

Lok Sabha Debates

(Fifth Session)



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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

Tuesday, August, 1978/Sratana 10,
1900 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[MR SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Additional Fertilizer Plant at Namrup

*224 SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN
SHRI YAGYA DATT
SHARMA

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM,
CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be
pleased to state

(a) whether Government propose
to start an additional fertilizer plant
at Namrup using gas from oil fields in
the North East region as feed-stock,
and

(b) if so, the outline of the proposal
and the time by which it is likely to
be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR
(SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA) (a) and
(b) Yes, Sir It is proposed to set
up a 600 tpd ammonia and a 1000 tpd
urea plant at Namrup, Assam where
there is already a fertilizer plant in
operation. The plant will use the
associate/free gas available from the
oil fields of OIL and the ONGC in
Assam. The feasibility report pre-
pared for this project is under exa-
mination for processing the case for

2

an investment decision. M/s. Hindustan
Fertilizers Corporation Ltd. would
implement the project and Fertilizers
(Planning & Development) India Ltd.
would act as the main contractor.
The feasibility report envisages the
completion of the project within a
period of 38 months from the date of
receipt of all necessary approvals

AN HON MEMBER. Where is Mr.
Bahuguna?

MR SPEAKER Mr Bahuguna is not
well He has taken my permission.
Therefore, the Minister for Parla-
mentary Affairs will reply

SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN:
Sir, I like to draw your attention to
the news that has been published in
different daily newspapers that on
29th July while addressing the meet-
ing of Hindustan Chamber of Com-
merce in Madras, the hon'ble Minister,
Shri Bahuguna told to a questioner
that,

'Fertiliser industry had been sick
because of high prices of feedstocks
and unrelated price of finished pro-
ducts in Industry has turned to
corner'

At the same time the decision of
an additional fertilizer plant in
Namrup is really to be welcomed.
Moreover when the colossal waste of
gas in North East region and new oil-
fields and new coal fields were being
found then it is a precious decision to
have a plant in Namrup to meet the
nation's fertiliser demand. So, I
would like to know how much money
would be required for the installation
of this plant Secondly, how much
foreign money will be required and
what is the total position of natural
gas in Assam and East region?

Sir, in the reply it has been stated that the feasibility report envisages the completion of the project within a period of 38 months from the date of receipt of all necessary approvals. So, I want also to know when the approval is expected?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA Sir, the preface to the honble Member's question does not need an answer from me. As far as the capital cost of the project is concerned, the estimated capital cost is Rs 171.47 crores. Of this the foreign exchange content is expected to be Rs 30.67 crores. The Project Report makes it clear that the amount of gas required for use in this particular project would be available in Assam.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष
महोदय सम्बन्धित मन्त्रालय के सर्वे ज.
नहीं हैं।

MR SPEAKER I have already permitted him to reply as Mr Bahuguna is not well. Order please.

SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN Regarding approval, may I know when the approval is expected?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA The papers regarding the project are being processed. The decision of the committee concerned will be available very soon. It is not possible to say by what date the decision will be arrived at.

SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN On the 28th July, a news item has appeared in the different newspapers that British is ready to spend one-and-a-half crores pounds for the machinery, know-how, technical hand and materials for the additional fertiliser plant at Namrup. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that this is going to be a multinational project in collaboration with the United Kingdom.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: It is not going to be a multi-national project. But as far as the question of foreign exchange is concerned, as assistance, from elsewhere is welcome in such enterprises, it is hoped that a provision of about 15 million pounds may be available as assistance from the Overseas Department Ministry of the United Kingdom.

As far as the implementation of the project itself is concerned, apart from the foreign exchange requirements, this availability may be drawn upon for the engineering services and equipment necessary for the project.

As far as the technical know-how for the erection of the plant itself is concerned, Sir, this is available in India itself with the Fertilisers Planning and Development India. Therefore, the project does not visualise any large scale utilisation of foreign know-how.

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA: It is a proved fact that 40,000 cubic metre of natural gas is being flared away every day for the last 10 years. We have suggested to the Govt. to lay a big pipeline along the south bank of the Assam Valley from Dibrugarh to Gauhati in order to supply cooking gas to the people of the different towns. Will the Government take steps towards materialisation of this aspect of the utilisation of natural gas instead of only drawing it to Namrup where there is already a fertiliser factory, using natural gas from other sources?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: The latter part of the hon. Member's question is related to this question. The question of the best site for the location of this plant has been twice gone into. The preliminary feasibility report as well as the subsequent review of the report and studies in the light of representations made from

the area have led to the conclusion that it is best to locate this plant along with a captive power plant at Namrup for various reasons including the fact that production in the fertiliser plant at Namrup is at present affected, among other things, by irregular and inadequate supply of power and there are various other factors relating to transport, availability of gas and techno-economic considerations which have to be borne in mind in deciding on the location of a plant of this kind.

After taking all these things into consideration, the Government has come to the conclusion that the best location for this plant is Namrup.

बी एच० एस० पटवारी: क्या मंत्री जी बतायेंगे कि यह प्लांट कब शुरू होगा और खासतौर पर सरकार की इस बारे में किसकी मांग की क्या सारी मांग इससे पूरी होती है ?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: I have already stated that it will take 38 months for the project to be implemented, for the project to go on stream. So far as the suggestions of the Government of Assam are concerned, at this stage they will be fully taken into consideration while finalising the project.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: The hon. Minister has been brave enough to try to attempt to reply questions handled by another Minister. I would, therefore, like to give him one information that the gas in this project will only be partly utilised. The project will not utilise all the gas and some gas will be flared away: that is a great wastage of resources. In view of that, may I know if this was not really an old proposal that has not been cleared; and that the private sector also wanted to start this. Will the Government think of giving this licence to the private sector in view of the very much procrastinated Government proposal which has been for

ten years waiting at the consideration stage, or will the Government combine both or take over the entire gas, if they could, for utilization for the production of fertilizers since that area has been suffering for endemic scarcity, unemployment etc.? Will the Government clarify as to what is its policy in regard to this?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: As far as this project is concerned, the hon. Member is right in saying that this is not an entirely new proposal. The hon. Member as well as the House, is aware that there is a proposal in the Ministry to set up four large-size nitrogenous fertilizer plants from gas in the Bombay High South basin region and one plant in Assam utilising the gas from the oil fields of Oil India Ltd. and ONGC. The question is whether the entire amount of gas available may be used for this particular project. Taking into consideration the various requirements, the feasibility study as well as the subsequent review, the Government came to the conclusion that it will be best at this moment to plan for a plant which would produce 600 tonnes per day of ammonia and 1000 tonnes per day of urea. The preliminary project report or the feasibility report was first finalised by the Planning and Development Division of the erstwhile Fertilizer Corporation. Therefore, it is clear that it has a long history, but in view of representations from that area both about the location and the utilization of the total quantity of gas available, a subsequent study was made. That study confirmed the view that it is best to locate the plant there....

MR. SPEAKER: His question is, whether you are going to do it entirely in the public sector or also going to take the assistance of the private sector.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: There is no proposal to utilise the private sector for this plant.

Reservation Lists in Hindi

*225. PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of the fact that in New Delhi and Delhi Railway Stations Reservation Lists are being hung up only in Hindi;

(b) is he also aware of the great inconvenience caused to the public who do not know Hindi; and

(c) if so, whether any step is contemplated to see that along with Hindi, Reservation Lists are also typed in other languages so that there is no inconvenience caused to any section of the travelling public?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) to (c) Second class Reservation Charts of 10 trains running exclusively in Hindi speaking areas and leaving from Delhi/New Delhi stations on Northern Railway are being exhibited in Hindi only

Steps are being taken to exhibit the reservation charts of these 10 trains in English also

PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY: Is it the idea of the hon. Minister that in the zone of Northern Railway, only Hindi speaking persons are likely to be the passengers? Will he agree with me that there is a danger of disintegrating the fabric of unity by insisting too much on one language and that national integration is also a psychological phenomenon?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Part (a): No, Sir. Part (b): national integration is necessary, that is why, last part of the answer is there.

PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY: Is it contemplated to notify the passengers' lists and also the sign boards on platforms in different parts of the country in different national languages,

either all the fourteen national languages or by clubbing the kindred languages of India. Being a teacher myself, not a linguist, I would make the clubbing for the assistance of the Railway Minister. For example, we could make the grouping one, Marathi-Gujarati, two, Bengali-Oriya-Assamese three, Tamil-Telugu-Kannada-Malayalam

MR SPEAKER: You are going out of the question

PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY: We can make this grouping and notify in one of the languages in each group. Would he agree with me?

MR SPEAKER: He will look into that

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: No, Sir. There are two parts of the question. One question is related to sign boards. I have made it very clear that as far as the sign-boards of the stations are concerned, the order of languages in every station will be the regional language, Hindi and then English

SHRI V. ARUNACHALAM ALIAS ALADI ARUNA: In some of the stations in Tamil Nadu (Interruptions)...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You are referring only to the old order that existed, and I am referring to the new order that we have now. I said that instructions have already been issued; and it will take some time, because throughout the country there are 7,000 stations; but I may assure the hon. member that his sentiment will be taken note of, and has been taken note of. Even where the order has been changed, the signboards will be in this order. As far as the charts are concerned, we have already issued instructions that both English and Hindi will be utilized. Charts will be displayed in Hindi along with English in Hindi speaking areas on important trains; and there will be no difficulty in doing this.

SHRI K. GOPAL: The hon. Minister will agree with me that Indian Rail-

are used not only by people from Hindi speaking areas, as my friend rightly pointed out, but by Indians and foreigners. When I say 'foreigners' I mean people like us who are treated as foreigners in this part of the country, by his Ministry. I would, therefore, like to know whether the Minister is aware that in a station like Nizamuddin, New Delhi and Delhi, announcements about arrivals and departures are made only in Hindi and not in other languages. If I go to receive a person I do not understand what damned train is coming. Will the hon. Minister assure me that he will see to it that announcements are made both in Hindi and English? (Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE Let me answer the question. As far as the hon. Member is concerned, I will not go by the words that he used but by the emotions and sentiments which I want to respect. I can assure him that as far as this Government is concerned it will not encourage any fissiparous or disintegrating tendency, in matters including its attitude towards language. I will check up (Interruptions). Let me complete. Therefore, at the particular station to the announcements wherein he has made a reference (Interruptions)

SHRI K GOPAL Not a particular station, all the stations in Delhi.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE Let me complete the answer. You can ask 50 supplementaries. I am prepared to answer.

MR. SPEAKER I am not going to allow it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE Subject to your approval, Sir. Therefore, I want to tell the hon. Member that firstly (Interruptions).

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: rose.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE The other hon. Member has raised the question. She knows the parliamentary procedure. I would like to inform the House, including Mrs. Parvathi Krishnan, that we will take cognizance of this complaint. My information is that in a number of stations, the announcements are made both in English and Hindi.

SOME HON. MEMBERS No, no.

MR. SPEAKER Please allow him to answer, Mr. Gopal, if you want the answer.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE I don't want to challenge the integrity of any Member, and Mr. Gopal knows that I am the last man to do it. I accept what he said. I say that whether the complaint is about only one particular station, or about a number of stations, I will check it up and he can rest assured that pursuing our usual policy, the announcements will be made in both the languages.

श्री अर्जुन सिंह महीरिया: माननीय सदस्य हिन्दी के प्रयोग के विरुद्ध शिकायत कर रहे हैं। मंत्री महोदय से हमारी शिकायत उलटी है—यह कि दिल्ली के मलाबा मद्रासी बम्बई आदि में जो चार्ट लगाये जाते हैं, वे सिर्फ अंग्रेजी में लगाये जाते हैं, एक भी हिन्दी में नहीं लगाया जाता है। क्या मंत्री महोदय ऐसी व्यवस्था करेंगे कि अंग्रेजी के साथ-साथ हिन्दी में भी चार्ट लगाये जायें, जिससे लोगों को अनुविधान न हो?

प्रो० मधु दण्डवत: श्रीमान्, माननीय सदस्य की शिकायत सही है क्योंकि मैंने दिल्ली क्षेत्र के स्टेशन की जो लिस्ट देखी उसमें दस ऐसी गाड़ियाँ हैं जहाँ सिर्फ हिन्दी में ही, ऐसी भी पाँच गाड़ियाँ हैं कि जहाँ हिन्दी और इंग्लिश में हैं और दूसरी गाड़ियाँ पर सिर्फ अंग्रेजी में हैं। इसलिए मैं उन को यकीन दिलाना चाहता हूँ, पहले जो

को पूरा प्रश्न के उत्तर में कहें, इन सब बातों में जो हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में बाँट रहे जायेंगे।

SHRI RAGAVALU MOHANARAN-GAM: I understand the importance given by the Railway Minister and that he is for the unification of the nation. Whenever he gives the answer, he has never forgotten to mention the Indian languages. He has pointed out certain things especially the reservations in some of the Delhi railway stations and said that English is also to be used along with Hindi. But he has also mentioned throughout his answer that Hindi will also be introduced and used in almost all parts of our country. Of course, according to the Indian Constitution, Hindi is also necessary. But what is the necessity of just using Hindi language at Kanyakumari and some other parts of our country where the majority of the neglected people do not understand what exactly the language is? (Interruptions).

Why should unnecessarily waste the stationery and all these things? (Interruptions) As far as Tamilnadu is concerned, only English and Tamil is to be used, not Hindi. What is the attitude of the Railway Minister on this?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER. You have mentioned that.

(Interruptions)

You have mentioned that. He is answering it.

SHRI RAGAVALU MOHANARAN-GAM: Can you get some clarification from him on this?

MR. SPEAKER: You are not allowing him to give clarification. You are yourself monopolising it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAGAVALU MOHANARAN-GAM: Are we having the real freedom in this country?

(Interruptions)

I warn you that you consider the north part of your country; you do not consider the south part of your country.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER Do not record anything

(Interruptions)**

Mr Minister.

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE: I can assure the hon Members in the House that I do not want to convert this issue into south and north issue and I can assure him that announcements are, after all, for the convenience of the passengers. For instance, at Trivandrum station or some other station or at a village station or at a mofussil station where people do not understand even English language or Hindi language, in that case, the announcements are made mostly in Tamil language, at some places in Marathi language and at some places Gujarati language is more desirable. So, ultimately as far as announcements are concerned, I will give you a concrete illustration. At some of the mofussil stations in Gujarat, announcements are not made in English and Hindi at all; there the announcements are made in Gujarati language because people would not follow other languages. They may follow Gujarati and Hindi to some extent. I can assure him that as far as his difficulties are concerned, announcements are for the convenience of the passengers and these will therefore be made in a suitable language.

प्रश्न उत्तरों का सारांश

*226 श्री सुकन्य कन्ध कल्याण : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गत तीन वर्षों में मध्य रेलवे में विकरोला रेलवे स्टेशन के प्लेटफार्म पर बेंडर सोसाइटी के नाम से कुछ चाय के स्टाल धाबे टट किये गये थे ,

(ख) यदि हा, तो मध्य रेलवे के बम्बई डिबोमन ने कितनी और ऐसी सोसाइटियों को चाय के स्टाल धाबे टट किये गये तथा कितने चन्दमाल धाबे टट किये गये ;

(ग) क्या विकरोली स्टेशन पर धाबे टट माला को इस समय सोसाइटी

द्वारा चलाया जा रहा है और यदि हा, तो यह सोसाइटी कब बचाई गई थी, तथा इसके बनने के समय इस सोसाइटी के सदस्यों की संख्या तथा नाम क्या थे तथा इस समय जिनकी संख्या और नाम क्या हैं तथा प्रत्येक सदस्य ने उसमें कितनी पंजी लगाई है , और

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि विकरोली स्टेशन पर बेंडर सोसाइटी को धाबे टट माला का पूरी तरह एक व्यक्ति मालिक है तथा सोसाइटी नाममात्र की है ?

रेल मंत्री (प्र० मधु बच्छल्ले) : (क) से (घ) . एक बिबरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है ।

बिबरण

(क) जी हा । विकरोली रेलवे स्टेशन पर मेसर्स सेडर्स को-ऑपरेटिव सोसाइटी (रिजिस्टर्ड) लिमिटेड, बम्बई, को दो स्टाल धाबे टट किये गए थे ।

(ख) कोई नहीं ।

(ग) जी हा । यह सोसाइटी 1971 में पंजीकृत की गयी थी । इस सोसाइटी के गठन के समय समय तथा इस समय इसके सदस्यों की संख्या और उनके नाम और प्रत्येक सदस्य द्वारा लगायी गयी हिस्सापूजी नीचे दी गयी है —

इसके गठन के समय (1971 में) सदस्यों के नाम	वर्तमान सदस्यों के नाम	प्रत्येक सदस्य द्वारा निर्धारित हिस्सा पूजी
		(रुपये)
1 श्री बी० एन० अग्रवाल	1 श्री बी० एन० अग्रवाल	2000/-
2 श्री रामगोपाल धार० मिश्र	2 श्री रामचन्द्र टी० मोट्टी	2000/-
3 श्री लोकू लाल	3 श्री राजू नान्जप्पा	2000/-
4 श्री बाला प्रसाद मुक्ला	4 श्री एन० कुण्णा	2000 -
5 श्री लाला राम हरिलाल	5 श्री यमनन्त लुक्काराम	500/-
6 श्री इस्लामदीन कसमदीन	6 श्री मुदट्टया पुजारी	100/-
7 श्री एन० कुण्णा	7 श्री नान्जप्पा	200/-
8 श्री नान्जप्पा	8 श्री कन्हैया लाल	2000/-
9 श्री कन्हैया लाल	9 श्री रामू डी० गोविंद	200/-
10 श्री कामरा प्रसाद	10 श्री नीलेश घोषिल	200/-
11 श्री तबीर	11 श्री बेचू बुप्पा	500/-
	12 श्री बाले नायडू	250/-
	13 श्री भानु	250/-
	14 श्री राजू सिंह धापा	600/-

(घ) जी नहीं ।

श्री हुकल चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ने अपने मूल प्रश्न में पूछा था कि ये मेम्बर जो सोसाइटी के हैं ये कब बदले और बदलने का मूल कारण क्या है। ये क्यों हटाए गए, क्यों गए कोई गए ?

दूसरा मेरा कहना है कि जो नय मेम्बरों की सूची थी है ये सब बोगस नाम हैं। न इनके मकान का पता काना है न व्यक्तियों का ठिकाना है ... (व्यवधान) बोगस का मतलब है फर्जी, नकली।

इसलिए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन्हें वो स्टाल दिए गए जो 75-76 में एम्प्लोयी के समय में दिए गए और उस समय ये मेम्बर बदले गए, क्या आप इन सारे नम्बों की जांच करवाएंगे और जांच करवा कर जिन अधिकारियों की सह से और सहयोग से सारे काम किए गए, क्या उन अधिकारियों के खिलाफ आप कोई कार्यवाही करने के लिए तैयार हैं ?

प्रो० मधु बन्धुलै : पूरे केस को पढ़ने के बाद मुझे यह पता लगा है कि उस के बारे में तो और पूरी जांच करना आवश्यक था, सिर्फ स केस के बारे में ही नहीं। नया काम मिलिट्री का शुरू होने के बाद मैंने देखा कि बम्बई डिपार्टमेंट पर कई स्टालों के बारे में गड़बड़ी है। इसलिए 5-8-1977 को मैं ने ओवर-मास इन्क्वायरी का आदेश दिया था। इस इन्क्वायरी की रिपोर्ट मेरे पास आई है। एक निगरानी कमेटी तीन लोगों की मुकर्रर की गई और उसने कई आक्षेप काट्ट कर देने के बारे में तय किए हैं। मुझे यह भी बताया गया है कि सिर्फ यही नहीं, ऐसे कई केसेज हैं जिनके बारे में तलाश करके और जांच करके रेग्युलर डिपेंडेंशन करना होगा। मैं माननीय सदस्य को बताना चाहता हूँ कि आज तक हमारे पास जो पुराने डाक्यूमेंट्स हैं वह तो सिर्फ डिस्ट्रिक्ट डिप्टी रजिस्ट्रार, कोऑपरेटिव सोसायटीज, बाम्बे की रिपोर्ट है, जिसकी

कापी कछवाय श्री को मैनी गई है 23-8-77 को और इस रिपोर्ट के आधार पर बताया गया है कि मूल लिस्ट में जो मेयर होल्डर्स थे उनमें से चन्द लोगों ने खुद इरतीफे दे दिए हैं लेकिन फिर भी एक इरैम्प्युलेंसिटी रहती है कि यह कांट्रिबट दिया गया है, दिसम्बर, 1976 में और उसकी तीन साल की मुहत है लेकिन मैं खुद बताना चाहता हूँ कि उसमें अप्रवाण नाम के एक मेम्बर है, नई लिस्ट में भी है और स्टाल के बारे में पूछा है कि जिनका कोई भी नीयर-रिलेटिव, नजदीकी रिश्तेदार किसी दूसरे स्टाल पर कांट्रिबटर है उसको कांट्रिबट नहीं मिलना चाहिए लेकिन मैंने यह भी देखा है कि इस लिस्ट में जो क नाम है वह दूसरे कांट्रिबटर का लड़का है। तो यह भी बायब एरम्प्युलेंसिटी इसलिए सभी चीजों की जांच करके कांट्रिबटर्स के बारे में नया निर्णय लेना पड़ेगा—यह आश्वासन मैं माननीय सदस्य को देना चाहता हूँ।

श्री हुकल चन्द कछवाय : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री से यह आश्वासन भी चाहता हूँ कि जो सोसायटी बोगस है उसे तत्काल समाप्त किया जायेगा। वाटर स्टेशन पर सैनबल संस का जो स्टाल है वह नामक चन्द का है। यह उसका लड़का है। मैंने प्रश्न (ब) में जो पूछा था उसका जवाब माननीय मंत्री जी ने नहीं दिया है। मैंने पूछा था क्या एक व्यक्ति इन दोनों स्टालों को चला रहा है, उसका जवाब मंत्री जी ने दिया है—जी नहीं—जोकि सरासर गलत है। मैं आश्वासन चाहता हूँ कि आप तत्काल ऐसी सोसाइटी को भंग करेंगे जोकि बोगस है और जिनके मेम्बर बोगस हैं।

इसके साथ-साथ मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि बम्बई में और दूसरे महानगरों में ऐसे स्टाल चल रहे हैं। आंध्रप्रदेश लोग स्टाल दूसरों को बेच देते हैं, घर बैठे पैसा लेते हैं और रिकार्ड पर दिख जा जाता है कि यह स्टाल मेरा ही है।

सम्बन्ध मंत्री : आप तो जांच कर रहे हैं। आप क्वैररन करें।

श्री हुकम चन्द कज्जाम : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो व्यक्ति स्वयं स्टाल चलाते नहीं हैं बल्कि दूसरों को बेच देते हैं, हजार, दो हजार, पांच हजार महीने पर दूसरों को बेचते हैं और इस प्रकार से घन इन्ट्रा करते हैं, क्या इस प्रकार के स्टालों की जांच जाच करेंगे? इस सम्बन्ध में कई बातें देखने की हैं जैसे कि जो बिल धाता है वह किसके नाम धाता है, बैच में खाता किसके नाम से है जो माहवारी मिसती है वह फिक्स्ड मिसती है या हर महीने—यह तीन बार मुख्य-मुख्य बातें हैं जिनकी खोज करने के बाद पता चल जायेगा। आज तो धजीब तमाशा है कि चन्द लोगों की स्टाल्स में मानोपोली चल रही है, 25—30 साल से ऐसा चला आ रहा है। (अव्यवधान)

श्री० मधु हण्डवले : माननीय सदस्य ने जो मांग की है उसका जबाब देने पहले ही दे दिया है। जांच करने की बात तो है नहीं, जाच का काम तो पूरा कर लिया है। धाने के बाद एक महीने के अन्दर मैंने जांच कमेटी बना दी थी। बिजिलेंस ने जाच की और उसकी पूरी रिपोर्ट मेरे पास है। जो तथ्य माननीय सदस्य ने दिए हैं वह कई तथ्य रिपोर्ट में भी हैं और उसके आधार पर कार्यवाही की जायेगी—यह आश्वासन मैं इस सदन को देना चाहता हूँ।

SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT : The hon. Minister in his answer stated that the committee which was appointed had reported and had laid down certain norms and given certain norms. I should like the hon. Minister to inform the House what new norms were laid down by this committee or suggested by this committee and whether those norms have been accepted by the Minister or not.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I need not give all the norms. I shall give some important features.

One of the norms will be that there will be change of procedure in computing the size of the unit. It was done in a very irrational manner and, therefore, a number of stalls came to the same family.

Not more than four units will be given to a single party—whether it is a cooperative, unemployed graduate, member of the scheduled caste or scheduled tribe or any other category.

As far as family is concerned, it has been defined—husband, wife and minor children. As far as they are concerned they will not hold simultaneously different stalls and even those who are distant relations, in that case also it is not the lower officer but the C.C.S. who would examine whether by giving him contract, there is likely to be some manipulations.

Stall will not be given if these norms are not fulfilled.

श्री लखन लाल कपूर : यह कान्ट्रैक्ट सिस्टम, जो देश में लागू है और जाच के विभाग में तो पिछले वर्षों में काफी ज्यादा हो गया था, खास कर केटरिंग और बेंडिंग में, इस में ऐसा हो रहा है कि एक ही परिवार तरह-तरह के नाम से नकली कोभापरेटिज बना कर कान्ट्रैक्ट ले कर काम मोनोपोली बना रहा है। मैं सरकार से जाना चाहता हूँ—क्या जाच कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था करेगी जिससे रेलवे में जितनी भी इस प्रकार की कोभापरेटिज सोसायटीज हैं, उन के तथ्यों को जानने के लिये कोई कमीशन या कमेटी बहाल करेंगे ताकि बोगस सोसायटीज का पता लग सके और सही लोगों को केटरिंग और बेंडिंग का काम मिल सके?

श्री० मधु हण्डवले : यह कार्यवाही के लिये सुझाव है, इस पर विचार करेंगे।

बड़े औद्योगिक यूनिटों द्वारा बनाई जा रही
कम्पनियों के बारे में जानकारी

+

227. श्री चारन सिंह चौहान :

श्री सुभाष झाधुवा :

बरा बिधि, म्याम और कम्पनी कार्य
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बड़े औद्योगिक यूनिट्स में कितनी
कम्पनियाँ बना रहे हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को हाल में इन
कम्पनियों के विरुद्ध अदालतों को धमकाने
और कानून के उल्लंघनों का उत्तर देने करने
के बारे में कुछ जानकारी प्राप्त हुई है ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो प्राप्त जानकारी का
स्वीकार क्या है, और

(घ) उनके विरुद्ध की गई कार्यवाही
का पूरा स्वीकार क्या है ?

बिधि, म्याम और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री
(श्री साहिब जूबन) : (क) से (घ). एक
विवरण-युक्त मदन के पटल पर प्रस्तुत है ।

विवरण]

"बड़ा औद्योगिक बराना" कम्पनी अधि-
नियम, 1956 में परिभाषित नहीं है। तथापि
1031 कम्पनियाँ एकाधिकार तथा अध-
रोधक व्यापार प्रथा अधिनियम, 1969 की
धारा 20 (क) के साथ पठित धारा 26 के
अन्तर्गत पंजीकृत की गई हैं। इनमें से बहुत
सारी कम्पनियाँ बड़े औद्योगिक बरानों की
हैं ।

कम्पनी कार्य विभाग अनेक ओरों से
अनेक प्रकार की जानकारी बड़े औद्योगिक
बरानों से ताल्लुक रखने वाली कम्पनियों से
कम्पनियों के खिलाफ करता रहा है ।
1976-77 के वर्ष में जिसके लिए आंकड़े
उपलब्ध हैं, 5071 जानकारी मिली थी,
जिनमें औद्योगिकी, कुप्रबंध, जन के गलत

प्रयोग आदि आदि की जानकारी दी थी ।
प्रत्येक जानकारी की जाँच करवाई जाती है
और उचित कार्यवाही की जाती है । और
बहुत बड़ी संख्या होने के कारण यह
सम्भव नहीं है कि जानकारी का विवरण दिया
जाय और उन पर की गई कार्यवाही बताई
जाये । तथापि, यदि माननीय सदस्य जब
बड़े बरानों द्वारा बनाई जा रही किसी
विशेष कम्पनी के बारे में सूचना चाहते हैं तो
उसे दिया जा सकता है ।

श्री चारन सिंह चौहान : अध्यक्ष
सहोदय, मेरा प्रश्न बहुत व्यापक था, लेकिन
जो उत्तर दिया गया है, यह इतने विशेष में
दिया गया है कि उस का कोई अर्थ नहीं
निकलता है । इन बड़े बरानों के
सम्बन्ध में देश को वर्षों से चिन्ता थी, ये
लॉग मान-प्रेमिटर्स करते थे, इमान्दारी
पावनों का सम्मेलन इन के पास था, इसी
कारण ये मान-प्रेमिटर्स एण्ड रेगुलैटर्स
ट्रेड प्रॉटेक्शन बिल लाया गया और यहाँ
पास हुआ । जो विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा
गया है, उस में यह बताया गया है कि "बड़े
औद्योगिक बरानों" की परिभाषा कम्पनी
कानून में नहीं है । यह बड़े अफसरों की
बात है—जब बड़े औद्योगिक बरानों के
सम्बन्ध में इतने दिनों से मामला चल रहा है,
तो यह मुझे कम्पनी कानून में क्यों रह गई,
अभी तक इन को दूर क्यों नहीं किया गया ?
इस तरह के बरानों जो देश में एक दूधित
बातावरण पैदा कर रहे हैं, शासन को
कानून की इस मुद्दे को अब तक दूर कर
देना चाहिये था ।

मैंने अपने प्रश्न में पूछा था कि मुख्य
रूप से उन कम्पनियों के नाम बताइये,
लेकिन कोई नाम नहीं दिये गये । मैं आप को
बतलाना चाहता हूँ—बिड़ला, बी० के०,
आरमिडा, साइमन, आरमिडा, आरमिडा,
कमप्लेक्स, बीबी, इन सब पर हमला करके
युक्तियों के बारे में पैन्डो की कार्यवाही चल

रही है । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कभी तक कानून ने इन के खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

कुछ ऐसी भी कर्तें हैं जिन के खिलाफ एम० आर० टी० पी० एक्ट के अन्तर्गत कार्यवाही चल रही है । जैसे कलकत्ता कैमिकल्स कम्पनी लि०, आदि अनेक कम्पनियाँ हैं । धापने जो जवाब दिया है, वह बहुत ही संक्षिप्त है, मैं ऐसी अनेकों कम्पनियों के नाम बतला सकता हूँ, जिन के खिलाफ कार्बो-करोड़ों रुपये का मामला इन्वाल्ड है—धाप को कम से कम ऐसी कम्पनियों के नाम बताना चाहिये थे ।

श्री शक्ति भूषण : मान्यवर, लार्ड इण्डस्ट्रीयल हाउसेज का जो विवरण दिया गया है, इस में यह कहा गया है कि कम्पनीज एक्ट में इनको डिफाइन नहीं किया गया है, लेकिन एम० आर० टी० पी० एक्ट में डिफाइन किया गया है तथा इस एक्ट के हिसाब से जो कम्पनियाँ लार्ड-इण्डस्ट्रीयल हाउसेज की डेफिनीशन में आती हैं—उन की संख्या 1031 है । अब इन 1031 कम्पनियों के खिलाफ क्या क्या गिरफ्तारी आई है, यह बतलाना तो मुमकिन नहीं था, लेकिन जैसा कि इस विवरण पत्र में कहा गया है—यदि किसी स्पेसिफिक कम्पनी के बारे में माननीय सदस्य जानना चाहते तो धाप ब्रम्हण पूछिये, उन के बारे में ज़रूर उन को पूरी जानकारी दी जायगी ।

लार्ड और जो लार्ड नहीं है, उन सब के बारे में 5071 डिफायनट हमारे पास आई हैं । हमारे यहाँ इन बोलों के लिये धसन-धसन स्टैटिक्स नहीं रखी जाती हैं । लेकिन 5071 कम्पनेट्स इन आस आई हैं और उन को डील किया गया है और एप्रोप्रियेट एक्शन लिया गया है । अगर माननीय सदस्य किसी खास कम्पनी के बारे में जानना चाहेंगे, तो जानकारी ज़रूर दी जायगी ।

श्री बाल सिंह बोहरा : यह उद्घोषित है कि 8 बड़े बराने हैं, उन में डेढ़ करोड़ के करोड़ कर्मचारी काम पर लगे हुए हैं और उन को सेल्फिडो जो है, उन की जो बका और उनका बंधन्य इन बड़े बरानों पर हो निर्भर होता है और उन को कोई सुरक्षा नहीं है । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन डेढ़ करोड़ कर्मचारियों के सम्बन्ध में उन का पुराना के बारे में कोई विचार सरकार कर रही है ? मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि भारत के जो कानून हैं, जो नियम हैं, उन के प्रभवंत उन को सेफ्टी और उन की जो बका को सुरक्षा हो, ऐसा कोई प्रयत्न करने का सरकार का विचार है ?

श्री शक्ति भूषण : जो प्रश्न किया है, उस का धाय मैं समझ नहीं पाया हूँ । बड़े बरानों के उद्योगों में जो डेढ़ करोड़ कर्मचारी लगे हुए हैं, उन की सुरक्षा का जो प्रश्न किया है, वह किन प्रकार की सुरक्षा से सम्बन्ध रखता है, मैं डोक में उन को समझ नहीं पाया हूँ ।

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : उन में ज्यादा काम लिया जाता है, समय से ज्यादा काम लेते हैं । ... (अवधान) ...

MR. SPEAKER: It does not arise from the question.

श्री हुकम चन्द कडवाय : मंत्री जी ने प्रश्न का धाय नहीं समझा है, यह मैं कह रहा हूँ ।

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : उन से ज्यादा काम लिया जाता है, मेरे प्रश्न का यह धाय है ।

MR. SPEAKER: That question does not arise really.

श्री शक्ति भूषण : यह विभाग कम्पनी ऐक्ट में डिफाईनेट का जो है, यह कम्पनीज एक्ट में जो प्रावधान है या मोनोपॉली एक्ट

में जो प्राचक्षान हैं, उन के लिए है। और दूसरे बिभाग हैं जिन में और दूसरी तरह की शिकायतें आती हैं और उन में उन की जांच की जाती है। जो भी शिकायत किसी भी कम्पनी के विरुद्ध कम्पनीज एक्ट से सम्बन्ध रखते हुए, या मोनोप्लीग एक्ट से सम्बन्ध रखते हुए, आती है, उस पर पूरा बिचार किया जाता है और उस की जांच कराई जाती है और जो भी उस के सम्बन्ध में उचित कार्यवाही होनी है, वह जरूर की जाती है।

SHRI BHOY SINGH NAHAR Will the Minister let us know whether these companies are not paying provident fund dues for a long time?

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN The hon Member has put the question as to whether these companies have not been paying provident fund. There are thousands of large companies. So far as large industrial houses are concerned, as defined in the Monopolies Act, even there the number of undertakings is as large as 1031. So, unless the question is specific, it is very difficult to answer.

Apart from this, so far as provident fund is concerned, provident fund is the concern of the Labour Ministry. It is not related to the Company Affairs Department. Perhaps, the question could most appropriately be put to the Labour Ministry.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the hon. Minister kindly tell us, he has given a figure, horrifying figure of 5071 in one financial year i.e. 1976-77 for such malpractices and crimes, out of 5071 in how many cases the complaints or charges of allegations have been established and which are the broad categories in which they are involved?

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: I can indicate the broad categories to which these 5071 complaints relate to. They are: non-payment of Public Deposits, mis-management, non-payment of divi-

dends, non-receipt of balance sheets, non-receipt of notices, non-registration of transfer of shares, non-issue of share certificates, improper holding of meetings, non-holding of annual meetings, non-receipt of dividend warrants, misappropriation, fraud, mis-application of funds, improper election of directors, failure to allow inspection of minute books and other complaints which are categorised as miscellaneous (Inter-ruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Sir, he will answer now part (2) of my question.

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN While 5071 complaints under different heads were received during the year 1976-77, as many as 5060 were disposed of during this period of 1976-77. Obviously, what action was taken on what companies.

MR. SPEAKER: You are not in a position to say.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I wanted to know, out of these 5071, in how many cases the allegations or the charges have been established and what action has been taken. I asked a specific question. He has given in his reply that there are figures available. 5071 were received in the year 1976-77. Out of 5071....

MR. SPEAKER: He said, 5000 and odd were disposed of. He is not in a position to say which company....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Why are you replying for the Minister?

MR. SPEAKER: No, he has answered it. Please see the record. Obviously he has answered it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You cannot run the House like this.

MR. SPEAKER: He has answered it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Let him repeat it.

MR. SPEAKER He is not required to repeat it. Please look into the record

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU. You can't say like that. Let him say in how many cases the complaints have been established. He has not answered that.

MR. SPEAKER Mr. Bosu, he has answered that 5000 and odd complaints were received. He is not in position to say.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU. He has not said that. Let him answer.

MR. SPEAKER Mr. Bosu, you are not to dictate anything. Now, Mr. Venkatasubbiah.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU. I am on my legs.

MR. SPEAKER No nothing. Mr. Venkatasubbiah.

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH. The hon. Minister said that these complaints include allegations including misapplication of funds also. That is what he has said. And there are 5071 complaints in one year and action on many of them has been taken. May I know in this connection whether any complaint or complaints have been made to the Minister that taking advantage of the scarcity conditions prevailing in this country with regard to cement, certain big industrial houses through fraudulent means and misapplication of funds are trying to establish certain factories particularly in Andhra Pradesh, and also they are buying up certain companies. In that case, I want to know whether any allegations have been made that these big business people are trying to take full advantage of it and depriving the local people of having an industry either in the private sector of that area or in the State sector.

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN. In regard to complaints relating to misapplication of funds, all that I am in a position to say at the moment is .

MR. SPEAKER You say you require notice.

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN. That six complaints of this kind were received during the year 1976. There was one outstanding complaint from before, and out of the seven, three were disposed of and four were remaining to be disposed of. About the specific nature of complaint which has been referred to, I would require notice for it.

MR. SPEAKER Mr. Saugata Roy.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA. For the last three days I have been trying to catch your eye.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Sarkar Commission of Inquiry set up to probe into the allegations of issue of duplicate shares and income-tax fraud against Birlas have submitted their report and if so, what are the contents of the report, and if not, why the report has not been submitted and when it will be submitted.

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN. I would require specific notice for it.

MR. SPEAKER He requires a specific notice. Now Mr. Samar Guha.

PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY. Sir, I want to ask.

MR. SPEAKER You have already put the question. You cannot put on every question.

PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY. My difficulty is, I am not getting an opportunity . .

(Interruptions)

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I want to know from the hon. Minister, about the complaints that he received or the steps taken against those companies, and how many of these companies belong to the first 25 of the big industrial houses

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: As I said earlier, no separate statistics are kept in regard to these complaints as to whether they relate to large industrial houses or whether they belong to other companies. But if the hon. Member has any specific companies in mind, then if he gives any notice I shall supply him the necessary details.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: At least give us a few names out of the first 25, say, 5, 10, 15 or 20 like Birlas, Bajaj, Tata etc. At least give us a few names

MR SPEAKER: Are you in a position to give it?

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: If the hon. Member wants to know how many complaints were received against Tatas or Birlas, or any other large industrial house, unless I get the figures worked out on that basis, I cannot supply those figures, because the question was of a very general nature. It related to large industrial houses, which included 1,031 undertakings. It is not possible to supply the information without notice.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Would you kindly agree to supply the details?

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: Whatever information he wants can be supplied.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: My question was about the first 25 houses.

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: It would be a very large number. If you restrict it to a few numbers, it would be possible.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I was enquiring about the first 25 houses.

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: Even for the first 25 houses, the number of undertakings would be very large.

PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY: Sir, it is an important question. I want to ask a supplementary.

MR SPEAKER: Next question. Shri C. N. Visvanathan.

PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY: Sir, you must be permitting questions on this. Tatas and Birlas are creating artificial scarcity in soda ash. It is very unfortunate that you are acting as a baffled wall of this House, of this Lok Sabha.

Amendment to the Representation of People Act

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

(a) whether Government are considering amendment of present Representation of People Act;

(b) whether misuse of political power and abuse of administrative authority will be considered as an offence for debarring a person from contesting any election according to constitutional provisions, and

(c) if so, facts thereabout?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) This matter is also under examination.

(c) Does not arise.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: According to our constitutional provisions and also according to the Representation of the People Act, there is no provision to catch political criminals who create a lot of misery for our people.

They were elected by the people, but they punished the people by declaring an Emergency. But the people have no right, either through the constitutional provision or the Representation of the People Act to punish those people, those political criminals who punished the people. Now that the hon. Minister is getting so many facts about how political power has been misused and administrative authority has been abused, knowing the facts coming out of the report of the Shah Commission, will the Government let us know let this House know, what are the broad principles on the basis of which an examination is being made for the amendment of the Representation of the People Act?

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN One matter under consideration is a suggestion which has been received, namely that if a person is found guilty of misuse of political power, or abuse of administrative authority, whether such a person should be disqualified by making a specific provision in the Representation of the People Act. The other matter under consideration is even when a corrupt practice is committed during the elections by various candidates, a charge of corrupt practice can be levelled only against the winning candidate and if there is a recriminatory petition against the petitioner, then against him. The question under consideration is whether some procedure should be evolved by which a corrupt practice charge could be levelled even against a defeated candidate, so that if found guilty he can be disqualified. Both these questions are under consideration.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA My next question is very simple. Is the Government going to expedite this amendment? When is it likely to finalise the amendment and when is it likely to be placed before the House?

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: As soon as Government has taken a decision.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: What do you mean by "as soon as"? Sir, I seek your protection, because "as soon as" is very elastic.

MR SPEAKER: A Resolution before the House is coming this week.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Let him give a specific time, say, two months or three months, or the next budget session. Give us some idea.

MR SPEAKER: He will not be able to do it. No One cannot be hard and fast in this.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: There should be some time limit like the next budget session I want an answer from him. Let him give that answer.

MR SPEAKER: I cannot just understand so many senior members standing up all the time.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Are you satisfied with the words "as soon as"? If you are satisfied, I am also satisfied.

MR SPEAKER: I do not know. He can say 'as early as possible' if he wants.

PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY: Would you mind my comment? You are becoming soft to those who violate the rules every day and you are becoming soft to those who violate the norms of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: The difficulty is, some of them think that they are professors in the House also. They cease to be professors here. They must remember that.

PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY: I am very sorry for your comment. This has been my experience. I will show you illustrations. You are becoming soft towards those who are becoming nasty.

MR SPEAKER. That is all right

SHRI K LAKKAPPA. In connection with the part (b) of Mr. Guha's question viz., whether misuse of political power and abuse of administrative authority will be considered as an offence for debarring a person from contesting any election according to Constitutional provisions, I would like to put a pertinent question to the hon Minister. Even earlier we have discussed thread bare a comprehensive amendment to the Representation of People Act and suggestions were made and those suggestions are pending. I would like to know whether, in keeping view all the suggestions that were made earlier, you will make a sweeping change in the Representation of People Act. I would also like to know whether you will take into consideration what Mr. Morarji Desai said, when he came to power, that there will not be witch hunting on political grounds. I would like to know whether the amendment that is proposed to be brought is against any particular person or group of persons because of the political consideration and whether a comprehensive Amendment Bill is under the consideration of the Government. If so, please give the details of it.

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN. I can assure the hon Member that this Government does not believe in witch-hunting of anybody. This Government fully believes in the commitment to the rule of law. Any person, who is dealt with will be dealt with in accordance with the principles of rule of law. So far as these electoral reforms are concerned, in regard to which a large number of suggestions have been pending for a very long time, there was a Joint Committee of Parliament also, which had gone into the question of electoral reforms. There have been many Committees like Tarkunde Committee and so on, which have gone into this vexed problem. A large number

of proposals or suggestions of a far-reaching importance are under the active consideration of the Government and because it is a vexed question, the gamut, the perspective and the whole scope of these reforms is very large and wide. Therefore, it is only after all the proposals have been considered in depth, which are engaging the active consideration of the Government, that a comprehensive measure would be brought.

श्री रायबजी : अधिकारों के दुरुपयोग के आधार पर अवोग्य बाधित करने वाला मुद्दा तो व्यापक है किन्तु मैं स्पेसिफिक जो मुद्दा दे रहा हूँ उस पर क्या वास्तव विचार करेगा ? इमरजेंसी लागू करने के लिए सविधान म कहा है कि सऊत को परिस्थिति होने पर ही आपातकालीन स्थिति, यानि इमरजेंसी लागू की जा सकती है। लेकिन जो व्यक्ति इस बात के दावा पाय गय कि आपातकालीन का परिस्थितिया न हाते हुए भी आपातकाल स्थिति लागू की गई, ऐसे व्यक्तियों को चुनाव के लिए अवोग्य बाधित करने के लिए क्या सरकार विचार करेगी ?

MR SPEAKER. That is about Constitutional Amendment. It does not arise from this.

श्री शान्ति भूषण : जो श्री मरमर गुरु ने सवाल पूछा है, वह तो व्यापक है। उन्होंने कहा है कि मिसवूड आफ पोलिटिकल पावर और एब्यूज आफ एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव अथॉरिटी है। जब किसी भी तरह का मिसवूड आफ पोलिटिकल पावर या एब्यूज आफ एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव अथॉरिटी हो तो क्या उसके कारण किसी को अवोग्य बाधित किया जाये, यह प्रश्न विचाराधीन है। जब इतना व्यापक प्रश्न विचाराधीन है तो जो माननीय सदस्य कह रहे हैं, वह तो उसी के अन्दर आ सकता है।

कोयला खानों में माल डिब्बों की संख्या

*234. श्री विर्मल चन्द्र जैन: क्या रेल नरो यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलवे ने वर्ष 1977-78 में 842.10 लाख मीटरी टन कोयले का लोडिंग किया और इससे साल अधिक लोडिंग होना नहीं किया जा सका कि माल डिब्बे होना खानों पर खड़े थे।

(ख) क्या कम मात्रा में लोडिंग के लिये रेल विभाग उत्तरदायी है अथवा यह ऊर्जा पत्राचार अथवा किसी अन्य विभाग का उत्तरदायित्व है, और

(ग) होयला खानों पर प्रतिदिन शीपिंग किनने माल डिब्बे बिना लड़े खड़े रहे ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) and (b). In the year 1977-78 Railways loaded 842.10 lakh tonnes of coal. The loading of coal by the Railway could have been better but for cancellation by consumers of their programmes for 1978 rakes of brick-burning coal and about 24 rakes of steam coal, which together accounted for about 36 lakh tonnes of coal.

(c) 1365 wagons per day.

श्री विर्मल चन्द्र जैन: अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक बिजनेस प्रश्न का उत्तर यहाँ पर नहीं दिया गया है, जो 'ख' में है कि क्या कम मात्रा में लोडिंग के लिये रेल विभाग उत्तरदायी है अथवा यह ऊर्जा मंत्रालय या किसी अन्य विभाग का उत्तरदायित्व है ? इस सम्बन्ध में मैंने पहले भी एक प्रश्न उठाया था जिसमें 377 के अन्तर्गत, उस समय मुझे यह उत्तर दिया गया था कि 1978 में पड़े हुए माल डिब्बों की औसत संख्या प्रतिदिन 900 थी, जो मार्च में बढ़कर 1152 माल डिब्बे हो गई और अप्रैल, 1978 में 1266 माल डिब्बे हो गई।

डिब्बे हो गई। इसकी जिम्मेदारी उन्होंने बताया था कि कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड द्वारा नियंत्रित खानों की है। अब यह संख्या 1266 से बढ़कर 1365 हो गई है।

क्या इसके लिये कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड से या ऊर्जा विभाग से किसी प्रकार का सम्बन्ध स्थापित कर यह बात तय की जा रही है कि यह संख्या बढ़ने के बजाय घटे ?

श्री० मधु दण्डवते: श्रीमान, ऊर्जा विभाग के साथ सम्बन्ध प्रस्थापित करके इस सवाल के बारे में हम लोगों ने जानकारी की है, आयोजन भी हो रहा है। जिनका ताल्लुक इस सवाल के साथ है, ऐसे 4, 5 मंत्रालय भी साथ बैठकर इसके बारे में सोच रहे हैं। मैं माननीय सदस्य से इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि पहले मैंने जो जवाब दिया था और इस अक्षर जो जवाब दिया है, उसमें किसी प्रकार का विरोध नहीं है।

श्री विर्मल चन्द्र जैन: विरोध में नहीं वह रहा हूँ। मैं कह रहा हूँ कि उनकी गतिविधि के कारण प्रतिदिन संख्या बढ़ती जा रही है, यह बात स्पष्ट है आपके जवाब में।

श्री० मधु दण्डवते: मैंने पहले भी बताया था कि सियरीनी माइन्स में स्ट्राइक की वजह से करीब-करीब साढ़े 7 लाख टन का नुकसान हम लोगों को हुआ। अब वहाँ पर रेल की मूवमेंट हुई कि नहीं हुई। बंगाल और बिहार से कोयला लाने से बैगन्स की लोड बढ़ जाती है और यह 13.5 ट्रेज बढ़ी है। तो जब बैगन्स की लोड बढ़ जाती है तो बैगन्स के वापिस जाने के लिये डेरी लगती है और ऐसा होने के कारण काफी बैगन्स बिहार में कम पड़ते हैं। लेकिन उसको भी कोआर्डिनेट करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं और यह कोशिश होगी कि मोटर, ट्रान्सपोर्ट सिस्टिम और रेल इनका कोआर्डिनेशन करके लिंक के बारे में

जो दिक्कत पैदा हुई है, उसे हल करने की कोशिश करे।

श्री निर्मल अन्न बीन : आज के समाचार-पत्र में पढ़ा है कि एक पच पाइब कमेटी बनी हुई है जिसमें रेल, ऊर्जा, इस्पात, उद्योग और बिजली विभाग के मंत्री होंगे। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो कोयला वहाँ पड़ा रह जाता है, वहाँ से उठाया नहीं जाता और जिसके कारण यहाँ तक कि रेलवे विभाग को अपनी रेलें कैसिल करनी पड़नी हैं, क्या उस समिति के अन्तर्गत भी इस पर विचार किया जायेगा और यह आश्वासन दिया जायेगा कि आइन्दा इस प्रकार से रेलवे बैगन पड़े नहीं रहेंगे और जो कोयला खदानों के मुँह पर पड़ा है वह भी उठाया जायेगा ?

श्री० मधु दण्डावटे : 5 मंत्रों की समिति बनी हुई है, यह जानकारी ठीक है, लेकिन उसको पच पाइब समिति न कहें क्योंकि होपरी का कोई ठिकाना नहीं है। आगे मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने जो सुझाव दिये हैं वह तो कार्यवाही के लिये सुझाव हैं, उसको जरूर अमल में लायेंगे।

SHRI VINODBHAI B. SHETH
Distribution of coal and allotment of wagons have become a big scandal in this country, and ultimately the nation's industry suffers. I would ask a pointed question of the Minister of Railways: when there is shortage of wagons, can you not help improve the coastal trade, the shipping trade, of the country?

We have got a vast coastline in our country. So by developing the shipping transport and the Haldia port, coal from the eastern part of the country can be transported to the southern parts of Gujarat and other places where coal is needed?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: As far as shipping is concerned, we would be very happy if part of the

movement is done through ports by ships. But, for obvious reasons, there is a difference in the freight. So whether it is the private traders or the public sector units, they always prefer railways. Therefore, we are trying to co-ordinate the activities of both and at the same time, concentrate on providing more wagons.

MR SPEAKER: Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Delayed running of A.P. Express

*223 SHRI G S REDDI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state—

(a) total number of delays caused in the running of A.P. Express from and to Delhi, during the month of May, 1978.

(b) what were the reasons of these delays; and

(c) what action Government propose to take to run the train in time?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) 123/124 Secunderabad-New Delhi Andhra Pradesh Express reached New Delhi and Secunderabad late on all the 9 occasions in May, 1978.

(b) The causes for late running are alarm chain pulling, accidents, engine failure, signal failure and cattle run over.

(c) A special punctuality drive has been instituted to improve the running of trains and all efforts are being made to ensure punctual running of 123/124 Andhra Pradesh Express as a result, in the month of June, 1978 123/124 Secunderabad-New Delhi late only on 5 and 3 days and in the month of July only on 5 and 6 days respectively.

Efficiency of Zonal Railways

*228. SHRI C. N. VISVANATHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a comparative study has been made of the efficiency of the various Zonal Railways for achieving quick wagon turn-round and accident-free travel, and

(b) the extent to which the performance of the most efficient Zonal Railway has been brought to the notice of other Railways as a model to be followed?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF MADHU DANDAVATE) (a) and (b) No specific comparative study of Wagon turn-round on the Railways has been made mainly owing to the fact that such a comparison is not possible in absolute terms due to varied working conditions on different Railways. However, for each Zonal Railway, keeping in view its special features, targets are set and the performance watched *vis-a-vis* such targets. These reviews embrace not only physical performance but also financial results.

The performance of each Zonal Railway in the sphere of safety is kept under close and constant scrutiny. Besides, an annual assessment is made and the Railway with the best performance in the sphere of safety during a particular year is awarded the Railway Minister's Safety Shield. The Safety Shield for the year 1977 was awarded to Northeast Frontier Railway and this information was communicated to the other Railways also.

Dilution of Foreign equity to 40 per cent by Foreign Drug Companies

*229 SHRI GANANATH PRADHAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of the foreign drug companies who will be required to dilute their foreign equity

to 40 per cent in terms of the new drug policy; and

(b) by what period the dilution will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H N BAHUGUNA). (a) According to Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973 the maximum permissible levels of foreign shareholding in foreign companies are 74 per cent or 51 per cent or 49 per cent depending on the nature and character of the activities of the company. However as per the New Drug Policy, foreign companies engaged only in the manufacture of formulations or bulk drugs not involving high technology or both will be required to bring down their foreign equity forthwith to 40 per cent. As regards the remaining companies, the level at which they could retain foreign equity will be examined under the FERA guidelines as applicable to all other industries.

So far as the companies engaged in the manufacture of formulations are concerned, Ministry of Finance have instructed the Reserve Bank of India to issue the necessary directives to such companies to bring down their foreign equity to the level of 40 per cent.

To identify the companies engaged in the manufacture of bulk drugs not involving high technology, a High Level Committee consisting of Secretaries to the Government in the Department of Chemicals and Fertilizers, Industrial Development, Technical Development and Science and Technology, assisted by experts has been constituted.

In terms of the New Drug Policy, Ministry of Finance (Deptt of Economic Affairs) have called for necessary data to deal with the FERA cases of all the drug companies. The level at which each foreign drug company should keep its foreign equity will be known only after final decisions on their FERA applications are taken by the Government.

In view of the foregoing, it would be too early to say as to how many foreign drug companies are required to bring down their foreign equity to the level of 40 per cent in terms of the New Drug Policy

(b) Depending upon the size of the company the quantum of foreign equity to be diluted and other relevant factors, a reasonable period of say one year for dilution/Indianisation will be allowed after the Government's decisions on the FERA applications are communicated to the concerned parties

Production of bulk drugs in excess by Foreign Drug Companies

*230 SHRI K MALLANNA Will the Minister of PETROLEUM CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state

(a) whether some cases have been brought to the notice of Government that the foreign drug companies operating in India have been producing bulk drugs in excess of their sanctioned capacity,

(b) if so, what is the estimated excess production of bulk drugs by these companies in terms of value during the last two years

(c) whether Government propose to regularise this excess production, and

(d) if so what are the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H N BAHUGUNA)

(a) Out of 23 foreign companies, having direct foreign equity exceeding 40 per cent, engaged in the production of bulk drugs, 11 companies, based on data available so far, have been producing bulk drugs in excess of licensed capacity

(b) The estimated value of excess production of bulk drugs by the foreign companies during the last 2

years is not readily available. However, the total value of excess production of bulk drugs by these foreign companies in 1975 and 1976 is estimated at Rs 22 crores approximately

(c) and (d) Keeping in view the national need for bulk drugs and to ensure that shortages do not develop, Government in its New Drug Policy have decided to regularise excess production subject to certain conditions

The above decision of the Government is based on the recommendations made by (Hathi) Committee, in its Report on Drugs and Pharmaceuticals industry on excess production

Steps to ensure safe and secure running of trains

*232 SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) while reviewing the problems of Railways with Railway Board the Railway Minister has said in New Delhi on 30th May 1978 that he expected immediate action from his officers regarding punctuality, safety, chain pulling and overall performance of Indian Railways

(b) will he kindly state as to how much progress has been achieved on these matters, and

(c) what future steps the Minister proposes to ensure more safe and secure running of trains and provision of more facilities of food and drinking water to passengers?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF MADHU DANDAVATE) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) and (c) A special punctuality drive has been instituted from 1st June, 1978 and the punctuality performance of trains has since shown improvement

The position of train accidents has registered some improvement during June, 1978 there being 88 accidents in the categories of collisions, derailments level crossing accidents and fires in trains as against 95 such accidents in May, 1978

During the first 20 days of July, 1978, the position has improved further, with a total of 47 train accidents as compared to 66 train accidents during the period 1st May 1978 to 20th May, 1978 and 56 train accidents during period 1st June, 1978 to 20th June, 1978.

