूर्व भगवान महावीर के भानन्द, कामदेव, जैसे श्रावक थे जिन के पास हजारों दुधारी गायों के गुरुकुल थे। उस समय यात्रियों को पानी के बजाय दूध पिलाया जाता था लेकिन खद का विषय है कि आज दूध का इतना अभाव है कि ग्राम गरीब जनता को एक बून्द तक दूध नहीं मिलता।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इन अनुदानों का समर्थन करता हूं और चाहूंगा कि मंत्री महोदय कृषि और पशुधन पर पूरा ध्यान दें ताकि देश की जनता को संतोष मिले और आज जो बैचेनी तथा चबराहट है वह दूर हो। और यह तभी हो सकता है जब हम खेती और पशुधन को बढ़ावें।

अध्यक्ष जी, मैं आप का अत्यन्त आभारी हूं कि आप ने मुझे अपने विचार रखने का समय दिया।

श्री बलराम सिंह (बाह्य दिल्ली) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप का शुक्रगुजार हूं कि आप ने मुझे इस अनुदान पर बोलने का मौका दिया। हमारा देश कृषि प्रधान है लेकिन हमें हर साल बाहर से अनाज मगाना पड़ता है। इस का कारण यह है कि हमारी सरकार भी किसानों के प्रति अन्ध नहीं रखती। किसानों को उतना माल का दाम और आयर नहीं मिलता जितना कि वह मेहनत कर के पैदा करता है। यहां पर खेती करने के लिये पानी की जरूरत है, खाद और अच्छे बीज की जरूरत है। मुझे याद है कि 1970 में यहां पर मैक्सिकन गेहूं का बीज लोगों में बांटा गया और खूब पैदावार लोगों ने म.। और उसी अमाने में देश में हरित क्रांति की बात आयी, काफी उस का प्रचार हुआ। पर मुझे नहीं मालूम कि आज की कोई नया बीज बनाया गया या नहीं? या उसी बीज को और बेवसप किया गया कि नहीं? कोई कदम

बीज उस के बाद नहीं आया। किसान उसी पुराने बीज को ने कर चल रहे हैं।

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the chair]

नवियों के पानी के झण्डे सारे देश में चल रहे हैं। लेकिन जिन्होंने द्यूब बीज लगाये हुए हैं वहां पर बिजली नहीं मिलनी। मुझे उत्तर प्रदेश और हरियाणा की बात मालूम है कि वहां पर किसान को रात को 2, 3 घंटे ही बिजली मिलती है और वह बेचारा कड़कड़ाती सर्दियों में रात में खेत में पानी देता है। फिर भी उस को पूरी बिजली नहीं मिलती। जब मे मानवीय जगजीवन राम जी कृषि मंत्री बने उसी दिन से मीके मीके पर बारिश होती गई जिन की बहज से उत्तर भारत में गेहू की फसल इस बार बहुत अच्छी है। मैं इस के लिये बाबू जी को बधाई देता हूँ। अच्छी फसल होने का यह फल मिला कि सरकार द्वारा जो ऐग्रीकल्चर प्राइमेज कमीशन है वहां सब किसान के दुश्मन है जिन्हें मान के बारे में पता नहीं कि उसको कितनी मुसीबतों का सामना कर के यह फसल मिलनी है। जहां पाला पड़ता है रात में उस जल वह खेत में काम करता है। उस की मेहनत को यह कमीशन कभी नहीं सोचना। और भाव मुकर्रर कर दिया 105 रुपये प्रति बिबंटल। समझ में नहीं आता कि कहां से यह हिसाब लगाया। मुझे किसी ने बताया कि कमीशन बाने यह कहते हैं कि 95 रुपये प्रति बिबंटल किसान की लागत आती है। अगर उन की यह बात सही भी मान ली जाय तो क्या किसान 10 रुपये बिबंटल ही मुनाफा लेगा? जो 5 एकड़ का किसान है, जिस के यहां 20, 25 बिबंटल गेहूँ पैदा होता है सारा गेहूँ बेच कर उस को 250 रुपये का ही मुनाफा हुआ। तो क्या उस छोटे किसान की सात की मेहनत की कीमत इतनी ही है? इतने में वह क्या कर सकता है? जब किसान पैदावार बढ़ाता है तो मजबूर बन जाता है।

हमारे देश में घालू काफी पैदा हुआ और उत्तर प्रदेश में तो यह हालत है कि उस को कोई पूछने वाला नहीं है। 8 रुपये बिबंटल के हिसाब से घालू बिक रहा है। सरकार बाहरी है कि पैदावार बढ़ाये। लेकिन उस का उचित मूल्य किसान को नहीं मिलता। आज वहां कोल्ड स्टोरेज में रखने के लिये जगह नहीं है। अब कुछ सरकार ने घालू खरीदने का सिलसिला शुरू किया है।

घाप कपास को देखें। पिछले साल कपास का भाव 600 रुपये बिबंटल था। इस दफा 300 रुपये प्रति बिबंटल हो गया। जब किसान ने महाराष्ट्र और हमारे प्रदेशों में ज्यादा कपास पैदा की तो आघा भा हुआ। इस में क्या किसान को प्रोत्साहन मिलेगा? जब घाप बाहर में घनाज लेने हैं तो 250 रुपये प्रति बिबंटल के त्तिमाब में खरीदने हैं और यहां सबमिडी दे कर गरीब आदमियों को राशन में वह घनाज खाने को देते हैं। अगर किसान को ही घाप उस की उपज का अधिक दाम दे तो वह और ज्यादा पैदा करेगा और घाप को बाहर में महंगा घनाज मगाना ही नहीं पड़ेगा, भाष ही अच्छा गेहूँ लोगों को राशन के जरिये खाने को भी मिलेगा। तो क्यों न देसी घनाज को भी सबमिडी दे कर राशन के जरिये लोगों को खाने को दिया जाय?

इन अनुदानों में भूमि सुधार और फालतू भूमि के प्रलाटियों की महायता की योजनाएं रखी हैं। जब सरप्लस भूमि बाटी जाती है तो किसी को 2 एकड़, किसी को 3 एकड़ मिलती है। आज आबादी बढ़ने की वजह से हर किसान की जमीन छोटी रह गई है। छोटे छोटे किसान जिन को जमीन बाटी जाती है 2 एकड़ या 3 एकड़ उनके पास क्या जरूरतें हैं। वह भी खरीद सकते, द्यूब बीज नहीं लगा सकते। तो बीज से ही खेती करेगा। 2, 3 एकड़ की पैदावार से उस के बीज ही का खर्चा है।

इसलिए कल जो मालगीय नाबू राम निवा
ने कहा था वह ठीक ही कहा था कि हर
बाब के खर्च छोटे किसानों में कुछ किसान
परिवार इकट्ठे कर के उन को सरकार
ट्रक्टर से जुताई की सुविधा दे और उन का
किराया उन से ले ले। गवर्नमेंट ट्यूबवेल
सजाकर पानी की सुविधा दे और उन से
बाली का जो मूल्य है, वह ले ताकि वे लोग
मुसीबत में न रहें। इस के अलावा गवर्नमेंट
छोटे बीज और अच्छी खाद किसानों को दे।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अब . ह. तक रेट का
सम्बन्ध है, गेहू का रेट पिछले साल भी 105
रुपये ने रखा था और इस साल भी 105
रुपये रखा है किन पिछले साल जहां उस
को 26 रुपये का एक कट्टा खाद मिलता था
वहां इस साल उस को 52, 53 रुपये देने
पड़ रहे हैं। पिछले साल डी० ए० पी०
का एक बोरा 56 रुपये में मिलता था लेकिन
आज वह 105 रुपये में मिल रहा है लेकिन
गेहू का भाव आप ने 105 रुपये ही रखा है।
यह चलने वाली चीज कैसे है।

मैंने नेशनल एबीकल्चर कमिशन की
रिपोर्ट एक दिन अखबार में पढ़ी और कल
निवा साहब ने भी इस बारे में बताया।
मैं यह कहना चाहता हू कि जब आप ने
105 रुपये का भाव रखा है, तो आप बिमान
से 12 परसेंट या 15 परसेंट लेबी के तौर
पर लेना चाहते हैं, तो ले लीजिये लेकिन उसके
बाद उसको छूट दे दीजिये कि वह बाजार में
जाकर अपना गहू बेचे। इससे किसानों को
सहस्रली हो जायेगी। अगर बाजार में उनका
गेहू कम भाव पर बिकेगा तो यह सम्भवेगा
कि गवर्नमेंट ने उसको अच्छा भाव दिया है
और अगर ज्यादा पर बिकेगा, तो उसको
कुछ फायदा हो जायेगा। अगर 12, 15
परसेंट लेबी का गहू लेने के बाद उसको
बाजार में अपना गेहू बेचने की छूट दे
देयें, तो इससे दो फायदे होंगे। एक तो इससे
किसान का भला होगा और किसान की
लाभकारी हो जायेगी और दूसरा यह कि

राशन में लोगों को जो अनाज कम मिलता है,
वह उनको बाजार से मिल जायेगा। आज
मजदूर जो है, उसका आपके छः छटाक के
राशन में कहां पेट भरता है। उसको तो
सेर, मवा सेर अनाज रोज चाहिये क्योंकि वह
फावड का काम करता है और वह बाजार के
चक्कर काटता है और तीन रुपये किनो के
हिसाब से भी उसको गेहू नहीं मिलता है।
आज दिल्ली शहर की व. ह. मान्य है। वहां
पर कहीं से कोई चीज नहीं आ सकती है।
दिल्ली में हरियाणा नजदीक है, और वहां
के लोग यहां पर आते हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश के लोग
यहां पर आते हैं और राजस्थान के मजदूरों ने
सारी दिल्ली की शान को बनाया है। आज
राजस्थान का मजदूर दिल्ली में है लेकिन
वहां में अनाज यहां नहीं आ सकता है।
छ. छटाक राशन में मजदूर का पेट बगल भरेगा
और जिन्हे माहब, राशन का गेहू तो आप भी
खाने होंगे। आप उसकी गन्म देखिये।
मैं आपको बताऊं कि कोटला मुबारकपुर
का जब इलेक्शन हो रहा था, तो एक गरीब
औरत ने राशन का गेहू मेरे सामने रख कर
कहा कि आप कहते हैं कि कार्यक्रम को बांट
दो, और ऐसा गहू आप हमें खिलाने हैं।
आज हमारे देश का किसान इतना अच्छा
गेहू पैदा करता है और आप न उसको अच्छा
भाव देंगे और न इज्जत देंगे। यह क्या
तरीका है?

मेरा कहना यह है कि आप यह जरूर
कर दीजिये कि लेबी का इतना गहू देने के
बाद, किसान अपना गेहू बाजार में बेच
सकता है और दिल्ली में हरियाणा और
उत्तर प्रदेश से गेहू लाने की इजाजत
दीजिये। यहां पर हरियाणा के मेम्बर धरम
पालियामेट हैं, उत्तर प्रदेश के हैं और दूसरे
प्राफिमस हैं लेकिन वे अपने यहां का
पैदा किया हुआ गेहू भी नहीं खा सकते हैं।
यहां के लोगों की जमीनें एकबारगी हुई थी
उन्होंने यहां था कर जमीनें थीं। . . (अध्व-)

बनाने) . . क्या छ' छोटाक राशन में मजदूर का पेट भरेगा। किसान जो गहुँ पैदा करता है उसको यहाँ दिल्ली में घनाज लाने की आप इजाजत दीजिये। मेरी जमीन हरियाणा में है और मेरा गहुँ वहाँ पड़ा हुआ है लेकिन मैं 'हा राशन का गन्दा गहुँ खा रहा हूँ। दिल्ली के किसानों को आपने छूट क्यों नहीं दी कि वह अपने घर में इतना घनाज रख सकता है। मैं सिन्धे साहब के कहना चाहता हूँ कि मेरी यह बात बाबू जी तक पहुँचा दें कि दिल्ली के 112 गांवों की जमीनें एकबायर हुई हैं और उन्होंने बाहर जाकर जमीनें खरीदी हैं और वहाँ पर घनाज पैदा किया है लेकिन वे अपना पैदा किया हुआ गेहूँ नहीं खा सकते। कहा यह जाता है कि परमिट ले लीजिये। हमारे दो महीने परमिट लेने में लग गये और दो बोरे गहुँ लाने का परमिट मिला। अब हरियाणा से 25, 30 मील की दूरी से कैसे वह दो बोरे गहुँ आयेगा। टम्पू के अन्दर रख कर दो बोरे गेहूँ आएगा या ट्रक के अन्दर रख कर दो बोरे गेहूँ आयेगा। आप कम से कम यह कर दीजिये कि दिल्ली के बाहर से गेहूँ लाने की इजाजत दे दीजिये। आज कल तो आप भी दिल्ली के हो गये हैं। जो दिल्ली में आया, वह दिल्ली का ही हो गया। दिल्ली में जो पालियामेंट के मेम्बर हैं उनके यहाँ पर प्लाट है और फ्लैट है और वे यहीं के बसिन्धे बन गये हैं। सबके सामने यह मुनीबन है, जो मैं कहा रहा हूँ। मैं चाहूँगा कि मेहरबानी करके इतना कर दीजिये कि जो किसान दिल्ली के बाहर से अपना पैदा किया हुआ अपने खाने लायक घनाज लाना चाहे, उसको घनाज लाने की इजाजत हो जाये। आप राशन के हिसाब से ऐसा कर दीजिये और पूरे साल की एक बारमिट उसको दे दीजिये ताकि वह बाहर से गेहूँ ला कर खा सके।

एक बात मैं और कहना चाहता था। उपस्थित सहीबय, आपको पता है कि किसान के दो महीने एक कलस पर लपते हैं और दो महीने दूसरी कलस पर लपते हैं और उनके

बाद वह काफी सन्धे वाली रहता है। तो इस सम्बन्ध में मैं वह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान के गांवों के अन्दर जो किसान के लड़के मैट्रिक और बी० ए० पास करके देहातों में बेकार फिर रहे हैं और नौकरी के लिये जगह जगह चक्कर लगाते हैं, उनके लिये छोटी छोटी एग्री-इंस्टीट्यूट गांवों में लगा दी जायें जिससे गांवों में छोटी छोटी चीजों का प्रोडक्शन हो और गांव वाले वहाँ से वह माल खरीदे और दूसरे लोग भी खरीदें। इससे उन लोगों को रोज़गार मिल सकेगा और गांव वालों की जरूरत भी पूरी हो जायेगी।

अभी सेठ साहब ने एक बहुत अच्छी बात कही और उनका हम बारे में एक रेजलूशन था था जोकि ग्नी आ सका था लेकिन अपनी बात को उन्होंने बहुत अच्छे ढंग से यहाँ पर आज रख दिया। उन्होंने पशु-पालन की बात कही और भी दूध की बहुत बढ़िया बात कही। कहा जाता है कि पहले भारत में दूध की बढ़िया बढ़ती थी।

अंजली सहीबरा बाई राय (सागर) : अब तो बाय की दुकानों पर बाय की नदियां बहती हैं।

अं: बल प सिंह हमारी बहन बता रही हैं कि बाय की नदियां बह रही हैं। जैसा कि सेठ साहब ने कहा है मैं भी यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमें पशुओं की मसल में सुधार लाना चाहिये। सिन्धे साहब, आपने इसके अन्दर काफी पैसा रखा है और आप दूसरे मुल्कों से कुछ बाय भी खरीद कर लाये हैं लेकिन वह बहुत कम ताबाब में है। हरियाणा और पंजाब के अन्दर कुछ छोटी सी अच्छी बाय और ब्रैंड होती हैं लेकिन दूसरे मुल्कों से जो बाय आती हैं उनसे वहाँ पर अच्छी मसल पैदा की जाय तो वे और भी ज्यादा बूझ देंगी। आप हमारे देश के अन्दर दूध की तरफ ज्यादा ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है और आज तो सब जगह दूध ही चलती है। चाहे जमीन का बच्चा ही और चाहे बरीक का बच्चा हो, सुबह उठते ही वह दूध पीकर

है और दूध नहीं मिलता है क्योंकि दूध उसको दिखानी ही नहीं देता है। आज हमारे यहां दिल्ली में बिज्ज, दुग्ध योजना है लेकिन, ज़पाब्ज महोदय, यह दूध नई दिल्ली में और बड़ी बड़ी काल तिया में ही मिलता है और यही ब्रादरी को वह नहीं मिल पाता है। जे० जे० कानोनी ने जो ब्रादरी रहते हैं, उनको वह दूध नहीं मिल पाता है। उनको भी वह दूध मिलना चाहिये।

में आपका बहुत आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे समय दिया और मैं कृषि और मिश्राई मंत्रालय की भाषों का सम्बर्ण करता हूँ।

SHRI S. P. BHATTACHARYYA (Uluberia): The food problem must be considered as the most serious national problem. When the poverty of our country is growing, unemployment is increasing and prices are rising, and the problems cannot be solved in a piece-meal way, we should consider where lies the main root of our problem and how to solve it.

At present whatever the Government does for agriculture only serves the interests of the big land lords. This has been accepted by the Planning Commission. The Raj Committee's Report says that ten per cent of the families in the rural areas get two-thirds of the total agricultural production. They are money lenders and big land-owners.

In West Bengal the Government has imposed a levy which is not sufficient, but even that levy is not given by 171 Congress M.L.As. and nine Congress Ministers. The big land-owning interests are crippling everything in the agricultural economy and in the present state of affairs you cannot solve the real agricultural problems of our country. That must be understood. Without solving the agricultural problems of the rural areas where 80 per cent of our people live, you cannot solve the unemployment or any other national problem.

You need not dismiss it because it is coming from an Opposition Member. Even American and British economists have said the same thing. Miss Barbara Ward has written in a recent issue of *Spem* that in the developing countries with the development of production, poverty is growing, unemployment is increasing. She says that Japan by radical land reforms has miraculously solved its national problem and trebled agricultural production. She further says that India can solve its economic problem if it undertakes radical land reforms.

Mr. McNamara with his clear understanding of the economic situation of our country said a few months ago that India must either undertake radical land reforms or face an agrarian revolution.

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): You are very lucky that there is nobody to object to that name here.

SHRI S. P. BHATTACHARYYA: Even if an enemy says the truth, we must admit it.

If all the lands of the big land-owners having over ten acres of wet land or 15 to 20 acres of dry land are taken away and distributed among the real tillers, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the poor landless people and help is given to them, then our national economy can be revived. These big land-owners may take to industrial development. You can understand that if the purchasing power and productivity of the vast masses of our public is increased, our agricultural production is bound to increase, our industrial production is bound to grow. Also this vicious circle of price rise, of controlling food-grains, raising their prices, killing the people and workers and profiteering will not exist. Our country will be put on a strong, healthy footing.

This is the situation which we must consider and for this reason I say that radical land reform is the only solution. Mere departmental functioning

and partial solutions will not help us. Not even research and development of good seeds, fertilisers and water & bank loan benefit us so long as you do not undertake radical land reforms successfully because all the benefit will go only to the big owners. It will only increase poverty, raise the price of agricultural commodities and create a dead-lock in the total national economy.

So I ask the Minister to consider the problem seriously and take the help of the masses for putting the national economy on a proper and healthy footing. Then our unemployed young men will be able to get jobs. You need not give them jobs, they will get jobs when there is sufficient development of agricultural production and growth of the home market. They will not come to the Government for jobs. They will have their own jobs according to their qualifications and our country can develop in a proper manner.

I have many other things to say, but I shall put this problem only before the Minister. He may kindly consider it seriously and let me have the answer and his views. I would like to know whether he considers my proposal as logical. I say, do not proceed further in an illogical manner and do not intensify the crisis in the country.

SHRI ANNASAHAB GOTKHINDE (Sangli): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I must express my satisfaction over the realisation by the Government that the agriculture and irrigation need top priority in the country's economy and that has been envisaged in the Presidential Address. It has been stated therein—

"Meanwhile, the annual plan for 1975-76 is being prepared giving emphasis to economic stability and increased investment in crucial sectors—agricultural production, irrigation, fertilisers, power, steel, coal and oil exploration."

Simultaneously, I want to pose a question to the Government whether they are serious about the situation

that is prevailing in the country i.e. nearly 1/3rd of the crop area in the country is drought prone area. As many as 18 States in the country are having drought prone areas. I would suggest that the merit of the Chief Ministers of the concerned States should be judged by the manner in which success is achieved in making these areas drought resistant. But the difficulty is about the finances which have to be provided to these areas and for these projects. We are told that 54 districts together with contiguous areas in another 18 districts have been identified as chronically drought affected. Many members from different States have raised the question of identifying similar areas in the States and financial assistance. But Government very reluctantly says: "Maharashtra State Government proposed extension of the coverage under the drought prone areas programme, but it has not been possible to accept the same due to constraints in resources." My submission is that if the Government is alive to the problem and as has been mentioned in the President's Address which I again quote:

"Programmes under the Small Farmers Development Agency and those for Marginal Farmer and Agricultural Labour, drought prone areas and the command areas are being accelerated"

I emphasise the word 'accelerated'. But there is a difference between what has been stated in the Presidential Address and the reasons given for not extending the coverage of this particular scheme to certain areas because of paucity of funds. Why is this contradiction?

While dealing with this programme of drought prone areas some difficulties have been experienced by the people. They are thinking in terms of water sheds to be selected in each tahsil for operation of the programme. The unit of operation will be a water-shed which can be described as a catchment area of drainage sys-

stem of nalas and rivulets. No bank branches are located in some of these areas which is a pre-requisite for the purpose. I would suggest that this condition of the availability of a branch of bank for selection of watershed should be done away with. The nationalised banks must as a principle open their branches in such watershed areas, and charge lower rate of interest from the cultivators with a weaker footing.

My second suggestion is that preferential rate of interest should be charged from the agriculturists who are residing in these drought prone areas. I hope that Government would ultimately feel the necessity of recognising additional areas from Maharashtra State that are drought prone and provide adequate financial assistance to them.

My third point is regarding the World Bank's assistance to such drought prone areas. We are told that up to now the World Bank have agreed to finance six projects viz., Ahmednagar and Sholapur in Maharashtra, Jodhpur and Nagpur in Rajasthan, Anantpur in Andhra Pradesh and Bijapur in Karnataka under the drought prone areas programme, with a total of Rs 35 million spread over a period of 5 years. There should be some norm for selection of the drought prone area. I would request the authorities concerned to have a look at the map of the two States—Maharashtra and Karnataka—in which Sholapur (Maharashtra) and Bijapur (Karnataka) fall. My Constituency Sangli falls in between these two districts. I know not why my Constituency (Sangli) which too had already been declared as drought prone area should be excluded for the purpose of giving benefits of the scheme which are being given to Sholapur (Maharashtra) and Bijapur (Karnataka).

We are told that some projects have been recommended for assistance to the International Development Association. I am glad that so far the major beneficiary State has been the Andhra Pradesh in this respect.

There are two projects; for Godavari Barrage Project a sum of \$45 million has been sanctioned for the purpose of assistance and another is Pochampad which has received assistance from the World Bank or International Development Associations of the tune of \$39 million. Even though conceding that it is a major beneficiary, I am glad. While complimenting the Andhra Pradesh Government for having secured a substantial amount of this assistance, I submit that the three projects from Maharashtra—Warna, Krishna and Bhima the locations of which have already been approved and which are going to benefit the drought-prone areas in Maharashtra should be seriously considered for getting the immediate assistance from the International Development Association.

Yesterday I heard Dr. K. L. Rao propagating his theories and urging the Central Government to give an additional amount of Rs 250 crores for completing some 13 or 14 projects which are in an advanced stage of construction. I have no objection to it but what about our suggestion for removing the imbalances in the irrigation potential created in different States? Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra which together constitute nearly one-fourth of the country's crop area have the least percentage of irrigation—one to the tune of 8 per cent and the other 11 per cent. I suggest that Government must do everything to remove these regional imbalances in the growth of irrigation potential and must give weightage to those States which are lagging behind in this particular aspect.

We are told that in the last season, the statutory minimum cane price was fixed at Rs. 88 per m.t. linked to a recovery of 8.5 per cent. Since then there have been substantial increases in the prices of inputs as well as in the prices of other competing agricultural crops. On the basis of increase in prices of wheat, paddy, cotton etc., the minimum cane price on parity level basis

works out to Rs. 125 per metric tonne of sugarcane with 8.5 per cent recovery. Besides, there have been increases in the prices of fertilisers, pesticides and other inputs. So, I submit that the minimum cane price needs to be revised to Rs. 150 per metric tonne of sugarcane with 8.5 per cent recovery. Government is professing that they are giving incentives to the sugarcane growers and doing everything to see that this industry flourishes. Yesterday I heard a member from Andhra complaining that Maharashtra Government is encouraging growing of commercial crops. It is not whole truth. Maharashtra has ideal conditions for sugarcane growing and therefore, every effort must be made to see that this crop is grown in good conditions.

Coming to sugar exports, I submit that this year Maharashtra contemplates to produce about 13 lakh tonnes of sugar compared to last year's 9.5 lakh tonnes. This is a good achievement. I request that while considering the export of sugar, the Government of India must select Maharashtra for priority in supplying the sugar for export because it is situated in a particular vantage position. So, instead of collecting sugar from other States, Maharashtra should be given this opportunity.

14 hrs.

It is stated that from this year the factories are statutorily required to share 50 per cent of their excess realisation from the sale of free sugar with the cane-growers by way of additional incentive. Taking into consideration the exorbitant increase in the cost of production of sugarcane and with a view to give further incentives to the cane-growers I would suggest that a method should be formulated whereby the cane-growers would be allowed to share in the profits accruing either to the Government or to the factories from the contemplated export of sugar.

Much is said about the Agricultural Prices Commission and its way of arriving at the price. I personally hold some five acres of land. I am prepared to hand over this land to any member of the Agricultural Prices Commission. Let him cultivate this land in the way he likes and, taking into consideration the cost of production, fix a remunerative price which the cultivator should get.

Lastly, a word about the Food Corporation of India and its working. The medical expenses incurred by the employees of the Food Corporation in the year 1972-73 was Rs. 223.50 lakhs and in 1973-74 Rs. 229.76 lakhs. The overtime allowances paid to the employees in 1972-73 came to Rs. 107 and odd lakhs and in 1973-74 Rs. 125 and odd lakhs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: From the medical expenses that you have read out it looks as if it is a Sick Corporation.

SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE: The Food Corporation has some 50,000 employees. So, on an average every employee gets Rs. 600 per year by way of medical expenses and another substantial amount by way of overtime. Actually, the burden of these payments has to be borne by the cultivators and the consumers in the country. Every effort should be made to reduce these expenses as much as possible. When the cultivators are not getting any overtime or other allowances, why should these employees alone be paid such allowances?

With these remarks, I support the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation.

श्रीमती सहीबरा बाई राव(सावर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कुछ दिन पहले हमारी
कमेटी राजस्वान, गुजरात और महाराष्ट्र गई
थी। वहाँ बड़ी तकलीफ है। पानी न बरसने के
कारण वहाँ गन्ना नहीं हुआ है। वहाँ हरिजन

और आदिवासी भूखों मर रहे हैं, क्योंकि वहाँ बाँटने की व्यवस्था ठीक नहीं है। फूड आफिसरों द्वारा गल्ले का बंटवारा ठीक ढंग से नहीं होता है। होशियार और चले-पुर्जे लोग गल्ला ले जाते हैं, लेकिन गरीब और हरिजन आदिवासियों को केवल दो या तीन छटांक गल्ला मिलता है। उनको बड़ी तकलीफ है।

इस साल मध्य प्रदेश में भी पानी नहीं बरसा है। रायपुर और बिलासपुर में धान सूख गया है। जिससे जनता बड़ी परेशानी में है गरीबों को चावल नहीं मिलता है। बड़े आदमी चावल ले जाते हैं। जो राहत-कार्य खुले हैं, उनमें कुछ लोगों को काम मिलता है, लेकिन बहुत से न गबेकार हैं, उनको काम पर नहीं लगाया जाता है और वे भूखों मर रहे हैं। वहाँ नहीं तरीके से गल्ले का बंटवारा नहीं हो रहा है। रायपुर और बिलासपुर में देहात के लोग भूखों मर रहे हैं। मंत्री महोदय से मेरी प्रार्थना है कि वह आदेश भेजे कि वहाँ की जनता के लिये गल्ले का भी बंटवारा हो। फूड आफिसर और बाबू लोग जनता को परेशान करते हैं। वे सही तरीके से गल्ला नहीं बाँटते हैं और अपना घर भरते हैं। जनता भूखों मरे, इसकी उनको कोई परवाह नहीं है।

भूमि-सुधार करके हरिजनों और आदिवासियों को भूमि दी जाये। पहले ट्रैक्टर से जुतवा कर गरीबों को ज़मीन दी जाये। चार पाँच एकड़ में उनका गुजारा नहीं चल सकता है। आज बैलों की जोड़ी भी तीन चार हजार रुपये से कम में नहीं आती है। सरकार को गरीब भूमिहीन लोगों और हरिजन आदिवासियों को बैल, बीज और तफावी देनी चाहिये, जिससे वे सही तरीके से खेती कर सकें और उत्पादन बढ़ा सकें।

मैंने कभी नहीं देखा है कि सेंटर के मंत्रीवर्ग ने गन्नाओं का डीरा किया है। साथ

में अपने अपने क्षेत्रों में जाते होंगे। उनको पूरे हिन्दुस्तान का दौरा करना चाहिये। जिन राज्यों में पानी नहीं बरसा है, वहाँ की स्थिति खराब है, वहाँ गल्ला और पैसा भेजना चाहिये।

गाव-गाव में स्टेट बैंक की शाखाएँ खुली हैं, लेकिन उनके द्वारा किसानों को सही तरीके से रुपया नहीं दिया जाता है। किसान कुंए, बाघ और तकावी के लिये पैसा लेने के लिये भटकते रहते हैं। नौकरशाही सही तरीके से रुपया नहीं देती है। सरकार को यह आदेश देना चाहिये कि जहाँ किसान रहते हैं, वहाँ जा कर रुपया बाँटा जाये। हमारे यहाँ भ्रष्टाचार का बड़ा बोल-बाला है। जो लोग भ्रष्टाचार करते हैं, वे पकड़े में नहीं आते हैं। वे रात के 12 बजे पैसा मांगते हैं, किसान बड़े परेशान हैं। किसान साल भर मेहनत करके गल्ला पैदा करते हैं। आज उनकी हालत खराब है।

मैंने गवर्नमेंट को सुझाव दिया है कि नेवी की गेहूँ का जो 105 रुपये मूल्य तय किया गया है, वह बहुत कम है, इसलिये उसको बढ़ा कर कम से कम 125 रुपये किया जाये। हम इस पार्टी के हो या उस पार्टी के, हम सबको वोट लेने के लिये देहात में किसानों के पान जाना है। आज किसान हमको मालियाँ देते हैं। वे हमको गाँव के अन्दर नहीं जाने देते हैं। इसलिये कृषि मंत्री से मेरी अपील है कि गेहूँ के भव को कम से कम 125 रुपये रखा जाये, ताकि किसानों को सन्तोष हो। जब तक किसानों की दशा नहीं सुधरेगी, तब तक देश आगे नहीं बढ़ सकता है। जब हम कुधार के महीने में आलू का बीज लेने जाते हैं, तो हमको दो रुपया किलो के हिसाब से मिलता है, लेकिन अब वह एक रुपये का दो किलो बिक रहा है। तो बताइये, किसान कैसे उत्पादन करें? यदि आप सवा रुपये गेहूँ का मूल्य नहीं रखते हैं तो किसान कहते हैं कि अगले साल हम चना ज्यादा बोएंगे क्योंकि चने का भाव ज्यादा है, दो सौ डायें सौ रुपये तक चने

1968-70

1970-75

का भाव मिलता है और गेहूँ का भाव आप 105 रुपये रख रहे हैं। जब आप हमारा गेहूँ 105 रुपये में लेंगे तो हम गेहूँ क्यों बोलें, हम क्या क्यों न बोलें? वैसे तो भवर्चमैट कहती है कि गल्ला ज्यादा महंगा करने से और सब चीजें महंगी हो जायेगी। लेकिन आपने गेहूँ का भाव 105 रुपये रखा है, उससे और चीजें तो सस्ती नहीं हुई। आप बाजार में और चीजें भी 105 रुपये के भाव में बिकवाइये। और चीजें तो उसी भाव पर मिल रही हैं, कोई भी चीज सस्ती नहीं हुई। और किसान का गल्ला आप 105 रुपये में ले रहे हैं। इससे किसान में खलबली मची है और किसानों में जाधो जो नाना प्रकार की गालियाँ बकते हैं। इसलिये आप 105 के बजाय सवा सौ रुपये गेहूँ का भाव रखिये जिससे किसानों को सन्तोष हो और हम अपने क्षेत्र में जाये तो हमें गालियाँ न मिलें। किसानों के ही आपको बोट मिलता है तब आपका बहुमत बनता है। शहरो में बहुमत नहीं आता। शहर वाले तो आपको हरा देते हैं और किसान कहता है कि हम कांग्रेस को बोट देंगे। इसलिये आप 105 का भाव रखने की जिद्द न करिये। बोनस की बात आप करते हैं। क्या बोनस आप देंगे? हमें नहीं चाहिये बोनस। हमें तो सवा सौ रुपये का भाव दीजिये। और आपको गेहूँ देने के बाद जो बाकी बचना है वह हम चाहें बूट सी में बेचें, दो सी में बेचे या चार सी पाव सी में बेचे उससे आपको क्या ताल्लुक है? आप ऐसा करने लगे तो गेहूँ आपको ज्यादा मिलेगा और बाजार में भी ज्यादा गेहूँ बिकेगा और 105 रुपये का भाव रखेंगे तो गेहूँ नहीं मिलेगा। उचित दाम न मिलने से हमारा बहुत सा गेहूँ उत्तर प्रदेश और दूसरे सुबो में बाहर चला जात है, हाँ-हाँ बात है। ऐसी स्थिति है इसलिए आप आपस आपसी हैं। आप ऐसे कदम उठाइये जिससे किसान को सन्तोष हो। वैसे तो जब से बाबू जगजीवन राम जी इसके मंत्री हो कर आए हैं तब से भाव कम हुये हैं। लाखों रुपये व्यापारियों का

बूब गया है, जिन्होंने खरीद कर के रखा था वे रो रहे हैं। काफी अच्छी उन्नति हुई है लेकिन गवर्नमेंट का जो तरीका है बंटवारे का वह सही नहीं है। सही तरीके से बंटवारा हो उसके लिये आप कदम उठाइये।

नीकरशाह जो हैं इन से हम बहुत परेशान हैं। हमारा तबला पलटेंगे तो वह नीकरशाह लोग ही पलटेंगे। मिनिस्टर लोग तो रोक नहीं सकते हैं। आज बोलबाला भ्रष्टाचार का है। पटवारी, तहसीलदार, कमिटर हमारी मुनने नहीं। कैसे हम शासन चलाएँगे? आप को निगाह रखनी चाहिए, दस दस साल से नीकर एक-एक जिले में पड़े हुए हैं। क्यो दस-दस साल रखते हैं एक जगह पर? तीन साल में दो साल में उन का तबादला करिए, दूसरे लोग आएँ। एक जगह ज्यादा दिन रखने से वह कोई काम नहीं करते। कहते हैं कि जाधो, जहा शिकायत करनी हो, करो ऐसी स्थिति में हम कैसे घागे बढ सकते हैं? कैसे हमारा विकास हो सकता है? आप तो यज्ञा बैठे हैं। इसने से काम नहीं बनया। अगर आप सही कदम नहीं उठाएंगे तो त हम इस पार रहेंगे न उस पार रहेंगे। जनता बड़ी गालियाँ दे रही है, हम कहाँ तक महन करे? आप और चीजें बढ कर दीजिए, सड़क बनाना बढ कर दीजिए, दूसरे विकास के काम बढ कर दीजिए, लेकिन गल्ले की तरफ और कृषि की तरफ विशेष ध्यान दीजिए जिससे कि हमारी रोजमर्रा की जरूरत पूरी होनी है। जनता को व्यापार, लूट रहे हैं। व्यापारियों के घरों में लाखों मन चावल और दूसरे अनाज पड़े हैं। आप उन को निका-लिए और बटवाइए। जहा पर कोई उद्योग धंधे नहीं हैं वहा आप उद्योग धंधे भी खोलिये। किसान 6 महीने खेती में काम करता है और बाकी 6 महीने बेकार पड़ा रहता है। इसलिए वहा उस के लिए धंधे खोलिये जिस में उस को राहत मिले। स्कूलों में कृषि की शिक्षा खोलनी चाहिए ताकि विद्यार्थी लोग कृषि करना सीखें। चावकम हो विद्यार्थी

कोई काम ही नहीं करना चाहते। वे हर तरह से उपद्रव करते हैं, गाड़ियों में चलने नहीं देते, पत्थर मारते हैं, हाकी बे मारते हैं, कंडक्टर को, टी टी को किसी को अपना काम नहीं करने देते, एम पीज की गाड़ी में चलना मुश्किल कर देते हैं, गालियां देते हैं तरह तरह की। इसलिए मैं सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ कि आप उस के लिए सही कदम उठाइए। जो आप की मार्गें हैं इन्हीं की उन का मैं समर्थन करती हूँ। लेकिन आप ऐसे कदम उठाइए जिससे देश का विकास हो और हम और आप देश को चला सकें। भविष्य बहुत खतरे में है।

SHRI MOHANRAJ KALINGAR-AYAR (Pollachi) Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to speak on the Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation. From the President to the Members of Parliament they have stressed, from different angles, the importance of agriculture and food specially at this critical juncture through which our country is passing. Even the Farmers' Forum of the Congress Parliamentary Party has condemned by saying that the Government's policy is an anti-farmer and anti-production oriented farm policy and should be condemned. I fully support them.

In 1974-75, if you compare the original estimates and the revised estimates, you will find that crores of rupees have been surrendered under different Demands. It is a matter of severe condemnation that, under Demand No. 7, rural development, a sum of Rs. 560 crores has been saved. In 1973-74, under that demand, a sum of Rs. 653 crores has been surrendered. I cannot understand why this money could not be utilised or spent for rural development. Do you mean to say that the rural development has been completed and that the money has to be returned? I would like the Minister to explain it from different angles as to how this money was saved and returned

when still so much of work is pending. In this Budget, under the demand, rural development, a sum of Rs. 37 crores has been asked. But at the same time they are returning the money without utilising it. At this rate, will the Government be able to utilise this amount during this year at least?

Similarly, under the demands, fisheries, animal husbandry, dairy development, forestry and agricultural research, a sum of Rs. 20 crores has been surrendered in 1974-75. I would like to have a reply from the hon. Minister whether all the demands in 1974-75 for fisheries, animal husbandry, dairy development, etc., have been completed. You will, therefore, agree that what the ruling party members, Mr. Nathu Ram Mirdha, President, and Mr. D. Desai, Secretary, have said is true. They have rightly said that it is an anti-farmer and anti-production policy. I do not know how Government has reacted to the criticism of these members.

Coming to their sugarcane policy, they have kept the price of sugarcane low to help some sugar magnates at the expense of the farmers. I want to know whether there is any underhand dealing to keep the sugarcane price so low. Even after spending Rs. 2951 crores during the years 1951-74, 70 per cent of the area is not under cultivation. For cultivation we are still depending on rains. If all the 70 per cent of the area is to be brought under cultivation, has the Government worked out a programme to find out how much more money we need? The next point is about the value of money spent on flood havoc. From 1953 to 1974, the loss on account of floods is of the order of Rs. 3,500 crores. During this period, the Government has spent Rs. 394 crores on flood control measures. Experts have suggested that the flood waters should be diverted down south, in order to stop the havoc to people and property which the flood causes every year, and to save spending by the Government. How far has this project been discussed and

proceeded with? Some years ago, a news item had appeared in the papers. When Russian technical adviser in the Bhilai steel plant returned to his country after completing his assignment in India, his friends there felt that he had suddenly become holy and religious. They asked him: "What happened? You are supposed to be an atheist; how did you become a religious man?" He replied that he had developed faith in God after he had seen how Indians managed to survive in the midst of a whirlpool of miseries. This is an example. Due to non availability of fertilizers at the appropriate time, rural farmers are suffering at present. If you want, I can give you that newspaper cutting. When we come to river projects, we find that many such projects are pending because of a misunderstanding or of different States fighting for water. I think this is the time when the Centre should come in. Why is the Government shy to nationalize the rivers. They are happy to see the State Governments fighting—I do not know with what motivation, whether it is political or any other. When our country is going through an acute crisis on the food front, the Centre is keeping silent and is still trying to formulate this Cauvery River Authority and to form a committee and put a common man to decide these matters. They are wasting so much time when so many projects are pending. I think this will lead to more problems—not only political; and agriculture is suffering a lot. I would like to ask the Minister: "Due to these river disputes amongst the three States, viz. Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu, how many of the projects are pending with the Central Government—since these disputes have not been settled? I now come to the next point, viz. the import of foodgrains. In the light of what I have stated so far, I am sure that the import of foodgrains would continue increase. During 1974 we have imported foodgrains worth Rs. 332.72 crores. Even during 1975-76 when the agricultural production touched the peak of 108 million tonnes we imported 33.31

lakhs tonnes of foodgrains. This goes to show that our minimum annual requirement of foodgrains is roughly 150 million tonnes. So the target at the end of the Fifth Plan is set at 140 million tonnes per annum and I do not know whether this will be possible to achieve if the Government continues to neglect agriculture.