Since failure of railway staff is the largest single factor responsible for accidents, Safety Organisations on the Railways have been engaged in a relentless campaign to create greater safety consciousness amongst the staff connected with the running of trains and to ensure that staff do not violate rules or indulge in short-cut methods that may lead to accidents. Examination of trains and spot checks in carriage and wagon depots have been intensified and greater care is being paid to the proper maintenance of track. In order to reduce dependence on the human element, various sophisticated aids like ultrasonic flaw detectors for wheels, axles and rails, track circuiting, axle counters, automatic warning system etc., are being introduced progressively.

For tackling the menace of alarm chain pulling, close liaison is being maintained with the respective State Governments and the local Civil and Police Officers. The drives to contain this evil have been further intensified by the Railway Administration.

Drinking water facilities at stations and on trains are constantly under review of the Railway Administrations and augmented where necessary. During this summer season, this facility was augmented by deploying additional watermen. The functioning of water coolers was monitored. Advance action was taken in

rectifying the defects in mobile water trolleys, and pressing new ones into service.

Railways have taken a number of steps such as adoption of modern culinary techniques, use of modern kitchen gadgets and equipments, setting up of base kitchens to provide 'Ready to Serve' Meals on trains, introduction of hygienically packed wholesome low cost food packets known as 'Janata Khanas' for sale on trains, procurement of raw materials and ingredients from standard sources, training of catering staff in suitable Institutes etc., to further improve the quality of food and service on the Railways. Checks and surprise inspections are carried out regularly by Inspectors and Officers to ensure service of good quality tea, coffee etc., to the travelling public both by departmental as well as privately managed catering establishments.

The responsibility of ensuring the personal safety to passengers and the security of their belongings rests with Government Railway Police functioning under the State Governments. The Government Railway Police have tightened the various preventive measures adopted by them.

The Minister of Railways has been in touch with the Chief Ministers of the affected States viz, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal and has urged them to take effective preventive measures to ensure safety of passengers and their properties.

On the 16th June, 1978, a high level meeting was held between the Officers of Ministries of Railways and Home Affairs in which several preventive measures were decided.

Armed Railway Protection Force escorts are being provided on affected trains running in vulnerable sections at night to protect railway property. This would instil confidence amongst the travelling public and also deter criminals from operating on trains.

Over 1000 armed RPF personnel are on escort duty on different railways from the first week of July, 1978

Inspection of Accounts of Swadeshi Polytex Limited

*233 SHRI R L P VERMA Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether any inspection of the accounts of the Swadeshi Polytex Limited Ghaziabad was ordered by the Company Law Board recently,

(b) whether this report has since been received by Government

(c) if so the broad outlines thereof,

(d) whether he would lay a copy of the report on the Table of the House and if not the reasons therefor, and

(e) action which he proposes to take against the Chairman Managing Director and other top functionaries of this Company for these serious irregularities?

THE MINISTER OF LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN) (a) Yes Sir

(b) Yes, Sir

(c) and (d) It will not generally be in public interest to lay a copy of the inspection report on the Table of the House because it might affect the free and frank expression of opinion by the Inspecting Officers and also because the report contains only one-sided views as the company inspected has not been given an opportunity to meet the points mentioned in the inspection report. However, after the report has been examined and after taking all factors into account a broad outline of the results of the inspection, can be furnished

(c) After the examination and consideration of the Inspection Report is completed, necessary action as may be warranted will be taken

Shortage of Turpentine

*235 SHRI K RAMAMURTHY Will the Minister of PETROLEUM CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state

(a) whether there is acute domestic shortage of turpentine and

(b) if so the steps proposed to be taken by Government for improving the indigenous availability of turpentine?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H N BAHUGUNA)

(a) Some shortage of turpentine has been reported

(b) The Ministry of Agriculture has set up a Development Committee for oleo-resins, Gums and Essential Oils which has observed that the installed capacity of turpentine is under utilised due to shortage of raw material, viz, resin. The Committee has recommended measures in the short run like employment of improved techniques and systematic exploitation of hitherto inaccessible areas for resin tapping, in the long run. The Ministry of Commerce has also been requested to canalise the oleo-resins from Bhutan to India so that the industries can buy it for processing into turpentine

Fulfilment of export bond by M/s. Piser

*236 SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN, SHRI SARAT KAR

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state;

(a) since how long it has come to the notice of Government that Piser

have not fulfilled the export bond—a major condition of approval of their second expansion proposal;

(b) the nature of the export bond sought/or is being taken against the firm for this default, and

(c) what penal action has been taken/or is being taken against the firm for this default, and

(d) what steps Government are taking to get the export bond fulfilled by this firm and the anticipated time to be taken in compliance of the export bond condition by the firm?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H N BAHUGUNA)

(a) It is presumed the reference by the Hon'ble Members is to the export bond for Tetracyclines. The fact that M/s Pfizer had not executed an Export Bond for Tetracycline came to the notice of the Government in October, 1971

(b) Conditions regarding export obligation imposed in two approvals dated 21st September 1965 and 13th July 1967 were as under

(1) Licence dated 21st September 1965

(i) That additional foreign exchange required for the import of raw materials in connection with the manufacture of additional 5000 kgs of Tetracycline would be earned by export under export incentive scheme, and

(ii) 25 per cent of the actual production of Tetracycline, in value will be exported annually from 1966-67. A Bond to this effect should be executed in consultation with the Ministry of Commerce

(2) Licence dated 13th July 1967.

(i) At no stage should the plant be capable of producing more than 14,000 kgs per annum of Tetracycline,

(ii) Production in excess, of 10 tonnes of tetracycline shall be exported, unless Government by prior approval give permission to sell any part of it in the country, in the first year 4 tonnes must be exported,

(iii) Irrespective of the actual quantity of Tetracyclines exported from the second year onwards, as above a total of Rs 15 lakhs annually must be export on an average over five years of Tetracycline and other items of pharmaceuticals. This export of Rs 15 lakhs should be over and above the current level of export,

(iv) The commitment to export 40 per cent of the initial capacity of 10 tonnes of tetracyclines, in value, remains. There would, however, be no objection to the export of Tetracycline and other items of pharmaceuticals provided the total value of 2500 kgs of Tetracyclines will be calculating factor

(c) and (d) It has been verified that M/s Pfizer have exported drugs worth Rs 473.57 lakhs by 31st March 1978 computed against the export obligation of Rs 471 lakhs, required to be fulfilled on account of the conditions imposed in the two expansion approvals for Tetracyclines mentioned above. Since the company have discharged their liability, no further action is required

Increased Production of fertiliser in Kandla Plant

*237 SHRI AHMED M PATEL
SHRI AMAR SINGH V
RATHAWA

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal to increase the production of fertilizers of the Kandla Plant in Gujarat.

(b) if so, what is the target fixed for its production; and

(c) the time by which this expansion will be completed and the production will start?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H N BAHUGUNA)
(a) to (c) Yes, Sir M/s IFFCO have recently submitted a proposal for expanding their existing facilities at Kandla, Gujarat for the manufacture of complex fertilizers from its present installed capacity of 1,27,000 tonnes to 2,60,000 tonnes per annum of P_2O_5 . The project is expected to be implemented within a period of 30 months from the date of receiving all necessary approvals

Rise in price of life saving drugs

***238 SHRI S G MURUGAIYAN
SHRIMATI PARVATI KRISHNAN**

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM (CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS) be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the prices of some life saving drugs have gone up following the implementation of new drug policy and

(b) if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H N BAHUGUNA)

(a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise

Adulteration of Lubricants

***239 SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that adulterated and sub-standard lubricants are being sold on a large scale in the country,

(b) if so, what stringent action has been taken or is proposed to be taken by Government against those indulging in such malpractices,

(c) if the said malpractices are due to shortage of lubricants in the country, and

(d) what action have Government taken to increase the production?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H N BAHUGUNA).

(a) The bulk of the lubricating oil business in the country is catered for by the major public sector oil companies through their net work of retail outlets and dealers/distributors. Government have not come across any serious complaints about the quality of lubricating oils sold through the distribution channels of the major oil companies. Sale of adulterated and sub-standard lubricants is attributable to the existence of a number of units which are neither licenced nor registered operating in this business, and marketing their products through their own net work of distribution such as bazar traders/garage owners, auto repair shops/bus and truck fleet operators etc

(b) The State Governments have been advised to invoke the powers already available with them under the Indian Penal Code and deal severely with adulterators of petroleum products

(c) No, Sir The overall availability of lubes has been in line with the normal demands. Oil Companies have, however, been asked to take immediate corrective steps in respect of shortages of lube oil in small tins at the retail outlets due to inadequate availability of tin plates

(d) There are plans to expand the lube refinery capacity of Hindustan Petroleum Corporation, Bombay, to produce an additional 74000 tonnes of High Viscosity Index Base Oils.

Salary and Allowances of ten top Executives of certain companies

***240 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU**
Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to lay a statement showing

(a) total salary, allowance and perks paid to each of the first ten top executives including Chairman and Managing directors of the following foreign and Indian firms namely (1) Bata Shoe Company (2) Colgate-Palmolive India (3) Hindustan Lever, (4) Cadbury India, (5) Tata Iron & Steel Company (6) Pfizer (7) Glaxo Laboratories, (8) India Tobacco, and (9) J K Synthetics, and

(b) whether the Government are considering to put a ceiling?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN) (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No LT-2536/78]

(b) The revision of the guidelines relating to the remuneration of managerial Personnel of Public Companies and Private Companies which are subsidiaries of Public Companies is under the consideration of the Government

Wagon Turn-Round of Railways

***241 SHRI C VENUGOPAL**
SHRI A BALAJANOR

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) the extent to which delay in supply of coal and cement to essential users is attributable to poor wagon turn-round of railways, and

(b) the crash measures taken or proposed to be taken to bring about perceptible improvements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) (a) and (b) It is not possible to separately quan-

tify the extent to which the increase in wagon turn-round has affected the loading of coal and cement to essential users. However, the supply of wagons for the movement of coal and cement to essential users is being maintained at a satisfactory level.

In order to step up coal loading, all possible efforts are being made by the Railways including procurement of additional wagons, deployment of locomotives released from the summer specials and of new locomotives coming out of railway production units, organising closed circuit movements for bulk consumers and special monitoring of coal rake movements. Co-ordination has been strengthened with Coal India Limited and the Ministry of Energy (Department of Coal) and the pace of rationalisation of coal loading points expedited. It has been possible to bring about substantial improvement in coal movement in July as compared to May and June 1978.

As far as cement loading is concerned, there is a marginal variation in loading during April-June 1978 as compared to Budget targets. Efforts are being made to increase loading to achieve the Budget target.

Discussion with Chief Minister of Gujarat regarding Oil royalty

***242 PROF P G MAVALANKAR**
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state

(a) whether he visited Gujarat recently,

(b) the purpose of his visit

(c) whether he held discussions with the Chief Minister of Gujarat at Gandhinagar on the subject of royalty on oil to Government of Gujarat payable by Central Government,

(d) the concrete proposals of the State Chief Minister in this regard, and

(e) the Government's response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H N BHUGUNA)

(a) and (b) I visited Ahmedabad on 18-5-1978 in connection with the inauguration of Institute of Reservoir Studies

(c) No Sir

(d) and (e) The Chief Minister of Gujarat has suggested that the rate of royalty on crude oil and casing head condensate should be enhanced to Rs 87 per tonne. It has been explained that the existing rate of royalty would continue till it becomes due for review i.e. till the year 1980

Donations to Political Parties by Public Undertakings

2169 SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR DHARA Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that many Public Undertakings have been making donations (large sums) to political parties for political reasons during the last three years, and

(b) the particulars of such Public Undertakings?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN) (a) Government is not aware of any public sector undertaking having made any donation as such to any political party for political reasons and such an action would amount to an offence under section 293A of the Companies Act, 1956. However, 101 Government Companies had made payments for advertisements in the souvenirs brought out by some political parties between 1-1-1974 and 31-3-1977. The question whether such payments made for advertisements amounted to donations within the meaning of section 293A however is a controversial one and may depend on the facts

of each case and the benefit derived by the company compared to the payments made

(b) A statement giving names and details of payments made by the above said 101 Government Companies to political parties on account of advertisements in Souvenirs etc. during the period from 1-1-74 to 31-3-77 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No LT-2537/78]

हिन्दी में अनुवाद के लिए सामग्री

2170. श्री मन्नाब सिंह चौहान : क्या बिबि, ग्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताते की क्या करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मन्नाबयी तथा अन्य सरकारी कार्यालयों से नियम, नियम-पुस्तिकाएँ (मैनुअल) ठेके के कार्य आदि जैसी अत्यधिक सामग्री हिन्दी में अनुवाद के लिए प्राप्त हुई है लेकिन इसे अभी अनुवाद करके उन्हें लौटाया नहीं गया है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस समय बिना अनुवाद किये कितनी सामग्री पड़ी है और उसके क्या कारण हैं तथा इसका अनुवाद कब तक हो जाएगा ?

बिबि, ग्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री शान्ति भूषण) : (क) और (ख). केन्द्रीय सरकार के मन्त्रालयों/विभागों और कार्यालयों से मार्च, 1978 के अन्त तक नियमों, मैनुअलों और सविधा प्ररूपों के 1,00,650 पृष्ठ हिन्दी अनुवाद के लिए बिबि, ग्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मन्त्रालय को प्राप्त हुए थे। इनमें से 95,650 पृष्ठों का अनुवाद किया जा चुका है और वे सबखित मन्त्रालयों/विभागों आदि को लौटा दिए गए हैं। शेष 5,000 पृष्ठों का अनुवाद अभावपूर्ण कराने के लिए प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं।

Demand of Overseas Indians for Casting Votes in Elections

2171. SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian citizens living abroad have demanded the facility to cast their votes by post in elections to the Legislatures of India;

(b) what is the reaction of the Government to this demand; and

(c) what opinion has been given by the Election Commission in respect to this demand and with what result?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) The National Executive Committee, Indians for Democracy, Washington, has made a suggestion that the Indian citizens who have settled overseas should have the right to vote in the elections held in India.

(b) The Government is not in favour of accepting the proposal.

(c) The Election Commission is of the view that the Indian citizens who have settled abroad on their own volition can hardly be considered as 'ordinarily resident' in India for the purpose of exercising their right of franchise in elections held in India. The 'postal ballot' facility is a special privilege which is extended only to special categories of persons in India who are prevented from exercising their franchise on account of the nature of their public duties. The Commission is further of the view that the present period of about 20-25 days normally allowed between the last date of withdrawal of candidature and the last date fixed for counting of votes would hardly be sufficient to send ballot papers by post to persons living abroad in different parts of the world and to receive back the marked ballot papers from them before the time fixed for counting of votes.

पोरबन्दर और जेतलसर के बीच चलने वाली रेलगाड़ियों का समय

2172. श्री जय सिंह जाई वटेल : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गुजरात में सौराष्ट्र प्रदेश में पोरबन्दर और जेतलसर के बीच चलने वाली 337 अप रेलगाड़ी का चलने का समय शाम के 6.30 बजे था जिसको बदल कर 6.20 और फिर 6.10 कर दिया गया है,

(ख) इस रेल गाड़ी के चलने का समय 6 बज कर 10 मिनट कर देने से अप और डाउन गाड़ियों के यात्रियों को बहुत असुविधा हो रही है,

(ग) क्या रेलवे डिवीजन, भावनगर को उक्त गाड़ी के चलने का समय बदलकर शाम के 6.30 बजे करने के लिये मेरा आपन प्राप्त हुआ है और यदि हां, तो कब और उसमें उल्लिखित मांग क्या है और उन पर क्या कार्रवाई की गई है या करने का विचार है और यह कब और कैसे किया जायेगा और क्या रेलगाड़ी के चलने के समय में परिवर्तन की मांग स्वीकार कर ली जायेगी, और

(घ) जनता की यह छोटी सी मांग स्वीकार करने में क्या कठिनाई है और इसे कब और कैसे स्वीकार किया जायेगा ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) से (घ). संबंधित क्षेत्र के दैनिक यात्रियों की ओर से तरुई के श्री एच० एम० भालसोड से उनका दिनांक 10-4-78 का एक आपन प्राप्त हुआ था, जिसमें 337 अप पोरबन्दर-जेटलसर गाड़ी का पोरबन्दर से चलने का समय 18.10 से बदलकर 18.20 बजे कर देने का अनुरोध किया गया था । जांच के पश्चात् 337 अप के छूटने का समय 11-5-78 से पुनः बदलकर 18.20 बजे कर दिया गया है ।

Bombay Suburban Time-Table

2173 SHRI R. K. MHALGI Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 12 on the 21st February, 1978 regarding Hindi suburban time tables of central and Western Railways and state:

(a) whether the Bombay Suburban Time-Tables of Central and Western Railways have been published in Hindi also, along with English,

(b) if so, since when and the number of copies of each,

(c) whether sufficient publicity has been given to the issue of such Hindi Time-Tables and if so, the nature thereof, and

(d) if no such Hindi Suburban Railway Time Tables have been published so far, the reasons thereof and when and how they shall be published and the proposed number of copies and pattern of their publicity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) (a) to (d) Western Railway has brought out 5,000 copies of April 1978 issue of their Suburban Time Table in Hindi. Adequate publicity through Station Notice Boards is being given. Central Railway has not published suburban time tables in April, 1978 and at the time of bringing out the next edition, Hindi version will also be published and adequate publicity will be given.

भागलपुर और मद्रास के बीच एक रेलगाड़ी चलाए जाने की मांग

2174. डा० रामजी सिंह : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को भागलपुर और मद्रास के बीच रेल सेवा की व्यवस्था करने हेतु भागलपुर के निच सिंधी से कोई मांग मिली

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उस पर सरकार द्वारा अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है, यदि कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है तो क्या सरकार ऐसी रेलगाड़ी चलाने की आवश्यकता महसूस करती है, यदि हाँ, तो यह रेल सेवा कब तक उपलब्ध करायी जायेगी ;

(ग) क्या सरकार विजय-सहितबाज नूप लाइन से होकर मद्रास तक रेल सेवा उपलब्ध कराने की आवश्यकता महसूस करती है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार भागलपुर और मद्रास के बीच दैनिक रेल सेवा उपलब्ध होने तक मधनधान की मुद्रिष्टा उपलब्ध कराने का है ?

रेल मंत्रालय ने राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) से (घ) . इस मुद्दा पर विचार किया गया है और यह पाया गया है कि धू धान लगाने के लिए धानायान की दृष्टि से कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है, भागलपुर और मद्रास के बीच सीधी गाड़ी चलाने का औचित्य नो और भी कम है । इसके अलावा, मार्गवर्ती स्टेशनों पर फालतू लाइन लमता और भागलपुर में पर्यन्त सुविधाओं के अभाव में ऐसी गाड़ी चलाना परिचालनिक दृष्टि से भी व्यावहारिक नहीं है ? हवड़ा में लटिंग सबबी कटिनाइयों के कारण धू धान का चलाया जाना संभव नहीं है ।

Electrification of Pathauli Railway Station

2175. SHRI SHAMBHU NATH CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Electrification of Railway Station Pathauli on the Agra Fort-Bayana Section of the Western Railway was approved and money sanction for it;

(b) whether this money was diverted elsewhere, and the Station still remains unelectrified, and

(c) if so, when the work is likely to be taken in hand and completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) (a) Pathauli station was approved for electrification during the year 1974-75. The electrification of this station was subsequently dropped due to paucity of funds and enough trains not stopping at the station during night hours.

(b) Yes. Station remains unelectrified.

(c) There is no programme for taking up the work immediately since this station is not fulfilling the minimum requirements for electrification. As per extant norms for electrification at least two trains should halt during night at the station and electric power should be available at reasonable rates.

Carriage Staff for Coaching Trains

2176 SHRI SUDHIR GHOSAL
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of coaching trains to be dealt with by carriage staff has been increased 100 per cent during the last 25 years without corresponding increase in the staff,

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to augment the staff to ensure safety examination, and

(c) whether the full complement of carriage staff are available at Waltair Marshalling Yard for examination of goods trains at this yard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) (a) No. On each Railway additional staff

in the Carriage/Wagon Depots is taken on the basis of extra workload involved.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, adequate staff has been provided.

Railway Labour Tribunal

2177 SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) how many issues have been referred to the Railway Labour Tribunal, and

(b) what are the issues and who are the parties to the disputes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) (a) and (b) The following eight issues were referred to the Railway Labour Tribunal, 1969, the National Federation of Indian Railwaymen and the Railway Board being parties to the dispute.

(1) Night duty Allowance should be calculated at 1-1/2 times the normal rate of pay to all employees performing duty at night irrespective of their classification under the Hours of Employment Regulations.

(2) In respect of workshop staff

(a) all vacancies, which occurred since the introduction of the incentive scheme should be filled up,

(b) proper proportion of skilled semi-skilled and unskilled staff should be maintained and other measures taken to ensure adequate scope for promotion to the semi-skilled and unskilled staff,

(c) the posts of supervisory staff in the mechanical workshops should be redistributed amongst various grades in conformity with their responsibilities and an adequate channel of promotion should be provided for them.

(3) Casual labour on the Railways should be paid wages at the rate of 1/30th of the minimum of the time-scale plus appropriate Dearness Allowance applicable to the corresponding categories of staff in regular employment in the Railways.

(4) The disparity between the hours of work and annual gazetted holidays at present prescribed for clerks at railway stations, sheds and depots on the one hand and those prescribed for clerks in administrative offices on the other should be removed by granting the former the privileges available to the latter. If this is not possible, the former should be monetary compensated for the extra hours and days of work done by them.

(5) The present Hours of Employment Regulations which govern hours of work, periodic rest and overtime in respect of railway staff, other than those employed in workshops, falling under the definition of 'Factories' in the Factories Act should be completely reviewed.

(6) All gangmen in the Civil Engineering Department of the Railways should be granted an Arduous Duty Allowance of Rs 3 per month.

(7) The scale of pay of gangmates in the Civil Engineering Department of the Railways should be raised to the skilled grade. Along with this the scale of pay of karmen and head trolleyman of the Civil Engineering Department should also be suitably enhanced.

(8) The scale of pay of all running staff should be enhanced.

2 The following five issues were referred to the Railway Labour Tribunal, 1971, the All India Railwaymen's Federation and the Railway Board being parties to the dispute.

(1) All categories of staff, including running staff who are disqualified for their duties at their prescribed periodical medical examinations or other medical examinations should be provided alternative appointments with all their emoluments, i.e., pay, dearness allowance and running allowance protected. Their promotion prospects should also be ensured.

(2) The pattern of the authorised scales of pay was generally based on the combination of the prescribed scales with the appropriate dearness allowance. In respect of running staff, while dearness allowance appropriate to the scales was added to the prescribed scales, the dearness allowance which was legitimately due on pay plus running allowance was not taken into account. Therefore the authorised scales of running staff should be so changed as to reflect the combination of prescribed scales of pay and the dearness allowance due on pay plus running allowance.

(3) The break in service in the case of the Social Guides on the E P Railway, who were absorbed in other categories for which they were considered suitable after a short break, should be condoned for all purposes.

(4) On account of the contraction of cadres after the introduction of the incentive schemes in workshops, promotion prospects of workshop staff have been adversely affected. Therefore, the pre-existing promotional prospects must be preserved by retaining the pre-existing number of higher grade posts through a scheme similar to the 'shadow' posts scheme which has been introduced in respect of units affected by computerisation.

(5) The number of posts of Mistries in workshops and loco sheds is inadequate. The number of Mistries

in the workshops should be so fixed that the men supervised by each Ministry does not exceed 10 Suitable modification in the existing yardsticks in respect of loco sheds is also required

Survey into Profits made by Multi-national Companies

2178 SHRI S S SOMANI Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have conducted any survey to find out the percentage of profits made by multinational companies, which are selling consumer items like tooth paste, tooth brush, talcum powder and chocolate

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to compel these companies to reduce the prices of these consumer goods?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN) (a)

and (b) The Department of Company Affairs has not conducted any special survey to find out the percentage of profits made by multinational companies which are selling consumer items like tooth paste, tooth brush, talcum powder and chocolate However, a study has been made in this connection to ascertain the percentage of profits made by the branches and subsidiaries of such multinational companies operating in India There were 9 subsidiaries and 2 branches of foreign companies engaged in the manufacture of tooth paste, tooth brush, talcum powder and chocolate during 1976-77 Of these, the relevant data for one branch are not available The total aggregate profits before tax as a percentage of assets and of turnover of the 9 subsidiaries and 1 branch

taken together for the last three years are as under —

Year	Profits before tax as percentage of total assets	Profits before tax as percentage of turnover
1974-75	16.2	9.2
1975-76	18.1	8.5
1976-77	22.1	10.0

(c) Department of Company Affairs does not deal with price control However, it has been ascertained from the Ministry of Industry that consumer items like tooth paste, tooth brush, talcum powder and chocolate are not subject to any price control and therefore, the question of compelling the manufacturers of these items to reduce their prices does not arise

Number of Estimators on South Eastern Railway

2179 SHRI SIVAJI PATNAIK Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) the total number of Estimators physically working in Civil Engineering Department in South Eastern Railway pay-scale-wise,

(b) total number of Estimators issued confirmation orders pay-scale-wise,

(c) total number of estimators not yet confirmed pay-scale-wise and

(d) the reasons for non-issue of confirmation orders to such Estimators?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) (a) to (c) A statement is attached

(d) Due to non-availability of permanent posts confirmation could not be ordered Provisional confirmation

orders have been issued to 51 estimators more as under:

R. 550—750	5
R. 125—700	35
R. 330—60	11

Statement

G ad-	Total No. of estimators	No confirmed	No vet to be confirmed
R 700—900	29	5	24
R. 550—750	79	2	58
R. 425—700	149	53	96
R. 330—500	174	1	101

Late Running of Trains due to over-aged Rolling Stock

2180 SHRI ROBIN SEN Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) is it correct that late running of trains services is mainly due to increased use of over-aged rolling stock and sudden increase in running of special trains,

(b) is it correct that required parts, stores inventories are not available as certain types of rolling stock are now obsolete and there is no further production;

(c) if so, has it increased the workload on all categories of railway workers engaged in maintenance and repairs of the said rolling stock; and

(d) if so, what steps the Government is taking for augmenting the staff strength to avoid late running of trains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) No

(b) No.

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

सकरी-हसनपुर रेल लाइन

2131. श्री सुरेश झा बुधन : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि सकरी-हसन पुर रेल लाइन बिछाने का कार्य अब तक आरम्भ हो आया है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव मारायण) : छन की उपलब्धता में अनिश्चितता की स्थिति के कारण, सकरी-हसनपुर रेल लाइन का निर्माण-कार्य शुरू निये जाने का तारीख बताना कठिन है। नयी लाइनों के निर्माण के लिए पहले ही भारी बचनबद्धता का जो गयी है और यह विनिश्चय किया गया है कि एक ही समय में सभी कामों को हाथ में ले लेने की बजाय इनमें से कुछ परियोजनाओं पर ही केन्द्रित रहा जाये। परसे से शुरू की गयी परियोजनाओं पर पर्याप्त काम हो चुकने के उपरान्त ही सकरी-हसनपुर सीटर रेल लाइन के निर्माण का काम शुरू किया जायेगा।

World Bank studies of problems of Indian Railways

2182 SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank had studied the problem of Indian Railways any time during the past 10 years,

(b) what were the main conclusions of the report or reports; and

(c) whether copies of the reports would be placed on the Table of the House?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) In connection with different Railway

Credit Projects financed by the World Bank/IDA, Bank Missions have been visiting Indian Railways from time to time. During these visits the Bank Missions have acquainted themselves with the working of Indian Railways and have identified areas where Bank assistance could be useful. However, no specific study of any railway problem was entrusted to the World Bank.

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

नई दिल्ली रेलवे स्टेशन को अधिक चौड़ा बनाया जाना

2183. श्री विजय कुमार मलहोत्रा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नई दिल्ली रेलवे स्टेशन की चौड़ा और आधुनिक बनाने तथा मिटो रोड की ओर बाहर निकलने और अन्दर आने की सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ; और

(ख) अजमेरी गेट की ओर स्थित कोयला षैड को उस स्थान से कब तक हटाया जायेगा ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री किशोर पाराज्यी) : (क) नयी दिल्ली स्टेशन पर अतिरिक्त यात्री सुविधाओं के विस्तार के लिए श्रीरामपुर रोड की ओर दूसरे प्रवेश द्वार की व्यवस्था करने के लिए एक सर्वेक्षण किया गया था और निम्नलिखित खर्चबुद्ध रूप से हाथ में लिया जा रहा है। सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट के आधार पर नयी दिल्ली स्टेशन के कोयला, कल और सीमेंट षैडिंगों को हट कर दिया गया था और नयी दिल्ली स्टेशन के आगे विस्तार करने के लिए इस यातायात को कमजोर सुगलकाबाद, आजादपुर और लक्ष्मणपुरी से बनाया गया। नयी दिल्ली स्टेशन पर निम्नलिखित निम्नलिखित कार्य की शुरुआत है :—

(i) बुलाई-माईनों, गार्डी बड़ी करने की माहों और टिकटबनों की व्यवस्था करना।

(ii) अतिरिक्त द्वीप प्लेटफार्मों और सम्यक् टर्मिनल सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था।

रामपुर रोड की ओर से दूसरे प्रवेश द्वार की व्यवस्था करने के संबंध में दिल्ली प्रशासन और दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण से विचार-विमर्श किया जा रहा है। अग्रे को अंतिम रूप दे दिये जाने पर ही इस काम को हाथ में लेना सम्भव हो पायेगा बशर्त कि उपलब्धता हो।

(ख) साफ्ट कोक साइडिंग 12-4-78 को अजमेरी गेट से सुगलकाबाद को पहले ही ले जायी जा चुकी है और अब साफ्ट कोक के रेशों को नई साइडिंग में सहेला जा रहा है।

Accumulation of Stock of Caprolactam at Gujarat State Fertilizers Company

2184. SHRI F. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a huge accumulation of stock of caprolactam at the Gujarat State Fertilizers Company's plant;

(b) whether the price of GSFC's caprolactam is more than the imported caprolactam which compares favourably in quality;

(c) if so, what is the price difference; and

(d) in view of above, GSFC does not propose to reduce its price to bring it on par with the imported goods?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The difference between the price of GSFC caprolactam and that of the imported product is very nominal.

(d) Does not arise.

रेलवे बुक स्टालों पर प्रतिबन्धित माहिर साहित्य

2185. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय :
क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेलवे बुक स्टालों पर ऐसा साहित्य भी बिकता है जिनके बेचने पर या तो राक लगाई गई है या जो निषिद्ध है; और

(ख) क्या ऐसे माहिर्य की बिक्री को रोकने के लिए कोई प्रक्रियागत व्यवस्था है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) रेलवे स्टेशनों पर भारतीय प्रेषण फूड्स माहिर्य और ऐमि प्रकाशन, जिसके बारे में विशद रूप में नकलगत आपत्ति को जा सकती हो, को बिक्री पर पूर्णतया प्रतिबन्ध लगा हुआ है । किसी प्रकार का उल्लंघन पाये जाने पर रेलवे जुर्माना कर सकते हैं और प्रपार्श्यों की पुनरावृत्ति के मामले में, ठेका समाप्त किया जा सकता है । इस उद्देश्य का दृष्टि में रखते हुए रेलवे अधिकारी इन बुक स्टालों को नियमित जाच और निरीक्षण करते हैं । राष्ट्रीय रेल उपयोगकर्ता परामर्श परिषद् और क्षेत्रीय रेल उपयोगकर्ता परामर्श समितियों के सदस्य भी बहुधा रेलवे स्टेशनों पर बुक स्टालों का निरीक्षण करते हैं ।

Occupancy in Summer Specials

2186 SHRI S. R. DAMANI Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) how many summer specials were run during his session in the Indian Railways and what was the average occupancy in each zone,

(b) whether it is a fact that the special train between Delhi Subzimandi and Ahmedabad on 22nd May, 1978 started with only about two dozen 1st class passengers in three coaches and

not a single passenger in all the 2nd class coaches and that the latter ran almost empty throughout its 32 hours journey;

(c) whether it was also a fact that most of the staff at the intermediate stations had no advance knowledge of this train, and

(d) if so, the full facts thereof and the reasons the administration's slackness in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) (a) A total of 1173 special trains were run during the summer of 1978 on Indian Railway. The average occupation of these specials ranged between 30 per cent to 114 per cent

(b) Yes This train was poorly occupied

(c) No

(d) Does not arise

Cooking Gas Connection on Foreign Exchange

2187 SHRI AHMED HUSSAIN, Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) is there any provision to give fresh cooking gas connection to the persons depositing foreign exchange or foreign exchange earners,

(b) if not why a major portion/ quota of fresh gas connection should not be distributed in the above manner and when a decision will be taken to this effect;

(c) have Government any scheme to assist and issue gas connection to the T.B cases on priority basis; and

(d) kindly give the details on which there is a reservation to issue fresh gas connection on priority basis?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) It is not possible to allot Liquefied Petroleum Gas (cooking gas) connections against payment in foreign exchange, *inter alia*, for the following reasons:—

(i) the demand for LPG is far in excess of the availability of the product at present. Substantial increase in availability of the product is expected only from 1980,

(ii) the amount required for securing a gas connection is only about Rs 300/ which, in terms of foreign exchange, is negligible; and

(iii) after providing initial LPG connection, the oil companies have to supply refills of cylinders which is a recurring liability.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) There is no reservation, as such in granting LPG connections. However, connections are generally given on priority to Members of Parliament and State Legislatures, other VIPs, foreign emissaries, cases of hardship, commercial contacts, Government Organisations/Institutions, etc

Electrification of Railway in Kerala

2188. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether the Railways made any negotiation with the Kerala Government for the availability of electricity at cheaper rate for the electrification of Railway line in Kerala;

(b) if so, the outcome of the discussion; and

(c) how far Railway proceeded in the electrification of railway line between Trivandrum and Trichur?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). The Kerala Government have offered to supply power at their industrial tariff. This was negotiated with the State Government. They have not agreed to reduce their rates. It has, however, been suggested that the project report for electrification, for which survey has been carried out, may be prepared with two alternatives, viz.

(i) power being made available at their standard commercial tariff;

(ii) power being made available at the rates at which the scheme could be made financially justified.

(c) The scheme has not yet been sanctioned.

Alleged protest against 'released seats' in Train

2189. SHRI R. D. GATTANI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a protest against the 'released seats' arrangement or not;

(b) what is the justification of allotting the so called 'released seats' after 9 P.M. to third persons when charges for the same have already been paid by passengers who have not completed their journey;

(c) will Government realise that the allotment of the so called 'released seats' according to the present practice not only causes undue inconvenience to passengers of second class but is also responsible for the thefts committed in the reserved compartments for second class because the new incomers are generally of shorter distance; and

(d) whether Government will abolish the 'released seats' arrangement very soon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) (a) A few suggestions for discontinuing the practice of allotting the seats in second class 2-tier sleeper coaches released by the passengers holding reservation for sleeper berths during night hours (21 00 hours to 6 00 hours) have been received by the Railway Administration.

(b) As per extant rules, passengers holding reservation for a sleeper berth in second class 2-tier sleeper coaches, are provided with sleeping accommodation on upper berth from 21 hours to 6 hours and sitting accommodation during the rest of the period. In the context of limited reserved accommodation available particularly in important Mail/Express trains and the heavy demands for such accommodation the system of utilising the released seats during night hours, ensures maximum utilisation of available accommodation and affords the facility of travel in reserved accommodation to a larger number of passengers.

(c) and (d) There is no inconvenience to passengers with the present arrangement as these coaches are manned by a Travelling Ticket Examiner. It has, however, been decided not to manufacture such coaches in future.

Drilling in Baramura structure of Tripura

2190 SHRI SACHINDRALAL SINGHA Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the drilling in Baramura Structure of Tripura by O.N.G.C. has been abandoned or delayed;

(b) if not, the detailed reasons therefor;

(c) the details of the work done up-to-date in this structure; and

(d) the action taken for work to be completed during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b) Although there have been numerous complications in drilling of the wells on the Baramura Structure of Tripura due to difficult sub-surface conditions, abnormally high pressures and frequent gas cuttings, further drilling has not been abandoned by ONGC on this structure.

(c) Geological mapping of the Baramura structure was started by the ONGC in 1962 and completed by 1968. Based on the geological work the ONGC has so far completed drilling of 4 wells on this structure. The first well was completed as a gas well in 1960 metres sands. In order to establish the commercial potential of the gas show obtained in this well, three more wells have been completed and are presently under production testing.

(d) The drilling work by the ONGC in Tripura is of continuing nature. Apart from carrying out the production testing of the three wells already completed on the Baramura structure, drilling of another deep well on this structure is also proposed to be taken up during 1978-79.

Proposal to set up an Unit of IDPL in Eastern India

2191 SHRI SHAKTI KUMAR SARKAR Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited had proposed to set up a unit in Eastern India for the manufacture of bulk drugs and formulations;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal;

(c) the details of the action taken up to date regarding this proposal; and

(d) reasons of delay for taking decision regarding this proposal?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) (a) to (d) Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited have a tentative proposal to set up a unit in Eastern India for the manufacture of bulk drugs and formulations. The question whether a new public sector unit would be established or in the alternative, expand and consolidate the facilities available in the newly formed undertaking of M/s Smith Stanistreet Pharmaceuticals Limited and integrate these with facilities of such other drug units as have come or may come under Government control in future will be examined in due course.

Complaint against works done by O.N.G.C. in the West Bengal

2192 DR BIJOY MONDAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state

(a) whether his Ministry received any complaint about the various aspects of exploration activities of the ONGC in West Bengal;

(b) if so, the details of the complaint and the names of the persons involved, and

(c) the action taken up to date in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A large number of Members of Parliament had made the complaint that the exploration for oil and natural gas was not being properly conducted by the ONGC in West Bengal. Shri Chitta Basu and Shri Kalyan Roy had given me a memorandum dated 22-3-1978 from the ONGC Workmen's Association in this regard. Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya and a number of other Members of Parliament

had sent to me a representation from the ONGC Employees' Association Calcutta, in which various allegations of improper drilling by the ONGC in West Bengal were made, and it was demanded that an impartial enquiry be instituted into the irregular and willful oil well drilling by the ONGC in West Bengal. The details of these complaints were mainly as follows—

(i) The Headquarters of some geo-physical field parties which are presently located at Calcutta, should not be shifted to Mozenga in Assam as was proposed to be done by the ONGC management as that would adversely affect the welfare of these field parties personnel and would also survey incurring of substantial additional expenditure in creating the necessary infrastructure such as housing etc at Mozenga.

(ii) Various experts, both foreign and of the ONGC have expressed the opinion from time to time, that the West Bengal Basin is highly prospective for finding of oil and natural gas and yet nothing has so far been found, which is mainly due to the irregular and willful oil well drilling done by the ONGC in the area.

(iii) Wells have not been drilled upto the targeted depths and sufficient deep drilling has not been done.

(iv) A number of locations already released such as Barasat and Patrasar etc, have not been taken up for drilling.

(v) The well at Bakultala was drilled with a reduced targeted depth of 3,500 metres (instead of the recommended 4,500 metres).

(vi) Only shallow wells have been drilled on the Galsi structure.

(vii) Locations at Bodra No. 3 and 4 were cancelled and drilling of the location at Lakshmikantpur was given up in preference to Diamond Harbour.

(viii) Targetted depth of the location at Diamond Harbour was first fixed at 6,000 metres but later on the target depth was reduced to 5,500 metres and was further reduced to 4,500 metres. There was also delay in the spudding of the well at Diamond Harbour.

(ix) In spite of the fact that a large number of locations released for drilling in West Bengal have not been taken up, six high power Romanian rigs were being kept idle in the western region.

(x) In the off-shore Bengal Basin after the expiry of the contract with M/s. Carlsberg no further work has been done by the ONGC.

2. The matter has been examined carefully and enquiries into the various allegations as mentioned above have been made. It may be pointed out that the entire Bengal Basin, because of its deltaic nature, is considered to be of interest from hydrocarbon exploration point of view and it is in this context that opinions have been expressed from time to time about its being highly prospective. However, it has to be noted that the deltaic character of the Bengal Basin is somewhat complex and different from deltaic Basins in other parts of the world, where hydrocarbons have been found. A large amount of exploratory work has already been done in this area, firstly by the Indo-Stanvac Petroleum Project during the period 1949 to 1960 and then by the ONGC since 1963. Apart from conducting systematic geological and geophysical surveys the Stanvac Company drilled 19 wells fairly evenly distributed over the Bengal Basin, a large number of which were deep wells. But no commercial accumulation of hydrocarbons was found in these wells. The ONGC has also so far drilled 4 wells, but except for the gas show in the first well at Bodra, no commercial accumulation of hydrocarbons were found in any of the other wells. Besides, two exploratory wells on fairly large prospective

structures in the off-shore area drilled by the foreign contractors were also found to be dry. In fact, seismic surveys conducted with latest techniques indicate the absence of large structures favourable for commercial accumulation of hydrocarbons in the on-land portion of the Bengal Basin. It is, therefore, difficult to hold the view that the failure to discover any oil or gas in West Bengal so far has been due to the irregular oil well drilling done by the ONGC.

3. In regard to the shifting of the headquarters of the geophysical field parties from Calcutta to Mozena in Assam, the ONGC is being asked to go into full details of the problem again.

4. The position in regard to the other allegation briefly is as follows: -

(i) Reasons for not drilling deeper beyond 5 Kms.

Most of the objects of interest are at depths less than 5 kms. The latest assessment report submitted by the Indo-Soviet team also supports this view as the major part of the prognosticated reserves lies in the depth range 3000-5000 metres.

(ii) Reasons for not drilling wells upto the targeted depths.

Except for Bodra well No. 1, the three other wells drilled by ONGC, namely, Bakultala, Galsi-2 and Galsi-3 reached the targeted depths.

(iii) Reasons for projecting the well at Bakultala to a depth of only 3500 metres after conducting seismic survey with detail seismicographs.

The mapped structure at Bakultala is reliable only in the upper part of Pliocene at a depth of about 2000 metres. The data quality at Miocene level (4000 metres) is not as good as at the Pliocene level. Moreover seismic data obtained at the Miocene level with digital seismicographs shows no structure existing at this level. Hence Bakultala No. 1 was released to a targeted depth of 3500 metres to test the Pliocene sediments.

- (iv) *Reasons for the Cancellation of locations Bodra No 3 and 4 and keeping in abeyance of the released locations Lakshmikantpur No 1.*

Bodra Wells No 3 and 4 were cancelled because of the unfavourable results obtained in the drilling of Bodra well No 1

The reinterpretation of the Diamond Harbour structure was completed after Lakshmikantpur Well No 1 was released by the Calcutta Exploration Group—Lakshmikantpur No 1 is on the northward extension of the Bakulatala structure. The structural conditions and the level of the Diamond Harbour structure are better than Lakshmikantpur. The Diamond Harbour well is located in an entirely different tectonic zone and by drilling to over 5 kms most of the objective i.e. Neogene and Paleogene can be tested—for the same depth at Lakshmikantpur it may not be possible to test all objects of the Neogene sediment

- (v) *Delay in spudding the Diamond Harbour well and reasons for modifying the targeted depth from 6 kms. to 5kms.*

The targeted depth of Diamond Harbour well is 52 Kms which required can be deepened to 55 km. Delay in spudding the well was due to late arrival of imported casing pipes. However, while landing the 18-5/8" casing, the casing parted and buckled. The casing was repaired in situ and normal drilling was retarded on 21-3-1978

The Diamond Harbour well has reached a depth of 2500 metres and the 13-3/8" casing has been successfully landed in the well.

- (vi) *Reasons for releasing and drilling shallow wells at Galsi when the interested objects are deeper than 5 kms in the basin*

The total sedimentary thickness in the Galsi area upto the Rajmahal trap

is around 1200—1300 m. The depth to the crystalline basement is about 2500 m. Galsi-2 was released to test all objects upto the Rajmahal trap (encountered at 1238 m) in the well Galsi-3 was released to know the lithology and prospects of Gondwana sediments which lie below the Rajmahal trap. Crystalline basement at this well was reached at a depth of 2483 m.

- (vii) *Reasons for keeping 6 Nos. of high power Rumanian rigs in the Western Region.*

There are no high powered Rumanian rigs idle in Western Region. A number of 4 LD Rumanian rigs capable of drilling upto 3500 m have been laid off in the Western Region. These are old rigs of more than 15 years service age in India.

Work by ONGC in North Eastern Region States

2193 SHRI M A HANNAH ALHAJ Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state

(a) whether the ONGC has prepared a plan for work in the North Eastern Region States during the 6th Plan period,

(b) if so the details of the plan and the work done by the ONGC upto date in this region, and

(c) the result achieved and details of the prospect in this region?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H N BAHUGUNA) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) As per this Plan, during the next five years period of 1978-79 to 1982-83, the ONGC plans to drill 489.5 thousand metres and complete the drilling of 141 wells in addition to producing 11.82 million tonnes of crude oil and sale of about 336 million cubic metres of natural gas from the North Eastern Region States

So far the ONGC has drilled a total of 1061841 metres and completed 314

wells in this region in Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Nagaland till the end of June, 1978.

(c). As a result of the drilling and exploration work, the ONGC has been able to establish a total of about 49 million tonnes of initial recoverable reserves of crude oil and about 10990 million cubic metres of natural gas in this region mainly in Assam. Besides, the ONGC has so far produced a total of about 64 million tonnes of crude oil from there upto 30th June, 1978.

Drilling for Oil in Tripura by Bangladesh

2194 SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state

(a) whether working on the results of the geological surveys in Tripura with regard to presence of rich oil reserves, the Bangladesh Government have already undertaken massive drilling operations near the sites identified for the Oil reserves, across the border;

(b) whether it is a fact that if Bangladesh Government strike upon and exploit the oil reserves on that site, it will adversely affect and may even empty the resources on this side of the border, and

(c) the reasons for the slow pace of explorations in Tripura areas?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Presence of oil reserves in Tripura has not yet been established by the ONGC. We have no information regarding the Bangladesh Government's activity in this regard across the border.

(b) No, Sir. The structures in Tripura area being explored by the ONGC are well within the Indian territory.

(c) The apparent slow pace of exploration by the ONGC in Tripura has been mainly due to the remoteness of the area and difficult sub-surface conditions and high pressures encountered in the drilling of the wells in that area.

Appointment of Substitute in Railways

2195 SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether he received the representations dated 13-6-78 and telegrams dated 10-6-78 from two persons regarding indefinite Hunger Strike before Divisional Superintendent, Dhanbad E Div for social justice in the matter of appointment of substitute in Railway,

(b) if so, the details of these cases; and

(c) action taken by Government to redress their just demands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

बनमुवा रेलवे स्टेशन के पास गोयानाला

2196. श्री मोतीबाई आर० चौधरी : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि बनमुवा रेलवे स्टेशन के निकट गोयानाला बर्फी के पानी को लगभग ५५ निकासने के लिये बहुत चौड़ा नदी है, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप बाजस्मा नगर को जान और माल की भारी हानि होती है ;

(ख) क्या हाल ही में हुई भारी वर्षा से इस नहर का काफी नुकसान हुआ है और इस लिये इस नहर की नगर व बाजस्मा में बाँव की है कि इस नाली की चौड़ाई पुनर्नी की जाये। और

(ग) क्या इस शहर की सुरक्षा के लिए इस नाले को चौड़ा करने का प्रस्ताव है और इसका कार्य प्रगती मानचुन के शुरू होने से पहले ही पूरा कर लिया जायेगा ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव मारायण) : (क) बाणस्मा रेलवे स्टेशन के पास किलोमीटर 89/7-8 पर गंगा नाले के ऊपर निर्मित पुल नं० 132 का जल-निकास मार्ग $3 \times 20'$ गड्ढा स्वेन का है और यह सामान्यतः बरसानी पानी की निवासी के लिए पर्याप्त है। लेकिन, इस क्षेत्र में 355 मिमी मीटर (14 इंच) की बिपुल सैकेंड्रिल बरसों के कारण 13/14-7-1978 की रात का भारी हाल की धनूतपूर्व बाढ़ का इस पुल की ओर बढ़ने वाला पानी एक प्रखंड दृश्य था।

(ख) हाल की बाढ़ के परिणामस्वरूप बाणस्मा शहर को कितनी क्षति हुई, रेल प्रशासन का इसकी जानकारी नहीं है। लेकिन, नगर पंचायत, बाणस्मा ने 17-7-1978 को पश्चिम रेलवे के महाप्रबंधक के नाम एक तार भेज कर इस पुल का विस्तार 2 मीटर स्वेन लगाने के लिये अनुरोध किया है।

(ग) इस पुल के निकास मार्ग में स्थायीविस्तार की आवश्यकता के संबंध में रेल प्रशासन द्वारा जाच-पड़ताल की जा रही है। विस्तृत जाच-पड़ताल के बाद ही कोई किया नियम जा सकेगा।

Selection of Railway Personnel

2197. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No 9732 on the 9th May, 1978 and state

(a) reasons for not replying item-wise the questions raised and will he do the same now;

(b) reasons for irregularities committed in non-observance of para

216(d) of the Indian Railway Establishment manual and G M (P)/N.E Railway Gorakhpur policy circular No. E/301/30/4/20/15(ii) dated 25-1-72 regarding field of eligibility and announcement of the results of the selection,

(c) reasons for non-publishing of all the 16 names initially as required under rules and expansion of the panel after 1 year 11 months without de-reserving the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe vacancies instead of holding fresh selection for the additional posts, and

(d) will the Minister institute an enquiry into the circumstances for selecting uneducated, non-technically qualified junior most persons in violation of the manual provisions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) : (a) The replies were given in a narrative form as the Questions were inter-connected

(b) No irregularities have been committed

(c) Efforts are always made to finalise the selections early but delays do occur in some cases for one reason or the other. In this selection one of the candidates was involved in a vigilance case. When he was exonerated, his name was included in the final panel containing the names of 16 persons as against the requirement of 20 persons which was the contemplated size even at the beginning. The list of six names earlier announced was only provisional and when selection was finalised sixteen persons were found suitable. The Scheduled Caste candidates did not get the necessary qualifying marks in the selection. The vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes have not so far been de-reserved.

(d) Does not arise in view of the reply to (b).

उर्वरक का भण्डार जमा होना

2198. श्री अनन्त राय जायसवाल : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 30 जून, 1978 और 30 जून 1977 को क्रमशः सरकारी क्षेत्र और गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में भूवक्-पृथक उर्वरक का कितना भण्डार था ;

(ख) 1 जनवरी 1978 से 30 जून 1978 की अवधि के दौरान और वर्ष 1977 की तत्सम्बन्धी अवधि के दौरान सरकारी क्षेत्र और गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र के कारखानों में क्रमशः कितना उत्पादन हुआ ,

(ग) क्या इन कारखानों में उर्वरक के भण्डार के जमा होने का कारण यह है कि

इस भण्डार को उठाने के लिए रेलवे विभाग पर्याप्त संख्या में बैगनों की सप्लाई नहीं कर सका है ; और

(घ) क्या स्थिति में सुधार लाने के लिए उसके विभाग ने रेलवे विभाग के ध्यान में यह बात लाई है और यदि हाँ तो इस बारे में 30 जून 1978 तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री होमवती मन्मथ बहुगुणा) : (क) और (ख). एक विवरण पत्र सभ पटल पर प्रस्तुत है ।

(ग) जो नहीं ।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

विवरण

30-6-78 को स्टॉक की तिथि (हज़ार मीटरी टनों में)

(क)	1977		1978	
	नाइट्रोजन	फास्फेट	नाइट्रोजन	फास्फेट
1. सरकारी क्षेत्र	95.0	49.0	70.4	85.0
2. गैरसरकारी क्षेत्र	86.0	43.0	96.0	47.5
3. सहकारी क्षेत्र	54.0	43.0	13.06	23.5
4. कुल जोड़	235.0	135.0	180.0	96.0

(ख) जनवरी 1977 से जून 1977 और जनवरी 1978 से जून 1978 तक के अवधि में नाइट्रोजन एवं फास्फेट का उत्पादन ।

उत्पादन

(हज़ार मीटरी टनों में)

	जनवरी 1977 से जून 1977		जनवरी 1978 से जून 1978	
	नाइट्रोजन	फास्फेट	नाइट्रोजन	फास्फेट
1. सरकारी क्षेत्र	442.9	83.7	395.4	104.6
2. गैरसरकारी क्षेत्र	440.5	135.7	446.7	145.2
3. सहकारी क्षेत्र	97.5	65.6	91.6	79.2
4. कुल योग	980.9	285.0	933.7	329.0

Commission-Bearers/Vendors in Service

2199 SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) how many Commission-bearers or Vendors are in service for more than 5 years, zone-wise, and

(b) how many of them have been regularised in service, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) (a) and (b) A statement is attached

STATEMENT

Railway	No. of Commission Bearers/Vendors with more than 5 year service	No. out of them to be regularised
Central	497	124
Eastern	1111	280
Northern	873	106
North Eastern	132	62
Northeast Frontier	2	2
Southern	332	236
South Central	111	47
South Eastern	200	157
Western	187	48

रेल कर्मचारियों को वेतन पंचिया दिया जाना

2200. श्री मदन लिवारी : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या रेलवे के अधिकांश कर्मचारियों, जिनमें इंजीनियरिंग विभाग के अनेक कर्मचारी मेकेनिकल विभाग के लोको और केरिज जोड कर्मचारी ओपरेटिव डिपार्टमेंट में याई स्टाफ तथा ड्राइवर, माई, प्लस्ट फायरमैन, मेकड फायरमैन, डीजल-इलेक्ट्रिकल प्रमिस्ट्री आदि सगल कर्मचारी सम्मिलित हैं, को वेतन पंचिया नहीं दी जाती हैं ,

(ख) क्या वेतन की पंचिया न मिलने के कारण इन रेलवे कर्मचारियों में से अधिकांश

को अपने कुल वेतन (मूल वेतन, महगाई भत्ता, महगाई वेतन, समयोपरि भत्ता तथा यात्रा भत्ते आदि) का ज्ञान नहीं हो पाता है और न ही उन्हें वेतन में की गई कटौतियों (मकान किराये, बिजली और पानी के बिल की राशिया भविष्य निधि के प्रभदान, स्थावर अधिम राशि के पुनर्भगतान की किस्त, व्यवसाय, कर प्रायकर बाड-अधिम राशि के पुनर्भगतान की किस्त, वाहन खरीदने के लिए अधिम राशि के पुनर्भगतान की किस्त और कर्मचारी बीमा योजना के प्रीमियम की राशि आदि) की जानकारी होती है , और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इन कर्मचारियों को वेतन-पंचिया कब में जारी की जायेंगी और

उनकी इस संवेह और घसहायक रीति को कब स्थापित किया जायेगा?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) जी हाँ, केवल उन मामलों को छोड़कर जिनमें वेतन बिलों को सम्पत्तीकरण विधि द्वारा तैयार किया जाता है।

(ख) जी नहीं। इच्छुक 'कर्मचारी अपना वेतन लेते समय वेतन बिलों से जो कि उनके सामने ही रखे रहते हैं, जानकारी के लिए अपनी कटौतियों का ब्यौरा लिख सकते हैं।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता। ऐसे सभी कर्मचारियों को वेतन स्लिप जारी करना सभी मन्त्र हो पायेगा जबकि रेलों पर अधिक से अधिक कर्मचारियों के बिलसम्पत्तीकरण विधि द्वारा तैयार किये जाने लगेगे।

प्राकृतिक गैस या कोयले पर आधारित उर्बरक कारखाने

2202. श्री सुखेन्द्र सिंह : क्या पेट्रोलेियम, रसायन और उर्बरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने भविष्य में प्राकृतिक गैस अथवा कोयले पर आधारित उर्बरक कारखाने स्थापित करने का निर्णय किया है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

पेट्रोलेियम तथा रसायन और उर्बरक मंत्री (श्री हेमन्ती मन्धन झुन्धुवा) : (क) और (ख) भावी उर्बरक परियोजनाओं के सम्बन्ध में नई फीड-स्टाक नीति की मुख्य मुख्य बातें निम्न प्रकार हैं :

(i) जहाँ गैस उपलब्ध है, जहाँ तक चरेक मात्र इच्छाजत होती है, उसनी परिसीमा तक फीड-स्टाक माना जाना चाहिये।

(ii) इसके बाद कोयले को उर्बरक फीड-स्टाक में रूप में प्रयोग में लाने पर विचार अभी किया जायेगा क्योंकि तलचर और रामगढ़म सयल जो कि कोयले पर आधारित है के संचालन अनुभवों की पुष्टि हो जायेगी कि कोयला मैसीकरण तकनीक स्थापित हो गई है और यह व्यवहार्य है।

(iii) इसके पश्चात् गैस और कोयले का प्रयोग प्राथमिक विचारा उदाहरणतः खपन करने वाला क्षेत्र, परिवहन पद्धति, व्यवहार्यकता, उपलब्धता आदि—पर होना चाहिये।

(iv) फीड-स्टाक के रूप में नैफथा पर आधारित पेट्रो-कैमीकल परियोजनाओं पर निर्णय लिये जाने के पश्चात् पूर्णतः नये संयंत्रों के लिये उर्बरक फीड-स्टाक के रूप में नैफथा को प्रयोग में लाने के बारे में केवल विचार किया जाना चाहिये बशर्ते कि देशीय स्वयं पर दीर्घाविधि निपटान समस्याओं को हल किया जा सके। तथापि नैफथा का फीड-स्टाक के रूप में प्रयोग में लाये जाने पर विचार उन्ही संयंत्रों के बारे में किया जायेगा जहाँ देश में स्थिति विद्यमान सयल अपेक्षाकृत कम पूजित लागत पर विस्तृत तथा मीघ्र ही पूरे किये जा सकते हैं।

(v) सभी नई परियोजनाओं के लिये ईंधन तेल का उर्बरक फीड-स्टाक के रूप में प्रयोग।

Crimes on the Railways

2203. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the Zone-wise latest position of crimes by standard classification on the Railways and how does it compare with the previous year (corresponding period);

(b) what special measures have been taken/proposed to be taken to deal with crimes on Indian Railways effectively; and

(c) whether Government have identified highly crime prone areas on Indian Railways and details thereof with measures taken to deal with the problem in those areas in particular?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Revaluation of Hindalco's Fixed Assets

2204. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Birlas have revalued Hindalco's fixed assets from Rs. 14 crores as shown in their last balance sheet to Rs. 66 crores in their latest annual report;

(b) whether it is also a fact that they have shown annual depreciation to be Rs. 8 crores in place of Rs. 2 crores as shown in the last balance sheet;

(c) whether this is a move aimed at extracting several times more compensation than what has actually been invested in the company in the event of its take over; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a). Schedule G pertaining to the details of fixed assets attached to the Balance Sheet of Hindustan Aluminium Corporation Ltd. as on 31-12-1977 shows an addition of Rs. 61.72 crores to the gross value of plant, machinery and equipments on account of revaluation of assets at current value as on 1-1-1977.

(b) The Schedule referred to above also shows an addition to Rs. 11.16

crores to the total amount of depreciation during the year 1977 as against a corresponding amount of Rs. 2.81 crores added in the previous year (1976).

(c) and (d). Irrespective of the company's intentions whenever any question of payment of compensation arises all relevant factors, including the correct value of assets, are taken into consideration, for safeguarding public interest.

Extension of Bakhtiyarpur-Rajgir Rail Line

2206. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bakhtiyarpur-Rajgir broad gauge line in Bihar State is proposed to be extended up to Gaya; and

(b) the progress made in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). The field work of the Preliminary Engineering-cum-Traffic Survey for extending Bakhtiyarpur-Rajgir broad gauge line upto Gaya has since been completed and the survey report is under finalisation. A decision regarding construction of this line will be taken after the results of the survey are known and also would depend upon the availability of resources.

Expert Committee Report of Pollution threat to Taj

2207. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH SAYIAN WALA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the expert committee on the question of pollution threat to Taj and other monuments did recommend that various foundries, in Agra and also the shunting yard etc., should be shifted immediately;

(b) if so, what action has since been taken in this regard;

(c) whether the Archaeological Survey of India, in spite of the views of the expert committee, still feel strongly about the pollution threat to Taj and national monuments in Mathura from the fast coming up refinery outside Mathura; and

(d) if so the reasons for not paying any heed to the concern of the Archaeological Survey of India?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA)

(a) to (d) The Expert Committee on the Environmental Impact of Mathura Refinery, which included a representative of the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) also submitted an unanimous report to the Government in December 1977. The report which inter alia deals with the various foundries railway shunting yards and such other sources of pollution in and around Agra also is presently under consideration of Government.

रेल इञ्चटनाओं के लिए उत्तरदायी रेल कर्मचारी

2208. श्री राजलाल राही : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) रेल इञ्चटनाओं के लिये वर्ष 1977-78 में तथा अप्रैल से 15 जुलाई, 1978 तक कितने रेल कर्मचारी और अधिकारी उत्तरदायी ठहराये गये और दंडित किये गये, और

(ख) क्या कुछ रेल कर्मचारियों की सेवाएं समाप्त कर दी गई हैं, यदि हां, तो ऐसे कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सिधू मारवाड़ा) : (क) 1977-78 के दौरान गाड़ी दुर्घटनाओं के लिए 571 रेल कर्मचारी उत्तरदायी ठहराए गये तथा दंडित किये गये जिनमें कोई अधिकारी नहीं था। अप्रैल से

15 जुलाई, 1978 के दौरान गाड़ी दुर्घटनाओं के लिए 179 रेल कर्मचारी उत्तरदायी पाये गये और दंडित किये गये जिनमें कोई अधिकारी नहीं था।

(ख) जी हां। 35 रेल कर्मचारियों की सेवाएं समाप्त की गयी थीं।

Road Bridge over Railway Line in Nagpur

2209 SHRI RAJE VISHVESHWAR RAO Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) is it a fact that Government had promised to construct a road bridge over the Railway line at Pachpauli in the heart of Nagpur on the Gondia-Nagpur line, and

(b) if it is a fact when is it going to be taken up for construction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN)

(a) No

(b) Does not arise

Oil Drilling Operation in Tamil Nadu

2210 SHRI A. BALAJANOR. SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR.

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that Oil exploration drilling operations in Tamil Nadu region are not being prosecuted with the intensity and urgency commensurate with the potentialities of oil find in that region, and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA)

(a) No, Sir. The ONGC has conducted

intensive geological and geophysical surveys in the Cauvery basin in Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry. Based on the results of these surveys, 10 structural wells and 18 deep wells have already been drilled in the onshore part. There were shows of oil and gas in certain wells but they were not of commercial significance. Further drilling in the on-shore portion of the basin would depend upon the results of further surveys which are in progress.

In the off shore area also one well was drilled by the Assamra Group of oil Companies which proved to be dry. One off-shore well was recently drilled by the ONGC off the Karaikal coast and drilling of another well off Pondicherry Coast is in progress.

(b) Does not arise

Efficiency practices regarding Consumption of Petrol

2211 SHRI K PRADHANI Will the Minister of PETROLEUM CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Group which offers free consultations to users regarding the consumption of petrol has suggested certain efficiency practices to Government, and

(b) if so, the details regarding the efficiency practices which have been suggested by this group and the reaction of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H N BAHUGUNA)

(a) and (b) The Petroleum Conservation Action Group (PCAG) formed by the Coordination Committee for Conservation of Petroleum Products is conducting fuel efficiency studies in selected industries using furnace oil of 800 Kls and above per annum and provides free advice to such indus-

tries on fuel efficiency measures. The Group has, however, not suggested so far to the Government efficiency practices nor offered any free consultations to users regarding consumption of petrol. However the Group has made an assessment of the effectiveness of fuel savings devices in petrol driven vehicles which have improved air fuel mixture thereby resulting in better combustion and fuel efficiency.

So far the Petroleum Conservation Action Group has studied fuel efficiency practices in 746 units consuming over 25 lakh Kls of furnace oil per annum and has identified a saving potential of furnace oil of 3.55 lakh Kls. The PCAG has received acknowledgement of savings in furnace oil of 91,800 Kls valued at Rs 9.18 crores per annum on a recurring basis.

The PCAG is conducting conservation studies in high speed diesel (HSD) oil in 24 State Transport Undertakings with the object of setting up Model depots at the rate of one in each major State Transport Undertaking. Implementation of the recommendations made during the diagnostic phase studies in these undertakings is in progress. These studies have identified a saving potential of 6 per cent of the consumption of HSD in these undertakings.

In addition to the above other long-term fuel efficiency measures such as creation of a specialised cadre of fuel efficiency engineers holding technical workshops and seminars on efficiency, providing technical assistance to small-scale units, development of improved designs of fuel combustion and monitoring equipment etc. have also been taken up.

The PCAG has taken up Research and Development Projects like development of more efficient LPG (cooking gas) stove, better lighting appliances, ultrasonic burners of fuel oils and consumption of light diesel oil in lift irrigation pump-sets.

Un-manned Level Crossing in Bihar

2212. SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY:
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be
pleased to state:

(a) the number of un-manned level
crossings in the State of Bihar;

(b) the number of railway over-
bridges sanctioned in Bihar State
during last two years; and

(c) the number of accidents at
these crossings during the last three
years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR
RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN)
(a) 1588.

(b) Two.

(c) 1975-76, 1976-77, 1977 78

7	4	5
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Reclamation of used Lubricants

2213. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF:
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM,
CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be
pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are of the
view to have proper reclamation of
used lubricants;

(b) whether a large volume of
spurious and substandard lubricants
was finding its way into the market;
and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be
taken to check the same?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM
AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILI-
ZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):

(a) It is proposed to introduce a
scheme of registration with the Depart-
ment of Petroleum of units engaged in
refining of used lubricating oils. This
registration would be on the basis of

a detailed evaluation of the plan facili-
ty and technical capability available
with the unit for re-refining of used
oil on a scientific basis. Re-refining
units would also have to obtain an ISI
certification mark before they become
entitled for registration. Following
this, the major users of lubricating oils
in the public and private sectors would
be asked not to dispose off the used
oils by open auction but to limit its
sale to one of the approved and regis-
tered re-refiners.

(b) As far as distribution of lubri-
cants through the distribution net work
including retail outlets of the oil com-
panies is concerned, Government have
not come across any serious com-
plaints. The oil companies are required
to enforce a scheme of discipline in
respect of their retail outlets and
dealers/distributors and are required
to conduct surprise checks, collect
samples and have them tested to deter-
mine whether they conform to speci-
fications. Sale of adulterated and sub-
standard lubricants is attributable to
the existence of a number of units
which are neither licenced nor regis-
tered, operating in this business, and
marketing their products through their
own net work of distribution such as
hazar traders/garage owners auto re-
pair shops/bus and truck fleet opera-
tors etc. The extent of sale of such
substandard and adulterated lubri-
cants in various parts of the country
is, however, not known.

(c) The State Governments have
been advised to invoke the powers al-
ready available with them under the
Indian Penal Code and deal severely
with adulterators of petroleum products.
Petroleum products are covered under
the Essential Commodities Act. The
instructions are being reiterated.

Some of the further steps being
contemplated with the objective of
minimising the circulation of spurious
lubricants are set out below:—

(i) Government propose to make the use of the ISI mark mandatory for all manufacturers of automotive oils, industrial oils and greases. The details in this regard are being worked out in consultation with the ISI and other concerned organisations.

(ii) Stricter control has been prescribed over allocation of feedstocks for the purpose of lube manufacture. The idea is to ensure proper account of feedstock releases as related to the output of the end-product.

(iii) The oil companies have been asked to eliminate inter-mediarities and prevent multiplication of agencies engaged in lube distribution, so as not to weaken effective control by the oil companies over their operations. They have also been asked to increasingly take up direct sales to all the major consumers.

(iv) Oil companies have been asked to launch a major publicity drive to bring about greater consumer awareness of the need for procurement of quality products from recognised and established distribution net work.

News regarding increase in Assets of Large Industrial Houses

2214. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:
SHRI SHYAM SUNDER GUPTA:
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:
SHRI DURGA CHAND:

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the press reports appeared in The Times of India dated the 8th July, 1978 wherein it has been stated that a number of

large industrial houses have increased their assets by 50 per cent during the last 3 years;

(b) if so, the names of such industrial houses; and

(c) what is Government's reaction in regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The report referred to is about the increase from 1972 to 1975.

(b) Taking registrations under section 26(2) of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969, as the basis, a statement is annexed giving a list of large industrial houses as on 30-6-1978 whose assets have increased by 50 per cent or more from the year 1972 to 1975.

(c) The increase in assets should be viewed in the light of the fact that the M.R.T.P. Act is not aimed at the prevention of growth of undertakings as such, but is designed to regulate their expansions in various ways for ensuring that there is no concentration of economic power to the common detriment. The provisions of Act are being administered in accordance with the guidelines laid down in the Act itself. A High Powered Expert Committee, appointed by the Government, is also currently examining the various provisions of the Companies Act as well as the M.R.T.P. Act to consider and report on the changes considered necessary in the M.R.T.P. Act in the light of the experience gained so far. Government is also separately considering the question of further curbs to be imposed on the Monopoly Houses. Decisions in this regard, which will require amendments to the two Acts mentioned above, will be taken after the receipt of the report of the High Powered Committee, which is expected by end of August 1978.

Statement

Names of the Large Industrial Houses whose assets have increased by 50% or more from the year 1972 to 1975.

Sl. No.	Name of the House	Sl. No.	Name of the House
1.	Birla	16.	Godrej
2.	J. K. Singhania	17.	V. S. Dempo
3.	Scandia	18.	Rallis
4.	Oil India	19.	Madura Coats
5.	Kirloskar	20.	Ashok Leyland
6.	Lauren & Toubre	21.	Raunau Singh
7.	Khatau (Bombay)	22.	Nowrosjee Wadia
8.	Bhuwandiwalla	23.	Salgaocar
9.	I T C	24.	Jardine Henderson
10.	Modi	25.	Oberooi M. S
11.	Mahindra & Mahindra	26.	B. m. b. Subben
12.	Bajaj	27.	Shaw Wallace
13.	T V S Iyengar	28.	Gorkha (K. P)
14.	Dunlop	29.	Swedish Match
15.	Caltex		

दिल्ली से कोटद्वार तक नई गाड़ी चलाने का प्रस्ताव

2215. श्री टी० एन० नेगी : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देहरादून एक्सप्रेस के साथ कोटद्वार (गढ़वाल) के लिये जो बॉगिया लगती है उनमें प्रत्यक्षिक भीड़ होती है और बहुत से गढ़वाल निवासियों को गाड़ी के डिब्बों में जगह न मिलने के कारण निराश होकर लौटना पड़ता है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि गढ़वाल टेहरी चमोली जिलों में रेलवे लाइन की सम्बाई केवल लगभग 20 कि०मी० है ; और

(ग) कम रेल लाइन की दमनी कम सम्बाई और इस लाइन पर यात्रियों की प्रत्यक्षिक संख्या को ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या सरकार का विचार कोई एक विशेष या डी ब्रीनाथ एक्सप्रेस या अन्य किसी नाम से दिल्ली से कोटद्वार तक चलाने का है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री) : (क) 1-5-78 से 41/42 संसदीय एक्सप्रेस में दिल्ली से गढ़वाल तक की दूरी दिल्ली और कोटद्वार के बीच 100 सवारी डिब्बों की संख्या 3 से बढ़ाकर 5 कर दी गयी है । ये गाड़ियाँ अब गजीबाबाद के रास्ते चल रही हैं । मौजूदा स्तर के यातायात की अपेक्षा को ये सवारी डिब्बे सन्तोषजनक ढंग से पूरा कर रहे हैं ।

(ख) नजीबाबाद से कोटद्वार तक रेलवे लाइन का लम्बाई लगभग 24 कि.मी.मीटर है जिसमें से लगभग 20 कि.मी.मीटर लाइन बीडी गड़वाल जिले से पड़ती है।

(ग) जी नहीं।

Shortage of Railway Wagons in Andhra Pradesh

2216. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was any shortage of railway wagons in the months of May & June, 1978 in Andhra Pradesh to move rice, Jaggery and Mangoes; and

(b) whether there is any delay in unloading fertilizer from the wagons during that period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Loading of jaggery, mangoes and rice/paddy/other foodgrains (excluding wheat) on trade account from stations on South Central Railway, which serves almost the whole of Andhra Pradesh, registered an increase of over 60 per cent during May and June, 1978 as compared to the corresponding months of last year. However, outstanding indents for these commodities were higher than last year due to increased demands.

(b) Yes.

Railway Link to Kanyakumari

2217. SHRI P. KANNAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the present position of construction of the Railway link to Kanyakumari; and

(b) the reasons for delay in the project together with the steps proposed for speeding up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN):

(a) and (b) Earthwork and bridge works in all the reaches are in good progress and nearing completion. The linking of Permanent Way has also been taken up in the Trivandrum-Nagercoil section. Overall progress is about 60 per cent. Trivandrum-Nagercoil-Kanyakumari section is expected to be completed by March, 1979 and Nagercoil-Tirunelveli section by 1980, subject to adequate funds being made available.

Sale of Sub-standard and Adulterated Lubricants

2218. SHRI DHARMA VIR VASISHT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had asked the Chief Ministers to stop selling of sub-standard and adulterated lubricant by petrol filling stations; and

(b) if so, the details of the same together with the State-wise figures of such racketeering?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):

(a) and (b). As far as distribution of lubricants through the distribution net work including retail outlets of the oil companies is concerned, Government have not come across any serious complaints. The oil companies are required to enforce a scheme of discipline in respect of their retail outlets, and dealers/distributors, and are required to conduct surprise checks, collect sample and have them tested to determine whether they conform to specifications. Sale of adulterated and substandard lubricants is attributable to the existence of a number of units which are neither licenced nor registered, operating in this business, and marketing their products

through their own net work of distribution such as bazar traders/garage owners auto repair shops/bus and truck-fleet operators etc. The extent of sale of such sub-standard and adulterated lubricants in various parts of the country is, however, not known.

The State Government have been advised to invoke the powers already available with them under the Indian Penal Code and deal severely with adulterators of petroleum products. The instructions are being reiterated.

Complaints about Adulteration of Petroleum Products

2219. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM,
CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS
be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received several complaints about adulteration of petroleum products of lower levels of stocking and distribution;

(b) what are the quality control measures taken by the Oil production centres of the oil companies;

(c) whether Government have issued directions to the State Governments for periodical complete checks and rigorous penal steps against the offenders;

(d) whether the ISI Mark is compulsory for lubricants, industrial and automobile oils and greases; and

(e) do Government propose to set up independent machinery to prevent distribution of adulterated and spurious petroleum products?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):

(a) A few complaints about the adulteration of petroleum products sold at the retail outlets have been received and these have been looked into.

(b) The oil companies are taking the following steps by way of quality control measures:—

(i) Enforcement of quality control measures at the petrol supplying stock points,

(ii) sealing of tank trucks carrying petrol at the supplying stock points;

(iii) cautioning of tank truck operators to ensure quality of the products;

(iv) regular inspection of retail outlets by the field staff of oil companies;

(v) physical verification of dealers' stock of petrol together with the totaliser readings of dispensing pumps.

(vi) adoption of the filter paper test to detect adulteration of petrol; and

(vii) drawing of samples from the retail outlets for laboratory testing.

(c) The State Governments/Union Territories have been requested to invoke the powers available with them under the Indian Penal Code and deal severely with the adulterators of petroleum products. They have also been advised to ensure periodical sample checks of petrol sold from retail outlets and take appropriate action against the offenders.

(d) Government propose to make use of the ISI mark mandatory for all manufacturers of automotive oils, industrial oils and greases. The details in this regard are being worked out in consultation with the ISI and other concerned organizations.

(e) There is no proposal to set up an independent machinery as such and the oil companies/State Governments have been advised to ensure maintenance of proper quality of petroleum products.

Chairman, Railway Service Commission, Allahabad

2220 DR BAPU KALDATE Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) the name of the Chairman of the Railway Service Commission at Allahabad in February, 1977,

(b) whether the Chairman visited the Railway Board in March/April, 1977 to approve the cancellation of test held in Agra in January, 1977 for the selection of Hindi Officers, and

(c) whether the Board accorded the permission for the cancellation of this test?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN)

(a) Shri kunwar Ashraf Ali Khan

(b) No

(c) Does not arise

कुफिन गैस एजेंसियों के कार्यकरण की अचानक जांच

2221. श्री चतुर्नृज : क्या केन्द्रीय रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि -

(क) क्या कुफिन गैस एजेंसियों के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समय समय पर कोई अचानक जांच की जाती है, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कत तौन महीनो मे दिल्ली, जयपुर, कोटा और भजमेर में जिन एजेंसियों की जांच की गई उनके नाम क्या हैं ?

केन्द्रीय रसायन तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमचन्द्र नन्दा शुक्ला) : (क) संबंधित तैल सम्पत्तियों के क्षेत्रीय कर्मचारियों द्वारा उनको खाना पकाने की गैस की वितरण

एजेंसियों के कार्यकरण की नियमित रूप से अचानक निरीक्षण किया जाता है ।

(ख) पिछले तीन महीनो मे दिल्ली, जयपुर, कोटा और भजमेर मे खाना पकाने की गैस की वितरण एजेंसियों की जांच की गयी उनके नाम सलग्न विवरण मे दिए गये हैं ।

विवरण

पिछले तीन महीनो मे जिन खाना पकाने की गैस के वितरण एजेंसियों की जांच की गयी उनके नाम

(क) इंडियन गैस कारपोरेशन लि०
(आई०सी०जी०)

1	एचो इंडस्ट्रियल कमोडिटीज दिल्ली कारपोरेशन	
2	सुनील इन्टरप्राइजेज	"
3	अतुल इन्टरप्राइजेज	"
4	अनंतजी गैस सर्विस	"
5	बैकसन्स गैस सर्विस	"
6	डी०पी० टाकुर एण्ड कं०	"
7	बी०एन० गुप्ता एण्ड कं०	"
8	शुद्धाम गैस सर्विस	"
9	अल्का प्लेम	"
10	दीप्ति इन्टरप्राइजज	"
11	हेमगैस एजेंसी	"
12	अमरजीत गैस सर्विस	"
13	विकास गैस सर्विस	"
14	देवी अनुपमा गैस सर्विस	"
15	अर्जुन गैस सर्विस	"

class passengers on the waiting list at the time of preparation of charts, dur-

ing six month period January 1978, has been as under:

	G. T. Express New Delhi-Madras		Dakshin Express New Delhi-Hyderabad	
	15 Dn. from Madras	16 Up from New Delhi	21 Dn. from Hyderabad	22 Up from New Delhi.
Delhi/New Delhi	..	23.5	..	7.0
Bhopal	6.5	2.3	6.6	0.2
Nagpur	7.0	12.0	2.0	12.0
Hyderabad	..	..	4.0	..
Vijayawada	2.0	..	..	..
Madras	2.0	..	..	..
Bangalore	0.3	..	..	..

NOTE: 1. The above figure of 23.5 by 16 Up at New Delhi comprises of 18 for Madras, 3 for Bangalore, 1.5 for Cochin and 1 for Mangalore.

2. Waiting list was heavy only during summer months viz. May and June.

(b) A number of fast long distance trains like Tamil Nadu, Andhra Express and K. K Express have been introduced and loads of other important trains augmented, thereby increasing the available accommodation. This has eased the position on Delhi-Madras-Hyderabad-Bangalore/Trivandrum Central routes, to a very great extent. During summer months viz. May and June, Holiday Specials were run and additional coaches attached wherever feasible, to clear the extra rush of traffic. The occupation and waiting list position of important trains like G.T./Dakshin Expresses is constantly kept under close watch and suitable arrangements are made to ensure that there is no inconvenience to passengers at the originating points and enroute

and (3) Electrical branches now working in the various Railways; and

(b) the number of Chief Officers in (1) Commercial (2) Transportation, (3) Communication and (4) other branches working in the Railways?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN):
(a) and (b) A statement is attached.

Statement

Statement showing the number of Heads of Departments in level I Head Grade (in Scale R 2300-2750) in the different Departments as on 1st April, 1978 (Zonal Railways, Production Units and Construction)

Department	Total Number
General Administration	16
Personnel	9
Civil Engineering	32
Traffic (Transportation)	18

Number of Chief Engineers

2224. SHRI R. MOHANRANGAM:
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) total number of Chief Engineers in the (1) Civil, (2) Mechanical

1	2
Traffic (Commercial)	20
Mechanical	22
Electrical	11
Signal & Telecommunication	10
Stores	12
Accounts	11
Medical	9
TOTAL	173

पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश में उच्च न्यायालय की एक बेंच की स्थापना

2225. श्री भारत भूबन्धन: क्या बिबि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्यमन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार को पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश में उच्च न्यायालय का एक बेंच खोलने के बारे में कोई आपन मिला है; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या गतिविधियाँ हैं ?

बिबि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री लालि भूबन्धन) : (क) पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश उच्च न्यायालय न्यायपीठ स्थापना कार्य समिति (बैरुन यू० पी० हाई कोर्ट बेंच इस्टैब्लिशमेण्ट ऐक्शन कमिटी) से एक आपन प्राप्त हुआ है जिनमें समिति ने इलाहाबाद उच्च न्यायालय की एक न्यापीठ पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश में स्थापित करने का अनुरोध किया है ।

(ख) इस विषय में राज्य सरकार और इलाहाबाद उच्च न्यायालय के मुख्य

न्यायाधीश विचारों की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है ।

Location of Headquarters of Fertilizer Corporation of India and National Fertilizers Ltd.

2226 SHRI R P DAS. Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state

(a) whether the question of selection of final location of the Headquarters of 5 different Companies of the Fertilizer Corporation of India and National Fertilizers Limited has been solved,

(b) whether Calcutta has been selected as one of the Headquarters of the Companies,

(c) if so, when the decision will be given effect to; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H N. BAHUGUNA): (a) The Headquarters of Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd. and Fertilizers (P & D) India Ltd. have been finally located at Bombay and Sindri respectively. The permanent locations for the head offices of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation, Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd. and National Fertilizers Ltd. have yet to be finalised.

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

माइक्रोसम उर्वरक का उत्पादन

2227. श्री भुवराज : क्या केन्द्रीय रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 1978-79 के दौरान माइक्रोसम उर्वरक के उत्पादन के लिये निर्धारित किये गये 25 लाख टन के लक्ष्य की तुलना में अप्रैल और मई के दौरान इसका तीन लाख टन उत्पादन कम हुआ था; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उत्पादन में हुई इस कमी को दूर करने के लिये कब तक कार्यवाही की जायेगी और यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

येदोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्धन बहुगुणा) : (क) वर्ष के आरम्भ में निर्माताओं के लिये 1978-79 के लिये 25 लाख टन नाइट्रोजन उत्पादन का लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया था जो सप्लो के आरम्भ होने की संशोधित तिथि, बिजली, कच्चे मान आदि की उपलब्धता की कठिनाई आदि को ध्यान में रखते हुए वर्ष के लिए अतः 22.5 लाख टन नाइट्रोजन उत्पादन का लक्ष्य निर्धारित करने का प्रस्ताव है । अप्रैल, मई 1978 के दौरान नाइट्रोजन का उत्पादन 2.93 लाख टन था ।

(ख) अप्रैल-मई, 1978 के दौरान नाइट्रोजन के उत्पादन में कमी का कारण दुर्गापुर, बिरोनी और कोबीन प्लांटों में दैनिक खराबी के कारण दैनिक अनुकरण की अवधि में वृद्धि हो जाना था । अनुकरण अवधि के दौरान किये गये परिवर्धन कार्यों से बाद में अच्छे निष्पादन की आशा है और यह भी आशा है कि वर्ष 1978-79 के लिये निर्धारित 22.5 लाख टन नाइट्रोजन उत्पादन का लक्ष्य प्राप्त हो जायेगा ।

विधि कालेजों में प्रवेश के बारे में भारतीय दूर परिषद् की समिति की
सिफारिशें

2228. श्री छिन्मसाई बासिल : क्या विधि, न्याय और कानूनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय दूर परिषद् ने कानूनी शिक्षा संबंधी अपनी समिति की

सिफारिशों को मान लिया है कि विधि कालेजों में प्रवेश के लिये अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के विद्यार्थियों को अग्रे में पांच प्रतिशत की छूट दी जाये ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह छूट अन्य शिक्षा संस्थाओं में ऐसे विद्यार्थियों को दी गई छूट के बराबर है, और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

विधि, न्याय और कानूनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री तात्सि जूषण) : (क) जी हां

(ख) और (ग). विभिन्न परिषद् के सकल्प में अनुसूचित जातियों के लिए सुरक्षित स्थानों के न भरे जाने की दशा में अग्रे की प्रतिशतता में और डील देने के प्रश्न की चर्चा नहीं है । यह विषय भारतीय विधि परिसद् की जानकारी में लाया गया था किन्तु इस परिषद् में तारीख 6 व 7 मई, 1978 को हुई अपनी बैठक में यह निश्चय किया कि वह (परिसद्) अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के सदस्यों को विधि के पाठ्यक्रम में प्रवेश के लिए अग्रे की न्यूनतम प्रतिशतता में और डील देने के पक्ष में नहीं है ।

Proposal to attach two bogies for passengers travelling between Calcutta and Nawadha

2229 SHRI NATHUNI RAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal/suggestion to attach two bogies for passengers travelling between Calcutta and Nawadha and Nawadha to Delhi;

(b) if so, what action has been taken to implement the above proposal; and

(c) how soon the passengers travelling between these points will get relief of long waiting and avoidable hardship?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) (a) to (c) Two pairs of passenger trains are running between Kiul and Howrah/Sealdah via Nawadah. There is at present no traffic justification to introduce any slip coach between Nawadah and Delhi and between Nawadah and Calcutta. However, convenient connections have been maintained for travelling between Nawadah and Delhi and between Nawadah and Calcutta with a change over at Kiul or Gaya.

Reservation of Crude

2230 SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state—

(a) whether Government have drawn any plan for 100 million tonnes of crude reserve, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) (a) and (b) An Indo-Soviet Joint Team had prepared a report in February 1976 on the prognostic assessment of reserves of oil and gas in the various sedimentary basins of India. Based on the recommendations contained in this report and the past experience, ONGC has drawn up a "Rolling Plan" for the period 1978-79 to 1982-83 which envisages establishment of about 105 million tonnes of recoverable reserves during the plan period.

The region-wise break-up is as follows.

(In million tonnes)

Region	Recoverable reserves proposed to be established during 1978-79 to 1982-83.
On-shore	
Eastern Region . . .	35
Western Region . . .	15
Central Region . . .	05
TOTAL (On-shore)	55
Off-shore	50
G. TOTAL (On-shore & Off-shore)	105 million tonnes

रेलगाड़ियों के लिये कोयले का सुरक्षित भंडार

2231. श्री गंगा नरेश सिंह : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या सरकार का विचार अबियस में रेल-गाड़ियों को रद्द होने से रोकने के लिये कोयले का सुरक्षित भंडार बनाने का है, यदि हाँ, तो उस संबंधी धीरा क्या है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सिध नारायण) : कोयला खेती से दूरी पर निर्भरता के कारण, प्रत्येक खेतीय रेलवे द्वारा कोयले का न्यूनतम स्टॉक रखा जाना निर्धारित किया गया है। इन्हें संलग्न विवरण में बताया गया है। सप्लाय की कमी के कारण रेलों पर कोयले का स्टॉक न्यूनतम निर्धारित स्तरों से बहुत अधिक नीचे धा क्या है। जिसकी वजह से कुछ गाड़ी सेवाओं को रद्द

करने की आवश्यकता उत्पन्न हुई। सप्ताह दिवस में उत्तरोत्तर सुधार होने पर निर्धारित स्तर तक स्टॉक कर लिये जायेंगे।

विवरण

रेलवे	रखा जाने वाला न्यूनतम कोयले का स्टॉक क्षमता दिनों की संख्या में
मध्य . . .	6
पूर्व . . .	4
उत्तर . . .	9
पूर्वोत्तर . . .	8
पूर्वोत्तर सीमा . . .	6
दक्षिण . . .	9
दक्षिण मध्य . . .	6
दक्षिण पूर्व . . .	5
पश्चिम . . .	9

Change of name of M/s. Pfizer

2232. SHRI MOHAN LAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) how did Pfizer come to India in 1960 and the grounds on which change of name, title and seal was allowed and who, under what authority converted industrial licences to their name;

(b) whether approval of Foreign Agreements Committee and Licensing Committee was taken; and

(c) production during last three years on licences transferred to their name, conditions imposed on these licences, whether company fulfilled these conditions and if not, whether Government would like to get these implemented and check unauthorised production?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). M/s. East Asiatic Company, a Denmark based international Corporation were marketing since 1946 Pharmaceutical products bearing the name of "Dumex" manufactured by a combine of six drug manufacturing firms known as Danish United Medical Export as a part of their varied activities such as shipping, machinery etc. On 21st November, 1950 this was organised as a Private Limited Company in the name of Dumex Limited, as a subsidiary of the Danish firm—East Asiatic Company.

In May, 1958, M/s. Dumex submitted an application for the issue of capital of Rs. 30 lakhs as preference capital of M/s. East Asiatic Company (I) Pvt. Limited as Rs. 30 lakhs as equity capital of M/s. Pfizer, Panama. They stated as reasons for the issue of capital the facts that M/s. Pfizer proposed to invest and would also furnish technical know how etc. for the manufacture of antibiotics from the basic stage in India. This application was considered by the Government in 1958 and was agreed to with the approval of the then Minister of Industry.

On 10th June, 1960, Government agreed to the issue of shares worth Rs. 25.10 lakhs to M/s. Pfizer Corporation, Panama by M/s. Dumex Limited, Bombay for the establishment of a plant in Chandigarh for manufacture of Oxytetracycline and Tetracycline.

In July, 1960 the East Asiatic Company (I) Pvt. Ltd. intimated that

Rs. 15,000 preference shares out of the 30,000 preference shares held by them in M/s. Dumex Limited were redeemed out of the accumulated profits on the 3rd June, 1960. Hence, the East Asiatic Company (I) Pvt. Ltd. were left with only Rs. 15,000 preference shares with a value of Rs. 15 lakhs only. Thus M/s. Pfizer acquired controlling to M/s. Pfizer at Rs. 200 per share.

Later in 1960, a proposal was made by East Asiatic Co. (I) Pvt. Ltd. and East Asiatic Co. Ltd. Denmark wanting to sell all their shares holding in Dumex Limited amounting to Rs. 9.9 lakhs in the form of Rs. 100 per share to M/s. Pfizer at Rs. 200 per share.

This proposal was agreed to in consultation with the then Ministry of Commerce and Industry and Department of Company Law Administration. Department of Company Law Administration considered the price of Rs. 200 as fair and reasonable. The procedure at that time regarding consulting the concerned Administrative Ministry about association of foreign equity and the Department of Company Law Administration to check up the reasonableness of the price at which the shares would be transferred was duly observed in this case. Hence by the end of 1960 M/s. Pfizer acquired the entire share-holding of M/s. Dumex and the name of the company was also changed to M/s. Pfizer. The Industrial Licences and the registration certificates held in the name of Dumex were also similarly changed to Pfizer.

(c) The information asked for is not readily available. However, all the factors will be taken into consideration while issuing consolidated licence in accordance with the New Drug Policy.

Director (Commercial) Railway Board

2233. SHRI BATESHWAR HEM-
RAM: Will the Minister of RAIL-
WAYS be pleased to state the de-

tails of complaints received in his Ministry regarding the malpractices indulged by the officer, who is working as Director (Commercial), Railway Board?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) No complaint has been received in this Ministry regarding malpractices indulged in by the Director Traffic, Commercial, Railway Board. However, two complaints regarding violation of priority in registration of indents in loading of Gypsum and some preferential treatment to the contractors and the discriminatory attitude in the matter of registration, allotment and supply of wagons for loading salt from Jodhpur, were received while the present incumbent was working as Divisional Superintendent, Jodhpur, Northern Railway. The allegations made in both the complaints remained unsubstantiated during investigations and the cases were closed in consultation with the Central Vigilance Commission.

Sale of used Tickets

2234. SHRI D. AMAT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a gang has been unearthed which was found selling used tickets;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that Railway Staff are involved as members of the gang; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). (i) After developing a source information that a racket of resale of used tickets was being operated at New Delhi by an Inspector of

Northern Railway, the Railway gave information to Delhi Railway Police. The DRP made a 'Test Purchase' check on 4-7-78 and apprehended a private person who had sold a II Class ticket ex. New Delhi to Raja-ki-Mandi. 11 more tickets, which had been sold from New Delhi Booking Office on earlier dates were recovered from his possession on search. On interrogation he gave the name of his lady accomplice and 11 similar re-dated tickets were recovered from her possession. Both the persons were arrested and cases registered against them under Section 120-B, 420/468/471 I.P.C. read with Sections 114/116 of I.R.A. One dating roller and 80 used uncanceled tickets were also recovered from the place from where these persons operated the racket.

According to the information given by the apprehended person the dating roller was taken out from a dating machine from Raja-ki-Mandi Booking Office by a Ticket Collector of Raja-ki-Mandi who was also involved in the racket. The T.C. was also apprehended and 9 collected uncanceled tickets were recovered from his possession and further 79 tickets were recovered during the house search of T.C.

The Central Railway administration has placed the T.C. under suspension.

Investigation in the case are under progress by Delhi Railway Police.

(ii) In addition to above following other cases have come to notice on Northern, Eastern and S.E. Railways:

Northern Railway—(A) During February, 1978 one private person and two booking clerks were arrested for re-sale of used tickets over Etawah-Kanpur Section. A case has been registered with the GRP/Kanpur.

(B) On 27-2-78 a private person was apprehended at Etawah while

selling used tickets and a case has been registered with GRP/Etawah.

(C) On 17-6-78 a private person was detected selling a re-dated ticket at Aligarh and was handed over to GRP for prosecution. The Railway Magistrate imposed a fine of Rs. 250 on him.

Eastern Railway—(A) On 6-1-78, 509 used railway tickets and dating implements were recovered from a private residence near Ranaghat. One person was arrested in this connection.

(B) On 21-3-78, 3 private persons were arrested at Krishnanagar Station while attempting to sell used tickets. 25 such ticket issued on Lalgola section to Sealdah were recovered from him.

(C) On 27-4-78, 2 more persons were arrested from the same offence and 8 used tickets were also recovered.

(D) On 23-5-78 a gang of seven private persons who were engaged in reselling of tickets were arrested at Tarakeswar and 4 used tickets recovered from their possession.

Southern Eastern Railway—In November, 1977 one case of sale of used railway ticket by a private person was detected by GRP Inspector at Rajakharswan. A case was registered by the GRP.

Railway Service Commission, Allahabad

2235. SHRI L. L. KAPOOR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railway Service Commission, Allahabad had been holding admission tests;

(b) whether an admission test for the Hindi Officer was held at Agra in February, 1977;

(c) whether it is also a fact that before announcing the results of the test the said test was cancelled;

(d) if so, the reasons thereof;

(e) steps taken to select candidates from among those appeared for this examination;

(f) whether the posts for which the examination was held had been filled; and

(g) if so, how?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes

(b) to (g) The Railway Service Commission, Allahabad, has not made any recruitment for the post of Hindi Officer A test for the post of Hindi Superintendent in the scale of Rs 700-900 was, however, held at Agra and other centres by the Railway Service Commission. The result has not yet been announced. The panel is meant for all zonal railways who are assessing the number of vacancies which cannot be filled by promotion, since this is a category exclusively filled by promotion of serving employees.

Allotment of Indane Gas Agencies to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

2236. SHRI S. R. REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any priority is given to the members of the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in the allotment of distributing agencies of Indane gas;

(b) if so, to what extent; and

(c) the number of Indane gas agencies distributed amongst the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in the State of Karnataka during last two years?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). According to the guidelines issued by Government to all public sector oil companies, 25 per cent of the distributorships for the marketing of Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) including Indane gas, are to be awarded to persons belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes.

(c) No Indane distributorship has so far been awarded in the State of Karnataka to persons belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes during last two years.

Enlisting help of students to put an end to malpractices in Reservation.

2237 SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: Will the Minister for RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that despite all the measures said to have been taken, the public continue to be confronted with difficulties in reservation due to malpractices, infiltration of goonda elements in queues etc; and

(b) whether Government have thought of enlisting the aid of students, social organisations etc, to put an end to such malpractices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a)

A large number of fast long distance and inter-city trains have been introduced, extended and dieselised on important busy trunk routes, augmenting train accommodation. As a result of these measures, passengers generally do not experience difficulties in getting rail reservations. During rush periods, however, e.g., Summer, Puja holidays, Dussehra/Diwali etc, when there is heavy passenger traffic from metropolitan cities and other important points including passengers undertaking journeys at short notice cases of this nature have come to the notice of the Railway Administration.

(b) Students and social organisations have been associated in checking ticketless travel and supplying drinking water at stations etc. Adequate machinery already exists to check the evil of corrupt practices in booking and reservation of tickets and the same has been further activated to contain the menace. Suggestions to improve the system are always welcome and are given due consideration for adoption, wherever feasible.

Students registered with Indian Institute of Company Secretaries

2238. SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) how many students are registered with the Indian Institute of Company Secretaries of India under the old syllabus prior to the 1978 June examination;

(b) whether he is aware of the fact that all of them will be affected by the unilateral decision of this institute to shift to a new syllabus; and

(c) whether it is proposed to advise the institute to continue this old system for the benefit of the students who are on already its rolls?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) From 1st April, 1976 onwards registration of students is affected only under the new syllabus. Of the students registered earlier the registration of 10,527 students is current and they are eligible to appear for the examinations under the old syllabus.

(b) The decision of the Institute has not been arbitrary or unilateral as sufficient notice has been given to all registered students from April 1976 onwards about the change of syllabus to be effective from July 1978. Students registered with this

Institute are eligible to appear in the examinations only after completion of the postal tuition. According to the information furnished by the Institute the number of students who have completed postal tuition upto 25th July, 1978 and who might be affected if they fail to pass the examinations under the old syllabus will be about 2200 for the Intermediate Examination and 700 for the Final Examination.

(c) In view of the representations received from some students registered under the old syllabus, the Institute has already extended the period for completing the examination upto December 1978 and June 1979 for Intermediate and Final examinations respectively.

Conversion Programme of M.G. into B.G.

2239 SHRI P. THIAGARAJAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the programme for conversion of metre gauge into broad gauge; and

(b) whether Government are aware of this urgency of the problem for achieving quick wagon turn round?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). The total length of metre gauge and narrow gauge lines in the country is 25512 Kms. and 4280 Kms. respectively and conversion of all these lines to broad gauge would require investment of more than Rs. 4000 crores. Conversion of all these lines would, therefore, have to remain a long-term objective.

Under the present policy a gauge conversion project is taken up:

(i) when a section becomes saturated and is incapable of handling additional traffic.

(ii) when the magnitude of the transshipment involved is such that it is uneconomical or is not feasible at all

(iii) when they are needed for providing speedy and uninterrupted means of communication to areas which have potential for growth

At present 14 gauge conversion projects involving conversion of 3880 Kms and estimated to cost Rs 423 crores are in hand (Statement attached) About Rs 300 crores are required for completing these projects against which the allotment in the current year is Rs 27 crores. The policy at present is to concentrate on some of the projects and to complete them. Under this policy the Suratgarh-Bhatinda and Ernakulam-Trivandrum projects have since been completed and only residual works are in progress.

Statement

CONVERSION PROJECTS IN PROGRESS

- 1 Suratgarh-Bhatinda MG to BG
- 2 Barabanki-Samastipur MG to BG
- 3 Varanasi-Bhatni MG to BG
- 4 Samastipur-Darbhanga MG to BG
- 5 Moradabad-Ramnagar
- 6 Kashipur-Lalkua MG to BG
- 7 New Bongaigaon-Gauhati (Parallel BG line)
- 8 Guntakal-Dharamawaram (Parallel BG line)
- 9 Ernakulam-Trivandrum MG to BG

10 Manmad-Parbhani-Puri Vajj-nath MG to BG

11 Guntur-Macherla

12 Virambam-Okha Porbandar MG to BG

13 Delhi-Sabarmati MG to BG

14 Barauni-Katihar

Setting up of Drug Firms in West Bengal

2240 SHRI DINEN BHATTA-CHARYA

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state

(a) is it a fact that the proposal of setting up of two new drug manufacturing Company in West Bengal given by the Government of West Bengal, has been rejected by the Centre,

(b) if so the reasons thereof, and

(c) whether Government will consider it again in view of unemployment of the State problem which is highest in the country?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H N BAHUGUNA): (a) to (c) Though no proposal for setting up of drug manufacturing companies in West Bengal has been received from Government of West Bengal, Government have approved the establishment of a new undertaking for the manufacture of Salicylic Acid and various chemicals and drug intermediates by West Bengal Pharmaceutical and Phytochemical Development Corporation Limited and coal-tar based basic chemicals by Durgapur Chemicals Limited.

Reorganisation of Fertilizer Corporation of India

2241. SHRI D. N. TIWARY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the restructuring and reorganisation of the Fertilizer Corporation of India has been complete;

(b) the number of various Companies registered with their Head Offices;

(c) whether the Offices of new Corporation have begun to function at their new headquarters;

(d) the number of personnel transferred to new Corporations from Delhi (various categories);

(e) whether after shifting of the Fertilizers Corporations any space has been declared surplus;

(f) if so, the utility of the surplus space; and

(g) the number of staff in various categories still working in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Consequent on the reorganisation of FCI|NFL the following five companies have been formed with head offices as indicated against wise:—

Name of the Company	Location of Head Office
1. Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited	Delhi.
2. National Fertilizers Limited	Delhi
3. Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd.	Delhi
4. Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited	Bombay
5. Fertilizer (P & D) India Limited	Sindri

The Companies have started functioning at the above places w. e. f. 1-4-1978. Out of these Companies, the last three are newly registered companies. The head offices of Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd. and Fertilizer (P & D) India Ltd. have been finally located at Bombay and Sindri respectively. As regards

the permanent location of the head-offices of the other three Companies no final decision has yet been taken.

(d) and (g). The number of staff allocated from FCI Delhi to different companies is given below categorically:—

	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Total
1. National Fertilizers Limited	11	6	36	8	61
2. Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers, Ltd.	14	3	19	6	42
3. Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd.	15	14	12	2	43
4. Fertilizer (P & D) India Ltd.	24	11	36	1	72
	64	34	103	17	218

The entire staff allocated to Fertilizer (P and D) India Ltd., is working in the front-end office of that Company in Delhi. The entire staff except that allocated to Rastriya Chemicals, and Fertilizers, Ltd would remain in Delhi for the present 18 persons of Rastriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd have gone to Trombay and the remaining persons will move as soon as accommodation for them becomes available at Trombay.

(e) No space has been declared surplus because the head quarters of the Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd and National Fertilizers are still located in Delhi.

(f) Does not arise

दिल्ली-त्रयपुर रेलमार्ग को मीटर गेज में बड़ी लाइन में बदला जाना

2242. श्री मोटालाल पटेल : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने दिल्ली-अहमदाबाद और सबई माधोपुर-जयपुर मीटर गेज लाइनों को बड़ी रेल लाइनों में बदलने के बारे में अंतिम निर्णय कर लिया है ,

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है , और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और उक्त मामले में अंतिम निर्णय कब तक कर लिया जायेगा ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री तिल मास्करन): (क) से (ग) सरकार और जयपुर के रास्ते, दिल्ली-अहमदाबाद मीटर लाइन के बड़ी लाइन में आमान-परिवर्तन की परि-बोधना एक अनुमोदित निर्माण-कार्य है लेकिन संसाधनों की सीमित उपलब्धता के कारण

1978-79 में इसके लिए मात्र डोमस स्टाफ की व्यवस्था की गयी है । इस परियोजना को हाथ में लेने और पूरा करने के लिए, इस स्टेज पर कोई निश्चित अवधि नहीं बतायी जा सकती । सबई माधोपुर जयपुर मीटर लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में बदलने के प्रश्न पर अभी विचार किया जा सकेगा जब दिल्ली-अहमदाबाद मीटर लाइन का बड़ी लाइन में प्रमान परिवर्तन का काम पूरा हो जायेगा ।

भारतीय संविधान का अनुवाद

2244. श्री राम सेवक हुजारी : क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या भारतीय संविधान के अनुवाद का शीघ्र ही अनुव भाषाओं में प्रकाशित किया जायेगा ,

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो किन-किन भाषाओं में , और

(ग) संविधान के अनुदित संस्करण को संविधान के अन्तर्गत मान्यता प्राप्त अन्य भाषाओं में कब तक प्रकाशित किया जायगा ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री सान्ति प्रकाश) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) और (ग) : भारत के संविधान के कन्नड़, मलयालम और पंजाबी भाषाओं में अनुवाद प्रकाशित हो चुके हैं । संविधान के असमिया, बंगला, गुजराती, मराठी, उड़िया और तेलुगु भाषाओं में अनुवाद भी हो चुके हैं । अतः है कि संविधान के तमिल, उर्दू और कश्मीरी भाषाओं में अनुवाद को शीघ्र ही अंतिम रूप दे दिया जायेगा ।

झिजल तथा भाप के इञ्जनों द्वारा चलाई जाने वाली गाड़ियाँ

2244 श्री लालजी भाई : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि कौन-कौन सी गाड़ियाँ डीजा इञ्जनों द्वारा चलाई जा रही हैं और कौन-कौन सी गाड़ियाँ भाप के इञ्जनों द्वारा चलाई जा रही हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : डीजल क्पण के अग्रत चलने वाली गाड़ियाँ के नामों का एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया [दखिये सभ्या एन टी 2538/78] बम्बई की टी -पुणे रम्बई की टी -भुसावल, हवडा-दुर्ग बम्बई मेंद्रन-भहमदाबाद, हावडा-गया, मुगलसराय-दिन्ना और मद्राम-विल्लिपुरम बिजलीवृत्त छोड़ो पर लगभग सभी मबारी गाड़ियाँ बिजली के इञ्जनों से चलती हैं। अन्य सभी यात्री गाड़ियाँ भाप कुर्षण के अतर्गन चल रही हैं।

अशोधित तेल (कूड़ आयात) का उत्पादन और आयात

2245. श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा : क्या पेट्रोलियम रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या देश में अशोधित तेल के उत्पादन में कमी आई है,

(ख) उसके क्या कारण हैं,

(ग) क्या सरकार ने विदेशों से अशोधित तेल आयात करने का निर्णय किया है;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो आयाती वर्ष में किसमा और कितने मूल्य का अशोधित तेल आयात किया जायगा; और

(ङ) देश की अशोधित तेल में आत्म-निर्भर बनाने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या ठोस कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) और (घ) क्योंकि देशीय उत्पादन पर्याप्त नहीं है इसलिए अशोधित तेल का आयात किया जा रहा है। अगले वर्ष अशोधित तेल का आयात लगभग 15 मि० मी० टन हो सकता है और वर्तमान सी० आई० एफ० दर पर मूल्य लगभग 1239 करोड़ रुपये होगा।

(ङ) अशोधित और तटवर्ती दोनों ओलों में प्रतिरिक्त तेल प्राप्त करने के प्रयत्न में तीव्रता लाई जा रही है। अशोधित तेल में भारत अब आत्म निर्भर हो जायगा यह बनाना सम्भव नहीं है।

राजस्थान में कुकिंग गैस के कनेक्शन

2246. श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माधुर : क्या पेट्रोलियम रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) राजस्थान में 50 हजार जनसंख्या वाले ऐसे कस्बों के नाम क्या हैं जहाँ कुकिंग गैस कनेक्शन जारी करने की व्यवस्था नहीं है, और

(ख) सरकार ने ऐसे स्थान पर जहाँ कुकिंग गैस की व्यवस्था नहीं है गैस कनेक्शन जारी करने के लिये क्या नीति निर्धारित की है ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा) : (क) इस

समय, राजस्थान में जयपुर सहर, उदयपुर, अजमेर, जोधपुर, कोटा और पिलानी मुनिसिपल में तेल कंपनियों द्वारा कुकिंग गैस का विपणन करने का प्रबन्ध किया गया है। तेल कंपनियों से श्राप्य सुचना के अनुसार राजस्थान में 50,000 से अधिक जनसंख्या वाले बीकानेर, बंजानगर, झलसर, भीमबाड़ा, भरतपुर, सीकर, टोंक और चुरू सहर हैं जहां पर कुकिंग गैस की सुविधा नहीं है।

(ख) वर्ष 1980 से देश में तरल पेट्रोलियम गैस (कुकिंग गैस) की उपलब्धता के पूर्वानुमानित बढ़े पैमाने पर वृद्धि होने पर इस अवधि के दौरान छोटे गढ़े जैको में इसका विपणन निम्नलिखित आधार पर करना सम्भव हो सकेगा।

- (1) प्रत्यागित उपभोक्ता संख्या
- (2) लम्बाई के मोत से बाजार की निकटता सुनिश्चित
- (3) सुविधाजनक परिवहन की उपलब्धता
- (4) वितरण उपकरणों का अधिकतम उपयोग, और
- (5) वंचासन कार्यों की व्यवहार्यता।

Statements

(a) Number of cases pending in Supreme Court as on 1-7-1978 and High Courts as on 31-12-1977 and the number of cases pending for more

than one year but less than 3 years, more than 3 years but less than 5 years, more than 5 years but less than 7 years and more than 7 years.

Supreme Court

Total Regular hearing matters pending on 1-7-1978	Regular hearing matters registered during the year and remaining undispensed upto 1-7-1978			
	1975, 1976 & 1977	1973 & 1974	1975 & 1976	1971 & before
14,482	6,781	2,355	2,443	1,899

Cases Pending in Supreme Court and High Courts

2247. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of cases pending in Supreme Court and High Courts as on 1st July, 1978 and the number of cases pending between 1 to 3 years, 3 to 5 years and over 7 years; and

(b) steps proposed to be taken for their early disposal?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) and

(b) Information in respect of High Courts as on 1st July, 1978 is not available. The total number of regular hearing matters pending in Supreme Court as on 1st July 1978 and total number of cases pending in different High Courts as on 31st December, 1977 alongwith their break-up as more than one year but less than three years, more than three years but less than five years, more than five years but less than seven years and more than seven years as well as the steps taken or being taken for expeditious disposal thereof are given in the attached statement.

HIGH COURTS

Number of cases pending in the High Courts as on 31-12-1977

Name of the High Court	Total No. of cases	Number of cases pending for			
		more than one but less than 3 years	more than 3 but less than 5 years	more than 5 but less than 7 years	more than 7 years
Alipahad	1,32,749	43,904	25,573	14,773	14,463
Andhra Pradesh	13,887	3,421	119	2	2
Bombay	52,592	18,775	11,316	5,139	3,195
Calcutta	72,448	25,792*	12,916*	4,817*	13,907*
Delhi	26,587	7,698	4,847	3,377	3,212
Gauhati	6,548	2,994	1,590	184	150
Gujarat	11,722	4,682	1,733	270	20
Himachal Pradesh	3,019	1,555	642	437	145
Jammu and Kashmir	4,677	1,857	415	115	84
Karnataka	36,449	14,515*	3,846*	442*	28*
Kerala	42,739	19,582	1,178	39	2
Madhya Pradesh	46,613	11,750*	7,840*	2,841*	1,557*
Madras	51,763	21,395	7,394	1,399	439
Orissa	6,842	2,174	483	231	162
Patna	29,435*	8,219*	3,460*	3,345*	3,204*
Punjab and Haryana	46,069	14,325	7,198	8,179	4,212
Rajasthan	20,558	5,526*	4,479*	1,979*	1,192*
Sikkim	21				

*Main cases only

(b) The following steps have been taken to speed up the disposal of cases:—

(1) The Judge strength of Supreme Court has been raised from 13 to 17 (excluding the Chief Justice) with effect from 31st December, 1977 by amending the Supreme Court (Number of Judges) Act 1966. The vacancies occurring on 1st January 1978, and 22nd February, 1978 on the retirement of Justice Goswami and Justice M. H. Bag as

well as two newly created posts have been filled.

(ii) A substantial number of vacancies in the High Courts have been filled up. Initiative has been taken by the Central Government to call for proposals from the State Authorities/Chief Justices and wherever required reminders have been issued to the concerned State Authorities/Chief Justices. During the period from 1st April, 1977 to 24th July, 1978 as many as 72 fresh appointments have been made.

(iii) The Judge strength have also been increased since 1st April 1977 in High Courts in respect of which proposals were received. This increase has been made in the following High Courts from the dates the posts are filled up:

Name of the High Court	Increased by	
	Pmt.	Addl.
Allahabad	—	6
Madhya Pradesh	—	6
Karnataka	1	3
Himachal Pradesh	—	1
Patna	—	3
TOTAL	1	19

(iv) Letters have been addressed to the Bar Councils and Bar Associations of various states requesting them for cooperation and also for suggestions for speedy disposal of cases.

(v) The Law Commission have been requested to suggest suitable measures to tackle the general problem of arrears. They are seized of the matter.

(vi) The Supreme Court, with the approval of the President, has recently amended the Supreme Court Rules to facilitate early disposal of cases in the Supreme Court.