Before I conclude, I would like to suggest a few points.

(1) As demanded by the ruling Party Members themselves, viz. Shri Mirdha and Desai, the anti-farmer and anti-production-oriented policy of the Central Government should be given up.

(2) The inter-State river water disputes should be settled as soon as possible, bearing in mind the nation's interest and not the interests of a political party.

(3) The irrigation projects pending with the Centre for so many years awaiting their approval should be cleared as soon as possible.

(4) The money allocations for agricultural development must be utilized in full. Lastly,

(5) the need of the small farmers and the problems of the agricultural labour must be the focal point of all agricultural planning.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): I am very grateful to the Members who have spoken and made such useful suggestions for improving our agriculture. In this debate, my senior colleague, Shri Jagjivan Ramji and Shri Shindeji would be intervening later on and, therefore, I do not propose to take very much time of the House.

I would like to intervene in this specially because yesterday during his speech one of our very senior Members, Shri D. N. Tiwary made some despairing remarks regarding our Indian Council of Agriculture

Research and also regarding Dr. Swaminathan, the Director-General of ICAR, personally. So, I felt very sorry that a senior parliamentarian of his standing should have indulged in such language in which he said that the Indian Council of Agricultural research is not an agricultural research institution but a propaganda institute and he also said that our scientists were doing something which was bringing disgrace to this country. Sir, I felt very hurt by these remarks and, therefore, I have been impelled to intervene. I am no scientist and would not hazard any personal opinion of mine. Shri Tiwary had brought and presented to this House some papers, especially, a magazine entitled 'Science and Culture' which is brought out from Calcutta. It is one of the leading scientists' papers. He made references to this. This paper coming out from Calcutta has thoroughly condemned the article on which he placed his reliance for criticising our Indian Council of Agricultural Research and Dr. Swaminathan.

This magazine has condemned that article which was brought out by. . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The whole thing is very unfortunate. We can discuss the Institute but when we discuss the personality of officers, it becomes very difficult. I cannot prevent you if his name was mentioned yesterday and you want to put the record straight. It is very very unfortunate.

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: Shri Tiwari based his criticism on an article written by one Mr. J. Hanlon entitled "TOP FOOD SCIENTISTS PUBLISH FALSE DATA" in the British Journal 'New Scientist' on November 7, 1974. Sir, here are the opinions of some of the most eminent agricultural scientists in the world and I would like the House to make their own judgement. Prof. V. V. Khrustova and Prof. G. F. Privalov of U.S.S.R. Academy have stated about this article that "Dr. Hanlon's article is harmful as it vituperates a good scientist and discredits the use-

ful activity of the experimental mutagenesis growth of F.A.O./I.A.A.E.A." The article further goes on to say 'whether the same journal has ever meted out the same treatment to any of the First World Scientist. We hope that this is not an example of the introduction of racial feelings in science or the birth of a trend towards scientific imperialism. That some ulterior motives lie behind the attack can be assumed....'

In a letter written by Noble Laureate, Dr. N. E. Borlaug in the famous Wheat Breeder and Dr. R. G. Anderson to New Scientist is revealing. They have said "Dr. Swaminathan, in our opinion, is one of the world's most effective agricultural scientists, educators and administrators....."

After these remarks of the most renowned word authorities, I need not say anything more about this.

The House is aware that this matter of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research has been discussed at length in this House. On 12th November, 1973, a statement was placed on the Table of the House by the then Minister of Agriculture Shri Fakhrudin Ali Ahmed. Full facts regarding the Enquiry Committee which was asked to go into its affairs were placed on the Table of the House. You are fully aware of these proceedings and this matter to which reference was made by Shri B. N. Tiwari was also entrusted of that Enquiry Committee. The Enquiry Committee went into the details to find out whether there was any substance in an allegation that was made. That Committee also came to the conclusion that there was no substance whatsoever. We have carried out the recommendations of the Enquiry Committee and the recommendations made in the Gajendregadkar Commission's Report. Indian Council of Agricultural Research has been thoroughly re-organised. In the re-organisation of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, the pay scales of agricultural scientists and technical personnel employed in the

Department of Agriculture have been revised. After the recommendations made by the Third Pay Commission modifications, wherever necessary, have been made. The working conditions have been improved very considerably and a new service called Agricultural Research Service with scales ranging from Rs. 550—900 and ending with Rs. 1800—2250 has been introduced and there may also be posts in higher grades going up to Rs. 3500. And therefore, as it will be seen, we have carried out considerable improvement in the service conditions of our scientists and I am sure that with the coming into force of this new service of scientists, if there was anything wanting, that sort of deficiency would be made up. A number of hon. Members said that research was stagnant and that during the last few years nothing new has been done. Sir, I am sorry, I cannot agree with those remarks. The ICAR has a large number of agricultural research institutes under it and they are all doing various research activities in their own fields, e.g. we have Arid Zone Research Institute, the Veterinary Research Institute and Grasslands Research Institute. We have got about 21 or 22 of them in our country and they are all carrying out very useful research in their own respective fields. In the seed production field we are evolving new varieties. They have done exceedingly good work. They have evolved new varieties of wheat known as Arjun and Pratap which are highly disease-resistant. And similarly we have evolved new varieties of paddy which are resistant to many new diseases which have done tremendous damage to our crops. And, continuously we are carrying out research not only on wheat and rice, but on millets and other tuber crops and the results are greatly appreciated not only by the people in our country but by the scientific institutions all over the world.

Recently I had the privilege of paying a visit to the International Rice

Research Institute in Philippines and I met the Director of the Institute there. The International Rice Research Institute in Manila has a name all over the world. When I went there I was pleasantly surprised to see large number of young Indian scientists working in the institute and the Director of the Institute had very high praise for our scientists who are working there. Our scientists are doing excellent work in all these institutes and I am sure that they deserve the appreciation from this House. They work hard and, whether they are working in the field of agriculture or any other field, nuclear field, or in the field of metallurgy or something else, our scientists are doing extremely well and I am sure encouragement from Members of Parliament would go a long way in building up the morale of our people. Conversely, Sir, any disparaging remarks by Members of Parliament based on reports or some letters,—may be from some people who are prejudiced against these people,—would not do any good and we should not place any reliance on those things.

I do not have much time to go into greater details about the work that has been done by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. But, I would, however, request the hon. Members to just walk across the road and visit our Exhibition which is being put up by the I.C.A.R. just opposite to Rail Bhawan where the inquiry office has been opened. If they visit it they will find a bird's eye view of the activities of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. I am sure all of them will find it very interesting, particularly, the utilisation of solar energy which has been evolved by our Arid Zone Research Institute and their many other researches which are available for them to see. I hope the hon. Members of Parliament would take the trouble of visiting our Exhibition.

A word about sugar. A very large number of hon. Members have spoken

about the price of sugar and the need for the nationalisation of sugar industries. The House is aware of the report of the Sugar Industry Enquiry Commission which has been received by Government. The same is receiving very careful consideration of the Government. The House is also aware that the report of the Commission is not unanimous. There are very many important factors which are to be taken into consideration. Government is also giving its utmost consideration to the recommendations made by the Sugar Enquiry Commission.

Regarding nationalisation of sugar industries, I would say that it may be done only by Parliament of this country. When Government decides to take such a step, this House will be taken into full confidence. We had been receiving many complaints from different States that some millowners are not at all falling in line and that they are not agreeing to pay a remunerative price to the farmers.

As the House is aware, the statutory minimum price for the sugar-cane has been fixed at Rs. 850 per quintal for 85 per cent recovery with a premium at 10 paise per quintal for every 0.1 per cent recovery above 85 per cent on full proper jointly basis. However, by negotiations the mills are paying higher than the minimum price. For instance in the western U.P., mills are paying Rs. 1450 per quintal. But, in certain States, the millowners have not agreed to enhance the price of sugar-cane over this. In 1970 the U.P. Government wanted the Government's permission to go ahead with taking over of some mills. We had informed them that they were competent to undertake legislation for acquisition of individual sugar undertakings with the prior assent of Central Government.

U.P. Government has taken the step. They have shown the way. It is open to the other State Govern-

ments if they consider necessary, to go ahead and take such action, as they consider appropriate, for acquiring the mills which are not behaving properly or which are not running properly.

Regarding the other recommendations, we have accepted three recommendations of the Bhargava Commission—one is the fixation of the basic recovery at 85 per cent per quintal and secondly allowing a premium in cane price for higher recoveries, on full proportionality basis and thirdly, sharing equally of higher realisations from the free-sale sugar between factories and cane-growers. Even where the factories have not agreed to pay higher price, later on, they will have to part with half the excess realisations from the sale of free sale sugar. Therefore, we hope that even where the factories have not agreed initially to pay higher price, the cane growers would get higher price for their cane.

SHRI BISHWANATH ROY (Deoria) Sir, in this connection I would like to put this question to the hon. Minister. Earlier Government have promised profit sharing with the kisans. But this has not been implemented. I would like to know whether it will be implemented.

श्री बिश्वनाथ झा : इस साल का बकाया ज्यादा नहीं है और इस साल की पेमेंट बहुत अच्छी चल रही है। पीछे कुछ दिक्कत हो गई थी जबकि क्रेडिट लिमिट कम हो गई है, लेकिन अब उम्मीद है कि क्रेडिट लिमिट बढ़ जायगी और किसानों का पेमेंट अच्छी तरह हो जायेगा।

श्री नौवा तिव (पदरौना) : क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में 100 करोड़ रुपये के करीब बकाया नहीं है ? सब मिलों का परसेंटेज जाड़ लिया जाता है और कह देते हैं कि इतना बकाया है। एक एक मिल के ऊपर 50, 50 लाख

रुपयें बकाया हैं और कुछ मिल ऐसे हैं जिन्होंने अपना सब बकाया भुका कर दिया है। परसेंटेज के मामले, अर्थात्, यह नहीं होते कि 'सारे मिलों का जोड़ कर के बकाया बता दिया जाए।

श्री साहनबाब खां श्री गेंदा सिंह जी गन्ने के बड़े माहिर हैं और गन्ने के बारे में सब कुछ जानते हैं वे जानते हैं कि डेली कर्मिंग गन्ने का लगभग हजार, बारह सौ टन हैं और एक महीने में एक मिल लगभग 45, 50 लाख रुपये का गन्ना कल करता है। यह बात सही है कि कुछ मिल पेमेंट के मामले में पीछे पड़ गये थे लेकिन हम ने उन से यह कहा है कि कम से कम दो हफ्ते के भुगतान का पेमेंट हो जाना चाहिए। पहले उन्हें क्रेडिट की दिक्कत हो गई थी और मैं ने खुद देखा है कि कई मिलों के पास पांच पांच करोड़ रुपये की चीनी पड़ी हुई है और हाउस को यह जानकर खुशी होगी कि इस साल अभी तक लगभग 7 लाख टन चीनी पिछले साल के मुक बने से ज्यादा पैदा कर चुके हैं और हमें उम्मीद है कि इसे हम और भी ज्यादा बढ़ाएंगे।

श्री गेंदा सिंह उतना ही ज्यादा किसानों का बकाया है।

श्री साहनबाब खां और जितना हम ने पिछले साल एक्सपोर्ट किया था उस से ज्यादा इस साल एक्सपोर्ट करेंगे।

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Sir, he has asked a specific question whether arrears to the tune of Rs 100 crores are still uncleared. To that, there is no specific reply.

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: When you talk of Rs 100 crores, you must take into consideration the total quantity which is involved. Rs 100 crores is nothing when you take into account the crushing done by all the mills in India.

SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY (Gorakhpur): Rs. 50 crores

only are in arrears in UP and Bihar, and Rs. 125 crores are in arrears all over the country. What has the Minister to say about it? I have referred only to UP that Rs 50 crores are in arrears.

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: The difficulty is that the Reserve Bank,

SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY: This is not our figure. This is ISMA's figure.

The Minister has already said that certificates against those defaulting mills are being issued. I would like to know, what action has been taken by the Government so far to realise that amount.

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: The RBI had fixed the credit limit at the same level as it was last year. This year there has been an excess production of about 7 lakh tonnes of sugar. That is why the credit limit has been exhausted. The hon. Minister of Agriculture has taken up this matter with the Finance Minister and we hope very soon some way would be found and the farmers would receive their full payment for this year. I admit that a long time before the mills were taken over, some dues have been pending but we are impressing upon these mills to clear all the dues.

श्री नरसिंह नरैन एक मिलियन टन चीनी विभिन्न योजनाओं में पड़ी हुई है। पसेज न मिलने के कारण वह एक्सपोर्ट नहीं हो पा रही है। इस वजह से फारेन एक्सचेंज की जो घाज रिजर्वारमेंट है वह पूरी नहीं हो पा रही है। इंटरनेशनल मार्किट में मूल्य के बाव कम होते जा रहे हैं। इसके बारे में ध्यान रखा कर रहे हैं।

श्री साहनबाब खां: जैसा कि मैंने कहा इस साल हम पिछले सालों से ज्यादा चीनी एक्सपोर्ट करने के लिए तैयार हैं। हमने

काममें मिलिस्ट्री और एस टी सी को कह दिया है कि हमारे पास काफी स्टॉक्स पड़े हुए हैं, चाप जल्दी से जल्दी इसको बाहर भेजने की कोशिश करें...

श्री नारायण सिंह बांढेय : कितना भेजेंगे ?

जब साहबबाबू खां : यह बताना प्रच्छी बात नहीं है। दुनिया की मंडी के ऊपर इसका असर पड़ेगा।

THE DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If the Minister gives more straightforward answers, it would save him difficulties and it would save me difficulties.

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: Last year we exported about 4½ lakh tonnes. This year we hope to export substantially more. The only reason why I do not want to give the exact figure is that it may have some effect on the international market and price may slump. I have the figure, but I do not want to give it. But it is very substantial.

One of the steps we have taken because of shipping difficulties is that we are going to store a certain quantity of sugar as every port so that as soon as shipping space is available, it is fully utilised.

Shri Mirdha, who is Chairman of the Agricultural Prices Commission, talked about the usefulness of having farmers' service co-operative societies. I fully agree that this is a very good thing in the interest of farmers. We have already organised 50 such co-operatives. In this connection, I would particularly like to say a word of praise to Karnataka which has done exceedingly well in this. I hope other States also will organise their co-operatives in a much better way.

A number of hon. members spoke about the weaknesses in the co-operative movement in the country. The main difficulty is that the recovery of overdues has been very slow in most of the States with the result that the flow of capital has

got choked. The RBI has carried out special studies in West Bengal, U.P. and most other States, and is taking remedial steps to improve the working of co-operatives.

A number of other hon. members spoke about the small farmers' and marginal farmers' development agencies, we are not standing still. In the Fourth plan, we had 87 of these projects. In the Fifth plan, we would have 160 projects. I am sure the tempo is building up; we are laying great stress on development of agriculture, minor irrigation, cattle. We are giving due emphasis to these. We are giving them due emphasis. Seth Achal Singh and others spoke about improvement in the breeds of cattle. In almost every block in the country we have established what is known as artificial insemination centres and the country cow can be crossed with the exotic breeds. The result in some cases is exceedingly good. I hope this movement will catch on and farmers will have cattle of high quality.

A number of hon. Members pointed out that large tracts of land were lying fallen because they were affected by salinity or alkalinity. We have established a research institute at Karnal and I should invite the hon. Members to find sometime to visit that institute; they have done exceedingly good work to reclaim saline and alkaline lands. Lands which were more or less useless are now yielding bumper crops. There is a way of reclaiming such lands and I think this movement can benefit the entire country. We are also reclaiming ravine lands and other wastelands so that they could be brought under cultivation. With these words, I am grateful to you for this opportunity.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We shall not take up the motion of Shri Shyamnandan Mishra.

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Some hon. Members could not follow. We

shall not take up another item, the motion by Shri Shyamnandan Mishra.

We are postponing this discussion till tomorrow.

15 hrs.

MOTION RE VIOLENT INCIDENT IN CALCUTTA IN WHICH SHRI JAYAPRAKASH NARAYANA'S CAR WAS ATTACKED AND SHRI SAMAR GUHA, M.P. SUSTAINED INJURIES.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We shall not take up the motion by Shri Shyamnandan Mishra.

श्री मधु लिमये बाका: इस प्रस्ताव पर संक्षेप देने के लिए हम को छुट दी जाए। टाइम को जो इसके लिए बा एक्स्टेंड करके तीन बजे तक किया जाए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: After the hon. Mover has moved his motion.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Notice

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I do not think that there is any need to be hard and fast on this. You can give it now.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): Mr Deputy-Speaker, I beg to move:

"This House deploras the recent violent incident in Calcutta in which Shri Jayaprakash Narayan's car was attacked and a member of the House Shri Samar Guha and his colleagues sustained injuries."

One had expected that a motion of this nature and on this subject would be brought up by the ruling party itself and more particularly by the Prime Minister who happens to be the Leader of the House. In fact it is the function of the Leader of the House to rise to such occasions and speak and act on behalf of the entire House symbolising the unity and consensus in the entire House and

certain fundamental values which underlie our democracy. But she had not done so.

Our regret at the Leader not rising to certain occasions has taken the form of a motion which we have recently tabled saying that the hon. Leader of the House is not performing her functions. Perhaps the hon. Members of this House are not aware of the fact that many leaders of the Opposition have already associated themselves with this motion which is currently awaiting approval and permission of the Chair.

One had however, thought that at least on this occasion the Prime Minister would not be found wanting in performing her duty.

If any party should have the greatest vested interest in the rule of law, it should be the ruling party but that can happen only when the ruling party happens to be of true democratic intentions and character. It is the fascist regime which wants to destroy the system which throws up that regime and it is the fascist regime which is not interested in sustaining the rule of law. So if anywhere the rule of law is found to be in jeopardy or threatened, I think, it is the duty first and foremost of the ruling party and of the Prime Minister to come forward with unreserved condemnation of such a threat. That has not happened in this case and that does not seem to be happening on any other occasion too.

Here is Mr. Jayaprakash Narain whom my hon. friends on that side in season and out of season seem to be condemning. They seem to think that the only way to keep them politically alive is to look nice in the eyes of the Prime Minister and not in the eyes of the people of this country. They seem to forget that they have their umbilical link with the people of the country. It is not enough that they please their masters here; they must not speak against

their conscience. When I say so I do not lose sight of the fact that there are some hon'ble Members even in the ruling Party who had unreservedly condemned the attack on JP. Two of them Mr. Krishna Kant and Chandrasekhar who belong to the other House had expressed their views in regard to the incident that had taken place in Calcutta. Have you got the courage to speak against that voice of conscience of Shri Krishna Kant and Shri Chandrasekhar? There was also the voice of conscience of Mr. Mohan Dharja who made the severest indictment of this Government. The indictment of Mr. Mohan Dharja had gone on unchallenged and un rebutted confirming all the allegations that the so-called irresponsible Opposition on this side had been making.

With what face are you going to meet the people of this country? To my mind in a democratic country with a peaceful heritage and traditions of India, there can hardly be any subject which could demand greater attention of this hon. House than this one. What did you find yesterday? In a very amazing spectacle in one way and very agonising in another, when one of the victims of this fascist attack. Prof. Samar Guha an hon. Member of this House, was speaking, he was subjected to constant jeering from the other side of the House. That is how you treat a subject like this.

This party has got scant regard for democratic values. Now their mask is wearing thin. This incident which I have described in my resolution, had indeed an unusual, ominous significance. It poses certain questions which have to be answered by this House. What would happen if Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan succumbed to one of these threats to which he is being subjected and to which he has been subjected during the course of the last 1½ years? Had it been an isolated incident of a freakish nature one could have ignored it. But this comes in the

wake of a series of such incidents to which he has been subjected during the course of the last 1½ years. Would this House forget for a moment that the peaceful procession led by Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan on the 5th June 1974 at Patna was subjected to a firing undertaken from the house of an MLA belonging to the ruling party? That MLA found himself lodged in jail, but have you gentlemen on the other side, asked yourselves the question whether your party has taken any action against that member and where the case stands now? The firing had resulted in injuries to 21 persons in the procession and the officials of Patna on that day were shaking in their shoes that if the results of the firing were made known to the people who have assembled there in lakhs, there could be very serious repercussions. But Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan quietened the entire crowd, although such a serious incident had taken place, and nothing untoward happened. Why was the firing resorted to on the procession? Later Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan was subjected to blows on a second occasion when he led a march on the 4th November at Patna. Ultimately the Home Minister had to express his regret about it. But it was a very reluctant Home Minister who expressed regret when the entire House wanted that there should be some explanation for the silence on the part of the Prime Minister and the Home Minister on the sad incident at Patna.

This was the second incident. The third incident has now taken place at Calcutta.

I have mentioned in my resolution that Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan's car was attacked. That is the wording, but my intention is clear and unmistakable. No one wants to attack a car. The attack is always on the occupant of the car. Nobody has got any animosity or hatred against the car, it is only against the occupant. My friend says that the car, in fact, has become a very

lovable thing after it had been adopted as the people's car by the sponsor of the Maruti Project! So the car could not have been the object of the attack. The target of the attack was clear. When the target was clear, the House should also have been unmistakably clear in its condemnation of the incident. But the other part of the House has been offering all kinds of resistance to such a discussion taking place in the House.

But how did this very House behave on the occasion when a man with a pistol wanted to force his entry into the court room at Allahabad on the 18th of March? I stood my ground, and now I have proved to be correct, that it could not be definitely stated that the Prime Minister happened to be the target of the attack on the 18th of March. It might be the presumption in the circumstances that the Prime Minister could be the target of the attack. But one could not say it for sure that the Prime Minister was the target of attack; the target of attack could be the judge or the opposition leaders too. Now, what has it turned out to be? Shri Govind Mishra, the man with the pistol, has openly declared that he had sympathies with the ruling party, and all the old files could be produced in this hon. House, if so required, to show that the paper which he was editing had been supporting the ruling party. Now that person had been absolved of all criminal intentions; that is the statement made by the police officers. So, who has been proved to be correct? But, on that day, the sheepish flock on the other side wanted to declare that the target of attack was the Prime Minister of India. Even so, the entire House rose to the occasion, and the entire House demanded greater security for the person of the Prime Minister.

But when the occasion comes, when Shri Jayaprakash Narayan is threatened, the other side of the House

callously resists any attempt at bringing up a motion on that subject. If for any legal, constitutional or political reasons, they cannot show any love for Shri Jayaprakash Narayan in this House and they would like his name to disappear, what have they to say about the security of the person of an hon. Member of this hon. House? Professor Samar Guha is a man of great self-respect and great dignity. So when he spoke in this House yesterday he did not show to the House the torn shirt with blood stains on it; but we have seen it.... (Interruptions) If you want to see the shirt.... (Interruptions) What does the torn shirt with blood stains indicate? Let the hon. Members on the other side not take it in a light manner. That indicates nothing less than tearing to shreds the democratic values of this country; the blood stains on his shirt indicate the blots on our democratic system, which is being administered by the ruling party.

What exactly do they fear from JP? He has raised his voice against a regime which commands an army of 8½ lakhs, equipped with all the lethal weapons and backed by a para-military force of the same order, say, about 8 lakhs. Then, it has got a large State police. It has also got a network of an intelligence system, the like of which probably prevails only in a Communist or a dictatorial regime.

In no other country of the world such a net-work intelligence system prevails. They are equipped with all the terroristic tools that any dictatorial or fascist regime possess. And yet they fear J.P. Why? Here is a frail person at the ripe old age of 73 going with a stick in hand throughout the country. They fear him because his message is spreading with a lightning speed throughout the length and breadth of the country. The Ganges is already on fire. After the mass rally on the

6th March, the Jamuna is also on fire now. The regime is indeed shaking in its foundation.

They have already witnessed how he conducted the most peaceful march on the 6th March. Was there a single untoward incident on the 6th? Would not my hon. friend, Mr. Bhagat, bear testimony to that? When he addressed a meeting at Patna on the 18th November, there was an unprecedented gathering. Never had a meeting of such proportions been ever held at Patna. But there was not a single policeman to look after the vast gathering. That is how J.P. has been moving about. And your Prime Minister requires the security costing about Rs. 15 lakhs to Rs. 20 lakhs in one meeting. Here is the people's man who does not require a single pie or a single paisa for his safety.

Now my hon. friend Mrs. Maya Ray is waving her hand from her seat. I know that she was not present in Calcutta on that day when the incident took place. But the very pleasing presence of a girl on the roof of the car gave us an illusion that probably it was the hon. Member Mrs. Maya Ray who happened to occupy the roof of the car of J.P. I recollect she had been away to Baghdad on that day.

AN HON. MEMBER: Why do you get such illusions?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: She is Maya. She is bound to create illusions all the time.

I was saying that they seem to be fearing this frail figure because of the revolutionary message he has been giving to the people. What a show of elaborate police bandobast they had made on that day! What was the police there for? The police was standing as mute spectators all the time. When the car was being pelted with stones, even when window panes were being broken to pieces and the girls were climbing

the roof of the car, the police stood by silently and mately. That is the kind of police which we found on that day.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): What would you have done if you had been there?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: My hon. friend asks me, what I would have done if I were there.

AN HON. MEMBER: You would have swooned.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I would have certainly swooned at their shameful behaviour.

This regime is on the point of disappearance. Where do they exist now except in this hall or in this chamber? Come forward in Gujarat—we give you a challenge. Why don't you face the election in Gujarat? Why do you go on postponing it? We ask you to hold the election here and now, but you are afraid of it.

(Interruptions)

Bihar has already solved its problem. You don't exist in a population of sixty millions. Can any Minister of yours stir out of his bungalow and address any public meeting? The Prime Minister has no courage to go to Bihar and address a public meeting. She could go only to the funeral of Shri L. N. Misra; she could not go to any other place. That is not because of the fact that anything could happen to her, but because she does not stand morally strong anywhere among the people of Bihar.

I know Sir how these people have been behaving on many occasions. They have been saying one thing in the Central Hall and another thing in this Chamber. So I don't attach much importance to what they say.

But, there can be absolutely no doubt that there was enough of pre-planning in this matter. This could never have happened unless there was

careful planning at the hands of the State Government there and there was also sufficient support from the Central Government. Therefore, Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan was right in saying that they had the tacit support of Smt. Indira Gandhi at the Centre. Otherwise, why was the procession allowed to proceed under the leadership of a Minister? Is this fact denied by any person that the procession was led by the Minister?

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI (Calcutta-South) I led it not the Minister

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA. The Minister was also there and everybody had seen the Minister behaving in a most objectionable manner on that occasion. The Police stood by but they did nothing. Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan had to return from the place where the meeting was to take place because he could not get out of the car.

Now, here are people who say—and my Hon'ble friend Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munsi issued a statement the other day which is now supported by the Chief Minister of West Bengal—that Jayaprakash Narayan turned away from the meeting place of his own accord. I ask you, do you mean to suggest that a red carpet was laid out for Jayaprakash Narayan but he could not speak? The dumb people are on the other side, we have seen on many occasions how your leader has been behaving like a dumb person in the House. Jayaprakash Narayan is not a person of that kind. Do you think that, on that occasion, he lacked any theme or words to address the gathering there and so he turned back. But when he found that he was not being allowed to come out of the car and enter the place where the meeting was to take place, he did not come out. Therefore, their argument cannot cut ice with any people. The entire police force there could not help Shri Jayaprakash Narayan in escorting him to the place where the meeting was to

take place. So, he had to come away.

That, however, does not mean that meeting would not be held in Calcutta. The meeting would be held in Calcutta. We will be holding the meeting with bleeding injuries on our heads and on our faces. The meeting would be held and no power on earth either the Government here or the Government in West Bengal, can prevent it in Calcutta. Now, West Bengal would indeed be in the arena of the struggle.

All in all, it was a carefully planned affair which was meticulously executed.

Now Mr. Siddhartha Shankar Ray says that, if Shri Jayaprakash Narayan comes on the 25th May, he would be able to hold his meeting. He condescends to say that Shri Jayaprakash Narayan would be able to hold the meeting. But we do not want any mercy from Mr. Siddhartha Shankar Ray. It would be the people's strength which will organize the meeting whenever Shri Jayaprakash Narayan visits, and you will find what a response by that time is forthcoming from the people of West Bengal itself.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI Provided CPM stands with you

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA. It is not a question of CPM. It is a question of the entire Opposition rising against the fascism of the ruling party and its allies with which the country is faced at the moment.

So, one would ask, what was the use of this police arrangement made if blows could still be showered upon the car of Shri Jayaprakash Narayan.

One of my hon. friends on the other side was suggesting to me that if the motion only referred to the car being involved in the violent

incident, it could have been acceptable to them ..

AN HON Member Who said"

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA
I would not disclose anything that has been told to me in confidence. An hon member belonging to the ruling Party told me, as if the car could have been attacked if there had been no Jayaprakash Narayan there. Is that the suggestion? (Interruptions)

These people know that they are running their whole show with the help of the money provided by the capitalists. What has happened to the to the case against Mr Narang who had been regularly financing you? What has happened to the case against Mr Singhania from whom you took Rs 30 lakhs recently?

It is also very pertinent to observe that Shri Jayaprakash Narayan has been subjected to a persistent vilification campaign a scurrilous campaign, by the members of the ruling Party and by no less a person than the Prime Minister himself. It has been said by the Chief Minister of West Bengal that Shri Jayaprakash Narayan made some personal remarks against the Prime Minister. Now, what has the hon. Prime Minister been saying against Shri Jayaprakash Narayan? Did not the Prime Minister say the other day at Bhubaneshwar that Shri Jayaprakash Narayan was living in pash houses of the industrialists? Here is a man without any property

(Interruptions)

Can you come anywhere near Shri Jayaprakash Narayan? If we begin telling the truth about the way in which members of your party and particularly the members of your Government live, you will be reeling under its impact. They have been speaking against Shri Jayaprakash Narayan in that strain

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER. Please conclude.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:
I will speak for 4 or 5 minutes more. They have also said that Jayaprakash Narayan is a foreign agent. Since he is a foreign agent—tit-for-tat—you are determined to kill him! Then, say so

(Interruptions)

Now, Sir, you see the hooligans in this House itself. These hooligans have no place in the public life and yet they are now having a place in this House

So, Sir, he has been accused of running his movement with the help of foreign money and being a foreign agent. These are the vilifications to which he has been subjected. So, constantly hatred is being spread against him, and, therefore, we fear, as Shri Jayaprakash Narayan himself has said—as you will recall, soon after the incident when the Pressmen met him—that "I would have been beaten up and killed." He feared an attempt on his life and these are the circumstances in which any reasonable and intelligent person would come to the same conclusion, i.e. that there is a definite attempt on the life of Shri Jayaprakash Narayan. And all the incidents which are being cited, viz. of the attempt the supposed attempt on the life of the Prime Minister at Allahabad or on the life of Shri A N Ray here and many other cases of similar nature would not convince any one—they lack credibility

(Interruptions)

श्री शंकर द्वे (बीदर) : उपाध्यक्ष
महोदय मेरा प्वाइट द्राफ्ट छार्टर है । मैं
कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब मैं बं मेवा मध के
सम्मेलन में गया था ना जे० पी० बहा मौजूद
थे वहा मुझे पकड़ कर बाहर फिकवा दिया
गया (ब्यवधान) मुझे
मार गया पुनः-प्राउट कर के बाहर निकाल

दिया गया। मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि उस के बारे में हमारे मित्रा सहब ने एक लफ्ज भी नहीं कहा.....
(अवधान).....

श्री जयप्रकाश मिश्र (इलाहाबाद):
ये भूदान आंदोलन में श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी की बमबागिरी करते हैं।

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You carry on, Mr. Mishra. Please conclude now.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: My hon friend has asked me, why a particular treatment was meted out to him at Wardha where Shri Jayaprakash Narayan happened to be present. May I remind him that not only Shri Jayaprakash Narayan was present there, but Shri Vinoba Bhave was also present; and my hon. friends on the other side have been evoking the blessings of Shri Vinoba Bhave so often now. There was the distinguished presence of Shri Vinoba Bhave himself. So, the responsibility does not devolve on Jayaprakash Narayan for what had happened to my hon friend on that occasion.

(Interruptions)

I was posing this important question, viz. whether my hon. friends ponder over the implications of such incidents and if such incidents go on disfiguring our democracy, would our democracy survive, and if these incidents are being organized under the aegis of the ruling party, would not the people come to the conclusion that they have basically no faith in the democratic system?

All these incidents that I have pointed out to you, whether it be the incident at Allahabad or the one at Delhi in broad day-light are now being interpreted by the people, because the credibility gap has so much widened between the Government and the people, in the same manner as they interpret the fire organised in Reichstag by Hitler who made it a startling

point for assuming emergency powers. They have to seriously reflect on these things.

When I was mentioning about the vilification campaign against Jayaprakash Narayan, I forget to mention that no less a person than the Prime Minister made Shri Jayaprakash Narayan responsible for the murder of Shri L. N. Mishra. Now, I ask you whether any person from the Opposition has been interrogated in this case at Samastipur. None of the Members of the Opposition has been and all those who have been interrogated in that connection, belong to the ruling Party. Yet, the hon Prime Minister rushed to the conclusion that Jayaprakash Narayan was responsible for the murder of Shri L. N. Mishra. But the whole thing recoiled on the head of the Prime Minister and she was compelled to say that, 'Even if I die, people would say that I have killed myself.' Shame to such a Prime Minister whom people are not able to believe, shame to such a regime which rushes to a conclusion before its investigating agency has been able to arrive at its finding.

Therefore, I would say that these incidents clearly indicate that the ruling Party is bent upon fostering conditions for the growth of fascism in this country. But, let it be quite clear in the minds of my hon. friends on the other side that whatever be their attempts, the vastness of this country, the variety of this country and the level of consciousness of the people would not allow them to plant a fascist regime in this country. If these conditions are being fostered they are because of the complexion and composition of the ruling party and the combination that it has brought about with the CPI which is now passing on to them their own tactics for overthrowing the democratic regime that we want to see strengthened in this country.

Thank you very much, Sir, for your indulgence. With these words, I commend my resolution to the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER. Motion moved:

"This House deplores the recent violent incident in Calcutta in which Shri Jayaprakash Narayan's car was attacked and a member of the House Shri Samar Guha and his colleagues sustained injuries"

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER Now there are a number of amendments given notice of by Members I will call the names one by one

Shri Indrajit Gupta

श्री मधु लिमये उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ आर्डर है। ये अमेन्डमेंट मूव नहीं कर सकते हैं।

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER Which one you are objecting to? I will listen to you (Interruptions)

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE You can throw out the motion but you cannot move amendments which go against the original resolution itself इनमें कोई नोटिसमिज अमार्ग आर्डर है। बूक एक दफा यहाँ गलत काम हो चुका है, इस लिये आज मैं यहाँ पर मौजूद हूँ।

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER Your point of order is with regard to which amendment?

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE Most of these amendments which have been circulated

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न

....

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER May I know what is your point of order?

श्री कें० बी० सारंग (बेतूल) 344 के अन्तर्गत हैं।

श्री मधु लिमये जी हा 344 के अन्तर्गत हैं। इसी आप ने श्याम बाबू के सकल्य पर ऐना गलत निर्णय करवाया था—सब जानते हैं। यह नियम इस प्रकार है—

"(1) An amendment shall be relevant to, and within the scope of, the motion to which it is proposed

(2) An amendment shall not be moved which has merely the effect of a negative vote

(3) An amendment on a question shall not be inconsistent with a previous decision on the same question"

अब उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त का मशीन देखा। यह कहने है कि श्याम बाबू के प्रस्ताव का यह जो अर्थ है this house उस के बाद deplore आता है यह कहने है कि बीच में यह जोड़ा जाए:

"the spate of violence unleashed from Bihar by Shri Jaya Prakash Narayan's followers resulting in

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, श्याम बाबू का प्रस्ताव क्या है

This House deplores the recent violent incident in Calcutta in which Shri Jaya Prakash Narayan's car was attacked and a Member of the House Shri Samar Guha and his colleagues sustained injury

अब यह प्रस्ताव है और बिल्कुल उस के विपरीत इस में माननीय इन्द्रजीत गुप्त जोड़ना चाहते हैं कि बायलेस किया है जयप्रकाश नारायण के अनुयाइयों ने। तो क्या माननीय प्रिय रजभ दाम मुशी और उन के जो गुड उस समय मौजूद थे

(व्यवधान)

from the Members what do they want by raising certain points of order; and these points of order can be settled by disposal from the Chair. But while making his submission, you interrupt him and it becomes another matter of debate. It becomes difficult to ascertain what he wants to say.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं यह कह रहा था कि जयप्रकाश जी के ऊपर जो हथला करने वाले लोग थे वह उन के अनुयायी नहीं थे। और यह प्रस्ताव . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER Only on a point of order

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं यह कहता हू कि यह अमेंडमेंट नहीं हो सकता इस प्रस्ताव में।

श्री शंकर होंब (बीदर) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, "गुंडी" शब्द पार्लियामेन्टरी है या अनपार्लियामेन्टरी ?

श्री मधु लिमये मैं न इन को तो नहीं कह

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER, Kindly do not interrupt Mr. Shankar Dev, kindly sit down Order please

May I point out to Mr. Madhu Limaye that there are only three grounds on which he can object to this amendment

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE They are not allowing me I have not finished

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER I am not preventing you I will point out certain things. There are only three grounds—firstly the amendment is negative in character, secondly, it is beyond the scope and thirdly a decision has already been given and, therefore, it cannot be brought back here. Do not go beyond these three grounds. On these three grounds you can establish whether these amendments are admissible or not.

श्री मधु लिमये : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, प्राय श्री शंकर की कितान का पृष्ठ 576 है।

An amendment which has merely the effect of a negative vote.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have already said so

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: It says—

"An amendment which has merely the effect of a negative vote is not admissible (a) on the same principle, amendments purporting to omit a clause of a Bill are out of order and are not circulated (b), An amendment which in effect would constitute a direct negation of the original motion has been held to be out of order (c) as also one which is contradictory to the text of the motion"

Please see 'one which is contradictory to the text of the motion'

इस पर मैं अपने व्यवस्था के प्रश्न को प्रापति-प्राधारित कर रहा हू और माननीय इन्द्रजीत गुप्त का जो संशोधन है यह मेरी राय में स्थान बाबू के प्रस्ताव का जो प्राथम्य है उस के बिल्कुल विपरीत है, उस के अंतर्गत है। इसलिए माननीय इन्द्रजीत गुप्त का जो अमेंडमेंट है उस को प्राय को नहीं स्वीकारना चाहिए।

दूसरा यह माननीय बी० बी० नायक का है।

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra). Do you want to go through all the amendments?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order please What is that they are saying? I may explain Kindly sit down Do not get excited

श्री जगन्नाथ राय जोशी (राजापुर) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हम को संशोधन ही नहीं मिले हैं।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER. Order please. This Motion was admitted today, and the amendments were submitted only after that I was told by the Table that many of these amendments have been cyclostyled and the copies have been kept at the seats of Members, many of them have seen them.

SHRI K S CHAVDA (Patna). No, Sir.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER Many members have got them and if somehow you have missed yours, copies can be given to you. Why do you get excited? There are quite a good number of hon. Members here who have got these copies. If you have not got them, copies can be supplied to you.

SHRI K S CHAVDA. Then please allow me to raise my point of order after I go through them.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER I am on my legs I am regulating the business of the House. Mr. Madhu Limaye, I understand, it is not only this amendment that you object to but you are objecting to the other amendments.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE. When they are moved I will object. If that is not moved how can I object to that? (Interruptions)

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER. Order please. This becomes very very difficult.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE. Mr. Daga may choose not to move it.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER. In that case it would become a debate on each and every amendment.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE. Sir, you must first find out who wants to move the amendments.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER. Let us remember the procedure for this. When I call the Member, it means, I have admitted his amendment.
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SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: No.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER. That is why I am allowing him to move that. If I do not admit, I will not allow him to move that. That is the procedure (Interruptions) order please. Mr. Madhu Limaye's point is this that is on the admissibility of this amendment, which I have already admitted.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE. Admitted for circulation.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER. They have been admitted and if they are admitted they will be circulated and the Members will be allowed to move them. And as I told you, I have admitted them. That is why I have asked Mr. Indrajit Gupta to move that. It is at that point of time that Mr. Madhu Limaye rose on a point of order saying that this amendment cannot be admitted even I could have said that I have admitted it and I won't hear you any more, but on an issue like this, I don't want to be rigid especially when tempers are so high, members are so charged with emotion. All that I can do is to try to deflate and defuse the situation. And that is why I don't want to be high and mighty, saying, 'I won't hear any more.' I would request you this, in order to save the time of the House. You are in possession of the other amendments also. You may kindly make your submissions on those amendments also and then I will give my ruling. If you say, you will confine only to the amendment of Shri Indrajit Gupta then I am sorry I cannot allow you to raise your point of order any more on other amendments.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE. If they do not move what to do?