Complaints regarding Train Bogies without Light or Fan

2248. SHRIMATI AHILYA P. RANGNEKAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) in how many cases both in Class I and Class II bogies have run without light or fan right from the starting point to the destination during 1978 so far;

(b) whether it is correct that in such cases complaints from Members of Parliament travelling in the said coaches also are ignored and defects are not rectified;

(c) whether the Government have made any enquiries in this regard and if so, with what result; and

(d) what steps the Government propose to take to avoid recurrence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Nil.

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

रेलवे बोर्ड में हिन्दी टंककों की संख्या

2249. श्री रामानन्द तिवारी : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) रेलवे बोर्ड में कुल कितने हिन्दी टंकक हैं और वे किस किस अनुभाग में नियुक्त हैं और उनमें से कितने व्यक्तियों का उपयोग हिन्दी टंकण के लिये किया जाता है और कितने टंककों की सेवाओं का उपयोग टंकण कार्य के लिये न करके झणैक बयों में उनसे डाइरी आदि का काम कराया जा रहा है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि जिन हिन्दी टंककों में बयों में टंकण का कार्य नहीं किया जा रहा है, उनकी टंकण गति में क्षतिग्रस्तता आई है ;

(ग) यदि हाँ तो क्या सरकार का विचार इन हिन्दी टंककों की सेवाओं का उपयोग केवल हिन्दी टंकण के कार्य के लिये करने का है ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो ऐसे आदेश कब जारी किये जायेंगे और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल जनसम्पर्क में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सिद्ध भारद्वाज) : (क) रेलवे बोर्ड कार्यालय में

हिन्दी टाइपिस्ट जैसी कोई कोटि नहीं है। बोर्ड कार्यालय में केवल एक नामित श्रमक श्रेणी लिपिक कोटि है जिसके लिए कर्मचारी प्रवर्तन प्रायोग द्वारा नये नये और कामिक विभाग द्वारा नामित उम्मीदवारों में से भर्ती की जाती है। प्रवर्तन से पहले इन उम्मीदवारों को या तो श्रेणी में 30 शब्द प्रति मिनट पर या हिन्दी में 25 शब्द प्रति मिनट पर टाइपिंग परीक्षा पास करनी होती है।

केलवे बोर्ड द्वारा जारी किये गये कार्यालय पद्धति विधवावली के प्रावधानों के अनुसार श्रेणी लिपिकों को न केवल टाइपिंग कार्यबन्धन सेवी तथा मासिक प्रकृति का अन्य कार्य भी करना होता है जैसे कागजात का पंजीकरण, परिपत्रन तथा अन्य साक्षात्कारों का रख-रखाव, बकाया विवरणों का तैयार करना आदि आदि। लेकिन, बड़े अनुभागों में जहाँ एक से अधिक श्रमक श्रेणी लिपिक होते हैं, टाइपिंग-कार्य की मात्रा को देखते हुए उनमें से एक को केवल टाइपिंग कार्य पर लगाया जा सकता है और दूसरे को शेषी तथा बसिक कार्य पर और भी अनुभागों के अनुभाग अधिकारी/प्रभारी नियुक्त करें। लेकिन इस का यह भविष्य नहीं है कि यदि स्थिति के अनुसार आवश्यक हो, तो अनुभाग अधिकारी/प्रभारी टाइपिंग-कार्य करने वाले लिपिकों को अन्य कार्यों के लिए उपयोग नहीं कर सकते।

(क), इस कार्यालय की जानकारी में ऐसा नहीं है।

(ग) और (घ). 1976 में 8 हिन्दी टाइपिस्ट तबसे साधारण पर भर्ती किये गये थे जिनमें से तीन बीकरी से इस्तीफा दे चुके हैं। शेष पाँच में से तीन हिन्दी विदेशालय में ही काम कर रहे हैं और एक स्वायत्त विदेशालय में। बार की सेवाओं का हिन्दी विदेशालय में पुरा-पुरा उपयोग किया जा रहा है।

पाचवां भी एक ऐसे अनुभाग में नियुक्त किया जा रहा है जहाँ हिन्दी टाइपिस्ट के रूप में उसकी सेवाओं का पुरा-पुरा उपयोग किया जायेगा।

Industry Hit by Wagon Shortage

2250 SHRI G. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is wagon shortage in the country,

(b) if it is so, the reasons and details thereof, and

(c) how far the wagon shortage has hit the industry in general?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (c). No. However, as a result of unscheduled movements on the Railways on account of increased imports of fertilizers and cement, Railways have been called upon to undertake the movement of long lead traffic resulting in increased non-round of wagons. The turn-round has also been affected adversely due to detentions for loading, unloading etc., leading to marginal shortfalls and complaints regarding wagon supplies from certain sectors.

Demand for Running a Train from Bangalore to Talaguppa

2251. SHRI A. R. BADRI NARAYAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state.

(a) whether there is a public request for running a through train from Bangalore to Talaguppa;

(b) whether the traffic doesn't warrant the running of a through train; and

(c) whether this through train doesn't connect the western sea coast

with the Malnad hinterland and on the capital of Karnataka?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). Yes.

(c) Does not arise.

Production of L.P.G. in various Refineries

2252. SHRIMATI MRINAL GORE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the total production of L.P.G. in various refineries;

(b) the total number of L.P.G. Consumers;

(c) total capacity of Gas Cylinders production;

(d) whether the Government have worked out the net cost of Gas filled cylinder;

(e) and the cost of labour, filling up and distribution charges;

(f) the amount of deposit of cylinders at the time of introduction and at present;

(g) the reasons for the increase in the deposits; and

(h) whether fresh deposit is taken by the dealers when the Gas is transferred in the name of son, daughter or any blood relation?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):

(a) The total production of LPG in various refineries in the country during the year 1978-79, is expected to be around 4.2 lakhs MTs.

(b) The total number of domestic LPG consumers in the country is about 28 lakhs.

(c) The total capacity of gas cylinder production in the country is esti-

mated to be around 1.5 million cylinders per annum.

(d) and (e). On the recommendations of the Oil Prices Committee, Government has fixed certain norms for different elements of cost (including cost of labour, filling up, distribution charges, etc.) going into the price build up of LPG.

(f) and (g). The deposit for gas cylinder and pressure regulator, when marketing of cooking gas distribution was introduced in the country around 1955, was Rs. 25/- The deposit for gas cylinder now is Rs. 250/-, and 30/- for pressure regulator. The deposits are linked to the price of gas cylinder and pressure regulator. With the escalation in the cost of steel and cost of manufacture, and increases in the duties and taxes over the years, the prices of cylinders and regulators have increased necessitating an increase in deposit rates.

(h) The oil companies generally do not allow the transfer of gas connections from one name to another. However, in cases where the oil companies have acceded to the requests of customers, the difference in the rates prevailing at that particular time and the amount paid at the time of installation of the gas connection is recovered from such customers.

चोरियों एवं डकैतियों से पीड़ित होने वालों को
अदा की गई क्षतिपूर्ति

2253. श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार ने 1 जून, 1977 से 1 जून, 1978 तक की अवधि में चोरियों तथा डकैतियों से पीड़ित होने वाले लोगों को क्षतिपूर्ति के रूप में कितनी धनराशि दी है ;

(ख) मई, 1977 से जून, 1978 तक की अवधि में रेल कर्मचारियों की लापरवाही

के अग्रिम बाड़ियों में छोटी एवं डकैती की कितनी घटनाएँ हुई, और

(ब) उक्त घाटे की पूरा करने के लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) से (ब). चोरियों और डकैतियों के अपराध, जिनमें बाड़ियों में होने वाली छोटी और डकैती की घटनाएँ शामिल हैं, कानून और व्यवस्था से सम्बन्धित हैं और कानून और व्यवस्था राज्य का विषय है। इस प्रकार के अपराधों का जिकार होने वाले व्यक्तियों को किसी प्रकार का मुआवजा देय नहीं है। लेकिन, भारतीय रेल अधिनियम, 1999 और 1974 में बना संबंधित रेल दुर्घटना (अतिप्रति) नियम, 1950 के प्रावधानों के अन्तर्गत रेल दुर्घटनाओं का जिकार होने वाले व्यक्तियों को रेलें मुआवजे का वृत्तान्त करती हैं।

वर्ष, 1977 से जून, 1978 तक की अवधि में रेल कर्मचारियों के आत्मसंतोष के कारण छोटी और डकैती का कोई मामला अभी तक नोटिस में नहीं आया है।

Level Crossings on Pathankot Jodinder Nagar Line

2264. SHRI DURGHA CHAND: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that at various level crossing on Pathankot-Jodinder Nagar railway line, the traffic is jammed, when the crossing are locked for running trains;

(b) what are the details of railway crossing on this line which are manually managed;

(c) whether there is any proposal to construct over-bridge and under-bridge for these level crossings;

(d) if so, what are the details thereof and by when the work will start, and

(e) if not, what are the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) It is not usual for road traffic to get jammed when level crossings on Pathankot-Jodinder Nagar Section of Northern Railway are closed for allowing trains. However, level crossing No 2 at Pathankot is an exception and road traffic at this crossing does get jammed occasionally.

(b) A statement is laid on the table of the House.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Only busy level crossings are taken up for replacement by road over/under-bridges on cost-sharing basis with the State Govt./Road Authority. For this purpose, firm proposals have to be sponsored by the State Govt./Road Authority together with an undertaking to share the cost as per extant rules. No such proposals have so far been received from the State Government in respect of the level crossings mentioned in the Statement referred to in reply to part (b) of the Question.

Statement

S. No.	Level Crossing No.	Location	Class of level crossing
1.	2	Km 0/4-5	B
2.	3	" 0/5-6	C
3.	4	" 0/7-8	C

S No	Level Crossing No.	Location	Class of Level Crossing
4	8-A	Km. 9/3-4	A
5	14-A	" 8/5-6	C
6	19-A	" 13/0-1	C
7	35	" 20/0-1	C
8	40	" 22/2-3	C
9	68	" 30/0-1	C
10	77	" 49/10	C
11	84	" 43/6-7	C
12	88	" 45/9-10	C
13	90	" 48/6-7	B
14	151	" 83/1-2	C
15	216	" 108/9-10	C
16	228	" 112/7-8	A
17	264	" 123/9-10	A
18	270	" 126/0-1	A
19	274	" 127/3-4	C
20	296	" 133/9-10	C
21	318	" 140/8	C
22	323	" 149/2-3	C
23	327	" 144/4-5	C
24	329	" 145/6-7	A
25	335	" 152/1-2	A

राजस्थान में रेल के प्रस्तावित ऊपरि-पुल

2256. श्री मन्मू सिंह : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि -

(क) राजस्थान में किन-किन स्थानों पर उपरि-रेल पुलों का निर्माण किया जाना है;

(ख) उनमें से कितने पुलों का निर्माण कार्य प्रारम्भ हो चुका है, उन पर कितना व्यय होगा और उनको कब तक पूरा कर लिया जाएगा, और

(ग) क्या जयपुर के निकट बीसा रेलवे कांसिंग पर उपरि-पुल बनाने का विचार

है, यदि हाँ, तो कब और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सिंह नारायण) : (क) और (ख). एक विवरण संलग्न है।

(ग) समुदायों के बड़े ऊपरी सड़क पुलों के निर्माण के लिए निम्नित प्रस्ताव राज्य सरकारों/सड़क प्राधिकारियों द्वारा प्रायोजित करने होते हैं जिन्हें वर्तमान नियमों के अनुसार लागत का अपना हिस्सा वहन करने की बचत बढ़ता का पालन करना होता है। बीसा

मे ममपार के बचके ऊपरी सड़क पुल के निर्माण के लिए प्रस्ताव विचार किए जाने की प्रारम्भिक स्थिति में है। रेलवे ने ससबध मे राज्य

सरकार से कुछ विशिष्ट ब्याप देन के लिए कहा है जा कि राज्य सरकार से अभी तक प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

विचाररत

राजस्थान मे व्याप्त समपारो के बढले बनाये जाने वाले प्रस्तावित सड़क ऊपरी पुल

क्रम सं०	ऊपरी सड़क पुल का स्थान	क्या काम प्रारम्भ कर दिया गया है	अनुमानित लागत (लाख रुपयों में)		पूरे होने की सम्भावित तारीख
			रेलवे का हिस्सा	राज्य सरकार का हिस्सा	
1.	भीलवाडा, पश्चिम रेलवे के अजमेर रतलाम खंड पर समपार सं० 67 के बढले।	काम अभी प्रारम्भ किये जाने की आशा है।	16 61	35.54	31-12-79
2.	कोटा, पश्चिम रेलवे के नसब-कोटा खण्ड पर समपार सं० 107 के बढले	यह एक नया काम जिसे 1978-79 के रेलवे बजट से सामिल कर लिया गया है। अभी तक काम शुरू नहीं किया गया है।	29 04	42 99	31-12-80

कोरबा-झन्सी-बेताईला रेल लाइन

2257 श्री छोटाराम अर्गल : क्या
रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि
प्रस्तावित कोरबा-रांची, झन्सी राजहारा-
बैलाडीला रेल लाइन विधान और गोविया-
जबलपुर लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में बदलने
के लिए सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाये हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव
नारायण) : रांची से सोहारडागा तक छोटी
लाइन के आमान-परिवर्तन और सोहारडागा
से कोरबा तक एक बड़ी लाइन के लिए
यातायात सर्वेक्षण किया जा चुका है।
प्रस्तावित लाइन जो 38 1 कि० मी० लम्बी

है पर 68 68 करोड़ रुपये की लागत घाने
का और उससे बी० सी० एफ़० द्वारा
2 48% प्रतिपन की प्राप्ति का अनुमान है।
ससाधनो की कठिनाई होने के कारण, फिल-
हाल इस परियोजना के निर्माण पर विचार
करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

गायपुर-छमतारी छोटी लाइन का बड़ी
लाइन में आमान-परिवर्तन के बारे में एक सर्वे-
क्षण और डल्ली राजहारा-जबलपुर रेल सम्पर्क
के निर्माण के लिए एक अन्तिम मारी निर्धारण
एव यातायात सर्वेक्षण पूरे कर लिये गये हैं।
इस परियोजना पर 55 करोड़ रुपये की लागत
घाने का अनुमान है। इस परियोजना का

निर्माण शुरू करने का प्रश्न इसके लिए संसाधनों की उपलब्धता पर निर्भर करेगा।

गोंदिया-जबलपुर छोटी लाइन खंड का बड़ी लाइन में आमान-परिवर्तन करने के लिए प्रारम्भिक इंजीनियरी-एवं-यातायात सर्वेक्षण से सम्बन्धित क्षेत्र कार्य पूरा कर लिया है और सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट को अन्तिम रूप देने के बारे में विचार किया जा रहा है।

आगरा और जयपुर के बीच एक और रेलगाड़ी चलाने की मांग

2258. श्री राम बिशन : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विभिन्न लोगों, संगठनों तथा विधायकों की तरफ से आगरा एवं जयपुर के बीच एक और गाड़ी चलाने के लिए अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं और यदि हां, तो उन पर क्या निर्णय किया गया है ;

(ख) क्या आगरा, भरतपुर, जयपुर तथा अन्य दर्शनीय स्थलों पर जाने वाले भारतीय एवं विदेशी पर्यटकों को असुविधाजनक रेल यात्रा के कारण कठिनाई होती है ; और

(ग) क्या पर्यटन तथा अन्य यातायात में वृद्धि के बावजूद गत 20 वर्षों में कोई नई यात्री गाड़ी नहीं चलाई गई है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) जी नहीं। आगरा फोर्ट और जयपुर स्टेशनों पर टर्मिनल सुविधाओं के अभाव के कारण और मार्गवर्ती खण्डों पर लाइन क्षमता की कमी के कारण आगरा फोर्ट और जयपुर के बीच एक अतिरिक्त गाड़ी चलाना फिलहाल व्यवहारिक नहीं है।

(ख) और (ग). इस समय आगरा फोर्ट-जयपुर खंड पर एक जोड़ी एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियां और एक जोड़ी तेज सवारी गाड़ियां चलती हैं जो उस मार्ग पर होने वाले यातायात की जरूरतों को पूरा कर देती हैं।

Inconvenience to Long Distance Passengers

2259. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether long distance passengers have complained that as the trains approach their destination a large number of short distance passengers get into the long-distance coaches and inconvenience long-distance passengers; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to prevent this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Cases of commuters entering long distance reserved coaches around metropolitan cities and other important stations, have come to the notice of the Railway Administration.

(b) Staff manning long-distance reserved coaches have instructions to ensure that unauthorised passengers do not enter these coaches. At times however, it becomes difficult to control such passengers. Surprise checks are conducted and unauthorised passengers travelling in these coaches are dealt with as per rules. Cases of deliberate negligence on the part of staff manning these coaches are taken up.

Steps taken by State Governments to Prevent Thefts in Railways

2260. SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Governments have been requested by the Central Government to prevent thefts in the Railways in their States; and

(b) what kind of assistance the State Governments have assured to give?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes.

(b) The Government Railway Police adopt several regular preventive measures which are given below.—

(1) Escorting of important trains at night by armed guards of Government Railway Police of the concerned State Government.

(2) Beat patrolling at stations' platforms/waiting halls

(3) Surveillance over criminals and known bad characters

(4) Checking of night trains by supervisory officers

(5) Armed pickets at vulnerable stations.

(6) Special Squads of the CID of the State Governments take up investigation of important cases to apprehend the gangs responsible for these crimes.

These measures have been intensified by Government Railway Police

Supply of Gas by ONGC to Industrial Complex in Baroda

2261 SHRI ANANT DAVE. Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that Oil and Natural Gas Commission has been supplying Gas to Industrial Complex in Baroda on yearly contract since 1969 and has stopped supplying of Gas to these units on yearly contract basis since March, 1978;

(b) if so, the reasons for terminating such contract and the alternative arrangements that have been made or proposed to be made by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission; and

(c) to what extent such industrial units have been affected by the unwarranted action on the part of ONGC?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) No, Sir. Initial contracts for supply of gas to Baroda Industries were for a period of about 8 years which expired on 31st December, 1975. Thereafter, the contracts were renewed on year to year basis, after taking stock of the availability of gas

ONGC has not stopped supplying gas to these units since March, 1978

(b) and (c) Do not arise

रेलवे सेवा आयोग द्वारा विज्ञापन

2262. श्री जयसूरदास : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में रेलवे में नौकरियों के लिये रेलवे सेवा आयोग ने कितने विज्ञापन प्रकाशित किये ,

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों में कुल कितने आवेदन-पत्र प्राप्त हुए और उनमें से कितने आवेदकों को नौकरिया दी गई , और

(ग) उनमें से कितने मामलों में 3 महीनों में, 6 महीनों में, एक वर्ष में, दो वर्षों में और इतने अधिक अवधि में नियुक्तिवा दी गई ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री लिंग गोराम्ब) : (क) से (ग). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और तत्ता पटल पर रख दी जावेगी ।

तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग के कार्यवाहियों की शर्तें

2263. श्री उग्र तेल वगैरै विभाग, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग के कार्यवाहियों की वित्तिय सुविधायें प्राप्त प्रस्तुत शर्त पत्र पर उन्हीं की कार्यवाही की है ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमबरी नन्धन बहुगुणा) : तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस प्रायोग के विभिन्न कार्यालयों/क्षेत्रों/परियोजनाओं में अनेक यूनिट्स/संगठन कार्य कर रही हैं जिसमें 8 यूनिट्स मान्यता प्राप्त हैं। विभिन्न यूनिट्सों द्वारा अलग-अलग मांग उठायी जाती है। मान्यता प्राप्त यूनिट्सों से द्विपक्षीय बातों करने के बाद तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस प्रायोग ने कुछ मांगों पर समझौता कर लिया है, कुछ मांगों पर बात-चीत चल रही है और कुछ मांगें अस्वीकार कर दी गई हैं।

Acquisition of Agricultural Land for Hindustan Organic Chemicals Limited

2264. SHRI D. B. PATIL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether 1500 acres of fertile paddy land was acquired in 1960 for Hindustan Organic Chemicals Limited, Rasayani, Maharashtra State;

(b) whether it is a fact that as all these lands were not required by H.O.C., some of the lands have been given to private industries instead of returning these lands to the agriculturists who have been rendered landless because of this acquisition;

(c) whether it is a fact that all the agriculturists whose lands have been acquired in 1960 for H.O.C., have not been rehabilitated till now; and

(d) if so, what are the reasons?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. M. BAHUGUNA):

(a) 1602 acres of land were acquired by the Government of Maharashtra and handed over to H.O.C. for setting up industry. This land also included paddy fields.

(b) The size of the Project as originally determined at the initial stage was curtailed subsequently in 1965.

538 acres of land, were therefore surrendered to the Government of Maharashtra by H.O.C. and the former in turn have given this land to MAIDC, MSEB, MIDC AND HIL. No land has been given to private industries.

In keeping with the Central Government's directive, the company has developed about 15 acres out of land in its possession, for setting up ancillary industries.

(c) and (d). Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd., have till date employed about 238 affected persons. In addition to this the Company has allotted plots of land to affected persons for starting their own business.

भावनगर-सुरेन्द्रनगर-वीरमगाम के बीच सीधा रेल सम्पर्क

2265. श्री धर्मसिंह भाई पटेल: क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 1 अप्रैल, 1978 से लागू समय सारणी के अनुसार इस समय भावनगर-सुरेन्द्रनगर-वीरमगाम के बीच कोई सीधा रेल सम्पर्क नहीं है ;

(ख) क्या सौराष्ट्र चेम्बर आफ कामर्स भावनगर द्वारा इस बारे में भेजा गया कोई प्रस्तावेदन उनको अथवा रेल प्रशासन को प्राप्त हुआ है ; यदि हाँ, तो उसमें क्या लिखा है और क्या इस बारे में कोई कार्रवाई की गई है अथवा की जानी है ; यदि हाँ, तो कब और किस प्रकार की ; और

(ग) भावनगर-सुरेन्द्रनगर-वीरमगाम के बीच पुनः सीधा रेल सम्पर्क स्थापित करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्रवाई की गई है अथवा की जानी है ?

रेल मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री किशोर नारायण) : (क) की नहीं। 22/38 भावनगर-महेसाणा एक्सप्रेस के द्वारा भावनगर और वीरमगाम के बीच सीधी रेल उपलब्ध है।

(अ) और (क) : सौराष्ट्र-सावित्री-और उद्योग मंडल, भावनगर में मोटाडा-सुरेन्द्र नगर-और मयाम क्षेत्र में गाड़ियों के समय में परिवर्तन के खिलाफ विरोध प्रकट किया है। ये परिवर्तन मंडल रेल उपयोगकर्ता परामर्श समिति आदि की नयी मांग पर किये गये थे। सौराष्ट्र-सावित्री और उद्योग मंडल से आवेदन मिलने पर मंडल रेल उपयोगकर्ता परामर्श समिति से इस मामले पर पुन विचार विमर्श किया गया था तथा 1-7-1978 से गाड़ियों के वही समय पुन लागू कर दिये गये हैं जो अप्रैल, 1978 से पहले लागू थे।

सताघर में सुविधाओं का अभाव

2266. श्री धर्मसिंह भाई पटेल : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गुजरात के सौराष्ट्र प्रदेश के जूनागढ़ जिले में सताघर नामक एक प्रसिद्ध पर्यटन केन्द्र में बिजली, पीने के पानी, प्रतीक्षालय और प्लेटफार्म जैसी सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था नहीं है, यदि हाँ, तो वहाँ ये सुविधाएँ कब और किस प्रकार उपलब्ध कराई जायेंगी, और

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि अपने पारस कुम्हारों के लिये व्यापारियों को सताघर रेलवे स्टेशन के समीप बिसबादर जंक्शन पर प्लेटफार्म पर खाना पकता है तथा इस प्रकार उन्हें बहुत कठिनाइयाँ होती हैं विशेषकर जब श्रद्धांजलि पर रेलगाड़ियाँ होती हैं, यदि हाँ, तो रेल प्रशासन का विचार किसी सुविधाजनक स्थान पर पारस कुम्हारों को खाना पकाने का है और यदि हाँ, तो कब तक यह स्थिति रहने लगेगी ?

रेल मंत्रालय में रेल मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) सताघर रेलवे स्टेशन पर पारस कुम्हारों के आश्रितों के अभाव में सुविधाओं का अभाव है।

बेदायत क्षेत्र में स्थित है। इस स्टेशन पर कुछ भी सुविधाओं के संबंध में स्थिति इस प्रकार है :—

(1) बिजलीकरण रात के समय, इस स्टेशन पर केवल एक गाड़ी रुकती है। वर्तमान ग्रहण निर्देशक सिद्धांत के अनुसार, बिजलीकरण के लिए, रात के समय प्रत्येक दिना में दो दो गाड़ियों का रुकना न्यूनतम अपेक्षा है। इसलिए, इस स्टेशन के बिजलीकरण का कोई कार्यक्रम नहीं है।

(2) सताघर रेलवे स्टेशन पर एक नलकूप एक प्रतीक्षालय, और छत की व्यवस्था से युक्त एक मध्यम तल का प्लेटफार्म मौजूद है। बस्ताबाद के वर्तमान स्तर के लिए ये सुविधाएँ पर्याप्त समझी जाती हैं।

(ख) जी हाँ। चकि इस स्टेशन पर यहाँ यातायात बहुत ही मामूली है, इसलिए पारसों की सुपुर्दगी पाने के लिए व्यापारी प्लेटफार्म पर खाने में कोई कठिनाई अनुभव नहीं करते हैं। फिर भी परिस्थिति से, पारसों के लिए प्रवेश द्वार की व्यवस्था करने का प्रश्न विचाराधीन है।

बचाविया और मोटा बहिरा स्टेशनों के बीच एक मालगाड़ी की टाकर

2267. श्री धर्मसिंह भाई पटेल : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अप्रैल, 1978 में गुजरात के सौराष्ट्र प्रदेश के बचाविया और मोटा बहिरा के बीच मालगाड़ी से चार बौधों की मृत्यु हो गई है और छः बौधों घायल हो गई हैं ?

(ख) इस दुर्घटना के क्या कारण थे ?

(ग) क्या यह दुर्घटना में मरी या घायल बौधों के आश्रितों को कोई मुआवजा

दिया गया है, यदि हां, तो कब और कितना, यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं तथा उन्हें कितना मुआवजा देने की सम्भावना है तथा कब तक ;

(घ) मृत अथवा घायल हुई गौओं के मालिकों के नाम क्या हैं तथा वे किन-किन गंवों के रहने वाले हैं ; और

(ङ) इन गौओं के प्रत्येक मालिक को कितना मुआवजा दिया गया है, तथा उन्हें यह मुआवजा कब दिया गया और यदि अब तक मुआवजा नहीं दिया गया तो उन्हें कब तक मुआवजा दिया जायेगा तथा किस रूप में दिया जायेगा ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) से (ङ). इस प्रकार की किसी घटना की रिपोर्ट न तो ववाणिया तथा दहिसरा स्टेशनों के रेलवे प्राधिकारियों को मिली है और न ही मण्डल अधीक्षक राजकोट के पास ही की गयी है ।

Representation from Grampanchayat, Goregaon

2268. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government have received a representation from the Grampanchayat Goregaon (Tal: Ulhasnagar District Thana; Maharashtra) in the first quarter of 1978 requesting to build up a new Railway Station on Central Railway; and

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government or propose to be taken in regard to the said representation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). Yes. This proposal is under examination.

Transfer of Sholapur Division

2269. SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that along with the transfer of Sholapur Division from the South Central Railway to Central Railway, some staff have been transferred to the Central Railway from South Central Head Quarters;

(b) if so, the number of staff category-wise, and whether the number transferred is directly in proportion to the work load transferred; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Staff of the Headquarters Office of the South Central Railway, who had originally come from the Sholapur Division at the time of formation of the South Central Railway, have only been given option for their transfer to the Headquarters Office of the Central Railway. The options are under process. Their transfer to Central Railway will, however, depend on the number of posts transferred from the Headquarters Office of the South Central Railway to the Headquarters Office of the Central Railway on the basis of actual workload.

रेलवे स्टेशनों पर स्टालों की संख्या

2270. डा० रामजी सिंह : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में कितने रेलवे स्टेशनों पर 'बुक स्टाल' है और रेलवे को उनसे कुल कितनी आमदनी होती है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार उन पर अस्वस्थ साहित्य, यौन-सम्बन्धी साहित्य, जासूसी आदि साहित्य की व्यापक बिक्री के खतरे को समझती है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके बारे में क्या ठोस उपचारात्मक उपाय किये जाते हैं; और

(ब) स्वयं साहित्य के प्रसार के लिये किन्ने स्टेशनों पर "सर्वोदय बुक स्टाल" कोने लगे हैं और क्या योजना को अन्य स्टेशनों पर लागू करने का विचार है ?

रेल मंत्रालय से राज्य बन्नी (श्री शिव मारावण) : (क) भारतीय रेलों के 696 स्टेशनों पर बुक स्टालों की व्यवस्था की हुई है। बुक स्टालों से बूख की गयी लाइसेंस फ्रीस और गायली की कुल राशि से सबधित आंकड़े इकट्ठे किये जा रहे हैं और समा पटल पर रख दिये जायेंगे।

(ख) और (ग) ग्रामीण या फुहड़ साहित्य और ऐसे किसी प्रकाशन जिसके बिना ठीक ठोस तथा तर्कसंगत आपत्ति उठायी जा सकती है की बिक्री लगे स्टेशनों पर पूर्णतः प्रतिबधित है। किसी प्रकार का उल्लंघन होने पर रेलें जमाना कर सकती हैं और बारम्बार अपराध करने पर ठेका रद्द किया जा सकता है। रेल अधिकारी इस उद्देश्य से बुक स्टालों का नियमित, जाच और निरीक्षण करते हैं। राष्ट्रीय रेल उपयोगकर्ता परामर्श और क्षेत्रीय रेल उपयोग-परिपक्वता पत्र मण्डल समितियों के सदस्य भी रेलवे स्टेशनों पर बुक स्टालों का यदाकदा निरीक्षण करते हैं।

(घ) 41 स्टेशनों पर सर्वोदय बुक स्टाल स्थापित किये गये हैं और 9 स्टेशनों पर प्रतिरिक्त स्टालों के लिए मजूरी ली जा चुकी है। जब कभी और अधिक स्टेशनों पर सर्वोदय बुक स्टालों की व्यवस्था करने के बारे में प्रावधान प्राप्त होते हैं उन पर सुबाबुल के आधार पर विचार किया जाता है।

Proposal to run a Train between Agra Fort and Bikaner

2271 SHRI SHAMBHU NATH CHATURVEDI Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether there is a proposal to run a mail or express train between 1955 LS-6

Agra Fort and Bikaner on the meter gauge;

(b) if so, when was it sanctioned and by when is it likely to be implemented, and

(c) what are the reasons for its non implementation so far, in view of the increasing traffic demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN):
(a) No

(b) Does not arise

(c) Introduction of a train between Agra Fort and Bikaner is operationally not feasible at present for want of spare line capacity enroute. However, two through coaches between Agra Fort and Bikaner are running by 95/96 Marwar Mail and 7/8 Jodhpur-Agra Fort Express. Besides the new 237/238 Bikaner Jaipur Express also provides connection to 7/8 Express at Jaipur for the convenience of through passengers

Vacancies of Office Clerks

2272 SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) how many vacancies of Office clerks were filled in during the past three years zone-wise, and

(b) by direct recruitment either through Railway Service Commission or by the authorities directly, promotion of Class IV to Class III, regularising Apprentice Clerks in regular service?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN):
(a) and (b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

Shifting of Headquarters of Industrial House to States of their Industrial Operations

2273. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE & COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that certain State Governments are urging the various industrial houses and other companies to shift their headquarters to the States whether they are having their major industrial operations;

(b) if so, what are the names of the States;

(c) whether it is a fact that the industrial houses under the law can have their headquarters anywhere in the country;

(d) if so, whether Government propose to amend the law requiring the industrial houses and other companies to shift their headquarters to the States where they are having their industries; and

(e) if not what are the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) and (b) The Department of Company Affairs does not have the relevant information in regard to these parts of the Question as the information, if any, will be available with the State Governments. It may, however, be stated that whenever any company applies to the Company Law Board for amending their Memorandum of Association under section 17 of the Companies Act to change the place of its registered office from one State to another, the Company Law Board invariably asks for the comments of the Government of the State from which the registered office is proposed to be shifted and these comments are taken into account before orders are passed on the company's application.

(c) Yes, Sir. Under the Companies Act, the Government do not have the powers to direct companies to set up their registered offices/headquarters at any particular place.

(d) and (e) The question of amending the Companies Act in this regard does not arise at this stage as the Expert Committee under the chairmanship of Shri Justice Rajinder Sachar is presently reviewing the provisions of the said Act.

बिहार में इण्डेन गैस की एजेंसियाँ

2274. श्री सुरेन्द्र झा सुमन : क्या देवदोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार में मार्च, 1978 तक इण्डेन गैस की एजेंसियों की संख्या कितनी थी;

(ख) इन एजेंसियों की जिलावार, संख्या कितनी है ; और

(ग) क्या उपभोक्ताओं की मांग में निरन्तर वृद्धि को देखते हुए एजेंसियों की संख्या में वृद्धि करने का कोई प्रस्ताव है ?

देवदोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमचन्द्र मन्थन चक्रवर्ती) : (क) और (ख). दिनांक 31-3-1978 तक बिहार में, जिलावार इण्डेन वितरण एजेंसियों की संख्या निम्न प्रकार से है :—

बेगूसराय . . .	2
भागलपुर . . .	1
भोजपुर . . .	2
हरदोवा . . .	1
धनबाद . . .	2
ईस्ट बम्पारन . . .	1
गया . . .	1

हुमारी बाग	1
कटिहार	1
मुजफ्फरपुर	2
मुनेर	1
नामन्दा	1
पटना	5
पूणिया	1
रांची	3
रोहतास	1
सिहभूम	3
ममस्तीपुर	1
सरन	1
कुच	31

(ग) पटना में एक इण्डेन वितरण ऐजेंसी स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है। यह अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जन जाति के लोगों के लिए निर्धारित है।

Manufacture of Protinex by M/s. Pfizer

2275 SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that M/s Pfizer have been allowed release of Vitamin B1 and B2 for the manufacture of 'Protinex';

(b) whether Pfizer are licensed to manufacture 'Protinex' the composition of 'Protinex' as conveyed by the company to Government in their application for industrial licence; and

(c) if composition of Protinex was not intimated, on what basis release

of canalised raw material was allowed during three years and what action has been taken to stop release of raw materials to them?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H N BAHUGUNA): (a) and (c) Salient features of the old and new policies for the release of canalised raw materials including Vit B1 and Vit B2 and the position with regard to release of these materials of M/s Pfizer for manufacture of protinex have been indicated in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No 1354 answered on 25th July, 1978. The releases of canalised raw materials to M/s Pfizer have been made within the framework of the prevalent policies

(b) M/s. Pfizer Ltd are licensed to manufacture Protein Hydrolysate based on which they are also producing Protinex their contention being, that they are entitled to do so under the said licence. Government is yet to take a decision on this.

No composition of 'Protinex', as such, was given by the company in their original industrial licence application for grant of licence for taking up the manufacture of Protein Hydrolysate. However, while applying for expanded capacity of the above licence, in 1962, the company indicated that Protinex, apart from containing Proteins, is fortified with vitamins, carbohydrates and minerals.

Advertisement given to Political Parties by M/s. Synthetics & Chemicals Ltd Bareilly/Bombay

2276 SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state what are the details of each and every advertisement given to political parties and other institutions each year in terms of money, year-wise during the last three years by Messrs Synthetics & Chemicals Limited, Bareilly/Bombay?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): Messrs. Synthetics and Chemicals Ltd, Bombay has made the following payments

to political parties during the period from 1.1.1974 to 31.3.77 for advertisements in Souvenirs published or to be published by them:—

Name of the Party	Amount	Accounting year January-December
U. P. Congress Training Camp in the name of "President Reception Committee Paschim Uttar Pradesh Congress Karyakarthas Prashikshan Shibir."	Rs 2,000/-	1975
75th All India Congress Committee Session	Rs 500 -	1976
All India Congress Committee	Rs 4,75,000/-	1977

As regards advertisements given to Institutions other than political parties, the information is not available.

Representation by All India Petro-Chemical, Labour Union, Bombay

2277. **SHRI R. L. MHALGI.** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have received the representation of All India Petro-Chemical Labour Union, Bombay some few months back regarding the problems confronting the workmen in Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd.;

(b) if so, what is the nature of action taken by Government thereon? and

(c) if no action has so far been taken the reasons of the delay thereof and now when the action is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H N BAHUGUNA):
(a) Yes, Sir

(b) and (c). The issues referred to in the representation mainly relate to bonus, long term settlements, medical assistance, dearness allowance, promotion policy, retirement benefits and workers' participation etc.

The Management of Bharat Petroleum Corporation have been discussing with the representatives of the Union and the various issues involved in the representations are being pursued in line with over-all policy of the Government in respect of the same.

Prices of Bulk Drugs since inception of Drug Price Control Order

2278. **SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) prices of how many bulk drugs were declared since the inception of

Drug Price Control Order: in how many cases they were accepted during the last three years; and the basis for accepting these prices;

(b) details of the changes effected in the declared prices-increase/decrease and status quo during last three year, the names of the drugs names of the firms prices declared and changes effected with dates, and

(c) in how many cases prices of bulk drugs declared by Indian companies were not accepted by Government, with reasons for not accepting them?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H N BAHUGUNA) (a) to (c) Prices of imported and indigenous bulk drugs were declared by a large number of companies within 15 days of commencement of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1970. Time and effort involved in compiling the details of prices of bulk drugs declared by the companies since the inception of Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1970 are not likely to be commensurate with the results to be achieved.

A Statement indicating name of the company name of the bulk drug, price declared, changes made, if any, during the last three years is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See, No LT 2539/78]

दावर स्टेशन पर शामलाल एण्ड सन्स को दिये गये डी स्टाल के डेके

2280. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य रेलवे में दावर स्टेशन पर शामलाल एण्ड सन्स को दिये गये डी स्टाल के डेकों में कितने और कौन-कौन साखीदार हैं और ये कब से साखीदार हैं और उनसे के इत्येक ने कितनी-कितनी पूंजी लगाई है तथा के डेके कब दिये गये थे ; और

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि शामलाल ड सन्स अपने कर्मचारियों को ऐसे लाभ नहीं देने हैं जो धमिक कल्याण संबंधी कानून के अन्तर्गत उन्हें मिलने चाहिए और यदि हा, तो इस समय उनके यहां काम कर रहे ऐसे कितने श्रमिक हैं जो ऐसे लाभों से वंचित हैं और क्या सरकार को इस बारे में कोई शिकायत मिली है और यदि हा, तो उस प क्या कार्यवाही का गई है और यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार इस मामले की जांच करेगी ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : मैसर्स शामलाल एण्ड सन्स फर्म में 1957 से पांच हिस्सेदार थे अर्थात् श्री शाम लाल कुजीलाल और उनके चार पुत्र, सर्वश्री नानक चन्द्र, गोपी चन्द्र, रघुनन्दन और रत्न लाल । श्री शाम लाल कुजीलाल और श्री गोपीचन्द्र मर चुके हैं । यह ठेका शुरू में श्री शामलाल कुजीलाल को 1935 में दिया गया था । ठेकेदारों ने बताया है कि इसमें उनके पिता ने पूंजी लगायी थी और प्रत्येक हिस्सेदार द्वारा अलग से कोई पूंजी नहीं लगाई गयी थी ।

(ख) मैसर्स शामलाल एण्ड सन्स द्वारा बेतनो का भुगतान न करने अथवा धमिक कल्याण नियमों का पालन न करने के बारे में कोई शिकायत नहीं मिली इसलिए इस मामले में जांच करने का कोई प्रश्न नहीं उठता । इस समय उन्होंने दावर स्टेशन पर स्टालों में 32 कर्मचारी लगा रखे हैं ।

मध्य प्रदेश और उत्तर प्रदेश में घाटे पर चलने वाली रेल लाइनें

2281. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश और उत्तर प्रदेश में अभी भी कुछ रेल लाइनें हैं जिन पर प्रति वर्ष घाटा होता है ;

(ब) यदि हाँ, तो उक्त साइनों के नाम क्या हैं और सरकार को उक्त प्रत्येक साइन पर कितना वार्षिक बाड़ा होता है ;

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार इस अलाभप्रद साइनों को लाभप्रद साइनों में बदलने की योजनाएँ तैयार करने का है ; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सित मारायण) : (क) और (ख). मध्य प्रदेश

और उत्तर प्रदेश में अब भी कुछ अलाभप्रद साइनें हैं। एक विवरण संलग्न है जिसमें 1976-77 के लिए ऐसी साइनों के नाम दिये गये हैं।

(ग) इन अलाभप्रद साइनों को अर्थलान बनाने के उद्देश्य से अधिकाधिक यातायात आकर्षित करने के लिए निरन्तर प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

विवरण

विवरण जिसमें वर्ष 1976-77 में उत्तर प्रदेश और म य प्रदेश में अलाभप्रद साइनें साइनों पर (लाभास को छोड़ कर) अनुमानित हानि का झूरा दिया गया है।

क्रम सं०	साइना साइन का नाम	हानि की रकम (हजार रुपयों में)
उत्तर प्रदेश :		
1	एट	कोच 543
2	बरहून	एटा 3108
3	अकबरपुर	टांडा 790
4	मथुरा ज०	बुन्दावन 534
5	माधोसिंह	बील्ह 506
6	कप्तानगंज	छितीनी 945
7	सलेमपुर	बरहून बाजार 2003
8	इंदारा	दीहरीबाट 2647
9	मनकापुर	कटरा 1338
10	बैसरी	जरवा 454
11	कुषवा	बीरी फंडा 185
12	कुषवा	बन्धन बीकी 445
13	महबाजनगर :	कासगंज 178
14	काशीपुर	रामनगर 1282
15	मंझना	बू. मार्ग 300
16	आमन्धनगर	मोतिनवा (+) 176**

* यद्यपि प्रायः संचालन व्यय से अधिक है, लेकिन कुछ प्रायः उक्त आधारी से कुछ कम है जो किसी साइन की लाभप्रद भागने के निर्धारित है।

क्रम सं०	साक्षात्सादन का नाम	हानि की रकम (हजार रुपयों में)
मध्य प्रदेश		
1	ग्वालियर . शिवपुर कला	423 1
2	सतपुरा : रेलवे	57847***
3	रायपुरी बमतारी	2066

***इस साइन का कुछ भाग महाराष्ट्र में पड़ता है ।

मेस सिलेण्डरों की सप्लाई में विलम्ब

2282 श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :
क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्बरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुकिया गैस वितरक एजेंसियों द्वारा चार पांच दिन और यहां तक एक मप्ताह तक भी उपभोक्ताओं को गैस मिलेण्डर सप्लाई नहीं किये जाते हैं ,

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उक्त वितरक प्रणाली में सुधार करने के लिये सरकार सब्सिडी एजेंसियों को कुछ नये अनुदेश जारी करेगी , और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्बरक मंत्री (श्री हेमलती मन्थन बड्डुगुणा): (क) से (ग) इस धारा का पहले से ही अनुदेश है कि लेन कम्पनियां कुकिया के 24 घंटे के भीतर खाना पकाने की गैस के सिलेण्डर की सप्लाई सुनिश्चित करे । यह नियम साधारणतः माना जाता है । फिर भी, कुछ स्थानों में हिमालय पेट्रोलियम कारपोरेशन और

बदौनी रिफाइनरी उसे उपलब्धता में बाधा होने से रिफिल की सप्लाई में बाधा होती रही है । ऐसे स्थानों में रिफिल की सप्लाई में सुधार लाने के लिए किसी दूसरे प्रबंध द्वारा यथासंभव प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं ।

रेलवे कोटीनों, स्टालों आदि के लिये ठेके दिया जाना

2283. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :
क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या सरकार को रेलवे स्टेशनों पर कौन्टीनो, स्टालों आदि के ठेके देने में बाधनी होने के समाचार मिले हैं ,

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन स्टेशनों के नाम क्या हैं जिनके बारे में ऐसे समाचार मिले हैं और इस मामले में बोधी व्यक्तियों के नाम क्या हैं , और

(ग) बोधी व्यक्तियों को किस प्रकार का दण्ड दिया गया है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (जी शिव नारायण) : (क) से (ग). सूचना इवट्टी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ?

Proposal to make Drug Industry Self Reliant and upgraded

2284. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to make the Drug Industry self-reliant and upgraded; and

(b) if so, the efforts of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). While there is no such specific proposal under consideration of Government but self-reliance in the manufacture of drugs and pharmaceuticals and upgradation of technology are the primary objectives of Government in terms of the new Drugs Policy. A statement on the policy has already been laid on the Table of this House on 29th March 1978. Areas of responsibilities between the various sectors have been, *inter alia*, identified and indicated.

Finalisation of Petro-Chemical Complex at Haldia

2285. SHRI SAMAR GUHA:
SHRI CHITTA BASU:

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

(a) whether the plan for setting up of a petro-chemical complex at Haldia has been finalised and cleared by the Central Government;

(b) if so, facts thereabout; and

(c) facts about other developments regarding setting up of the proposed petro-chemical complex at Haldia in West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) to (c). A letter of intent was issued to the West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation Limited, in November 1977 for the setting up of a petro-chemical complex at Haldia. The Corporation have yet to come up with the feasibility reports.

Cost of Production of Rubber by Synthetics and Chemicals Limited

2286 SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to refer to the reply to Unstarred Question No. 8754 dated the 2nd May, 1978 regarding cost of rubber production by Synthetic and Chemicals Limited and state:

(a) the cost of production of Synthetic Rubbers of various qualities by Synthetics and Chemicals Limited grade-wise sales price;

(b) in what proportions the prices of synthetic rubbers are being continuously increased by the manufacturers during the last three years; and

(c) in view of high sale price of synthetic rubbers produced by the above company and wastage of finances on various heads to conceal excessive profitability, will Government take immediate steps to reduce the prices by at least rupee one per kilogram?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House, when received.

(c) At present there is no price control on synthetic rubber.

Sale of Shares held by Swadeshi Cotton Mills in Swadeshi Polytex Limited

2287 SHRI R L P VERMA Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 1795 on the 29th November, 1977 regarding attachment of shares of Swadeshi Cotton Mills and state

(a) the stage at which the sale of shares held by Swadeshi Cotton Mills Limited, Kanpur in Swadeshi Polytex Limited of the face value of Rs 90 lakhs or so stands, and

(b) whether Government after take over of Swadeshi Cotton Mills appointed any Director on the Swadeshi Polytex Limited, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN) (a) As already stated in reply to Unstarred Question No 2723 answered on 14th March, 1978, from the available information it appears that the Collector, Kanpur who had seized 10 lakh equity shares of Swadeshi Polytex Ltd., held by Swadeshi Cotton Mills Co Ltd., for realisation of electricity dues had accepted the offer of Ballarpur Industries Ltd., a company belonging to the Thapar Group of companies, for a sum of Rs 5 crores subject to the clearances being obtained by it under the Companies Act and the MRTP Act. Acquisition of the above shares would require the approval of the Central Government under Section 108A and section 372(4) of the Companies Act. No proposal from Ballarpur Industries Limited for acquisition of the above mentioned shares has been received by Government so far. It is understood that the attachment and proposed sale of shares is the subject matter of a writ

petition filed by Shri Ashok Jaipuria, son of Shri Sitaram Jaipuria, Chairman of M/s Swadeshi Polytex Ltd., in the Allahabad High Court.

(b) The matter is under the examination of the Government

प्रमुख इस्पात कारखानों में बैंगनो का रुका रहना

2288 श्री निर्मल चन्द जैन : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या प्रमुख इस्पात कारखानों में वर्ष 1976-77 की तुलना में वर्ष 1977-78 के दौरान रोकें जाने वाले बैंगनों की संख्या में 254 की वृद्धि हो गई है और

(ख) क्या इन परिस्थितियों में इन कारखानों को बैंगन की सप्लाई में कमी करने या इस बात का सुनिश्चित करने के लिए उपाय करने का विचार है कि इस प्रकार बैंगन अप्रयुक्त न पड़े रहे ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विजय नारायण) : (क) वर्ष 1976-77 की तुलना में वर्ष 1977-78 के दौरान प्रमुख इस्पात संयंत्रों में माल डिब्बों की औसत रकौनी 134 माल डिब्बे प्रतिदिन के हिसाब से वृद्धि हुई।

(ख) जब कभी किसी इस्पात संयंत्र में माल-डिब्बों की रकौनी सामान्य सीमा को पार कर जाती है तो वह मामला सम्बन्धित महाप्रबन्धक के ध्यान में लाया जाता है साथ ही मन्त्रालय स्तर पर भी इस पर कार्रवाई की जाती है। ऐसे मामलों में, कभी-कभी सम्बन्धित इस्पात संयंत्र के लिए कोयला तथा अन्य कच्चे माल की बुलाई करने वाले माल डिब्बों के धाबंटन में कटौती करना आवश्यक हो जाता है।

दावों का निपटारा

2289. श्री निर्मल खन्ना जीन: क्या रेल मंत्री रेलवे पर दावों के सम्बन्ध में दिनांक 11 अप्रैल, 1978 के अंतरांकित प्रश्न संख्या 6422 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में जिस से अप्रैल, 1977 से फरवरी, 1978 की अवधि में दावों की संख्या निपटाये गये दावे तथा भुगतान की गई राशि बताई गई है, यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या दावे तथा उनके परिणाम-स्वरूप किये गये भुगतान का कारण जिस मेजर अवकाश कर्मचारियों की लापरवाही अवकाश दोनों ही हैं तथा उक्त दोनों कारणों में से प्रत्येक के परिणामस्वरूप कितनी राशि का भुगतान करना पड़ा,

(ख) क्या जाच करने का तथा कर्मचारियों की लापरवाही के कारण हुये दावों तथा उनके परिणामस्वरूप किये गये भुगतानों के लिए कर्मचारियों अवकाश कर्मचारियों के भूपर दायित्व निर्धारित करने, उनसे राशि वसूल करने अवकाश उन पर जुर्माना करने के लिए कोई प्रयास किये गये हैं,

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(घ) भुगतान की राशि कम करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाने का विचार है; और

(ङ) फरवरी, 1978 से अब तक किए गये दावों, निपटाये गये मामलों तथा भुगतान की गई राशि का ब्यौरा क्या है?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निधि मारवाड़ा): (क) जी नहीं। अधिकतर दावों का कारण मार्ग में माल का खो जाना अवकाश उसको उठाईवीरी अवकाश उसका अतिवस्त हो जाना है।

(ख) अब जांच से यह पता चलता है कि परीक्षणों के जो जाने अवकाश अतिवस्त हो जाने का कारण कर्मचारियों की लापरवाही अवकाश उसका कयाचार है, तो कर्मचारियों की जिम्मेदारी निश्चित की जाती है। अनुशासन एवं अपील नियमों के अनुसार उपयुक्त जांच पड़ताल के पश्चात सज़ा अधिकारी द्वारा उचित दण्ड दिया जाता है। बारम्बार अनियमितताएं करने के लिए जिम्मेदार कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध निवारक कार्रवाई की जाती है। 1977-78 के दौरान, जो रेल कर्मचारी दावों के लिए जिम्मेदार हुए गये उन्हें 2 15 लाख रुपये की राशि वसूल की गयी?

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(घ) इस प्रकार के भुगतानों में कमी लाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा निम्नलिखित उपाय किये जा रहे हैं:—

(i) जेब खण्डों में लोहा और इस्पात, खाद्यान्न, चीनी, तिलहन आदि से जाने वाली माल गाड़ियों का रेलवे सुरक्षा दल के सशस्त्र कामिकों द्वारा मार्ग रक्षा करना।

(ii) जेब यादों में रेलवे सुरक्षा दल के सशस्त्र कामिकों द्वारा गश्त लगाना।

(iii) अपराध प्रसूचना एकजित करना और रेलों को अपराध प्रसूचना के कर्मचारियों के साथ-साथ रेलवे यार्ड के केंद्रीय अपराध धरो के कर्मचारियों द्वारा अपराधियों तथा चोरी का सामान लेने वालों का पता लगाने के उद्देश्य से अचानक छापे मारना।

(iv) परीक्षणों के खोने और अतिवस्त होने की घटनाओं की रोकथाम करने की आवश्यकता के बारे में और अधिक जागरूक रहने की भावना उत्पन्न करने के लिए कर्मचारियों का मार्ग-दर्शन करना एवं उन्हें शिक्षित करना।

(5) बीबी, जगन्नाथ, दावें, विमलन दादि के परेषणों से लगे हुए माल-डिब्बों के दरवाजों पर सुरक्षा की छिट से निवार की व्यवस्था पर चौर देना।

(6) परेषणों को छोड़े जाने से रोकने के लिए उन पर भली प्रकार निगान लगाना, पता लिखना और सेबल लगाना।

(7) माल डिब्बों का भलीभांति अनुसूचन करना ताकि माल डिब्बों के खराब होने की बटनाओ, जिनके परिणामस्वरूप उन्हें रुके रहना पड़ता है और माल का यानान्तरण करना पड़ता है से बची हो तथा दरवाजो और सुराखो में भीगने तथा उठाईयोरी से होने वाली क्षति का कम किया जा सके।

(8) जिन माल डिब्बो में मृत्यवान सामान लदा हो उनमें रिबट लगाने के लिए दिबरी और काबले का उपयोग करना।

(9) खराब माल डिब्बो का सचरण कम करने के लिए मरम्मत लाइनो, यादों और माल मोदामो में माल डिब्बो के पैवल कटानो में पैबन्द लगाना।

(10) बरसात के मौसम में सामान गीला होकर क्षतिग्रस्त न होने पाये, इस के लिए विविध एहतियात बरतना।

(11) लवान और उतराई के दौरान बैकेजो का भली-भांति पर्यवेक्षण और सावधानीपूर्वक मिलान करना।

(12) भ्रामान परिवर्तन यानान्तरण स्थलों और पुनर्पौकण पर पर्यवेक्षण के काम को गहन करना, और

(13) कर्मचारियों का उत्तरदायित्व शीघ्र नियत करना।

(14) मार्च, 1978 से जून, 1978 तक की अवधि में रेलों के विरुद्ध 1,32,890 गन्ने दावे दायर किये गये, 52,058 दावों की बुनतान द्वारा निपटाया गया और क्षति-पूर्ति के रूप में 4.02 करोड़ रुपये की राशि का कुसान किया गया।

Import of Wooden Sleepers

2290. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total requirement of wooden sleepers of Railways annually;

(b) whether we are self-sufficient in this regard; and

(c) if not, what is the annual worth of imported wooden sleepers and from which countries these are imported?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) (a) The requirement of wooden sleepers and specials (crossing and bridge timber) during the current financial year is

B G	. 26 lakh Nos
M G	. 16 lakh Nos
N G	. 2 lakh Nos
Specials	. 50 000 Cums

(b) No

(c) No sleepers have been imported in the last few years. However, agreements were concluded on 23rd June 1978 with the Timber Corporation of Nepal and Van Paidawar Vikas Samiti, Nepal for import of sleepers and logs worth about Rs. 287 lakhs. for Indian Railways, in next three years. Imports during current financial year are expected to be worth Rs. 120 lakhs.

Circular Railway Scheme for Madras

2291. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway Ministry have shelved the proposal of a Circular Railway Scheme for Madras City; and

(b) if so, the reason thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). No proposal for a Circular Railway in Madras City has been investigated so far.

Products indicated in Registration Certificates

2292. SHRI RAMJILAL SUMAN Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) details of products indicated by M/s. Boots, Burrough Wellcome Wyeth and Ciba Gaigy in Form A and B for obtaining Registration Certificates; and

(b) what are the products manufactured at present by these firms under Registration Certificates; date of introduction of each product, production during last three years, imported raw materials allowed for each product, their sales value and the dates from which trade-mark for each drug was registered?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):

(a) and (b). As the Registration Certificates were issued in the fifties the details asked for are not immediately available. However, the exercise that would be done at the time of grant of consolidated Industrial Licences to drug manufacturing units, as contained in para 37 of the Statement containing Government's decisions on the recommendations of the (Hathi) Committee on Drugs and Pharmaceuticals, a copy of which was laid on the Table of the House on 29th March 1978, would enable the Government to scrutinize the items taken up for manufacture by these companies subsequent to the grant of Registration Certificates. M/s. Wyeth do not however, hold a Registration Certificate.

Representation by All India Distillers' Association

2293. SHRI BALA SAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received any representation from the All India Distillers' Association asking for interim increase in the price of industrial alcohol based on the Tariff Commission's recommendations;

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

(c) how much quantity of industrial alcohol is consumed by pharmaceutical and drug industry each year?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The representation is being examined in all its aspects including the effects on the industries using alcohol as raw-material.

(c) Approximately 25 million litres.

Allotment of Paraffin wax

2295. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a capacity of 180 tonnes per year of paraffin wax was approved for M/s. Bharat Chemical Industries, Delhi for the manufacture of chlorinated paraffin wax,

(b) whether it is also a fact that the consumption capacity of M/s. Saraswati Offset Printers, Naraina, New Delhi for paraffin wax was arbitrarily raised from 78 tonnes to 128 tonnes per year;

(b) if so, details thereof and reasons therefor; and

(d) if so, financial benefits accrued to the parties may be indicated?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H N BAHUGUNA)
The Central Government only allocates State-wise quotas of paraffin wax as individual allocations to various actual users are determined by the competent Authority in each State. Replies as furnished below are on the basis of information furnished by the Director of Industries, Delhi Administration.

(a) Yes, Sir

(b) Capacity of M/s Saraswati Offset Printers was revised from 77 MT to 129 MT per year on merits on the basis of an appeal from the unit
M/s BHARAT CHEMICALS

(c) M/s Bharat Chemicals have installed a reactor having capacity of 1000 Kgs. This capacity has been fixed to enable the unit to work for 300 days at the rate of 600 Kgs of Paraffin wax per day.

M/s SARASWATI OFFSET PRINTERS

The capacity of 77 MT was fixed on the basis of printing machines possessed by them. The unit filed an appeal stating that their printing sector was independent from their waxing section and the capacity of waxing machines should be independently assessed as they were free to get this printing work done on 2 shift basis and also from outside units. Assistant Director of Industries carried out the experiment and reported that capacity of waxing machines on the basis of six hour working for 300 days amounted to a consumption of 129 M.T. of paraffin wax per year. In the course of appeal, the capacity was accepted as 129 M.T. Since then the capacity was re-examined by the Director of Vigilance, Director of Industries and Joint Director of Industries and it was found that the actual

capacity works out to 165.8 M.T. per year and there was calculation error in the work of the Assistant Director of Industries. However, further revision of capacity has not been sanctioned by Delhi Administration on account of the material being in short supply. It has been reported that the entire quantity of wax supplied to the party has gone into wrappers supplied by them to M/s Modern Bakeries.

(d) The accounts of M/s Bharat Chemicals Industries for the period 1st October 1976 to 31st March 1977 were got checked by Director of Industries, Delhi. The cost of the end product works out to Rs 3.75 per Kg while the sale price was of the order of Rs 4.28 per kg including by product of hydrochloric acid. The gross profit of the firm works out to 13.6 per cent. Sale price of chlorinated paraffin wax has now been fixed by the Delhi Administration and entire supplies are sold to units nominated by the Directorate of Industries through Delhi Small Industries Development Corporation. The cost account of M/s Saraswati Offset Printers, for the period 76-77 were also got checked, by Delhi Administration. It has been found that the firm was selling wrapping papers to M/s Modern Bakeries on an average price of Rs 9/- per kg. The cost per kg of the end product works out to Rs 8.65 per kg. The gross profit of the firm works out to about 4 per cent.

Gas in Bengal Basin as Reported by ONGC

2296 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state

(a) whether according to an expert team of the ONGC, the Bengal Basin has a potential for gas;

(b) whether the Soviet Team studying the Bengal basin for fifteen

months has presented its report on the 9th June, 1978;

(c) whether the Soviet team has recommended intensification of exploration surveys specially in the area South of Sunderbans; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and action taken thereto?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir.

(d) The Soviet team has recommended conducting of seismic surveys in the area south of Sunderbans. This area is, however, marshy and is one of the most difficult areas for conducting seismic surveys, and requires specialised equipment which is currently not available with the ONGC. It is, therefore, proposed to get the seismic survey done quickly through foreign contractors and for this purpose, tender enquiries to various reputed firms abroad capable of doing this job have already been floated by the ONGC.

Customers releasing wagons in time

2297. SHRI C. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a common malaise in the Railway transport is the failure of the customers to release wagons in time;

(b) the names of the principal customers and the excess period for which they held the wagons frozen during 1977-78; and

(c) action taken for rationalising and streamlining the position?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Proposal to introduce fast train between Ahmedabad and Baroda

2298. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are actively considering any proposal for introducing fast daily trains between Ahmedabad and Baroda as also between Baroda and Surat with a view to helping the thousands of daily commuters like employees, students, workers, etc.;

(b) if so, when will the Government begin operating such trains and how; and

(c) if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Introduction of new trains between Ahmadabad-Vadodara and Vadodara-Surat is at present not operationally feasible due to strained line capacity on Ahmedabad-Vadodara and Vadodara-Surat sections.

Proposal to increase Frequency of Navjivan Express

2299. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to increase the frequency of the Navjivan Express running between Ahmedabad and Madras;

(b) if so, when and how;

(c) if not, why not; and

(d) whether it is a fact that the present weekly service from the said two stations result into considerable percentage of unused railway rakes and if it is so, how much is it in what way it is proposed to be utilised to the maximum?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (c). Increase in frequency of 145/146 Ahmedabad-Madras Navajivan Express is not feasible for want of coaches and diesel locomotives and also spare line capacity on sections en route at present.

(d) The rake has an extra lie-over of two days at Madras Beach and with this it is not possible to increase the frequency of 145/146 Navajivan Express.

Responsibility of Junior Administrative rank Officers

2300. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3702 on the 21st, March 1978 regarding selection of Grade-I works inspectors and state:

(a) when the extant rules were framed; duties and responsibilities of Junior Administrative rank officers prior to Revised Pay Commission and that of the Additional Heads now;

(b) has old Junior Administrative post been up-graded with same old functions; what was number of J.A. post in various departments of the N.E. Railway prior to Revised Pay Commission and after including Additional Heads and temporary posts; and

(c) will he institute a Committee of Railway trade unionists and officers to go into these extant rules and revise same in light of various pay commission recommendations, creation of new posts to avoid selections being conducted by more Junior Officers prone to favouritism, groupism and communalism which is rampant on N.E. Railway; if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) The extant rules have been in force

for over two decades. The duties and responsibilities of J. A. rank officers prior to and after the reclassification of posts in 1973-74 continue to be the same. The duties and responsibilities of the Additional Heads now are higher.

(b) The Class I cadre was generally restructured in 1974 as a consequence of which a certain number of posts in the Level II scale of Senior Administrative Grade came into being. These posts, generally designated Additional Heads of Departments, did not constitute a mere replacement of the Junior Administrative Grade posts.

They were of a higher level involving higher responsibilities. Their number is as follows:—

	Prior to restructuring	After restructuring
J. A.	29	59
Adil. Heads . . . .	..	14

(c) It is not proposed to institute any Committee as selections are continuing to be conducted by officers whose duties and responsibilities have not undergone any change.

Pending incidents for Wagons

2301. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of pending incidents for wagons for supply of food-stuffs, specially wheat, in the various parts of the country;

(b) is it a fact that huge stock of food-stuffs are lying in the open and are being damaged for want of wagons; and

(c) the steps that are being taken to augment supply of wagons and prevent national loss?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (c). In July 1978 there were pending indents for about 7,678 wagons for movement of wheat by rail, including indents for 5,811 wagons on the Northern Railway, which serves the principal wheat-belt in the country. Apart from this, there were pending indents of 36,656 wagons for other foodgrains. Most of these indents were on trade account, which moves under a comparatively lower priority. This traffic is being cleared to the maximum extent possible consistent with the demands of higher priority traffic, such as sponsored foodgrains, cement, steel, coal, fertilisers, etc. This Ministry is not aware of any damage to foodgrains for want of rail transport.

Import of Soda Ash

2302 SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to import soda ash, and

(b) if so, the value and quantity of the soda-ash proposed to be imported country-wise, and the time by which the same is likely to reach the country?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). To give immediate relief to consumers of soda ash, this Ministry, in consultation with the DGT, has written to the State Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Corporation of India to make immediate arrangement for inviting offers for the import of 20,000 tonnes of soda ash. The final arrangements in this regard have, however, still to be made. The actual arrivals of soda ash into the country could materialise within a couple of months thereafter.

Cases of Derailments

2303. SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of derailment that occurred during the last three months;

(b) how many of these are attributable to sabotage; and

(c) the reasons for recurrence of cases despite tight measures reported to have been taken to avoid accidents of any type?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) During the period April to June, 78, there were 207 train derailments on the Indian Government Railways.

(b) Nil.

(c) Human failure continues to be the largest single factor responsible for accidents. Safety Organisations on the Railways have been engaged in a relentless campaign to create greater safety consciousness amongst the staff connected with the running of trains and to ensure that staff do not violate rules or indulge in short-cut methods. Examination of trains and spot checks in carriage and wagon depots have been intensified and greater care is being paid to the proper maintenance of track.

In order to reduce dependence on the human element, various sophisticated aids like ultrasonic flow detectors for wheels, axles and rails, track circuiting, axle counters, automatic warning system etc. are being introduced progressively.

Statutory Railway Canteens

2304. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) how many statutory canteens are in existence in the railways and

what is the number of employees employed in the same;

(b) what are their scales of pay and conditions of service;

(c) whether there is any court decision to treat the workers as railway employees; and

(d) if so, what steps the Government have taken to honour the court judgement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

Central Railway Employees removed from service

2305 SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) how many workers of Jhansi (Central Railway) had been (i) removed from service and (ii) imposed with other punishments for participation in the May, '74 strike;

(b) how many of them have not been taken back on duty,

(c) how many court cases are pending in connection with May, 1974 strike,

(d) whether any case has reached the trial stage; and

(e) if not, why these cases are not being withdrawn?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) (a) (i) 60 employees.

(ii) NIL.

(b) NIL.

(c) 4 cases involving 60 employees.

(d) All cases are pending trial.

1980 LS-7.

(e) The cases were filed by State authorities and it is for them to consider withdrawal. The State Government have already been asked to review the cases and the matter is receiving attention.

रेल गाड़ियों में जंजीर बाँधे जाने की मासिक घौसत

2306. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या रेल मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) गत छ महीनों में रेल गाड़ियों में जंजीर बाँधे जाने की घटनाओं का प्रति मास घौसत क्या रहा ; और

(ख) आपात स्थिति में यह घौसत कितना था ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) जनवरी से जून, 1978 तक की अवधि में खतरे की जंजीर बाँधे जाने की घटनाओं का मासिक घौसत 12150 है।

(ख) 1976 और 1977 के वर्षों की तदनुकूपी अवधि में यह मासिक घौसत क्रमशः 7142 और 6716 था।

Adulteration in Petroleum Products

2307 SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHA-RIEF Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government have received some complaints about the alleged adulteration of petroleum products;

(b) if so, whether any directives to oil companies for strict enforcement of quality control measures at the petrol supplying stock points and sealing of tank-trucks carrying petroleum products have also been issued by Government; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA)

(a) to (c). Complaints about the alleged adulteration of petroleum products, whenever received, are looked into immediately for taking remedial action. As per the existing instructions, oil companies are taking steps for strict enforcement of quality control measures at the petrol-supplying stock points and sealing of tank lorries. The companies have also been advised to conduct periodical checks of the retail outlets, take samples of petroleum products for testing and proceed against those indulging in adulteration.

Proposal to increase Capacity of Oil Refineries

2308. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the refining capacity of oil refineries is proposed to be increased;

(b) if so, the names of the refineries and the likely increase in their capacity;

(c) how far it is going to enhance the total refining capacity of crude oil in the country; and

(d) how far it will meet the requirements of refining capacity in the country?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):

(a) to (d). A Study Group was appointed on 14-12-77 to examine the additional refining/secondary processing capacity to be set up/initiated during the Sixth Plan (1978-83) and for two subsequent years. The report of the said Study Group has been received and is under appraisal of the Government in consultation

with the working Group on Petroleum set up by the Planning Commission.

Use of Bombay High Gas for Industrial Purposes

2309. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state.

(a) whether the crude and gas from Bombay High has now reached the shore terminal at Uran through pipelines; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to use the gas for industrial purposes and the steps taken or proposed to be taken to process the crude at coastal refineries and the total quantity of crude allotted to each refinery, refinery-wise?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):

(a) Yes, Sir

(b) Presently an average quantity of approximately 08 million cubic metres per day of gas is being received from Bombay High. Of this approximately 06 million cubic metres per day of gas is being supplied to Tata Power station. Supplies to the fertilizer plants of Rastriya Chemicals and Fertilizers are expected to commence in August 1978.

Allocation of crude oil from Bombay High will be made to various refineries and would depend upon the best economic utilisation of the crude oil that is possible from year to year taking into account the overall interest of the nation. As per the present plan of allocation of this crude oil, at the 5 million tonnes per annum level of crude production, it is expected that about 3.5 million tonnes would be allocated to the Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited's refinery, 1 million tonnes to Cochin Refinery and 0.5 million tonnes to Visakhapatnam refinery, till the Koyali

Refinery is able to receive Bombay High crude. After Koyali Refinery is able to receive the Bombay High crude, it is expected that about 16 million tonnes would be allotted to it by making necessary adjustments in the allocation of crude to other refineries.

Investigations into working of Bird and Company

2310 SHRI G M BANATWALLA
SHRI SHYAM SUNDER
GUPTA
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH
MALIK

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

(a) whether Government have since investigated the findings of the Report on Bird and Company submitted to the Government as reported in Business Standard dated the 3rd April, 1978, and

(b) if so what action Government have taken in regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN) (a) and (b) The report on Bird and Company submitted to Government is only an interim report. This has been examined. Alongwith M/s Bird and Company, investigation into the affairs of several other companies of Bird and Heilgers Group of companies was ordered, but the report in respect of the other companies have not yet been received. The question as to what action is to be taken on this interim report will also depend upon the result of the investigation of the other Companies. However, necessary follow up action in respect of offences, contained in the interim report of Bird and Company will be taken without waiting for the other reports wherever feasible.

British Companies in India

2311 SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:
SHRI SHYAM SUNDER
GUPTA
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH
MALIK

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

(a) the number and names of British controlled business companies which are still carrying on business in India,

(b) what is money invested by each company, and

(c) what is profit earned during the same period and the profit transferred to the United Kingdom by each company during the last 3 years?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN) (a) to (c). As on 31st March, 1977 there were 276 branches and 109 subsidiaries of UK based companies operating in the country. The names and the money invested as represented by assets of these British controlled companies as on 31st March, 1977 are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House (Placed in Library See No LT-2540/78). The statement also gives the details of the profits earned by these companies in India during the three years 1974-75 to 1976-77. The information about the amount of profits transferred by individual companies to the United Kingdom during this period is not available. However, the total profits and dividends remitted by the private sector to the United Kingdom during the years 1973-74, 1974-75 and 1975-76, as furnished by the Ministry of Finance, were as under—

	Rs. in lakhs		
	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
Profits & dividends	2757	1550	2763

Tirupathi Railway Station

2312. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NALDU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is shortage of shelters for pilgrims at Tirupathi railway station especially on broad gauge island platform; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government to provide sufficient number of shelters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). The work of providing additional shelters on platforms Nos. 2 and 3 (M.G.) and 4 & 5 (B.G.) of Tirupathi railway station on South Central Railway is in hand. When completed, adequate shelter facility to the Pilgrims at Tirupathi railway station will be available. The question of augmentation of this facility is kept constantly under review.

विभिन्न कोनों में कोयले की कमी के कारण रेलगाड़ियों का रद्द किया जाना

2313. श्री सुरेन्द्र झा सुजन :

श्री मंत्री कबत लिहू :

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कोयले की कमी के कारण कई रेलगाड़ियों को बन्द किया गया है ;

(ख) प्रत्येक जोन में इस प्रकार कितनी और कौन कौन सी गाड़ियों को बन्द किया गया है ;

(ग) उन्हें पुनः कब चलाने की सम्भावना है ;

(घ) क्या कोयले की बढ़ती हुई कमी को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार भाप से चलने वाले इंजनों के स्थान पर डीजल या बिजली से चलने वाले इंजनों का उपयोग करने की योजना बनाएगी ; और

(ङ) यदि हा, तो तत्सम्बन्धी रूपरेखा क्या है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [प्रश्नमाला में रखा गया। देखिए सभा L.T. 2541/78]

(ग) जैम ही कोयले की मर्याद की स्थिति में सुधार हो जाएगा इन्हें फिर से चला दिया जाएगा।

(घ) और (ङ). अब देश में भाप चालित रेल इंजन नहीं बनाए जा रहे और इंजनों के इंजे में जो नये इंजन जोड़े जा रहे हैं वे सभी डीजल और बिजली चालित रेल इंजन ही हैं। इस प्रकार भाप चालित इंजनों की संख्या उत्तरोत्तर कम होती जा रही है।

Rail Contract from Iraq

2314. SHRI DHARMA VIR VASISHT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India was likely to bag rail contract from Iraq Government; and

(b) if so, the prospects in details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). Rail India Technical and Economic Services Ltd., and the Indian Railway Construction Company Ltd., two public sector undertakings under the aegis of the Ministry of Railways, had jointly submitted their offer for the construction of the Baghdad-Basrah-Akashat Railway Project in Iraq. No decision has, so far, been taken by that Government about the award of contract.

Completion of over-bridge at Faridabad

2315 SHRI DHARMA VIR VASISHT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the probable period in which the over-bridge near Neelam Cinema, Faridabad would be completed and would be open to Traffic;

(b) whether the progress of this work is per schedule; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) The probable date of completion is by the end of this year.

(b) Yes.

(c) Does not arise.

Petroleum Products during 1977-78

2316. SHRI DHARMA VIR VASISHT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the domestic production of petroleum products in India in 1977-78; and

(b) the imports during the same period?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) The total production of various petroleum products in the country during the year 1977-78 was of the order of about 23.4 million tonnes.

(b) The imports of various petroleum products during 1977-78 were of the order of 2.6 million tonnes.

Railway Concession to Student Pass-holders of Bombay-Pune area.

2317. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railway concession to student pass-

holders of Bombay-Pune area is not available under Tariff 59 to the students who desire to go beyond 50 kilometers;

(b) whether Government have received any representation to make available normal concession to the bona fide students even beyond 50 Kms. from the station; and

(c) what action Government have taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) No.

(b) and (c). Representations have been received from various quarters for relaxing the existing distance limit of 50 Kms. for issuing season tickets to the students but they have not been agreed to due to the financial implications involved.

प्राकृतिक गैस से खाना पकाने वाली गैस का निकाला जाना

2318. डा० वसन्त कुमार पंडित : क्या पेट्रोलिएम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि प्रायतः इंडिया लिमिटेड ने प्राकृतिक गैस से खाना पकाने वाली गैस निकालने की कोई योजना बनाई है और यदि हाँ, तो यह योजना किन स्थानों पर सम्भव होगी ;

(ख) इन क्षेत्रों से प्रतिदिन खाना पकाने वाली गैस का कुल कितना उत्पादन होगा ; और

(ग) इस गैस का उपभोक्ताओं को वितरण करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या प्रयत्न किए हैं ?

पेट्रोलिएम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमलती कपूर खन्नुवा): (क) और (ख). प्रायतः इंडिया लिमिटेड प्राकृतिक

वैश्व के प्रतिबंध 60,000 बी० टन सरस केरोलियम वैश्व (खाना पकाने की वैश्व) निकालने के लिए बुनियाजान, छपर छसम में संयंत्र की स्थापना करने के लिए तकनीकी वार्षिक सम्भाव्यता रिपोर्ट तैयार कर रहा है।

(ग) इस वैश्व के वितरण का प्रबन्ध अभी किया जाना है।

Monopoly in Agency of Burshane L.P Gas

2319 DR BAPU KALDATE. Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government have decided to end the monopoly regarding the agency of Burshane L P Gas in the different cities all over India;

(b) whether it is a fact that this decision has not been implemented in the State of Maharashtra in Pune City; and

(c) if so, what are the reasons for continuing the monopoly only in Pune, Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA).

(a) to (c). The Government policy regarding restructuring of existing Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) agencies of the Oil Companies has been made clear in the Statement made in Lok Sabha on 15th May, 1978. It was indicated therein that Indian Oil Corporation and Bharat Petroleum Corporation who market cooking gas directly through their distributors have been advised to restructure the existing agencies on the basis of new ceilings fixed. Hindustan Petroleum Corporation market this product through their Concessionaries and the question of restructuring the agencies of the Concessionaries of HPC would be possible only after these Conces-

sionaries are fully taken over by Government, steps for which have already been initiated.

Bharat Petroleum Corporation are progressing with plans in accordance with the policy indicated above.

Complaints regarding working of Public Sector Undertakings

2320 DR BAPU KALDATE: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Public Sector Undertakings have been reportedly defying the directives of the Company Law Board in respect of Working of the Companies;

(b) if so, what is the nature of complaints in the working of these Public Sector Companies; and

(c) what legal action has been taken by Government for such defiance by the Public Sector Undertakings?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN). (a) No directives in respect of working of Public Sector Undertakings have been issued by the Company Law Board.

(b) and (c) Do not arise

हिन्दुस्तान एंटीबायोडिस्क, पिंपरी द्वारा
उत्पादित औषधियों के अधिक
मूल्य

2321. डा० कानू कालदास : क्या केरोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पिंपरी स्थित हिन्दुस्तान एंटीबायोडिस्क द्वारा उत्पादित औषधियों को बाजार में अधिक मूल्यों पर बेचा जा रहा है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने हिन्दुस्तान एंटीबायोडिस्क की औषधियों के मूल्यों में कटि

के कारकों का पता लगाने के लिए कोई समिति नियुक्त की है; और

(ग) उस समिति की क्या सिफारिशें हैं?

केटेलिंगम तथा रत्नवन और उर्बरक मंत्री (जी हेमवती मन्त्र क्लुमुबा): (क) जी, नहीं। मैसूर हिन्दुस्तान एंटीबायोटिक्स पिम्परी द्वारा निर्मित बल्क औषधों तथा फार्मलेशनों सहित इनके मूल्य औषध (मूल्य) नियन्त्रण आदेश, 1970 के अन्तर्गत नियमित किए जाते हैं। मूल्यों में वृद्धि के लिए सरकार की पूर्वानुमति आवश्यक है। अतः सरकार द्वारा अनुमोदित मूल्यों से अधिक मूल्यों पर हिन्दुस्तान एंटीबायोटिक्स द्वारा बल्क औषधों या फार्मेशन बेचने का प्रयत्न नहीं उठता।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

कैंटीनों के लिये ठेके दिया जाना

2322. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या सरकार का विचार रेलवे स्टेजनों पर कैंटीन चलाने और अन्य वस्तुओं बेचने के लिए ठेके पर दिए जाने सम्बन्धी वर्तमान प्रक्रिया में ऐसे परिवर्तन करने का है जिससे बेरोजगार स्नातकों और अधिक रूप से पिछड़े व्यक्तियों को उक्त ठेके प्राप्ति में प्राप्त हो सकें?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (जी सिध नारायण): इस प्रश्न की विधायक पहले से ही दी हुई है कि अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों, वास्तविक कर्मचारियों, बेरोजगार स्नातकों, रेलवे कर्मचारियों की सहकारी समितियों, महिला समितियों, स्वतन्त्रता सेनामियों और अन्य स्वयं सहाय संघों को ज्ञान-दान/विकास ठेकों के आवंटन में सराहनीय भूमिका है।

राजस्थान में चट्टे में कम खड़ी रेलवे लाइनों

2323. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान में कुछ रेलवे लाइनों पर बाटा हो रहा है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उन रेलवे लाइनों के नाम क्या हैं तथा उनसे सरकार को प्रतिवर्ष कितना बाटा हो रहा है?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (जी सिध नारायण): (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) एक विवरण संलग्न है जिसमें वर्ष 1976-77 की सूचना दी गयी है।

विवरण

वर्ष 1976-77 में राजस्थान राज्य में अलाभप्रद लाइनों पर अनुमानित हानियों (लाभांश रहित) का विवरण

क्र. सं०	लाइनों का नाम	हानि (हजार रु० में)
1.	कोकरण जैसलमेर .	1278
2.	पिपर रोड-बिलास .	68
3.	मकराना-बरबतसर .	481
4.	राय-का-बाय-कोकरण	500
5.	लासवड़-कोसवत .	10
6.	सांगनेर टाउन-टोडा रायसिंह	3942
7.	मावली जं०-बड़ी सावड़ी	738
8.	समवरी-मुनाबाव .	1598
9.	बसोतरा-पचपहरा .	907
10.	तिसवाड़ा-तिसवाड़ा बेल	92

एकाधिकार वृहों द्वारा चलाये जा रहे कम्पनियों के कार्यकरण की जांच

2324. श्री जगज्जुषुष : क्या बिधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार बड़े एकाधिकार औद्योगिक वृहों द्वारा चलाई जा रही कम्पनियों के लेखों तथा पंजीकरण की समय-समय पर विवेचन जांच करती है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो गत छ महीनों के दौरान ऐसी किन कम्पनियों के मामले में जांच की गई तथा उसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ?

बिधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री शशीभक्त त्रिपाठी) : (क) और (ख) अनुमानत माननीय सदस्य बड़े औद्योगिक घरानों से तात्लुक रखने वाली कम्पनियों के बारे में सूचना चाहते हैं। बड़े औद्योगिक घरानों के बारे में कम्पनी अधिनियम की धारा 209 (4) 209क के अन्तर्गत निरीक्षण के अलावा किसी भी बड़े औद्योगिक घरानों के खिलाफ कोई विशेष जांच या विशेष लेखा परीक्षा का आदेश नहीं दिया गया है। तथापि ऐसा हर मामला उसके गुणों के आधार पर परखा जाता है और यदि किसी कम्पनी की परिसम्पत्तियाँ ऐसा आनाहू करती हैं जो जांच या विशेष लेखा परीक्षा का आदेश दिया जाता है। पिछले छ महीनों में कम्पनी अधिनियम की धारा 237 (ख) के अन्तर्गत नेशनल सेविंग एण्ड स्टील रोपर्स लिमिटेड के जो एक बड़े औद्योगिक घराने से तात्लुक रखती है खिलाफ जांच का आदेश दिया गया है। निरीक्षणों की रिपोर्ट की प्रतीक्षा है।

बिलासपुर से मंडला कोट रेल लाइन

2325. श्री खानमस्तान बुर्ख : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिलासपुर से मंडला कोट रेल लाइन बनाये की योजना सरकार की गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्कालगी मंडल क्या है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री तिवाराय) : (क) से (ग). इस लाइन के लिए अभी तक कोई सर्वेक्षण नहीं किया गया है। इस समय संसाधनों की अत्यधिक कमी के कारण परिवोजना को आरम्भ करने का कोई विचार नहीं है।

Goods pilfered at Delhi, New Delhi Mughalsarai and Howrah Railway Stations

2326 SHRI G Y KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what has been the value of goods pilfered at Delhi, New Delhi, Mughal Sarai and Howrah Railway Stations during the last two years; and

(b) whether the pilferage cases have been reduced while comparing with the Emergency period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) The value of goods pilfered at Delhi, New Delhi, Mughalsarai and Howrah Railway Stations during the last 2 years is given below:—

	1976-77	1977-78
	Rs.	Rs.
Delhi . . .	24,632	17,682
New Delhi . . .	11,732	40,842
Mughalsarai . . .	11,232	1,10,344
Howrah . . .	87,232	2,33,232

(b) No.

Meeting of Officials for Prevention of Decoities and Robberies in Trains

2327. SHRI S R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a high level meeting took place recently between officials of Home Ministry and the Railway Board to devise measures for prevention of decoities and robberies in running trains,

(b) if so, the details of measures decided upon, and

(c) whether it was also decided to fix responsibility in every case of such future happening?

THE MINISTER OF STATE
IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI SHEO NARAIN) (a)
Yes

(b) The following measures were decided —

(1) State Governments of U P Bihar, M P, West Bengal and Maharashtra will launch vigorous drive against crimes in running trains by increasing the strength of the armed escorts,

(2) Prompt communication to the armed police escort whenever the alarm chain is pulled at night,

(3) Accommodate the armed police escorts in the centre of the train so that, apprehending danger, they can break into two groups and get down on either side of the train to apprehend the criminals,

(4) Provide the police escorts with powerful torches/very light pistols and flares, and

(5) Provide powerful lights with Guard and Brakesman to light up the area on both sides of the train

(c) The responsibility of ensuring the personal safety of the passengers and the security of their belongings rests with Government Railway Police which functions under the administrative and disciplinary control of the State Governments Crime par-

vention and detection in respect of passenger safety and security of their belongings fall under the category of 'law and order' which is a State Subject under the Constitution. Responsibility is fixed and action taken by the State Police against Police escorts found negligent in their duties

Responsibility is also fixed and action taken in respect of railway staff if there is any negligence in the discharge of duties required to be performed by them

Less production by Fertilizer Units due to power constraints

2328 SHRI S R DAMANI Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state

(a) the names of public sector fertilizer units which are suffering production losses due to power constraints, the number of working hours lost and actual production losses in each case in 1977-78 and April-June in current year,

(b) whether steps have been taken to equip all of them with captive power plants and if so, the details thereof, and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM
AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILI-
ZERS (SHRI H N BAHUGUNA)

(a) The requisite details are furnished below —

Name of plants	(Loss of production '000 M.T. of nitrogen.)	
	1977-78	1978-79 (April- June)
Nangal . . .	24.04	..
Trombay . . .	3.34	0.67
Gorakhpur . . .	26.50	2.83
Durgapur . . .	0.50	0.92
Barauni . . .	5.20	0.98
Namrup . . .	11.70	3.19
Cortia . . .	3.37	..
Rourkela . . .	1.22	0.86

As the loss of production on account of power-cut problems is not only due to total shut-down of plants arising out of a total power-cut but is also due to voltage dips/fluctuations, partial power-cuts, etc, it is difficult to quantify the number of working hours lost.

(b) and (c). Government have already approved the setting up of captive power generation facilities at Gorakhpur, Trombay and Durgapur plants to enable them to meet their critical power requirements. It is also proposed to consider the setting up of captive power generation facilities at Barauni while the critical power requirements of the existing Namrup I and II plants would be met from the facilities that are proposed to be created as part of the Namrum III project envisaged to be set up during the Sixth plan period. The power requirement of Nangal units which uses electricity as feedstock would be reduced substantially with the stabilisation of Nangal expansion project which has already been commissioned; this project which is based on fuel oil as feedstock will make available adequate ammonia to the existing Nangal unit. The Cochin plant of FACT has already a captive power

generation system to meet the requirements of the critical sections. In Rourkela, power constraint is not a major impediment to production.

Import of Crude

2329. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that import of Crude has been on the increased despite prospects of higher availability of indigenous Crude;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) what is the recoverable reserve of Crude oil in the country and the extent of its recovery so far achieved; and

(d) further steps to optimise the exploration?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). The position regarding the import of crude oil, the availability of indigenous crude and the demand for petroleum products during the last few years has been as under:—

(Quantity in Million Tonnes)

Year	Indigenous crude production	Demand for petroleum products	Crude imports.
1974-75 . . .	7.7	22.2	14.0
1975-76 . . .	8.4	22.5	13.93
1976-77 . . .	8.9	24.1	14.1
1977-78 . . .	11.7	25.5	14.4
1978-79 . . .	12.2	26.9	15.00
(expected)			

The import of crude oil each year is planned on the basis of the expected indigenous crude oil availability and the total demand for petroleum products after reckoning the requirements for import of deficit petroleum products

(c) and (d).

(Quantity in Million Tonnes)

Initial recoverable reserves	Balance recoverable reserves
ONGC	311 72
OIL	82 15
	266 37
	40.73

Apart from intensifying geological and geophysical surveys and exploratory drilling, the development of discoveries is also being expedited

Construction of Haldia Fertiliser Plant

2330 SHRI CHITTA BASU Will the Minister of PETROLEUM CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state

(a) the present stage of the construction of the Haldia Fertiliser plant;

(b) whether it is behind the schedule of work programme,

(c) if so, the reasons therefor,

(d) whether it will be commissioned in December 1977 as scheduled, and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):

(a) to (e), The Haldia fertiliser project comprises facilities for the manufacture of ammonia and urea as also facilities for the manufacture of ammonium sulphate, nitro phosphate, methanol and soda ash. The mechanical completion of the project is expected to be achieved by May-June, 1979

There have been delays in implementation of this project mainly on account of the longer time required in piling work on the site, labour trouble and delays in supply of indigenous equipment, some of which was taken up for fabrication for the first time in the country.

गाड़ियों के रद्द किये जाने के बावजूद को होने वाली कठिनाइयाँ

2331. श्री राम लेखक हुबारी : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यत कुछ महीनों में घनेक गाड़ियों के रद्द किये जाने से याता करने वाले व्यक्तियों को भारी कठिनाइयाँ हुई हैं;

(ख) यदि हा, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य कारण क्या हैं; और

(ग) सरकार का इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है जिससे यात्रियों की कठिनाइयों को दूर किया जा सके ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) से (ग) पिछले कुछ महीनों में मुख्यतः स्टीम कोयले की सीमित उपलब्धता, सचारी एव नाल डिब्बा और लोको कर्मचारियों के भ्रान्दोलन, बुर्बटनामों, वर्षा और तूफान, बहमासों की कारंवाइनों, सिरो-परि बिजली उपकरणों की खराबी और बाढ़ से लाइन की टूट-फूट के कारण कुछ गाड़ियाँ रद्द कर दी गयी थी। कोयले की कमी के कारण गाड़ियाँ रद्द करते समय दैनिक बावियों जैसे विद्यार्थियों, छात्रों, डाकिले जाने वालों, औद्योगिक कामचारों आदि द्वारा उपयोग की जाने वाली गाड़ियों को बालू रखने की एहतियात बरती गयी है।

रेलों की जफरतो को पूरा करने के लिए कोयला खानों द्वारा स्टीम कोयला के उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के बारे में कोयला उत्पादन प्राधिकारियों के साथ बलिष्ठ सम्पर्क कायम रखा जा रहा है।

Heavy Repair Shop for Electrical Works, Kharagpur

2332 SHRI SUDHIR GHOSHAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) Is it a fact that the machines of the heavy repair shop for electrical

works started at Kharagpur with an expenditure of about Rs 20 lakhs were after May, 1974 strike and particularly during emergency, shifted to Tatanagar,

(b) if so, for what reasons,

(c) is it not a fact that such transfer of machines to Tatanagar has restricted the scope of employment at Kharagpur, and

(d) whether any action has been taken on the suggestion of two MPs of West Bengal that a confidential investigation be conducted to find out whether this is a result of corrupt practice or political pressure please state what steps have been taken"

THE MINISTER OF STATE
IN THE MINISTRY OF RAIL-
WAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN)

(a) No Some machines which were received for Traction Repair Shop Tatanagar were initially installed at Heavy Repair Shop at Kharagpur because Traction Repair Shop Tatanagar was still under construction. After construction of Traction Repair Shop Tatanagar was completed these machines were shifted to Tatanagar

(b) Does not arise

(c) No

(d) Does not arise

रेलवे पर गुजरात परिवहन निगम को
2 करोड़ रुपये की बकाया राशि

2333. श्री सर्वसिंहवादी बटेल : क्या
रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलवे पर गुजरात परिवहन निगम की दो करोड़ रुपये की राशि बकाया है और यदि हाँ, तो उक्त राशि कब से बकाया है तथा किस कारण बकाया है;

(ख) गुजरात राज्य सड़क परिवहन निगम को उक्त दो करोड़ रुपये का भुगतान कब और कैसे किया जायेगा ;

(ग) गुजरात सरकार और राज्य परिवहन निगम केन्द्र सरकार से उक्त राशि के भुगतान के लिए कब से समुरोह कर रही है, और

(घ) उक्त राशि का अब तक भुगतान न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) केन्द्र सरकार (रेलवे) ऋण पूँजी के तौर पर सड़क परिवहन निगम अधिनियम, 1950 की धारा 23(1) के अधीन 16 राज्य सड़क परिवहन निगमों को, जिनमें गुजरात राज्य सड़क परिवहन निगम भी शामिल है, उपयुक्त पूँजी का भ्रणदान करती है। इन निगमों में निवेश के लिए निधि की व्यवस्था योजना आयोग द्वारा रेलवे के वार्षिक बजट में की जाती है।

वर्ष 1977-78 के लिए केन्द्र सरकार (रेलवे) द्वारा गुजरात सड़क परिवहन निगम को 182.80 लाख रुपये की राशि ऋण के तौर पर देनी है।

(ख) से (घ), 1977 में गुजरात सरकार और गुजरात सड़क परिवहन निगम ने बकाया राशि का भुगतान करने के लिए वित्त मंत्रालय / योजना आयोग को लिखा है। जब भी योजना आयोग द्वारा इस मंत्रालय को अतिरिक्त निधि दी जायेगी, बकाया राशि का भुगतान कर दिया जायेगा।

Cancellation of Test Organised by
Railway Service Commission

2334 SHRI VASANT SATHE Will
the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased
to state-

(a) whether the Railway Service Commission have been permitted to cancel the test organised by it for selecting the candidates for various posts in the Railways;

(b) whether the different Railway Service Commissions have cancelled such tests in the past; and

(a) the details of such tests cancelled in 1977?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN):

(a) No Railway Service Commission has sought permission to cancel any test.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Shortage of Cooking Gas in Nagpur

2335. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is acute shortage of cooking Gas in Nagpur and other regions of Maharashtra State and that the problems has assumed serious proportion recently;

(b) if so, what is the monthly requirement of Gas cylinders for important cities/townships in Maharashtra and the supply arranged month-wise during the past one year;

(c) whether the consumers and the State Government have appraised the authorities of the hardships experienced by them in this regard and details thereof;

(d) what immediate and long term action is taken/proposed to ensure regular and adequate distribution of gas cylinders to the consumers of Nagpur region in particular; and

(e) what is the total number of agencies with names, gas connections allotted to each of such agencies operating in Maharashtra and whether there is proposal to grant new agencies to the unemployed technical graduates?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) In Maharashtra State, cooking gas is being marketed by the Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited

(HPCL), Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (Visakh Marketing Unit) HPCL (VMU) (erstwhile Caltex) and Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd., (BPCL). However, in Nagpur city, only HPCL and HPCL (VMU) are marketing cooking gas. In so far as HPCL is concerned, there has been no shortfall in LPG supplies to Nagpur market in the past one year. In respect of HPCL(VMU), there has been some shortfall in LPG supplies. In respect of other regions of Maharashtra, till recently, all other HPCL/BPCL markets were normal but HPCL(VMU) markets were having a backlog in the case of refill supplies due to some transportation difficulties.

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

(c) and (d). Government have appointed State Level Coordinators to keep close liaison with State authorities in order to ensure that the supplies of petroleum products are made in full.

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

Merger of M/s. Allenbury and Glaxo

2336. SHRI MOTIBHAI R. CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) under which provisions of the Industries Act the merger of M/s. Allenbury and Glaxo was permitted;

(b) whether it is a fact that all items of M/s. Allenbury are being produced by M/s. Glaxo as 'New Articles'; and

(c) if so, whether such a practice is permissible under Industries (D & R) Act; if not, what action is proposed to be taken for this violation of Act?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Demande of Trainees of Units of
Fertilizer Corporation of India**

2337. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the demands of the trainees of the Units of Fertilizer Corporation of India of Sindri; and

(b) whether the Corporation is thinking in terms of absorbing the trainees as regular employees of the Corporation after completion of their training?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA). (a) The apprentices recruited in the various categories in the Sindri Unit of the FCI, on completion of their training, have been agitating for their permanent absorption, irrespective of the availability of vacancies. The Graduate Apprentices wanted their absorption without being interviewed

(b) The FCI has informed the Apprentices that they will be given preference over outside candidates in filling up the vacancies at Sindri, consistent with the statutory reservation for SC/ST if they appear for the interview and pass the test as per the recruitment rules.

रेलवे की स्टीम कोक की मांग

2338. श्री मुबराक : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या रेलवे को प्रतिदिन स्टीम कोक के चार हजार बैगनों की जरूरत पड़ती है;

(ख) क्या रेलवे विभाग अपनी अक्षमता के लिए कोयला खानों को बोझ देने का प्रयास कर रहा है;

(ग) क्या सिमरेनी कोयला खान में 12.5 लाख टन स्टीम कोक का भारी संभार जमा हो गया है जो रेलवे की मांग को पूरा करने के लिए पर्याप्त है;

(घ) क्या मालजियों की कमी से कोयले की कमी का दुष्प्रभाव बढ़ गया है; और

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो क्या ऐसी स्थिति के बचने के लिए जिसमें लगभग डेढ़ ही रेलगाड़ियों को सारे भारत में रखव करना पड़ा था, कोई प्रबन्ध किया जाएगा और यदि हाँ, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं।

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सिध्द नारायण) : (क) जी नहीं। रेलों के लिए प्रतिदिन बड़ी लाइन के 1600 चौपट्टियां माल डिब्बा कोयले की जरूरत है।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) 30-6-78 की स्थिति के अनुसार सिमरेनी कोयला खानों में खदान के मुहाने पर कोयला का स्टॉक 11.8 लाख मीटरीटन है। यह सामान्य स्टॉक से मामूली सा अधिक है। इसमें रेलों द्वारा उपयोग के लिए स्टीम कोयला बोझा सा ही है।

(घ) और (ङ). जी नहीं। लेकिन उत्पादन और परिवहन में कठिनाइयों का निराकरण करके उर्जा मंत्रालय के साथ तालमेल से कोयला की सप्लाई बढ़ाने के लिए आवश्यक उपाय पहले ही कर लिये गये हैं। विविध उपायों में दीर्घ कालीन स्केमों से मुक्त हुए रेल इंजनों सहित प्रतिरिक्त रेल इंजनों का उपयोग क्लोज्ड सफ्ट परिवहन की तेज करना, कोयला कंपनियों के साथ जो कोयला उत्पादन में सुधार लाने के लिए स्वयं उपाय कर रही है, निकटतर संचयन शामिल है।

पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में यात्रियों की परेशानी

2339. श्री छीतुबाई नावित : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस बात की ओर विभागा गया है कि पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के पश्चिम सेक्शन में यात्रा करने वाले यात्रियों को

बिना टिकट बसना करने वाले वा कसब टिकट लेकर बसना करने वाले अवांछित तत्वों से परेशानी हो रही है;

(ब) क्या टिकट का निरीक्षण करने वाले कर्मचारी इन तत्वों को रोकने में असमर्थ हैं; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार ने इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

नीचे दिये गये आंकड़ों से यह स्पष्ट है कि इस क्षेत्र में बिना टिकट बसना की रोकथाम के अभियान में कोई डिलाई नहीं आयी है :

जेल संरक्षण में राज्य सत्री (की प्रिय माराम्भ) : (क) से (ग) . अवांछित तत्वों द्वारा जनता को परेशान किये जाने की कोई शिकायत नहीं मिली है । हालांकि 1-4-78 से 30-6-78 की अवधि के दौरान पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के पश्चिमी खण्ड में पढ़ने वाले लखनऊ और इज्जत नगर मण्डलों पर टिकट जांच दलों पर हमला करने के दो मामले हुए हैं । उपयुक्त कार्यवाई के लिए सिविल और पुलिस प्राधिकारियों के पास इन मामलों की रिपोर्टें लिखा दी गई है ।

	1-4-1977 से 30-6-77 तक की अवधि के दौरान	1-4-1978 से 30-6-78 तक की अवधि के दौरान
1. की गयी जांच की संख्या .	1,275	1,351
2 बिना टिकट अवकाश गलत टिकटों पर यात्रा करते हुए पकड़े गये व्यक्तियों की संख्या	13,074	10,943
3. रेलवे की बकाया बसूल की गयी राशि .	र० 1,71,339	र० 1,53,408
4 उन व्यक्तियों की संख्या जिन पर मुकदमा चलाया गया	948	1,371
5. उन व्यक्तियों की संख्या जिन्हें जेल भेजा गया	636	904
6. न्यायिक जुमले की बसूल की गयी राशि	र० 15,680	र० 32,386

इन संकेन्द्रित अभियानों के परिणामस्वरूप अतः वर्ष की सन्तुल्यी अवधि की तुलना में 1-4-1978 से 30-6-78 की अवधि के दौरान टिकटों की बिक्री और उससे होने

वाली आय में पर्याप्त वृद्धि हुई है ।

टिकट जांच सम्बन्धी कार्य में और तेजी लानी गयी है ।

Impact of Shortage of Soda Ash on Industries

2340 SHRI YAGYA DATT SHARMA Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state

(a) whether the price rise in the manufacture of glass, glassware, paper, pulp textile, sodium silicate and bichromates was due to the scarcity of soda ash, and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to check the same and provide soda ash to the manufacturers of the above items at reasonable prices?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H N BAHUGUNA) (a) It has come to the notice of this Ministry that consequent on the difficulties in the availability of soda ash some soda ash consuming industries including sodium silicate, soap and detergent powder in the small scale sector, are unable to obtain their full requirements of soda ash. This Ministry is, however not aware of any significant price rise in the manufacture of glass, glassware, paper, pulp textile sodium silicate and bichromates due to the scarcity of soda ash

(b) There is no statutory control on price or distribution of soda ash. The soda ash consuming industries are getting most of their requirements of soda ash directly from the manufacturers of this chemical.

To give immediate relief to the consumers of soda ash, this Ministry, in consultation with the DGTD has requested the State Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Corporation of India Ltd, to make immediate arrangements for importing 20,000 tonnes of soda ash to supplement the indigenous production with a view to improve the availability of this chemical and bring down its price. Custom duty on such imports has also been waived. Additional production of soda ash during the year is

also expected from the expansion schemes which already stand approved by Government.

The above steps are expected to improve the supply of soda ash and bring down its prices.

केन्द्रीयों का ठेका देने की प्रक्रिया

2341 श्री राजबल शर्मा :

श्री सुभाष बाबूबा :

क्या रे। मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) रेलवे स्टेशनों पर कैंटीन चलाने तथा अन्य वस्तुएं बेचने के लिए जो ठेके दिये जाते हैं वे सामान्यतः कितने समय के लिए दिये जाते हैं, और

(ख) क्या बाबू शर्मा के दौरान ऐसे ठेके देते समय सरकार ने उक्त ठेके देने के लिए प्रक्रिया की जानकारी देने वाली अधिसूचना जारी की थी जिससे कि आर्थिक रूप से पिछड़े वर्गों के लोग इन ठेकों को आसानी से प्राप्त कर सकें ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) बेंडिंग और भोजनालयों के ठेके 3 वर्ष की अवधि के लिए और रेह-रा के 5 वर्ष की अवधि के लिए आर्बिट्ररी किये जाते हैं। यदि काम संतोषजनक रहा हो तो उनका अगली अवधि के लिए नवीकरण कर दिया जाता है।

(ख) जून, 1976 में ये निर्बंध जारी किये गये थे कि अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों में सम्बन्धित व्यक्तियों वास्तविक, कर्मकारी बेरोजगार स्नातकों, रेलवे कर्मचारियों की सहकारी समितियों, महिला समितियों, स्वयंसेवा सेनानियों और अन्य स्वयंसेवी संघों की आपाजम/बेंडिंग के ठेके आर्बिट्ररी करते समय सरकारी धी धार्य।

शिक्षणों में वृद्धि करने के लिए सरकार सत्ताई न करने के बारे में शिकायतों

2342. श्री बलराम शर्मा :

श्री सुधाच जगुजा :

क्या केंद्रीय शिक्षण, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार को ऐसी शिकायतें मिली हैं कि दिल्ली में कुकिंग गैस वितरण करने वाली एजेंसियां उपभोक्ताओं को गैस समय पर गैस सप्लाई नहीं कर रही हैं, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर की गई कार्यवाही का व्यौरा क्या है ?

केंद्रीय शिक्षण तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमचन्द्र लाल जगुजा) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) दिनांक 1-1-1978 से 30-6-78 तक की अवधि के दौरान "मंत्रालय के शिकायत सेंटर" में कुल 12 शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई थीं जिनमें दिल्ली में कुकिंग गैस सिलेण्डरों को देर से सप्लाई करने की शिकायत थी। सभी शिकायतों की जांच की गई है। तीन मामलों में शिकायतें पूरी तरह से ठीक नहीं पाई गईं, दो मामलों में, परिवहन देरी के कारण उत्पन्न हुई उत्पाद उपलब्धता की वार्श समस्या थी। शिकायत के एक मामले में शिकायतकर्ता ने शिकायत को पूरे व्योरे सहित प्रस्तुत नहीं किया था, और तीन मामलों में कुकिंग गैस के वितरण की असफलता के कारण गैस सप्लाई करने में विलम्ब हुआ था। तीन कम्पनियों ने इन मामलों के विषय में अपेक्षित सुधारात्मक कार्यवाही की है। शेष तीन शिकायतों की जांच की जा रही है।

बाटे में चल रही रेलवे लाइनों

2343. श्री बलराम शर्मा :

श्री सुधाच जगुजा :

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कुछ रेलवे लाइनों चालू वर्ष में बाटे में चल रही हैं,

(ख) यदि हां तो कौन-सी, और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार उनके बारे में कोई निर्णय करने का है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) साक्षात् लाइनो के विलीय परिणामों का सकलन वार्षिक लेखों को प्रतिम रूप देने के बाद ही किया जाता है। अपेक्षित सूचना अगले वर्ष ही उपलब्ध होगी। लेकिन पिछले वित्त वर्ष (1976-77) के दौरान कुछ रेलवे लाइनें बाटे पर चल रही थी और अनुमान है कि लगभग 20 करोड़ रुपए का बाटा था।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Resolution Passed by A-I Station Masters' Association, New Delhi

2344 SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the resolution passed by the All India Station Masters' Association, New Delhi at a meeting recently on the existing system of Refresher course and taking of the tests thereof;

(b) whether they have put forward some suggestion to make the Refresher course more objective and realistic,

(c) whether Government have received any representation in this regard; and

(d) what are the details and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) (a) Yes.

(b) No concrete proposal has been made.

(c) Yes

(d) In the representation a demand had been made by Station Masters/Asstt. Station Masters that the examination conducted at the end of their refresher course may be dispensed with

The representation was examined carefully. The Station Masters/Asstt. Station Masters, Guards, etc., who are employed in train passing/operation duties, are required to undergo periodical Refresher Courses and have to pass only an oral/practical test at the end thereof. These categories of staff are responsible for safety in railway working. Therefore, the oral/practical test cannot be dispensed with as in that case there will be no means to adjudge whether the trainees have acquired the requisite knowledge for efficient discharge of their duties.

Resolutions passed by Central Railway Ticket Checking Staff

2345 SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to some of the important resolutions passed by the Central Railway Ticket checking staff at a Conference held in Bombay on 19th & 20th of November, 1977;

(b) if so, what are the details and action taken, if any, thereon by Government; and

(c) what is Government's reaction to the remaining demands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) (a) Yes.

(b) and (c) In accordance with Government's policy, staff representations received from any source are given due consideration and such action as is necessary taken. The demands of all categories of staff, including Ticket Checking Staff, are considered and solved through the various tiers of the collective bargaining machinery—the Permanent Negotiating Machinery and the Joint Consultative Machinery.

Amendments to Provision of Industries (Development and Regulations) Act

2346 SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have a proposal under consideration to make suitable amendments to the provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulations) Act to prevent the purchase of bulk drugs from local sources by foreign drug companies for the production of their formulation, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise

Proposal to set up Nitrogenous Fertiliser Plants

2347. SHRI SUKHENDRA SINGH Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to set up some new nitrogenous

fertilizer plants in the near future to meet in increasing demand from farmers; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. It is proposed to set up four fertilizer plants in the Western Region, two each in Maharashtra and Gujarat, based on the gas available from the Bombay High/Bassein structure and one plant at Namrup in Assam based on the gas available from the oil fields of ONGC and Oil India Limited. A letter of intent has also been granted to M/s. Indian Explosives Ltd., for expansion of their existing capacity at Kanpur.

Consumption of Petroleum Products

2348. SHRI SUKHENDRA SINGH. Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state,

(a) whether Government has taken steps for aiming at a lower rate of growth in petroleum products consumption this year;

(b) what is the present refining capacity and whether it is enough to meet the need; and

(c) if not, the steps Government have taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Efforts are continuing to attain the minimum necessary rate of growth in petroleum products consumption without inhibiting industrial production and other essential requirements. The growth rate in the consumption of petroleum products during the year 1979-80, however, is estimated to be more than the Year 1977-78. This, estimated growth rate has been worked out on the basis of fully meeting the demands for petroleum products.

(b) The total refining capacity in the country today is about 23.45 million tonnes per annum. Taking into account both primary and secondary processing facilities, the operational capacity available, at present, is 26.7 million tonnes. After allowing for imports of products which are about 2.8 million tonnes, the existing refining capacity is marginally short of our requirements. The extent of short-fall, however, varies from time to time depending upon the maintenance shutdown programme of the refineries and the demand for products which are seasonal in nature.

(c) Following steps have been taken to bridge the gap between the current refining capacity and the requirements.

(i) Necessary product imports are being made to meet the current shortfall in refining capacity

(ii) Koyali Refinery capacity is being expanded by 3 million tonnes. Additional capacity will be available for operation from October, 1978

(iii) Bongaigaon Refinery having capacity of 1.0 million tonnes per annum is being set up which is expected to be commercially operational from January, 1979 at a throughput of 0.5 million tonnes per annum.

Proposal to start a new Train to relieve over crowding in Utkal Express

2349. SHRI SARAT KAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that there is great rush in the Utkal Express;

(b) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to run a fast passenger train between New Delhi and Puri via Asansol, Kharagpur and Cuttack in view of the over crowding in the Utkal Express; and

(c) if so, by when the train is likely to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (c) At present 77/78 Utkal Express runs on four days a week between Puri and Nizamuddin. In order to meet the traffic demand between these points, a weekly service namely 143/144 Kalinga Express has been introduced from 1st April, 1977, which has reduced the overcrowding on Utkal Express considerably. The present occupation of passengers on various sections enroute does not justify increase in the frequency of Utkal/Kalinga Express at present.

A proposal to divert Kalinga Express and 161/162 Tata Amritsar Express via Asansol has been examined but not found operationally feasible for want to capacity on Eastern Railway.

Production by Mrs. S.K.F. and E. Merck without Industrial Licences

2350 SHRI SARAT KAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that M/s S. K. F. and E. Merck were detected to be producing Ampicillin formulations and Dolo Nurobion without any industrial licences;

(b) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government in this regard;

(c) whether it is also a fact that inspite of Directives from Government to both these companies to the effect that they should not produce these formulations without approval, the companies are still supplying these drugs in the market; and

(d) how do Government propose to restrict their illegal activities?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. RAHUGUNA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) M/s. S.K.F. were producing and marketing "ESKAYCILIN" Capsules without a valid Industrial Licence. After examination of the case, while past production was condoned, instructions were issued to the canalising agencies not to release or allocate any Ampicillin to the firm to prevent continued production thereof.

M/s E. Merck who were licensed to manufacture "Neurobion", a combination of Vit. B1, B6 and B12 were found to be manufacturing "Dolo-Neurobion", which contained in addition Analgin, without an Industrial Licence. An Inter-Ministerial Study Group examined the case and came to the conclusion that the irregularity was of a technical nature. As such it was decided to condone it and the company was asked on 27th November, 1975 to apply for grant of an industrial approval for this item to regularise this activity. The company did so on 9th February, 1976, and their application, which was earlier kept in abeyance pending policy decision on the recommendations made by Committee (Hathi) on Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Industry, will now be examined in the light of the New Drug Policy.

Production of Industrial Alcohol

2351. SHRI SARAT KAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the annual production of industrial alcohol in the country and what are the names of the Companies/States who are its major producers;

(b) what are the names of the industries which are its main consumers; and

(c) what steps are being taken to increase production of industrial alcohol in the country?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):

(a) The production of alcohol in the country in the last few years has been as follows:—

Year	Quantity in Million Litres
1974-75	387.00
1975-76	408.19
1976-77	445.23
1977-78 (Estimated)	489.42

The major alcohol producing States are U.P., Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Bihar and Haryana. A statement showing 71 distilleries producing industrial alcohol in the organised sector is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2542/78.]

(b) The main industries using alcohol are synthetic rubber, polyethylene, styrene, PVC, acetic acid, acetic anhydride, ethyl-acetate and 2-ethyl hexanol.

(c) Government has taken several steps to increase the production of industrial alcohol. Out of a price of Rs. 60 per tonne of molasses, an amount of Rs. 20 per tonne is required to be funded separately by the sugar factories for construction of adequate storage facilities for molasses, the raw material for the distillation of alcohol. Khandasari molasses have been brought under the purview of the Central Molasses Control Order so that the same may be used for distillation. Increase in the price of alcohol was allowed in 1975 based on the cost study carried out by the Tariff Commission to bring the price

of alcohol at a fair level. The Central Molasses Board reviews the production of alcohol and molasses from time to time and makes necessary recommendations to Government to step up its production.