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER. They have been admitted; they have been circulated.

15 hrs.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:
Sir, I am rising on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We are now dealing with his point of order.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:
My point of order is this. The circulation of an amendment does not mean the admission of the motion. That is my first submission. The circulation is only for the purpose of information to the Members of the House. Such an amendment is proposed to be moved in the House and it does not go anything further than that.

So, as far as many of these amendments are concerned, my submission is on the ground that they negative my motion, they are contradictory to the main motion and they are, therefore, beyond the scope of the main Motion. Therefore, all these amendments should be rejected.

Now, I am taking, as a case in point, the amendment moved by my hon. friend, Shri Indrajit Gupta. My Resolution relates to a particular incident. I lay stress on the word 'particular incident'. That incident took place at a particular spot. I am saying that it is beyond the scope on these three grounds that I have submitted already. I am not vague in the matter. I have submitted that on these three grounds, they are contradictory, they negative the main Resolution and they are beyond the scope of it.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let me here interrupt you.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (All-pore): Won't you allow me to speak?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This is my difficulty. Please understand it. I had said that it is the Speaker who admits the amendments and, after the amendments have been admitted, they are circulated. Now, you are disputing that. You say that amendments can be circulated even before

admission. Shri Madhu Limaye has now raised an objection to the admissibility of this amendment. Obviously, I have also to hear Shri Indrajit Gupta because it is his amendment, naturally. The point here is that, if more Hon. Members want to make submissions on this, then the same thing becomes a big debate by itself. How do we contain it and how do we propose to discuss? (Interruptions) I am not disputing anybody's right. I am only seeking the cooperation of the Members on how to proceed in this matter. If every amendment becomes a subject of a debate by itself, then how do we go along? This is my difficulty.

श्री मधु लिमाये सरी आप में प्रार्थना है कि पहले आप सदस्या में कुछ तीव्रता कि कौन कौन अपने एम्पेंडमेंट को मूव करना चाहता है और उस के बाद जो मेरे आक्षेप है उन को सुनिए और जो उनके आक्षेप है उन को सुनिए और बाद में जिन्होंने एम्पेंडमेंट दिया है उन को सुनिए और अपनी क्लियरिफिकेशन दे कर एम्पेंडमेंट को मूव कर देंगे।

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola):
Sir, I now rise on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, it becomes a debate. Let me regulate this. I shall first (Interruptions).

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: If you want to avoid more troubles on yourself, I would humbly suggest that you also fix some time by which the amendments can be given.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The time limit was upto 3 P.M. I am not admitting any more.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: How many amendments are moved by the Members? How many are circulated? We have not got all the amendments before us.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Will you all kindly listen to me? Will you listen to me for at least two-three

minutes? I am not denying anybody. Now, if Members want to speak and they want the Chair to listen, but, when the Chair wants to regulate the business of the House, they have no patience to listen, then, you can go on and I will not regulate. Now, we had fixed the time 2.30 when amendments should be submitted. Then, Members made some special requests. Mr. Madhu Limaye made a special request. He said that he had some amendment, that he could not beat the time limit and therefore he should be allowed to submit the amendment. I had said that we should not be too hard and fast and I had said that up to 3 PM we can admit the amendments. That is why, Mr. Madhu Limaye's amendment has been taken. He has been allowed to table the amendment. After that, no further amendments have come to me. I am not accepting any more of them. (Interruptions) I really do not know how we proceed in this matter. I do not know.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore) Please do not accept any amendment which goes against the spirit of the motion. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER Now, will you allow me to regulate? Now, obviously, there is some confusion today. I will read out to you the relevant rule with regard to amendments. Mr. Mishra, kindly listen to me. This is Rule 83. The whole difficulty today is that everything happened today. Normally, an amendment should have been given notice of one day in advance. It should have been circulated one day in advance. After that, if the Speaker feels that any amendment is not admissible, he can call the Member to his Chamber or the Member can go to his Chamber and he can ascertain from him how it can be admitted. But, today, we are denied all this because the whole thing happened today and that is why the whole confusion is there. In view of this, I think, we will not be too rigid. We

shall listen to the points of orders. I will keep my mind open. I am prepared to be convinced by you. I would only request you that you should be brief and let us finish with this business and get on with the main thing. Now, Mr. Mishra, have you finished?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: No, Sir. I crave your indulgence for recapitulating some of the grounds on which I objected to the amendments that have been proposed by many hon. Members. As a case in point, I am taking up the amendment of my hon. friend Shri Indrajit Gupta. Sir, my submission is that, the amendments are not admissible because of the fact that they negate the main motion, they are contradictory to the main motion and they lie outside the scope of the main motion. Now, Sir, if you go through the amendment of my hon. friend, Shri Indrajit Gupta, you will find that it refers to a different place altogether. My motion, Sir, is based on a particular incident which took place at a particular place at a particular time. There are three particularities about my motion. They clearly define the scope of my motion. The first particularity about it is that it took place at Calcutta and it took place in the university area on that day.

16 hrs

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI (Calcutta-South): Not university area.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Near the Institute hall.

It took place on the 2nd April. That is the particular incident to which my motion refers.

Now the amendment of my hon. friend's refers to the spate of violence unleashed from Bihar. Now the spot of violence is sought to be shifted from Calcutta to Bihar in some way. What does my motion

seek to do? It seeks to condemn the incident on that day, while this amendment seeks to justify the incident on that day. Therefore, it is contradictory to my motion. If you were to incorporate it in my motion, you would find that the amendment seeks to provide a justification for the incident which took place at Calcutta. So I think it is clearly inadmissible.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, like you, I have been in this House for a considerable time. It is a well-established practice in this House that when amendments are tabled, they go to the office of the Speaker.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Normally, but not today

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: They go to his office and the speaker or the Secretary-General or whoever he chooses to depute screens all these amendments to see whether they comply with the rules or not. So many times we have tabled amendments on various things. One thing particularly comes to my mind. A large number of amendments are tabled every year to the motion on the President's Address. A large number of them are not admitted because they do not comply with the rules. They are not circulated even. Only after the screening is done by the Speaker's office which considers whether they are in order, in conformity with the rules, are they admitted and circulated. I may just add that even here . . .

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Provisionally.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: *Prima facie* it is admissible.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: If your objection is upheld by the Chair, it goes.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Before you proceed, let me clarify the position. What you say is the normal procedure. That is that the rules provide that one day's notice should be there so that the Speaker would have the right to vet the amendments, screen them, examine them. But today that thing has not happened.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Even after screening by the Speaker, they can be objected to in the House

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I am not ruling out a member's right to object

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: In particular, this thing has not happened today. I must say that I am also seeing the amendments for the first time only when I am here just before the debate began. I have not had the opportunity of even reading the amendments properly—after this delete this, after this add this and so on—and connecting the whole thing so as to have a mental picture of what they mean. Even that I have not been able to do. This is the difficulty today.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Anyway. Let me come to the merit of the amendment. To get a proper view of this, let me first read out how the motion would stand with the inclusion of my amendment. Then only, I submit, you can judge whether or not it violates any of these norms laid down in the rules. It would read as follows:

"This House deplors the spate of violence unleashed from Bihar by Shri Jayaprakash Narayan's followers, resulting in the recent violent incident in Calcutta in which Shri Jayaprakash Narayan's car was attacked and a member of the House, Shri Samar Guha, and his colleagues sustained injuries".

Mr. Limaya said that the original motion was sought to be negated.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE. Contradicted

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA. How it negatives I cannot understand. The first point is that rule 344(1) reads,

"An amendment shall be relevant to, and within the scope of, the motion to which it is proposed"

I humbly submit that my amendment is perfectly relevant for this simple reason

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE. No

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA. Mr Mishra has put forward the argument that his motion refers to a particular incident, I do not deny it, but that particular incident was a culmination. It is not something which has occurred in a vacuum, something in isolation, there is a background to it. I have not gone into the merits of the Calcutta incident at all in my amendment. All I say is that it is not something which took place in a vacuum. It is related, and therefore, relevant and perfectly within the scope of the rules.

Secondly, I have read out the motion as it will stand if my amendment is accepted, and I say that it does not have the defect mentioned in rule 344 (2) which reads

"An amendment shall not be moved which has merely the effect of a negative vote"

All it does is to put the motion of Mr Mishra in the proper context, the proper background. If you read the whole motion as I seek to amend it, it certainly does not have that merely negative effect at all.

Rule 344(3) of course does not apply.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER. This is the difficulty in making ad hoc decisions on an important debate like this.

We have no time to do our home work, no time to prepare, no time to read anything and we have to carry on.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA. In your anxiety to defuse some tension which you perceive, please do not do anything at the cost of my amendment.

You yourself have said that it is a political issue which is causing a lot of emotions to be raised here, and therefore, it should not be seen as a narrow technical thing. It has to be discussed in its proper political context and that is the sole purpose of my amendment which does not negative the main motion at all, but puts it in its proper context and is therefore perfectly relevant and within the scope of the rules.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER. Before we proceed further let us be clear in our minds as to what we are going. First of all I will mention there are nine Honble Members who have given notices of amendments. I will read their names: Shri Indrajit Gupta, Shri B. V. Naik, Shri Shri Narasingh Narain Pandey, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu, Shri M. C. Daga, Shri Madhu Limaye, Shri Janeshwar Misra, Prof. M. Dandavate and Shri N. K. P. Salve. We are not accepting the amendments of anybody else. We are first dealing with Mr Gupta's amendment now. Let me mention this. Because of shortness of time some amendments have been circulated, some have not been circulated. In the case of amendments which have not been circulated I shall read them out. So do not get excited about that.

This is a very unfortunate situation about the admissibility of amendments to the subject of debate and I am put in this unenviable position. The whole House is seized of it and yet the House cannot decide on it, I have to decide.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE. I hope you will rise to the occasion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER. I will use all the objectivity that I

have, and I expect that all Hon. Members will accept it in that spirit.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: At the outset I beg to submit that so far as this not accept the very premise of this side of the House is concerned, we do motion and therefore in that sense any amendment to it is equally good or bad. That is on principle. So far as admissibility is concerned, the only objection which Madhuji has raised is on the question of relevance. I think it is a technical ground.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: I have raised two objections, that it is negative and contradictory.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: It is not so for this simple reason. What is the pith and substance of the motion? It condemnation of certain violent incidents and as a result of this amendment you still continue to condemn the violent incidents.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: No.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: AND if that be so, any amendment which is not negative cannot be ruled out under rule 344. Both condemn certain alleged violent incidents, and that remains in tact and hence I submit with great respect that the objection of negation and contradiction is utterly untenable.

I am not moving any amendment.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I am only on the point whether this amendment of Shri Indrajit Gupta is contradictory and has at negative purpose. Although the amendment takes the wind out of the sail of the Mover, it cannot be considered negative because all that it does is to add a preface saying that this has occurred on account of such and such things.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: So it is a justification.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: No justification. It is only giving the context of the incident and it will be in fact

making the condemnation of the incident total. Without giving this background this incident will be out of context and will not be complete. Therefore, this amendment does a very useful purpose and cannot be considered contradictory at all within the rules.

SHRI DINESH BHATTACHARYA: This motion by Shri Shyamanandan Mishra refers to a particular incident which happened in a particular place on a particular date. And you read what this fantastic amendment says. It shows the way the CPI is going. The attack was on Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan and here Jayaprakash Narayan is condemned. How can you accept this amendment?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not concerned with the motives of any party or person. I am concerned with the rules on the admissibility of the amendment.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): The original motion was circulated to us at about 12-30 Mr. Indrajit Gupta's amendment says:

"after 'deplores' insert the spate of violence unleashed from Bihar by Shri Jayaprakash Narayan's followers."

It is so mild and humble. It does not even say "by Shri Jayaprakash Narayan"; it only says "Shri Jayaprakash Narayan's followers". Can Mr. Mishra or Madhu Limaye or Mr. Pilon Mody vouchsafe for all his followers that there are no goondas among them? I want to know this from Mr. Limaye who never opposes any amendment moved by any opposition member. Mr. Bhattacharya says, the original motion is about Calcutta whereas the amendment refers to Bihar. Sir, from Bihar Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan had gone to Calcutta and from Calcutta he has again gone back to Bihar. So, the amendment is perfectly in order.

SHRI PILLOO MODY: The original motion says that we deplore the vio-

lance perpetrated in Calcutta on Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan and his followers. The amendment says, which has been caused by Shri Jayaprakash Narayan and his followers in Bihar. It is meaningless. Look at it this way. Read together, the original motion and the amendment will mean, we deplore the violence perpetrated in Calcutta on Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan and his followers, which has been caused as a result of violence unleashed by Mr. J. P. and his friends. If this is not contradictory, I do not know the language.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: (Calcutta-North-East): Let us go down to the essence of the matter. As you rightly said, you are not concerned, and the Chair should not be concerned, with the merits of the proposition one way or the other or the political motivations which might or might not be there. To my mind, there is no contradiction, in so far as the technique of Parliament goes, between the original resolution and the amendment, because the essence of the matter is deploring of a certain incident. If we accept the amendment under discussion, we continue to deplore that incident but we only explain to the extent possible an amendment the perspective in which it took place. The essence of the matter being the deploring of the incident and not any kind of laudation of the J. P. movement, it is perfectly in order to suggest through an amendment that the incident did not happen in a vacuum or in complete isolation without any perspective. The amendment only puts in a very summary form the perspective in which a very unpleasant thing has taken place, and it is perfectly in order.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (स्वामिद्वर): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमें श्री प्रियम-नन्दन मिश्र के प्रस्ताव को उस की पृष्ठभूमि में देखना होगा। पहले यह सारा विषय एक कांस-रोको प्रस्ताव के रूप में इस सदन में उपस्थित करने का प्रयत्न हुआ था कंस-रोको

प्रस्ताव एक तात्कालिक बटना को ले कर आता है। उसे इस आधार पर नहीं ठुकराया गया कि वह तात्कालिक नहीं है। उसे स्वीकृत करने का आधार यह था कि वह एक राज्य के विषय से साबित है।

इस प्रस्ताव में यह कहा गया है कि उस दिन बलकत्ता में जो कुछ हुआ, वह निन्दनीय है। मेरे मित्र, श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त,...

श्री पी. लू. मोदी: इन्द्रजीत गुप्त।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: उसे बिहार से जोड़ना चाहते हैं। बिहार में आन्दोलन एक वर्ष से चल रहा है। वह कोई तात्कालिक विषय नहीं है। उस को अब इस प्रस्ताव के साथ कैसे जोड़ा जा सकता है? मेरा कहना यह है कि श्री मिश्र ने श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण की कार पर हुए आक्रमण की निन्दा की है। वह आक्रमण किन्होंने किया? क्या श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण के समर्थकों ने? श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त का संगोष्ठा सारा दोष श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण के समर्थकों पर दे रहा है, बिहार को बंगाल से जोड़ रहा है, समर्थकों को विरोधियों से मिला रहा है।

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: You have to judge whether it is contradictory to the original motion or not. So, these considerations are relevant.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let me make it very clear again that, for the purpose of the admissibility of an amendment, I am not concerned on whom the blame should or should not fall.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माफ कीजिए, आप हिन्दी समझते नहीं हैं और अनुवाद क्या हो रहा है, वह मैं जानता नहीं हूँ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is my shortcoming.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: मैं विरोधियों और समर्थकों की बात नहीं कह रहा

हूँ। श्री क्यामनन्वम मित्र अपने प्रस्ताव के द्वारा श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण की कार पर हमला करने वालों की निन्दा करना चाहते हैं। श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त अपने संशोधन के द्वारा श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण के समर्थकों की निन्दा करना चाहते हैं। क्या ये परस्पर-विरोधी बातें नहीं हैं?

श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त बिहार की पृष्ठभूमि की बात कहने हैं। मुझे ताज्जुब है कि उन्होंने फौज रेवोल्यूशन की पृष्ठभूमि का हवाला क्यों नहीं दिया, और कम्युनिस्ट रेवोल्यूशन की पृष्ठभूमि का हवाला क्यों नहीं दिया। (व्यवधान) इन के लिए यह रेवोल्यूशन नहीं है।

मेरा कहना है कि यह संशोधन नहीं प्रस्तावित है। अगर कांग्रेस के मेरे मित्र बिहार के आन्दोलन की निन्दा करना चाहते हैं, तो वह ईमानदारी से दूसरा प्रस्ताव ला सकते हैं। वे चौर दरवाजे से इस प्रस्ताव में संशोधन ला कर इस को बिहान करने की कोशिश न करें।

श्री मधु सिन्घे: अगर यह प्रिक्रिप्त चली, तो हम लोगों के द्वारा प्रस्ताव रखने का कोई मतलब ही नहीं रह जाएगा।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think the discussion is getting protracted and enough submissions have been made.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The entire issue is related to the question of the assault. An assault involves only two entities—the target and those who hit. In his amendment Shri Gupta is interchanging the position of the target and those who hit and, therefore, it is contradictory to the original resolution.

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडे (गोरखपुर):
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त का संशोधन अपनी जगह पर एक बहुत ही मुनासिब संशोधन है। आप जानते हैं कि इसी सदन

के सदस्य, श्री चिरजीव झा, को भी, जो सहरना से चुन कर जाये हैं, नवा कर के सड़कों पर घुमाया गया।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is a different question.

you ruling.

SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PAN-DEY: You hear me first and then give you ruling.

यह जो वायलेम का सिनमिला शुरू हुआ है, वह बिहार से शुरू हुआ है, जहाँ पर इसी सदन के एक माननीय सदस्य, श्री चिरजीव झा, को सड़कों पर घुमाया गया, और श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण के समर्थकों ने घुमाया। उसी तरह यह इन्सिडेंट हुआ है कि जयप्रकाश नारायण की कार को लोगों ने घेरा और बहा डिमास्ट्रेशन हुआ। यह जो स्थिति है, उस को पूरे परिदृश्य में देखना पड़ेगा। अगर इस एमेडमेंट को स्वीकार नहीं किया गया, और सारे देश में इस तरह का जो एक्टिविटी हो रहा है अगर उन को इस एमेडमेंट के द्वारा कनडम नहीं दिया गया, तो जो लोग और जो शक्तियाँ देश में हिंसा की प्रवृत्तियाँ फैला रही हैं, उन को प्रोत्साहन मिलेगा, देश की स्थिति और भी बिगड़ेगी और पालिगमेटरी डेमां-केमी के लिए खतरा बढ़ेगा। इस लिए श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त की एमेडमेंट का रखने की अनु-मति देनी चाहिए।

PROF. SHER SINGH (Jhajjar): Sir, I do not want to go into the merits of the Motion. My two friends, Mr. H. N. Mukerjee and Mr. Indrajit Gupta, even though they read out the Motion as amended, did not appreciate one thing.

Here, the original Motion says

"This House deplores the recent violent incident in Calcutta..."

It means, what is deplored is the incident. But in the amendment, what is deplored is not the incident.

but the spate of violence. If you read the Motion, as amended, it says:

"This House deplores the spate of violence unleashed from Bihar..."

It means, the Motion, as amended, deplores not the incident but the spate of violence. So, the object of the amendment is negative. It negatives the original Motion. Both are contrary to each other and different in scope.

AN HON. MEMBER: He is a former Minister. (Interruption).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, if the hon. Members are ready to listen to me, then let me first formulate and then give my ruling.

I think, the most powerful support to the amendment tabled by Mr. Indrajit Gupta was given by Mr. N. N. Pandey just now. He mentioned the case of Mr. Chiranjib Jha, a very unfortunate thing. We deplore a thing like that. He also said that we must condemn violent activity. Of course, we must do that. But my difficulty is exactly there.

Now, I am at a loss to know what the Members want to discuss.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Violence.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I agree. But if you want to discuss the spate of violence, you should come with a separate or different motion. This is my difficulty.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Anyhow, you cannot prevent the discussion even though you may rule out my amendment.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is true. Here, I am concerned with the admissibility of an amendment.

SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY: When you are discussing one violent incident, then other violent incidents also come in.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am concerned with a very limited question, whether this amendment of Mr. Indrajit Gupta is admissible or not admissible. That is the main point. I am not shutting out the discussion. I thoroughly endorse and support what you say.

Let us read Mr. Shyamnandan Mishra's motion as admitted by the Speaker. It reads:

"This House deplores the recent violent incident in Calcutta in which Shri Jayaprakash Narayan's car was attacked and a member of the House, Shri Samar Guha and his colleagues sustained injuries."

What is the crux of the motion? The motion is that it condemns the recent violent incident in Calcutta.

It particularises the incident...

SHRI SHANKAR DEV (Bihar):... which originated from Bihar.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let us understand the motion. It is on that particular incident only. He is concerned with the "world government". How can he be concerned with small little things here?

Now, let us read Shri Indrajit by the Speaker.

Now, let us read Shri Indrajit Gupta's amendment—

"This House deplores the spate of violence unleashed from Bihar by Shri Jayaprakash Narayan's followers resulting in the recent violent incident in Calcutta in which Shri Jayaprakash Narayan's car was attacked."

The main motion as admitted by the Speaker is to condemn a particular incident while the motion of Shri Indrajit Gupta is to condemn the spate of violence all over the country of which this is only an example.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I am trying to bring it within the competence of the Centre.

(Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am concerned with this limited question. I would request Hon'ble Members who are all knowledgeable and intelligent to kindly understand The first motion deplores a particular incident and the second says 'the spate of violence all over the country of which this is only an example' The relevant point here is the scope. Now, the first motion's scope is only a particular incident and the second motion's scope is violence all over the country of which this is only an example Now, I would fully agree that there is violence not only in Calcutta but all over India and all over the world. There is more violence in Viet Nam and Cambodia and if you want to talk about the whole world you can do so.

I therefore rule that while I fully appreciate that it would have been a more meaningful debate in this House if we discuss the spate of violence all over the country—I fully agree—but for the purpose of an amendment I think Shri Indrajit Gupta's amendment has too big a scope and it cannot be put within the scope of the motion by Shri Shyamnandan Mishra

श्री मधु लिमये अब मैं बाकी
अमे.मेट्स के बारे में ही प्रार्थना करना
चाहता हूँ कि जो अमे.मेट्स आउट साइड
दि स्कॉप है उन को रूक आउट कर दीजिए ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER. If all Members agree and if all those who have given notices of amendments don't want to move them and if they waive their right, then we can proceed with the discussion now.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: I want to move it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER Now I would call Shri H. K. L. Bhagat.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT (East Delhi): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, let us consider whether the conclusions drawn by Prof. Shyamnandan Mishra and the allegations made by him in his speech are justified by his own facts irrespective of the facts being different. I am making a very respectful submission on the facts enunciated by Prof. Shyamnandan Mishra himself. What has Mr. Mishra told us—He has said that there was a very serious conspiracy, there were very serious preparations, to attack Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan, there was an attempt to liquidate him, that an attack on the car was an attack on Shri Jayaprakash Narayan, the police were the mute spectators the demonstrators were very aggressive. These are the facts which Mr. Mishra himself has given. I want to ask him whether, from his own facts, his conclusions and allegations are justified. According to him, thousands of demonstrators, as per a pre-planned conspiracy to attack Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan were there, the police was playing a mute role; the conspiracy was there to liquidate Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan. But Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan continued to sit in his car. I am rather surprised. How is it that, with all his assertion of these facts, no harm whatsoever was caused to the person of Shri Jayaprakash Narayan? How could it be said that the police did not have him? Our friend, Prof. Samar Guha says that he has received a few abrasions in the melee that took place there. Are we to believe that the thousands of aggressive people, holding demonstrations out to attack Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan, the police being the mute spectators, allow Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan to sit quietly in his car and cause no damage, whatsoever, to his person? I want to ask this of Mr. Shyamnandan Mishra. Whom is he trying to fool? This House or the people of India? I can only tell him with utmost respect that he is only trying to fool himself. I can say this with respect

to him that he is very grossly exaggerating and is trying to distort the facts to stick political mud on the ruling party, on the Government and on the Prime Minister. It is obvious. I do not have to go into any other facts to come to this conclusion. His conclusions and allegations are not at all justified by his own facts. How could Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan continue to sit in his car without any damage to his person whatsoever? He had finished one meeting earlier very peacefully. There was no disturbance. I have been told that there was another meeting which he had addressed and there was no disturbance at all. It is obvious that no attempt was made to harm the person of Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan whatsoever. Nobody has alleged. Even Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan has not alleged that anybody tried to open the car or tried to drag him out of the car or do any physical violence to Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan. Nobody has made these allegations. In the fact of these things, even presuming that the facts given by Mr. Mishra are correct, it is clear that Mr. Mishra is fabricating his allegations and conclusions only with a political motive, understanding full well what he does.

6.39 hrs

(Dr. Henry. Austin in the Chair)

The Chief Minister of West Bengal has said that he is sorry that Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan could not address that meeting, that he had failed to address that meeting. This thing has happened that Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan failed to address that meeting, may be for whatever reason may be, there was some trouble between two groups of people. Let us keep that aside for the time being. Now the conclusion is that he failed to address the meeting, and the Chief Minister of West Bengal has very rightly regretted that he could not address that meeting. But the whole point is this. Who is responsible for this cult of disturbance in the meetings in this country? Let us see that precisely. I want all of us to consider it dispassionately. Is it the only

instance where somebody has failed to address a meeting? Is it the only instance in this country where there was an alleged demonstration at a time when a meeting was being held? I want to tell you that, recently, when the Prime Minister addressed a meeting in Delhi in connection with the Centenary of Chhatrapati Shivaji, a group of women from Maharashtra had been sent to this meeting to disturb the meeting.

These women got up in the meeting and tried; and these friends stood up in defence of those women and said that they had a right to go and stand in the meeting and protest. They justified it on the floor of the House. I want to remind you about Mr. Barooah's meeting at Baroda. Who tried to disturb it? Was it not attempted to be disturbed? Were not stones flung? I am not justifying this. I am against all kinds of disturbances in the meetings. Some people tried to disturb Mr. Barooah's meeting. Stones were flung in the meeting. Sir, even at Lucknow during the U.P. elections, when the Congress President, Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma was addressing a meeting—I am a witness to it: I was present. There in the meeting.

Similar attempts were made to disturb the meeting. During the UP elections, even their leader had said that the Congress jeeps will not be allowed to proceed and Congress meetings will not be allowed to be held. What was done in Patna in several meetings? Sir, Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan has a right to address a meeting; certainly he has a right, but the legislator has the right to attend the Assembly. He cannot be prevented. Who pleaded for the intimidation: who had said that legislators should be slapped? He withdrew it and said that it was said jocularly. I say that the Vidhan Sabha has a right to sit. I say that the student who wanted to appear in the examination had a right to go to the examination—but he was shot at. He was shot at. Did this friend bring in a resolution to condemn it, Sir? Disturbing a meeting is bad, thoroughly bad and it should not be encourag-

ed; but even if, in a meeting, some kind of a disturbance takes place or somebody fails to attend a meeting, should it become a subject matter of a resolution or a motion in this House? That is a question for us to see. Who is responsible, who has given a call? With respect, I appeal to my hon. friends I do not know; the appeals were never responded to. I appeal to them to consider as to who is taking the politics to the streets. Who has given the call to the people to take recourse to extra-constitutional means and extra parliamentary means? (Interruptions) Mr. Vajpayee himself once remarked that extra-parliamentary means are justified; what are those extra-parliamentary means? You remember, Sir, that originally Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan had said that ten lakhs of people would gherao the Parliament. That was the language used. I quote; nobody can contradict me; and later on he changed the language and said that it would not be a gherao; it would be a march. Even the Parliament was threatened to be gheraoed. Parliament has a right to meet, collectors and district administrators have a right to govern. And you say that you are forming parallel governments. Sir, it looks ridiculous. (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: MR. Mishra: you may say this when your turn comes. Mr. Bhagat may continue.

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: I am speaking, on behalf of my friends, to plead for democracy, constitution and the rule of law Mr. Mishra had discovered in Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan a god. The same god has said that he will hold elections in the country; and you are preaching to us. Please, now, keep quit, Prof. Mishra. forget your intolerance. Learn to have parliamentary conduct at least in this House.

(Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order, Order. Mr. Mishra. you will have an opportunity to say.

SHRI H. L. BHAGAT: Is not a fact that an MLA from Navsari in

Gujarat, the poor fellow, was caught by the so-called revolutionaries, his face was blackened and he was paraded on a donkey? Did they come out with a condemnation of that incident? No. Because it suited them. As a matter of fact, if you permit me to say so and if I am.... excused, this motion itself is an attempt to project the cult of violence side and then to stick mud on the ruling party. Sir, we believe in democracy and in defence of democracy, we would not kill but we would rather be killed, many more of us would be killed to defend democracy, but we will not kill. That is our way.

L. N. Mishra has been killed. My friends are talking of a democratic spirit. The other day I quoted a newspaper article which said that Indira Gandhi is conducting a very oppressive and tyrannical regime in this country and the people have a right to kill the tyrannical rulers. That is what is stated in that article. I brought it to the notice of this great House but my friends simply indulged in jibes and jeered at me. When certain things are written, when incitement to murder and violence is done in written words, then our friends ridicule it. These very friends took it lightly. Now, the very day this incident relating to the Chief Justice happened. Then, the next day without finding out any fact, newspapers and leaders came out with a statement that the incident was planted. L. N. Mishra is killed and they say that Government has done it. I want to ask whether this is a democratic conduct, whether this is a democratic way. Everything the Government has done? ... (Interruptions) Intolerance has become a trait of my friends over there.

My friends were just now talking of elections. The question of dissolution of the Gujarat Assembly was raised. Who was responsible for it? Who led the agitation? Mr. Morarji Desai. I would say Mr. Morarji Desai went on a fast to get a democratic Assembly dissolved and it is his

sin and it is 'he sin of these people by which the Assembly was dissolved and the people were deprived of their representation. Then it was said that Mr. Chiman Bhai was bad and 'we want dissolution' Now, they are working in partnership with the same Chiman Bhai Sir, would there be a greater instance of duplicity, hypocrisy and double mindedness of this Opposition?

Now, therefore, I say this and I warn them. Somebody was threatening us, 'Look, we can do this, we can do that' Look We do not wish to be provoked We would not like to be provoked Whatever provocation you may give us, we would not like to indulge in street politics Don't threaten us You know you are not stronger than us among the people Do not do it I tell you

Now, it is surprising and, I am very happy as it shows the great confidence of the people of India in the methods of democratic behaviour and conduct What has not been done in this country? Now anything and everything has been done—character assassination, false allegations and what not. Somebody said the Prime Minister is attacking Jayaprakash Narayan Prime Minister's criticism, if you see, whenever it is there is a political criticism

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA
No, it is personal

SHRI H K L BHAGAT Mr Mishra, please learn to be tolerant You are a senior member I have come to learn from you not to teach you. But I am sorry I have to teach a professor like you

What I am submitting is that the Police and the Military are incited to revolt. Everything is being done Mr. friends said, the Ganga is on fire, the Yamuna is on fire To-day, I must say honestly after listening to Mr. Mishra that I did not find that he was even inspired by his mentor.

Sir, it is surprising, it is a very pleasant surprise for me that millions of people in India have so far very rightly, because they believe in democracy, not reacted in any unconstitutional manner against the most unconstitutional, undemocratic, violent and leading to anarchy and chaos movement of Jayaprakash Narayan.

I have my grievance against this Government I have repeatedly said and they said that they would consider my suggestion, for issuing a White Paper on what has been done during the last one year, what has been said, what has been written during this one year to propagate unconstitutional means and recourse to violence I hope the Government would issue the White Paper soon and that will establish the truth

Therefore, my suggestion is an incident has taken place Siddhartha Shankar has very rightly made his comments on it Now, to exaggerate that incident out of all proportions and distort facts and fabricate allegations is the usual and theatrical way of the Opposition But if they think that they can in this way befool the people of India, they are sadly mistaken They will be only fooling themselves

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore) Sir, I fully agree with the motion moved by Shri Shyamnandar Mishra in which he has very rightly given the true picture as to where this ruling party is leading the country As soon as it was announced that Shri Jayaprakash Narayan would address a meeting in Calcutta, day in and day out there was propaganda by the Congress, Youth Congress, Chhatra Parishad and their allies CPI that they would not allow Shri Jayaprakash Narayan to hold any meeting in Calcutta They started propagating that at the time Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan comes to the University they will see that all the lights would be put off You just go through their propaganda leaflets and their people propagating in the streets

and you will be convinced about pre-planned attack on JP. All the newspapers in India in all languages except Patriot in Delhi have brought the facts in its true form. True picture has been depicted in 'The Statesman', and other newspaper of De'hi and Calcutta. Can you imagine a minister leading the hooligans and gangsters to attack Shri Jaya Prakash Narayan and his supporters. Has it taken place anywhere in a democratic country.

We tried our best to convince you and our friends in the opposition as to what is the state of affairs in West Bengal and how the people are being ruled over there and what sort of terror regime was prevailing. We could not convince you but in an incident of half-an-hour the whole world came to know what is the rule that the people are having not only in West Bengal but throughout India. Some West Bengal papers and some feature writers while describing all these things said that CPI(M) friends should have sent earthen pots full of rasgullas to the student leaders Subroto Mukherji and Priya Ranjan Das Munshi and their allies CPI.

In West Bengal semi-fascist forces are there and these people killed thousands of young men of our party. And now they have started killing their own men, because of their in-fighting. The hon. Member who spoke before me said about democratic norms, decency and all that. Here is a gentleman sitting in the front benches, whose name is Mr. Priya Ranjan Das Munshi. He will agree that everyday one would find that the roads there are being blocked because of their in-fighting resulting in murder of their own cadre. Mr. Siddhartha Shankar Ray was willy nilly forced to come forward with a statement that road blocking must be stopped. But still everyday you will find this method of forcibly blocking of road by Congress storm troopers still continuing. In respect of attack on J. P., Shri Siddhartha Shankar Ray has come forward with a statement. He has expressed his regret for the incident but he has not condemned the

persons responsible for it. He said that Jayaprakash Narayan did not come out of the car on his own. I say it is completely wrong and distortion of facts. There were two meetings. One was in the students' hall. The teachers were there. JP addressed the meeting. The meeting being hardly concluded there was some big shouting by the Chhatra Parishad and Yuv Congress people there just outside the gate of that students' hall and even JP was not allowed to come out of the hall and get into the car. He was prevented. This is what happened. Mr. Samir Guha and others were there, and they helped him to come and get into the car with great difficulty. And the next meeting was to be held only 100 yards away. You will be surprised that the hooligans prevented him to reach that gate. Some youth congress people were there shouting and a girl jumped upon the bonnet of the car and began to dance. In the meantime brickbats were thrown. Two bricks were thrown aimed at Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan. I will read out here what Shri Jayaprakash Narayan has stated in a Calcutta meeting. This is from Statesman. It states:

Mr. Narayan recalled the ugly incidents that had occurred at Calcutta on April 2 and said 'what happened there and of which I myself was a victim was naked hooliganism and gangsterism in the presence of a West Bengal Minister, a West Bengal MP and a posse of police officers and the police force'.

This is Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan's own statement, Sir.

17 hrs

Again, I would say that the attempt was there to throw stones, brick-bats and coconut shells towards the car where J. P. was sitting. Still they say and Shri Siddhartha Shankar Ray will say that there was no attempt or no attack on Shri Jayaprakash Narayan. I say, the same old story they are repeating since the year 1970-71. From that day onwards they started

the violence on the Opposition, particularly, in West Bengal. Some Members might remember that Shri Siddhartha Shankar Ray was chosen by Shrimati Indira Gandhi as a stalwart in West Bengal; when he was the Education Minister here, he was sent there when there was President's rule to prepare the ground for the election which was a mere show. I will say, and it was totally a rigged election and no fair or free election was there. When we came to power in 1971, at that time, (Interruptions)..

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now you please try to conclude. Your time is already over. You were given seven minutes. You have spoken for ten minutes. Please conclude now. Congress Members are given ten to fifteen minutes. You have been given 7 minutes.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: I shall finish within ten minutes. Please excuse me for taking a little more time. You please read your own Congress Papers like the Jugantar, Statesman, Hindustan Standard, Ananda Bazar Patrika and all the English dailies in the capital. Read even Basumati which is run by the Congress in West Bengal. They all came forward and depicted the incident as the most ugly one. They proved by one action that there is no democracy, no freedom of speech. Sir, you will be astonished to hear that during the jute strike when our C.P.I. (M) leader was going to address a meeting in Kamarguli suddenly the Congress hooligans appeared there and said that they would hold a meeting; the police then and there clamped Sec. 144 there and this tactic has been adopted by Shri Rai's Government apart from straightway breaking the meeting of opposition by Congress hooligans under the direct protection of police. Here is Shri Tridib Chowdhry who had been to Dum Dum for holding a meeting. But, that veteran leader was not allowed to hold the meeting. He was told that if he would hold a meeting, he would not go from this place alive. This was the naked

way of attack on the minimum democratic right of the people. In Malda same method was adopted to disrupt and break a meeting organised by opposition parties. (Interruptions)

Mr. Darbara Singh will not be able to appreciate what I am saying because he could not understand how in spite of presence of police, how so-called Youth Congress and Chhatra Parishad storm troopers of Congress could venture attacking public and indoor meetings addressed by prominent left party leaders. Why were these people not pushed out of the place? The people who were there to attend the meeting of Shri Jayaprakash Narayan, first of all, were locked up inside the university institute and those who were outside, were not allowed to come near Shri Jayaprakash Narayan. They were beaten up and many of them received injuries. These hooligans with the help of those so-called Yuva Congress and Chatra Parishad leaders, with the help of police and with the connivance of the administration attacked J. P.'s car. Shri Jayaprakash Narayan was sitting in it. He was amazed. He could not believe that these things could have happened in Calcutta a metropolitan city. The left parties specially our party C.P.I.(M) were trying to convince him and the people of other states that the minimum democratic rights were not there, parliamentary democracy was subverted, no trade union right, no freedom of speech, no security of life, a semi-fascist terror Raj was prevailing.

Shri J. P. was convinced and the next day he said that he had understood the reality and he stressed that in Bengal democracy was in peril and terror Raj was prevailing. J. P. took up the challenge and said that he would come again and address the people. Congress Party has become panicky and so J.P. is being threatened by Shri Ray. If you read Shri Ray's statement, you will find that he has been threatening that Shri Jayaprakash Narayan should not say anything against Shrimati Indira Gandhi.

Who is this Ray to tell Shri Jayaprakash Narayan that he should say this and he should not say this. I say this sort of thing is going on in West Bengal and the people of India will not tolerate this.

Now, what is happening in West Bengal and other places? It is obvious, Sir, that they are building up capitalism. Prices are going up everywhere. Wages have been frozen. Land distribution is not there. Real land reforms are not taking place. Everywhere, they are facing crisis. The workers and the ordinary people are rising up against this ruling class. But, they want to crush them and they want to finish them by terror and by other repressive measures. They are terrorising the people.

The previous speaker said that we are now demanding the dissolution of the Bihar Assembly. What did she (Shrimati Indira Gandhi) do in 1959? She was the Congress President. She made her father to throw away the Communist Government. Is it not a fact? We know what happened in Kerala at that time. The Kerala Government was thrown out because her father was in the Centre. With the assistance of Shri Padmanabhan, they formed a Vimochan Samithi.

MR CHAIRMAN All these things are not relevant. The most relevant point now is, you are exceeding your time. There are other Members. Please cooperate and conclude.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Sir, whatever our friends of the ruling party here may say, we are now heading towards a situation where the top leaders of the Congress want that there should be only one party and only one leader. They want dictatorship. This is the situation they are leading the country to. That is why, while condemning the gangsters and violent attack on J.P. on 2nd April, I would appeal, through you, to the people and specially the toiling masses of our country to stand up and unite against this sort of gangsterism and

hooligans against the ruling party who are bent upon crushing our democratic rights and subverting our Parliamentary democracy.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Maya Ray. Please try to confine your remarks to ten minutes. From the Congress Party alone, there are as many as 18 speakers.

SHRI S M BANERJEE (Kanpur): This International Women's Year.

MR CHAIRMAN I will give all the consideration to her on that score.

SHRIMATI MAYA RAY (Raiganj): Mr. Chairman Sir, I assure you that I will not take longer time than is absolutely necessary.

I oppose this Motion. First of all, it relates to a State matter which, I understand cannot be discussed in this House. So either we have to make up our minds to delete that rule from our rule-book or we should not allow such a matter to be discussed here and stick to the Rules. This is my first ground of opposition to this motion.

Secondly, the hon. Mover of the Motion deplures the recent violent incidents in Calcutta. Did he deplore them when we were at the receding end of such violence from the period of 1967 to 1971? Or has Shyam Babu just woken up when such an incident has taken place now in Calcutta?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I condemn both.

SHRIMATI MAYA RAY. Did he deplore the violent incidents perpetrated by the Party of the hon. speaker who has just preceded me? These were in 1971 (Interruptions).