Alleged Mal-Practices by M/s Pfizer

2352. SHRI SARAT KAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s. Pfizer have been found indulging in a number of mal-practices like producing in excess of licensed capacity, producing without industrial licences, not reducing foreign equity, not executing export bond and treating Protinex sometime as a drug and sometime as non-drug item to suit their convenience;

(b) if so, details thereof and what action Government have taken in this regard; and

(c) whether Government proposed to lay facts of all these irregularities on the Table of the House?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):

(a) to (c). Unauthorised/excess production:

It has been observed that M/s. Pfizer are producing several bulk drugs such as Tetracycline, Banminth, Chlorpropamide and Protein Hydrolysate in excess of authorised capacities. Such excess production will be regulated in accordance with the parameters contained in the New Drugs Policy.

They have also been found to be manufacturing Protinex without a specific industrial licence, the contention of the company being, however, that they are entitled to do so under the Industrial Licence for Protein Hydrolysate held by them. A final decision on this is yet to be taken by the Government. Other details in this regard have already been furnished in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 279 answered on 14-6-77.

(2) Non reduction of foreign equity:

M/s. Pfizer were required to increase the Indian participation in the equity capital of the company to 40 per cent by June, 1970. On 17-3-70, the company approached the Government with a disinvestment proposal. As the amount to be repatriated on the sale proceeds on the shares would have entailed foreign exchange outgo of more than Rs. 1 crore, it was decided that, instead the Company be given further time of 5 years upto June, 1975 for increasing their Indian participation to 40 per cent without disinvestment on the part of the non-resident holder.

In June, 1975 the company reported that they had a cash surplus of Rs 2 crores and with further issue of capital to the Indian public to increase Indian participation to 40 per cent, a further amount of Rs. 3 crores would become available making it all Rs. 5 crores of investable funds and they could not service such additional capital unless they were allowed to take some expansion programme for which they had already submitted proposals. Pending a decision on the expansion application, further extension to December, 1977 was granted to the company.

Licensing applications of foreign companies which were held in abeyance pending a decision on the recommendations of the Hathi Committee are now being examined as per the New Drug Policy. Similarly, FERA cases which were held up are also being revived. M/s. Pfizer's application for dilution would also be finalised along with a decision on their FERA application.

(3) Non execution of export bond in respect of Tetracyclines.

The details in this respect have been furnished in reply to Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 236 answer on 1-8-78.

Taking over Oil India

2353. SHRI JANAKIHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the issue of taking over of Oil India has been kept in abeyance by the Government; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H N BAHUGUNA):

(a) and (b) Negotiations for the take over of Burmah Oil Company's shares in Oil India Limited are continuing. It will not be in the public interest to disclose the details thereof at this stage.

सोडा एम की कमी के कारण छोटे तिलिकेट्ट एककों का बन्द होना

2354. डा० राजकी सिंह : क्या केन्द्रीय, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या दिसम्बर, 1977 से सोडा एम की सप्लाय में भारी कमी रही है और यदि हाँ, तो यह कमी कितनी है और इसके क्या क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) क्या सोडा एम के बड़े उत्पादन सोडा एम की और बाजारी करने में बन्द हुए हैं और यदि हाँ, तो ऐसी प्रक्रिया को रोकने के लिए सरकार क्या उपाय कर रही है ;

(ग) क्या सोडा एम की कम सप्लाय के कारण वेग के बहुत से छोटे तिलिकेट्ट एकक बन्द हो गए हैं और यदि हाँ, तो उनके परिचाय-स्वरूप किन्ने अधिक बेरोज़गार हो गए हैं ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार इनके मूल्य स्तर को बढ़ाए रखने तथा इनकी सप्लाय को नियंत्रित करने के लिए कोई विशेष अवकाश कर रही है और यदि हाँ, तो प्रस्तावित कर क्या है ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा): (क) अप्रैल, 1978 से इस मंत्रालय को देश के विभिन्न भागों से सोडा एश की कमी की रिपोर्टें प्राप्त हो रही हैं। सोडा एश के निर्माताओं के अनुसार मुख्य कठिनाई कच्चे माल कोयला और नमक को फैक्ट्री स्थल तक ले जाने और तैयार माल को फैक्ट्री से ले जाने के लिए रेल डिब्बों की कमी की है उत्पादन को सीमित करने के अन्य कारण हैं बायलर फीड पानी की अपर्याप्त उपलब्धता और (ii) कमप्रेसर की खराबी, जैसा कि दो प्रमुख निर्माताओं ने क्रमशः बताया है।

देश में सोडा एश की वास्तविक कमी कितनी है इस सम्बन्ध में कोई जानकारी नहीं है। परन्तु जनवरी से जून, 1978 के दौरान 295408 मी० टन के स्वदेशी उत्पादन (जो कि पिछले वर्ष की इसी अवधि से थोड़ा अधिक है) तथा 1 जनवरी, 1978 को आरम्भिक स्टॉक को विचार में रखते हुए समझा जाता है कि सोडा एश की कुल उपलब्धता स्वदेशी मांग से मामूली कम है।

(ख) सोडा एश के मूल्य तथा वितरण पर कोई कानूनी नियंत्रण नहीं है। परन्तु सरकार के नोटिस में यह बात आई है कि कुछ विक्रेताओं ने कमी का लाभ उठाकर मूल्य बढ़ा दिए हैं।

(ग) सोडा एश की सप्लाई कम होने के कारण छोटे पैमाने में सोडियम सिलिकेट साबुन, धुलाई का पाउडर बनाने वाले यूनिट इस रसायन की अपनी पूरी आवश्यकता प्राप्त करने में असमर्थ रहे हैं। इस मंत्रालय को फैक्ट्रियां बन्द होने और बड़ी संख्या में काम करने वाले लोगों के बेकार हो जाने की कोई शिकायत नहीं प्राप्त हुई है।

(घ) सोडा एश के मूल्य या वितरण पर कोई कानूनी नियंत्रण नहीं है। परन्तु इस मंत्रालय ने रेलवे बोर्ड के साथ माल डिब्बों/गाड़ियों की व्यवस्था करने का मामला

उठाया है। इस मंत्रालय ने निर्माताओं से यह भी अनुरोध किया है कि जहां कहीं संभव हो सोडा एश का सड़क के रास्ते परिवहन किया जाए यदि खरीददार इसका खर्चा उठाने को तैयार हैं।

सोडा एश के उपभोक्ताओं को शीघ्र राहत देने के लिए, डी० जी० टी० डी० की परामर्श से राजकीय रसायन एवं भेषज निगम को 20.00 मीटरी टन सोडा एश का आयात करने का अनुरोध किया गया है। इस आयात पर सीमा शुल्क से छूट दी जाएगी।

सरकार द्वारा अनुमोदित विस्तार प्रयोजनाओं से भी इस वर्ष अतिरिक्त उत्पादन उपलब्ध होने की आशा है।

आशा की जाती है कि उपरोक्त उपायों से सोडा एश की सप्लाई स्थिति नियंत्रित होगी और इसके मूल्यों में भी कमी होगी।

कोयले की चोरी के कारण रेलवे को हुई हानि

2355. डा० रामजी सिंह : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कोयले की चोरी के कारण रेलवे विभाग को प्रति वर्ष कितनी राशि की हानि होती है और उसके लिए मुख्य रूप से जिम्मेदार कौन है ;

(ख) क्या पेशेवर कोयला उठाई-गीरों और वैगन तोड़ने वाले व्यक्तियों को रेलवे यार्ड के अन्दर अनधिकृत रूप से रहने की अनुमति दी जाती है और यदि हां, तो इसमें रेलवे कर्मचारियों और विशेष रूप से रेलवे सुरक्षा दल के कर्मचारियों की किस सीमा तक साठ-गांठ रहती है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) कोयले की उठाईगीरी के कारण गत एक वर्ष के दौरान रेलवे को

7,81,490 रुपये की क्षति हुई। रेल पथ के समीप रहने वाले व्यक्ति तथा बाहरी अपराधी इसके लिए मुख्य उत्तरदायी हैं।

(ब) जी नहीं।

Requirement of Fertilizers

2356 SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAWA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the annual requirement of fertilizers of the country,

(b) the estimated production, and

(c) the steps taken by Government to meet the requirement?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H N BAHUGUNA): (a) The estimated consumption of fertilizers in the country for 1977-78 was as under.

(In lakh tonnes)

N	P	K	NPK
28.88	8.27	4.69	41.84

The estimated requirement for Kharif-1978-79 is as under—

N	P	K	NPK
13.89	4.46	2.65	21.0

The requirements for Rabi-1978-79 are being assessed

(b) The production of fertilizers in the country during 1977-78 and the

estimated production during 1978-79 is given below:

(Quantity in lakh tonnes)

Item	1977-78	1978-79 (Estimated)
N	20.0	22.5
P	6.70	7.5
K	(There is no indigenous production of K)	

(c) Imports are being organised to meet the shortfall in the production of Nitrogen and P O. The entire requirement of Potassic fertilizers in the country is met through imports as there is no indigenous production of Potassic fertilizers in the country.

Continuance of Chairmen and Directors of Public Sector Undertakings in violation of Company Law

2357 SHRI R K MHALGI Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of officials viz., Chairmen, Managing Directors, Managers in the Public Sector Undertakings have been continuing over the period beyond the Company Law Boards directive to replace them;

(b) if so, what are the names of such public sector undertakings which have defied this directive of the Board; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a). The Company Law Board and the Department of Company Affairs have not issued any directives relating to the replacement of the Chairmen, Managing Directors and Managers in Public Sector Undertakings.

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

Health Hazard to the Bird Sanctuary at Bharatpur due to Pollution by Mathura Refinery

2358. SHRI SHAMBHU NATH CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken a firm decision on the question of atmospheric pollution from the Mathura Oil Refinery damaging the Taj at Agra/or being a health hazard to the Bird Sanctuary at Bharatpur; and

(b) if so, what it is and does it clear the way for the construction work on the refinery to proceed apace?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):

(a) and (b). The report of the Expert Committee which has examined the environmental impact of the Mathura Refinery is under consideration and Government's decision on this report is yet to be taken.

नकली गैस सिलेण्डर

2359. श्री गंगाराम भक्त :

श्री डी० अमात :

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

(क) क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि एल० पी० गैस उपभोक्ताओं को नकली गैस सिलेण्डरों में एल० पी० गैस दी गई है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप अनेक दुर्घटनाएँ हुई हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो जनवरी, 1978 से जून, 1978 के बीच ऐसे कितने नकली गैस सिलेण्डर सप्लाई किये गये जिसके कारण दुर्घटनाएँ हुई ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने नकली सिलेण्डरों का पता लगाने और उन्हें अस्वीकृत कर देने की कोई व्यवस्था की है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार ऐसी कम्पनियों के विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही कर रही है जो नकली गैस सिलेण्डर सप्लाई कर रहे हैं ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा):

(क) और (ख). मंत्रालय के शिकायत सैल अथवा तेल कम्पनी के नोटिस में नकली सिलेण्डरों में कुकिंग गैस सप्लाई करने, जिससे बहुत सी दुर्घटनाएँ हुई थीं, का कोई उदाहरण नहीं आया है। फिर भी इण्डियन आयल कारपोरेशन ने अभी तक लगभग 643 नकली सिलेण्डरों का पता लगाया है।

(ग) और (घ). अभी तक इण्डियन आयल कारपोरेशन के लिए उपयुक्त नकली सिलेण्डरों की सप्लाई के स्रोत का पता लगाना सम्भव नहीं हुआ है। जैसा कि ऐसे सिलेण्डरों की सप्लाई करने वाली कम्पनियाँ / व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही नहीं की जा सकी है। वॉटलिंग संयंत्रों में प्राप्त सिलेण्डरों को भरने से पूर्व आमतौर पर जांच की जाती है। ऐसा सिलेण्डर जिस पर कुछ शक होता है उसे एक तरफ रख दिया जाता है और उसकी अन्य परीक्षा और परीक्षण किया जाता है। ऐसे सिलेण्डरों को पृथक् एवं काट दिया जाता है। इसके अतिरिक्त किसी तरह यदि कोई नकली सिलेण्डर प्रारम्भिक सामान्य जांच के समय पकड़ा नहीं जाता तो उसे भरते समय उसकी जांच की जाती है। ऐसे सिलेण्डर आन्तरिक दबाव के कारण लीक होना शुरू हो जाते हैं और इनको पुनः पृथक् करके काट दिया जाता है ऐसे काटे गये सिलेण्डरों के प्रयोग को रोकने के लिए सभी सिलेण्डरों को दबाकर चपटा कर दिया जाता है अथवा रद्द करने से पूर्व

उसे कई टुकड़ों में काट दिया जाता है। मुख्य विस्फोटक पदार्थ नियन्त्रण द्वारा सिलेण्डर निर्माताओं को अनुदेश भी जारी किये गये हैं कि सभी गैस सिलेण्डर, जो पूरी तरह तैयार न किये गये हों। अथवा जांच के दौरान रद्द कर दिये गये हैं, को भली प्रकार विकृत कर दिया जाना चाहिए ताकि ऐसे काटे गए टुकड़ों से कोई सिलेण्डर न बनाया जा सके।

Foreign drug firms getting drugs manufactured from small firms and marketing under their own organisation

2360. SHRI MOTIBHAI R. CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that taking clue from M/s. Hoechst who are getting number of drugs manufactured from small scale units and marketing under their own organisation, a number of foreign firms like Sandoz, Pfizer, Searle and others have started similar activity;

(b) whether this practice is legal and if not, action proposed to be taken in the matter; and

(c) what is the effect of such activity on foreign exchange position of the country and whether Government have any intention to ban such activities by making suitable amendments of laws, if necessary?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):

(a) and (b). Government is not aware whether M/s. Sandoz, Pfizer etc. are marketing a number of drugs manufactured through small scale units in their own (brand) names. However, M/s. Searle are selling products being produced by M/s. Sarala Pvt. Ltd. and M/s. Hoechst are selling products of M/s. Inga Labs. Pvt. Ltd. through marketing arrangements entered into between these firms, which are Small Scale Units.

For entering into marketing arrangements, companies do not require approval under I(D&R) Act.

(c) For use of brand names of foreign companies, where direct or indirect outgo of foreign exchange is involved, prior permission under F.E.R.A. is required to be obtained.

दिल्ली रिग रेलवे का विद्युतीकरण

2361. श्री विजय कुमार मल्होत्रा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में रिग रेलवे के विद्युतीकरण की योजना कब तक पूरी हो जायेगी; और

(ख) दिल्ली में यातायात की कठिनाइयों को देखते हुए इस रेलवे के विद्युतीकरण के कार्य में तेजी लाने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) रेल मंत्रालय ने सामान्यतः लोकप्रिय परिक्रमा रेलवे के साथ बिजलीकृत रेल उपनगरीय सेवा चालू करने के लिए एक योजना बनाई है और योजना आयोग से इसकी सिफारिश की है कि इस परियोजना का निर्माण महानगर रेल परिवहन परियोजना के रूप में शुरू किया जायेगा और इस कार्य के लिए आवश्यक धनराशि उपलब्ध की जायेगी। यह अनुमान लगाया गया है कि योजना की स्वीकृति मिलने और भूतल निर्माण कार्यों तथा ऊपरी उपस्कर और चल स्टाक के लिए धन राशि की व्यवस्था हो जाने पर तीन वर्ष की अवधि के भीतर उपर्युक्त दैनिक सेवा चलायी जा सकती है। योजना आयोग के निर्णय की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है।

(ख) दिल्ली क्षेत्र में बिचुलीकरण हो रहा है जिससे दिल्ली-नई दिल्ली और मुम्बई-काशी से यात्रियों को खोड़ा जा रहा है। प्रतिक्रिया देखने पर उपलब्धी सेवा चालू करना ही निवारण है। पटेल नगर तक दिल्ली परिहार साइन के बिचुलीकरण और घाने के जड़ों काटने और कुछ अन्य आवश्यक संयोजन पर निर्भर करता है। यह लाठी-दिल्ली बिचुलीकरण परि-योजना का एक भाग है। इस काम को शुरू किये जाने से पहले, योजना आयोग और रेल मंत्रालय द्वारा संयुक्त रूप से निर्णय लिया गया कि इस की तब तक प्रतीक्षा की जाये जब तक कि आयोग और रेलवे के अधिकारियों की समिति द्वारा रेलों पर डीजल और बिचुलीकरण के आर्थिक महत्व का व्यापक अध्ययन पूरा नहीं हो जाय। समिति ने अपनी रिपोर्ट अपने हाल में प्रस्तुत की है और उस पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

Looting of Delhi-Madras Holiday Express

2362. SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that on the 23rd June, in the Jhansi Division Delhi-Madras Holiday Express was looted between Mathura and Agra;

(b) is it a fact that this is the sixth incident of train looting in this section within a month; and

(c) steps the Government are proposing to check this rising trend of crime in the Railways?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) On 23rd June, there was no case of looting of Delhi-Madras Holiday Express in the Jhansi Division between Mathura and Agra. On 22nd June, 1978, there was a case of a theft of passengers' belongings between Kozikalan and Mathura Junction on the Jhansi Division of Central Railway. This theft occurred in Madras Holiday

Express. Some belongings of passengers were found scattered near the warning signal of Bhuteshwar Railway Station. Some sarees and clothes worth about Rs. 5,000/- were found at the spot.

(b) No.

(c) The responsibility of ensuring the personal safety of the passengers and the security of their belongings rests with Government Railway Police which functions under the administrative and disciplinary control of the State Governments. Crime prevention and detention in respect of passenger safety and security of their belongings fall under the category of 'law and order' which is a State Subject under the Constitution.

The GRP under the State Government being alive to the problem adopt several regular preventive measures which are given below:

(1) Escorting of important trains at night by armed guards of Govt. Railway Police of the concerned State Govt.

(2) Beat patrolling at stations' platforms/waiting halls.

(3) Surveillance over criminals and known bad characters.

(4) Checking of night trains by supervisory officers.

(5) Armed pickets at vulnerable stations.

(6) Special Squads of the CID of the State Govts. take up investigation of the important cases to apprehend the gangs responsible for these criminals.

These measures have been intensified by G.R.P.

The Minister of Railways has been in touch with the Chief Minister of the affected States, viz., Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal and has urged them to take effective preventive measures to ensure safety of passengers and their properties.

On 16-6-78, a high level meeting between the officers of the Ministries of Railways and Home Affairs was

held and it was decided (1) that State Governments of U. P., Bihar, M. P., West Bengal and Maharashtra will launch vigorous drive against such crime by increasing the strength of the armed escorts; (2) to ensure prompt communication to the armed police escort whenever the alarm chain is pulled at night; (3) to accommodate the armed police escorts in the centre of the train so that, apprehending danger, they can break into two groups and get down on either side of the train to apprehend the criminals; (4) to provide the police escorts with powerful torches/very light pistols and flares; and (5) providing powerful lights with Guard and Braksmen to light up the area on both sides of the trains.

Zonal Railways have launched a drive to ensure strict adherence to the following preventive measures in the coaches:—

1. Vestibuled doors are kept locked between 22.00 hrs. and 06.00 hrs by the TTEs/ Coach Attendants.

2. TTEs and Coach Attendants remain vigilant during night time and prevent entry of intruder, hawkers and unauthorised persons into the coaches.

3. In case of non-vestibuled trains the vestibuled doors are permanently closed or dummied.

Armed Railway Protection Force escorts are being provided on selected trains running in vulnerable sections at night to protect railway property. This would also help to instil confidence amongst the travelling public and also deter criminals from operating on trains. Over 1,000 armed RPF personnel are on escort duty on different Railways from the first week of July, 1978.

Looting of a train on Moradabad-Ramnagar Section

2363. SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the looting of a local passen-

ger train on Moradabad Ramnagar branch section of North Eastern Railway;

(b) the amount of looted property as reported by the passengers; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to prevent the rising trend of crime of looting?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes. On 20th June, 1978, 10 persons entered passenger train No. 127 Up between Gausahala and Peeru-Madara and snatched belonging of 5 passengers at pistol point GRPS/Kathgodam (U.P.) have registered a case of dacoity and the investigation is in progress. No accused has so far been arrested.

(b) Rs. 6,227/-.

(c) The responsibility of ensuring the personal safety of the passengers and the security of their belongings rests with Government Railway Police which functions under the administrative and disciplinary control of the State Governments. Crime prevention and detection in respect of passenger safety and security of their belongings fall under the category of 'law and order' which is a State subject under the Constitution.

The GRP under the State Government being alive to the problem adopt several regular preventive measures which are given below:

(1) Escorting of important trains at night by armed guards of Government Railway Police of the concerned State Government.

(2) Beat patrolling at stations' platforms/waiting halls

(3) Surveillance over criminals and known bad characters.

(4) Checking of night trains by supervisory officers.

(5) Armed pickets at vulnerable stations.

(6) Special Squads of the CID of the State Governments take up investigation of the important cases to apprehend the gangs responsible for these criminals.

These measures have been intensified by G.R.P.

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and also deter criminals from operating to trains. Over 1000 armed RPF personnel are on escort duty on different Railways from the first week of July, 1978.

Proposal to accord Statutory Status to Indian Institute of Company Secretaries

2364. SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether his Ministry is considering any proposal to accord statutory status to the Indian Institute of Company Secretaries,

(b) if so, how long it will take to give effect to the proposal, and

(c) at what stage is the consideration?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Efforts are being made to introduce a Bill for the purpose of converting the Institute of Company Secretaries of India into a statutory body in the Winter Session of Parliament.

(c) The proposal is being examined and processed by the Department of Company Affairs in consultation with the Legislative Department

Guruvayur-Kuthipuram Line

2365 SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government have since taken any decision on the construction of Guruvayur-Kuthipuram Railway line in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b) The examination of the survey report for the Kuttupuram-Guruvayur-Trichur railway line which has been completed, has revealed that the proposed line is not likely to attract sufficient traffic to make it viable. In view of the existing severe

constraint of resources, it will not be possible to take up this project at present.

Shooting of Film "Burning Train"

2366 SHRI K. A. RAJAN Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that heavy damage was caused to the Railway coaches in Baroda-Godhra Section of Western Railway during the course of shooting of a film titled "Burning Train" by B R Films,

(b) if so, what are the details thereof,

(c) whether the railway has put up the claim for damage from B. R. Films, and

(d) if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) (a) and (b) Yes, Six coaches were damaged during the shooting. The details of the damage to these coaches are as under—

S No	Coach	Code	Brief description of damages
1	6133	WFC	Complete windows (7 Nos.) (Aluminium) and inside panelling burnt. Inside moulding damaged
2	6142	WFC	Complete window pockets totalling 10 Nos. (Aluminium) and inside panelling burnt. Mirror folding table damaged
3	6148	WFC	Complete window pockets (6 Nos.) inside panelling mirror, folding table, seat side support and rest cushion were damaged
4	6158	WFC	Ceiling 9 panels slightly damaged
5	2808A	WCDAC	Window pockets (2 Nos.) interior panelling, body panel above window and below window were damaged
6	2806A	WCDAC	Lookout glass and exterior glass were broken

(c) and (d). The damage caused is being assessed. Claim will be preferred on completion of the assessment.

Monopoly in Distribution of L.P. Gas in Delhi

2367. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the agency of L.P. Gas/Burnham, Indane etc., in the city of Delhi and New Delhi is in the hands of a single agency;

(b) whether this is in contravention of the policy of the Government to rename monopoly in the distribution of L.P. Gas; and

(c) if so, what are the reasons for continuing this single agency?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) to (c) Indian Oil Corporation and Bharat Petroleum Corporation are directly distributing Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) in Delhi/New Delhi through their distributors is not in numbering 46 and 12 respectively and

this distribution, is not in the hands of a single agency. Hindustan Petroleum Corporation (HPC) however, distributes its LPG in Delhi/New Delhi through its concessionaire, namely Kosangas Company who in turn have appointed Delhi Gas Company as their main agent. Delhi Gas Company has self-operated agency as well as sub-agencies. Attention is invited in this connection to the Statement made in the Lok Sabha on 15th May 1978 regarding restructuring of existing LPG or cooking gas distributorships of Oil Companies. It was indicated therein that the question of restructuring the agencies of the concessionaires of HPC would be possible only after these concessionaires are fully taken over by Government, steps for which have already been initiated.

रेलवे स्टेशनों पर कैंटीनों के लिए ठेके

2368. श्री सुभाष बल्ला : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि 1 अप्रैल, 1977 को रेलवे स्टेशनों पर कैंटीनों के कितने ठेके समाप्त हो चुके थे

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निखाराम) : सूचना दफ्तरी की जा रही है और तब पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

12.01 hrs.

RE. HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION
ON 31ST JULY, 1978

(Interruptions)

SHRI MALLIKARJUN (Medak):
Mr. Speaker, Sir....*

MR. SPEAKER: You have not taken my permission. It will not go on record.

*Not recorded.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN:

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not record. He has not taken my permission.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): On a point of order, Sir, under Rule 376 . .

MR. SPEAKER: What is the point of order?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: An half-an-hour discussion was listed for yesterday. During the discussions, when I had finished my speech and questions were being put, the hon. Chairman, in his wisdom, adjourned the House even before the Minister was able to reply. I would like to have your ruling as to what we should do now in regard to this half-an-hour discussion.

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose

SHRI K. GOPAL (Karur): This has not happened for the first time.

MR. SPEAKER: Why not you speak one by one?

SHRI K. GOPAL: Yesterday, what happened was

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): I was to put my question (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: If you are allowing me, I will hear you one by one. Otherwise, nothing will go on record (Interruptions). If you all get up together and talk simultaneously, it cannot be recorded. The reporter cannot be recorded. The reporter at a time. In your own best interest, let me call and hear one by one. (Interruptions). Anything spoken without my permission will not go on record . . .

SHRI D. G. GAWAI (Buldhana):*

MR. SPEAKER: Please ..please... It will not go on record... Finished? No Rule 377 statement has been selected for today because yesterday's 377 statements are there. Therefore, I have not been able to select anything. Now that the hon Member has made a statement—which has not been recorded—he will not get another chance.

Now, the Law Minister.

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): Hon. Member, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu, raised a point with regard to the half-an-hour discussion of yesterday.

After Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu had made his speech and all other hon. members had asked certain questions, the time was over. (Interruptions)

SHRI K LAKKAPPA Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have not spoken.

MR. SPEAKER Let me hear him. You cannot have one speech now and another later.

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: Before I could give a reply, the House was adjourned. Sir, I propose, with your leave, to lay a statement on the Table of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: I will look into the matter (Interruptions). Now, by one please. Those who have given notice and taken my permission, I will allow them first.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Half-an-Hour discussion was raised by my friend, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu on South India Viscose where I had requested to put a question. (Interruptions). My name was balloted along with the other Members.

श्री कृष्ण कान्त लक्कापपा : (उपस्थित)
इस का उत्तर नहीं मिल सका वे दे दिया है।
कह उत्तर सभा पढ़ने पर रख रहे हैं।
(उपस्थित) .. वह हाउस का समय
इस पर क्यों खराब कर रहे हैं ? जाय
क्या इस पर डिबेट कराना चाहते हैं ?

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister merely said that he would lay the statement. (Interruptions)

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: My name was balloted and accepted to put a question on that subject. We all, for one hour, participated and the debate was going on. But, at that time there were some discussions going on a certain matter raised by Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta. It was round about 5.30 or 6 P.M. The Chair duly called upon Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu to go ahead with his discussion.

Then, again, the time was over. At that time some Members duly pointed out the time to the Chair. The Chair put the matter to the House for the extension of time. This Government was sleeping; they did not raise their little finger about that. After the lapse of fifteen minutes, they got up—everyone and even the Minister—flibustering the proceedings. The Opposition was duly represented in discussing a very important issue regarding corruption charges levelled against in the South India Viscose raised by my friend, Shri Bosu.

Then, after the discussion was over, what happened was this. The Minister was not able to give any reply to that discussion. Two Members were called; my name was the fourth. At that time the Chair abruptly adjourned the House and our discussions were incomplete and the points raised by my hon. friends were not duly answered. The manner in which the Government was operating and

*Not recorded.

behaving not only towards the Opposition but also towards the Chair yesterday was actually an insult to Parliament. The manner in which some of the Ministers behaved, if you were here, I think you would have reprimanded suitably. This is the state of affairs of Parliament towards the Members of the Opposition who participated in the debate. What happened was that I had my right to put a question on that subject and I would have made out a new point. The way in which they were preventing the active participation of Members of the House and the filibustering of the Treasury Benches in the debate which was duly representative should be taken note of and a proper opportunity for the discussion given.

PROP P G MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar) Mr Speaker, Sir the Half-an-Hour Discussion which was raised by my hon friend, Shri Jyotirmov Bosu was scheduled to begin at 6 yesterday but because of the fact that Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta who was talking on some matter took five minutes more, by the sense of the House the House agreed to his taking five more minutes.

Then there was some procedural wrangle and the discussion went on upto 6-45 PM. At 6-45 PM Shri Bosu was on his legs to begin his half-an-hour discussion. Then at 6-15 hours, as far as I know, the Law Minister was absolutely ready and prepared and willing to answer. But it so happened that about five minutes before the Half-an-Hour discussion was about to end that is, ten minutes past seven, I am sorry to tell you a member from the Janata Party sought in his wisdom to raise the question of quorum. It is not done. It is not fair. At that time of the day it is not expected that all members would be present. I objected to it. I must also say that the Law Minister immediately asked that friend of his not to ask for quorum. So, that was withdrawn. Then at 7-14 sharp

MR SPEAKER Mr Mavalankar, do you remember you also raise the issue of quorum?

PROF P G MAVALANKAR Mr Speaker, I am glad you have said that I do raise the question of quorum occasionally because raising a matter of quorum is a constitutional duty of the members of the House. Therefore, I have a right to do it. But I will not do it frivolously. But yesterday it was done frivolously. Fortunately, the Law Minister stopped him. It was all done and withdrawn. At 7-14 p.m., one minute before the Half-an-Hour discussion was about to be over, I stood up on my legs and requested the Chair to kindly see that only one minute is left and the Chair may take the sense of the House for extension so that Shri Lakkappa completes his question and the Minister gives his answer and then the discussion will be over. I repeated this. But in the meantime my plea went without any success and the Chair was pleased to adjourn the House quarter past seven. That is what happened.

SHRI K GOPAL Mr Speaker, Sir, we are thankful to you that you recently decided to allow three Half-an-Hour discussions a week. But what is now happening is that the Government is trying to scuttle Half-an-Hour discussion. On Friday there was Half-an-Hour discussion which was raised by my friend Shri Ram Vilas Paswan regarding irregularities of DDA. It started ten minutes late. He raised the discussion. Before other members could put questions the Minister-in-charge Shri Sikandar Bakht went up to a member—I do not know what he told him—but at 5-55 the member suddenly jumped up and challenged the quorum. Unfortunately, there was no quorum. Then members came and the House had quorum. In the meanwhile it was 6 O'clock and the House was adjourned. The discussion did not take place.

[Shri K. Gopal]

Yesterday also—as Mr. Mavalankar has explained it was supposed to start at 8.5 p.m. Then the motion moved by Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta was adopted as the Government was caught napping. What happened was the Chairman put the motion to vote. We said 'Ayes'. Nobody said 'Noes'. Therefore, Mr. Ram Murti sitting in the Chair said that the motion is adopted. Then after the motion was adopted, Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu was called. He started speaking. After three minutes some of the friends from that side came and started raising points of order. It went on for forty minutes. At 8.45 the Half-an-Hour discussion started. But I warned my friends before that. I know the mind of the ruling party friends. When you address the Chair you please address one of the gentleman there who is in the habit of raising quorum otherwise the discussion will fall through. Please take care of him. I think he went to him and requested him not to raise quorum. Now, when the discussion was half way through, I am sorry to find, one of the members of the ruling party again challenged quorum. It never happened earlier.

MR. SPEAKER: Please be brief.

SHRI K. GOPAL: What I submit is, Sir, even when you have allowed three Half-an-Hour discussions, the Government is not prepared. Let them say so. We will raise quorum on every issue. We will see that the business of the House does not run smoothly. Every five minutes we can raise the question of quorum. If they want our cooperation let them not do it.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA (Cannanore): Sir, I want to make a submission. I don't want to repeat all the points raised by my other hon. friends.

This raises a very fundamental question, namely, whether the Government, that is, the ruling party, is

interested in running the House according to Parliamentary conventions and practices. That is the point here.

Sir, for two days continuously, obstructions were raised from their side. They challenged the quorum. They created scenes in which the Ministers directly participated and they challenged the ruling of the Chair repeatedly.

I want to know whether this can be permitted in the House. I want to know whether you will be good enough to make certain observations on this matter. This is the only submission that I would respectfully like to make.

MR. SPEAKER: Now Mr. Sudheeran....

SHRI V. M. SUDHEERAN (Alleppey): I have given notice of an Adjournment Motion.

MR. SPEAKER: That is not the point now. We are on a different point.

SHRI JYOTIRMAY BOSU: He is obliging you, Sir.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao): What Mr. Gopal said is absolutely correct. I am on two points. The practice of the House has been—as the hon. Law Minister pointed out—when a half-an-hour discussion falls through due to lack of quorum, a statement is laid on the Table of the House in reply to the queries made as far as possible during the time allotted for the half-an-hour discussion. This practice has not been followed in many cases. It was not followed as far as half-an-hour discussion held on Friday was concerned. This is my first point.

My second point is this, that a convention should be established that, at the end of the day when important business is transacted, members are not present for some reason or the other, no question of quorum should be raised. However unfortu-

nately we find that sometimes the members of the ruling party themselves, with the cooperation, connivance or, may I say, instigation of the concerned Minister, raise this issue of quorum. This is very unfortunate, Sir.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal): I am not going to repeat what Mr. Gopal has said. It is a fact that for the last 3 days continuously this has been scuttled with the instigation or inspiration,—whatever it may be—of the Minister concerned. It is very significant to note that members of the ruling party themselves, raise the question of quorum. They are duty bound to preserve quorum themselves. They should see that the proceedings of the House go on smoothly. This is their primary duty. Sir, the Minister for Parliament Affairs is here. Their Deputy Chief Whip is also here. It is their duty to provide quorum. But we are sorry to find that at the fag end of the day members belonging to the ruling party raise the question of quorum. Not only they raise quorum issue, but they see to it that the concerned persons are not there, by inducing members and allowing them to go out. Even the mover of the Half-an-Hour discussion himself withdrew from the House making the entire proceedings look farcical.

SHRI TEJ PRATAP SINGH (Hamirpur): Yesterday I raised a point of order, when the motion of Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta was being discussed.

SHRI K. GOPAL: It was adopted.

SHRI TEJ PRATAP SINGH: The time was extended by 5 minutes more, 3 minutes after 6. The time ended for this discussion. Honourable Chairman asked Mr. Jyotirmoy Bose to come forward with his Half-an-Hour discussion. Now he began his speech. Two or three sentences he

had read out. I stood up and raised a point of order. I said that it was 5 minutes after 6 and the time allotted for that motion had ended. The Chairman had not put the motion to vote. The whole thing is that the motion was not put to vote. When you pass on to the next item, you cannot come back and have another discussion. This is my point of order. On that I want your ruling, Sir.

श्री श्री राजेंद्र राय (गाजीपुर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यक्ति का प्रश्न यह है कि यह नहीं है कि ऐसे मौकों पर कोरम का सवाल नहीं उठाना चाहिए, लेकिन यह भी सही है कि आप के अधिकार क्षेत्र में यह बात नहीं है कि मेम्बर के कोरम उठाने के अधिकार को बना कर दें या चेयरसे कोई हस्तक्षेप करें।

दूसरी बात—परम्परा के सम्बन्ध में हमारे दिश में बतलाया है—कि ऐसी परम्परा है कि उस समय कोरम न उठाया जाये। हम सरमिन्हा है कि हम अपना कर्तव्य नहीं समझते हैं और ऐसे महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर उपस्थित रह कर कोरम नहीं बनाए रखते हैं। यह हर मेम्बर का जिम्मेवारी है और विशेष रूप से ओपीबीशन की कि जब नान-प्राक्प्रोक्लैमेशन एवेन्च हो, तो ज्यादा दिक्कतों से काम करें और मौजूद रहें। इसी बात जरूर है कि क्लिफ पाटी को भी यह देखना चाहिए कि जो बक-वेन्चर्स हों, उन को क्वेश्चन को समझाते हुए कहें कि वे कोरम का सवाल ऐसे मौके पर न उठावें। इसलिए इस सम्बन्ध में आप कोई क्लिफ दें यह आवश्यक नहीं है।

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): Sir I am sorry, the hon. Members from the opposition benches have not been quite fair in referring to the proceedings relating to the half-an-hour dis-

[Shri Shanti Bhushan]

cussion yesterday. It is quite true that an hon. Member did raise the question of quorum, but as Shri Mavalankar has very fairly pointed out, immediately he was requested not to press the question of quorum and he immediately withdrew, so that that matter did not take any time. In spite of whatever time the earlier motion had taken, full half-an-hour from 6.45 to 7.15 was allotted for this half-an-hour discussion. If the hon. Members would like to find out as to why the Minister could not reply yesterday within that period of half-an-hour, they would know that even though the rules use the word 'short', the word 'short' is not there in Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu's dictionary. Therefore, when he made that statement, though it was supposed to be a short statement under the rules.....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, if you kindly send for the timing chart from the table, you will see that I took minimum time amongst all movers of half-an-hour discussion in recent times.

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: The result was that even though the Minister's reply was supposed to be within that 30 minutes, the 30 minutes were taken by Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu and other hon. Members....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have heard you Mr. Lakkappa.

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: Shri Lakkappa was not even able to put the question. Of course, Direction 19 is there; as I just said, if the Minister is unable to reply on account of want of time or want of quorum, a statement could be laid, with your permission, on the Table of the House and I propose to lay a statement on the Table of the House....

(Interruptions) **

MR. SPEAKER: I have heard all of you; no further discussion on this. Do not record.

PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY (Calcutta-South): Sir, I want to make a submission. You have shown sufficient patience to hear everybody and also we have just heard the Law Minister. The Law Minister has promised very correctly that he would lay a statement before the House. He has also stated that Shri Lakkappa had not the time to put his question. Now, you would be giving permission to Shri Lakkappa to put the question so that the Law Minister could reply to that in the statement. ..

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Shall I send the question to the Minister?

MR. SPEAKER: If it is only a question, you can send it to him.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have a submission arising out of the statement made by hon. Law Minister. Shri Mavalankar had twice brought a motion on the floor of the House requesting the House to extend the time. What happened to that? That part has been conveniently lost sight of....

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. GOPAL: Even though it is called half-an-hour discussion, a motion is moved for extension of time and it is agreed....

MR. SPEAKER: Now, it is the duty of all the Members to be present in House.

श्री मनीराम बागडी (मधुरा) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे पास पहले सुन लीजिए,
कि मैं आप अपना निर्णय दीजिए।

**Not recorded.

प्रत्यक्ष महोदय : चाईर पहले मैं लिखता हूँ, फिर बाद में आप अपनी बात कह लें ।

It is the duty of all the Members of the House to be present in the House. It is not the duty of any particular party to provide the quorum; that duty is cast on all the Members of the House. It is unfortunate that many times the House had to be adjourned for want of quorum. The normal convention is that the question of quorum is not raised at the fag-end of the day. It is desirable that that convention is respected; but if any hon. Member asserts his right, the Speaker has no jurisdiction to refuse to consider that, according to the rules.

Now Mr. Bagri.

श्री जनीराम बागड़ी : प्रायज महोदय आपने अपना कर्मिंग दे दिया है। अब मैं करा हूँ। अगर मैं कुछ कह तो वह आपका कर्मिंग में हट जाता है। इसलिए मैं चुप हो रहता हूँ।

SHRI V. M. SUDHEERAN (Alleppey): I had given notice of an adjournment motion regarding the serious situation prevailing in Kanjhawala, where the lives and properties of Harijans are being threatened by some anti-Harijan forces. It is a very serious matter; and we have to take the stresses and strains into consideration, and discuss the matter in the House. I would request you kindly to allow us to have a discussion.

MR. SPEAKER: I said some other form will be permitted; adjournment motion will not be permitted. I will allow you tomorrow to have it under 377.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Already so many incidents have taken place. Again Harijans are going to be attacked. We had many incidents

of this type. We have discussed them in this House.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): I endorse what he says. There is a serious tension between Harijans and some other castes in Kanjhawala village in Delhi. Unless proper attention is given and timely action is taken, I am afraid a serious situation may develop. You may ask the Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: I am allowing a Calling Attention on the subject. Nothing more than that will be allowed.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Yesterday you assured that a Calling Attention will be admitted on the National Dairy Development Board placing an order 90 per cent mark-up price has been allowed to Union Carbide, superseding the quotation of IBP, which, is a public sector undertaking. It is a very serious matter, because the total business exceeds Rs. 15 crores, and the money is going to be swallowed by a notorious multi-national corporation which happens to be a CIA agent also.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Bosu, I gave you no assurance; but I said it will consider. Today I have not selected any Calling Attention, because yesterday's Calling Attention is still pending.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Kindly select it for tomorrow.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not give any assurance; do not say tomorrow that I have admitted it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I wrote to you about the Indian Express publishing the news about there being a lobby for the polyester company.

MR. SPEAKER: I have seen it. I have already informed you. It is with me. (१५३)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: For how many days can you keep it?

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, I am looking into the matter.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Yesterday I was told that MPs are running a lobby for the polyester company of Ahmedabad. It is a serious aspersion on the House. It is a demand derogatory thing for the House. I had given a notice saying that this is a question... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have already informed you that I am looking into the matter. Your to-day's letter came to me at 10.45.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The material was given to you yesterday. I reached you the material.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: How many cases of mine are pending?

MR. SPEAKER: That will also be looked into.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI (Anantnag): I sent a notice under rule 377. There is a serious situation developing in Mattan. Firing has taken place; many people have died as a result of the firing. People from all over the country have gathered to perform the yatra to Amarnath 'gufa'. People will be travelling from Srinagar to Pahalgam; and Matton falls in between. I had requested the Home Minister to kindly look into this and see that the yatis are given protection. Because there is communal tension in the whole area, unless the yatis who have come from all over the country are given protection, I think things will be rather difficult for them. They may not be able to perform the yatra. (Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What about my issue regarding what was published in a leading national daily? I sent it yesterday. You are sitting over this. (Interruptions) You want to convert this House into a House of lobbies. You ignore such a report.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Bosu, you cannot try to monopolize the House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am not, Sir; you are monopolizing the House.

MR. SPEAKER: Yesterday you made certain allegations. I asked you to give the basis for it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have given it.

MR. SPEAKER: Today at 10.45.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: No; I gave the material yesterday.

MR. SPEAKER: Some Members seem to think that they have monopoly of the House. You must understand that this House belongs to 544 Members. Now Mr. Sathu.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBALAH: We have also given many notices. If he begins to rise, we are under a handicap.

MR. SPEAKER: Let us not add to the handicap.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contal): rose

MR. SPEAKER: I have told him that I am allowing it under rule 377.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: No; not that Sir. The matter is very urgent. From all over the country, people are going to Kashmir.

MR. SPEAKER: There are hundreds of urgent matters.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Then tension is there. People from all over the country are in Kashmir. It is the duty of the Home Minister to see it and he should make a statement on this. Whether the safety and security has been assured there. Communal tension is growing there. He has rightly pointed out the pilgrims from all over the country have gathered there: thousands of pilgrims have gathered there. The stay is for 3-4 days. During these days, all the pilgrims have

to be gathered there People from all over the country are there A statement has to be made by the Government, what is the protection they are giving to these pilgrims We are hearing every day that there has been firing and people have been killed There have been satyagrahs, there have been dharnas and there have been demonstrations

MR SPEAKER Mr Qureshi has put is very strongly That is why no further argument is necessary in the matter.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA You kindly ask the Government to make a statement

(Interruptions)

SHRI C K CHANDRAPPAN (Cannanore) The point is that if something happens in that place, then more tension will develop

(Interruptions)

It may create communal tension all over the country

(Interruptions)

SHRI SAMAR GUHA We are getting trunk-calls from various areas What happened to these trains? Therefore, it is the duty of the Government to make a statement

(Interruptions)

MR SPEAKER The Prime Minister is hearing all

(Interruptions)

SHRI SAMAR GUHA You give direction

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER I am not able to

(Interruptions)

Prof Dilip Chakravarty, in every thing you think that you have a right.

(Interruptions)

PROF DILIP CHAKRAVARTY (Calcutta South) Just now you had assured Mr Jyotirmoy Bosu

(Interruptions)

Please listen to me one minute. Just now you had assured that you were considering about calling attention with regard to

MR SPEAKER I am not assuring anything I cannot give any assurance.

PROF DILIP CHAKRAVARTY Is there some monopoly? You had assured one Member Should I take it that you have

(Interruptions)

MR SPEAKER Do not record anything

(Interruptions)

श्री डी० जी० मुखर्जी : (बुलडाना) आप सिर्फ उन लोगों की बात सुनते हैं जो एक एक और धाम-धाम घंटा बोलते हैं। हमारी बात आप सुनते ही नहीं हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : डा० बलदेव रमण ।

डा० बलदेव प्रकाश . (धमतसर) कुन्नेरी गुरुद्व ने जो रक्तास उठाया है उसके बारे में मैंने धाज के लिए कालिग प्रेडेशन मोशन दिया था। उनके बारे में कुछ तक हमें कुछ पता नहीं लग है। इस जो मोशन आता चाहिए था उसका आप धाज ले रहे हैं, धाज के लिए वह था क्या है।

You have no knowledge of it It lapses without our knowledge and information

[डा० बलदेव प्रकाश]

जो हमने मोशन दिया था माटन के बारे में वह गवर्नर को नहीं हो गया।

They should be taken up for tomorrow's business.

मेरे रिजल्ट है कि जो ब्राज के लिए दिया गया था कॉलेज एडमिशन मामल

MR. SPEAKER: You have mentioned that.

जी डी० जी० गवई : अधिलम्बनीय लान: महत्व के विषय को ले कर मैंने 377 के अधीन आपकी सूचना दी थी। मराठवाडा विद्यापीठ के बारे में यह भी। मराठवाडा विद्यापीठ का नाम बदल कर डा० अम्बेदकर विद्यापीठ कर दिए जाने की वजह से वहां पर बहुत ज्यादा तनाव बढ़ गया है और धीरे धीरे बढ़ रहा है। रेलें जलाई जा रही हैं, बसें जलाई जा रही हैं, आदमी मारे जा रहे हैं। गृह मंत्री यहां बैठे हुए हैं, प्रधान मंत्री बैठे हुए हैं। वहां का वातावरण बहुत ही तनावपूर्ण होता जा रहा है, हानन खराब होती जा रही है। एक तरफ दलित लोग हैं दूसरा तरफ सबर्ब लोग। वे एक दूसरे से झगड़ रहे हैं, पथराव कर रहे हैं। सरकारी मास मना को बहुत बड़ा नुकसान पहुंचाया जा रहा है। मैं परसों मराठवाडा से आया हूं। वहां मुझे बहुत ही प्रयाणक चित्र देखने को मिला है। मेरे सामने एक बच्चे का पत्थर मार कर उसकी जान ले ली गई। मैं गृह मंत्री जी का ध्यान उन तरफ दिखाना चाहता हूं और उनसे प्रार्थना करता हूं कि वहां पर स्थिति पर काबू पाने के लिए सीं आरपी या फीस को चेका जाए और मराठवाडा को बचाया जाए। मराठवाडा क हरिजनों की प्राय रक्षा करें, उन्हें बचाएं।

MR. SPEAKER: Now the Members themselves have seen how many urgent matters are before us. Therefore, it is a very difficult task for the Speaker to select. As for tomorrow, also, I

am hard put to it to select. The floods in northern India are one of the most devastating things. I thought it was a most important matter that we should take up

(Interruptions)

Therefore, I thought it was necessary that priority should be given to that. At the same time, I am thinking of giving a 377 statement to Mr. Qureshi because that is also an urgent matter. I have not been able to allow a calling attention because I thought floods were more important than this matter

(Interruptions)

I have heard all of you Now, Mr. Sathe

12.35 hrs.

'TIMES OF INDIA' CORRESPONDENT RE. ALLEGED MIS-REPORTING OF CERTAIN PROCEEDINGS OF LOK SABHA

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): I am thankful to you for giving your kind consent under rule 222 to a matter, which I must say I feel deeply pained to raise as a privilege matter. I had thought, if you would recall, that I would bring this to your kind notice, to the notice of the House, so that even without bringing it as a privilege matter, it could be set right because it is no pleasure to me that a matter should be raised against the members of the fourth estate a journalist of an eminent paper like the Times of India. But unfortunately the Times of India thought it fit not to correct itself in spite of the fact that when I brought the omissions and commissions, the mistakes I honestly thought that it must have been an inadvertent mistake, very much as my hon. friend, Shri Jyotirmoy Bose tried to show, it may be in the din and noise members rise and people in the gallery

may not be able to know; they are not magicians, I believed honestly that it might be a mistake and it would be corrected. Therefore, I had pointed out on the 21st the omission. Unfortunately it so happened that words which were never used by you were put in your mouth. In fact it is embarrassing for me because I was the person who was supposed to be castigated by you. But the words which you have used were, that is on the 19th: "Let me make it plain to the hon. Members that no threat will deter me. I have said that I will certainly go according to the rules, according to my interpretation, subject to any resolution in the House. Therefore, there is no use making a threat. I am selecting call attention notices according to what I consider to be important and decide about that."

Now you will see that in this there is no mention of any particular member. It was not directed to me. Therefore, the next day when in the front page report of the *Times of India* the learned special correspondent reported, "At one stage the Speaker Mr. K. S. Hegde had to remind Mr. Sathe that he should refrain from making threats in the House"—now this was an unfortunate statement which was never made. I have quoted what you stated. I therefore had pointed it out to you and you were pleased, when I pointed it out, to say on the 21st: "Mr. Sathe, you are right, I think the reporting is wrong and the paper should correct itself." I had hoped that after this the paper would correct itself. Unfortunately although it was pointed out to the correspondent and to the newspaper editor, they had not corrected it. Therefore, I sought your permission to raise it. It is really embarrassing for me and also for you to be very frank because both of us are involved.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not involved.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Involved in the sense that you have been quoted wrongly. Therefore, I would request

you to consider that to report the proceedings of the House incorrectly—which had never happened, which had never taken place, which tends to malign a Member—is *per se* breach of privilege.

AN HON. MEMBER: Then who gave the threat?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Actually it was not mentioned here at all.

So, therefore, I am not taking it as a matter of my personal concern. I leave it to the hon. colleague—the Prime Minister who is our leader in this House—the House and all the members who may feel that I have been wrongly maligned by this quotation which was put in your mouth and which inspite of your saying that that should be corrected has not been done. I feel it is for the House to decide whether a breach of privilege has been committed or not and I leave it to the House.

I beg for permission of the House to grant leave.

MR. SPEAKER: Anybody objecting it? Only those who object to the Motion.

(Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I do, Sir. I do, Sir.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): Will you kindly permit me? I have objected. I Will take only two minutes.

MR. SPEAKER: In this matter all that is to be said is—"I am objecting". Nothing more than that.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am objecting. I have come prepared.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not a debate that you have to come prepared. It is not a debate. You can state your mere objection.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I shall be failing in my duty if I do not point out certain inaccuracies.

MR. SPEAKER. Mr Bosu, the Rules of Procedure are very clear. When a Privilege Motion is moved, normally it is put to the House. When it is objected to, no debate is allowed. It is the objection that is needed. You just say—I object to it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU. I object because

MR. SPEAKER. No, no. It is not necessary. It is not a debate.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Pages 2,000, 2001, 2002.

MR. SPEAKER. May be 2,000 or 4,000.

The procedure adopted up till now is other people merely object and then it is put to the House. If 25 members support it, it has leave of the House.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA. I object because it is an objective reporting. Therefore, I want to object.

MR. SPEAKER. All right. Anybody can raise objection.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU. My objection has gone on record. I object to this privilege motion.

MR. SPEAKER. Yes, all right.

SHRI GAURI SHANKAR RAI (Ghazipur) I have no objection but I would like to...

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. It is not allowed.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Other people also object to it.

MR. SPEAKER: Those who are in favour of leave being granted may please rise in their seats.

The required number is there.

Now it will go to the Privilege Committee for consideration.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Before admitting this you should have gone through.

MR. SPEAKER. Leave has been granted. Mr Sathe may move the motion.

(Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE. I beg to move.

"That this matter be referred to the Committee of Privileges."

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: What is the procedure that you have adopted?

MR. SPEAKER. Rule 225.

When leave is granted by the Speaker and a request is made that the matter may be referred to the Privileges Committee.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA. Under the Rule you are competent to refer it to the Privileges Committee.

MR. SPEAKER. That I have not exercised.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA. Then the House can...

MR. SPEAKER. No, no. Under rule 225. When you raise an objection, why do you not get yourself familiar with the rules?

225—"... "If objection to leave being granted is taken, the Speaker shall request those members who are in favour of leave being granted to rise in their places, and if not less than twenty five members rise accordingly, the Speaker shall declare that leave is granted."

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I am on a point of order under Rule 222.

This Rule 225 says—"The Speaker, if he gives consent under rule 222..."

So, I take it that you have given consent.

MR. SPEAKER: I have not given consent.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I may be permitted to point out certain inaccuracies in this statement.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no That is not . .

(Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You cannot grant....(Interruptions) I regret to say that you are giving permission on a contention which is based on inaccurate facts.

MR. SPEAKER: That is all right. There the matter ends.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU. Why are you so generous? We have been very unkind to the journalists. It is a very difficult job that they do and on the top of that we are going to be so unfair. I would request you to kindly go through the uncorrected report of the debate and see what is there on pages 2,000, 2,001 and 2,002. May I read out?

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Bosu. .

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You are doing great injustice to the country

MR. SPEAKER. So far as my consent is concerned, it is not open to discussion.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am making the submission with your permission.

MR. SPEAKER: No, you are not, because I have not permitted you to challenge my consent. In repeat of rule 223, the Speaker has merely to consent, nothing more than that. The rest is for the House according to the procedure.

(Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The law makers should be the law breakers.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not a law maker, all of us are the law makers. That is all right.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: By this, you are going to demoralise the entire press corps who do a very difficult job here. We are seeing for the last 12 years, it is not an easy task to do. When your permission is based on inaccurate submission....

MR. SPEAKER: It is not open for discussion at all.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Why?

MR. SPEAKER: No The motion is before the House, that is all. The motion is that the matter may be referred to the Committee of Privileges.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: We want to oppose it, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: You are opposing, that is why 25 Members rose

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA (Serampore): You have not mentioned the matter. What is the matter? What ed the matter. What is the matter?

(Interruptions)

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Idukki): According to the rules, let me clarify with your permission, there are three stages. One, you giving the consent, second, the House giving the leave to move for the privilege motion. That comes under 225. The third is 226 where, once the leave is granted, the House will have to decide, unless the Speaker on his own refers it to the Privileges Committee, whether it be referred to the Privileges Committee. After leave is granted, Mr Sathe has made a motion that the matter may go to the Privileges Committee. At this stage, the House can discuss it; the House can immediately come to voting about it or alternatively, you can refer it to the Privileges Committee by exercising your right.

(Interruptions)

Let me clarify; I am not making any speech. I am holding the floor now.

[Shri C M Stephen]

Therefore, Sir, because my friends were asking what we are about, under, 226, the motion is before the House. It can be discussed and the final decision can be taken *(Interruptions)* Now, he is entitled to speak on that

SHRI VASANT SATHE Now kindly consider Rule 226 If leave under 225 is granted which has been done, the House may consider the question of breach of privilege itself and come to a decision itself Two things, the House has to become a Privilege Committee by itself, consider the motion, have it debated and take a decision Either this has to be done or it can refer it to the Committee of Privileges on a motion made by the member who has raised the question of privilege of any other member I have raised that it should be referred to the Privileges Committee There is no third alternative Either it goes to the Committee or it must be discussed here by the whole House and now, it is for the House, there is no other motion whether it is to be considered

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU What is rule 226? Mr Sathe has conveniently put the cart before the horse 226 says "If leave under rule 225 is granted the House may consider the question and come to a decision" That is the first thing

MR SPEAKER That is on the motion

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU And the second thing is 'or refer it to a Committee of Privileges on a motion made either by the member who has raised the question of privilege or by any other member' Therefore, it is mandatory and obligatory on your part to bring the question of motion before the House

MR SPEAKER That is what I have been saying all the time

(Interruptions)

SHRI KRISHAN KANT (Chandigarh): Let us know whether the hon Member has moved the motion to refer

to to the Committee or to put it before the House—what is the motion.

SHRI VASANT SATHE I have moved that it should be sent to the Committee

SHRI KRISHAN KANT Then, if it is to be sent to the Committee, the House is not to discuss it Rule 226 says that if leave under Rule 225 is granted, then there are two options. The House may consider the question and come to a decision, or refer it to the Committee of Privileges on a motion made either by the member who has raised the question of privilege or by any other Member

SHRI K LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): He is a member of the Privileges Committee

MR SPEAKER He is merely telling the legal position

SHRI KRISHAN KANT Mr. Speaker, Sir I am not discussing the issue of privilege at all I am not discussing the pros and cons of it I am on a procedural matter When the motion has been put and as you earlier did it, now it has been referred to the Privileges Committee

MR SPEAKER No Please understand the position clearly There are three stages of the Privilege motion. The first stage is the consent to be given by the Speaker under Rule 222 The second stage is that leave be granted under Rule 225 The third stage is the motion before the House It is up to the House to decide on one of the two courses. They may say: "We are ourselves going to dispose of it " because the House is the master of the situation The Privileges Committee is only an agent of it or it is open to the House to say: "Why should we refer it?" The House has only two alternatives now—either to say: "We are seized of it, we dispose of it," or "we are referring it to the Privileges Committee." Now, the practice is.

(Interruptions)

SHRI KRISHAN KANT: The motion before the House is to refer it to the Privileges Committee.

MR. SPEAKER: But the House may say: "No, we are not going to."

SHRI KRISHAN KANT: The discussion will be limited.

(Interruptions)

The discussion will be limited to whether it should be referred to the Privileges Committee or should be discussed in the House. There is no other discussion on the motion.

MR. SPEAKER: Quite right, the discussion before the House is....

SHRI KRISHAN KANT: Only limited.

(Interruptions)

SHRI GAURI SHANKAR RAI: I am on a point of order. Now, the legal and constitutional position is that the House has got two options and these two options require two substantive motions. Now, only one motion of Mr. Sathe is before the House. No amendment or no alternative motion has been moved before the House. There is only one motion and in absence of the other motion....

MR. SPEAKER: Anyone can move a motion for amendment.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Let me read Rule 226. Rule 226 says that if leave under Rule 225 has been granted, then after granting the leave, the House may consider the question and come to a decision. That is one alternative that the House may consider. The other alternative is: "or, refer it to the Committee of Privilege on a motion made either by the Member who has raised the question of privilege or by any other member." So, there are only two alternatives.

MR. SPEAKER: Everybody says that.

SHRI KANWARLAL GUPTA: We want to say something on this. Kindly permit us.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. You can move a motion.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I want to move a motion, Sir, that we want to consider this motion.

MR. SPEAKER: All right, you can do that. It is open to you to move.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I want to move an amendment to the motion. I move:

"That the House may consider the question and come to a decision with regard to this question of privilege."

MR. SPEAKER: That you are entitled to.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Now you can permit us to speak.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I rise on a point of order. Now, one motion is already before the House. That motion has got to be disposed of. Two motions cannot be considered simultaneously by the House. There can be an amendment to the motion before the House. This is not an amendment. There is like a substitute motion and nothing like that. Two motions cannot be considered by the House at the same time. So, the motion which is already before the House must take precedence. Now the point is, if somebody wants the House itself to consider this matter, he should have brought in a motion initially and the desire of the House should have been tested, whether it must be considered or not. Once this motion is before the House, an amendment....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Is it put in the List of Business?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I am here on a point of order. I have also a right, not Shri Joytirmoy Bosu alone.

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

An amendment to the motion cannot be in the nature of rejecting the motion, or negating that motion. The second motion which is moved cannot be an amendment, because it is in the nature of negating the motion. Therefore, this motion has got to be decided, and the other motion cannot be taken up and considered at all. Two motions cannot be considered together.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not accepting this contention.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: (Begusarai). May I explain what I understand by rule 226? According to rule 226, only when a *prima facie* case has already been established for rule 226, only when a *prima facie* is granted. Now, that being the case, the matter can be disposed of in two ways. For the first case, where the House itself should decide, no motion is required, because the words used are that the question shall be decided; it is not said "on a motion" but only that the question shall be decided.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): The words used are "the House may consider the question".

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Because, in that very rule, you will find two kinds of expressions—"the House may consider the question and come to a decision" and "refer it to a Committee of Privileges on a motion made either by the member who has raised the question of privilege or by any other member". So, if the House wants to decide about this, then the House has probably lost that opportunity. Then the hon. Member had been obliged to come with a motion..... (Interruptions). The Chair's duty in the first instance should be to ask whether the House itself would like to dispose of it. Since the Chair has not asked that question, therefore, the hon. Member is quite competent, is quite in order, to bring up a motion before the House, and that is precisely what he has done.

MR. SPEAKER: I have heard the various contentions. Reading rules 222, 225 and 226 together the following procedure is laid down, according to me the first step is for the Speaker to decide whether he should give his consent or not. The second step is for the House to grant the leave under rule 225. The next stage is for the House to decide whether it will go into the matter and decide itself, or whether it will refer the matter to the Privileges Committee.

In this case, I have already given my consent under rule 222. The House has granted leave under rule 225. Now it is open to the House to say either it will discuss it itself at present or refer the matter to the Privileges Committee. Shri Sathe has given a motion, proposing that the matter be referred to the Committee of Privileges.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: That will come only later.

MR. SPEAKER: It is open to a Member to move an amendment to say that the House itself will go into the matter and discuss it. But the normal convention of the House has always been, in a matter like this, to refer it to the Privileges Committee. But that convention does not bind the House. The House may make a different decision in the matter. Therefore, the amendment is permissible and, if the House so desires, the matter may be discussed by the House.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Rules 226 consists of two parts—discussion by the House or reference to the Committee. If the House is considering the question, only then he can move the motion.

13 hrs.

MR. SPEAKER: No. On his own motion, the House may say, "We will discuss it." That is the procedure. (Interruptions) I have given the decision.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi): I would like to submit in this regard..

MR. SPEAKER: Not after my decision. (Interruptions). Is it the pleasure of the House to dispense with the lunch hour and dispose of it today?

SEVERAL HON MEMBERS No.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I want to speak on that. .

MR. SPEAKER: I will fix it for some other day.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I would speak on that after lunch.

MR. SPEAKER: No. after lunch, we are taking up a different matter.

11.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We had a discussion on Shri Sathes Motion fixed for 2 o'clock but, unfortunately, we have certain other business which was not finished in the morning, like Papers to be Laid, Calling Attention and 377. So, I would suggest that we finish that part of the business and then take up this discussion, if the House agrees.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

SHRI O V. ALAGESAN (Arko-nam): Will it spill over to tomorrow?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We will see how much time we will take now. It will not take much time, I think, but the Privilege Motion may have to be taken up tomorrow or any other day; it depends on the speaker and Mr. Sathes.

Now, the statement showing supplementary Demands for Grants.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL), 1978-79

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQARULLAH): I beg to present a statement showing Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1978-79.

14.05 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATION UNDER REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE ACT AND REPORT OF LAW COMMISSION re. CRIMINAL LIABILITY FOR FAILURE BY HUSBAND TO PAY MAINTENANCE ETC., TO WIFE AS GRANTED BY COURT

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): I beg to lay:

(1) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 393(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 19th June, 1978 making certain amendment in the description of the 12-Champhai constituency in Schedule XXVII of the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1976 under sub-section (2) of section 9 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950 [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2519/78].

(2) A copy of the Seventy-third Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Law Commission on Criminal liability for failure by husband to pay maintenance or permanent alimony granted to the wife by the Court under certain enactment or rules of law [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2520/78].

14.07 hrs.

**CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE****INQUIRY INTO THE ALLEGATION BY A GOV-
ERNMENT SERVANT AGAINST A MINISTER
OF PONDICHERRY AND THREE OTHERS**

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): I call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:—

"The reported decision of the Governor of Tamil Nadu to order an inquiry into the allegation made by a Government servant against a Minister of Pondicherry and three others without seeking the opinion of the Cabinet of Pondicherry."

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF HOME AF-
FAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MAN-
DAL):** Sir,

Shri Prabhu Das Patwari, the Governor of Tamil Nadu had been appointed as Administrator Pondicherry under Article 239(2) of the Constitution during the absence on leave of Shri B. T. Kuikarni, Lt. Governor of Pondicherry. According to information received from the Government of Pondicherry, one Miss Radhabai, an Assistant Director in the Local Administration Department, Pondicherry, had addressed a representation to the Administrator Pondicherry, levelling charges of molestation by certain persons named in the representation including a Minister. On 22nd July, 1978, the Administrator passed an order on the said representation that a Judicial Officer of the rank District Judge be appointed to hold an inquiry into the allegations of attempt to molest her.

According to the information furnished by the Government of Pondicherry no notification appointing any Judicial Officer to hold the inquiry

has been issued so far. A further report is awaited from the Government of Pondicherry.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, at the outset I want to make it very clear that I do not want to go into the merits of the case but only into the Constitutional problems of impropriety and other Constitutional problems that arise in the matter. I also want to make it clear that I am not in a position to pay any compliment to the Government of Pondicherry for its performance. By this reported Order of the acting Administrator of Pondicherry, a new situation has been created. Actually, Mr. Patwari, the Governor of Tamilnadu was acting as Lt. Governor according to Act 239 [Here the Government have quoted Art. 239(2) in the letter]. This order that has been issued was an order for an enquiry against a Minister by a Magistrate, and that created very long-range political repercussions because of the present political conditions of India. Also, it is a real threat to our federalism and the flexibility of the Indian Constitution.

Now, what is the status of a Lt. Governor? It is almost the same as that of a Governor of a State—with the exception of the Governor of Assam and some border Union Territories. This august House had the privilege of discussing this matter of the constitutional problem of the status of a Governor, early in 1967 when an eminent Parliamentarian Shri Nath Pai raised the issue on the Floor of the House in November 1977. Shri Nath Pai had raised three very important and pertinent points, namely, what is the constitutional status of the Governor, the power of discretion of the Governor and the mode of appointment of the Governor. This has been debated in the House and, on that occasion, the people who supported Mr. Nath Pai were sitting on this side. Today they are sitting on the other side. But what are they doing? They are doing the same thing.

When it was raised in 1957, Mr. Nath Pai relevantly pointed out the status of the Governor which is only to be the Head of the State, he has no other status. In this connection I wish to draw your attention to the whole evolutionary process because it is very important. Let us go back to the discussion in the Constituent Assembly. With your permission, Mr Deputy-Speaker, may I quote what happened those days? When the discussion was going on in the Constituent Assembly, one of the hon. Members of this House, Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath, relevantly raised a question. Shri Kamath had asked this question:

"If in any particular case, the President does not act upon the advice of his Ministers, will that be tantamount to a violation of the Constitution and will he be liable to impeachment?"

Dr. Ambedkar gave the reply:

"There is not the slightest doubt about it."

This is the status of the President

Further, Mr. Kamath said:

"There will be two conflicting authorities within the State: one is the Premier, whom under this Constitution which we are considering today, we have invested with executive authority so far as the State is concerned; and the other is the Governor who, though the Constitution does not confer on him very substantial powers and functions, will arrogate much to himself, because he will say that I have been elected by the people of the whole province and as such, I am persona grata with people and not the Chief Minister...."

This was the debate. The question came up whether the Governor should be elected or not. Then the whole Constituent Assembly was opposed to election of the Governor, and it was decided that he should be appointed by the President.

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Mr. Kamath said further:

"...Therefore, there will be in the administration of the province at every turn—if not at every turn, then very often—points of conflict or friction between the elected Governor and the elected Chief Minister. Therefore, I think we have done very wisely in deleting or in doing away with the system of election for the provincial Governor."

Therefore, it is very clear that their opinion was that the Governor should not be elected, he should only be appointed as Head of the State. This has been supported by Dr Alladi Krishnaswami Iyer, if I can quote him

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER. You quote only the relevant portion

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I am quoting only the relevant portion. Lt. Governor is on par with Governor. It is an important Constitutional matter. The Prime Minister is here. So, I want to have this matter cleared. I will take only a few minutes.

DR. Alladi Krishnaswamy Iyer observed:

"...If the Governor is properly functioning as the Constitutional head, the expenses involved in going through the process of election are out of all proportion to the powers vested in the Governor under the Constitution. There is also the danger of the Governor who has been elected by the people at large getting into a clash with the Premier (Chief Minister) and the Cabinet responsible to the Legislature which itself has been elected on the basis of universal suffrage."

"On the whole, in the interest of harmony in the interest of good working, in the interest of sounder relations between the provincial Cabinet and the Governor, it will be much better if we adopt the Canadian model and have the Governors

[Shri Vayalar Ravi]

appointed by the President with the convention growing up that the Cabinet at the Centre would also be guided by the advice of the provincial Cabinet."

It is very clear that the makers of the Constitution, very great and eminent jurists, assembled here in this august hall, decided that the Governor will only be a head of the State, he should not act on his own and that he should act only on the advice of the Chief Minister and the Council of Ministers.

This question was raised here also on the floor of the House and the then Home Minister, Shri Y. B. Chavan, made clear the stand of the Congress Party which was then in power in those days. I quote what Mr. Chavan said.

This is what Mr. Chavan said:

"I can tell very clearly that neither the Law Ministry nor the Home Ministry believes that the Governor has a right to summon the legislature, we have never said that. There he cannot use his discretion. Naturally, he has to accept the advice of the Chief Minister."

This is the position taken by the Congress those days that the Governor should not act on his own, he should be only guided by the advice of the Cabinet. This has also been made amply clear by Dr. Ambedkar while replying to certain points....

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM (Palani): It is an accepted fact.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Why go into all those facts?

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Only just to strengthen my point.

I think the position is very clear. Now what comes? The point that comes here is about the status of the

Lt. Governor. It is governed by Sec. 44 of the Government of Union Territories Act, 1963. He cannot go beyond that at all. He completely comes within the purview of Sec. 44, Part IV of the said Act. I quote with your permission.

"44(1) There shall be a Council of Ministers in each Union territory with the Chief Minister at the head to aid and advise the Administrator in the exercise of his functions in relation to matters with respect to which the Legislative Assembly of the Union Territory has power to make laws except in so far as he is required by or under this Act to act in his discretion or by or under any law to exercise any judicial or quasi-judicial functions:

Provided that in case of difference of opinion between the Administrator and his Ministers on any matter, the Administrator shall refer it to the President....

This is very important.

...shall refer it to the President for decision and act according to the decision given thereon by the President, and pending such decision it shall be competent for the Administrator in any case where the matter is in his opinion so urgent that it is necessary for him to take immediate action, to take such action or to give such direction in the matter as he deems necessary."

There may be some amendments. Only 2 or 3 amendments. That came later. We ourselves passed them. That was regarding the border States.

The hon. Minister in his statement says that he has acted under Art. 239(2). Art. 239(2) never comes. Art 239(1) says:

"Save as otherwise provided by Parliament by law, every Union territory shall be administered by the President acting to such extent as he thinks fit, through an administrator to be appointed by him with such designation as he may specify."

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in Part IV, the President may appoint the Governor of a State as the administrator of an adjoining Union territory, and where a Governor is so appointed, he shall exercise his functions as such administrator independently of his Council of Ministers."

Here the reference to the Council of Ministers is to the Council of Ministers of Tamil Nadu. I agree. But when he is functioning as an administrator, he comes within the purview of Sec. 44 of the Government of Union Territories Act. He is bound by the advice of the Council of Ministers of Pondicherry. So Art. 239(2) is not applicable and the stand taken by the hon. Minister is absolutely baseless and cannot be sustained.

Then coming to the point of discretion, can he use his discretion?....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, you will have to end.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Can he use the discretion? What are the discretionary powers? His discretionary powers are limited and they are completely limited. I can quote any number of authority on the subject, either Basu or Seervai or even Supreme Court Judgments. I can quote. Mr. Shanti Bhushan knows. The discretion is limited. It is not unlimited. Even Dr. Ambedkar has said it in the Constituent Assembly that the discretion is limited. I can quote other authorities also but for want of time, I will not do that. I hope the Law Minister will agree with me that even according to the judgment of the Supreme Court this discretion is limited. They only said that the Governor of Assam may have some discretionary powers because there are border Union Territories. This discretion in regard to Goa and Pondicherry is not unlimited. It is limited for a specific purpose. You will agree with me.

Now, here is a statement by the Chief Minister of Pondicherry. I quote

from the *Hindu*, a very very responsible and leading newspaper of the south. It say:

"Mr. Ramasamy said he felt that the order reported to have been issued by Mr. Patwari had come out without consulting him (Chief Minister)...."

So, what is the urgency? What is the discretion here? It is not against the Minister that Governor issued an order. It is only allegation. What is that allegation? That was sent by Miss Radha Bai. Copies sent to whom? Copies were sent to the President of India, the Prime Minister, Defence Minister, Minister for Parliamentary Affairs, Shri Ravindra Varma, the Minister for Tourism, Shri C. M. Stephen and everybody including Shri E. M. S. Namboodiripad. I do not want to go into the merits of the complaint. Here what the Minister says is: there are allegations where the Prime Minister has taken a stand, rightly or wrongly, about the merit of it, that the allegation cannot be looked into where there is not a specific charge. What is the allegation and to whom it is made? Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it will be interesting to read from the complaint sent by Miss Radha Bai. The complaint says 'Illegal acts of the Lieutenant Governor'. The complaint is not only against the Minister but it is against the Lieutenant Governor also in protest against the illegal actions of the Lieutenant Governor, Home Minister and the Chief Secretary and against the failure of the Central Government to pull up the Lieutenant Governor. Therefore, the complaint is against the Lieutenant Governor also and the Central Government's failure. The Hon. Lieutenant Governor of Pondicherry, the Home Minister of Pondicherry and the Chief Secretary, all these people, are responsible if she dies. Shri Mandal made a statement saying that the complaint has been sent by Radha Bai, Assistant Director in the Local Administration Department, Pondicherry. She addressed

[Shri Vayalar Ravi]

a representation dated 18th July to the Administration, Pondicherry levelling charges of molestation. This is the complaint.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You will have to conclude, Mr. Ravi.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I am concluding. It was on 31st May that a complaint was made. It was gone through by Shri Patwari. Or there was a complaint earlier. The complaint was against the Lt. Governor and copies were sent to the President of India and the Prime Minister. When complaints are made levelling charges, here, the Acting Administrator appointed under Art. 239 of the Constitution issued the order against the minister. Charges are levelled against him by a Government servant. Suppose a good looking government servant is making a complaint against the Law Minister, Mr. Shanti Shanti Bhushan, that he tried to molest. Is he not answerable? Should this not be enquired into? Sometimes, action taken by Shri Patwari has political repercussions. I do not want to go into the *modus operandi* of the Governor. The Lieutenant Governor is acting in a vacancy of the person on leave has made a decision which is against the Constitution, which is against the oath he has taken that he will uphold the Constitution.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: He has not taken an oath so far as this is concerned.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: He has taken the oath—the Governor of Tamilnadu has taken the oath—that he will uphold the Constitution. That has been violated. The Governor is only a link between the Centre and the State. If he acts like this, what happens. There are State Governments—in West Bengal, that is run by the Marxist Communist Party; in Kerala there is a Government run by other party and in one or two States

the Governments are run by India Congress. There is another Government run by the Akalis with the Akali Chief Minister.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What is the clarification you want now?

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: If the Governor, as an instrument makes such an order, what will happen to the body politic of democracy in the country.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Your time is up.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I shall conclude, Sir. I ask clarification from the Janata Government. I want to know on what authority the Tamilnadu Governor, Mr. Patwari, issued the order? Second, what is the constitutional validity and what will be its impact on the Indian body politic. Whether it will not lead to political repercussions in the country.

In this background—as an exemplar of your Government—will you recall the Tamil Nadu Governor, Mr. Patwari to save Tamil Nadu from the clutches of this man.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): May I say that the hon'ble Member's reference to Governor's powers is not very relevant because Governors of States are different from Lt. Governors of Union Territories. Under the Union Territories Act, there are distinct provisions which clothe the Lt. Governor with powers of discretion and this can fall under those discretionary powers. We are examining the question as to how exactly it was done. We have, therefore, called for a report. Unless I go into it very carefully and thoroughly, it is not possible for me to assume that what he has done is wrong. But *prima facie* I do not agree that the Lt. Governor has no such powers. Whether he should so exercise them or not is another question.

The Lt. Governor represents the Central Government in Union territories and, therefore, has been given powers. The Governor also represents the Central Government but Governors have no other powers under the Constitution as Lt. Governors have. If my hon'ble friend refers to the Lt. Governor's powers under the Union Territories Act then he will find that there is a difference and this is what we are examining. All the legal aspects will be looked into when the report comes here. Then we will be in a position to give our definite views.

14.28 hrs

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(I) REPORTED RETURN OF CHINESE TRAINED UNDERGROUND GUERRILLAS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, we will take up matters under Rule 377. Mr. Venkatasubbalah

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR (Pondicherry): Mr. Deputy Speaker, I will hardly take one minute. Please allow me. I am the only member coming from that area.

** (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record. I have already called Mr. Venkatasubbalah to raise a matter under Rule 377. I cannot make an exception. If I make an exception in your case then I will have to make exception in other cases. I know your interest in the matter but I cannot transgress the rules of the House. Please take your seat.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBALAH (Nandyal): Sir, it is stated that in

1976 a group of about 26 youths had crossed over to Tibet under the leadership of one Shri Vishweshwar to take training in guerilla warfare. They were all Mesties (Non-tribal Manipuris), some of whom are believed to have returned here some time ago with the intention to create panic and disrupt the law and order situation 'to popularise their demand for an independent Manipur'. The statement of the Education Minister of Manipur is that the recent murders of Policemen and looting of a bank in Manipur are no less crimes. Their nature indicated the hand of an organised group which needed both arms and money. The killing of two policemen in Imphal with the obvious purpose of taking away arms, the looting of a bank in the town immediately thereafter, and the subsequent killing of two more riflemen near the Burma border, which was the point of crossing over to the other side by the underground elements, could well be linked up.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Dr. Vasant Kumar Pandit—not here. Shri Nathu Singh.

(II) REPORTED LOSS OF LIFE AND PROPERTY CAUSED BY FLOODS IN SOME DISTRICTS OF RAJASTHAN

“ जी माफू लिह (दीला) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आज की सनकति से नियम 377 के तहत निम्नलिखित मामला सदन में उठाना चाहता हूँ।

राजस्थान भारत का वह अभावग्रस्त प्रदेश है जहाँ कभी सूखा, कभी बाढ़, कभी अकाल आदि पड़ते ही रहते हैं। पिछले कई वर्षों से वहाँ बाढ़ आ रही है। कई जिले बाढ़ से अत्यधिक प्रभावित होते हैं। लेकिन आज तक वहाँ कोई भी उस बाढ़ का स्थायी हल नहीं

**Not recorded.

[श्री नथू सिंह]

निकाला गया। लाखों रुपये हर वर्ष अकाल राहत कार्य के नाम पर वहां खर्च किये जाते हैं। यदि उस रुपये को योजना बना कर खर्च किया जाता तो आज तक उस समस्या का स्थायी समाधान हो गया होता। इस वर्ष भी पहले की भांति ही राजस्थान में अत्यधिक बाढ़ आयी है लेकिन इस बार एक विचित्र स्थिति राजस्थान की बन गई है। इस बार उन स्थानों पर भी, उन क्षेत्रों में भी बाढ़ आ गई जहां पहले लोग पानी के लिए तरसते थे। जो क्षेत्र, जो जिले हमेशा सूखे की स्थिति का सामना करते थे आज उन जिलों को भारी बाढ़ का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। राजस्थान के लगभग 8 जिले तो इस बाढ़ से इतने अधिक प्रभावित हो चुके हैं कि वहां माल व जान की भारी हानि हुई है। लाखों लोग प्रभावित हुए हैं। बीमारियां बढ़ रही हैं। हजारों मकान गिर गए। मवेशी मर गए। खेत डूब गए। फसल नष्ट हो गयी। गांव पानी में डूब गए। बांध टूट गए। नदियां उफान रही हैं। चार चार, पांच पांच फुट पानी भरा हुआ है। लोग पानी से घिर गए हैं। ऐसी स्थिति का सामना राजस्थान को पहले कभी नहीं करना पड़ा। 1924 के बाद सब से अधिक बाढ़ इस बार आई है। राज्य सरकार इस बारे में काफी चिन्तित है। कुछ कर भी रही है। लेकिन केवल यह पर्याप्त नहीं है। मैं स्वयं अपने क्षेत्र का दौरा कर के आया हूं। तहसील बेराठ, शाहपुरा, कोट-पुत, 1, प्रागपुरा, पावटा, जमवा, रामगढ़ आदि क्षेत्रों में भारी नुकसान हुआ है। लगातार वर्षा के कारण खतरा घटने के बजाय बढ़ ही रहा है। अतः मैं केन्द्र सरकार से निवेदन करता हूं और मांग करता हूं, प्रधान मन्त्री जी से निवेदन करता हूं कि वे स्वयं इस विषय में रुचि ले कर राजस्थान को इस भयानक स्थिति में से उबारने के लिए विशेष सहायता केन्द्र से प्रदान करें। और युद्ध स्तर पर सहायता कार्य प्रारम्भ कराएं जिस से जन-धन की हानि होने से बचाया जा सके।

(iii) NEED FOR OLD AGE PENSION TO AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS AND LAND-LESS POOR FARMERS

SHRI RAJ KRISHNA DAWN (Burdwan): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am raising under Rule 377 the following matter of urgent public importance for the consideration of the House.

India is basically a country of agriculture but millions of agricultural labourers have to earn their daily bread by doing inhuman labour till death. Though India is an agricultural country, members of the other communities, workers, Government employees and others in big establishments, apart from the poor farmers and agricultural labourers, enjoy privilege of pension and handsome monetary benefits like provident fund, gratuity, etc. at the old age which supports them at the fag end of their lives.

So far, both State and Central Governments have framed rules to help only the people belonging to the non-farmers group, resulting in the true owners of our agricultural country, the farmers, becoming neglected and deprived of all necessities of life. In every village thus numerous helpless overaged farmer brethren are struggling hard to survive in a very painful way till the last day of their lives decided by the Almighty. Sometimes they pass their days with half meal and sometimes they do not get it even. In order to rub off such serious disparity in our society and to usher in a new life to the agricultural labourers, the Central Government should frame a rule to implement the minimum old age pension, necessary at the fag end of their lives, to agricultural farmers and labourers after 65 years of age. Otherwise we will not be able to stop the death of thousands of farmers and agricultural labourers due to starvation. The farmers and agricultural labourers of our country are placing this demand to the Janata Government through their elected representatives to eliminate such disparity.

(iv) REPORTS RELAY HUNGER STRIKE
BY WORKERS OF HUTTI GOLD MINES
IN KARNATAKA

SHRI RAJSEKHAR KOLUR (Raichur): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I am thankful to you for allowing me to raise a point under Rule 377 on the relay hunger strike by workers of Hutti gold mines in pursuance of their demands. The Hutti Gold Mines Workers Union submitted a memorandum on 17-4-1978 to the Government of Karnataka listing the demands of their workers which included revision of pay scales, provision of promotional avenues and removal of stagnation in service. There was a wide disparity in the pay scales between the workers of Hutti Gold Mines and those of Kolar Gold Fields. While the workers of a particular category are getting Rs. 370 in Kolar Gold Fields, their counterparts in Hutti Gold Mines are getting only Rs. 252. The main demand of the Hutti Gold Mines is for maintaining parity with Kolar Gold Fields in the pay scales.

The demands of the workers of Hutti Mines for enhanced pay scales etc. are estimated to cost an additional amount of Rs. 64 lakhs. Negotiations with the State Labour Minister on 22nd June, 1978 had not been fruitful. During the discussions with the management on 5th July, 1978, the Union had come down in respect of its demands to Rs. 32 lakhs. The management agreed to this and made a favourable recommendations in the matter, but the proposal has not yet been approved by the State Government.

The Company has been able to turn out profits with the hard work and co-operation of its workers and during 1976-78, it is estimated to earn a profit of Rs. 45 lakhs. About 1247 workers are on its rolls with service ranging from five to fifteen years. Most of them have reached the maximum of their salary scales and have been stagnating without increments and promotion.

To press for the acceptance of their reasonable demands, the workers went on a one-day strike which was a total success with hundred per cent participation. Since 23rd June, 1978 a relay hunger strike with ten workers per day has been going on.

The demands of the workers of Hutti Gold Mines are reasonable and the Labour Minister's intervention is urgently requested. The workers demonstrations have all along been peaceful but they are feeling restive and the situation may go out of hand if negotiations are not urgently started for the satisfaction of the reasonable demands of the workers of Hutti Gold Mines.

14.37 hrs.

**MOTION RE. RESOLUTION PASSED
AT CONFERENCE OF CHIEF
MINISTERS OF SOUTHERN STATES
REGARDING LANGUAGE POLICY**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up the motion on language policy by Shri Vasant Sathe.

Shri Vasant Sathe

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola).
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House takes note of the resolution passed at the Conference of the Chief Ministers of the Southern States regarding the language policy".

While speaking on this motion relating to the anxiety which the conference of the Chief Ministers of Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Pondicherry recently expressed on the question of language policy, the manner it is being implemented, I would like to submit, at the outset, that this whole issue of Hindi has to be looked at in

[Shri Vasant Sathe]

a right national perspective. We cannot be over-charged by emotional considerations. After all, a language essentially and primarily is a medium of communication of thoughts of ideas, a link of dealing with others, and that is why it becomes important

Now that India, that is Bharat, has, for the first time, after our independence emerged as a nation in the long history of five thousand and odd years, the first question is: are we going to remain a nation, a strong nation, a harmonious, united and strong nation or not? Once we accept this basic premise, then obviously all those factors which lead towards this unity, towards this harmony must be borne in mind. And one factor that unites people anywhere in the world, has been language. A common language for a nation is the most important uniting factor. There is no other. Tell me any nation in the world which has, as a nation, different languages and no link language. Take even the federal States that you know of in the world. In Soviet Union, for example, there is one language which is known by all the people of that country.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR (Pondicherry): That is not a democratic country; it is a communist country.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Take another democratic State like the United States. Even in Canada, there are two languages. But all the people know both the languages. All Government documents are always translated and published in both the languages.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: No, no.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Therefore, if you want to remain a nation, it is my honest belief that you cannot rely—you can choose which language you want; but you cannot rely—on a language which is known hardly by

1 per cent of the population. (Interruptions) You will have to think of one common link language for this country. And that language, in my humble opinion, has a utility and a use; and it can only be Hindi. I cannot think of any other. And when I talk of Hindi (interruptions). I am not thinking of Hindi as a monopoly of any particular people. Hindi itself can evolve and grow; and I am thinking of Hindi as expressed by Gandhiji—he used to call it Hindustani. Common words can be used or retained I feel that the greatest wrong to the advancement of Hindi as a national language has, unfortunately, been done by those who in their over-enthusiasm tried to propagate and push Hindi, not only the ordinary Hindi but the Raghuvirian Hindi, making it more difficult and more Sanskritized. They have done the greatest damage to Hindi. (Interruptions).

At the time we became independent, I know that even in the South, there was a general fervour among the non-Hindi speaking people to learn Hindi. But it is because you put it in the Constitution that within 15 years Hindi must become the official language, that the real trouble started. As regards English, it took nearly 150 years even for that 1-1/2 per cent of the population to learn it. Any language must grow with the people. I have always believed that if we had allowed Hindi to grow from the primary stage, that is, to grow with the people all over the country, right upto the college stage, you would have today all over the country graduates even from the Southern States speaking Hindi, even better than those whose mother-tongue happens to be Hindi.

But that chance you do not give. You wanted to do it at the top. You said: the clerks must learn enough of Hindi to draft letters and communicate which is impossible. They may just learn enough to sign, but

any drafting, any communication, particularly Government communications or enactments or orders is not that easy. Therefore, I feel that the right stand was taken by Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru followed by the Prime Ministers later on that Hindi should be imposed only when it is accepted by the non-Hindi speaking people and States. That is the crux of the matter.

You have to take the people of this country with you. If you want to take the people of this country with you, then you cannot impose it on anyone. You must create facilities and that can only be done by love and affection and not by a sense of coercion or imposition. I would submit, Sir, that the assurance which was given by Jawahar Lal Nehru first and followed by the Prime Minister later on that English will continue to be the associate language, that Hindi will be imposed only when the non-Hindi speaking people and States want, that assurance must stand; and if necessary, must get a constitutional guarantee.

Now the fear of the Southern States is that it is being imposed. All the non-Hindi speaking States have expressed the fear that it is covertly imposed by the Hindi speaking States or by the Government. This is the apprehension. I can give you an example why this apprehension has grown. Recently, in Bihar, as far as the Act is concerned, it is well-known.

Section 3, proviso 2 says:

"Provided further that where Hindi is used for purposes of a communication between one State which has adopted Hindi as its official language and another State which has not adopted Hindi as its official language, such communication in Hindi shall be accompanied by translation of same in English language."

What happens to the over-zealous and champions of Hindi? In Bihar,

the Bihar Government has recently issued an order prohibiting the use of English in any form by its officers and even making the use of English by any officer is liable to disciplinary action. The State Chief Minister supplements this order through a fiat that Hindi should be the sole medium of communication not only with the Centre but also with all other States. Apparently, this is contrary to the Act which is the Official Language Act itself. There are examples of this. Why does it hurt the people? I shall give you a concrete example. Recently it was pointed out in the House that even Central Government agencies like the post offices and postal departments send forms only in Hindi—money order forms, telegram forms and so on. It was contradicted here that that was not correct. But here I have a letter from Gujarat sent by Mr. V. S. Rameshwar and he has enclosed a form—Bharatiya Dak Tar Vibhag. This form is only in Hindi. At least on one side it should have been in English; but it is completely in Hindi; no other form is available. What can a person who does not know Hindi do? Communications department, public sector undertakings, departments like the customs are sending communications and even some of my Hindi speaking friends will find it difficult to understand the language. Morarji bhai is of course an expert and he may, but let me read out the language; this is a language which I have not been able to understand. This is a letter dated 3 April 1978.

“वापको सूचित किया जाता है कि इस कार्यालय के दिनांक 5-1-78 के तब संव्यक्त पत्र द्वारा जो न्यून प्रचार की मांग की गयी थी उसे वापिस ले लिया गया”। न्यून प्रचार की मांग का क्या मतलब है, राज नारायण जी को पता होगा।

जी श्रीलाल (गिजनीर) : साठ-जी बंनेजी जानते हैं, जो बंनेजी नहीं जानते हैं उनके बारे में उनका क्या विचार है?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: The signature is in English; the gentleman who signed the communication does not know Hindi; somebody had drafted it. He is some Nahata or somebody. Then what is the designation? This is from Bombay. This is the type of Hindi.

कूले साह सीबाकुलक उपाह्वार्ता ।

बी बाबबेन इल (बीनपुर) : ठीक से पढ़ो तो कम से कम । कूले होवा ।

बी बल्लत साठे : बिल्कुल ठीक पढ़ा है। कूले । 'वही' लिखा हुआ है ।

Is it not like the famous Dr Raghu-
vira's' कण्ठ लगेट for the necktie.

बाबी जी कहा करते थे कि भाई रेडियो, कार,
पुलिस, लासटोन आदि सब अपनी भाषा में
जा जाएं तो क्या बिबड़ता है ।

For signal, you cannot have signal;
you must have: जलिन रब नकनानकन
सूचक मोहताम्र इट्टिका

By the time you say that the signal is down in this manner, the train would have gone. Let us not be fanatical about the language. As I said, language has a purpose and that purpose has to be served if you want to consolidate the whole country. In the south, how many Hindi films are being seen by people every day? Hindi films are more popular than even the films of the matinee idol Ramanandran, MGR.... (Interruptions)

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR (Pondicherry): Because of Hemamalini people of the south are also interested.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Hemamalini speaks in Hindi in those films... (Interruptions) We adopt Hemamalini.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let us not discuss Hemamalini here... (Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: My friend Shri Bala Pajanor is fond of films; but he must know that they are championing Hindi. He should follow them and he should learn that.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: I know Hindi but you do not know Tamil; that is the trouble.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Language will be learnt, not by force. It will be learnt because it is necessary; it is essential in day-to-day life. All those people who have gone to the south from the north speak Tamil very well. They speak Telugu. They speak Malayalam. Why? Because they have to deal with the people there. Similarly people have come to North India. I am sure many people who come from North India and South India speak Hindi very well. It is a day-to-day necessity. I am saying let Hindi grow with the people. Let it not be imposed and, therefore, I am more in favour of the three language formula and I have seen from reports that majority of the Chief Ministers of even Southern States are in favour of the three language formula where they want to encourage Hindi but to grow with the people. It is only in Tamil Nadu, unfortunately, I have not understood, it is another copy of Bihar. Bihar is a chauvinist, narrow minded State. They try to violate even the official language by saying that even in inter-State relations only Hindi must be used and, therefore, abolished the use of English altogether. The same thing is being done in Tamil Nadu.

SHRI V. ARUNACHALAM alias 'ALADI ARUNA' (Tirunelveli): No Sir.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAGAVALLU MOHANARAJAM (Chengalpattu): In Tamil Nadu we are following English as well as Tamil.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: In Tamil Nadu they are adopting another two language formula and that two language formula is only English and Tamil.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record if three Members speak simultaneously. Three members cannot speak at a time. Mr. Mohanaragam, you are going to make a speech. You can say whatever you want to speak then.

(Interruptions)

Mr. Mohanaragam, if you keep on consuming time, then you will lose your time when you speak.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Bihar is narrower than your State.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Mohanaragam, please take your seat.

(Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Tamil Nadu is adopting only two language formula.

(Interruptions)

The two languages are Tamil and English. I am told that....

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Mohanaragam, please hold your peace now. At every sentence if you get up, there is no point in continuing with this discussion.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: He should not say that we are narrow minded.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: When you speak you reply to him. You can say whatever you want.

SHRI RAGAVALLU MOHANARAGAM: After all we cannot ask you to shift Parliament from Delhi to Madras.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Do not get excited.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: In Tamil Nadu you have asked all officers (you can correct me) to sign. I am told in Tamil. Is that correct?

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: Do not compare Bihar with Tamil Nadu.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I am told you have asked all officers to sign in Tamil than in English.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: Yes. Because of you people—Madam Gandhi.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAGAVALLU MOHANARAGAM: Mr. Sathe cannot be a hero of the House.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Mohanaragam, nothing that you say will go on record if you go on like this. Please sit down.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I have heard a statement from one of the Chief Ministers who has participated in the Conference. What does he say? I am quoting from the National Herald of 1-8-1978.

"Mr. Antony told the State Assembly during question-time the State had stressed that the assurance given by the late Prime Minister Nehru on the language issue should be kept up in its true spirit that there should be no imposition of Hindi and the three-language formula should be 'meaningfully implemented' everywhere".

[Shri Vasant Sathe]

15 hrs.

Therefore, this is the view of the Karnataka Chief Minister, this is the view of the Andhra Chief Minister and this is the view of the Kerala Chief Minister. Now I would plead with my Tamil colleagues let this issue not be politicised. Do not think that this issue will help. I think, they also should accept that today or tomorrow, Hindi should grow and develop as a link language. Let it take its own time, I am not saying that you rush it. Let it grow from the children till they become graduates.

I can understand their fear because in Government service the people from non-Hindi speaking area feel that in English they are on equal advantage with the Hindi speaking people. Therefore, throughout the country, if as a national cadre of administrators or inter-State cadre of administrators or we draw from the State cadre, they feel that they will be on equal footing with the Hindi speaking people in English. Tomorrow, when they also learn Hindi as well, with one generation learning Hindi to grow with the children, I assure you many of us present here from the South can speak and will speak Hindi better than those who are born in the so-called Hindi belt. That opportunity must be given.

SHRI RAGAVALLU MOHANARAN-GAM: Can anyone of you here from North India compete with me in Tamil? You cannot because this is my mother tongue. I cannot compete with a person whose mother tongue is Hindi.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: But these ideas you can put when you will be speaking.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I have been practising three-language formula. I come from Maharashtra, a Marathi speaking area. My mother tongue is Marathi.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM (Palani):
It is a sister language.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: It is not at all.

I can speak as good or as bad or as I do in English as in Hindi.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANORE Mr. Deputy-Speaker what he says must be understandable to others. You understand me when I say something in Tamil. Mr. Speaker also can understand me. For 30 years we have been fighting for our rights.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am understanding you. Please resume your seat.

***SHRI A. BALA PAJANORE:** Why should my "brother-in-laws" be afraid of what we are saying?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: My dear friends, when they talk in English, they feel quite proud.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANORE: Not at all. We are ashamed of speaking in English in this country because we have not been provided an opportunity to speak in our mother tongue. Many people from my Party cannot follow either Hindi or English.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: There is no question of being ashamed in talking in a language.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: If this question of language is to be resolved in a dignified, graceful and patriotic manner, then, no effort should be made to impression should be allowed to prevail overtly or covertly. And I would beg of my Hindi-speaking friends to realise that they will be doing a disservice to Hindi if in their enthusiasm, they do anything to let an impression grow in the country, in the non-Hindi-speaking areas, that there is some effort made covertly or overtly.

to impose Hindi. That is the biggest danger to the growth of Hindi, and therefore, it must be religiously fought. And I hope the Government will make a special effort and respond to it as far as this question is concerned without allowing passions to grow. I plead particularly with my friends from Tamil Nadu not to take an anti-Hindi attitude. Today or tomorrow you can allow it to grow. Give as much time as you want, 50 years or two generations or whatever time you want, but please allow Hindi to grow in Tamil Nadu. At least let the children start learning. (Interruptions) I have no special love for Hindi as such. We all speak Hindi because it happens to be useful. In the case of Tamil also I would have pleaded as vehemently for it as a national language as I am doing it for Hindi.

SHRI V. ARUNACHALAM alias 'ALADI ARUNA': It is a richer language than your language. It is the finest language.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: That I agree. Tamil is the most ancient language. Tamil is one of the richest languages. That I accept.

SHRI V. ARUNACHALAM alias 'ALADI ARUNA': And we speak Tamil without borrowing a single word from other languages.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I tell you Tamil also has to grow. (Interruptions). When they speak for Tamil, are they seriously going to contend that Tamil can serve as the link language of this whole country?

SHRI V. ARUNACHALAM alias 'ALADI ARUNA': Yes, it should be one of the official languages of the country.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Arunachalam, you can put forward your views when you speak. (Interruptions).^{**}

Nothing will go on record. Nothing of what Mr. Pajam and Mr. Aruna-

chalam speak will go on record. I cannot allow this kind of thing (Interruptions).^{**} I can understand an interruption or two, but I tell you that I will not tolerate this kind of blocking a Member from speaking in this House, whatever may be your reasons. You put forward your views when you are going to speak. Both of you are going to speak. So why do you get up again and again and talk?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: They isolate themselves like this. I beg of them also to consider that they are part and parcel of this nation. (Interruptions) No effort by anybody, however enthusiastic or however narrow he may be, will allow you to go away or to go apart from this country. You be rest assured.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: Who are you to tell that?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Therefore, I plead with every one that as far as this question is concerned, it must be looked at as a national question and it has to be solved in a national manner and the way to solve it is to accept and rely on the assurance given by Nehru that it must be given constitutional sanctity till the non-Hindi-speaking people learn it. (Interruptions) Then Sir, Hindi will be acceptable. Till then, Hindi must not be pushed, and as I gave the examples no effort must be made by the non-Hindi-speaking people to give an impression that Hindi is being imposed.

डा० राजकी सिंह (भागलपुर) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सभी दलिन के पांच राज्यों के मुख्य मन्त्रियों ने जो प्रस्ताव किया है, उस ने यह कहा गया है —

"regrets to note that notwithstanding the assurance given by the late Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to the effect that English would continue as an associate additional language, and that the decision for the change over to Hindi should be left to the non-Hindi knowing people and not to the Hindi

^{**}Not recorded.

[श्री० रामजी सिंह]

knowing people, and also the assurance of the late Prime Minister Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, the former Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi and the present Prime Minister, Shri Morarji Desai."

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इन पाँचों राज्यों के मुख्य मन्त्रियों को यह तो विश्वास है ही और इस सरकार के भी प्रधान मंत्री ने जो उन्हें आश्वासन दिया है उससे उनकी सहमति है। हाँ, इस के बाद वह कहते हैं

"There has been attempt in certain Ministries of the Union Government to covertly impose Hindi and this Conference is strongly opposed to attempts to impose Hindi"

बस, इतनी ही बात के लिए उन्होंने पाँच राज्यों के मुख्य मन्त्रियों का यह सम्मेलन बुलाया। हमारे माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने इसी सदन में इस का स्पष्टीकरण किया था कि सम्मेलन में अगर ऐसी बात होती है तो बहुत है और उसको देखा जायगा। लेकिन उस के बाद भी वह हुआ।

भाषा का सवाल कोई भाषा का नहीं है। यह भारतवर्ष के स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम में हमारा जो बाधा या उस के प्रति प्रतिबन्धता है और इसीलिए पाँचों राज्यों के मुख्य मन्त्रियों ने जो कुछ कहा है उस पर हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स ने अपना यह बन्तव्य दिया है :

"As for Centre-State relations, Mr. Ramaswami Reddy mooted the idea of a Southern Chief Ministers' Conference not because he had any differences with the Centre, he had hit upon the Conference idea only to bolster up the sagging image of his party and there is no better way of doing it in Tamil Nadu than raking up the language issue."

इसलिए सम्मेलन में इस का ही कारणलिक कारण है और इसीलिए हमें देखना। यही हमारे सम्मेलन का लक्ष्य

है। यह सब यह है कि हमें यह पता है कि जो लोग मुख्य मंत्री हैं उन का एक विशेष विरोध नहीं है और जहाँ तक सम्मेलन का सम्बन्ध है, मैं बहुत विनम्रता के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि सम्पूर्ण भारतवर्ष में अगर किसी एक राज्य में उस की मुताबिकता की है तो वह तामिलनाडु है। यह स्टेटमेंट बिल्कुल सत्य है। लेकिन इस के बाद भी वस्तुतः हम यह नहीं चाहते कि तामिलनाडु के ऊपर या तामिल भाषा के प्रेमियों के ऊपर कोई चीज जबरदस्ती लादी जाये।

वस्तुतः सवाल हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी का नहीं है। सवाल राष्ट्र के स्वाभिमान का है और इसीलिए हम जानते हैं कि किस प्रकार से हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी के सम्बन्ध में बातें हुई थीं। लार्ड मैकाले ने अपने "मिन्दस आफ एन्क्लेवन" में यह कहा था, अंग्रेजी भारतवर्ष में लावे और लावने का उन का उद्देश्य था :

"to create a class of Indians who will be Indians in blood and colour, in blood and flesh but will be English in mind"

अंग्रेजों के मानस-पुर्जों को यहाँ बाने का उनका उद्देश्य था जिस में उन के प्रस्तावन को यह बना ली। 1784 ईस्वी में लार्ड कार्नवालिस ने कहा था :

"only those who know English will be taken up in the Government service"

1827 में इंग्लिश हिन्दुस्तान की एक-बाधा हो गई और परस्पर को साथ कर दिया गया। लेकिन उस के बाद भी जब स्वतन्त्रता प्रेमियों ने भारतीय राष्ट्रवाद के लिए आन्दोलन किया तो उस समय बहुत बारीकई हुई। यद्यपि उस समय इंग्लिश को राज्य भाषा के रूप में स्वीकृति नहीं दी गई तथा का लेकिन बहुत बड़े विचारधाराओं के विकास के माध्यम से हमें यह पता चला कि हमें जो-जो आवश्यकताएँ हैं, वे हैं।

काल कय के बिह्वर और उत्तर प्रदेश में हिन्दी को, केवलावती रिपोर्ट को राजभाषा के रूप में ब्रिटिश सरकार ने भी प्रस्तुत की थी। बात कर उसीसमय बलावती के बल में भाषा के विवाद का जो स्वरूप आया उसे जान लें। तब 1920 में जब राष्ट्रपिता बापू का भारतीय राजनीति में अविर्भाव हुआ तो उन्होंने हिन्दी को राष्ट्रभाषा और राजभाषा के रूप में प्रतिष्ठित करने के लिए काफी बकासत की। और उसके उन्होंने बार कारण बताये थे। उन्होंने कहा था कि हिन्दी साधारण हिन्दी होनी चाहिए। मैं साठे साहस का समर्पण करता हूँ कि हिन्दी बिल्कुल सीधी और सरल होनी चाहिए। ऐसी हिन्दी नहीं होनी चाहिए जिसको कोई समझे नहीं। इसीलिए बापू ने भी कहा था कि हिन्दी सरल होनी चाहिए। कश्मीर में लेकर कन्याकुमारी तक और रामेश्वरम् के लेकर द्वारका तक सभी सीमों स्वामी ने सभी लोग हिन्दी समझते हैं। इसलिए कि हिन्दी सरल है। यदि बालक के लोग चाहें तो तीन महीने में हिन्दी सीख सकते हैं। यदि तमिलनाडु के लोग चाहें तो तीन महीने में हिन्दी सीख सकते हैं। मैं काम बलाक हिन्दी की बात कह रहा हूँ, बिह्वतापूर्ण हिन्दी की बात नहीं।

बापू का दूसरा कारण यह था कि हमारे राजनीतिक और बालिक कारणों से भी हिन्दी को राजभाषा के तौर पर स्थापना चाहिए। उनका तीसरा कारण यह था कि भारतवर्ष के बहुत अधिक लोग, 42 प्रतिशत लोग हिन्दी बोलते हैं।

जो भी हो, यह चीज तो बलवी रही और उसके बाद भी बहुत सारी बातें हुईं। 1929 में जब कांग्रेस का बला तो 1925 में कांग्रेस के संविधान में संशोधन हुआ और एक संशोधन में कहा गया :

"The proceedings of the Congress shall be conducted as far as possible in Hindustani."

इसके बाद आप जानते हैं, नेहरू कमेटी की एक रिपोर्ट आई जिसमें उन्होंने भी कहा :

"The language of the Commonwealth shall be Hindustani which may be either Nagri or Urdu"

इसके बाद 1935-36 में जब 6-7 राज्यों में कांग्रेस सरकारें बनी तो गांधी जी ने कहा था कि मैं देखना चाहूँगा कि एक वर्ष के अन्दर कांग्रेस के मुख्य मंत्री तथा मन्त्रिमण हिन्दी में अपना काम करने लगे। गांधीजी कोई हिन्दी भाषा भाषी नहीं थे, गांधी जी हिन्दी साम्राज्यवादी नहीं थे, गांधी जी हिन्दी फीटिक नहीं थे, गांधी जी गुजराती थे। हिन्दी को तो सचमुच में अहिन्दी भाषियों का आशीर्वाद मिलता रहा है। स्वामी दयानन्द सरस्वती हिन्दी भाषी नहीं थे। नेता जी सुभाषचन्द्र बोस जब आचार्य हिन्दू फौज की कमान करते थे तो वे हिन्दुस्तानी में करते थे। वे तो हिन्दी भाषी नहीं थे। इसलिए हिन्दी की बकासत सचमुच में अहिन्दी भाषियों ने की है। पं० नेहरू ने 1940 में दास इण्डिया कांग्रेस कमेटी के अधिवेशन में कहा था

"The policy governing the State education should be that Education should be given in a language of the student. In each linguistic area, education from the primary to the University stage will be given in the language of the pupil."

इसी प्रकार से जब संविधान का निर्माण होने लगा और जब आर्टिकल 120, 210, प्रांट 17 और मीड्यल (8) के सम्बन्ध में चर्चा होने लगी तो आप जानते हैं श्री गोपाला स्वामी आर्यवर ने संविधान सभा में एक प्रस्ताव उपस्थित किया था और हिन्दी को माना गया। मुझे कुछ लग होता है जब कुछ लोग कहते हैं कि एक वोट से हिन्दी को पारित किया गया। बावद ये इतिहास नहीं जानते हैं। हिन्दी को तो माना गया लेकिन जब इन्टरनेशनल मूवमेंट की बात आई तो वह एक वोट से हुआ। हिन्दी को तो सभी क्षुत्त में समझाता

[डा० रामवीर सिंह]

करके माना क्योंकि लोग जानते थे कि भाषा का प्रश्न बड़ा संवेदनशील है। भाषा के प्रश्न पर बंगला देश टूट कर प्रलय हो गया। इसीलिए भारत के संविधान निर्माता जानते थे कि हम लोगों की भाषा के सम्बन्ध में समझौता करके कोई प्रस्ताव रखना चाहिए और उस समय यह प्रस्ताव श्री गोण्णास्वामी आचंयर ने किया। डा० अम्बेदेकर की सचमुच में हमसे सहमति नहीं रही। डा० अम्बेदेकर ने कहा कि प्रलग-प्रलग राज्यों में प्रलग-प्रलग भाषा नहीं हुई। डा० अम्बेदेकर ने 19 अप्रैल, 1947 को कहा था :

"I am of the opinion that Hindustani shall be the language of the State, i.e., of the Union, as well as of the units. If each unit is given the liberty as the clause does, to make any language as the official language, the objection of having a national diversity will make Indian administration impossible.

"The units shall be put under an obligation to adopt Hindustani as an official language at the very start."

यह तो डा० अम्बेदेकर का विचार हो सकता है लेकिन सब लोगों ने यह माना है कि हर प्रान्त में उसकी अपनी भाषा होनी चाहिए और इसके आधार पर हम लोगों ने मिनिस्ट्रक प्रोविन्सेज का निर्माण किया है। भाषा के आधार पर जो मद्रास प्रेसिडेंसी थी, वह तमिलनाडु, आन्ध्र, केरल और कर्नाटक में बंट गई। भाषा के आधार पर प्रशासन करने से जनता को नजदीक लाने का काम होता है और जब मातृभाषा के माध्यम से शिक्षा दी जाती है तो शिक्षा का बोझ आने से कम हो जाता है। "कमेटी ऑन मीडियम आफ इन्सूक्शन" जब 1948 में बनी थी, तो उसके सदस्य थे : डा० ताराचन्द्र, सर सी० आर० रेड्डी, श्री एम० रत्नास्वामी, आचार्य नरेन्द्र बेल, डा० जी० एस० कोचरी, सर मालि

स्वयम् बटनगुप्ता, श्री० हुमायूँ कबीर, डा० एल० मुबालियर, डा० जाकिर हुसैन, आदि।

इन लोगों ने कहा था :

"English as the medium of instruction should be replaced within five years"

विश्वविद्यालय में केवल पाच वर्ष में कहा था और इसीलिए इन्होंने कहा था :

"The university should adopt the language of the region or province."

मौलाना आजाद जो प्रथम शिक्षा मंत्री थे, उन्होंने कहा था

"We have accepted the recommendation of the University Commission. The higher education should be imparted through the regional languages."

इसके अलावा जो एजुकेशन कमीशन बनाया, उस में जो चार बार्ते रखी थीं, उनमें एक बात यह भी थी कि सारी शिक्षा का माध्यम हमारी क्षेत्रीय भाषाएं होनी चाहिए। इसी तरह से औरों ने भी कहा है जैसे "सेन्ट्रल एडवाइजरी बोर्ड आफ एजुकेशन" जो 1956 में बना था और रिपोर्ट ऑन पार्लियामेंटरी कमीशन का इतिहास भी हमने पढ़ा है। केवल 9 प्रांती उसमें हिन्दी भाषी थे। बाकी सब अहिन्दी-भाषी थे। लगता था कि भारत का संसद् ही उस कमीशन में वर्तमान था और उस कमीशन में भी यह कहा गया था विभाषा फार्मुले के बारे में। मुझे दुःख होता है कहने में, मैं कोई बक्ते की भावना से या किसी को धिक्काने की भावना से नहीं, कि 1968 में तमिलनाडु की विधान सभा में पास किया गया था कि केवल दो ही भाषाएं होंगी। सद्यूर्व भारतवर्ष में जब कि शिक्षा की फार्मुले की बात थी तो तमिलनाडु में ऐसा नहीं था।

[डा० रामजी सिंह]

कर दिया। खेब झगड़सा एक राष्ट्रीय स्तर के नेता हैं और हर राष्ट्रीय स्तर का नेता यह समझेगा कि देश में हिन्दी का क्या स्थान है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज जितनी बातें हो रही हैं, उनमें एक बात यह कही जा रही है कि मद्रास या दूसरी जगह पर हिन्दी का विरोध है। हम तो यह देखते हैं कि तमिलनाडु के जो हमारे मित्र हैं वे भी हिन्दी के प्रेम रखते हैं। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी मद्रास विश्वविद्यालय कालेज में सर्वे हुआ था। उस सर्वे का विवरण बहुत इंटरस्टिंग है। उस सर्वे की रिपोर्ट में है कि—

वहाँ के 54 परसेंट लड़कों ने कहा—
Hindi should be optional.

27 परसेंट ने कहा—
Hindi should be compulsory.

68 परसेंट लोगों ने कहा
Hindi is necessary.

मद्रास कोलेजियम में 75 परसेंट ने कहा कि हिन्दी उपयोगी है। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर समय रहता तो मैं आपसे कहता। मैं केवल यही कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी का सवाल नहीं है। यह सवाल केवल तात्कालिक राजनैतिक बुद्धि का है। गोष्ठी जी के शब्दों को मैं अंत में उद्धृत करना चाहूँगा :

"If I had the power of a despot, I would today stop the tuition of our boys and girls through a foreign medium, and require all the teachers and Professors on pain of dismissal to introduce the change forthwith. I would not wait for the preparation of text books. They will follow the change. It is an evil that needs a summary remedy."