Now this venerable gentleman, this hallowed 'has been', Shri Jayaprakash Narayan, has issued a clarion call for a 'total revolution'. He is

inciting mutiny in the forces and mutiny in every walk of life. But he whines when there is a reaction to his positive action of inciting others to break the law in every walk of life and to use unconstitutional methods.

His cry is that of total revolution. What are the trends of that revolution? It is naked assassination, one of which has already taken place. One victim has already been claimed and two attempts at murder have been made, one on the Leader of this House and the other on the head of the judiciary.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE Nonsense.

SHRIMATI MAYA RAY. Our concept of revolution is totally different. It is that of a peaceful transition, an economic, social and cultural revolution, and that is where the basic difference lies between our ideology and the ideology of the Opposition. Not a single constructive programme has been put before our people in explaining the totality of the "total revolution" by responsible members opposite including Shri Janeshwar Mishra. They have entered into a programme of appointing agents provocateurs to spark off incidence, such that a small, minor incident escalates into a holocaust.

I do not remember having heard any voice of protest being raised when members from our party were stripped and humiliated publicly by followers of Opposition recently—I think it took place in Bihar. I do not remember any adjournment motion being moved when the Congress President was attacked in Baroda, when Shri Shanker Dayal Singh was attacked in Bihar or when Shri K. D. Malaviya was obstructed in another part of India.

Therefore, as far as principles are concerned, these do not concern the hon. members of the Opposition. It is merely a question of personalities and personalities alone.

Our stand is quite clear.

We condemn violence of any kind; we have always done so and that has been the principle of our party. We stand by that even today. But even Gandhiji said that violence was justified under certain circumstances and it may be that such a circumstance has come about today. Our stand is quite clear. We do condemn violence and we are not concerned with personalities, not even with you, Mr. Madhu Limaye. We are concerned with principles while Members of the Opposition are concerned with x, y or z (Interruptions). When two professors are sitting side by side, Sir, it becomes a very dangerous combination. He is one, Prof. Dandavate. Samar Guha is another and so the entire party is in a terrible mess. We do not indulge in vilification or character assassination and scurrilous attacks on persons as do the Members of the CP(M) party.

There is another side to it, Sir. Prof. Samar Guha is very agitated because the Professor was approached by a girl on the hood of car. I must apologise on behalf of my clan; I am really amazed at such a bad taste... (Interruptions) I would have thought that Prof. Guha being a gentleman and a bachelor would have approved of his experience of having provoked a woman to climb of car. (Interruption)

AN HON. MEMBER He is not a bachelor; he is prepared to be considered a bachelor.

SHRIMATI MAYA RAY Then I pity his wife. (Interruption) Anyway a woman climbed a car; he should have considered it an achievement to provoke her into doing so and not raise such a hue and cry in this House over that.

Anyway, Mr. Chairman, the Bengali woman is highly emotional and Prof. Guha must have realised this. But so is the Professor, judging by his histrionic performances in this House, so much so, that Professor

Samar Guha's injuries, I think, were more mental than physical. Because, he is here and he looks really quite fit on the whole. Maybe if he uses more temperate language in the future, he will not open himself up to such humiliating situations of being chased by a girl.

For us in Bengal the most crucial factor is that after a period of violence and turbulence which had retarded Bengal by about fifteen years in its developmental programme, our boys and girls have brought about an atmosphere of peace and tranquillity in order that we may progress and we intend preserving that atmosphere. (Interruptions) Time and history takes no notice of people like you or me but we do intend to preserve this atmosphere of peace so that the millions of our people who live below the poverty line and who are entitled to a decent living can have our developmental programmes implemented so that they can have at least the minimum needs that we promised then and we intend to see that they live in an environment of peace and safety. We will not tolerate fascist strong arm methods to disrupt our aspirations and achievements at the behest of international forces disturb that peace that we have brought about. It makes me sick, hearing the Marxist Members speak here adopting the holier than thou attitude. It is they who unblashed a reign of terror in West Bengal thank goodness they could not do so in any other part of the country. Nobody could produce those conditions of violence Shri Limaye and the hangers on of Mr J P or any other P. J P made a mistake. He had come and gone from Calcutta many times. The memories of those boys and girls are not as short as the memories of the Members of the Marxist Party. They had not forgotten what they had undergone during the times of the Marxist rule. Therefore when Mr J P. joined forces with the Marxists, it incensed them and had aroused them. I am not apologising on their behalf; I do not apologise for what they had done; it

will be done again if he comes to Bengal with such forces, including subversive international forces....

(Interruptions)

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE: While the Chief Minister has expressed his regrets, she says that the boys and girls had done the right thing.

MR CHAIRMAN Mr Ray has expressed his views as Chief Minister. She has her own views.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: We only want the country to know what she is saying.

SHRIMATI MAYA RAY Mr Chairman, Sir, no development can take place without peaceful conditions and therein lies the provocation so far as the Members of the Opposition are concerned. They are not in the least concerned with, or worried about the welfare of the average man. They are only concerned with singing hallalujahs to a septuagenarian leader who is trying to make a dramatic come back after his days of Sarvodaya, and having entered the fray screeches every time the wear and tear of that process scratches him.

The saddest part is that there is a huge poverty-stricken world outside those parties and this House, waiting in the wings to go forward and attain a minimum standard of a decent level of living. That is what we should be discussing here and not what happened to J P or the girl on the hood of a car or whether Samar Guha had suffered scratches what is this in comparison to what millions of people outside this House are suffering and waiting for.

SHRI PILOO MODY Why are we not discussing it?

SHRIMATI MAYA RAY We are trying to but you bring in such motions and waste the time of the House.

SHRI PILOO MODY: All the time is Government's time; why do you not discuss it?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let her finish her speech.... (Interruptions).

SHRIMATI MAYA RAY: They have unleashed the forces of reaction in all its strength. They CPM is lurking behind the skirts of the Jana Sangh and BLD and other reactionary parties and are attempting a "come back"... (Interruption) through the back door....

As I said, we can forgive them for, Sir, "they know not what they do," but we cannot forget. We in Bengal have had our share of this revolution and a bloody one at that, Sir, literally, when the CPM took over and ruled Bengal for 22 months. Where was Mr Jayaprakash Narayan and Professor Guha when one after one of my Chattra Parishad boys were brutally murdered and liquidated? Sir, there is not a single burning ghat in the districts of Bengal that I have not visited during that period, where one or other of my boys was cremated, after being killed in the most barbaric manner.

I do not recollect Mr Jayaprakash Narayan emerging from his Sarvodaya retreat to join in his condemning such acts at that time. I do not remember hearing his cry of protest against such dastardly acts. Not a single voice of protest was raised by our venerable Professor Guha or the mover of this Resolution. No he only deploras recent events in Calcutta, not the old ones. I will remind Prof Guha of the incident at Ethora in Bengal where a Communist Party Marxist girl called Tarafdar stabbed and murdered a Chattra Parishad boy. I know because I visited that place where a teacher also was speared to death through the bars of a window in a locked room, by the very very good boys of the Communist Party (Marxist) loyal card-holders. (Interruptions) Does Prof Guha remember? Whereas some Bengali women know only how to pound the hood of a car, others are taught by

some parties to kill? You have joined hands with them, remember that. I am serious about it. (Interruptions)

Shri Samar Guha (Contal):***

MR CHAIRMAN Mr Samar Guha's observation will not be recorded

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior). Just now you have said that the remarks made by Professor Samar Guha will not go on record. May I know the reason? One may or may not agree with the remarks made by Professor Guha but they were not unparliamentary.

SHRI C M STEPHEN (Muvattupuzha) When a member speaks, if the member does not yield and still another member makes some remarks, those remarks will not go into the records.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: My hon friend, Shri Stephen, contends that since the hon lady Member had not yielded, therefore, the remarks made by the hon Member, Professor Guha, would not go on record. May I remind him that when one makes an interruption even while sitting those interruptions go on record?

MR CHAIRMAN They are indicated as interruptions

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Then, you would be pleased to recall that the hon Member was specifically referring to Professor Samar Guha all the time and was directing her attack against him. Do you want him to bear all the attack?

SHRI C M STEPHEN: He is the subject matter of the resolution. So, he must be amenable to criticism. (Interruptions).

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Professor Samar Guha has been mentioned in the resolution as had been assaulted. Does that constitute a crime? Professor Guha has not yet made his submission in the course of the debate. Since he has sustained injury, is that considered to be a crime for her to make some remarks against him? Is that the point?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: There are two things which I want to emphasize. The question is whether your direction that his remarks must not go on record is correct or not. The hon. lady Member was having the floor and she was continuing to speak. She was holding the floor and she was continuing her speech. Simultaneously, Professor Samar Guha was carrying on a parallel speech. An occasional interruption is one thing. But continuing a speech when another hon. Member is speaking is a different thing. Both cannot go on record together. Therefore, when the hon. lady member has not yielded but was addressing the House, any other speech made on the floor of the House must certainly remain off the record and, so, your ruling is absolutely correct.

Secondly, Shri Mishra says that the hon. Member made an attack on Professor Guha two or three times. The only point for discussion today is whether the alleged attack on J. P. and the allegedly inflicted injury on Professor Guha deserve to be deplored by the Parliament of India. When we discuss that question, whether the attack on this member is of such a special character as to deserve deplored by Parliament is absolutely relevant, and the person who has canvassed in a part of the resolution to draw the attention of the House must be prepared to receive the attack, right and left, and left and right, and he will be receiving that attack.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am not concerned with the quality of the remarks that have been exchanged, or the quality of the

speech which was being made. But I am concerned about this too frequent interjection on behalf of the Chair to say "this would not go on record" or "that would not go on record". The whole purpose of a record is that it is recorded. It is not recorded at the discretion of anybody else.

Your direction is quite explicit that you may only ask those words to be expunged which are unparliamentary. For your information and for the information of these people here, there is actually a dictionary of unparliamentary expressions. I have seen that very often, not knowing enough of the language, many words are sought to be expunged which should never have been expunged. The whole procedure of expunction is to be used only in that case. Anything they can be heard by the Reporters..

SHRI VASANT SATHE. That nothing to do with expunction. This is something said without the permission of the Chair. That is why it is not going on record.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Expunction is not a disciplinary instrument.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I am glad that Mr. Sathe intervened because it gives me a further opportunity to clarify the situation. The Chair is not a deciding authority as to what is said with his permission or not. The Chair merely regulates the procedure. It does not decide what should be said by whom and when. If a Member chooses to say something, if it is at all possible to record it, it should be recorded. Only history will be the judge whether that was a just or an unjust thing that was said. Therefore, I plead with you not to use this injunction of "Nothing will be recorded". It is only done by weak Speakers who cannot control the House and who resort to this cheap method of practice to control the House.

DR. KAILAS (Bombay South): Mr. Shyamnandan Mishra said that interruptions are recorded. But here

the case is different. There was a parallel speech made by Mr. Samar Guha when the hon. lady Member was speaking. Hence, when an hon. Member makes a parallel speech without the permission of the Chair, the Chair is right in saying that it will not go on record. Because he was speaking without the permission of the Chair and making a parallel speech, it should not go on record.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member, Shri Vajpayee, raised a point of order. I thought I should examine the validity of his argument. So, I allowed the hon. Members to make their submissions. I am thankful to them for expressing their views on various aspects of it.

As the hon. Members have noted, when interruptions were being made, I was taking a lenient attitude. I know this is a matter on which there is a considerable interest evinced. These interruptions were allowed. Some hon. Members wanted to say something and they sought my permission tacitly or I gave the consent.

In this case, I requested Shrimati Maya Ray, to conclude her speech. But the Congress Members and the Chief Whip indicated that they were prepared to give more time to her. So, I was giving her some more time. She was holding the floor in her own right. If anybody wanted to intervene and make any observation, naturally, it should be with my consent, with the consent of the Chair or only when she yields. Here, what happened was, knowing as I do Shri Samar Guha's nature, I was tolerant and I allowed him. But again, he wanted to intervene. I said, no. I requested him not to do it repeatedly. Again, he persisted and, therefore, I had to take a firmer attitude, in tune with the spirit of the House and in conformity with the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business of this House. I hope every hon. member will agree with me that, in this great and esteemed organ of our

State apparatus, in this august House, proceedings cannot be conducted unless we conform to the injunctions of this House. It is in this context that I said that, without the permission of the Chairman, nobody could interrupt. I hope Shri Vajpayee will agree with me. I did allow the first one or two interruptions, but when he persisted, I said that it would not form of the proceedings.

Shrimati Maya Ray.

SHRIMATI MARA RAY: What is happening today are merely trends. If you allow such an atmosphere to prevail and escalate, this country will be plunged into such conditions of anarchy and chaos that will sweep away Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan and Mr. Samar Guha in its wake, and all the progress and development which we need so desperately, will be retarded by decades.

The positive action of Shri Jayaprakash Narayan and Shri Samar Guha was to use vulgar and scurrilous language in attacking our Prime Minister.

The reaction of our youth in Bengal was to protest. The public of Bengal has given a fitting reply to his movement and will continue to do under such circumstances. Do not trifle with Bengal or Bengalis. You do not know them. It is our youth and our youth alone, along with the West Bengal masses, who will resist this conspiracy launched by the Right Reactionaries and their hangers on like the CMP and other international agencies. It is they who had driven out gondaism out of Bengal between 1967 and 1971 and they will still do so again today, for, Shri Jayaprakash Narayan has jointed hands with those very same forces and we will not allow those forces to return through the back-door, with J. P. or any other person.

There cannot be a one-sided fray. If you have your say, we shall have ours also. Bengal is not pusillanimous or afraid. We have been thr-

ough our trials of fire and are prepared to go through the same again to preserve what we have attained. Nothing can stop us, not Mr Jayaprakash Narayan or any one else. We do have our loyalties and we shall stick to them. Our loyalties are to our national leaders and to the Leader of this House, in particular. We are not apologetic for having our loyalties or for being members of a democratic society. We do not prescribe to the fascist strong-arm methods of the members opposite.

With these words, I conclude, and I thank you for your indulgence, Sir, as well as the indulgence of my fellow members on this side.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) Mr Chairman, as far as the incident in Calcutta is concerned, which forms the subject-matter of Mr Mishra's motion, I am afraid no amount of debate in this House will bring about agreement on what actually happened there. We can argue till we are blue in the face and even the statements which may be made by those few people here who happened to be present on the scene will be different. Most of us were not present, neither Mr Dinan Bhattacharyya was present, now was I present, nor was Mrs Maya Roy present. Mr Priya Ranjan Das Munsi was present and so was Mr Samar Guha, but they will give diametrically opposite versions of what happened. We can only rely on newspaper reports and photographs. It was precisely for this reason that I wanted to widen the scope of the debate. Otherwise, it is quite futile. I am grateful to the Deputy-Speaker that, though he ruled out my amendment, he did make the observation that it would have been a more meaningful debate if my amendment could have been accepted, but it could not be, unfortunately, according to the rules.

Now, what are the few facts which are not disputed by either side about the Calcutta incident? One is the fact that Shri Jayaprakash Narayan was prevented from addressing a

meeting at the University Institute Hall. This is accepted. Secondly, it is also accepted that shortly before he went to the Institute hall he had addressed a meeting only a hundred yards away, at another hall called the Students Hall. All of us are familiar with those places. It is hardly a hundred yards away. It is a small hall. About 200 people can perhaps sit. That is accepted. (Interruptions) The third thing which is accepted, because the photograph proves it is that a girl or a woman—I do not know, her age cannot be decided from the photograph she belongs to the feminine sex, she has a long pig-tail, the pig-tail is very much visible—was, according to the photograph, sitting on the top of the hood or roof of Mr Jayaprakash Narayan's car. It is also agreed that Jayaprakash Narayan did not suffer any injury. What was in somebody's mind, we do not know. He did not suffer any injury. My hon. friend, Mr Samar Guha first claimed that he suffered some injuries and that he is having internal haemorrhage and what not. I am sorry for that if it had happened, but my contention is that on the basis of these 3 or 4 facts which are undisputed and which are not a matter for controversy, can one come to the conclusion that there was a deliberate attempt to murder Shri Jayaprakash Narayan? There should be some limit to these things. I do not approve of this business of physically preventing people from holding meetings, whoever it is, though it may sound a goody-goody thing because nobody observes it in this country; but to say that because he was prevented from attending the meeting at the Institute—though he had held another meeting perfectly all right earlier, half an hour earlier, hundred yards away—and to say that because a girl had gone to the roof of his car, therefore, there was a diabolical plot to murder him—that is more than I am prepared to swallow. (Interruptions) That is not in the motion. It is difficult to put it in the motion; but that is what is

being tried to be proved here on the floor of the House. Therefore, as far as this Calcutta incident goes, I want to say that facing hostile demonstrators, I am afraid, is part of the occupational hazards of politics. All of us have faced it some time or the other.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA
Now you don't, we are glad you are safe now.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA I will tell you what I mean. If one has to run the risk of a hostile demonstration now and then one does not complain and generally one does not cry if one gets one or two bruises. You have to get used to that. I do not know whether Mr. Piloo Mody has got that experience. I read in the newspapers that Mr. Siddhaitha Shankar Ray has expressed his regret, because, as he has said, some of the boys got over-excited. This is what he has stated in his statement. That means that he has expressed his regret for the fact as I understood it, that some boys had got excited and surrounded his car and all these things took place. There were no weapons. (Interruptions)

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA
Iron bars, of course.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA There were no lethal weapons alleged by anybody. You can now talk about iron bars and machine guns and every thing. They are not established anywhere.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA
Jayaprakash Narayan has seen the iron bars in the hands of many of the hooligans. (Interruptions)

MR CHAIRMAN Let us hear him.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA My point is, whether one approves or disapproves of all these things I do not approve of them but how was it, that if, as it is alleged, the crowd

had gone there to attack and kill Shri Jayaprakash Narayan, the meeting in the students' hall a hundred yards away was held perfectly peacefully and orderly? (Interruptions) Secondly, if the people of Calcutta in large numbers had really wanted to hear Jayaprakash Narayan, could anybody have stopped it? (Interruptions) They should know that Bihar is not West Bengal. They should know that. (Interruptions) Mr. Dinen Bhattacharyya please don't provoke me into saying something, because Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan is, now, convinced he said that by his experience that day, he is convinced that the C.M.P.'s allegations about terror during elections earlier are now confirmed. (Interruptions) Today they are completely confirmed. When I contested this Lok Sabha election in 1971—let them know; can they deny it? I was fighting against their candidate—in the constituency, in four of the Assembly constituencies within my area, viz. Behala West, Behala East, Jadavpur and Maheshtala I and my workers were not able physically to go anywhere even to hold any meeting. (Interruptions) I say that it does not lie in the mouth of these people. (Interruptions) I.

MR CHAIRMAN Kindly sit down.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA The Secretary of the branch unit of my party in an area called Bansdroni. (Interruptions)

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : फिर भी जैन रये ।

श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त : जैन रये, यही शर्म दूम का हनी चाहिये । यह बात गृहा नहीं मण्डल गे, कल, त्ता मण्डल त, नुम्हे मण्डल गेने ।

श्री पीलू मोदी : शर्म कहते थे कल-कल देखा नहीं है, दूर कास्टेयून्स ज मे जा नहीं रये अब कहते हैं कि कलकत्ता

याचो, तब विद्या यः क्या विद्याचोने,
क्या इतिरा याचो का हाव पकड़ कर
दिखावोने ?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Indrajit Gupta, please continue. We have had enough interruptions, I suppose. Please, no more interruptions.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: There must be some limit to buffoonery also.

MR CHAIRMAN: Let us be serious about it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: During the election, the secretary of the unit of my party in a place called Baledoni, which is in the Jadavpur constituency, Comrade Netaji Mukherjee, was murdered during the election campaign. The case is still going on. He was not murdered by Congressmen. We know who he was murdered by. We do not want to say it here. And only 3 days ago, every newspaper here also carried a report of the conviction of the 3 people of the CPM who had murdered one of our eldest and most respected leaders, Suren Dhar Chaudhary. They have been convicted—it is in the newspapers—after a prolonged trial.

SHRIMATI MAYA RAY: Ask Dinen Babu what he has to say now.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: How many of our people you have killed?

(Interruptions)

MR CHAIRMAN: Please let us get out of this insensible murder business.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: All I want to say is that it is not somebody who is threatening Jayaprakash Narayan as to what will happen if he comes to Calcutta. I think it is very indiscreet, I should say and very unwise of JP himself to have

issued a threat before he left Calcutta, saying, I will come back..

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Yes.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: ..and I will show you.'

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: 'I will come back'—is it a threat?

(Interruptions)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: My hon. friend from the CPM was not there to welcome him that day. Not a single CPM leader was there to welcome him or to protect him that day. Where were you? You are championing him now. Why were you not in the College Square on that day?

(Interruptions)

At least Mr Samar Guha had the courage of his convictions to be on the spot, but these gentlemen were not to be found anywhere. Now, they are talking here.

(Interruptions)

MR CHAIRMAN: I can understand the feelings of the Members of this side, but you should not go on to the extent of interrupting a speech.

(Interruptions)

Order, order. Please sit down. I on my legs. Please co-operate.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Ausgram).

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna):*

MR CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

I would appeal to the hon. Members to keep up at least the elementary norms of a normal debate. I can understand the strong feelings one might feel when party confrontations take place but you will have to bear it and when members of the other party are speaking, they can point out—Please do not interrupt. (Interruptions). ..

Now please conclude.

*Not recorded.

18 has.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: The purpose of my amendment which was unfortunately rejected or ruled out was to show that there was an original sin which was responsible for all this chain of things that were taking place. It is absolutely a native and a non-political way to consider this problem without reading it in that context. Is it something suddenly happening out of the blue in the vacuum? I do not say that if you slap me, Mr. Mishra, that I would be justified....

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I know he is interrupting, but you address the Chair. Mr. Mishra will also co-operate

SHRI PILOO MODY: The original sin is October revolution

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: When Mr. Jaya Prakash Narayan first launched his movement in Bihar on the 18th of March, 1974, his chaitra sangharsha samiti indulged in rampant kinds of arson, etc.

It was Everyman's Weekly, which is whose Paper you know very well, that Everyman's paper had to write at that time—

"loot and arson do not make a revolution" and that "if they want to make a revolution, they must do it with the people rather than against the people" because "what they did in Patna, however, has turned the entire people of this city hostile to them except for the goondas and those who are blindly partisan"

This was given by Everyman's paper on 30th March, 1975

(Interruptions)

The appeal issued for the 18th March demonstration openly called upon the students to march to Patna in order to have "a hell of blood and revolution with the establishment." Everyman's paper on the 6th of April wrote—

"Gujarat students' demands for cleansing the system breathes righteous anger. That of Bihar abandon and licentiousness".

You can check it up. These are Everyman's paper's words and not my words.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: What was Indra doing at that time?

(Interruptions)

PROP MADHU DANDAVATE: I wish to bring to the notice of the hon. member that what he has quoted is correct. But everything happened before Mr. Jaya Prakash Narayan's tour and after he took up leadership, all this..(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is capable of defending himself. He is himself a leader. That would be a better way of defence.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: On the 6th of October last, after his famous three day Bihar Bandh there was a public rally. He said this and I will ask everybody to consider this,—whether this is incitement to violence or not. He said—

"Sometimes I also think that when these men are so shameless ..."

He is referring to the MLAs and Ministers—

"... what is left for the people to do but to go to their houses and being them out and tell them that they have to go..."

That means, go to their houses, get them out forcibly, force them to resign. JP had given a call for the students to boycott their examinations. May I tell you something in this connection? In Nalanda district, a student by name Brinda Prasad did not choose to follow this call of his and he went to the examination hall. He was killed on the way. So, we have to know these things. I ask: In which country—especially one which is charged by you with having fascist or

semi-fascist regime—are politicians permitted to go up and down the country, addressing public meetings, in which they appeal to the army and the police to revolt against the Government? There is an interesting book written by Mr. S. S. Khara. I can quote that if you like. As early as in 1967, Mr. Khara wrote this. This is what he said:

'Even a person like Jayaprakash Narayan was reported quite recently (Indian Express, 3 May, 1967) as 'toying with the idea of a military dictatorship in India' and suggesting that in the 'political instability' created by the results of the general elections of February, 1967, the nation should 'summon the service of the army to fill the vacuum and set right the instability'.

In the 1967 general election, in a number of States, the Congress was defeated for the first time. But at that time JP said, there is a political vacuum...

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contd.): I rise on a point of order. My point of order is this. When a political statement attributed to a leader like Shri Jayaprakash Narayan is made saying that he said, Military should take over, and all that, should we not know from which source the quotation is made, when he made that statement, and the place where he made that statement and in which book or publication this was mentioned, and in the absence of that, would you allow such a serious observation to go on record? He mentioned the name of one gentleman Mr. Khara. It may be his own personal observation. There is no indication that JP made such a statement. I request you to kindly understand the mood of the House. I request you to seriousness of the observations and the accusations made by a Member.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I am willing to supply all the quotations

to Shri Samar Guha. There is no difficulty.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: There is a serious point of order. (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. I think you do not have any doubt about the seriousness of your arguments. The point here is this.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Before you give your ruling, I want my points also to be covered, namely, whether, in this House, anything can be quoted or not.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Anything can be quoted and nothing can be deleted. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order, order. Now, Shri Gupta was only quoting from a certain authority who has written a certain public book on current topics. So, in our debate, it is now open to other hon. Members to put forth their view points. Prof. Guha himself is to speak. He wrote to me just now that he is an eyewitness to the alleged incident and that he is also a victim according to him. And so, he can also quote to substantiate his view points. The precedence in this House is to allow the hon. Members to quote from any recognised authority. So, I disallow his point of order and I would request Shri Gupta to resume his speech.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I am glad that you gave a correct ruling.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I have already quoted from this book. He can verify it from that. The quotations are from the Indian Express of the 8th May, 1967. There is nothing mysterious about it. It is also incidentally mentioned there that the C.P.M. leaders, Shri A. K. Gopalan and Shri Basava Punniiah mentioned that Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan's remarks amounted to;

"Patronising flattery of our armed forces and utter contempt of the people and their democratic and patriotic aspirations."

Now I would like to conclude that the seeds of violence were sown through these activities and statements which have been going on since the JP's movement was launched. I again repeat that I do not consider that because of these, any counteraction of this type is justified. But, on the other hand, we are living in a realistic world, we are not fooling ourselves. JP's movement avowedly has the support of such organisation pledged, to peaceful means as the Naxalites, as the Ananda Margis and as the R S S. These are all vetaries of peace and non-violence. They are avowedly in the movement. Secondly, I shall just remind you that on the 11th of November when the C P I. held a demonstration in Patna, every newspaper—all the newspapers, which my friends are quoting—had the banner headlines describing how the trains were stopped on the way by the JP's supporters and how they were forcibly dragged out of their compartments. They were all poor people, landless and agricultural labourers. Women were beaten up and they were stripped. One Mr. Loke Nath Azad—I am not discriminating in the status of the people; they are all Members of the Legislature—a Member of the Legislature was so severely beaten that he was hospitalised. He was a Harijan M L.A. All these things went on. This is not denied by anybody. It was published through the country in the press. Not only there was not a word of condemnation, but, I have a very sore grievance that when we tried repeatedly in this House to raise this matter, it was not permitted. It was permitted. But, one incident in the university institute hall there is magnified into such a huge thing because he is a big leader. These were only poor agricultural labourers. What does it matter, if they were beaten up? Nobody bothers.

Finally, Sir, I would say this. I do not know if there is any means by which all these things can be brought to a stop. But, those who saw the wind have to reap the whirlwind. It will be better if we come to some sort of an understanding. It is no good seeing things in isolation and saying that we condemn this or we support this. Something is happening. Finally, Sir, I would bring to the notice of the Home Minister that in a lengthy statement made by the West Bengal Chief Minister, which is published in the papers today, he has made one allegation, the truth or otherwise of which I do not know. But, I think it is the job of the Home Minister to take notice of it and hold an enquiry, investigation. The Chief Minister has said that the flat in Calcutta in which Shri Jayaprakash Narayan was put up and which he was using during his stay there in Moira Street, where he had had on fabulations with his other political friends and allies is the office of an organisation called 'Awakening of Life' which is a branch according to the Chief Minister, of an organisation known as the Neo Sanyas International, which, he says, functions in the USA also and is reported to have links with the CIA. I do not know whether it is correct or not. But, it is the job and it is the responsibility of the Home Minister to find out the truth, to pursue this matter and see whether there is any concrete evidence available. Much has been said about how many and resources are used and so on. It is an unfortunate fact in our country. Shri Jayaprakash Narayan is no exception. He went to Calcutta in a chartered plane, specially chartered, which cost some Rs. 14,000 or something was paid as chartered fee. Is this the way the leaders of the common and poor people are supposed to go about? They also do it and your leaders also do it. It is no use saying that this is right and that is wrong. If we are serious about it, if we want to stop this business of forcibly stopping people from holding meetings and demonstrations and so on, then, let us get together and

see whether it can be done. If it cannot be done, whatever consequences are there will follow, which will not be good for the country, I am afraid.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): Sir, there are two main points that arise for consideration from this motion. One is, in relation to Shri Jayaprakash Narayan and the other person involved is Shri Samar Guha. Sir, I will first take up the point relating to Shri Jayaprakash Narayan. Let us dispassionately consider the facts of the case, that are known. I just saw some photographs. From these photographs and from all the descriptions that have been given up till now, what is seen is that and what is reported, even in the speeches, to have happened is that Shri Jayaprakash Narayan was to have addressed meetings in two places in the university area. One was in the students' hall and the other was in the Calcutta University institute. In regard to the meeting which he addressed in the students hall, it is nobody's case that there was any disturbance.

DR. SARADISH ROY (Bolpur): Inside the hall, stones were thrown.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Nobody has said that. Shri Jayaprakash Narayan and even Shri Samar Guha has not said that. What actually we know is that the meeting took place and about 100-200 yards away, Shri Jayaprakash Narayan came in the car.

The allegation in the case made out by Shri Shyamnandan Mishra, and the gravity with which he put it, is that there was a danger to the life of Shri Jayaprakash Narayan; actually there was a pre-planned attack, a plan to murder Jayaprakash Narayan. That is the way he put it. Now kindly see the circumstances of what happened. In these photographs you see the car surrounded by hundreds of students who were demonstrating. It is alleged that the police were just bystanders and did not intervene; in fact, they were sympathetic to, and a party

more or less to this demonstration. It is said that the window-pane of the car was broken. I would like to ask this. Here was a car in which Jayaprakash Narayanji, a weak, old, frail man, as he is described, was sitting. There were no security guards, no persons to protect him.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: There was security.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: At least, it was not effective, according to you. According to you, Shri Samar Guha was the only person present to protect him, and but for him he does not know what would have happened to Jayaprakash Narayan. That was the state of affairs. Is it difficult in such a situation for these students and young men to pull out this old, frail man from the car? The easiest thing would have been to pull him out. I would like you to consider this when you make this allegation unless you blow hot and cold in the same breath unless you say that that could not be done because there was protection. Then you will have to give credit to the police that they protected him; or if the police did not protect, you will have to give credit to the boys themselves that they did not have any such intention. You cannot have it both ways. This is the simple logic of the situation.

Then Jayaprakashji waited in the car. The boys were demonstrating. One girl is shown to have climbed the car in the photo. Shri Samar Guha is standing nearby in the car with specs on. It is alleged that he was man-handled. Then the first thing that would have happened was that the specs would have fallen. It is alleged that this girl climbed the top of the car and slapped Shri Samar Guha.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: That girl did not slap me.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: She did not. When Shyambabu was speaking, I thought he said that.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:
I did not say that.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I had noted
you say that.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:
That the girl slapped him? No. They
climbed the roof of the car.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: The whole
question is if these girls had any
such intention. I have not heard
Shyambabu speak in this House with-
out heart as he did today. Normally
he speaks out of conviction, but today
it appeared as if he was enjoying and
speaking in a manner as if he was
feeling jealous of Shri Samar Guha
when he referred to those girls.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:
That is how they have been enjoying
the whole thing.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I am sorry
for Shyambabu.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:
I am sorry for your degradation, being
reduced to mere sycophants. My
speech is not to be judged by third-
rate persons.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Even this
remark cannot be considered first rate.
See the logic of your resolution. A res-
ponsible person like Shyamnandan
Mishra comes in this House and wants
this country to believe that there was
a murderous attack on JP! He must
have some sense of responsibility.
These are the circumstances that we
had been told—a person sitting in the
car, surrounded by hundreds of young
men with the intention to manhandle
him or hurt him? Is this what hap-
pened there? Thereafter he refused to
come out of the car. His car is allow-
ed to go peacefully. Is this the exam-
ple of the youth wanting to hurt JP?
And this is what they are saying. This
is what you want the country to be-
lieve. The meeting in that hall was
held in spite of JP having gone away
and was continuing till 8 p.m. These
are facts. Does this show that there
was any intention on the part of the

youth and students to have any vio-
lence there? There was no clash.
There were two groups. One was a
Morchha. Some people were on the
side of JP; they supported him. Nor-
mally when there are two groups, one
would expect a clash.

Shri Dinan Bhattacharyya said that
brickbats were thrown and he started
quoting from the Statesman. There
was not a word about brickbats. Why
do you want to tell lies?

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA:
You go and enquire; so many brickbats
were thrown.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: You wanted
to corroborate your statement from
quotations from Statesman and there
was not a word about brickbats. ...
(Interruptions).

MR CHAIRMAN: Let him have his
interpretation.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: They are
trying to make a mountain out of a
molehill.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:
He is saying that he is telling lies.
Would you allow that to go on record?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I say that
he was not telling the truth, he was
misleading. Therefore, let us calmly
consider the circumstances.

I uphold the right of not only JP
but also of any other person in this
country, any citizen to express any-
where his views freely. There was a
ridiculous resolution brought in some
days back by Shri Shyamnandan
Mishra that fascism was growing, what
greater proof do you need to refute
that, than the fact that persons like
JP are allowed to go on making spee-
ches inciting the army and the police
to rebel? Can there be any greater
proof of freedom of expression and
democracy? JP would be welcome any
day in Calcutta to speak but he must
also give the same privilege to others.
In those days when ugly things were

happening in Gujarat. When Vice-chancellors and MLAs were being gheraoed, MLAs were shaved and paraded in the streets, when buses and public property were burnt, he did not utter one word of condemnation against the students of the Nava Nirman Samiti or whatever it is

In Bihar even today MLAs have been gheraoed. Shyambabu has just now said that the Prime Minister dare not go to Bihar. (*Interruptions*). MLAs and the Ministers cannot speak there. Why cannot they go and speak there?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:
Because they have no faith

SHRI VASANT SATHE. And two things are possible. Firstly if somebody goes there and speaks, nobody will come to listen him. That can be understood. Secondly no one can go and speak there because there is a fear that people will be violent with the leader.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:
Nothing

SHRI VASANT SATHE. Now, what is happening in Bihar? What is this 'gherao' that is taking place? What is the physical force that was used in Bihar? Therefore, you cannot have double standards. I would submit that as far as Jayaprakashji is concerned, these are the facts.

Now, I come to our hon. Member, Shri Samar Guha. Even today Shri Samar Guha—it is now six days past—is under shock. He has himself said so. Now, Sir, that shock obviously is due to the fact that he is an emotional person. We know that and we have seen him here. This shock must be due to his being emotional, because the photograph does not show that he was being manhandled. He says that his shirt was torn, he says that his nose was bleeding, his spectacles fell down and he had internal haemorrhage. When nose starts bleeding, it is a serious thing. If more blood comes out, it is likely to damage the brain. It could lead to paralysis. Thank

God, we have Shri Samar Guha here hale and hearty. Therefore, Sir, no girls were violent but the allegation was that the girls attacked him.

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI:
Not at this age

SHRI VASANT SATHE. So, Sir, as far as Shri Samar Guha is concerned nothing has happened apart from the internal mental injury that was caused. It is a serious thing, I agree, and it should not have happened in the International Women's Year. Even apart from that, nobody has the right to hurt Shri Samar Guha. But why don't you compare this incident with the one that took place in Pavnar Ashram? In the Pavnar Ashram Shri Jayaprakash Narayan was holding his meeting with the Sarvodaya workers. At that time the poor fellow Shri Shankar Dev, was trying to say that Shri Jayaprakash Narayan was not telling the truth when he was making the allegation against Shrimati Indira Gandhi and he was circulating the pamphlets. For this act, what did the Sarvodaya workers do? They lifted him bodily and threw him out. Therefore Sir, if we put ourselves strictly within the purview of today's motion—this motion which has been moved by Shyamnandan Babu—has absolutely no logic no truth even. Therefore, it cannot be taken seriously, and this resolution deserves to be rejected by this House. This resolution itself should be condemned, and you should be condemned for bringing such a resolution.

I could have understood if you were really sorry about the whole cult of violence occurring in the country. We are willing to join you. Let us seriously consider this tendency. It is no use blaming each other. Let us see even now how to put a halt to it so that the democratic system, the parliamentary system survives and the right of each individual and party for freedom of expression, freedom of speech and freedom of association are preserved, protected and maintained. Let us apply our minds to this. If

you were to bring such a resolution, there can be no two opinions in this House and we would gladly join you, but if you bring a tendentious, false exaggerated and perverted story about a particular incident, nobody can support you.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): Seeing the mood of my Congress friends, I actually feel ashamed that this resolution should have been moved at all by our friends from the Opposition. At least I thought that this resolution would be discussed and adopted unanimously by expressing the same sense of concern and anxiety and with the same spirit of dignity and patriotism that was shown in this House when a report came about a person who was arrested with a pistol when the Prime Minister appeared before the Allahabad Court. This House unanimously condemned that incident. At least I thought that some of the Members would not behave like Lilliputians trying to measuring how tall Shri Jayaprakash Narayan is.

18 42 hrs.

[**SHRI VASANT SATHE** in the Chair]

My name is included in the resolution incidentally I am just a grain in the dust of my motherland. Because I happen to be a Member of this House it has been the privilege given to me to include my name in this resolution. I would have been happy if my name was not there.

I do not want to utter a single word about what happened to me because there are other friends who received grievous injuries. Shri Swaraj Bandhu Bhattacharyya had two teeth broken. Prof Dilip Chakravarty, the undisputed leader of the College and University Teachers' Organisation received blows after blows. Another young Ph D scholar, son of Shri D L Sengupta, Member of the Rajya Sabha, had four stitches on the head and several stitches on the face. A number of other friends are not privileged like me to be mentioned in this House in this resolution.

Another reason is that something was mentioned about assault on me which evoked derisive laughter from the friends on the other side. I do not know whether the feelings of a Member whether this side or that side in a humanitarian sense, in sense of camaraderie in a parliamentary institution have come to such a level that if a friend is injured, it only evokes laughter from the other because our sense of compassion and human dignity have come to that level. I would only add thousand times shame to myself and my sense of dignity if I utter a single word today in this debate as to what happened to me. Sir, I was simply astounded when Mrs Maya Ray boldly said that they would not apologise, rather they would support what had been done. It has been very rightly said. Exactly it is the echo of what all the Congressmen in the West Bengal Legislature as also of the President of the West Bengal Congress Shri Maitra said in support of anti-J. P demonstration.

"**Ayi Pratibad suspasta Ebong Balishta**"

This protest is clear and courageous. They have done just what their leaders said. Sidhartha Babu did not utter a single word of regret then and there. He mentioned it casually in a meeting at Durgapur after six days. Neither the Congress President nor the Prime Minister did have a word of regret to what happened not for me -- I am just a grain of dust—but again I say for what happened to the tallest among the Indians today, Shri Jayaprakash Narayan.

SHRI C M STEPHEN: I question that.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: He may put this question to the people of India and not to me.

Sir, Mrs. Maya Ray said that this Motion was nothing but waste of time of the House and she was thunderously cheered by the Congress Members. That shows the psychosis of powerism, political arro-

gance and sense of human degradation that have been brought upon them. They say that it is a futile debate and this debate should not have been allowed. It has added injury to the wound of not Jayaprakash Narayan but to the conscience of the Indian people and the feeling of the Indian people. These people sitting in this House may have designs for certain pleasure to give expression to their views but how will it reflect on the millions of their countrymen? I do not know whether they have thought over that. Shri Uma Shankar Dikshit is not here; Shri Brahmananda Reddy is there at least. I thought the older men in the Congress who had the privilege to work with Jayaprakashji and who know him at least should have some concern and restraint over the speeches and the expression of derisiveness and the slanderous remarks which they were making about Jayaprakashji. I repeat that I am sorry and ashamed that this resolution has been mooted before this House. Its purpose was completely different. I thought it could have been finished within an hour, as it was done in the case of the resolution adopted in regard to the Prime Minister.

There is no necessity for me to describe what actually happened. All the papers in West Bengal have given detailed coverage about the ugly incident. This is *Amrita Bazar Patrika* owned by Mr. Tarun Kanti Ghosh, the Minister of Industries, who is very powerful, next only to Shri Siddhartha Shankar Ray. This paper says:

"Demonstrators force JP to abandon meeting—Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan was prevented from addressing a meeting of students and youths in Calcutta on Wednesday, by anti-JP demonstrators from the Youth Congress and Chhatra Parishad... In the melee stones and chappals were thrown and Mr. Narayan's car was damaged and its windscreen broken. Some demonstrators climbed atop the car and

danced shouting slogans like "neo-fascist JP, go back"... At one stage, a Youth Congress leader, who is also a Minister of the West Bengal Government, was seen moving with the demonstrators and addressing them through a police microphone standing on the rails of the Institute's gate. The policemen posted there were seen not interfering."

Here is another paper *Barumati*, now completely financed by the Government and controlled by the Congress Party, by one wing of the Chhatra Parishad. It gives the picture of the Minister addressing, exciting the mob. This is what it says in Bengali—I will translate it:

"Before the Institute, the demonstrators damaged and tried to crush the car of JP. For 15 minutes, they performed a devilish dance on JP's car. Some of them got over the car of JP and were dancing there. One girl was also there. From 6 to 7 p.m. there were demonstrations, as a result of which 38 were injured. The attack on 6 of them was very serious. Samar Guha was one of the wounded. From his face and nose blood was oozing out."

This is another paper *Ananda Bazar Patrika* which has written several vitriolic editorials criticising the JP movement. I will translate into English what it says in Bengali in its headline:

"Demonstrations after demonstrations like *Daksha Yajna* spoiled the meeting of JP".

Here I have got *The Statesman*. It says: "Violent demonstrations against JP; Several injured; Institute Meeting abandoned". This is *Jugantar*. Again the same story is given here. Sir, I will place all these papers* on the Table of the House. These are few photographs*. Here the Minister is exciting; this is the car and a girl is dancing over it.

*The speaker not having subsequently accorded the necessary permission the documents were not treated as laid on the Table.

Now I will give you the whole background, what actually happened. On the earlier day, when JP arrived at Dum Dum airport, there was a very good police arrangement. There were demonstrations with black flags and other pro-J.P. demonstrations also. The police made such a nice arrangement that nothing untoward happened. Then next morning when JP was addressing batches after batches of representatives of political parties and Nava Nirwan Samiti elaborate arrangement was made by police. Black flag demonstrators were there, but nothing untoward happened. After that when J.P. came and entered into Students' hall in the evening and addressed the University professors and teachers, there was not much trouble although some trouble started. He entered Student Hall peacefully. But when he was almost concluding his speech, stones, brickbats etc., started being thrown into the Hall. On one side of the road was my young friend, Priya—I did not see him there, his name was heard there—I saw Subroto Mukerjee on the other side. I am sorry to mention about them. I have a lot of affection for them for two reasons. One, after all they are brilliant youngmen; they may belong to any party. I have grown in age and if I find a youngman in any party coming up, I feel proud. There is another reason. Every year on 21st October and 23rd January, Subroto Mukerjee very sincerely and with a sense of dignity decorates the statue of Netaji. I have congratulated him several times. This year Priya has brought out a brilliant brochure on Netaji's birthday. I have my softness for them, but I have to mention about them as a matter of fact because they were to lead the anti-J.P. demonstration there. Perhaps they will think over the whole situation now as to what happened and what they did.

Then what happened. There is one police officer, Shri Kalyan Dutt, Deputy Police-Commissioner, who

was in charge of the whole thing. When J. P. was to come out, already there was some kind of disorder. On one side of Bankim Chatterjee Road, where Subroto Mukerjee was there, there was a cordon of the police. On the other side, there was also a cordon of the police. Suddenly, some 200 or 300 people, not more than that, with lathis—not exactly lathis, but with flags fitted in dandas were running from North to South. I asked Dutt what this was and why police were allowing them to run inside threatening. He said, "Do not worry, Samar Babu, everything will be all right, JP will go there." When J. P. came out, immediately, a few hundred boys, from the north side of the cordon came. About two hundred to three hundred people suddenly came and gheraoed JP's car. We had allowed the pro-J.P. students and youth with identity cards to enter the Institute Hall. They were all inside. We did not allow anybody without identity card to enter the meeting Hall. We were not prepared for this kind of a rowdyism. There was another reason. On 30th, the Socialist Party had its annual conference at Panihati, a small town near Calcutta. When I went to address that meeting, I was astonished to see that before me and after me there were several police vans and in the meeting ground 300 armed police were posted. The Additional Superintendent of Police of Barrackpore was also there. About 15 to 20 police vans were there. I asked, what the matter was, and why this arrangement was there. They said that there were some reports of likely disturbances.

Naturally, we thought that in the case of JP also such precautionary measure will be taken. When JP came, when the trouble started, when the melee started, when some trouble and rowdyism was going on, I tried to pacify them. I asked Subroto Mukerjee "what are you doing? This is the end of democracy. Don't do this". The role of the police I will

narrate afterwards. Then they started throwing stones and brick-bats. JP was there inside the car with another security guard by his side. There was stone-throwing, and chappals were also being thrown. With the flag dandas they were beating JP's car and the window glass was broken. One stick was enough to kill J.P. I was standing by the window of J.P.'s car to protect him when blows after blows were coming on me.

I will not mention many things—what happened about me; I will mention only one thing. They were trying to snatch Netaji's badge from me. What vulgar words were they using about Netaji. I do not believe they were Congressmen. I have myself published the 15th edition of the book on Chemistry and at least 20 lakhs of students have read my book. I do not believe any young man in Bengal can speak derogatively about the emblem of Netaji. They tried to snatch it away from me. They were raining blows after blows on me. I kept quiet. I do not believe in Gandhian ethics. When I was a boy. I was trained differently; my cult was different. But that would have been self-defeating if we tried to retaliate. They were trying to snatch Netaji's badge. I think they were hirelings, not real congressmen. I do not think they belong to the Congress. I refuse to believe they were Congressmen. When they tried to snatch Netaji's emblem, I tried to push them away. I said that only at the cost of my life they can snatch away the badge of Netaji. Then Shri Kalyan Datta came and I said "what has happened to the police? Why don't you ask the police to give protection?" He replied "yes, you are injured, but I don't know who hit you." But nothing was done. I will come to that story afterwards.

About 2,000 pro-J.P. youngmen were inside the meeting Hall. If

they were asked to come out of the University Institute Hall, there would have been blood-shed. I said "don't open the door; don't allow them to come out". Then JP was allowed almost to get down. Immediately I went to the right side of the car to escort him to the meeting hall. I saw hundreds of demonstrators and hirelings who tried to obstruct J.P. getting down. I hesitate to use the word "gangsters" or "hooligans". They are our boys and we have made them what they are. If there is gangsterism or goondaism among them we are responsible for it. Just as a beggar-waster uses the lepers for his own professional purposes, similarly, we the politicians are using these unemployed young men, utilising them for gangsterism, for hooliganism, for our political purposes. Therefore, I do not call them hooligans or goondas. Somehow they are like misled young men.

When I went there and saw the sight I was terrified because in front were hundreds of anti-J.P. demonstrators. Before J.P. could get down, his car was forcibly whisked away by police and the anti-J.P. demonstrators to northern direction, where thousands of demonstrators were raising anti J.P. Slogans. I immediately rushed and telephoned to the Police Commissioner, Shri Sunil Chaudhari, and asked him immediately "Where is JP?" I told him "If he is not safe, what would happen you cannot understand". Then, immediately, within half a minute, he telephoned me that J.P. is being escorted to 6, Short Street with two police cars in front and two police cars in the rear. Then I telephoned to J.P. at 6, Short Street when Shivnath Babu J.P.'s brother-in-law said "JP is sitting like a statue; nobody dare approach him now." After ten minutes JP telephoned me and asked me to see him immediately. Because, pro-J.P. students who were there wanted to take some other action. But JP said: "No, you cannot do like this.

you have to reply in a different way by mobilising public opinion such hooliganism." Then immediately I had a lightning trunk call connection with Shri Brahmananda Reddy. I had long talk with him. It costs me a few hundred rupees. He promised, "I will find out the whole matter and let you know afterwards."

19 hrs.

Till 10.30 at night, we held our meeting at the gate of the Institute Hall, but we did not allow J.P. to come, though he was eager to come again to address the students. After 10.30 p.m. when I found that all the boys went away safely, then I along with Shri P C Sen visited the hospital and saw some wounded persons and the son of Shri D L Sen Gupta, M.P. Then at 11.30 p.m. I had sent this telegram to the Prime Minister. It reads as follows:

"Protesting against naked fascist attack on Jayaprakash Narayan, myself and others by Congress hooligans in presence of a Minister inciting the mob. Police helped hooligans instead of preventing them. Myself injured while trying to save J.P. Unless police acted on advice from Delhi and W Bengal Governments the officer-in-charge must be suspended immediately. Shri Brahmananda Reddy informed by me telephonically urging him to communicate to you the incident of attempt to kill J.P. and butchery of democratic right of dissent."

Sir, the role of the police was baffling. We could manage ourselves and deal with the situation. It was not so difficult to face those few hundred young men demonstrating against J.P. Shri Sunil Choudhary, Deputy Commissioner was there. I would not blame the police. They were very eager; they were very much concerned to save J.P. and others. But not a single police man raised his baton. Every Press has

said that the police remained completely inactive. Therefore, nothing was done to stop hooliganism against J.P. All Press reported this fact. The whole situation could have been controlled very easily by the police. I told Shri Kalyan Dutt, "what you are doing, gentleman." He did not say anything. Therefore, this creates a suspicion in my mind that he deceived us. He said earlier, "Do not worry; everything will be all right." This had led to a doubt and a suspicion in my mind that it was done in collusion with the Government. Their whole intention was not to allow Shri Jayaprakash Narayan to enter into the University Institute Hall and address the meeting. Otherwise, why should the police remain absolutely passive, inactive, doing nothing, although ordinary police men were too eager to take action. It was the officer who was wholly responsible. How can an officer do it without having any instructions from the Government? This is the whole thing which has happened and intrigued us.

Now, I want to ask a few basic questions involved in it.

SHRI C M STEPHEN: Now that you have completed, I wish to seek a clarification. The Chief Minister made a statement before the Legislative Assembly saying that during the incident, Mr Samar Guha mounted on the bonnet of the car and made a speech which was highly inflammatory and instigating and that provoked the incident. I want to know whether you mounted on the car and made a speech.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: This is a fact. I once mounted and tried to pacify the crowd. But who would believe what the Chief Minister said. They can draw their own conclusions. All the papers of West Bengal did not mention a word that I did any thing to instigate violence. On the contrary, every paper mentioned about the Minister and others—how they made inflammatory speeches.

They mentioned that Mr. Samar Guha tried like that This is totally false and fabricated

I again say that I am not an ethical believer of non-violence I belong to Netaji's cult Even according to the situation on that day, there were enough students to counteract the anti-J.P. demonstration

At last, I say, 20 lakh students have read my book Half a dozen students at least would have given their lives to save Samar Guha But that would have been absolutely self defeating

What was my slogan? It was

मरगे मारगे नहीं । मरगे मुमक, मारगे नहीं ।

There was another one in Bengali

मारगे मारगे ना प्राण दबा प्रण नेवा ।।

These were the two slogans We will give our lives but we will not take life We will die but we will not kill anyone"

Now, there are a few basic questions that are involved in it I think, every organisation has a right to stage a black-flag demonstration against anybody provided it is peaceful, provided it does not obstruct, provided it does not deprive any person or any organisation of his fundamental rights

Secondly, I say about this vulgarity—the Opposition parties are also victims of such vulgarity—debasing, demeaning—of burning the effigies of important men either of this side or that side J P's effigy was burnt I do not object to that J P's effigy was burnt and some crackers were put inside the effigy They showed black flags About the burning of effigies it is vulgarity, debasing demeaning, we are all equally victims of such political perversities; it is the perversity of the present state of Indian politics.

There are three basic questions. I know they will not agree. This is what Mr Subrato Mukherjee said in his speech, "Why is J.P. angry? J.P. approached the Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, to make him the Deputy Prime Minister and, as she refused to oblige him, he got angry and he started all these agitations" It is all written in the papers It has come out in the press. If you want I can read it out It is on record

You, Sir, were then the follower of J P Now you are criticising him . . . (Interruptions).

MR CHAIRMAN I do not want to say anything from this Chair

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE If you were not in the Chair, I would have said, "You are a J P defector"

MR CHAIRMAN I do not want to say anything from here

SHRI SAMAR GUHA It is known to everybody that in 1953, the Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, invited J P to become the Deputy Prime Minister It was written in innumerable biographies of Indian leaders,—"Who after Nehru" Almost everybody universally said, "J P after Nehru" You also know, that everybody said, not Giri but J P should be the President You know that Giri was the Opposition candidate They forget it conveniently J P could have been the candidate for Presidents' Office But he is a man with a sense of different values and our sense of political values has undergone such change to such an extent that we do not understand him He is a person with a sense of commitment to certain basic values—J P is the emblem of the basic values of morality of politics, which it is now beyond the comprehension of many of us, perhaps including myself.

Therefore, if such a man is attacked, if an attempt is made to attack

him, if an attempt is made to assail him, what will be the reaction in the country? If such a thing can happen in the case of Shri Jayaprakash Narayan, it can happen in the case of the Prime Minister, it can happen in the case of many Ministers, it can happen in the case of the Congress President. There are scores of determined people who hold Shri Jayaprakash Narayan in affection and consider him as the emblem of the highest values that we possess in India today in our political life. They are determined people having the spirit of sacrifice and dedication, and nothing can stop them. Therefore, you have to ponder over this if these things are allowed to happen, what will be the consequences?

Secondly, I want to say that our Constitution guarantees certain Fundamental Rights. They may call J.P. a reactionary, they may call him a henchman of the Americans, they may call him a CIA agent. J. P. may be, according to them, a dalai of the industrialists. They have every right to say so. I do not contest their right. They have every right to accuse him and try to convince the people that J.P. is nothing but a reactionary, nothing but a CIA agent, nothing but a dalai of industrialists, that J.P., in his old age, has gone mad. This is the democratic right of anti J.P. groups. I do not say anything about their right to say so. But I want to ask whether anybody has any right to prevent a person from exercising his Fundamental Right of addressing an assembly or a meeting or from exercising his freedom of expression. A lurking fear is there in the minds of the people, seeing the way in which they have stopped J.P. that this is perhaps the way for imposing an authoritarian rule in the country. I warn the country to beware of it. I warn them that it will recoil on them too. That is the apprehension of J.P. J.P. never wanted the army or the police to revolt. He says: "be loyal to the Constitution, be loyal to the national flag, be loyal

to the people, and if here is any attempt from the ruling party to impose a totalitarian rule in this country, scuttling the democratic values, then revolt against them." J.P. has not done anything wrong. He is playing the role of a great saviour of Indian democracy. These pigmies and Lilliputs may attack Shri Jayaprakash Narayan, but the millions of the Indian people consider him as the emblem of the people's power, as the Lok Nayak of the Indian people.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): I just want to ask him one question. He has said just now that he belongs to the Netaji cult which does not believe in non-violence. Now my question is this. What did Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose, after the Tripuri Session, say and write about your present hero, Shri Jayaprakash Narayan? Please answer me

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: J.P. wrote from Hazaribagh jail a long letter to Netaji saying that he made the greatest mistake in life in Tripuri by opposing him. He wrote a long letter to Netaji expressing his regret to Netaji from Hazaribagh jail.

This young man perhaps does not know. J.P. in his historic second letter during the Quit India Movement said that Indians should co-operate with Subhas Bose—he was not known as Netaji at that time. He admitted the mistake. In that letter he asked Indians to join hands with Subhas Chandra Bose. I can tell you even the names of messengers through whom he sent the letter to Netaji. One of them is Mr. Abyankar. They were sent to contact Netaji and deliver the letter. And lastly it was Netaji who gave the call of "All power to the Indian people" at Ramgarh Anti-compromise Conference and J.P. is now fulfilling that ideal by building people's power.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: History is recorded and you cannot rewrite it now.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS
MUNSI (Calcutta South): Prof.
Samar Guha in his usual style.....

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:
Not his usual style. He did not get
excited even for once.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS
MUNSI: Yes. He tried to explain
the incidents that happened and took
place in Calcutta on the 2nd of April
when J.P. visited Calcutta. Prof.
Guha's name is included in the motion
and he was one of the witnesses in
that gathering and he claimed to be
a victim of the situation. Inciden-
tally, I was present on that day and
I....

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI.
.....incited.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS
MUNSHI ... take all responsibility
in this House that I led the demons-
tration from the Calcutta University
lawn and I had issued a statement
after the incidents took place there

Before I come to explain all the
matters as expressed by Prof. Guha
and the mover of the motion, I would
like to place before you some facts.
The mover of the motion, Shri
Shyamnandan Mishra, Prof. Guha and
one hon. friend from the CPM Group
tried to explain that democracy is at
stake in Bengal and that efforts were
made not to attack, but to kill Jaya-
prakash Narayan on that day

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA
That would have killed him

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS
MUNSI: I would like to submit to
you one thing J.P.'s visit to Bengal
after the Patna agitation started from
23rd April 1974. His first visit was
on 23rd April 1974. He did not orga-
nise any meeting. He straightaway
went and came back. His second
visit was on 31st May and then also
he did not organise any meeting.
He straightaway consulted some
friends and came back. ..

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wan-
diwash): You were in Calcutta?

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS
MUNSI: Yes. His third visit was on
3rd April. He reached Howrah Sta-
tion and received people there and
addressed a meeting in Mahajati
Sadan. Prof. Guha will agree with me
as also the members of the Opposition
that Mahajati Sadan is the head-
quarters of the West Bengal Chhatra
Parishad, the students' wing of the
Congress Party and Mr. Jayaprakash
Narayan addressed the first meeting
in the Mahajati Sadan near the head-
quarters of the Chhatra Parishad
when not even a single protest was
made. His fourth visit was on 30th
September and he addressed the first
public meeting in a maidan called the
Shaheed Minar Maidan. It was pre-
sided over by Shri P.C. Sen, the Pre-
sident of Cong (O) unit there and
presently, President of Nav Nirman
Samiti.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:
He is not the President

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS
MUNSI: I am not sure in that
meeting there was no demonstration.
Nobody threw stones and there was
not even any black flag showing. His
fifth visit was on 20th March 1975
when also he consulted some people
and came back. His sixth visit was
on 2nd April 1975 and on that day
a demonstration took place

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: Why

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS
MUNSI: Naturally. It is very inter-
esting to know why our students and
the youth have chosen the date of
2nd April, without disturbing and
demonstrating during the fifth visit,
to demonstrate their strength and
protest against J.P. on his 2nd April
visit. I would like to make it very
clear to you that the tradition of not
only the youth of my Party or the
youth of other parties but the tradi-
tion of Bengal youth in general is not

to regard the personality but to worship the ideology, and the context in which it takes the direction of the country. We watched carefully—J.P.'s movement as it happened in Gujarat, in Bihar and its consequential developments—aligning with the political parties and its constant switching to non-violence in the method of violence and appealing to the Army, Police and asking students/youth to boycott the examinations, etc.

Maturity of Bengal and the youth of Bengal is well known and when Bengal re-acts, it reacts at the proper time and it never reacts at the immature time or stage.

On 2nd April Shri Jaya Prakash Narayan organised a public meeting at the venue chosen by him. On that day one venue was one "student hall", the capacity as 50. The other Institute is Calcutta Institute. The capacity is 450 (interruptions) make it 600. I left Delhi on 31st March in the night and on 1st April I was at Calcutta. I heard from the State Unit that they were organising demonstration. Incidentally, I regret the word 'incidentally' my aunt and uncle were badly ill at Almurdwar. I was supposed to go there. I could not go. I reached Calcutta by plane. They expired on 4th morning. I could not go. When I heard the news that the State Wing of Youth Congress and Chhatra Parishad is going to organise demonstration and that they took the decision that there will be students strike on 2nd April and black out in Calcutta city. I incidentally told them that 2nd April was Higher Secondary Examination day. You cannot hold strike. There will be a problem for them. Secondly, if there is a black out in the entire city, so many people including the office goers and the examinees will face serious problems. It does not look nice. We should demonstrate very peacefully as a political party.

I listened to the news that Youth Congress will show black flags. Mr. Jays Prakash Narayan—the symbol

of youth which they claim—tried to banter the sentiment of youth by saying "Oh! they will show me black flag. That is my flag. Whenever I see that flag I get inspiration. When I started my movement, I started with the black flag." To inspire him more it was the task of the youth—which symbol is claimed by Shri Jaya Prakash Narayan. The youth of Calcutta city did not make any mistake in that regard and they did it very carefully and very intelligently to give more inspiration to Shri Jaya Prakash Narayan, having thousands and thousands of black flags.

Secondly the area chosen by Shri Jaya Prakash Narayan to hold the meeting was not the Calcutta University. Do not misunderstand, it was not Calcutta University. It is not within the Calcutta University compound. In the University compound, not 100, 200, 300 or 400, but there were 15,000 boys and girls. It was Calcutta city demonstration in spite of the examination of Higher Secondary; otherwise the number would have been 50,000. I went there and I addressed after three years in the university lawn and what I spoke in the meeting appeared in all the newspapers. I do not want to mention that. The speech is tape recorded.

Shri Jaya Prakash Narayan held a meeting of the non-party teachers in which former Education Minister of C.F.M. Mr. S. Roy was there. I give it a "non party" shape teachers from different political parties were there.

Our procession should not go to the venue of the meeting of Shri Jaya Prakash Narayan—that was our attempt. We made it a point that our procession should straightway go toward Sealdah so that the boys may catch the bus to leave that area. I did exactly so. The newspaper which Mr. Samar Guha is quoting also said so.

I led the demonstration. When I was crossing along with the demonstration, Bankim Chandra Street of

Mirzapur Junction one police sergeant in the North Calcutta Mr. Anil Bannerjee came and told me, before you started the meeting in the University areas, a few young men assembled near the Mirzapur Junction and Coffee House. Will you come and see who is there? I got panicky. Government is run by our party, if there is any stake in law and order it will come to our shoulders; as responsible member of our party and of Parliament I should see that nothing is done to disturb this. I immediately instructed my colleague and lieutenant. I have my regards for him and he is a person who cannot defend himself in this house because he is Minister of my State Mr. Subrato Mukerjee. I said: You go the spot. Police is there, it will be more useful if you go there. Our friends have quoted only one portion of the paper. I can quote the whole lot of it. In one portion it has been stated, he is blowing his own boys right and left. Counter-slogans were coming from Nav Nirman Samiti faction. JP was conducting this meeting and there was students and teachers. For the teachers I have tremendous respect and some of them are my teachers also. They gave slogans which I don't like to mention. These came in newspapers also. They are: 'Agents of Soviet Imperialism, hands off; Stooges of Indira Gandhi hands-off. I don't deny the fact that no youth leader, no sensible political leader, if he is provoked will keep quiet. I know how they will react. Here what happened? 15,000 militant progressive boys and girls were there. JP concluded his meeting with teachers in the student hall. He came out of the students hall. This was reported in the papers. Slogans and counter-slogans were going on. Those who have not seen the college square there cannot explain the position there. The college square is surrounded by some railings. It is a spectrum where the youth used to assemble, publishers, shopkeepers, etc. There was a big crowd. The area was covered by hawkers' stalls and it was a strategic spot. Slogans and counter-slo-

gans were going on. JP said 'Now I will not go; I will go inside.' He went inside and sat in a chair quietly. In the Calcutta University Institute area what happened was this. There were some personalities of Congress (O) who had no guts to move in the streets, with their own children. Even their own children say that. I say this because if they do that, boys will spit at their faces. They went to receive Shri Jayaprakash Narayan at the airport. (Interruptions)

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:
Can you say honestly whether any person is more respected than Shri P. C. Sen? (Interruptions)

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: I have not said anything. I am only talking of Shri Nirmalanand Dey. Last time, Prof Guha, it is in the record of the House, admitted that these people are dead people and so their names should be cancelled from the list. This Nirmalanand Dey's Group and his followers started not only provoking but they were throwing chappals from the window of the University. They were showing their fists and so the entire boys there became angry. Mr. P. C. Sen was not present at the meeting. I am telling you the truth. You do not know it. You will be happy that Shri Nirmalanand had no objection to do so (Interruptions)

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:
You have no culture.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: You do not teach me that. Why are you angry? When your followers started shouting, there were counter slogans and then J.P. was squatted by the police and by some people—I do not know—maybe they are organisers of the meeting—in the car. Let me explain the incident one after another. He was in the car. Shri Sushil Dara, President of the B. L. D. Unit of Bengal and Shri Biswa Ranjan Sarkar, Vice-President of the Bengal Youth

Congress immediately went to J. P. and requested him to come down from the Car. But, he said—I won't be wrong because it is not reported in the press—in Hindi, I do not know what exactly he said because I can not speak Hindi:—

आदमों कहो हैं जहां मैं भाषण करूंगा।

He was thoroughly unhappy because (Interruptions) .. Let me finish with this and then you may clarify; if I am wrong—I am telling the truth—Prof. Guha is at liberty to refute it. What happened afterwards was this. The car was taken away and then Shri Ausit Mitra, the General Secretary of the Chhatra Parishad—I still say he is an honest boy because he has sacrificed his all—and he is well-known to the people of Howrah District. He rescued not one gentleman's life but thousands of lives from the violence of Naxalites and C.P.M.; in the entire Howrah area he is a known fellow and is liked by all political parties including Shri Haripata Bharti, President of the Jan Sangh. He himself said 'Please get away from here'. Shri Guha stood at one end of the car. He also said what he used to say to the boys, to control or to provoke I don't know. The boys got provoked I am told. Afterwards the police in civilian dress, A.C. Central Calcutta was scuffling with the boys and the Minister Shri Subroto Mukerjee's face is known to everyone but the face of A. C. was not known. There were exchanges of blows among themselves and he got injured. There were slogans and counter slogans. It usually happens in all political meetings and somebody gets injured. I do not deny this fact; I make a statement here that what happened is shameful. There was not a single word about it. I do not like to suppress the truth. If something is wrong, I may be hauled up. If a great leader tells a lie, he is not exposed by the people but if I tell a lie, I am sure, I shall be exposed by the people because I am young. I may tell you that but for me and Shri Subro-

to Mukerjee, on that day, the massacre would have taken place because demonstrators were provoked badly. It was disastrous. (Interruptions) Why is the massacre occurring? I tell this in the face of Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya that there was a planned meeting in Alimudin Street by the C.P.Ms. on the 2nd morning. But, that day no CPM went to the meeting and still they sent some infiltrators to create such things which will demolish the entire arrangement. Shri Jyoti Bosu was all along present in JP's room in the meeting. He organised a meeting in Alimudin Street. I have my information and I may show you from the photograph as to how many of them were there (Interruptions). You will please keep silent. I know it. You do not try to tell me about the youth of West Bengal (Interruptions). You tell Shri Jayaprakash Narayan. Why Jyoti Bosu was about? Why you were sent? (Interruptions). You are trying to teach me. Have I not known the facts? I know the kind of provocation given to the boys on that day and I know about the utterances of Shri Jayaprakash Narayan. Prof Guha may like him. I do not mind. I say, Sir, that JP is not at all a symbol of revolutionary youth. He is a symbol of reaction. He is exploiting the youth in the name of fighting corruption, uniting all the corrupt people in this country like Maharan Gayatri Devi and Biju Patnaik and other people. If he comes forward and tells us that he will leave these corrupt people and he will lead a revolution, I will be the first to join him. Sir, JP has addressed a meeting of the teachers. He is trying to incite the teachers and the students of Vishwa Bharati. He did not quote that statement. This has also appeared in the papers, Amrita Bazar Patrika:

"Shanti Niketan had set an alternative programme for education, but, today, it has very little difference with other institutions. He could not understand why the Prime Minister, Mrs. Gandhi should

be the Chancellor of Vishwa Bharati."

JP has said this. He has asked, how can a senior Cambridge lady be the Chancellor of Shanti Niketan. He has been telling like this every day. He is a reactionary. He is a symbol of fascism. He is a symbol of all corrupt forces. Simply because he is an elderly man, simply because he fought for freedom, simply because he is a weak man, he cannot be touched, and therefore, he will do everything and the youth will keep quite? No, I do not mind. We must demonstrate and oppose in Calcutta and everywhere. I will demonstrate in all parts of India. Even if I am put into trouble by Anand Margis and RSS, I will do it. I will fight the reactionary forces. Today, should the youth be taught by Shri Shyam-nandan Mishra, a man who did not have the guts to support the economic programme of the Congress in 1971? Should the youth be taught by Shri Morarji Desai, a man who always indulges in stunts and who is exploiting the precious weapon of Mahatma Gandhi, of fasting? Should the youth be taught by a person like Shri Jayaprakash Narayan? Where was he when there was violence in West Bengal for four years? Prof. Guha, please help me. I agree that you are opposed to CPI(M) in West Bengal. Where was your great leader Shri Jayaprakash Narayan at that time? Sir, in the University Institute, where he went to address a meeting, portraits of Mahatma Gandhi and Vidya Sagar Statue were burnt. (Interruptions). Where was Shri Jayaprakash Narayan? I would like Shri Guha to help me. Where was he? Sir, nails of six inches thickness were pushed into the head of the leader in the Dum Dum by CPI (M) (Interruptions). Where was JP when the Vice Chancellor, Shri Gopal Sen, was murdered in the Jadavpur University campus? You are talking of JP. He has come to West Bengal at a time when we are restoring peace after four years of violence. I agree that still there is

violence and youth are indulging in violent activities. I do agree. But, the reasons are very simple. One is the economic backwardness of the State and the second is very clear. The atmosphere of violence which has been built up by the CPI (M) for four years has poisoned the youth of my State. I agree that our boys became unruly on many occasions. I condemned them and I expelled them. It is my State. Should Shri Jayaprakash Narayan teach Shri Ray the lesson of corruption? It was not JP, but it was the Youth Congress in my State which demanded an enquiry against the Ministers and then the Wanchoo Commission was set up. It was the Youth Congress which said that Ministers give permits which are sold in the black market, and therefore, they should be removed. I have personally sent 80 people of my party to jail under MISA. Can they deny? This is my duty. When, we have done anything to restore order, when we are trying to restore the confidence of the people, when we are trying to restore faith among the people, he is asking the Army and the Police to agitate. He is being supported by people like Shri Biju Patnaik and Shri H. K. Mahtab. (Interruptions). Jayaprakash Narayan will come. Nobody prevents him. I know his capacity and power. Jayaprakash Narayan was always a follower of violence. In the 1942 movement when the great leader Mahatma Gandhi condemned violence, when the Working Committee of the Party had condemned violence, it was JP who encouraged violence and spread the cult of violence in many States. Can anybody deny it? This is recorded in the history of India.

Sometimes JP is a peacemaker. Sometimes he is asking boys to slap MLAs. Sometimes he is saying 'I am the Supreme Commander of the revolution'. If JP is the Supreme Commander of the revolution uniting Biju Patnaik, Gayatri Devi, Atal Bihari Vajpayee, Piloo Mody and inter-

national reaction, then I say the progressive youth of the country would be the Field Marshal to stop that counter revolution. Yes, I do say that. What do you think of us?

In the State of Bihar, MLAs are unsafe. Shyamnandan Babu was laughing and telling that Ministers cannot go and address meetings. I was in Ahmedabad on the day the students started forcing MLAs to resign. He said in this House that that was the spontaneity of the expression of the people. This is also a spontaneous demonstration—nothing more. You are talking of spontaneity. Here is spontaneity.

You are saying that Mrs. Gandhi cannot go and address meetings. You are happy at that. Mrs. Gandhi may not go because there are security and other reasons for it. But it is Mrs. Gandhi who stood by the people in the dark days in 1971. You are saying there is no democracy in our State. In 1971 when our Government was in a minority carrying on like a coalition, we carried out the Bangladesh operation, we managed the refugee movement. The entire thing was done by our Government, by the youth whom JP accuses of goondaism.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: What about the blanket scandal?

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: You betrayed Bangladesh. You fought Mujibur Rehman. Promode Das Gupta sided with the Razakars. Do not forget that.

The net result is not this photograph which you are showing. I am sorry for that. The net result is this photograph—of JP and Jyoti Basu, the great philosopher of proletarian revolution and the great philosopher of party less democracy.

Our slogans have nothing personal against JP. Not a single one of them is provocative. There was no plan or preaching of attempts on JP's life. The slogans were very simple. These are in Bengali. I will give them and also the English translation. They are:

HITLERER TIN DOST JP
PRAFULLA JYOTI BOSE

'Hitler has got three friends, JP,
PC Sen and Jyoti Basu';

JYOTI PRAFULLA SUSHIL
DHARA EBAR HABE
BANGLA CHHARA;

'JP' Prafulla and Sushil Dhara
will be turned out from
Bengal';

CPM SYNDICATE SAMAJ-
BADER BARRICADE;

(CPM and syndicate is the
barricade of socialism);

DALHIN GANTANTRA FASCI-
BADER SHARAJANIBA;

(Partyless democracy is the
conspiracy of fascism);

CHILIE THEKE SIKSHA NAO
CHAATRA YUBA TAIREE

'Take the lesson from Chile; let
the country's youth be united';

KAMODIA THEKE SIKSHA
NAO JP TUMI FIRE JAO

'Take the lesson from Cambodia,
Prince Sihanouk, JP please
quit';

BIJU KI DURNTIHEEN JP
JABAB DIN

'Is Biju corruptionless; JP
answer'.

GAYATRIKI DURNITI HIN JP
JABAB DIN

'Is Gayatri Devi less corrupt?
Answer JP'

These were the slogans. There was nothing personal against him. There was no attack on him, no intention to do so.

I would like to establish three things. First, there was no intention to attack JP. You may blame Bengal youth, but they are not so foolish that they will hit a man at the age of 80 years who is only serving a narrow selfish interest uniting all the reactionaries in the country. Our enemy is not JP; our enemy is the arrangement of the reactionaries. We have fought it, we are fighting it and

we will continue to fight it in all directions. There is no doubt about it.

I would like to say three or four things.

MR. CHAIRMAN: With that good sentence, you should have concluded.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: There was no attempt; there was no plan by the party against him. Secondly, during JP's previous visits the youth never planned any demonstration. They could not assess the situation earlier. They never understood that. JP was not a danger to Bihar. We never say that. JP is not a danger to Mrs. Gandhi herself. JP is a danger to the very establishment of democracy in our country. We considered it. In newspapers it came "that JP said in Calcutta during the days of Gokhale and earlier it was said of Bengal that what Bengal does today, India does tomorrow. what Bengal thinks today, India thinks tomorrow but today I am surprised that Bengal is not doing anything and how will India do tomorrow? He said it in public. I do not know." JP is sorry for the behaviour of Bengal. I say this for your understanding, the very next day after the incident the Youth Congress office of Bombay was ransacked; the President was in trouble; the Youth Congress office in Saharsa was attacked. I know. I do not bother. He does not care for the violence of Naxalites and others; he does not care for the violence of RSS and Anandamarg. Prof. Guha may be a witness. After 1972 elections, when JP said that he would like to come to Bengal and see what kind of rigging went there. I was general Secretary of the PCC and I wrote him a letter: You are welcome to come and meet the people and see what the fault was there. But he did not turn up. I make clean offer. I am told that JP is coming again and will address meetings and he will organise a revolutionary army or whatever it is with all those people. I am told that JP will send a parliamentary

delegation for enquiry. It is welcome; we will not object. I think Dinan Bhattacharyya will accept this proposal. Let JP come and enquire into all the incidents from the P. C. Sen Government's firing down to happenings of the Ray Government. Let JP give independent hearing to all incidents and tell who is responsible. If I cannot prove (Interruptions). You are spoiling yourself by siding with JP; you do not know the sentiments of the people. Many of your followers have left you and are begging membership from me; I will not give them just now; I will wait. Your followers in Calcutta will resign and you will be in a great soup. JP will not be able to help you. If you require a seat please follow JP and join Morarji and have a seat in Gujarat; do not fight here in Bengal.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Don't tell cock and bull stories here.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Stories are inside the House you know and in your area you do not make any stories. Siddhartha Sankar Ray expressed his regret. I am glad. It is the test of my Government. Whether it is a meeting conducted by JP or anybody else, if in the slightest way something is done, something is wrong, it should not be there. We must see how it has happened. But I can tell you categorically and clearly that the Youth Congress, the Chhatra Parishad did not make any plan; they never had any idea of attacking or assaulting anybody. JP unfortunately depended on CPM to mobilise people but they betrayed him. People saw Prof. Guha. Guha. I admire his courage. It is a fact that in all cases of violence in my State, he comes forward. It is his habit. Some of the boys appreciated his conduct. He also knows that they did not turn up. They will not turn out. The CPM is in great danger. Even P. C. Sen did not go to the meeting because he also knew that the meeting would be a great flop. They depended on CPM

and they betrayed them at the last hour of meeting. Shri Indrajit Gupta referred to Jyoti Bosu and others meeting at flat 31. This should be enquired by the Home Minister's Intelligence Department, 3, Moira Street, that flat has witnessed so many riots in Calcutta city. Gulzarilal visited Calcutta in 1965 during riot at Calcutta. 3, Moira street flat has witnessed many conspiracies. I know it. There is movement, international Krishna Consciousness. Great hippies, dozens of Americans come and take charas etc. morning and night I do not know what sort of conversation took place between JP and others. Without casting aspersions on JP, I should like to say: please make enquiries of International Krishna Consciousness and No. 3 flat m Moira Street. It is nothing but a branch of the American Consulate at Calcutta which is indulging in all mischiefs against the nation and our national integrity all the time. J. P. might also be trying to change their minds and habits. I do not know how far he will be successful. There is a book written by Shri Bharat Chandra Roy, a poet of Bengal. In that you will find a story about 'Annapurna'. It says that somebody was the disciple of 'Annapurna' and whenever he touched a thing—even a bamboo stick—it became gold. Here J P is also considered like that. If he touches Gayatri Devi, she becomes honest, if he touches Shri Biju Patnaik, he becomes honest, when he touches Goenka, he becomes honest and he touches this thing and that thing and everything becomes pure. He is trying to make everybody honest and purified except his purpose. Let him first purify his purpose, let him purify his intentions and let him purify his desire. But don't try to denigrate the Prime Minister and spoil the democracy. Their charge is that we are becoming communists and Communists in this country as hob-nobbed.

Sir, West Bengal is the headquarters of the Communist Party—

CPI(M), C.P.I., CPI(ML), RCPI, RCPI-dissident, Bolshevik Party, SSP(I) and R.S.P. Out of all these parties only CPI took the stand against J. P. But others like Prof. Guha and Shri Piloo Mody are unhappy. A majority of the so called Communists CPM have told that they are Communists or Marxists. I do not know why. But they say that they do not believe in Marxism because Marx is dead, Lenin is in the Museum and that too in USSR. We have no faith in that because Lenin is no more living and there is no Leninism. Therefore, they say that they would better follow J. P. because once he was a Communist and once he tried to follow Communism.

Sir, I have no personal charge against Prof Guha, nothing against his party, but I only want to establish that demonstration was spontaneous. Shri Jyoti Bosu made a statement the very next day of the incident because some journalist wrote in Ananda Bazar Patrika about this incident. Sir, the role of Ananda Bazar Patrika is well known and this Patrika, for the last one week, has been publishing leading articles on these matters. When Pakistan was getting arms from the United States, when J P. was asking the army to revolt against the democratic rule, at that time Ananda Bazar Patrika gave a large coverage of J. P. movement. Sometime back a news item was published in that Patrika which stated that Mujibur Rehman was a communal man. Bangladesh was a State of Communalism and secularism was destroyed there. This kind of news item was published for some days in the front page of that Patrika. I am giving this for your information. In that Patrika they praised the Members of the CPM and Shri Jyoti Bosu's statement that "let S. S. Ray withdraw the police; we do not believe in police. we have our own police" was published. Shri Jyoti Bosu used to say if the police were withdrawn from the State, how the Congress Party could rule the State.

Let him choose any kind of action, but we do not like violence. I tell you very seriously that your hands stained with blood of women and children will not be spared. Let Jyoti Bosu do whatever he wants. Let him give a challenge J P also gave a challenge. He is coming to mobilise a meeting. We welcome it, but we also say at the same time that if any mischievous effort is made to disrupt integrity there, Calcutta will simply demonstrate with black flags. It was only 15,000 last time, now it will be 15 lakhs. You are waiting for that. Most welcome.

श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी (शाजापुर)
महोदय, मैंने देखा है, आपने जो प्रस्ताव सदन के सामने रखा है, वास्तव में उसकी पृष्ठ भूमि का समझना है, यह मानना था कि यहाँ पर उसके बारे में कुछ उच्च स्तर की बहस होगी, क्योंकि ग्रामिणी व हम लोग इस बात को स्वीकार करने हैं कि जब हमने लोकतंत्र को अपनाया है (व्यवधान)। मैंने बैठे बैठे बहुत कुछ सुना है। किन्तु यह जो लाकल है, वह केवल बोलने में नहीं होना है, बल्कि उसमें पीछे एक स्वस्थ परम्परा का खड़ा करना होना है।

अभी मैंने श्री प्रिय रजन नाम मुण्डी का भाषण सुना। वह बारम्बार सी० पी० ए० के बारे में बोल रहे थे। लेकिन वह बीच में एकदम बोल पड़े कि आनन्द मागं एण्ड थार० एम० एस० वड किल मी। मेरी समझ में नहीं आया कि जो मगठन पिछले 50 साल में इस देश में काम कर रहा है, उस मगठन के बारे में एक छोटा सा गुदा खड़ा होकर ऐसी बात कह दें, जिसका न आगा है और न पीछा है। मैं इसलिये बताना चाहता हूँ कि अगर आप किसी के घर में झूठी बात कहने जायें, तो आपका उसकी भी सहन करने की मर्यादा टूट जानी है। आप यह समझकर चलिए कि आज 1948 नहीं है, अब 1975 है। हम मार खाकर,

जलाकर, टांग लटकाकर मारे जा रहे हैं। मेरे दायें, बायें जो बैठे हैं सब को मैंने देखा है।

मैंने 1930 से कांग्रेस को देखा है। मैं आज का नहीं हूँ। डांगे साहब जिन दिनोंगांधी जी को एजेंट ऑफ द ब्रिटिश इम्पेरियलिज्म कहते थे, तब से मैं उनको जानता हूँ। मैंने कन्स्टिट्यूट कमेटी में स्वयं प्रधान मंत्री से कहा था कि अगर १००,००० के बारे में कोई निष्पक्ष जांच बैठे। और उनकी जो भी मिसफार्मिंग आगामी हम स्वीकार करेंगे। किन्तु कोई प्रिय रजन नाम मुण्डी खड़े हो कर, कोई इन्द्रजीत गान खड़ा हो कर बोलने जाएं, बोलने जाएं और हम सिर्फ सुनते रहें, सुनते रहें। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह लाकल है यह भूलने नहीं। आज आपकी स्थिति अच्छी नहीं है, विप्लव अच्छा नहीं है, इसलिए कि आप न लोग ही आपको मानने पर उत्तर है। हम नहीं हैं। जब कांग्रेस टूट गई तो निर्जालिण्य का हाथ हमने नहीं लगाया। नुम्हारे शक्ति भ्रमण न लगाया। कांग्रेस आफिस पर कब्जा नुम्हारे चन्द्रजीत गादव ने किया। मोगराजी भाई के घर के सामने पुलिस खड़ी थी। वह ननाव किम ने पैदा किया? आप दोनों समझते हैं न? मैं इर्मा ए बता रहा हूँ, आईडियोलॉजिकल बात होनी तो मोगराजी भाई के घर के सामने पुलिस खड़ी करने की जरूरत नहीं थी, किसी का कुर्ता फाड़ने की जरूरत नहीं थी और आप हम का सुनते हैं? शिमला समझौते का विरोध है न? इसको ले कर जनमध के कार्यालय में हमला किया गया। कलकत्ते में हुआ, दिल्ली में हुआ। क्या शिमला समझौते का विरोध करने का अधिकार हमें नहीं है? आपको आलोचना बरदाश्त नहीं है। जब आप दबी आवाज से कहते हैं पाकिस्तान फिर विधायक रहेगा है, पाकिस्तान बह कर रहा है तो आपके शिमला समझौते का क्या हुआ? कोई क्या उसका विरोध नहीं कर सकता?

20 hrs.

श्री एम० राम गोपालन रेड्डी (निजामा-
बाद) : क्या यह रेलेक्ट है ?

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : रेलेक्ट इसलिये है कि जयप्रकाश बाबू पर आप लोगों ने जो हमला किया यह पहली बार नहीं है। जब तक वह आपके साथ थे अच्छे थे। जब से उन्होंने आपके विरोध करना शुरू किया तब से खराब हो गए। उन्होंने कहा जय-प्रकाश बाबू जिन के बारे में कह दे कुरूप है बिठाओ जाव, कोई भी हो, डरने क्यों है ? जहाँ-जहाँ भ्रष्टाचार है बिठाओ जाव।

एक माननीय सदस्य : उरना कीन है ?

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : आप डर रहे हों। आज स्वयं मैमूर का काग्रेस का अध्यक्ष कहना है कि मर्याद मंत्री भ्रष्ट हैं। आपके ही लोग कह रहे हैं।

श्री नरेंद्र कुमार तालवे मेरी स्टेट में आपकी सविद सरकार रह चुकी है और उसके जमाने में जन सभ और आर० एम० एम० ने जितनी बर्झमानों की आर जितना पैसा कमाया उसकी जाच करवाने के लिए आप तैयार हैं ?

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी बिल्कुल। तालवे जी मैं आपको भी जानता हूँ। कोई ऐसी बात नहीं कि जो मैं नहीं जानता लेकिन मैं बोलना नहीं चाहता किसी के बारे में। (व्यवधान) फिर आपने शुरू किया जय-प्रकाश जी के बारे में और कहा कि वह दमाग है...

सभापति महोदय : यह प्रस्ताव मध्य प्रदेश के बारे में नहीं है। यह बलकले में जो घटना हुई उस के बारे में है। इसलिये इसी पर आप दोनों तो बोलो हाँ जायेगा।

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : यह वायलेस का वातावरण जो पैदा हो रहा है, आप ने कहा कि यह जयप्रकाश बाबू ने पैदा किया।

सभापति महोदय उसी बात पर तो प्रस्ताव नहीं होना दिया। इस को उसी घटना तक सीमित रखा जाय यह सिटी स्पीकर साहब ने कहा। तो आप अपने को उर्मा पर सीमित रखिए।

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : प्रियरंजन दाम मूर्धा ने जो कहा कि हम चुप मरन नहीं करेंगे तो दूसरे चुप मरन करेंगे क्या ? खुन आप में ही केवल बहना है और दूसरे में पानी बहता है ? 1948 में मैं यह गाली सुनना आ रहा हूँ। 1967 में मैं पालियामेंट में बैठा हूँ। बार बार मैंने प्रधान मंत्री से पूछा, होम मिनिस्टर से पूछा, कोई जवाब नहीं देता है। फिर भी हम चुप बैठे हैं और यह कहते हैं कि हम चुप नहीं बैठेंगे। इसलिये मैंने कहा कि वातावरण में एक स्वस्थ परम्परा पैदा करनी होती है। आज आप की स्थिति अच्छी नहीं है। इसलिये मैं यह बार बार बता रहा हूँ। आप ने समस्नोपुर का कांड हमारे ऊपर डालने की कोशिश की। पैट्रियट ने लिखा कि उस में आर० एम० एस० का हाथ है। मैं कहता हूँ ब्रह्मानन्द रेड्डी आज कहा है : शर्म नहीं आती आप लोगों को, इतनी बड़ी हुकूमत लिए बैठे हैं और आज नव कानित का पना नहीं लगा पाए ? यह राज करने का तरीका है ? गेट आउट।

सभापति महोदय आप हम रहे हैं ? जब आप ने हमारे ऊपर यह लाठन लगाया कि विरोधी दल जिम्मेदार है.....

श्री डाक्टर दयाल सिंह (बतारा) यह अंग्रेजी में गाली दे रहे हैं। ... (व्यवधान).....

जो बचपन रोब जोड़ी हिन्दी भाषा इतनी प्यारी है कि गाली देकर उस को धमका देना मैं नहीं चाहता ।

यह मैं इसलिए कह रहा हूँ कि यह बातावरण इसलिए आप पैदा कर रहे हैं, आप ने पहले जयप्रकाश बाबू को बदनाम करने की कोशिश की, कोई हत्या हुई उस का पता लगाए बगैर उस को आरोप उन के ऊपर डालने की कोशिश की, फिर जब आप ने देखा कि डम से कुछ होता नहीं है, जयप्रकाश बाबू का व्यक्तित्व बड़ा है, तो आप ने यह सोचा कि जयप्रकाश बाबू के पीछे जा जा लोग है उन को गाली दे दो, जयप्रकाश बाबू अच्छे होंगे लेकिन उन के पीछे कौन है ? जन सच है आर० एस० एम० है । उन के पीछे कौन है ? सी०पी०एम० है फला है । इस का मतलब क्या है ? जयप्रकाश बाबू कौन सा उसूल ले कर खड़े हैं, महंगाई है, बेकारी है एलेक्टोरल रिफॉर्म है, उस की चर्चा नहीं करना चाहते । मबाल यह है कि उन्होंने जो बातें सामने रखी हैं, आप काउन्टर रिवोल्यूशन भी चलाना चाहते हैं, मैं मान लेता हूँ । आफेसिव भी चलाना चाहते हैं, मैं मान लेता हूँ, किन्तु मीट हिब आर्गुमेंट्स । हेट दि सिन, मैं यह मानने वाला हूँ, नाट दि मिनर । जो भी गडबड करे, जहाँ भी हो लोकतन्त्र में हिंसा और अराजक के लिए स्थान नहीं है । यह निश्चित है । इसलिए हम यहाँ बहस कर रहे हैं (व्यवधान) ..

साल्वे जी, किसी भी बात के लिए हम बहस करने के लिए तैयार हैं । आप ऐसा मत समझिए कि हम छिद्राने के लिए तैयार है । किसी भी बात के लिए हम तैयार है । किन्तु एक बार निश्चित तथ्य सामने आने दीजिए, बात सत्य में आ जायगी । किन्तु जब पता चला कि इस से भी कुछ नहीं होता तो आप इस हद पर पहुँच गए कि अब हम आप को बोलने नहीं देंगे । मेरा जो विरोध है वह कोई जयप्रकाश बाबू के लिए ही नहीं है । किन्तु किसी का भी हम बोलने न दें, भले

ही इंदिरा गांधी हों, कोई भी हो..... (व्यवधान) . . . आप पूछ रहे हैं, मैं बताता हूँ, मैं स्वयं गुजरात में था, मैंने कहा कि पहले विधायकों को चुन कर देना और बाद में उन के बिंदु निकालना यह गलत है । यह लोकतन्त्र में बैठना नहीं है । आप को नहीं चाहिए तो मत चुनिए । इतना ही नहीं महाराष्ट्र की बात बताता हूँ । संयुक्त महाराष्ट्र समिति के दिनों में एन०बी० गाडगिल को बोलने नहीं दिया गया । उस के बाद मैं बहा गया था उन दिनों में । मैंने कहा यह गलत है । आप को उन को बात सुननी नहीं है, मत जानो । जैसे महुमदाबाद में हुआ था, जनता कर्फ्यू, मोरारजी भाई का भाषण लोग सुनना नहीं चाहते थे । गए नहीं । मैंने कहा कि सुनना नहीं है, मत जानो । किन्तु यहाँ हर एक को बोलने का अधिकार है । एन०बी० गाडगिल हो, कोई भी हो । आप भले ही संबुक्त महाराष्ट्र के पक्ष में हों, इसका मतलब यह नहीं कि उस के खिलाफ कोई बोल ही नहीं सकता । इसलिए मैंने स्वयं गुजरात में कहा है और अपने हर भाषण में कहा है कि यह तरीका गलत है, किसी को कोयस करना गलत है ।

पहले चुनकर देते हो और फिर बाद में उन को बिंदु निकालते हो, उन की बेइज्जती करने का यह बात गलत है । शुरु से मैंने यह कहा है कि हेट दि सिन बट नाट दि सिनर । कोई भी हो । जब हम ने लोकतन्त्र को अंगीकार किया है (व्यवधान) . . मैंने उस दिन कहा, फिर बताता हूँ, उस दिन हमारे ना मिनिस्टर ने कहा कि विदेशी से पैसा जिन को मिलता है वह रिपोर्ट आई है, पार्लिामेंट में पेश की है । ना मिनिस्टर को यह पता नहीं है कि वह पार्लिामेंट में पेश नहीं हुई है । पार्लिामेंट को पता नहीं है । मैंने बार-बार पूछा है कि वह कौन है, जिन को पैसा मिलता है बताओ । अगर नहीं बताते । इसलिए ऐसे आरोप करना और विशयतः पत्राज मंत्री जैसे लोगों के द्वारा

कि इन के पीछे कारेन वावर है, और आप राज करते हो, बनाओ कौन सी कारेन वावर है, कहा की है ? नियो-सन्ध्यासी है, पूरा सन्ध्यासी है, काहे का सन्ध्यासी है, पीछे कौन है, पैसा कहाँ से आता है, कैसे चलता है, खोज के लाओ। आप के पास अधिकार है, ताकत है, आप के पास शक्ति है, खोज कर लाओ, सामने रखो यह हो तो बात में मान लेता हूँ। किन्तु 1967 में लगातार पूछने के बाद भी न बताते हुए इस प्रकार आरोप लगाना, इस का क्या अर्थ है ? एक बार इन्होंने आरोप लगाया प्रिय रजन दास मुशी ने कि आर० एम० एम० को सी० आई० ए० से पैसा मिलता है। सी० आई० ए० इतना बेबकूद नहीं है। वह देगा तो आप को देगा क्यों कि कर्तव्य आप है। कुछ करेंगे तो आप करेंगे। वह मुफ्त में नहीं बांटता, कोई भी मुफ्त में नहीं बांटता। इसलिए सी० आई० ए० का दमाल है, फला है, डमराना है यह जो सारे आरोप हैं बेबनियाद झग गनत, ऐसे आरोप लगाने से दानावर्ण प्रयत्न होता है। आप को जो विरोध है वह आप बताइए, हम को जो विरोध है हम बताएंगे। शिमला कान्फरेस अच्छी है आप बताइए, शिमला कान्फरेस से हम को विरोध है हम बताएंगे। इसलिए मैंने कहा था कि शिमला समझाने का विरोध अकेले हम ने किया था यहाँ तक कि यहाँ मधु इण्डवते जी बैठे हैं इन्होंने बीच में खड़े हो कर कहा था—

Let it go on record that except Jansangh all have supported the Simla agreement.

यह मैं इसलिए बताना हूँ कि हम अकेले थे फिर भी हमें वहीं टेलीविजन पर बुलाया नहीं गया, रेडियो पर बुलाया नहीं गया—

What is the other point of view—
dinning a particular thing into the ears of the people day in and day out—

डिमीक्रेसी का मतलब यह नहीं होता है
225 I.S.—13

This is not democracy.

यदि हम अनग बिचार रखते हैं

एक माननीय सदस्य उम की रेनी-
बेन क्या है ?

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी रेनीबेन अभी याद आई ? प्रिय रजन दास मुशी जब सी० पी० ए० की बात बोल रहे थे तब रेनीबेन की याद नहीं आई आप को किस-किस को मारा, क्या-क्या किया सब किस्सा बता रहे थे तब याद नहीं आई ? मैं पूछता हूँ आर० एम० एम० ने किस को मारा बगाल में ? प्रिय रजन दास मुशी को मारा ? उन्होंने कहा कि I am not afraid even if RSS or Anand Marg wills me.

यानी आर० एम० एम० ने बगाल में किस को मारा है बताओ तो मही।

श्री प्रियरंजन दास मुशी उधर है ही नहीं।

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी . न हाँते हुए जो गाली देता है, वह या तो त्रिपोकट है या महा मूर्ख है। उस के लिए नीमरा कोई आन्दर-नेटिव नहीं है। जानबूझ गलत इल्जाम लगाना कहा तक ठीक है। मैं ऐसा इस लिए बोल रहा हूँ—मैं यहाँ 1967 में बैठा हूँ प्रियरंजन दास मुशी जी यहाँ आप से पहले से बैठा हूँ और सब को देख-ना आया हूँ सब को सुनना आया हूँ जब ये सारे एक थे तब भी इन को देखा और जब झगडा कर के इधर आये तब भी देखा, एक दूसरे के साथ कितना प्यार था और कितना अगडे थे—यह सब मैंने देखा है। इसलिए यहाँ खड़े हो कर इस तरह से कह देना ठीक नहीं है।

जब इलाहाबाद के बारे में यहाँ बहस हुई—हम ने युनेनिमस कन्डमनेशन किया है और हम ने उस समय कहा था—

unreserved condemnation, no doubt about it.

किन्तु कुछ यह है कि इतने दिन होने के बाद भी यह पता न चल सका कि सह मोहिन्द मिश्र वहाँ क्यों गया था, कैसे गया था, वह कैसे भन्दर पहुँचा, बिदाउट-ग्राइडेन्टिटी कैसे भन्दर पहुँच गया—was it all stage-managed?

समस्तीपुर के मामले का आज तक पता नहीं चला, श्री राय के साथ जो हुआ, उस के बारे में भी आज तक पता नहीं चला। जिस बम का सेफ्टी पिन निकाल दिया जाए और वहाँ फेंका जाए—उस फेंकने वाले का आज तक पता न चला—यह सब क्या हो रहा है।

ऐसी स्थिति में जब कि देश के भन्दर हिमा का बातावरण तैयार हो रहा है तो ऐसा लगता है—People are not going to believe in these things. You have lost your creditability.

हम चाहते हैं कि ऐसा न हो। शान्तिपूर्ण तरीके से हर मामला चले, लोकतन्त्रात्मक ढंग से हर मामला चले, हर मामले पर बहस हो, लेकिन एक दूसरे पर झुलझाम लगा कर नहीं, वैज्ञानिक ढंग से बात हो। मोहन धारिया जी ने आप का विरोध किया, कैसे किया? विरोध का मतलब था कि वह आपसे डिफर करते थे, लेकिन उन को फौरन निकाल कर बाहर फेंक दिया गया, यानी धालोचना आप को सहन नहीं होती है ...

श्री प्रियदर्शन दास म्हा. आप ने बलराज मधोक को निकाल दिया। मौधो को निकाल दिया।

श्री जयन्नाथ राव जोशी : यदि आप कम्युनिस्टों के साथ रहें तो कुछ उनके प्रच्छेप से सीजिए। They indulge in self criticism.

मोहन धारिया कुछ कहना चाहते थे—लेकिन उन को फेंक दिया। यहाँ तक कि पूना-बाकों ने कहा कि आपने चम कर पूना का मंच

मोहन धारिया के लिए बंद।
this is naked facism. वे आप के मंत्री रहे हैं। अगर कोई भ्रमण विचार रखता है तो आप कहते हैं कि क्यों भ्रमण विचार रखता है, उस को आप इजाजत नहीं देते कि अपने विचार प्रकट कर सके। तो इस तरह से यह यह कैसी डेमोक्रेसी है।

इस लिए मैं आप से यह कह रहा था कि सब मिल कर कन्वेंशन करें। यह सवाल जय-प्रकाश जी का नहीं है, यह मन्नाल समर बाबू का नहीं है, ऐसी घटना कभी भी न हो। वह बाहेकलकत्ता में हो, पटना में हो, दिल्ली में हो कभी भी हो—नहीं होनी चाहिए। दिल्ली में 6 मार्च को प्रदर्शन हुआ—इमारे ऊपर डिम्बे-दारी थी, सब से बड़ा दल होने के नाते कि कोई घटना न हो और आप ने देखा कि कोई घटना नहीं हुई।

मैं प्रिय रजन दास मुशी मे कहना चाहता हूँ—सब मे पहले बेगव शब्द का विरोध मैंने किया था—इसी पार्लियामेंट में और यह शब्द इन्हीं कम्युनिस्टों ने निकाला था। बाद मे नक्स-लाइट भाये। नक्सलाइट्स के नाम पर बंगाल में कितनी हत्याएँ हुई—उम समय कांग्रेसियों और हम ने मिल कर उन का विरोध किया किन्तु ये दोनों—सी०पी० आई०(एम) और सी०पी०आई० उन का विरोध नहीं करते थे, ये कहते थे—वे भ्रमण है। हत्या कभी भी हो, किसी की हो, ठीक नहीं है। कभी-कभी ये आप के साथ रहते हैं, कभी विरोध में रहते हैं, कभी इन के साथ चलने हैं और कभी उन के साथ चलने हैं और हम को बेवकूफ बनाने की कोशिश करते हैं....

श्री कुलबर्धन पट्टे(खमीलाबाद) : आप को जयप्रकाश जी के भलाया कोई नहीं बना सकता।

श्री तरेंद्र कुमार सास्ने : प्रच्छेप खासत मजकूर हो रहा है....

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : सार्वे जी, मैं आप को छोड़ना नहीं आप ने यहां चेलेन्ज दिया है।

श्री वरेंद्र कुमार सार्वे : जोशी जी, मैं इर्रेस्पॉन्सिविल जान नहीं करता हूं। अगर आप एम्बेयरी के लिए तैयार हैं तो आज्ञाये, उन लोगों की एम्बेयरी हो जाए जिन लोगों ने संविद में मिनिस्टर बनने के बाद 18 महीनों में इतनी बेल्थ एम्बेस कर ली जिनकी 180 सालों में भी नहीं हो सकती थी।

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : सार्वे जी, आप संप्रीम कंट के लायर हैं मैं लायर नहीं हूं। मैंने जो चेलेन्ज दिया था वह गार० एस० एस० की एक्टीविटीज के बारे में था। संविद शासन के बारे में मैं नहीं बोला था गार० एस० एस० के बारे में बोला था। इस लिए आप को सब का मामला करना जरा मुश्किल होता है।

महापति जी, मैं ज्यादा समय नहीं लेना चाहता हूँ—मैं यही कहता हूँ कि आज हम को डिग्नोर करना है और उसी तरह से करना है जैसे उस दिन सब ने मिलकर किया था। मैं ऐसा इस लिए कहता हूँ कि आज वाटर हवा में तनाव है, हवा में अराजकता है हवा में हिंसा का वातावरण है और हम किसी भी दृष्टि में उस को उन्नेजित देने की कोशिश करें तो उस का असर अच्छा नहीं होगा इस लिए हम कहते हैं कि हम उस गिन को पकड़ें, the sin is a sin, let us find it out. इस लिए मैंने कहा कि ऐसी घटना चाहे कलकत्ता में हो या कहीं भी हो without even going into the merits of the case उसका अन्वर्जवर्ड इमनशन करें। इसके बारे में डिग्नोर शब्द कहा गया है, इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ कि सब मिल कर इस घटना को डिग्नोर करें।

उन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस प्रस्ताव का सकारण करता हूँ।

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Muvattupuzha): Mr. Chairman, I rise to oppose this Resolution and to plead with the entire House, including the opposition, that we must reject this Resolution unanimously. In my judgement

today is one of the saddest days in the history of this Parliament, because I feel we are discussing a motion which, under the Constitution, this House has no jurisdiction to discuss; rather, it will not be proper for us to discuss; such a motion. The matter we discuss is an allegation of an incident of violence, a matter concerning law and order in a State in India. This comes squarely under the jurisdiction of the State Government, and not of this Parliament or the Central Government. Therefore, I feel we are doing an improper thing in submitting to the demand that this motion be discussed.

Sir, I am also pained that yesterday when the demand was made to move an adjournment motion and when it was rejected by the Speaker, the opposition held out a threat of dharna in this House. They are speaking about violence. What exactly do we mean by violence, I do not understand. Does it mean violence only if you beat somebody on his face? Would it not amount to violence if the Parliament of India is not permitted to function in the proper manner, by the collective action of obstruction by the Members of Parliament? After having entered Parliament by the right of election, in violation of the oath they have taken on the floor of the House, if some members collectively say that they will obstruct the proceedings of the House, is it by any measure less violent than the violence we are attempting to deplore? I feel this House, at least the members of this House belonging to my party, have submitted themselves to a moment of weakness in agreeing that to avoid a particular situation, we may discuss a motion which we have no jurisdiction to discuss. That is why I said this is a sad day.

Now the State Government, which must have a direct interest in this matter, is not before the House, and we are hearing stories. Let alone that, forgetting JP for a moment, let us focus our attention on that particular incident. Let us ask ourselves

this question whether there is anything particularly special in this incident. In an election year, when demonstrations and meetings are taking place, is there anything particularly extraordinary? Are we not conversant or acquainted with incidents, demonstrations which are taking place and some violence breaking? Some spontaneous outburst is coming out. Hundreds of these incidents are taking place in this country. As politicians, we know that we are in for series of incidents where the election tempo will be in full swing. When the tension between the political fights is going on, these will be daily incidents.

Let us look to Mr. Borooah, President of the Indian National Congress. He was attacked with chappal and stones in Baroda and Patna. Nobody raised a hullabaloo about the incident involved in it. Mr. Shankar Dayal Singh, a Member of Parliament was also attacked only last week in his constituency. Nobody was bothered about that. A series of incidents are taking place. Nobody is bothered about them.

Here, we have heard Mr. Munshi and Mr. Samar Guha. I would take my position on the basis of the statement Mr. Samar Guha had made. What is the position? A meeting is addressed in the university hall. No incident takes place there. A series of meetings JP addressed in the morning. No incident takes place there. A massive demonstration took place under the auspices of Chhatra Parishad. They made a march on, and the paper which Mr. Samar Guha quoted here reports that Mr. Subrato Mukherjee and Mr. Priya Ranjan Das Munshi made an appeal to the demonstrators to disperse and they dispersed. Mr. Samar Guha told us that about 200 people infiltrated into that scene of incident. This is not what I am quoting from the paper; this is what Mr. Samar Guha was just now pointing out that about 200 people came away to that parti-

cular place and Shri Subrato Mukherjee made a speech to those people pacifying them. These slogans and counter-slogans are taking place. Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan came away to that particular place. There thousands of people made a march. All them were going to the railway station and the leader of Chhatra Parishad succeeded in sending them to the railway station. Going by the statement of Mr. Samar Guha means that only 200 people were remaining at the place of incident. Then Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan came there and slogans and counter-slogans were raised with the result that an inflammatory situation developed there. That is what is happening. The important point I am emphasising here is this. If it is a premeditated move, is this the method in which Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan was supposed to be glorified? Everyone of those who were present, who did not participate should have led into that place. In spite of its leader, about 200 people gathered there; some others were also there. Therefore, this is the story which is there. Therefore nothing was premeditated there. A development has taken place as a result of slogans and people get infuriated and then some incident takes place. Mr. Samar Guha admitted that he mounted on the bonnet of the car and made a speech. The allegation is that the speech was inflammatory. I put a question to him. He did not deny that. He admitted that he did mount on the bonnet of the car and made a speech. We know Mr. Samar Guha how will he speak and react in a particular situation. We can more or less judge and his voice gets infuriated and then something happens.

What I am emphasising is this. Forgetting for a moment that Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan was involved in this particular small incident of a series of demonstrations and counter-demonstrations going on and ultimately a small incident of some chappal being thrown and somebody being prevented. Is this incident deserving of consideration by the

Parliament of India? This is a question I am putting to you. If such incidents deserve consideration at the Bar of the Parliament of India, then I feel that the Parliament of India will have no other business to do except to discuss this, because these may be daily occurrences.

What is important about it? Because JP is involved in it. A mischievous attempt was made to equate this incident with the Allahabad incident. The Opposition was saying as if it was an act of generosity on their part in agreeing to pass a resolution unanimously condemning the Allahabad incident. Are we such duds as not to understand a distinction between the two? Is there any comparison between the two? The Prime Minister goes to a court to give evidence; somebody goes into the court with a revolver and that particular person is caught. The Prime Minister of India goes not to a public meeting, not for performing a political function, not for that sort of a purpose, but to give evidence in the court.

Now, for example, in 1967, the Prime Minister went to Bhuvaneshwar to address a public meeting. She was attacked and she was hit on the nose. Nobody came forward with a motion in Parliament to deplore or to condemn it. But the case of Allahabad was different. There was a deliberate attempt made. Somebody went to the court with a revolver. Here, it is not a deliberate attempt made. A deliberate attempt was made there. They equate it with that. As a citizen of this country, I raise my voice of protest against equating the Prime Minister of India, not Shrimati Indira Gandhi, with J.P.

I do not find anything in J.P. to deserve that sort of a position. Is there any comparison between an elected leader of the country, the Prime Minister of India, the Leader of this House, and J.P. I do not agree that there is any comparison between the two. (Interruptions) Don't add insult to the holy name of Mahatma Gandhi by equating J.P. with Mahatma Gandhi. I know J.P.

Did Mahatma Gandhi ever go to any place in a chartered plane? This is what J.P. went to Calcutta at 10.0' Clock on that day by a chartered plane of Kalinga. I happened to see the IAC Schedule. There is every day a flight from Bhuvaneshwar to Calcutta, landing there at 1.30. He could go by that flight. But the great poor people's leader had to go there by a chartered plane. Chartered by whom? By Mr. Biju Patnaik.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY (Kendrapara): He is telling a lie— (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can refute it when you speak.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: This is what was stated on the floor of the Assembly of West Bengal. It is not my statement.

Next day, the functions were held in the evening. He could have come the next day by the plane. But he came by a chartered plane. Where did he stay and with whom? I need not say all that. All I say is, for heaven's sake, don't speak about Mahatma Gandhi in comparison with J.P. Let his soul rest in peace. Let us not offend and shame the sacred memory of the Father of the Nation.

This gentleman in place and out of place takes the name of Mahatma Gandhi. What right has he? What is his following? He talks of partyless democracy. It is all nonsense. No politician of any recognition will accept it. Who will accept it? Will Congress (O) accept it? Will CPI(M) accept it? Will Socialist Party accept it? He is calling it a revolution. What does he know about revolution? He has no idea about revolution. He speaks about partyless democracy, I ask you, "If he wants partyless democracy, if he does not want any of you, why is he calling all of you". Why is he discussing matters with you? What is his following consisting of? Is it his following or the following supplied by you?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Let him go outside and make this type of speech.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I am now speaking for the people to hear. I am making a public speech here. May I ask you, what is his following? Is it or is it not a following supplied by you? If you say that the following that Shri Jayaprakash Narayan is supposed to have is his own, then you are conceding that you, Parties, have no following of your own. If, on the other hand, you say that the following that Shri Jayaprakash Narayan is supposed to have is the following that you are supplying him, then J.P. is a non-entity on the political scene of this country. This is nothing better or nothing less than the Grand Alliance we knew of. The Grand Alliance wanted a mask and this gentleman who had been going about trying to find an opportunity has lent his own name to it.

A simple, small, insignificant incident is sought to be brought up before the House of Parliament, importance is sought to be attached to it, because J.P. is the tallest man; may be, physically; I do not know, but about the other tallness, I am prepared to agree.

Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan made certain speeches in Calcutta. Every public man who goes out and makes speeches must be prepared to take the reaction of all those speeches. If he makes a speech attacking the Prime Minister—I am not against attacking the Prime Minister—but if he calls the Prime Minister an illiterate woman, a person who has no right to be the Chancellor of a University and if he makes that speech in the University campus and expects that he can get away with laurels and flowers, then either he does not know the reality of the situation or he is exaggerating it. Every political leader must have mutual respect. And here is a gentleman, who speaks about democracy, going about and asking the people to enter into a knock-out campaign, calling upon the students to give up their studies for all time to come and calling upon the military and the

police to revolt and giving incitation for violence openly; he cannot be the champion of democracy. How the people have reacted to this incident is to be judged by what followed the next day. On the 4th, a call was given for a strike by the students in protest against this incident. What happened, may I ask? If the students were angered about it, then certainly they would have struck work for one day, but no school struck work; the University did not strike work; everything went on perfectly well. Then a call was given for a bandh on the 6th. What happened? Nothing happened. That means, in the Calcutta city, this was an insignificant incident, and people felt that this was manipulated and stage-managed for a political purpose.

My only sorrow, as I submitted at the beginning, is that, for this sort of thing, for this sort of farcical comedy, the Parliament's time was taken; something was forced on this House in the most improper manner; we have taken up a subject which we have no jurisdiction to take up and discuss. That is why, I say that it is a sad thing. For this reason, it is in the fitness of things that this Resolution be thrown out, thrown out not merely by the vote of the Congress Party, but, if we have any sense of propriety, by the entire Opposition also. Let us not accept this Resolution and let us throw it out unanimously.

SHRI V. MAYAVAN (Chidambaram): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the way in which Prof. Samar Guha had narrated the incident that had taken place in Calcutta on 2nd April, has moved me to say a few words in support of the motion moved by Shri Shyamnandan Mishra. Enough has been spoken. The entire things have been narrated. About the text of the motion, there are two things to be considered here. And we will have to deal with this only on humanitarian considerations and not on the political plane at all.

The motion is:

"This House deplores the recent violent incident in Calcutta in which Shri Jayaprakash Narayan's car was attacked and a member of the House Shri Samar Guha and his colleagues sustained injuries."

Now, the question is: was there a violent incident that took place on 2nd April in Calcutta? Secondly, are we condemning such occurrences?

Sir, what happened in Calcutta on the 2nd April is an indelible stigma on the largest democracy of the world. The Minister of Information of the State of West Bengal led the procession against Shri Jayaprakash Narayan. The procession was instigated to violence by no other person than Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munshi, a member of this House, who only the other day piloted a Private Members' Bill seeking to declare that only politicians should become Members of Parliament and no other professional representatives should aspire for membership of this House. He was criticised virulently by his own colleagues in the Congress Party for having brought such a worthless Bill. Shri Munshi feigned sickness and was not here in the House to hear the abuses made by his own colleagues. But he was engaged in Calcutta preparing the ground for finishing off an eminent and the only surviving politician of the Independent era who did not seek any office as a reward for his services and sacrifices to the nation. Mr. Munshi himself had accepted while he spoke that had he not been there, a massacre would have taken place. That is what he has stated in his speech. Such a felony was perpetrated on the person of Shri Jayaprakash Narayan and Shri Samar Guha, a Member of this House and the Chief Minister of West Bengal, Shri Siddhartha Shankar Ray has tendered his apology...

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No apology.

SHRI V. MAYAVAN: All right. He has regretted, if not apologised, for

this premeditated attack by putting forth the excuse that the audience was annoyed at certain remarks of Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan against Mrs. Indira Gandhi. It has been reported in the Press.

I am sure the hon. Home Minister, Shri Brahamananda Reddy who is fond of using the phrase 'our beloved leader' will no doubt refer to this qualified apology or regret of the Chief Minister. In our country, there is only one leader and that is Shrimati Indira Gandhi. Yet we call ourselves a democracy. Dissent is the life-force of a democracy. If this life-force is stifled, then we cannot foster democracy in the country. What has JP done to invite the wrath of the hooligans in Calcutta? He might have referred to the rampant corruption in the Government led by Shrimati Gandhi... (Interruptions). We have appointed a Judge. Is it democratically unwise to plead for the amelioration of the miseries of the masses? The widespread corruption does not affect those in authority. It affects the common people whose very survival hangs in the balance. Yet, the Congress Party who swears by the people does not hesitate to throttle the voice of dissent against the anti-people's policy of the Government.

I would like to point out that Shri Jayaprakash Narayan has started this movement, not depending upon his physical stamina but depending upon his spiritual and moral strength. The hon. Member opposite said that he is no respecter of personality but is a respecter of ideology. What ideology have they been respecting is not known at all. He is advanced in age, with serious ailments. Any faint blow on his physique will finish him off for ever.

20.40 hrs.

[SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI in the Chair.]

Every third man is not a security man in the audience as you find in the

gatherings addressed by the Ministers. Does he derive strength by addressing the people of the country in the sweltering heat? What he is doing is just to strengthen the sinews of democracy in the country. He has got in his heart not only the interests of the people but also the future of the country. As we see the political developments in the country, a microcosmic minority political party, the C.P.I. is extending its full support to the microcosmic Congress Party in the coming elections. It looks as though the C.P.I. has become an incarnation of munificence in the country. It has nothing but the interests of the people in supporting the Congress Party. Yet, Shri J. P. who is acclaimed as a great Socialist all over the world has suddenly become a reactionary in the eyes of the Congress Party. As Trotsky was murdered by those then in authority in Soviet Russia, now U.P. has become the largest for the Congress-C.P.I. alliance.

I would like to warn the Government that if anything happens to J. P., the country will rise in revolt and those in authority will have to run like the refugees of South Viet Nam now.

In this House, all the hon. Members, whether they belong to the ruling party or the opposition party, whether one Member is a Prime Minister and the other is a leader of an opposition group, have a place of honour in the democratic structure. The other day, when a man with a gun was caught in the vicinity of Allahabad High Court, where the Prime Minister was tendering evidence, there was a spontaneous exhibition of sentiments on the floor of this House from all sides. Yet, when the physical attack on Shri Samar Guha was referred here on the floor of this House yesterday, it is really abominable that the ruling party members should ridicule the issue, as if Samar Guha was a non-entity in the politics of our country. Democracy should breed tolerance towards differing viewpoints. But the ruling party members jump in jitters the moment the P.M.'s autocratic policies

are criticised by the opposition. I personally feel that the ruling party members have identified the Congress Party with its leader. I have to say that this is not conducive for the healthy growth of democracy in the country.

If I say that the country is ruled by 8 Kashmiri Brahmins, am I doing anything wrong to the cause of democracy? What I wish to stress is that the intelligence is not confined to Kashmir and it can be located in other regions also for running efficiently the Central administration. If J. P. refers to this, or if Samar Guha says this, should there be violent annoyance and anger on the part of the ruling party?

I condemn the attack on Shri Jayaprakash Narayan and Shri Samar Guha. By attacking them the ruling party has cut the roots of democracy in the country.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara) Mr. Chairman, at this late hour, I do not want to extend this exercise in futility nor do I want to tax your patience or the patience of the House. But you would forgive me if I make some brief remarks about the arguments and inferences that have been placed before us and also about the admissibility of this motion to which Mr. C. M. Stephen referred earlier.

I have not been able to understand this extraordinary preposterous motion. During the last four years and a few months in this House, even earlier when I used to cover this House, or when I used to read, never have I seen such an extraordinary motion being admitted almost on the point of 'dharna' or on the point of a bayonet! I would like to pose this question before you whether it is exactly a democratic method of arriving at decision? Because, as somebody claimed, they are concerned about democratic values. The whole exercise was to paint us Members of this side and our party as hooligans.

That is the name which hon. Member, Shri Shyamnandan Mishra used,—hooligans, perpetrators of rape, arson, loot and what not, whereas they are the angles and paragons of virtue, defenders of democracy etc. But the whole debate has been an exercise in futility and it has ended in a fiasco just like the Calcutta meeting which was still-born. Whele I have every sympathy for the physical injuries suffered by my distinguished colleague Prof. Samar Guha, I am thankful to him that he had spared us of an exhibition in this House of his alleged physical injuries! I am thankful to him that he did not do that; he was on a very low key today but for occasional gesticulations. I would like to tell him and request him that this House is not to be converted into a stage or circus arena. Those friends who have moved this motion should not try to convert this House into a circus arena or stage and if they are bent on doing that, we are ready to play the game and many more things can come out like Goenka, Gayatri Devi, Maharanis and about their CPM leaders, their new friends, and all that. Is it proper to have this debate at all? If he had grievance he could have come here with a privilege motion. That he did not choose to do so is significant. And he clubbed this with an attack on JP's car—not person, mind you, but the car used by JP. He was not attacked but the car was attacked. All this shows how politically motivated Mr. Mishra's motion is, where an occasion is trying to be utilised, like the farce of a fast which is going on in Delhi by another gentleman, who is competing with the so-called "mahant". I call jayaprakash Narayan 'mahant' and this is not my word. This word was used about Jayaprakash Narayan by my former leader and also his leader Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia. Mahant was the title given to him by Lohia who was life-long comrade of his. I do not want to go into those things. Even in Mr. Shyamnandan Mishra's speech there was not the usual thrust and it was on a dull-note, of course there were the usual inuendoes about the

Prime Minister. The basic question now is this. About Calcutta nobody is more competent to talk than my friend Mr. Priya Ranjan Das Munsii who comes from that place. He represents Calcutta. He is representing Btngal here. He is more competent to speak about it than anybody else, and to describe what went on in Calcutta. This is not the first time that there has been violence in Calcutta. Calcutta has not only been the home of revolutionaries but also been a home of terrorists in Bengal Politics. Even Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya and his friend Shri Jyoti Basu once said that the police had to be removed so that they could speak in public I am quoting from the Times of India as to what Shri Jyoti Basu says:

"To-day I challenge the Congress Party in the State to withdraw the police for forty-eight hours so that I can speak in public"

Whereas Shri Subroto Mukerjee and Nurul Islam represent the revolutionary traditions of Bengal politics, Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya and his hoodlums represent the terrorist trends which we are determined to crush at all costs in Calcutta, Kerala or anywhere else

This is a "sangam" between Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya's hoodlum strains of Indian politics and Shyam Babus! There is another Sangam between Shri E. M. S. Namboodripad and J.P. and between Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu and Morarji Desai. I was amused to see from this morning Times of India a picture where a man bereft of that great Gandhi cap and another competing Gandhi, Shri Morarji Desai who squatted on the floor. Who was behind him—Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu. Here is another picture. I am told that some of the Student's federation leaders said that it is shameful. In Calcutta Jayaprakashji was there. Who was behind him—Shri Jyoti Basu. We are determined to defeat and crush this "sangam". I can speak about my State since Munsii has already spoken about West Bengal—that we are determined to crush this "Sangam" once

for all. I agree with Shri Indrajit Gupta who spoke before me that it would have been worthwhile to widen the scope of this debate because there is violence not only in Calcutta and West Bengal but also in Kerala. There is violence going on everywhere. There was violence in Gujarat; there was violence in Orissa; there was violence in U. P.; there was violence in Bihar. Who was responsible for this? May I ask who condemned the violence and who ended the violence once for all in West Bengal? The credit for ending the violence there goes to my friend, Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munsi and Shri Subroto Mukerjee and countless thousands of young men who sacrificed everything so that the democracy might survive. Where was this concern then? Where was this concern when our workers in Kerala were attacked. A number of persons were attacked there. There was loot, arson and rape that went on in the name of socialism in Kerala. Where were the C.P.M. and socialist leaders and their hangers on? Whert was Shri Bhattacharyya then? They were not to be seen anywhere. It goes to the lasting credit of my friends who have added a new chapter to the history of Bengal for finishing off this scare of violence of C.P.M.

So, Sir, as I said earlier, this motivated motion bereft of any content deserves to be thrown in the dust bin. Before I conclude, I would like to say what is the genesis of this violence. I would have agree with Shri Indrajit Gupta if there was a debate wider in scope and we could have gone into greater details of it. It is again another "Sangam" to which also he referred. I shall not name it because I do not know whether Shri Bhattacharyya will object to the name. The person who calls J. P. as a C.I.A. agent was none other than the distinguished leader of Marxist Party's leader and a great leader of my State, Shri A. K. Gopalan. That was a few years ago.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: No, No. I totally disagree with this.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Well, I shall bring the cutting. We did not

say that. It is you who said it. that JP was a CIA agent. Mr. Indrajit Gupta read out from hero's book JP's statement and A. K. Gopalan's rejoinder.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Kaira was a capitalist.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: He has quoted datewise from the Indian Express. Don't talk about that. Now, what I would like to say is, here is the Colossus with feet of clay who is being paraded around in the international press, in the American Press, with the help of agencies like CIA, with the help of Indian monopoly press presided over by Shri R. N. Goenka and with the help of this motley crowd who were rejected by the electorate and who were thrown into the dust bin of history in 1971 and 1972. It is this combination, it is this "Sangam", with which we are concerned because we want democracy to survive, we want democratic value to survive and we want parliamentary institutions to survive. If Subroto and Priya have done whatever they have done, in organising a demonstration, a black flag demonstration, a hundred times I would say, cheers to Priya and cheers to Subroto. I can also say that the same fate awaits this Colossus Mahant, if he comes to Kerala. I am telling you today, in advance. We are determined everywhere to oppose and annihilate this trend in Indian politics so that democracy can survive and parliamentary institutions can survive.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY (Kendrapara): Mr. Chairman, Sir, every dark cloud has its silver linings. The Calcutta incident, however, deplorable and vulgar it may be, has at least one welcome aspect. It has unmasked the fascist face of the Congress regime, which we want to condemn and destroy through the motion moved by my hon. friend Shri Shyamnandan Mishra. The attack on JP in Calcutta led by Congress hooligans and abetted by a Congress Minister and a sitting MP

of this House, who in a most unabashed manner has justified his action, is really unparalleled in the political history not only of India but of the world Sir, I would ask those who talk of the preservation of the system of parliamentary democracy, how was it open to a Minister and to an elected representative of this House to lead this kind of demonstration, vulgar demonstration? This is worse than vulgarity.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Please define vulgarity.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY: I am coming to that. With you sitting, I need not define.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: You symbolise that. How can you define?

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY: I have every regard and affection for the youth of West Bengal. But, my only regret is that they are represented in this House through a person like Mr Priya Ranjan Das Munsi, whose cultural level today has gone even below the level of urchins. In an unabashed manner....

SHRI N.K.P. SALVE: Sir, is it fair?

21 hrs.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY: I am not yielding. Some of the speakers of the treasury benches have exceeded the urchins in their abuses and aspersions. We many differ from Shri Jayaprakash Narayan. We may differ from Mrs. Indira Gandhi, but that does not give us the liberty to bhural abuses at her. Those who want to cherish the values of democracy and respect the opposition, should not have indulged in this kind of vulgar outburst, this evening. If according to Shri Das Munsi, the demonstration was justified and if it was spontaneous, I ask him as an honest man why the Chief Minister, Shri Siddhartha Senkar Ray, had to express regret at Durgapur over the incident?

Here I have the Hindustan Standard of 7th, Manday. The report is of its Staff Correspondent datelined; Durgapur, April 6:

"The Chief Minister of West Bengal, Mr. S. S. Ray, today expressed his regret over the recent incident of an attack on Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan's car in Calcutta".

He was worried at the action of the Chhatra Congress Youth in Calcutta.

"Mr. Ray, however, claimed that students and youth got excited over certain remarks on Mrs. Gandhi made by Mr. Narayan after his arrival in West Bengal."

This is exactly what we are opposing today. Mrs. Gandhi, the Prime Minister of India, cannot claim the divine right of kingship that she will be beyond any criticism.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: If you abuse women in filthy language, you will be taught a lesson.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY: I am not yielding. That a person, a Minister, who has not even completed Senior Cambridge, who has not even passed Senior Cambridge, should be the Chancellor of Viswa Bharati is fantastic....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: On a point of order.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY: I am not yielding.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is on a point of order.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I would make an appeal to Shri Mohanty. I have great regard for his ability and eloquence. I myself have passed just Senior Cambridge. Anyone who has attained the age of 25 and who is not insane can become a member of this House. May I ask him if this is the criterion to be adopted? May I ask

why does he respect Tagore who was not even a matriculate? Is this the standard? If a person has not passed a particular examination, does he not have knowledge? This is shameful.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY: What is the point of order?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let us use moderate language.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY: It is alleged that Jayaprakash Narayan made a statement in Calcutta on his arrival that the Prime Minister Indira Gandhi was not fit to be Chancellor of Viswa Bharati University and that this enraged the youth of Bengal. Is this not a fascist tendency that you claim the divine right of kingship which was washed away in blood in the 16th century in England? That the Prime Minister should claim the divine right of kingship and she should be beyond all criticism of the Opposition and the Opposition should swallow whatever be her protestations shows a fascist trend, a fascist tendency, which we are condemning today (Interruptions) because Mr. S. S. RAY said that JP made certain remarks about Mrs. Gandhi which had enraged the youth of Bengal (Interruptions).

AN HON. MEMBER: It is the statement of Mr. S. S. Ray.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY: You are more loyal than the king. You will never be able to understand this because this is not a Supreme Court brief. I could not adduce perhaps better evidence to the vulgarity that was permitted on 2nd April than to quote the statement of Mr. S. S. Ray which I have quoted. My challenge is still open. If the demonstration was that innocuous and that justified, why should S. S. Ray the Chief Minister of West Bengal come with that?

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): Where was democracy in Utkal University when the Minister and Governor were not allowed?

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY: Instead of affording protection to the critics of the powers that be the Government is today employing strong arm tactics and methods and is using Government machinery to bludgeon the critics to silence. Before JP came to Calcutta he had visited Orissa and we were grateful to him for that. From Jarasaguda to Dhenkanal the constituency of the Chief Minister Shrimati Nandini Satpathy such kind of vulgar attempts were also made. Here we are not so much bothered about the personal safety of JP. Every man is mortal and men like JP and Gandhiji always die a martyr's death they do not die of protracting ailments. Krishna was killed by Jarasa, Christ was crucified. Gandhiji was killed by Godse. The violent death of such great men always gives tragic dimension to their lives. Martyrs' blood does not go in vain. So, we are not bothered about JP or Samar Guha; we are concerned with values.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: You are determined to make a martyr of him to make political capital out of it.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY: As I was saying drunkards, and hooligans were employed by the Congress under the garb of youth Congress and students.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Whisky bottles were found in Biju Patnaik's house, your leader's house.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY: If he is interested in learning about Biju Patnaik he may better address his enquires to Mr. S. S. Ray who was his paid retainer for a number of years and who was handling his taxation matters. Naturally he would be able to have much better information.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: You have now shifted the retainership to JP?

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY: In Orissa in Dhenkanal 300 drunkards and hooligans under the garb of students and outh congress started pelting stones at 10 O'clock on JP, meeting on 30th March, 1974 but unfortunately they hit the armed policemen who were there to maintain law and order. I congratulate the District Magistrate of Dhenkanal who gave order for a lathi charge and in the mele hooligans were hurt. They are therefore today clamouring for a judicial inquiry into it and the District Magistrate and the S. P. are being victimised because their "crime" was that they had only maintained law and order. It is for the information of Shri Brahmananda Reddi. Since you are asking me to conclude, let me tell you that this is synchronising with the death knell of democracy in this country. We can sit till the early hours of the morning here as we are discussing a very vital issue which goes to the very root of our democratic existence. These are fascist trends. I know the communists want to make Shrimati Indira Gandhi a Keransky.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Your pronouncement is very bad.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY: Sir, God save Shrimati Indira Gandhi and the Congress Party from the hands of our friends, the Communist Party of India. Whatever it may be this is a very serious matter. Now, what we are concerned about is not the safety of J. P. It is not the safety of Samar Guha or of any individuals but with certain fundamental values. My only regret is that the Members on the Treasury benches have degraded such a momentous issue to personal level and with these words, I fully associate myself with the motion moved by Shri Shyamnandan Mishra and I hope our message will be carried across the people and even at the last moment hon. Members on the other side will analyse their hearts and associate themselves also with this motion which has been moved by Shri Shyamnandan Mishra

and deplore the violence, whatever its colour, whatever its origin might have been and in whatever sphere it might have occurred.

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह (चतरा) : सभापति महोदय, मैंने बहुत ध्यान से श्याम बाबू का प्रस्ताव पढ़ा है और मेरी बहुत इच्छा हो रही है कि अगर थोड़ा सा संशोधन श्याम बाबू उसमें कर दें तो उसको स्वीकार कर लिया जाय और इस संशोधन को स्वीकार करने में श्याम बाबू को कोई आपत्ति नहीं होनी चाहिये या जो हमारे विरोधी दल के माननीय सदस्य हैं, उनको कोई आपत्ति नहीं होनी चाहिये। संशोधन वही है, कोई लिखित नहीं है। लिखित तो सबने विदड़ा कर लिया है। मेरा संशोधन यह है :

“अगर उस घटना के समय सुब्रत मुखर्जी और प्रिय रंजन दास मुंशी नहीं होते तो वह घटना दुर्घटना में बदल जाती, इसलिये वह सदन श्री सुब्रत मुखर्जी और श्री प्रिय रंजन दास मुंशी के प्रति कृतज्ञता व्यक्त करता है जिन्होंने वहां उपस्थित होकर कोई दुर्घटना होने से बचाया।

अब यह तो बहुत ही निर्दोष संशोधन मैं आपको दे रहा हूं। आपको कृतज्ञता व्यक्त करनी चाहिये दास मुंशी के प्रति और सुब्रत मुखर्जी के प्रति जिन्होंने वहां उपस्थित होकर किसी तरह की दुर्घटना नहीं होने दी। देश में इस समय हिंसा का एक वातावरण जागृत हो गया है। सभापति महोदय, आपने स्वयं अपने भाषण में बहुत ही अच्छे-अच्छे शब्दों के द्वारा उसका वर्णन किया है। मैं जब आपको देख रहा हूं तो अभी भी वह झलक आपकी आंखों में दिख रही है। आप वहां से उठ कर जब सामने की कुर्सी पर गये हैं और आप जब मेरी ओर ठीक सामने देख रहे हैं तो आपकी नजरों से भी यह बात साफ जाहिर हो रही है कि हिंसा के वातावरण को बनाने में सबसे बड़ा हाथ

हमारे इन मित्रों का है। यह ठीक है कि आप जब वहां बीस-हेबे तो आप का कुछ कहना था, लेकिन वहां से जब आप देखेंगे तो बिल्कुल साफ-पाफ चीजे दिखायी देंगी कि हमारे जो मित्र उधर बैठे हुये हैं हिंसा को जागृत करने में उनका बहुत बड़ा हाथ है और मुझे बड़ी खुशी हो रही है। सभापति महोदय, कि आप ऐसे-ऐसे अपना सिर हिला कर हमारा अनु-मोदन कर रहे हैं।

इस सदन में हमने कई दुखद घटनाओं की चर्चा की है। वर्ष के प्रारम्भ में ही केन्द्रीय रेल मंत्री और देश के एक आदरणीय नेता श्री ललितनारायण मिश्र की हत्या की चर्चा हम लोगों ने की। उसके बाद इसाहाबाद हाई कोर्ट में जहां से श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र चुन कर गये हैं वहां के एक गोविन्द मिश्र नाम के सज्जन . . . (ध्वनित) . . . गोपाल या गोविन्द मैं नहीं जानता हूँ मैं मिश्र जानना हूँ कि दोनों मिश्र हैं और हो सकता है कि कोई मिश्र हो, मैं नहीं कहता कि इस सम्बन्ध में, लेकिन वह एक दुखद घटना हमारे सामने आई जिसकी चर्चा हमने इस सदन में की। उसके कुछ ही मय बाद जब कि भ्रष्टाचार की काली झाड़ी नहीं खी होगी कि उच्चनम न्यायालय के मुख्य न्यायाधीश पर जो बम प्रहार किया गया उसकी भी चर्चा हम लोगों ने इस सदन में की। उसके बाद कलकत्ता में क्या हुआ, क्या नहीं हुआ, यह तो मैं नहीं जानता, मैं नहीं ब, लेकिन 3 अप्रैल को मेरे ऊपर भी कुछ इसी तरह की घटना होने-होते बच गई। मैं अपनी कास्टीट्यूटरी समरी तलैया से चला जा रहा था गाड़ी में और एक ब एक 15-20 व्यक्तियों ने नारा लगाना शुरू किया। समरी तलैया का नाम सभी लोग जानते होंगे इसलिये कि बिबिध भारती पर फर्माइसी गानों के लिये सबसे ज्यादा फर्माइस समरी तलैया से होती है। जब मैं उस जगह से जा रहा था तो 20-25 लड़के—वह छात्र नहीं थे, लफंगे थे, मैं गुन्डा शब्द प्रयोग नहीं करता हूँ, कुछ लफंगे एक ब एक नारा लगाने लगे कि बंवास का

बदला बिहार में लेंगे। मैंने तो भ्रष्टाचार भी नहीं देखा था, तब तक एक बड़ा सा रौंदा चला जिसने मेरी गाड़ी के पीछे को तो बिल्कुल धागे से निकाब कर दिया, दूसरा चला उसने बाहिने तरफ के पीछे को तोड़ दिया। वह तो खुर्गकिस्मती कहिये, आप लोगों की शुभ कामना मेरे ऊपर है कि मैं सही सलामत आप लोगों के सामने हाजिर हूँ नहीं तो वो तारीख को कलकत्ते में हमारे, तो मित्रों ने बचाया दुर्घटना होने से लेकिन दूसरी ओर बिरोधी दल के लोगों ने जिस बातावरण की सृष्टि की है उसके कारण सारा देश आज हिंसा के कगार पर खड़ा है और इसके लिये आज या कल धाने वाला इतिहास इनकी निन्दा करेगा कि पढ़ने वाला उनेवा कि उनकी इसमें भूमिका क्या है? जनतंत्र में बिरोधी दलों की बहुत बड़ी भूमिका है, बहुत बड़ा कर्तव्य है। लेकिन मैं वह जानना चाहता हूँ कि बिरोधी दलों वा एक ही काम है कि धारा में धी वा काम करें?

कई बातों की चर्चा होती है माननीय सदस्य रिजर्व ज की चर्चा हुई। शंकर देव जी के साथ यर्धा में पवनार आश्रम में जो घटना हुई थी, उसकी भी मैंने चर्चा की थी। मुझे बिरोधी लोगों की भी निन्दा नहीं है। जब माननीय सदस्य पीलू मोदी के ऊपर किसी ने चापल फेंकी थी तब भी मैंने कुछ व्यक्त किया था और धाने भी किसी के ऊपर जूते चप्पल का प्रहार होगा तो मैं कुछ व्यक्त करूंगा। लेकिन जाके पैर न फटे बचाई, सो क्या जाने पीर पचाई, थोड़ी सी बात क्या हुई क्या नहीं हुई, उसको लेकर इतना बातगड बनाया जा रहा है, तो मैं तो केवल एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम आज भी भरते हैं तो हो जाते हैं बदनाम, वह कल भी करते हैं तो चर्चा नहीं होती।

हमारे पूर्व बक्ताओं ने बहुत कुछ कहा है। मैं नहीं चाहता कि इस सदन का बहुमूल्य समय मैं बरबाद करूं। एक ही बात मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि श्री समर भूषा जी के प्रति हम

सबको बहुत आदर है। मैंने जब अखबारों में खोड़ी थी बात इनके बारे में पढ़ी तो मुझे बड़ी चिन्ता हुई और मैंने सोचा कि अगर समर दा की कुछ भी हुआ होगा, अस्पताल में गये होंगे तो मेरे साथ का रुप मिले या न मिले अपना खून मैं उनके लिये दे दूंगा। इतना मैं इनके लिये आदर करता हूँ और ये हैं भी आदर के काबिल। लेकिन जब वे यहाँ आये तो इनकी बुलन्दी देखी सेहत, इनकी आवाज में कोई भी कमी न देख कर, मुझे लगता है कि वहाँ के बीजवानों से उनका इतना अधिक स्वागत किया कि उससे इनका व्यक्तित्व इतना अधिक आगे बढ़ा। इसके लिये समर दा को बगाल के बीजवानों के प्रति धन्यवाद ज्ञापन करना चाहिये।

अन्त में एक बात कह कर अपने भाषण को समाप्त करूँगा और वह यह कि देश के सामने जो परिस्थितियाँ हैं, वे चिन्ता की हैं। हिंसा के पाव बढ रहे हैं, जनतन्त्र पर खतरा बढ रहा है और हम लोग जो इस सदन में बैठे हैं, भारत की 60 करोड़ जनता के प्रतिनिधि के रूप में—हमको बहुत गम्भीरता से इन बातों का तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिये। यह ठीक है कि हम लोग एक दूसरे पर लाञ्छन लगा दें, एक दूसरे पर कीचड़ उछाल दें एक दूसरे के सम्बन्ध में तरह-तरह की बातें कह दें, लेकिन जनतन्त्र का पंथा जिस दिन रूढ़िवा जायेगा उस दिन इस सदन की मीनारें नहीं रहेंगी। इसलिए हम लोगो का कर्तव्य है कि देश में जो वानावरण इस तरह का बनना चला जा रहा है—प्रतिहिंसा का—इसको रोकने की अगर 12 घाने जवाबदेही हम लोगो की है तो 4 घाने जवाबदेही आप लोगो की भी है। इसलिये कि यहाँ जो कुल सख्या है उस में चार घाने भर यानी 25 प्रतिशत आप लोग हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि यह 25 प्रतिशत आगे चुनाव में भी कायम रहे, हम नहीं चाहते हैं कि इधर बिल्कुल सफाचट हो जाये—हम लोगों को इसकी चिन्ता भी रहती है। इसीलिये आप लोग जो बोलते हैं—सब बोलें या कुछ बोलें—उस को सुनते हैं, बहुत

आदरपूर्वक सुनते हैं और जनता भी सुन लेती है, लेकिन इस कान में सुन कर उस कान से निकाल देती है क्योंकि भारत की जनता जानती है कि देश के लिये कौन क्या कर रहा है। भारत की जनता जानती है कि आज इंदिरा गांधी के मित्रा न कोई हमारा नेता है और न भविष्य में कोई भारत के जनतन्त्र की रक्षा कर सकता है। इसलिये सभापति जी, अच्छा हुआ कि मेरे भाषण के समय आप इस कुर्सी पर बिगजमान हैं, इसलिए मैं आपको साक्षी रख कर इन भाइयों से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ—जयप्रकाशजी को छाना बना कर दृबकी न लें। बगाल में क्यों ऐसा हुआ? जयप्रकाशजी अकेले जाने तो उनका स्वागत मत्कार भी होना, लेकिन—अगल बगल वालों को देखकर जनता वैसे ही भडकनी है जैसे नाल रंग को देख कर माट भडकता है। अगर एक तरफ उनके बीजू पटनायक रहेंगे तो जनता पटक पटकी करेगी या नहीं? उनका नाम ही पटनायक है। दूसरी तरफ असुल्य घोष को रख ले नीमरी तरफ पाटिल साहब को रख ले और चौथी तरफ जनमध के हमारे जो भाई लोग यहाँ पर हैं—मैं किसी का नाम नहीं ले रहा हूँ उनमें से आप को छुड़कर किसी का रख ले—तो जनतन्त्र, पर उन का क्या असर पड़ेगा? हम चाहते हैं कि इस वानावरण को समाप्त किया जाय और हम सब दल के लोग, जिनके विरोधी दल के लोग हैं, वे आज मकल कर के कि देश के जनतन्त्र के पौधे को मरझाने नहीं देंगे और उसकी रक्षा के लिये बटे में बड, बलिदान देने के ये एक साथ मिलकर तैयार रहेंगे।

सभापति महोदय श्री जी० त्रिपुनाथन।

श्री एस० एस० बनर्जी सभापति जी, हम लोग सब तक बैठेंगे?

सभापति महोदय, त्रिपुनाथन जी, मावलकरजी और सान्से जी पाच-पाच मिनट से लें तो हो सकता है।

जो एस० एम० बनर्जी: मुझे खतरा है—साइनें नो ज चुके हैं, अब अगर रेडियो से किसी का नाम नहीं बोलेंगे तो कल प्रवि-लेज मोशन आ जायगा। इसलिये इस बहस को अब खत्म कर दूँ जिसमें आल इंडिया रेडियो पर लोगों का वायण आ जा।

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandi-wash): Sir, the resolution moved by Shri S. N. Mishra seeks to deplore the incident in Calcutta where Prof. Samar Guha was assaulted. All of us feel very sorry about it. But I would have been happy if Shri Mishra in his resolution has condemned the cult of violence which is very much on the increase throughout the country now. Recently we heard that when Mr. Piloo Mody went to address a meeting at Allahabad, a chappal was thrown at him. Mr. Shanker Dev was unfortunately assaulted by Sarvodaya workers and thrown out bodily from the venue of the conference. I am glad our DMK member has expressed the view that the opposition should be allowed to express their views freely. But I ask him, is this addressed to Delhi along or to Madras also?

SHRI V. MAYAVAN: What is the relevance?

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: We are talking about violence and that is the relevance. Very recently one of the members of the Legislative Council, Mr. Venga was assaulted and stabbed in open day-light in the MLA's hostel and the irresponsible Government of Madras took no action at all.

If the cult of violence is on the increase, all of us should be held responsible for it. The politicians of the country have been egging it on and it is recoiling on us. Whether it is J. P. or Mr. Piloo Mody or Mr. Guha, politicians receive bouquets as well as brickbats. But in a democracy, there must be two criteria: People must be able to express their view without

fear and also change the Government without violence. If you go on encouraging violence, whether it is Bihar or Bengal or any other State, it will naturally recoil on us. The proverb in the Bible says, he who takes the sword shall perish by the sword. If you sow the wind in Bihar, you will reap the whirlwind in Calcutta. Curbing violence is the responsibility of all of us, particularly the ruling parties.

[SHRI VASANT SATHE in the Chair]

21.31 hrs.

I have great respect for J. P. who has started this movement against corruption. But I do not know whether it is restricted only to Patna or Calcutta. I want to know from him whether it will extend to Madras or not. I want J. P. to have the same yardstick for all the States.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Has anybody applied for agency from Madras?

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: So far J. P. and his colleagues have kept mum about the Tamil Nadu Government which is the most corrupt ministry in this country. I am glad I have come out of it. The problem is, how to change the Governments. Is the dissolution of the Bihar Assembly the panacea for all the ills of the country? I want some concrete answer from J. P. or Mr. Mishra. We have to change the Government by the ballot, not by bullets.

If the fate of a Government is going to be decided in the streets by mob, it will not be democracy, but it will be mobocracy. We must find out a solution. There is no provision for recall in the Constitution, it has to be amended. If somebody says that the people are against the Government how to find this out? There is no provision for referendum now in the Constitution you have to amend it. Let us sit together and

find out a solution. Let us not convert democracy into mobocracy. Violence is not going to solve any problem. Our leader, late Shri Anna, used to say that violence would complicate problems and create more problems than solving the problems. Are we going to create such a precedent for the future?

Suppose, in a State, the Government is forced to dissolve the Assembly, what happens after the election? If somebody takes into his mind and collects ten thousand people and daily goes on creating trouble in the capital, what happens to the next Government? Is it going to be dissolved again? Where is the end to this? Ultimately, it will be some sort of mobocracy, or whatever we may call it. We have, therefore, to find out a solution. I will request the Prime Minister, the leader of the country to sit together with the opposition, as well as JP and find out a solution.

I am very unhappy that one of our esteemed members of this House and former Dy Prime Minister, Shri Morarji Desai, has gone on fast. He insists that unless the Prime Minister announces, and the Government announces, elections in Gujarat, he would not end his fast. It is unfortunate that he has taken this extreme step. I think he has to re-consider it. All of us have to sit and find out a solution. I will request all the senior leaders of Congress (O) that they should not sacrifice such an eminent leader.

Already, the cult of violence is on the increase and people go on inciting violence. Whether it is the tallest man or the shortest man, I want that whosoever instigates violence, should be dealt with by the law of the land. If somebody instigates the military and the police that they should defy the Government, I am very sorry to say that it is neither democratic nor patriotic.

Former American President Woodrow Wilson, once said that the world must be made safe for democracy. Let

us not worry about the world, at least this country must be made safe for democracy. Let us curb and eradicate violence in this country and the politicians of this country should take up the responsibility.

SHRI N K P SALVE (Betul): Mr Chairman, Sir, a debate on a Motion such as the one which is being discussed by the House should have taken the entire discussion to the dizzy heights of sublime dignity in fact but if it had descended to the disgraceful low depths of ridicule, I am afraid, the supporters of the Motion have to thank themselves for the gross mishandling of the entire matter. I think, greatest harm has been done to JP by bringing him to ridicule in this House by those who have sought to defend him. If he has friends like them, who have defended the Motion, JP need no enemies.

Sir, in a way, this debate has been exceedingly helpful, for a smoke screen had been created about this incident in the country and every sane-thinking person including Shri Siddhartha Shankar Ray regretted the incident. Everyone regrets an incident in which it becomes necessary to throw chappals and throw brick-bats. No one is happy. We love devoutly democratic traditions and we hate situations and we hate contingencies where the people have to resort to extra-Constitutional and extra-legal means in any manner whatsoever. And therefore, we are sorry for the incident. As I was listening to Shri Priv. Ranjan Das Muns, very carefully and very cautiously—I listened to the facts as he narrated them with absolute calm, clarity and lucidity—I felt and I say now, that far from blaming the Chhatra Parishad and far from blaming the Youth Congress, my hearty congratulations to the young people in these two organisations for their extreme restraint and exemplary behaviour. If there is any one to be blamed in this connection, if there is any one to be blamed for the episode, it is those who indulged in reckless and irresponsible criticism.

The hon. Member from Orissa was asking why anybody should arrogate to himself the divine right and the divine authority. That is precisely, with great respect, my submission. Is it correct, and has anyone any business to say, that the Prime Minister has soiled the land of Bengal and the good name of Rabindranath Tagore by becoming the Vice-Chancellor of a University? Is it not a personal invective? You may have difference of opinion and you may think that somebody else is more suitable, others have their own opinion, but casting a personal aspersion, to what extent is it in conformity with good taste? And how do you expect people to be silent spectators to this sort of smear campaign going on against a leader whom they revere and love? How does it behave a person, who is considered an embodiment of gentleness, to cast aspersions on the Prime Minister? How does it behave him to say that the Prime Minister is not educated to be entitled to lead the country? If these allegations, if these utterly irresponsible, reckless abuses and invectives are not going to arouse the youth of the country then, I am afraid, the youth is not worth the name. In the midst of such grave provocation how they have behaved, how they have managed the affairs, how Shri Subroto Mukherjee went and tried to pacify the mob is a great tribute to the restraint and exemplary behaviour of young Mukherjee, Priya Ranjan Das Munsi and so on. And if Priya Ranjan Das Munsi has been accused of being an urchin, then all of us join that member in being urchins, because those members are trying to preserve the norms of democracy in spite of grave provocations.

There is one more thing that I want to refer to. Why is it that there is no creditability when you are speaking about your concern to curb violence? Have you realised this that people are not taking you seriously at all when you are showing your concern to curb violence? Because, violence and parliamentary democracy

can never go together; they are not on the same road. It is because the history is entirely against you.

Who is responsible for burning Gujarat? Who is responsible for inciting violence in Gujarat? Who has humiliated and paraded the MLAs? Who has stripped out the cloth of the MP and paraded him on the roads? Who has killed a student for the only offence of going to attend the examination? Who has talked of gherrao of Parliament with a million people? Who has talked of slapping the MLAs? Who has behaved like the worst goondas in the Wardah Ashram in front of Vinoba Bhave? Who has recommended extra-constitutional means to overthrow the lawful Government? Last but not the least, who wanted the police and the army to revolt? Under the laws of the United States of America and United Kingdom any call to the army and police to revolt against the government is considered high treason against the country. It is only in our country that we tolerate that.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY
Arrest him

SHRI N K P SALVE If we do not arrest him it is because

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY
You cannot arrest him

SHRI N K P SALVE: Mr. so and so, we do need to arrest him, as long as you people are there to support him. He is a damagogue. (Interruptions) I am not yielding. Sir this gentleman who supports the party led by a party I may be educated by that. But, unfortunately, I do not belong to that class which has committed all sorts of crimes. I still continue to be economically on the same level as my friend Mr. Priya Ranjan Das Munsi, and I am very proud of it.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY
You are a middle man between crime and justice

SHRI N K P SALVE: I am the middle man between the crime and the criminals, and that is why I know the criminal, very well.

(Interruptions) Sir, I do not mean him. I mean all those affluent sections of the society who show high-brow snobbery after committing all sorts of economic offences. Professionally, I am certainly connected with it. There is no doubt about it.

There is one more important reason why there will never be a creditability to JP. So far as the question of condemning violence and so far as his avowed profession to profess democracy is concerned, it is this set of people who have gathered around him. As very rightly pointed out by Mr. Priya Ranjan Das Munsii, has he not willy-nilly acquired the role of an election agent of all these people, of this motley crowd in the opposition, who have been thrown lock stock and barrel, not once, but in five consecutive elections. The unfortunate part is do they want us to believe very seriously that Anand Margis, who are the champion killer have certainly become apostles of non-violence. Do they want us to believe that RSS has taken to the cult of non-violence and have started believing in parliamentary democracy? When the chief of the RSS is to be nominated by the existing chief, how RSS works. Sir, you are from Nagpur. I am also from Nagpur. The less it is said, the better it is. Otherwise, Shri Jagannathrao Joshi will again get into the fit of hysteria. (Interruptions) He has got into it.

Last but not the least, there is my friend, Shri Dinan Bhattacharyya; their hands are soiled with human blood and the entire water of Ganges will not be able to wash that blood of their hands. How are they talking of parliamentary democracy? How are they talking of condemning violence? It does not lie in their mouth either to talk of non-violence or of parliamentary democracy. As long as spirit of Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munsii and Shri Subrato Mukherjee survive in this country, parliamentary democracy shall go from strength

to strength. We shall fight and fight to the end.

Shri P. G. MAVALANKAR: (Ahmedabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is nearly seven hours now.

MR CHAIRMAN. Now, he is the last speaker on that side. After this..

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is nearly seven hours that we have been discussing and debating an issue which is apparently very small, of one incident on one day in one metropolitan city of our country. But the hope was and is that taking advantage, I use the word 'advantage' advised by, of the very serious thing that has happened at least, this House, would now consider in all earnestness and fairness, the various implications, and thereby, if possible, give to the country some kind of a comforting message that this Parliament is not going to tolerate any increase in the atmosphere and cult of violence. But, Sir, when I sat through, almost continuously, these seven and odd hours of the debate, I must confess that I am not able to say that this has been necessarily a fruitful debate. Of course, it is not also a completely futile debate perhaps, this debate has been partly futile, partly fruitful! It has undoubtedly produced some thinking points. But I wonder whether people who will read the debate of today in months and years to come will readily agree that we as Members of this House were really in a serious mood and they would ask whether we were at all earnest about locating the guilt, as to where it really existed and whether we were doing so without bothering about who was at fault and instead of trying to see what was wrong in our politics and policy.

Significantly enough, all speakers who have preceded me have been Members of this or that political par-

ty. It is natural. After all, in a parliamentary democracy, it is only the political parties, by and large, which are reflected and which are represented in various Houses. Even in the developed democracies, like, the United Kingdom, for the information of Dr. Kailas, if it pleases him, I may tell him that Independents have practically gone for good. However, I do not know whether in parliamentary democracy, although it becomes workable through party system, party institution and party membership, we should consider all matters necessarily from any partisan angles. Is there no national angle? Is there no objective angle? Is there no dispassionate attitude towards all these matters?

I would have gladly sat down if my hon friend, Mr Satpal Kapur and others, felt that I am the only person responsible for prolonging the debate. I am not interested in making a very long speech. But the point is: Look at the attacks that have been taking place on both the sides of the House, these attacks and counter-attacks, for instance, on J.P. and Mrs. Indira Gandhi. What have they produced? If Congressmen are to be charged with their heroine worship, I am afraid, I must say that many Opposition parties must also be charged with their hero worship! If you go on attacking Mrs. Indira Gandhi all the time, then I am one of those who will say, Congressmen will go on attacking J.P. all the time. But these attacks on the Prime Minister and on J.P. and other individuals do not lead us anywhere. It may give a vicarious satisfaction to some of us that we have taken the liberty of using the parliamentary forum and thereby publicly criticised or condemning or abusing this or that the individual or leader in sometimes the most filthy language which can ever be used.

Hearing the entire debate, barring a few exceptions—I am sorry if I am brutally front in this expression of my feeling. I am not only distressed but am also disgusted at the way in

which the debate has developed rather degenerated....

SHRIMATI T. LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA: (Khammam): He has used the word "heroine" worship. I think, he should change it to "hero" worship. The Prime Ministership is masculine.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: The entire debate included all kinds of verbal exchange, and gesticulations. Today, the House has seen and witnessed a strange spectacle of some political parties, pitted against each other, washing their dirty linen in Parliament so that the entire nation can watch and see the dirty damn things.

What was the purpose of the debate? It was about the Calcutta incident. Now, it is not a stray incident. It is the culmination of the cult of violence that is fast spreading in the country. There was the Allahabad incident. When the Allahabad incident took place, we did not even wait for the press reports to come in. We immediately, instantaneously, unanimously condemned it which we thought, at that time, was an attack on the Prime Minister. It is on record what I said, that any attack on the Prime Minister is, ultimately, an attack on democracy. And we will not tolerate it. It is not a question of this or that party being in power. It is a question of the Prime Minister who belongs to the whole country. Similarly, when a grenade was thrown at the highest man in the judiciary, the Chief Justice of India, this House expressed its deep concern. I would have, therefore, thought that, when this Calcutta incident took place, we should have pinpointed the alarming fact that the VIPs, whether they belong to the establishment or to the Opposition, very important persons who are held in high respect and esteem by millions of people, whether it is Mrs. Indira Gandhi or Mr. Jayaprakash Narain—it is foolish to say that the country condemns Mrs. Indira Gandhi and not Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan or vice versa; millions of people

admire both these individuals as national leaders—the VIPs are being made targets and that the politics of assassination is replacing the politics of persuasion. That is the point which we should have highlighted in this debate, because if this alarming climate is not stopped and the equally explosive conditions of repression are not averted, then I feel that no amount of debate, heat and argument in this House will really clear the air from the polluted atmosphere.

Today the situation is that authoritarianism and totalitarianism are increasing on the one hand; and on the other hand, civil liberties are getting eroded, on the third hand, the politicians and political parties are becoming more and more intolerant of one another. It is on account of these facts that all this acrimony, bitterness, hatred, intimidation and in the end physical violence are being injected into the political atmosphere.

How has violence been spreading? Can any one of us, with our hands on our heart and conscience, say in all sincerity that we are not guilty of using the youths of this country for our political and narrow purposes, for our party purposes? Can we say that we are not exploiting the emotions and sentiments of the people concerned? We have the atmosphere of threats, intimidations and personal attacks. As my friend, Mr. Salve, has said, uncharitable criticisms are levelled against one another. Physical assaults, violence, use of force, fascist techniques and even murders are happening. Did they happen only recently? Have we forgotten who started the gherao and where was it started? Where was it started—the idea of having the politicians of the opposite parties almost taken to ransom, closing them in their offices for hours together? This had happened in more than one State, and over a period of five or six or seven years. All this has developed in such a way that we find today that there is almost nobody—no party or no individual—who is free from it.

Several friends, including my friend, Shri Praya Ranjan Das Muns, Mr. Salve and others, have referred to incidents in Gujarat. I would like this to go on record. The Gujarat movement started on January 10, 1974. Normally I would not have spoken on this because I consider it below the taste to refer to my own participation in that particular phenomenon. On January 10, 1974, I flew back cutting short my stay in Madras where I had gone as a member of a Select Committee, of which you Mr. Chairman, were also a member, because Ahmedabad was in flames, and being my constituency, it was my duty and obligation to go back to Ahmedabad. For five days, from 10th to 15th January, I tried to have a direct, intimate, honest and frank dialogue with my young friends and students. I have been in the education field for 25 years and more and I claim to know the youths and students fairly well. The Navnirman Samiti was formed in my presence; the name was christened by me. For five days I pleaded with the students. They made me their leader. They wanted me to be the Chairman of the Samiti, but I said I could not be the Chairman; at best I could be their friend and adviser if they chose me to be so. But after five days, on the 15th January 1974 when I discovered in the evening that these youngsters and students were out for a programme involving some kind of fascist techniques and violence and intimidation, at once I resigned publicly and I said that I could not be the leader of a movement where the followers wanted me to be led by them rather than to lead them. Therefore, let them not unnecessarily chide against some of us and say that Gujarat was full of violence. Of course, we condemn the phenomenon of MLAs and Congress MLAs particularly, being taken out in all kinds of shameful demonstrations. I am one of those who feel eternally ashamed of these things because they do not lead us anywhere. Even if it means achieving the dissolution of the Assembly, it does not mean restoration of democratic and decent standards in our public life. Therefore, my point is:

whether it is Gujarat or Bihar or the rest of the country, almost all Parties are doing things in collusion which they say others are doing, but they conveniently forget that they themselves are also doing the same things or even more! Therefore, I want to conclude by saying only this, that we must take an overall view, an objective view and a dispassionate view of the whole matter, and decide coolly but earnestly and urgently whether we all want this cult of violence to go on in a galloping way and let it soon let us up all, while we go on simply and helplessly looking at its destroying all of us in that process, or we want to take sincere, bold and prompt steps to put an end to this violence, intolerance, bitterness and hatred! All of us have to ensure continuously that people can attend and hold meetings peacefully. The other day I was told by my friends that in Bihar those who are opposed to JP movement cannot hold meetings, and then people who are opposed to the Congress cannot hold meetings in Bengal, Haryana or other places. This is not good for the health of democracy.

Therefore, I am concluding by saying that this is the real challenge and if we cannot see it and if we dare not face it, then no one will help us, not even God! If democracy means civilised behaviour, persuasion, tolerance and understanding each other's point of view, then I should say that the "Demon of Violence" must be driven away from our political and public life for all times to come, or, else, we must be prepared to perish for all times! Hypocrisy and dishonesty will not rescue us. Only sincere and honest efforts and bold attempts in the right direction will rescue us and this country from this increasing cult of violence.

ब्रज चंद्र शर्मा (बीवर) : मैं फिर इसका ही बड़ा बंधन चाहता हूँ कि इस मोर्चा को ऐसे बंधन देना तो मुझे बड़ा आश्चर्य हुआ।

हमारे मित्र जी ने यह कहा है 'The House deplures' मैं यह समझ रहा था कि डेप्लोर की अवधारणा यह है 'The House appreciates'.

कहते तो बहुत अच्छा होता क्योंकि जे० पी० साहब विचारियों को इंडिस्टिपलिन सिखाते हैं। इंडिस्टिपलिन को बंध करो, वह उन्होंने विचारियों को सिखाया और वह उन्होंने सीख लिया और वही उन्होंने वहाँ पर डिमोन्स्ट्रेट किया। फिर उस के बाद पुलिस को यह कह दिया कि गवर्नमेंट के आर्डर्स को नहीं मानना। और वहाँ पर जो कुछ हो रहा था, उसी तरह से पुलिस वहाँ पर देखती रही। इस तरह से मैं यह समझना कि जे० पी० साहब जिस मूवमेंट को चलाना चाहते थे, जिस मिशन को वे चलाना चाह रहे थे, वह अब सफल होना सीख रहा है और वह खुद उन्होंने अपनी छात्रों से था। तो मेरी समझ में नहीं आया कि हमारे मित्रा जी कि तरह से कह रहे हैं कि जे० पी० साहब के साथ जो कुछ हुआ, उस को डेप्लोर करे और यह करें और वह करें। उस के बाद मैंने देखा कि समर गुहा जी के साथ भी कुछ हुआ। तो एक चीज मैं यहाँ पर कह देना चाहता हूँ और श्री जकर बबान सिंह जी ने भी इस को रेफर किया है और वह यह है कि मर्बोदय सर्वसेवा संघ की प्राथमिक काँग्रेस विनोबा जी की उपस्थिति में होती है और ऐसी जगह पर जे० पी० साहब पहुँचते हैं। जे० पी० साहब वहाँ पर रहने हैं और उन के सामने बैठे हैं। विनोबा जी वहाँ पर मौन के घण्टे के और इधर जे० पी० साहब सामने बैठे हैं कमरे के घण्टे और तमाम उन के फालोअर्स बैठे हैं। मैं वहाँ पर पहुँचता हूँ, तो वे क्या करते हैं। जब मैं रोक (ट) ले जा रहा था स्टेज पर देने के लिए और वहाँ पर मेरे दोस्त बड़ा नातब प्रीजा [?] कर रहे थे, तो मैं ने कहा कि इन डेम्पकान को डिस्टीम्बुट करवा दीजिए, तो उसी वक्त बीच में कुछ लोगों ने कहा कि क्या चीज है, इस देखते हैं। कुछ बंध लोगों को दो बार दिखे और बीच ही उन्होंने देखा कि

यह तो इंदिरा गांधी से सम्बन्धित है और उन में लिखा था।

'Look to Mrs. Indira Gandhi in the totality'.

जब उन्होंने यह देखा कि यह तो इंदिरा गांधी का भावमोह, शंकरदेव तो इंदिरा गांधी का एजेंट है और वहां पर बैठा हुआ मन्त विनोबा सरकारी मन्त है, तो इस तरह का स्वागत लगाते हुए नमाम लोगों ने मेरा बेराव किया और उसके बाद मुझे उठाकर वहां से बाहर फेंक दिया गया। और यह सब हुआ जब कि जे० पी० वहां पर उपस्थित थे।

फिर मैं जे० पी० के पास गया क्योंकि जे० पी० के लिये मेरे मन में बहुत बड़ा आदर रहा है। मैंने उन से कहा कि आपके होते हुए इस तरह से आपके लोगों ने किया है, आपको इस बारे में कुछ इन्द्रबन्धन देनी चाहियें, तो वह कहने लगे कि मैं इसके लिये क्या कर सकता हूँ। और जो कुछ हो रहा है वह आप देख रहे हैं।

मेरा कहने का मतलब इतना ही है कि जे० पी० जिस मिशन को चला रहे हैं उसमें उनका सक्सेस मिल रही है।

22 hrs.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY): Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is now over seven hours since the discussion started in this House, and naturally all of you, including me, must, have been feeling very tired and jaded, and, therefore, I shall try to be very brief.

Sir, after listening to the speeches of hon. Members, and particularly the Mover of the Motion Shri Shyamnandan Babu, I wonder why this motion has been brought before this House at all. I agree with what my friends Mr. Unnikrishnan, Mr. Salve and some others have said. I cannot call this a futile discussion completely, but all the same, it is a discussion, which, if it had been challenged

in a different direction, would have been helpful to the country.

After all, Shyamnandan Babu, naturally as he was not there, spoke anything except the incident, though the Hon. Speaker had confined him to the particular incident at Calcutta on April 2nd. Now, even after listening to the very unusually calm speech of Prof. Samar Guha and the very well delivered speech of my good friend Mr. Priya Ranjan Das Munsi, you will observe, the House will observe, and wonder why a simple demonstration should have come to the floor of this House for a discussion.

It may be, Sir, that Shyamnandan Babu thought that it will serve a political purpose if he brings it on the floor of the House to give it a national focus. That may be so, but even there, I am afraid, Shyamnandan Babu, you have not succeeded.

Now, I am not questioning the ruling of the Hon. Deputy-Speaker when he disallowed the amendment of Shri Indrajit Gupta; whether it was allowed or not, if the debate had been directed towards, as you had rightly said, Sir, while you were speaking, against the cult of violence, the atmosphere of violence, the cult of hatred and what we have been seeing in recent months in this country, if this House had unanimously condemned this attitude, probably that would have had a sobering effect not only on the entire population of this country but especially on the impressionable young men and women of India. I will not go into the details just now because all of them have been published in the papers. Let me start by saying about the Bihar movement. Bihar movement is for the dissolution of the Assembly, seeking to secure it by intimidation, coercion, threat etc. Is it to be called a peaceful movement? Is it to be called a non-violent movement? People who disagree with you, who do not want to resign, are paraded on the streets with shoes and all that round their necks. Is this not an ugly intimidation or coercion? Many other things are there. Even

on 2nd April when the Chhatra people and Yov Congress people were holding a meeting something had been said against the Prime Minister which Mr. Salve has put just now before the House. Is it not intemperate to make speeches like that about high personages, especially against persons who are respected by a large number of people in this country, by millions of people in this country? I do not know Mr. Mohanty's qualifications, but to call Mr. Priya Ranjan Das Munsi, an honourable Member of this House....

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY: I am not a mofussil lawyer.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: I am glad you are a barrister. I am glad if you are very much satisfied of your qualifications; I have no objection. But your taste has been just now displayed here by calling a comember as an urchin..

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY: I did not call him an urchin. I said he had exceeded the bounds of an urchin.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: Never mind, if you have not called him like that I am happy. That I want to submit is this. There are several things that have been happening not only here in the House but outside. I want to ask this. You call students to boycott schools and colleges not only for one year but for two years, to waste their education, to come on the streets. Is it patriotism. I ask. Everyone must have noticed this that wherever Jayaprakash Narayan goes, the first thing he does is to touch the students and youth wings, to start this sangh or that samithi.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: It is because students are on the verge of starvation, 25 lakhs of educated youths are unemployed in West Bengal alone.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: If you really felt like that, then, the

remedy is different. The remedy is to discuss the matter. The remedy is to go into the question and find out a solution and not to call them to the roads and ask them to indulge in all kinds of violence, to ask them to waste their educational career, resulting in huge loss to their parents. Is this patriotism? Is it nationalism? I want to ask this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: His grievance is that they have read two lakhs of his books.

DR. KAILAS (Bombay South): 20 lakhs and not 2 lakhs.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: Today it is reported not once but twice that JP himself has been indulging in some speeches which cause not only disaffection and disloyalty in the armed and police forces.

Is it quite a reasonable activity? That is a different matter whether you arrest or you do not arrest him. I want to submit to you....

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Has he ever asked the army to revolt against Government? He only said that if any attempt is made to subvert the constitution, only then, they could revolt?

AN HON. MEMBER: Is it the right of the army to revolt?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Who is to decide that?

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: If you take the roots of the matter or the genesis of the matter and go into it and then condemn all sorts of violence, intimidation, coercion, etc. in the public life in this country, as I said earlier, it would certainly create a great impact on all of us.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The opponents of the Resolution are changing their colours.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: My submission is this. On April 2, it is in the words of Prof. Guha himself, that everything went off peacefully. He addressed a meeting at the students' hall and in the areas of Shri Das Murali, J. P. went to Calcutta not once but five or six times. This was the sixth time that he went to Calcutta. Not only there. But, during the last so many months or about a year and nine months or so, he must have gone to 7 to 8 States addressing about hundred meetings.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Is there any restriction to go to Calcutta?

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Nobody said that

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: I am narrating the fact to be sure about what Mr Syam Babu said. He said that there was a preplanned attack on the car of J. P. to murder him or kill him and things like that. You said that there was a pre-meditated or preplanned attack.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: A very carefully planned and executed act.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: You must have seen that government has been spending some lakhs of rupees as protection whenever he goes to any place of the State in the country. Therefore, to say that the police are keeping quiet is not correct. Do you want the police to interfere for anything? Is there any demonstration which has not affected the public life in the country? Is it such a thing for a person like Shri Mishra to bring that on the floor of the House? I must submit one thing about Shri Shankar Deo. He is our respected leader. He went to Gujarat, Baroda and other places. There was stone throwing; there was brick-battling and there was almost all kinds of things. Therefore, it is unfortunate that Shri Shankar Deo should be insulted by the Sarvodaya people. Therefore, my

submission would be this. If you can indulge in inflammable language, you can offend the people—highly respected people and highly respected leaders of the States, leaders of the nation and then simply get away with it, without any reaction, without any countering by forces, that is to expect too much. It is not as if I am encouraging anybody to hold demonstrations. The fact is, we must take it as a stance in the political life of any country and more so, in this country. All of us have been in public life for decades. We have seen instances where in a political atmosphere, in a political heat, sometimes, when temperate language is used, when unnecessary language is used, when vocabulary is wasted on high dignitaries, certainly emotions run high and if some young people indulge in some demonstration, surrounding a car, what does it matter? Is it a big thing? I would like to submit, let us not take an unrealistic view of things. You say that Indira Gandhi becomes the Chancellor of the Vishwa Bharati University. You try to offend her by saying. In the words of Mr Salve, he has sullied the name of this University. What type of speeches? Does it lend maturity and stature to the gentleman who uses it? Does it not create an emotion in the minds of young men? It does create emotion in the minds of our people including the Opposition friends. Supposing, some other man talks disparagingly, denigrating JP and using filthiest language would it not offend you? Would it not affect your emotions? If you get passing, is it something unreasonable or inhuman? Therefore, Sir, we should not think that I am clean and others are wrong, that you are not indulging in violence and others are indulging in violence and so on. If I associate myself with Indira Gandhi, I am a bad man. If Jayaprakash Narayan associates himself with Biju Patnaik, he is a paragon of virtue. Let us not do that. We know the people of India. The people will be watching and are watching, who is associating himself with whom, about whom what the great leaders are speaking,

and therefore, they are able to arrive at their own conclusions. We are not worried on that account. But, the point would be....

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Don't encourage this thing.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: Certainly not. I would only say that it is not that because a certain gentleman associates himself with a certain gentleman, a bad man becomes a good man. Therefore, let us not presume that people are not watching us. You and I are in the eyes of millions of people of this country. By using an intemperate and an inflammable language, you may feel temporarily gratified. Just for an hour, you may feel satisfied. But, you should know that the Indian citizen is such a shrewd man. Even though he is illiterate, he is shrewd enough to understand who is humble who is wrong, what language a person is using and therefore let us be very careful. Therefore, I would submit to this House, for the consideration of the entire House, that all of us must have restraint in the exercise of our fundamental rights, either of speech or association and so on. If we observe restraint, if we do not use intemperate language, if we do not use coercion, if we do not use intimidation, if we do not accuse others if we do not denigrate high personages in power with all kinds of allegations and accusations and if we do not denigrate our democratic institutions which we cherish, certainly, you will have a better India in future. Let us all work towards that.

I felt very sorry also. Many times, when I see that certain friends are being paraded and certain friends are being insulted, I feel very sorry. This is not the way at all. Even to achieve an objective and even to bring down a Government, this is not the proper way I agree with Mr. Shyamandan Mishra when he said that this country is a peaceful country. This is our tradition and this is our heritage. Let us maintain that and see that,

from year to year, as we go on, from end on in effect, people grow more mature. After all, it is not a question of the personalities. It is a question of the national prestige. It is a question of the national stability. It is a question of the national progress. It is a question of tens of millions of our people who are going without food and who should get a better deal tomorrow. These are all wide questions. To indulge in small things does not benefit anyone of us.

Now to put the record straight, I just want to waste the time of the House for a few minutes so that I could read the information I got from the State Government, because several friends have said something...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: In that case, why do you say 'waste the time of the House'?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Did you have any talk with the Chief Minister when he visited Delhi in this matter? I requested you about this over the telephone on that very day, within a few minutes of it. Did you have any talk with him?

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: With whom?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: With Shri Siddhartha Shankar Ray.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: He did not meet me.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: He did not meet you.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: You will permit me to read it

"Shri Jayaprakash Narayan arrived at Dum Dum airport from Bhubaneswar by a plane chartered by Kalinga Airlines at about 2200 hours on 1st April 1975. The leaders of the Nab Nirman Samiti, Congress (O), Socialist Party etc. who wanted to receive him were allowed to go into the VIP Bay where the plane of Shri Jayaprakash Narayan landed. A small group of Yuba Congress followers staged an anti-JP demonstration at the airport by shouting slogans.

"There was no obstruction to Shri Jayaprakash Narayan's car and no clash during his journey from the airport to Calcutta.

"On 2nd April, Shri Jayaprakash Narayan held a number of meetings at 6/C, Short Street, where he was putting up with a relation of his and at a ground floor flat of a multi-storied building at 3 Moira Street. There was no disturbance during these meetings. Shri Jayaprakash Narayan was to address two meetings in the afternoon—one at the students' hall and the other at the Calcutta University Institute. Both the places are in the university area situated on Bankim Chatterjee Street at a distance of about 200 yards of each other. The former meeting was organised by some teachers including those owing allegiance to the CPI(M) and the latter by the Naba Nirman Samiti. The Chhatra Parishad and the Yuba Congress had organised a mass rally of students and youth at the university campus to protest against Shri Jayaprakash Narayan's activities. From time to time, prior to the scheduled meeting, processions of youth Congress and Chhatra Parishad paraded in the locality where the meetings of Shri Jayaprakash Narayan were to be held, shouting slogans and waving black flags. At about 1635 hrs. Shri Jayaprakash Narayan arrived at the students' hall escorted by the police. Elaborate police arrangements had been made for maintenance of peace in the area. Shri Jayaprakash Narayan was welcomed and received at the gate of the hall by the organisers of the meeting. The meeting was being held peacefully.

* Meanwhile, Chhatra Parishad and Yuba Congress meeting at the University campus terminated at about 1615 hrs. and a big procession of Youth Congress and Chhatra Pari-

shad led by Shri P. R. Das Munsi, MP, Shri Subroto Mukherji, Minister of State. Shri Sudeep Bandyopadhyay and many other leaders was taken out. A section of the procession about 100 strong went towards the University Institute followed by Shri Subrata Mukherji and a few other leaders. Reaching the gate of the University Institute which by this time was closed by the organisers of the Nava Nirman Samiti, they began demonstrating and faced counter-demonstration. Tension was mounting. Seeing this Shri Subrata Mukherjee climbed on top of one of the gate pillars of the Institute and addressed the crowd persuading them to disperse. His voice had already cracked and he had to take the help of a power mike used by the police. Some went away, but some remained and Shri Mukherjee left the place.

Owing to the intervention of Shri Mukherjee tension subsided. Tension however increased subsequently due to counter demonstration by the followers of the Nava Nirman Samiti and the speeches given by Shri Samar Guha, M.P....

SHRI SAMAR GUHA**

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY:
".....The atmosphere was surcharged owing to the nature of the speeches made at the meeting. Shri J. P. came out of the students hall after the meeting...."

SHRI SAMAR GUHA**

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY:
In fact I will be anxious not to disbelieve you but the fact seems to be otherwise; I am helpless.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA:
Who had sent you this report?

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY:
Not you.

"...Shri Samar Guha M. P. made the following remarks:

**Not recorded.

"Goondalism is going on under the direction of Indira Gandhi; Indira Gandhi and her favourite Chief Minister are leaders of Goonda gangs..." (Interruptions)

SHRI SAMAR GUHA:**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please resume your seat.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA:**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Not a word of what Prof. Samar Guha says will go on record.

(Interruptions)

He is reading a report, Mr. Samar Guha. Now what do you want him to do? Allow him to read. It is not his speech. He is reading the report. Do you understand this much? You must agree that the report he is reading is the report that he has received from West Bengal. You have already suffered from haemorrhage. Some-time back you were very cool. Don't get excited. Please sit down.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: The atmosphere was however surcharged owing to the nature of the speeches made at this meeting. Shri Jayaprakash Narayan came out of the student's hall after the meeting had concluded peacefully and boarded his car to go to the next venue. The police threw a cardon all around the car and took to the University Institute slowly through demonstrators. No sooner had the car of Shri Jayaprakash Narayan reached the gate of the University Institute then it was surrounded by the demonstrators, some of whom pounded and thumped the car. The police pushed them back with great difficulty. Tension ran high at this stage when the supporters of the Nava Nirman Samity raised counter-slogans and made many disparaging remarks about the Chief Minister and the Prime Minister. A few pieces of brickbats and one or

two chappals were thrown in the direction of the University Institute. One lady demonstrator climbed on the bonnet of Shri Jayaprakash Narayan's car and started pounding it. She was followed by a couple of other demonstrators. They were immediately brought down by the police. Shri Samar Guha, M.P., then climbed on the bonnet of the car and began castigating the Congress, the Chhatra Parishad and the Yuva Congress. Irritated by his utterances, some of the demonstrators surged towards the car and in the melee, Shri Guha's spectacles fell on the ground and his punjabi was torn. His spectacles were immediately picked up by a police officer and handed over to him. The members of the Nava Nirman Samity requested Shri Jayaprakash Narayan to come down and attend the meeting, but Shri Narayan did not get down from the car and asked the driver to move away. The car inched along and its path was cleared by the police by removing the demonstrators. It finally left the place escorted by the police. A case was registered at Amherst Street police station. The State Government have observed that there was no fighting or clash in the course of the entire incident and that the meeting of the Nava Nirman Samity was held at the University Institute Hall till about 8 p.m. At the meeting the followers of the Nava Nirman Samity took a decision to squat on the road but they were dissuaded by the police.

These are the facts as enumerated by the information given to us by the West Bengal Government.

I would like to say this. We deplore any violence.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I had the courtesy to telephone to you immediately.***

MR. CHAIRMAN: Don't you even need to take my permission? Because

**Not recorded.

***Not recorded.

you have not taken my permission, nothing will go on record. This is the only thing I can do.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: What portion?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Everything that you said will tell you why. Because repeatedly I am asking you to at least take the permission of the Chair to speak. This is elementary. And without my permission you go on speaking for five minutes. What is this?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Do not remove from the record. Are you sticking to your decision that nothing will go on record? I humbly request you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not interrupt. Let him go on.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I humbly request this should go on record. Today it is affecting something of my inner feelings

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am not expunging. I am saying nothing will go on record if you speak without taking my permission. You ask for permission now. I will allow you.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I seek your permission.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, what do you want to say?

SHRIMATI T LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA: On a point of order. Everybody in this House is an hon. Member. If something is quoted here and the Member contradicts it, are we not supposed to believe what the Member says now is true and correct? What should we do? Here is a statement given by the Home Minister and here is an hon. Member saying that he has not said it. What should we do? What the Member says should be taken as true

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the point of order?

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: Prof. Samar Guha was mentioning about the telephonic talk. It is true that he mentioned that there was demonstration and the Police did not intervene and then I told him that I would certainly look into the matter (*Interruptions*).

SHRIMATI T LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA: Rose (*Interruptions*).

AN HON. MEMBER: She is in search of truth.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I can bring gentlemen to order but I can't bring a lady to order if she behaves in a disorderly manner. (*Interruptions*) Hereafter, if you do not behave properly I will have to pull you up also (*Interruptions*).

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: Now Shrimati Lakshmi Kantamma and Mrs. Maya Ray are sitting in different places, there won't be any trouble (*Interruptions*).

We deplore violence in public life in the country. It is our endeavour and it will be our endeavour in future to give all reasonable protection to any public man or any other in every lawful exercise of fundamental rights. There is no gain-saying this fact. But what I have submitted before is that we have to see that we do not create a climate, we do not do anything to contribute to the creation of atmosphere of violence and we do not indulge in speeches which are inflammable, etc.

In the end, I would say, as has been said by Shri Stephen and several other friends, looking into the matter and looking at what has happened—that the demonstration took place, even 100 or 200 persons surrounded the car and even if Shri Samar Guha or some lady got on the bonnet of the car—it is not a matter which should claim the attention of the House. It is purely a State subject. I am glad that Shri Sidhartha

Shankar Ray, Chief Minister, because certain things have happened in his own State, felt about it and it was gentlemanly of him to have expressed regret. I am happy about it. If Mr. Guha says he has also received any injury unfortunately, I say, I am sorry. But he has not said so and therefore, there is no occasion for me to express regret.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:

Let me say at the beginning that no debate has succeeded better than this debate in serving the purpose for which it was intended (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: May I appeal to you all not to say a word till he has finished?

AN HON. MEMBER: How long will he take?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:

I cannot say, I will take a reasonable time

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I agree he should be allowed to reply to the debate to the best of his ability, but he says, there should be no time limit. It has never happened even in the House of Commons. If we start the discussion on the 8th and end on the 9th, what will happen? Let him say he will take 1 hour or 2 hours.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is in the spirit of indefiniteness that is prevailing all round

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: The debate must end at 12 o'clock.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: On a point of order, Sir. As a member of this House, I have a right to know how long I am to sit in this House. It is already 11 o'clock and I should not be held to ransom by any member. This is a motion under rule 184. Under rule 182, the Speaker has the right to prescribe a time limit for the speeches. Under this rule, I am making a request to the Chair to prescribe a time limit for his reply. No

member has the right to say "I will speak as long as I choose". You have a perfect right under rule 182 to say this is the time-limit for a speech. I submit that you kindly prescribe the time. It is 11 o'clock now. We are human beings. We have not taken our food. We are feeling sleepy. We want you to give your ruling. I protest against this attitude "I will speak as long as I choose".

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Mishra, can you show me any provision which gives a right to the member who is replying to speak for any length of time that he wants? If you can show me some rules, then I have nothing to say.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I have told you that I must be given enough time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no right to reply for an unlimited time.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: You can pull me up if there is repetition.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not a question of repetition.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I have my right to reply.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: The member has categorically stated that he wants reasonable time.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN (Kangra): Under rule 178 no speech shall be for a duration of more than 15 minutes.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Why don't you trust my reasonableness? As I was submitting, the motion has eminently succeeded.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Sir, I submit I am entitled to know how long we are to sit here? I am appealing to you to prescribe the time. Otherwise, I am moving a closure motion. We cannot just continue to sit like this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You leave it to my discretion.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: My submission is that it is wrong to hold, as the hon. Home Minister has tried to do, or convey an impression to the House, that the debate had been futile. The debate had been exceedingly meaningful, and it had eminently succeeded in serving its purpose. It has revealed the face of the ruling party, it has revealed the forces which had master-minded, engineered and inspired the incident at Calcutta.

It is clear that my hon. friends on the other side have been extremely unhappy because of two reasons, which have not originated from me. They have, in fact, originated from the Chair. One is that they did not like, and put up all kinds of resistance to the admission of a motion of this kind. But, ultimately the motion was admitted, and they have been smarting under the permission the chair has given for a discussion on this subject. It is also very clear that they have been smarting under the rejection of an amendment for which they rallied all their support. And you know what type of amendment it was?

My hon. friend, Shri Brahmananda Reddy, the Home Minister, said that if the scope of the discussion were enlarged, it would have been better. I am not prepared to learn any lesson from a person like Shri Brahmananda Reddy. If there is a specific incident the whole attention of the House has to be concentrated on that incident. When that incident took place at Allahabad, we did not ask for the enlargement of the debate. When the incident took place in this gallery, did we ask for a general discussion on the question of violence in the country? No, we wanted to deliberate on that particular issue in order to put it in proper focus and effectively draw the attention of the country to it.

This is an incident which requires the specific attention of the House, and if these people have been trying to run away from it, that shows the

utter irresponsibility which characterises their attitude. So, let them not get away by saying this that they wanted the larger subject to be discussed. We want the larger subject to be discussed and if they wanted to discuss the subject of violence, there was an ideal opportunity which the hon. Prime Minister lost. After the murder of Shri L. N. Mishra at Samastipur, who prevented the Prime Minister from calling a meeting of the leaders of the opposition to consider that? But the Prime Minister and her party have been avoiding a discussion with the opposition. They do not have the courage to call a meeting of the leaders of the opposition. If she thought it necessary, she should have invited leaders like JP also to that meeting. It was JP who first converted a political meeting into a condolence meeting. Let the hon'ble Home Minister Shri Brahmananda Reddy hold his face to the mirror and ask what the hon. Prime Minister did when a condolence meeting was held at Vithalbhai Patel House? She turned it into a political meeting. But what did JP do? He converted a public meeting, a political meeting, into a condolence meeting. That is the contrast in quality, Mr. Brahmananda Reddy, from which you suffer.

Today what has made me a sad person is the quality of the speeches made by some members in the name of Congress. This is the crisis of quality, a deterioration we have been witnessing. I will never call it Congress, if this is the kind of values which saturates their speeches and their attitude.

The rejection of amendment also is a triumph for the opposition just as the motion is a triumph for the opposition. These people have been smarting under all this.

Now the impression created on one's mind by the speeches from the other side is that JP is an undesirable person—he happens to be a CIA agent, he happens to be an undesirable person, and what not. Even then,

my hon. friend Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munshi was making a clean gesture when he talked of appointing JP as a trusted tribune in West Bengal to go into all the incidents since the days of the B.C. Roy Ministry. If he is that undesirable, why entrust that responsibility to JP? And yet that is what they sought to do.

My hon. friend, Shri Brahmananda Reddy wanted to chastise my hon. friend, Shri Mohanty, for using some expressions. But, has he ever cared to ponder over what kind of expressions the Prime Minister has been using against JP? Let the country not lose sight of the fact that there is not a single speech of the hon. Prime Minister which is free from vituperative attack on JP.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, I rise on a point of order.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Sir, Shri Raghu Ramaiah and the Home Minister are instructing the members to go out so that there will be no quorum in the House
23 hrs.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I raise the question of quorum. There is no quorum in the House. Normally, I would go by the convention.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The quorum bell may be rung... Now, there is quorum. The hon. Member may continue his speech.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: So, I was submitting that the hon. Home Minister was stating to us something which was obnoxious only on the basis of certain remarks made by the hon. Member, Shri Mohanty. But he has never cared to ponder over what kind of remarks the hon. Prime Minister had been making against Shri Jayaprakash Narayan, whenever she opened her mouth. She has always insinuated that he had been getting monetary help from outside. But JP has contradicted these things in his own way. He had said: If JP turned a foreign stooge, there would be no patriot left in the country. If

it sounds vain, I cannot help it. That is what JP has said. We treat such things with the utmost contempt. Again, the Prime Minister says that he has been keeping company with the corrupt people. If we started telling the truth about the Prime Minister's company and the way in which her whole lot has been behaving, she would be unhappy about this. But I don't want to abuse them; I don't want to pay them back in kind coins. I represent the values of the Congress and I propose to remain committed to them. I don't want to undergo the cultural revolution that they have undergone.

So, their contention was that JP is an undesirable person, and what he received in Calcutta, he richly deserved. Is it not the impression created by the obvious speeches that have been made from that side? It has been said that he is reaping the consequences of his own action. In fact, what we find is that there are three slices of the mirror which have been presented to this House. One hon. Member went to the length of saying that the word "deplore" should be substituted by the word "appreciate". It means that we should appreciate the violent action in Calcutta. Did it not come from the mouth of one of the hon. Members on that side? Then the other hon. Member, Shri Shanker Dayal Singh, has said that if Mr. Mishra includes in his motion another clause—"we appreciate the efforts made by the hon. Member, Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munshi and Shri Subrato Mukherjee"—then the motion would be acceptable to them. So, they want us to appreciate their efforts in this direction.

Now, there is an hon. Member in this House called Shri Vasant Sathe. I like him very much. I would also like to agree with him when he says that there was no deliberate attempt on the life of J. P. But my predicament is, whether to believe him, the hon. Member, Mr. Sathe, a very lovable person, a charming person, a likeable person...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I do not know.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I would not like you to know because you are now sitting in the Chair which is much higher than any person's here. He said that there was no deliberate attempt on the life of J. P. Now, who will be more pleased than myself if am assured that there was no deliberate attempt on the life of J.P.? But my predicament is, whether to believe my hon. friend Mr. Sathe, who sits in that corner or to believe the hon'ble Member Mr. Priya Ranjan Das Munsi whose seat I do not know but who generally occupies a front seat. According to his own admission, the hon'ble Member, Mr. Munsi happened to lead the procession that went there. And what did he say? He said that a massacre had been prevented because of the efforts made by him and Mr. Subrato Mukherjee. This has gone on record. So, had these honourable gentlemen not been present, a massacre would have taken place. What greater testimony do you want to prove the contention that there was a deliberate attempt on the life of J. P.?

I ask you: Should I believe the hon'ble Member Mr. Vasant Sathe or should I believe for that matter the hon. Minister, Mr. Brahmananda Reddy, who was arguing on the same lines? The hon. Minister was also trying to argue how there could not be a deliberate attempt on the life of J. P. But he is contradicted by his own party Member, Mr. Priya Ranjan Das Munsi, who said that there was an attempt at a massacre which was prevented. (Interruptions)

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Don't try to make politics out of it. I know how many criminals you have protected. (Interruptions) But for the criminals, you are surviving. (Interruptions) In Begusarai, you were seen surrounded by criminals. (Interruptions) I know you

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: My hon. friend, Shri Indrajit Gupta who does not happen to be present

just now also seemed to hold the same view that there could not be any conclusion that there was an attempt on the life of J. P. But here is what J. P. himself has said. He said, "I would have been beaten and killed." He himself has said it. I have to go by that.

What are the evidence available? If the blows fell on J. P. and not on the car, what would have happened to J. P.? I ask you that. Were they only after the body of the car? He was physically prevented from going out of the car. I do not believe in the deliberately concocted report which the Home Minister read out to the House. I never care to ask for such reports. I know the depth of degradation to which this lot has gone, and they cannot be trusted with preparing any accurate and honest report. Therefore, I never care to ask for them.

Shri Jayaprakash Narayan had told me that he had been prevented from going out of the car. If he had not been physically prevented from going out of the car by the security men and others, then what would have happened? I ask the hon'ble Member, Mr. Gupta, to contemplate the consequences, what would have happened.

Would they also forget what kind of slogans were raised on that occasion? The slogans were (spoke in Bengali) "We will murder; we will murder."

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: No, no. Do not say these things, Mr. Mishra. Do not behave like a Begusarai man. Behave like a Member of Parliament. This sort of slogans were never raised. Do you think that you can say whatever you like and we will accept it? (Interruptions).

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Let them say whatever they like. When Mr. Brahmananda Reddy was reading out the report, I kept completely silent although I did not believe a word of it. My hon. friend

can say that what Shyamnandan Mishra is saying is not correct. But it is not necessary for him to use all sorts of abuses.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Sir, I rise on a point of order. Two hon. members of this House were present at the scene of incident, of which Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munsi is one. Mr. Das Munsi categorically repudiates that this slogan was ever raised at all. Mr. Mishra makes a statement that the slogan was raised. Papers have been laid on the Table of the House by Mr. Samar Guha, and none of the papers says that this slogan was ever raised . . .

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I am quoting from a paper.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Any paper of West Bengal? I challenge.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Let him place that paper on the Table of the House. Let him produce that paper. He just cannot speak through the hat in repudiation of a statement made by Mr. Das Munsi who was present on the spot.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I am quoting from a paper.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Where is the paper? Place it on the Table of the House.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: What is he saying? Such a slogan was never raised. Behave like a responsible Member of Parliament. You have no standing in your Party. Even your own Party does not trust you. (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Stephen has raised a point of order. Mr. Mishra, if you are making a specific allegation and are relying for that on a particular newspaper, then you must produce that paper, you must show me what that newspaper is.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I wish to draw your attention to one fact. When the hon. Home Minister was making a statement, when he was reading out from a written statement that Shri Samar Guha had alleged Shrimati Indira Gandhi of encouraging goondalism, he was immediately on his feet and he said that he never said that. To that you said that there are methods by which it could be raised. Therefore, we have given notice under rule 115 and we will raise this issue of a wrong statement. Similarly, if he wants to raise it, he can follow the same procedure. It is an identical case.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is a different thing. He was reading the report of the Government of West Bengal. If there is anything wrong or misleading, according to you, under Direction 115 you will be perfectly free to raise it. But that is not out of order. Here, when he says, 'I am quoting a particular slogan which was raised and I am quoting from the newspaper,' and once he says, 'I am quoting,' he must produce the document on which he is relying.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Let him say which paper it is.

(Interruptions)

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: He is a responsible Member. Let him say which is the paper.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I accept your contention, but, on this point I want to bring to your notice that sometime back in this very House Shri Janeshwar Misra made reference. Those utterances were challenged. They were also related to the Prime Minister. He said, 'I am quoting them from the newspaper.' The Speaker said, 'Though you are not able to produce the paper to-day, tomorrow you must try to bring to

me the newspaper from which you are quoting." Next day, Mr. Mishra brought the paper. Similarly, you can direct the hon. members if they quote from newspapers that they can bring the newspaper and point out the quotation to you. It is not obligatory that the Member should immediately produce it. This has happened. You can check the record.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Let him name the paper at least. He can produce it tomorrow. This is a serious charge which I cannot accept.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member should not get excited. Mr. Mishra, as long as you say that you are quoting from the paper, do you have the newspaper?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I will show it to you tomorrow.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: There is a precedent.

(Interruptions.)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Unnikrishnan, please sit down. I have allowed this to be said, subject to the condition: (1) that if it is not produced tomorrow, then the Chair again has the right to expunge it. That is the position as it stands now. It will be expunged if he does not produce it and it will not form part of the record.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRIISHNAN: He can produce it tomorrow, but let him at least name the newspaper.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, I am asking him to produce the paper and the newspaper cutting tomorrow.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRIISHNAN: But the name of the newspaper should be given to-day.

(Interruptions.)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Actually, the rule is that before you quote from a document, you must inform the

Chair that you want to make a quotation from that document and then produce the document. That is the rule. You cannot just offhand quote and say, 'I will produce it later on.' That is the rule.

AN HON. MEMBER: Many Members quote.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: We read so many papers.

SHRIMATI T. LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA: It is not that a Member has said this or not said that. Sir, we take what the Member says whether from this side or from that side.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am not able to follow what the hon. lady Member is saying.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He did not say that Mr. Munsli gave the slogan.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I read so many newspapers. I will show it to you tomorrow.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If it is not there, it will be expunged. Now, kindly do not prolong it further.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Then the slogan was raised—I am again quoting from the newspapers which I will show to you tomorrow—'Yeh Bihar Nai, Yeh Paschim Bangla.'

Sir, I was referring to certain remarks of the hon. member Shri Gupta. He had not a word of sympathy, Mr. Brahmananda Reddy had not a word of sympathy, for the 21 persons who had been injured by a firing from the house of an MLA, Mr. Phulana Rai, a Member of the Ruling Party, on the 5th of June 1974—Now, I ask my hon. friend of the Communist Party whether you should not have spoken a word about them? And then my hon. friend Shri Indrajit Gupta

(Interruptions.)

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Shri Indrajit Gupta said that he does not support this.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Did he not support that indirectly? Whether J. P. would not have been killed on that date—5th of June, 1974 when firing was resorted to—that is my question?

(Interruptions)

Mr Chairman, I draw your attention to another point which was raised by the hon member Shri Indrajit Gupta. He quoted Shri Kherra in a particular context. But may I remind this hon House that Mr Indrajit Gupta himself had made serious allegations against Shri Kherra during the course of a Commission of Enquiry when investigations were being made by a Commission. On the one hand he would quote Mr Kherra and on the other hand he would make serious allegations against him.

(Interruptions)

Today Shri Indrajit Gupta was donning the mantle of a Buddhist. He was not only non-violent but had turned a completely Buddhist. May I ask him whether it is not a fact that in all the processions organised by his party there are persons equipped with lethal weapons? Whether it happens to be the case in the processions of Congress (O), D M K or Jan Sangh or C P M? I say that their processions are full of persons who carry lethal weapons and yet now they are bringing to us the message of non-violence. Why do you carry lethal weapons in the processions?

(Interruptions)

Mr Chairman Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munshi has told that many a time J P has returned from Calcutta without addressing a meeting. What does he want to convey saying so? He then wanted to tell the House

that the halls where he had addressed meetings had meagre capacity. Probably, he slipped into saying that there was also a meeting at the Maidan near Shahid Minar.

We were told by Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munshi that we will continue to face all this; that was also the threat given by hon. Lady Member Mrs Maya Ray. But I am also told that Mr S S Ray had already expressed regret, so why I make a fuss about it. But regret of what kind Mr Ray says that Jaya Prakash Narayan had used certain remarks against the Prime Minister thereby he wanted to suggest that it was natural. And yet it had been considered a grace gesture on the part of the Chief Minister. Even if the regret was with obvious reluctance on his part his other half was unabashed, when she said that these incidents would continue to occur.

Then again, Mr Chairman what had Mr Priya Ranjan Das Munshi said—"you will face field marshals". Now his party consists of

(Interruptions)

My hon'ble friend Shri Pande could not invite me to a dinner though he promised daksahna too which I would not like to tell the opposition members! Consider also what the President of Ruling Party in West Bengal has said about the incident. This again I will quote. 'He has been paid in his own coin'. This is what he has said. And these are considered to be examples of regret!

SHRI C M STEPHEN: How long are we to go? He has taken 40 minutes for reply.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: You will be pleased to hear about the mark made by a uniquely significant person. I say, a uniquely significant person. He says: 'Anti-JP demonstration was inspired and perhaps organised by covert pro-JP elements

within the State Congress! And who is this peculiarly significant person? Mr. Yeshpal Kapoor.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: When did he say, evening or night.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA. That is a very appropriate question. He knows what time of the day or night one could be treated more balanced than on some other occasions.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: How long are we to go on like this? There must be a time limit.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I now fix time-limit. This must be over at 11-40. Then I will adjourn the House.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA. Let me say what Mr. Krishnakant has said.

'It was hoped that the authors of the Resolution of the Working Committee on the Cult of Violence would have shown at least some concern about the events in Calcutta where Shri Jayaprakash Narayan was obstructed from addressing the students the other day.'

My hon'ble friend, Shri H. K. L. Bhagat, wanted to meet my point that the police did not stand as mute spectators. But what have we seen in this very city of Delhi when the raid was carried out at No. 7 Jantar Mantar Road? It could be said that the police stood as mute spectators when the inmates were driven out of the premises. And, in the State of Bengal itself, our office was raided by the ruling party with 300 to 400 policemen; our Dum Dum Congress Committee Office was bombed by their men. Our office was sought to be occupied at Midnapore where Miss Aba Maitty stood like a valiant fighter and they treated her in a very shameful way.

So, Sir, the basic question is: whether any party would keep a

private army fully equipped to attack its opponents. There is a hostel called 'Hardinge Hostel' which is equipped with arsenal and distillery. This is how a political party keeps a private army and maintains it.

The basic question is: if the leaders of the stature of Shri Jayaprakash Narain and of the standing of Mr. Guha are prevented from exercising their rights to freely express their views, what would happen to smaller men? These are the issues which I wanted to highlight through this Motion and this, I hope, has been effectively done.

If they try to defend this incident in an unabashed and aggressive manner, that will not help democracy or even them. They cannot hold up their face against the mirror. Let the country realise this. I know that they are going to oppose this Resolution. We welcome their opposition because therein lies the success of the Motion in a way. This will clearly unmask that they stand in the way of such a Resolution being passed even though it only wants to condemn a violent incident. I ask them: is this a crime of the Opposition that it asks for the condemnation of this violent incident? In fact, while this Motion has sought to condemn this incident here the Mover is sought to be condemned and all those persons associated with this Motion are also sought to be condemned.

Therefore, Sir, I was not surprised when the hon. Home Minister, Shri Reddy, said that this was a 'simple demonstration' and what has been done is not 'unhuman.' What he wanted to suggest was that it was human. On that day, or probably, the next day, one important person who led the demonstration said that it was a perfectly peaceful and legitimate demonstration! So we have got an ideal Home Minister who says that it was a simple demonstration! Our ideal Home Minister further says that it was not an unhuman incident. He might even suggest that there was an

element in that incident which might be said to be overbrimming with the milk of human kindness. That was the kind of impression that he gave.

Therefore, this is an occasion when the country has come to realise the nature of the party which is ruling this country and which is driving this country to Fascism. Now, most of the allegations that had been made by my hon. friends from the C.P.M. about the rigging of elections, about the political murder etc., would stand confirmed. It was because of their actions (*Interruptions*).

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Shri P. C. Sen was the only Congress (O) Candidate who won election.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Finally, if conditions for Fascism are created in this country, it would be the autobiography of the Ruling Party, it would be because of the kind of elements which have come into the Ruling Party. It was remarked by a

very eminent writer that Italian Fascism was the autobiography of Italy. In this country, the growing conditions for Fascism I repeat, are an autobiography of the Ruling Party. We were not surprised when Shri Munshi and Shri Subroto Mukherjee got cheers from Shri Salve. Probably, he would get something in return for a lawyer does not do anything without a consideration.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the question is:

"This House deplores the recent violent incident in Calcutta in which Shri Jayaprakash Narayan's car was attacked and a member of the House Shri Samar Guha and his colleagues sustained injuries.

The motion was negatived.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, April 9, 1975/Chaitra 19, 1897 (Saka)