"The foreign medium has caused brain-fag, put an undue strain upon the nerves of our children, made

them crammers and imitators, unfitted them for original work and thought, and disabled them for assimilating their learning to the family or the masses."

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह स्पष्ट बात है कि भारतवर्ष में राष्ट्र की भाषा केवल हिन्दी ही नहीं है। इस देश में जितनी सारी भाषायें हैं, सभी राष्ट्रीय भाषाएँ हैं, नेशनल लैंग्वेज हैं। लेकिन इन सब में कोई एक लिंक लैंग्वेज, कोई सम्पर्क भाषा भी होनी चाहिए। क्या दो प्रतिभत लोगों की भाषा अंग्रेजी सम्पर्क भाषा होगी। सुभाष चन्द्र बोस ने कहा था, 'गोष्ठी जी ने कहा था और श्यामी प्रधानन्द सरस्वती ने कहा था कि इस देश में ज्यादा से ज्यादा गोष्ठी हिन्दी को सम्पर्क करे' इसलिए हिन्दी ही सम्पर्क भाषा हो सकती है। अंग्रेजी को अपनाये की आवश्यकता है। हमें राष्ट्रीय स्वाभिमान के रूप में भी हिन्दी को अपनाना चाहिए और साथ ही क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं को भी अपनाना चाहिए।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, तमिलनाडु के श्री त्रिवेणम त्रिनि ने कहा है :—“तमिल रहे, अंग्रेजी हटे”।

कनाटक विश्वविद्यालय के उपकुलपति ने कहा है कि बी० ए० तक के लड़के अंग्रेजी नहीं समझते हैं। इसलिए जब ऐसी स्थिति हो तो क्या हमें इसके बारे में नहीं सोचना चाहिए? मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर तात्कालिक राजनैतिक बुद्धि को छोड़कर हम इन प्रश्नों पर विचार करेंगे तो हमें हिन्दी भाषा और क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं को अपनी भाषा स्वीकार करना होगा।

15.30 hrs.

[Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair]

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM (Palani):
Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to participate in this debate with a sense of responsibility because we are dealing with a

very complicated, complex, controversial and a very sensitive subject. Unfortunately, neither the Mover of the Resolution nor the Seconder of the Resolution has made my task easier.

Mr Sathe was pleased to say that Members from Tamil Nadu should not take an anti-Hindi posture. I want to give this assurance to the House that, while I speak for the non-Hindi-speaking people, I am not speaking as an anti-Hindi-wala. I have been associated with Gandhiji's movement even from the 1920s and later on as a humble freedom fighter, for the spread of what Mahatmaji called Hindustani being the common link language for India. But unfortunately we have strayed away from Gandhiji as far as language is concerned because it is not the Hindustani which Gandhiji conceived which is now becoming the official language but something else, something completely different. But that is beside the point. Apart from that, I want to tell particularly my Hindi friends here that, for more than 15 years, I have been, and I continue to be, the President of the Dakshin Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha, Tamil Nadu Branch, even though I had to pay a heavy political price in 1967 for this in the anti-Hindi atmosphere. Therefore, I am sure, none would consider me as anti-Hindi. Still the case of the non-Hindi-speaking people will have to be put forward in this House, particularly in this Parliament, as comprehensively as possible so that there might be no misunderstanding about it.

We are considering the Resolution passed by the Chief Ministers of the southern States. Unfortunately or fortunately, they do not belong to the Janata Party. But even if Mr P. Ramachandran, instead of Mr. M. G. Ramachandran—as he was hoping to become—were the Chief Minister, he could not have taken a different stand from what the Chief Ministers have taken. Therefore, let us not impute political motives to the Chief Ministers with regard to the Resolution that has been passed by them.

This Resolution has a background, has a history. Unless we understand this background, perhaps, we are likely to mistake the motive behind the resolution, particularly persons like Mr. Raj Narain and others as a sort of political kite-flying or some such thing. It is not so.

This was one of the most controversial subjects which were discussed in the Constituent Assembly of which I had the privilege of being a Member along with many other distinguished Members who are present in this House. It was discussed not only in the Assembly but, perhaps, more outside the Assembly, in the Congress Party meetings. And it was not as if the Congress Party itself was united on this; there were sharp divisions within the Congress Party with regard to the approach. Ultimately, a compromise decision was taken—not a unanimous decision but a compromise decision—and that is now found in Part XVII of the Constitution read with the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution. We are dealing with a multi-lingual nation, which is likely to persist for a long time to come; I do not see the end of it in the foreseeable future. It is not, as in other cases, a question of two or three or four languages. We have more than a dozen languages—important languages—and each of them is important in its own region, rich in history, rich in culture and rich in literature. Therefore, we had to take a practical decision with regard to the official language . . . and also the status of the other languages and the first decision was that all the Indian languages were national languages and in the VIII Schedule the more important national languages were listed in the alphabetical order. Something was added later on. . .

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: Fifteen are there now.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Those languages have been listed in the alphabetical order. No language is superior to the other in any way whatsoever. They were given equal status of being the main national languages.

[Shri C. Subramaniam]

Then the question arose as to what should be the official language of the Union. It was easy to decide the official language for the State because each State had its own language; particularly later on after the division of the States on the linguistic basis, it became an easy matter even though before that, there were some problems. Now, it was a question of deciding what should be the official language of the Union and we came to the conclusion and the Constituent Assembly accepted it and it is now in the Constitution, that Hindi shall be the official language of the Union. I do not think any Chief Minister or anybody here is now pleading. Let us get rid of this provision in the Constitution. It is not my stand anyhow and I do not think that anybody has taken that stand and even the Chief Ministers have not taken that stand including Mr. M. G. Ramachandran ...

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: I do not think.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Therefore, when we took that decision, we had to face certain practical realities. Two factors we had to take into consideration. One was that Hindi had to develop adequately to take the place of English in administration. Secondly—this is more important and this is the subject matter we have to deal with now the disability which would be faced by the non-Hindi speaking people when Hindi is adopted as the sole official language. This is the second important factor and this is what we are discussing today....

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: That is the crux.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: There is no use of evading this that does not create any disability and 'after all you can learn it in no time'. I am glad Panditji has put it categorically to answer this point that this disability is real disability. I am quoting

from a speech made by him on the floor of this House. This is what he said:

"I take it that the real basic opposition comes from a fear that if Hindi comes in, it will mean a disability to the non-Hindi knowing areas. I say it will undoubtedly be a disability. Let us face that. Let us not try to get over it and say, 'anybody can learn it in a fortnight or in a month or in a year'. It will be a disability for a considerable time. I say a rule must be laid now by which we do absolutely nothing which creates a disability to the non-Hindi speaking areas in regard to services and like matters. Let that be quite clear."

Therefore, this was the problem that faced us and, therefore, another compromise decision was taken that, for the next fifteen years English shall continue to be used for the purpose for which it was being used earlier.

After that what would happen? If it was left as it was, automatically after fifteen years Hindi would become the sole official language and English would drop out of the picture. But the framers of the Constitution were not sure that such a thing was possible and, therefore, they went further and provided in the same Article that Parliament may make law for the use of English language even after fifteen years. So, these were the considerations and that was why, if I may say so, an escape clause was put in there.

Then I would like to refer to Articles 343 and 344. Article 344 contemplates the appointment of Language Commissions periodically. In that you would find that in making the recommendations under Clause (2), it is laid down that 'the Commission shall have due regard to the industrial, cultural and scientific advancement of India'. Why this was put? Not without any purpose. That was because the development of Hindi to meet this require-

ment should take place. Otherwise, merely making Hindi on an emotional basis the language of the Union would create difficulties. That was one aspect of it. The second is the problem which we are discussing and that is "the just claims and interests of persons belonging to the non-Hindi speaking areas in regard to Public Services"

So, these were the points which were taken into account by the Constituent Assembly when they framed the Constitution and put down these provisions with regard to the languages. Then the next milestone came when the first Language Commission was appointed and it made its recommendations. I am sure the hon. Prime Minister is aware of the discussion of the First Language Commission's Report in the Gauhati Congress meet. The Commission had made a recommendation that the time had come to restrict the use of English at least in some areas and we should begin with that and the attempt was to have that recommendation accepted by the Congress Party. I am sure the Prime Minister would recall that on the same platform I put forward, on behalf of the non-Hindi speaking people that this thing should not happen. I categorically demanded that English should continue to be available for administration as it was and there should be no restriction. And it was Morarji Bhai then sitting behind me on the platform put the question—For how long? I said "as it was necessary." And I went further and said that how long it was necessary would be decided by the non-Hindi speaking people and not by the Hindi-speaking people. That was how this point of view of the non-Hindi speaking people was put forward on the Congress platform. Fortunately, the Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru, and various other statesmen there were good enough to accept this point of view and that was how, later on, you would find this assurance was given by the then Prime Minister at various forums. I will come to that.

So, the question arose even then—if there was restriction in the use of English. It was going to create difficulties for the non-Hindi speaking people. It was on that basis, apart from the development of Hindi, that a decision was taken. It was in that connection that Pandit Ji gave the assurance in various places. The first assurance was given in a meeting at Madras—naturally, because that was the place where the sentiment was very much in evidence.

Some points were raised with regard to the medium of instruction. There is no controversy with regard to the medium of instruction. I had been Education Minister for nearly ten years in my State and there was no question of any controversy in regard to the medium of instruction. Kindly don't try to confuse this issue by bringing in the medium of instruction. As a matter of fact, it was the Tamil Nadu Government, Madras Government which took the first step to make the Tamil the official language and also made Tamil, the medium of instruction. So let us not get confused by that. I am quoting Panditji again: "What is important it seems to me quite clear is that having decided on the medium of instruction in schools the argument is really limited to the language of communication between the States. The Constitution has laid down that after a certain period Hindi should replace English. In this respect the question that is being considered in Parliament and elsewhere is this: I am quoting from Jawaharlal Nehru's speeches, Volume IV page 49.

"We should avoid rigidity in our approach to the question of language. We have to proceed with a certain flexibility and with a very large measure of common consent. There can be no compulsion in a matter like this. We cannot compel large numbers of people to do something which they do not like to do. I have no doubt that difficult, as the problem is, it will be solved step by

[Shri C. Subramaniam]

step. It is important that no decision should be arrived at which creates any kind of disability for people of one part of India in comparison with those of another. In regard to Hindi it is quite natural for people in the non-Hindi speaking areas to feel that it might create disability for them in the services and in other ways. It is legitimate for them to express their fears. The matter should therefore, be considered bearing in mind that there really can be no compulsion. Whatever our decision, it should be arrived at through general consent and it should be flexible."

This was the first statement he made after the Gauhati Congress. It was made in Madras when he was releasing the Tamil Encyclopaedia, Fifth Volume. Then, there was a resolution in this Parliament by Shri Frank Anthony that English should be included in the Eighth Schedule. I am not going into the merits of that whether it should be included or not. I will deal with English a little later. But, in that connection, this question of assurance came and Panditji has put it quite categorically in his speech on the floor of this House. And this is on page 55 of the same volume.

"I suggest two things. Firstly, as I have said there must be no imposition. Secondly, for an indefinite period . . .

I would like the Prime Minister to note-

"I do not know how long, I will have English as an associate additional language which can be used for official purposes. I would have it not mainly because of the existing facilities but because I do not wish the people of the non-Hindi areas to feel that certain advantages are denied to them by being forced to correspond in Hindi language. They can correspond in English. I would have English as an alternate language as long as the people require it

and I would leave the decision not to the Hindi knowing people but to the non-Hindi knowing people."

This was the first categorical assurance given on the Floor of the House by the Prime Minister. Then the question arose about the future when these 15 years ended, what would be the position. So, an official Language Act had to be passed in 1963 in which the provision was made that even after the completion of 15 years English could continue to be used for all the purposes for which it was being used at that time. This was the essence of the 1963 Act.

Therefore, the constitutional obstacle for the use of Hindi had been removed by this House by an Act of Parliament. Even at that time fears were raised. Would the assurance given by the then Prime Minister would be honoured later on. If some enthusiastic person takes into his head to push Hindi what will be the position? These questions were raised but Panditji categorically gave the assurance but that it would be wrong to put it in the Act itself. He thought it would be better to leave it to the good sense of the government regarding its implementation. But we found in 1965 when Lal Bahadur came to power as Prime Minister and there was, if I may say so, an enthusiastic Home Minister—an over enthusiastic Home Minister—he tried to force the pace of Hindi and this was how we had anti-Hindi eruptions in Tamil Nadu. It was at that time that myself and my colleague, Mr. Alagesan had to submit our resignations from the Council of Ministers. Mr. Speaker you made a mention about it in another connection. But there is a slight difference. Our resignations were not accepted. So, there was an eruption and then the Cabinet had to reconsider it and the whole question was again settled on the basis that unnecessarily Hindi should not be forced on the people. That was how a decision was taken. Unfortunately, since 1967 onwards S. Balaram and his predecessors—I do not know what to call

them—DMK or Anna DMK—are having all the advantages by the anti-Hindi posture in Tamil Nadu. That is mainly because of an attempt by an over-enthusiastic Home Minister to put forward Hindi at one point. This is the lesson we have got to learn and we have not been able to get out of this situation in Tamil Nadu and I do not know how long it will continue. That is another aspect of it.

But I am only pointing out the dangers involved in this. We should be forewarned with regard to this.

Then, later on, there were occasions to consider this,—particularly in 1967,—when we considered an Amendment to the Language Act of 1963.

That Resolution, Sir, was passed for the purpose of promoting the use of Hindi more and more. But, at the same time, it was also laid down that the Three Language Formula should be strictly followed in all the States. No doubt, unfortunately, the Tamil Nadu Government has stuck to the two language formula, Tamil and English only. But leave that alone. Have the other Hindi States followed, both in letter and in spirit, the Three Language formula, I will put this to you.

Now, Sir, that Resolution specifically says that the Third Language should be one of the Modern Indian Languages, particularly, the South Indian Languages. I would like to have statistics from the Government how much of Southern Languages is being taught or being adopted or what is the proficiency that they have attained in these languages. Then one can point an accusing finger at the non-Hindi States saying that they have not acquired proficiency in Hindi. (Inter-rup-tion) They have not taken it seriously. About our Hindi friends, I naturally could very well understand their enthusiasm; emotionally they are more than satisfied that their language has become the official language. More than that, they also have the confidence—now that Hindi is going to be the official language—that they

would have all the advantages in the Services. The Hindi people should realise that when they press for Hindi more and more, the suspicion grows more and more that they want to take advantage of it.

If the three language formula was sincerely followed and implemented in the Hindi-Speaking States, if any of the South Indian Languages or Bengali for instance, had reached a reasonable level of proficiency, then, they could tell to the non-Hindi people: 'Look, we have taken a completely alien language, in the sense that it is not akin to our language; but still we have attained this proficiency. And, in spite of the fact that this is an official language in the Constitution you have not made any effort to learn Hindi.' I want to tell our Hindi friends that they have no right to make such a kind of charge because they have not in any way fulfilled the obligations put on them particularly when they ask us to adopt Hindi as the official language. The point is this....

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Subramaniam, there are a large number of speakers.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I know, Sir. I want to make this quite clear. At least there should be one comprehensive speech bearing on all the problems. If necessary I would like to ask my friends in my party to be brief. Kindly do not cut short my speech, Sir.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: The hon. Speaker has stated in the Business Advisory Committee that the non-Hindi speaking people will be given the fullest chance to express their views. We want to put an end to all misunderstandings once and for all. All misunderstandings must be cleared and there must be understanding. I must also get full time, Sir.

SHRI K. GOPAL (Karur): If necessary we can take it up tomorrow.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I am not blaming anybody. I am only assessing

[Shri C. Subramaniam]

the whole situation with regard to the position of Hindi in the whole of India.

Why did we put in this transitional provision of 15 years? Why did we have a certain clause providing for the use of English even after 15 years? We envisaged the possibility of the disability of the non-Hindi speaking people not being removed within this period. That was why these provisions were made. Therefore you cannot just fix a date and say that after 15 years, whatever might be the condition, Hindi alone will be the sole official language. I would like to put a question to the hon. Prime Minister. Can we honestly say that the level of the learning of Hindi has advanced so far—leave alone Tamil Nadu—in other non-Hindi speaking States that we can say that administration could be carried on in Hindi alone? I am afraid the same disability continues to be there. You cannot blame the people for the fault of the Government and for the fault of the politicians. All of us are parties to that. But you cannot punish the people for that. You cannot tell the youth who are standing there after education for employment opportunities, that with regard to the employment opportunities available in the Central Government, "Oh, you do not know Hindi therefore you are barred." What would be the situation if I am to tell the youth in the non-Hindi States "You do not have sufficient knowledge of Hindi, therefore, you do not have employment opportunities in the Central Government?"

It is glibly said that now we do not want to insist on the knowledge of Hindi in the stage of recruitment. I would argue that point. Suppose a stage is reached—and that is the stage you want to reach quickly—where Hindi becomes the sole official language, then there is a non-Hindi youth, he gets recruited to the Central Service, he goes into the Secretariat, what does he find? The boards would be in Hindi, he does not know Hindi

re. Language Policy (Moga.)

You grant that he need not have the knowledge of Hindi. Now all the persons sitting there would be dealing with the files in Hindi, where would he get the training? He would be completely blind-folded there. Therefore, even for a recruit to get into the mode of working, unless the two language formula is there, anybody who does not know the Hindi language cannot get into the groove at all. Therefore it would be absolutely necessary for any body to have this knowledge of Hindi if Hindi alone is the official language. Therefore, getting over this by saying that in the initial stage you need not have the knowledge of Hindi has no meaning because what would he do there? He goes there and there should be a language which is being used which he knows. Unfortunately, it is only the English language.

I could very well understand the views of Shri Raj Narain and other people like him that English is a foreign language. I also concede that this is a foreign language.

SHRI A BALAJANOR No, no

SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM I am prepared to concede this, wait, I am coming to the point. How many people know English? They say, it is one and a half per cent or two per cent or whatever it is. But this is the only language which is more widespread than any other language. Take the English knowing people in Tamil Nadu or in Kerala or in any other non-Hindi State or even take the English knowing people in Hindi States and compare it to their knowledge of other languages. If you take India as a whole, this is one language which is more widespread than any other language, more widely known than any other language. Even now it continues to be learnt and with great enthusiasm our children are sent to English medium schools.

SHRI A BALAJANOR All the Ministers send their children to convent schools.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I would like to know from the Prime Minister where his grand children are having their education.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: As also from the other Ministers. I have all the statistics.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Therefore, there is no use of just pushing it aside by saying that this is a foreign language. Whether this is a foreign language or not, that is the instrument available today. We have learnt it, our sons and grand-sons are learning it and it is necessary to learn it to keep abreast of world developments. Are you going to be secluded in an exclusive area without keeping track of the events and happenings outside? Therefore, the knowledge of a foreign language is absolutely necessary. Are you going to say that we will bring Russian in place of English or French or some other language leaving all the advantages which we already have in English. Therefore, here is English available not only for the present generation, the coming generation is also learning it, therefore, why discard it.

Now, the question is, have we reached a stage where in any area of central operation, you could say that we would use only Hindi and no English whatsoever. What would be the position? I would like to start from the functioning of this House. Suppose in your enthusiasm, you say that Hindi will be the sole official language, if not today, tomorrow, day after tomorrow or two years hence, what would be the position? You will be making us a dumb-opposition; a really dumb-opposition. We would not be knowing what you are saying. There would not be English translation available because English is a foreign language and it should not pollute this House. And you cannot have it as the qualification for election to, or membership of the House. You cannot say that they should have a knowledge of Hindi, in order to get elected. What would happen to this House then? How would you trans-

act any business here, unless you say: "We are the most important people here—the Hindi-knowing people, people from the Hindi-speaking regions do not count. We will carry on the Administration for you also. You can go home." Unfortunately you cannot have all the 14 languages as the official languages and start translation into all the 14 languages. That is the unfortunate position.

16 hrs.

SHRI RAM DHAN (Lalganj): You very easily see Hindi films and sing Hindi songs; and your actor acts in Hindi films

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Unfortunately, we are not acting in films here. We are transacting business as far as Hindi films are concerned, even if we don't understand them, we see some beautiful faces. Do you want to reduce this House into a cinema? I hope that is not the intention of the Janata Party.

This is the thing which we will have to take into consideration in coming to a decision in the matter of making Hindi as the sole official language

Coming to the next level, namely the institution of Cabinet, suppose it is all in Hindi. I am told it is all in Hindi. I do not know how my friend Mr. Ramachandran manages it there. (Interruptions). And, therefore, it becomes difficult for a non-Hindi-knowing person. It means we all become disqualified; it is not a constitutional disqualification, but a disqualification imposed by people from the Hindi-speaking areas. Therefore, we have to take the realities into account. (Interruptions). You will have an opportunity, if you want to answer my points as effectively as you can. Can the Cabinet and the Parliament function—apart from the Administration? If the Administration is carried on purely in Hindi, and the Members on this side do not know what is

[Shri C. Subramaniam]

happening in the Administration, how do we function here? And, therefore, leave alone the officials who enter the service, even with reference to the functioning of Parliament and the Cabinet, unless there is some language which would at least for some time be available to enable people to understand what is happening, it would again become a dumb House and a dumb opposition; and you can have an authoritarian regime. You cannot have any discussion. You can go on taking decisions. This, in effect would be what it would be reduced to.

It is in this context that you have to look at the resolution of the Chief Ministers. You might ask: "Why did these Chief Ministers not pass these resolutions earlier?" There is a reason. It is because of the character of the Union Government today. I am not blaming anybody for this. Unfortunately, it has got only a regional representation. I am not trying in any way to belittle the importance of my good friend, Mr. Ramachandran; and people think that one person cannot adequately represent the non-Hindi-speaking people. Not only that. People also look upon the Prime Minister—although of late he has also changed a little—who is known to be a staunch supporter of Hindi; all along he had that reputation; and he used to congratulate himself on that. That is still there. And we have got the pronouncements of various Ministers like Mr. Raj Narain—I mean when they were Ministers. And many of them haunt Hindi. Then there is another thing and that is the anti-Nehru phobia in the Janata Party; not of the Janata Party but in the Janata Party. I do not say that it is all pervasive, but there is an anti-Nehru phobia in the Janata Party. There is an apprehension naturally even with regard to the assurance Nehru had given with regard to non-Hindi speaking States. This would also be thrown out by saying that Nehru had no

business to give this assurance. These are all real apprehensions in the minds of the people.

Take the case of our Foreign Minister making a speech in Hindi in the UNO. I felt emotionally elated that for the first time an Indian language had been spoken in the UNO, in the international forum. But when I went to Madras, do you know what questions were put to me. The question was put to me was this. Is it not any indication or a warning to us that Janata Party going to eliminate English from all spheres, even international spheres, and therefore this is going to become ...

(Interruptions)

It is not mine. Very responsible people put that question to me. If you say that they are all fools, that is quite a different thing. But we have to deal....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you becoming emotional? On the motion, everybody will have a chance to speak.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not get....

(Interruptions)

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): Some derogatory remarks were made against the late Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru. They should be deleted.

(Interruptions)

Some derogatory remarks have been made.

MR. SPEAKER: I have given instructions to the Reporters that whosoever unnecessarily interrupts them, they have not to record it at all.

(Interruptions)

No interjections.

(Interruptions)

SRI A. BALA PAJANOR: You must give direction.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): I am on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: I have given guidance that if more than one person speaks at a time simultaneously, they should not record; they cannot record anyone excepting the person who has been permitted to speak. Sometimes, 3 to 4 persons have been speaking. So, whom is he going to record?

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Quite right. My point of order is this. I quite understand that if more than two persons speak at a time and even that too without your permission, you are absolutely right to say that....

(Interruptions)

But my point of order is very limited. You are quite right, when more than one of us speak and all of us speak without your permission, that is not to be recorded. I quite appreciate your point. But that may be recorded as interruptions. What I am objecting to, with great respect to you, is this? When you say that you have given instructions to the Reporters to the effect that when all of us speak: do not record, how the Reporters know whom to record and whom not to record. That is my point.

(Interruptions)

How the Reporters know whom to record and whom not to record? Therefore, you kindly say something about it, but do not leave it to the Reporters.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot go on speaking without my permission. No. Do not record.

(Interruptions)**

SRI RAJ NARAIN (Rae Bareilly): I am on a point of order.

मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है कि अगर कोई प्रसंगिक सच हो तो उसको कार्यवाही से निकाल सकते हैं। इन्टरप्शन पॉलिसी में प्रेक्टिस है और इन्टरप्शन दि इन्टरप्शन अगर कोई प्रोपॉजिशन एक्सप्रेस करता है तो

You have got no authority to expunge them. (Interruptions) It is May's parliamentary practice.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Raj Narain may please resume his seat. I am on my legs. The instructions given are: if more than one person simultaneously speaks without permission, then it will not be recorded. Instructions were also given that interjections are part of the proceedings; they have to get in. But if interjections are made by twenty people, it cannot be recorded.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: They can write 'Interruptions'.

भी कल्याण जैन (इन्दौर) : मैं एक स्पष्टीकरण चाहता हूँ। प्वाइंट आफ ऑर्डर-फिजेशन।

MR. SPEAKER: Is it a point of order? Under what rule you want clarification?

भी कल्याण जैन : मैं स्पष्टीकरण चाहता हूँ आपने कहा है कि जो मैं बोला हूँ हाउस के अन्दर उसको प्रोसीडिग से निकाल दिया जाय। जब मैं बोला था उस समय कोई सव्सक्रिप्ट नहीं कर रहा था। तब मैं ही एक मात्र सदस्य था जो इंटरप्ट कर रहा था। मेरा निवेदन है कि उसको प्राप रिकार्ड से न निकालियेगा।

MR. SPEAKER: Yours was not an interruption of a speech; yours was a speech and not an interruption.

श्री कल्याण जैन : मेरा इंटरप्शन
रिकार्ड होना चाहिये ।

MR. SPEAKER: Your speech is not going to be recorded; you will be called in your own time

श्री कल्याण जैन : डाट स्पीच, इंटरप्शन ।
आपने इंटरप्शन को रिकार्ड नहीं कराया है ।
मेरी स्पीच नहीं थी । मेरा इंटरप्शन
था । इंटरप्शन रिकार्ड होना चाहिये ।
क्योंकि इंटरप्शन रिकार्ड नहीं हुआ तो यह ठीक
नहीं होगा ।

MR. SPEAKER: You can make an interruption

PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY
(Calcutta South): You had just now
stated two things: firstly, in case of
unnecessary interruption, you are not
to record ...

MR. SPEAKER: Who has said?
Where did you get that.

PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY:
Who is going to decide what is a ne-
cessary interruption or what is an un-
necessary interruption? Secondly, you
have stated that if the same member
interrupts more than one, that also
should not be recorded (Interrup-
tions)

MR. SPEAKER: Neither of these
things had been said by me

PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY:
These are things on which should
like to draw your attention and re-
quest you to give proper direction.

MR. SPEAKER: That is not my
direction; you have not heard it.

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA
(Tezpur): If a person is speaking
anything continuously and we continue
to listen as dumb listeners with-
out interrupting, poverty will laugh
at us when it reads the proceedings.

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN (Arko-
nam): Today you have laid down a
very dangerous proposition. You have
said that if it is necessary interrup-
tions, it will be recorded.

MR. SPEAKER: I have never said
that; I do not know where you get it.

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: Who is
going to be the judge? Is the Repor-
ter going to decide? (Interruptions;
Who is going to be the judge? The
Reporters cannot be the judges of
what to record and what not to record
It is a dangerous thing. Either you
should say, 'don't record'—you can say
that—or you may expunge it. In
other words you are giving the right
of expunction to the poor Reporters.

MR. SPEAKER: You have eviden-
tly not heard me. I never said, ne-
cessary or unnecessary; I do not
know how it came in. If there is an
interruption it can be recorded, but if
the interruption is by several persons,
you cannot record the interruptions.
Nothing more than that.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Parti-
cipants of many conferences were
here in Delhi recently; participants
from the various state governments
were just walking away from those
conferences saying: we have not been
able to following anything; all the
proceedings are going on in Hindi;
therefore we are not able to follow,
what is the use of being here? This
I have heard from ever so many per-
sons. That is going to be the state
of affairs.

I want to know whether Delhi is a
Hindi territory or the capital of India
belonging to everybody, every lang-
uage group. Is Delhi functioning that
way? Is Delhi administration func-
tioning that way? We go to the tele-
phones, telegraph office, railways;
everywhere we are made to feel we
are second class citizens. That is un-
fortunately the situation. There-
fore, it is not just this house which is

important but the Prime Minister and his Government have grave responsibilities because language is not only a matter, it could be a divisive force also and empires have fallen on the issue of language. Therefore, we have got to be careful about it. Therefore, I would like to again quote Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru:

"The purpose of the assurance that I gave, and which I hold today, was that no change of this kind will be effected in English or Hindi without the full approval of the non-Hindi speaking people. I wanted to remove any apprehension that possible by a majority in Parliament or elsewhere, we would make changes which are not approved by them. As a matter of fact, such a thing cannot be done, apart from my assurance because it will raise such difficulties that no government would conceivably want to do it that way."

And again—

"Dates have very little significance except to see whether we are going along the right lines or not. It is important that we should give a certain direction to our movements."

What is important is what is the situation today in the non-Hindi speaking areas? Is there sufficient knowledge and proficiency in Hindi that you could switch over to the sole use of Hindi language? This is the question before us and if an impartial judgement is to be made, I have no doubt in my mind, it will be in favour of the non-Hindi speaking people and English should continue to be used. It is my prayer and all of us believe in the unity and integrity of India. We want to preserve it at any cost. Enthusiasm or over-enthusiasm for Hindi give a handle to the dissipated and divisive forces in the country which are still lurking. This is my submission to the House and particularly to the Prime Minister.

जी कंवर साहब (दिल्ली सहर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह दुःख की बात है कि देश की 31 साल स्वतन्त्र होने के बाद भी भाषा की हमारे देश में भाषा का संवाद बना हुआ है। मैंने अभी दो भाषण सुने— एक माननीय साठे का और दूसरा माननीय सुबहसचम साहब का। माननीय साठे ने भी बात कही वह तर्कों की ओर मैं समझता था कि देश के हित में है और उनकी ईमानदारी का राय है। लेकिन जी बात माननीय सुबहसचम ने कही, मैं कह सकता हूँ कि वह पोलिटिकली मोटिवेटेड की ओर देश में टुकड़े करने की एक साजिश थी। मैं यहाँ पर जो

(अवकाश) मैं यहाँ पर जो बड़ा हुआ है वह हिन्दी-भाषाभाषियों का प्रतिनिधित्व करने के लिए नहीं बड़ा हुआ है। मैं यहाँ पर एक भारतीय के नाते बड़ा हुआ है। मेरे लिये हिन्दी भी प्रिय है, तमिल भी प्रिय है और तमिल भी प्रिय है। मेरे लिये देश की हर एक भाषा समान है। मैं जब यहाँ पर बड़ा हूँ तो मुझे यही है कि यह देश एक है और देश में बहुत सारी भाषाएँ हैं, इसमें मतभेद भी हो सकते हैं, संदेह भी हो सकते हैं ईमानदारी से।

मुझे याद है कि जब हमारा विधान बना था और उस समय भाषा का संवाद था 1949, 1950 में तो अध्यक्ष साहब ने एक बात कही थी, मैं कोट कर रहा हूँ और किस तरीके से हिन्दी भाषा लिक सैपुएज बनी यह कन्सेन्सस से डेवलप हुआ। उसमें मदद था, यह मानना पड़ेगा क्योंकि जिस देश में अनेक भाषाएँ हों, जिस देश में बहुत सारी अल्पसंख्यक हों तो मतभेद होना स्वाभाविक है। लेकिन 31 साल के बाद भी क्या जो भाषा लिक सैपुएज हिन्दी को माना गया वह किसी एक पार्टी का निर्णय था? नहीं, बल्कि सारे देश का निर्णय था।

[बी कंबर सास वृत्त]

मैं बी कंबर की स्पीच पढ़ रहा हूँ जो उन्होंने कांस्टीट्यूट संसद में की थी :

"Now in considering this draft, I wish to place before the House one or two facts. The first that I wish to place before the House is that this Draft is the result of a great deal of thought, a great deal of discussion. It is also—what has emerged—a compromise between opinion which were not easily reconcilable and therefore, when you look at this draft, you have to take it not as a thing which is proposed by an individual member like me. It is not to be looked upon as something which we have put forth. It is the result of a compromise in respect of which great sacrifices of opinion, of very greatly cherished views and interests, these have been sacrificed for the purpose of achieving this draft in a form that will be acceptable to the full House."

मैं यह मानता हूँ कि मतभेद हो सकते हैं, ईमानदारी से बी मतभेद हो सकते हैं, लेकिन उन मतभेदों को उठाड़ना और उस चीज को उखाड़ना, यह देश के हित में नहीं है, यह मैं मानकर चलता हूँ।

यह पाँच राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों की जो कॉन्फ्रेंस हुई है, साथ ही यह 30 साल में पहली बार हुई है, मैं इसे दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण मानता हूँ। उन्होंने रैजलूशन में एक ही बात कही है, और यह यह है—

"The Chief Ministers considered the language policy as it is being implemented today and regrets to note that notwithstanding the assurance given by the late Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to the effect that English would continue as an associate additional language and that the decision for the

change over to Hindi should be left to the non-Hindi knowing people and not to the Hindi knowing people, and also the assurance of the late Prime Minister Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, the former Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi and the present Prime Minister Shri Morarji Desai that Hindi will not be imposed on the non-Hindi speaking people, there have been attempts in certain Ministries of the Union Government to covertly impose Hindi"

उन्होंने यह एक ही बात कही है कि जो जवाहरलाल जी, लाल बहादुर जी, इन्दिरा जी और मोरारजी देसाई जी ने कहा है वह इम्प्लीमेंट होना चाहिए। हो सकता है वहाँ पर कुछ संशय है, कुछ एक्ट्स बाक कमीशन एंड कोमीशन हुये हों जो कि नहीं होने चाहियें।

मैं मानता हूँ कि यह एक नेशनल कंसेंस की चीज है, यह कोई उस पार्टी या इस पार्टी का सवाल नहीं है। जो जवाहरलाल जी, लाल बहादुर जी और इन्दिरा जी ने कहा, यह सरकार संसद के मामले में कही पालिसी बनना रही है, उसमें कोई डीबैजन्स नहीं है। हमने कभी नहीं कहा कि हिंदी हमारी मर्जी से लागू हुईगी, साथ जब तक चाहेंगे अंग्रेजी रहेगी आरकी भाषा। जब तक तामिलनाडु के लोग नहीं कहेंगे कि अंग्रेजी रहा से भाषी चाहिये, तब तक आप अंग्रेजी रखिये, हमें कोई एतराज नहीं। आप बतायें कि किसने कहा, कौन से बंगी ने कहा ?

लेकिन एक सवाल आपके दिमाग में बाक होना चाहिये कि अंग्रेजी को आप बिदेसी भाषा मानते हैं या नहीं ? अगर अंग्रेजी बिदेसी भाषा नहीं है तो आपको अपने दिमाग को तनक कर लेना चाहिये कि अंग्रेजी को ज्ञाने वाले अंग्रेज के और यह बिदेसी भाषा है। इस भाषा को

भाषा नहीं तो कम, कम नहीं तो परतों, 10 साल, 15 साल में जाना है और जाना होगा, लेकिन इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि अंग्रेजी का कोई रोल नहीं है। आभ भी अंग्रेजी का रोल है, अंग्रेजी जाने के बाद भी अंग्रेजी का रोल इंटर-नेशनल लैंग्वेज की दृष्टि से बना रहेगा। हमारे बच्चे अंग्रेजी सीखते हैं, उनको सीखना चाहिये। वह कैंब, जर्मनी और दूसरी भाषाएँ सीखते हैं, उनको अंग्रेजी भी सीखनी चाहिये, उसको बढ़ावा भी मिलना चाहिये, लेकिन जो यह कहते हैं कि यह अंग्रेजी भाषा नहीं है, मैं उनसे एतराज करता हूँ, मेरा इसमें मतभेद है। क्या आप कहते हैं कि इंडियन अंग्रेजी की बचह से आई? मैं समझता हूँ कि आबादी की सबसे बड़ी लड़ाई 1857 की लड़ाई की वह भित ने की, क्या अंग्रेजी बोलने वालों ने की? उन सबके मन में भारत माता के लिए प्रेम था। उनके दिलों में देश के लिए एक भाव था। उन भाव ने उन्हें अंग्रेजों की भाषा से अलग देना चाहिये। उन लोगों की भाषा अंग्रेजी नहीं थी।

आपको यह समझ लेना चाहिये कि यह भाषा विदेशी है, और इसको जाना है। लेकिन हम यह नहीं चाहते कि इस सवाल पर कटुता पैदा हो। इस भाषा को जाना कम है, यह आपको तब करना है, यह बात साफ है। इसलिए जनता पार्टी ने भाषा की जो नीति अपनाई है, उसमें पहले की सरकार की नीति से कोई भेद नहीं है।

मैंने इस प्रस्ताव को पढ़ा है। उसमें ऐसी कोई बात कम नहीं है। जो सकारात्मक है कि किसी बचह स्टेज पर हिन्दी में नाम लिखा गया हो। आज सीधे कि किसी स्टेज पर अंग्रेजी में नहीं लिखा है कि कम हिन्दी में लिखा है, जो सीधा कि आज कुछ कहा गया है, जहाँ

बहुत से लोग हिन्दी नहीं जानते, वहाँ अंग्रेजी में भी लिख देना चाहिये। आप यह बता दें, वहाँ अंग्रेजी में भी लिख दिया जायेगा। जहाँ ज्यादा लोग तामिल जानते हैं, वहाँ तामिल में भी लिख दिया जायेगा। सब लोगों के ज्ञान के लिए जो जरूरी है, वह कर दिया जायेगा। लेकिन अगर आप यह चाहें कि अंग्रेजी हमेशा रहे तो यह बतलनाक बात होगी, और हमको मन से निकाल देना चाहिये।

कुछ भाई कहते हैं कि अंग्रेजी विदेशी भाषा नहीं है। मेरे पास इस विषय पर जवाहर-लाल जी, श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री और इन्दिरा जी के भाषण हैं। मुझे मालूम नहीं है कि आप कौन से काग्रेसी हैं—इन्दिरा जी वाले हैं, या दूसरे हैं। मैं आप को दोनों के भाषण पढ़ कर सुना देता हूँ। पहले मैं कांग्रेस की आखिरी प्रधान मंत्री का भाषण सुना देता हूँ :

"The country needed a link language and that link language could be only Hindi because the largest number of people spoke it. That was the reason why it was chosen. Since it was chosen there was no doubt that it had spread and with a little bit of goodwill from all sides it could spread faster and it should spread as a uniting link language, not as something that divided or created suspicions and doubts in the mind of any Indian."

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): Which is the quotation?

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: This is quoted from the Rajya Sabha Debates dated 20th December 1967—speech by Shrimati Indira Gandhi.

हम

Now let me take from the speech of Lal Bahadur Shastri:

"The protagonists of Hindi should not forget that haste would get us nowhere; action had to be taken

[Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta]

gradually to replace English by Hindi. Haste only gave rise to adverse reactions among the non-Hindi speaking people who wanted time to learn the language.

English was a good language which could teach us many things but it could never be our mother-tongue nor could it be continued eternally. It had to be replaced eventually by Hindi."

AN HON. MEMBER: From where the quotation is?

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: This is from the Debates of Third Lok Sabha, 1962—4th Session

उन्होंने बड़े लोक नभा के 1962 के कार्य सेशन में यह कहा । जवाहर लाल जी हिन्दी के बारे में कहते हैं —

"Hindi had been suggested by our Constitution as the link language for Central and official purposes. It was not because of any superiority of that language but for the simple reason that it was the most feasible for that purpose. The normal link language could not be English for a long time though it might continue to be a link language between thinkers, authors, etc."

मेरा कहना यह है कि जहाँ तक जनता पार्टी का संबंध है, जनता पार्टी ने जवाहरलाल जी को, श्री लालबहादुर शास्त्री को, और वहाँ तक कि श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी को भी, जो नीति बनी आई है

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: But you are imposing Hindi on the southern people.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I also say that we do not want to impose at all. It is the official policy. Let the Prime Minister reply. If there

is a changeover from English to

Hindi, it is you who are to decide, not we; we will not decide. I want to make it clear. That is the policy of our party.

मध्यम महोदय, साठे साहब ने एक बात कही, तामिलनाडु में एक यह बो किया गया है कि हस्ताक्षर केवल तामिल में होंगे उस पर उन्होंने एतराज किया ।

If Tamil Nadu were to change from English to Hindi, it is the Tamil Nadu Government itself which will decide it, not the Centre. May I tell them that if some circulars, some orders here and there, if they come, that is bound to come and that will continue.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Then how do you justify the action of the Chief Minister of Bihar in saying that even for inter-State correspondence it should be only in Hindi, and not even English translation?.....

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAGAVALLU MOHANARANGAM: In Tamil Nadu we have decided that only inside Tamil Nadu area we will use Tamil, not in correspondence with some other States.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Even signature, whether inside or outside the State, will be in Tamil.

SHRI RAGAVALLU MOHANARANGAM: Why do you worry about the signature? Worry about the matter.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I want to congratulate you. I do not want to take any objection, because Tamil is also a language of our country. It is my language as well as your language. I want to congratulate him. I do not want to take any objection, as Shri Sathe did. I am sorry, I do not know Tamil. I wish my children learn Tamil. This is not a dispute between Hindi and other regional languages. Whether it is Tamil, Telugu, Marathi or Bangla or

Hindi, they are supplementing and complementing each other. So far as we from the Hindi-speaking areas are concerned....

MR. SPEAKER: He should conclude now.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Give me another ten minutes.

MR. SPEAKER: Ten minutes? You have already taken 15 minutes.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: We have two national anthems—Janagana mana and Bande Mataram. Is there any person in the whole country who will raise a question of language about them? We all respect them, whether we belong to Tamil Nadu or other States whether we speak Tamil, Telugu, Marathi, Malayalam or Hindi. It is not a question of language. We all belong to one country. It is people like Shri Devraj Urs who want to make political capital out of it. I can understand Shri Ramachandran. I have read the press reports.... (Interruptions). When the pressmen asked him, "Is this any confrontation between the Centre and the States over the language issue?" he said "there is no confrontation; there are certain grievances; we have expressed it." Everybody has a right to express his grievances. So, I have nothing to say against it. But what Shri Devraj Urs has said, you cannot take it that way. Kindly excuse me... (Interruptions)

You do not belong to Cong. So, why do you worry?

What has he said? He said that so long as Shrimati Indira Gandhi was there as Prime Minister, there was no problem of language. But, since the Janata Party took over, the problem has arisen in the last one year. May I ask this question? Are you not playing with fire, with the integrity of the people, by arousing the feelings of the people on the question of language? 1988 LS-12

re. Language Policy (Mobi.)'

You have failed, your programme has failed and you have been rejected by the people. All other things are over; only language is left.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Do not try to play with this.... (Interruptions).

बी कंवर लाल गुप्त : सम्भव महोदय, इन के पास कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है । इन के पास कोई और कार्यक्रम नहीं है । क्या आप बोट लेने के लिए देश की एकता की कुबली करने ? यह सवाल है ।

मैंने एक बात और हिन्दी के लोगों से भी कहनी है कि हिन्दी बढ़ती हुई भाषा है । इस में अंग्रेजी के शब्द भी आ सकते हैं, तामिल के शब्द भी आ सकते हैं । आने चाहिए । स्टेशन का मुझे मालूम नहीं उन्होंने क्या बताया, मेरी भी समझ में नहीं आया, लेकिन अगर ऐसा कुछ उस के लिए कह दिया तो कोई गलत बात नहीं है । इसे बढ़ती हुई भाषा बननी चाहिए और हमें कोई काम ऐसा नहीं करना चाहिए जिस से कुछ लोगों को यह सोचना मिले । मैं जानता हूँ भाज मतभेद क्या है । तामिलनाडु के लोगों को मतभेद नहीं है ।

I have been to Andhra, I have been to Karnataka during elections.

लोगों को कोई मतभेद नहीं है, यह तो कुछ बेस्टेज इन्टरेस्ट्स हैं जो बोडे लोग हैं, कुछ पोलिटिकल बेस्टेज इन्टरेस्ट्स हैं, कुछ ध्यूरो-क्रैट्स हैं जो इस बीच को उभाड़ना चाहते हैं । मैं चाहूँगा हिन्दी वाले उन लोगों को हैप्पिज न हों । मैं चाहूँगा यह मंत्री जी बतायें कि हिन्दी प्रचारिणी सभा, जिसके सुब्रह्मण्यम साहब 15 साल तक अध्यक्ष रहे, उसको पहले कितनी ग्रांट दी जाती थी, हिन्दी प्रचार के लिए और अब कितनी दी जाती है । क्या यह आवश्यक नहीं है कि साउथ की स्टेट्स में हिन्दी के प्रचार के लिए और ज्यादा

[श्री कंवर लाल गुप्ता]

वैसा देना चाहिए और वो हिन्दी पढ़ना चाहते हैं उनको इन्स्टिट्यूट देना चाहिए, उनको किताबें देनी चाहिए, बच्चों को एनकरेज करना चाहिए, नौकरी में डालना चाहिए ! लेकिन मुझे दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि इस सरकार ने उसकी तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया। जनता पार्टी की सरकार को इसकी तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिए। हमें इस देश की इंडिपेंडेंसी को किसी भी कीमत पर कुचाल नहीं करना है। भाषा का सवाल तो हमारे सामने है ही नहीं। भाषा के सवाल को जनता पार्टी या कांग्रेस पार्टी का सवाल नहीं बनाना चाहिए, यह तो देश का सवाल है और अगर कहीं पर कोई मतभेद हों तो प्रधान मंत्री जी मुख्य मंत्रियों को बुलाकर बात कर लें।

If they have certain objections and grievances, and if they genuinely feel about them, let them contact the Prime Minister and get their grievances redressed. I am sure that the Prime Minister will redress their grievances. There is absolutely no doubt about this. May I request Mr. Hiten-dra Desai....

SHRI HITENDRA DESAI (Godhra): Let the Prime Minister call them. That will be better.

SHR KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Yes. Let him call. But, may I request you not to play up this issue?

SHRI HITENDRA DESAI: We are not playing up this issue.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: There is a certain section. So far as Mr. Ramachandran is concerned, I have no objection to what he said in the Press Conference. But if you say that since the Janata party took over, this difficulty is there, then it is politically motivated. (Interruptions).

Language Policy (Contd.)

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: The same thing was done during your time. I take an independent view of every thing. Don't forget it.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्ता : एक बात मैं यह भी कहना कि हिन्दी की प्रगति के साथ साथ हमारी क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं की भी प्रगति होनी चाहिए। अगर प्रजातन्त्र को जिन्दा रहना है तो जब तक रीजनल मैनेजमेंट और लोक मैनेजमेंट दोनों धारों नहीं बढ़ेंगी तब तक हिन्दुस्तान में प्रजातन्त्र नहीं हो सकता है। हम चाहें छहर बैठें या उछर बैठें, हमें भाषा के नाम पर ऐसा कोई काम नहीं करना चाहिए जिससे इस देश का एकता और एकत्वता को खतरा पड़े। धन्यवाद।

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Mohanaragam.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: I have given you intimation that I will speak first.

SHRI RAGAVALLU MOHANARAGAM: Tomorrow, I will speak.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: What about CPM? They are not speaking.

MR. SPEAKER: I will call them. You are more interested in this.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: I thought that I will get my chance a bit later because we usually maintain an order.

MR. SPEAKER: If you want, I will call you later.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: No, no. Certainly not.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: We want to listen to you.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: Not only listening, but if you understand my feelings. I will be very happy.

एक भाषा नीति सदन : भाषा तमिल में बोले जिसमें आपने बोट मारा

SHRI A. BALAJI PAJANOH: Mr. Speaker Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity of participating in the discussion on the motion moved by Mr. Sathe. Practically, it was a question of Calling Attention on the Conference held by southern Chief Ministers last month.

I am not going to take the advice of the other member to express my nationality or my affection or my sincerity or my conviction in the unity of this country. Let the hon. member also understand that I have not come to this House on his oath but on the oath of the people on our side in the southern corner.

Let me recall the speech I made immediately after Mr. Morarji Desai took over this Government. Some hon. members and, I think, it was Mr. C. Subramaniam who said, south vs. north has been decided. But on that date when I made the speech—some said that it was a classic statement—I said, there is a division between Vindhya. I never said, a cultural division—a turn of things between us.

Even before I started the hon. member there called me to speak in Tamil. What for? Let him understand. I understood Gandhi in English, I understood Tagore in English, I understood Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in English, I understood Mrs. Indira Gandhi in English, I followed Lal Bahadur Shastri in English, I still follow Mr. Morarji Desai in English, Mr. Kaushik in English, Mr. Biju Patnaik in English and also many others in English. Rightly or wrongly, I had an opportunity to go through the Official Languages Act. None of the members has touched it. I am strictly going to confine myself to the limited sphere of the resolution adopted at the Conference of the southern Chief Ministers. I will read out the resolution first and come to that later on.

I hope, you will give me some time, not considering the time allotted to my party because our feeling is to be

understood once and for all, to put an end to any misunderstanding of the august House. You know pretty well that in my party we are 19 members. Seven of them cannot follow; others can follow to an extent and express either in English or in Hindi also. We are putting up with this kind of a thing for the simple reason that one day there will be a chance for us to express our feelings, not only feelings but voice the people's views in this House. But we have not made an agitation. All throughout we have been seeing for the past 15 months. What is the reaction? They provoke us. Many members come and ask me, why it is. As the representatives of the people naturally, they are bound to represent to our Chief Minister, the General Secretary of the All India Anna-DMK—Mr. MGR naturally expressed the same view to the other Chief Ministers of the southern States and they, in turn, consulted many of the members.

Mr. Sathe was very vocal. But he cannot ask Mr. Ramamurti to speak on the same lines. This is a ticklish issue. We are not politicalising it. Today, I must confess before you that I am going to be very straight and simple. When I came to this House, I remember what Mr. Sharad Yadav said. But people never listened to his views. I still remember, Mrs. Indira Gandhi told Mr. Sharad Yadav, "I can understand your feelings." But later on, Mr. Sharad Yadav was taken in. And the country paid for it, the Congress party paid for it.

Similarly, I place before you, not warn you a reasonable, sensible, consideration of feelings of the southern and non-Hindi speaking people. Some people referred to Sheikh Abdullah. I am not going to refer to Sheikh Abdullah Kashmir is always exempted, even in 1976, when the rules were made during the peak of the Emergency. I have no concession for Mr. Sathe. I view the issue independently and according to the best judgment of our thinking.

[Shri A. Bala Pajonor]

When you take the resolution of the Conference, what is stated there? Some people tried to analyse it according to their convenience and they wanted to interpret it as if the southern Chief Ministers were not aware of certain things. I want to go on record saying that Mr. MGR is not that simple, he is quite intelligent. Not only that. The other Chief Ministers of the southern States also understood it correctly. This is what the resolution says:

"On language issue, this Conference of the Chief Ministers of Tamil Nadu, Karnataka.... regret to note that notwithstanding the assurance given by the late Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru, to the effect that English would continue as an associate additional language and that the decision for the change-over to Hindi should be left to the non-Hindi knowing people and not to the Hindi-knowing people and also the assurance of the late Lal Bahadur Shastri, the former Prime Minister, Mrs Indira Gandhi and the present Prime Minister, Mr Morarji Desai..

—I hope Mr. Desai is listening to my speech in his room at least—

"that Hindi will not be imposed on non-Hindi speaking people, there have been attempts by certain Union Ministers to covertly impose Hindi, and this Conference strongly oppose such an attempt to impose Hindi contrary to the provisions of the Official Language, Act 1963 as amended in the Official Languages Act of 1967"

And here comes the crux of the Conference resolution—because Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta could not follow that, and I am sorry to say this.

"This Conference desires that immediate steps should be taken to stop such imposition of Hindi on non Hindi-speaking people and voices its apprehensions that any further attempt to impose Hindi is

likely to erode the confidence of the non-Hindi-speaking people in the Union Government".

That is what we wanted. That is why I said that the Tamilnadu Chief Minister and others are very clear about the statement: for that simple reason, nobody touched it.

As I said earlier, we take independent judgments. Whenever you are right we come and congratulate you; whenever you are wrong we point it out and if you are not prepared to listen, we oppose it: we strongly and vehemently oppose it.

In the peak of Emergency, these rules were made. In the year 1967, this Act was passed, in 1967 it was amended, in 1969 once again they gave colour to it and kept quiet, in 1971 they had a thumping majority and nothing was done and, in the year 1978, in the peak of Emergency, Parliament was not taken into consideration because, in the official Languages Act, Section 3 gives power to make Rules. So, they made Rule: What Rules? Let me ask this patriotic Member who wants me to speak in Tamil what is the Rule he speaks about? This Rule is not applicable to Tamilnadu. Why? Is it like Kashmir? It was so covert even during the period of Emergency; even during the period of emergency this was done. I know what the Rules are threadbare, and I may read out because you don't know what is really taking place. By this Resolution we want to protect the interests not of Mr. Ramchandran—who is in the Cabinet but who is not able to follow the Cabinet proceedings—but of the people of this country—the people who come from Karnataka, people who come from Kerala, people who come from Tamilnadu and Pondicherry, people who come from non-Hindi-speaking States who are not qualified in it and who have to take it up. I will deal with every portion of the Rules. What is the justification you have prescribed? If you do not follow it take the Oxford dictionary. Covertly you are trying to impose

Hindi on the non-Hindi-speaking people. It is said 'we are not going to impose it on these people' but the first portion of the Rules says that they shall extend to the whole of India except the State of Tamil Nadu.

These are the Rules, I do not know how many Cabinet Ministers know about these Rules.

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): What is that book?

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: This is the official Languages Act and the Rules framed thereunder. These Rules were made under section 82 of the Official Languages Act.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: In which year?

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: In 1976, in the peak of Emergency, in the month of June. You are supporting without knowing what is what (Interruptions)

The Hon. Member, who is very enthusiastic, is going to dig the grave of the very cause he is enthusiastic about. We are not even 1 per cent less than him in patriotism. I sacrificed my father and entire family for the cause of this country. (Interruptions) Not only I but many Members from this side have done that. Members who talk like this and create chaos in the country don't know what are the Rules. It is the tragedy of this country that, without knowing the Rules, people speak about them.

I am reminded of Shri Krishna Menon who said 'Let not people speak about Hindi and English if they do not know both if they know both, let them talk about it.'

I am speaking in English not out of fascination but because I want to be understood—understood in the sense, as I said earlier, that I understood Gandhi and every patriot of this coun-

try. The unifying spirit, as expressed by Shri Subramaniam, is knit well over and spread in this country—not because of majority; because, as I mentioned last time, majority in this country is a question of relative theory. It need not always be a majority. Your community may be in a minority in my place. These linguistic minorities, these caste minorities and even religious minorities—I do not believe in that. We are Indians to the first and Indians to the last. There is no question of minority or majority. I recall my statement: 'Downstream, beyond the Vindhya, the people gave different results in the last elections'. Take note of it; beware of it.

I have also reminded last time—this is something which I told Mrs. Indira Gandhi a number of times—that, by praising and shouting, patriotism will not grow, we have to show by action

Now, why has it been said in the Conference, that covertly Hindi should not be imposed on those people? We want to protect the people of our area in the sense of people of non-Hindi-speaking areas. For example, from these rules, you have excepted Tamil Nadu out of fear. If you had the guts, if you had the sense of responsibility for governing this nation, you ought to have included Tamil Nadu....

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: What has the Janata Party done? (Interruptions)

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: Just now Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta said that this was not a matter for a particular political party. I do agree with him. It is a national problem. What I say is that, now, the Janata Party that is ruling this country, our beloved country, this great country, is implementing vehemently taking shelter under these rules. Whatever is convenient for you, you take that and implement it vehemently quoting Gandhiji

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and other big people, and whatever is inconvenient to you, you delete that I say, you are the most dishonest people on the earth. It should not be a question of convenience. It should be a question of conviction. If you go by conviction, I am prepared to surrender and prostrate before you. But, if you say that it is a question of convenience, then you are going to balkanize this country, and it is only on our blood that you will do it. We will not allow you to balkanize this country. Our beloved leader, Shri M G Ramachandran, is for the unification of this country, nothing less than that. Therefore, do not force these circumstances out of enthusiasm (Interruptions)

Now, what does the rule say? For a particular time, proficiency qualifications are made. A person is supposed to have proficiency in Hindi if he has passed the Matriculation examination with Hindi as the medium of instruction. An employee shall be deemed to have acquired working knowledge of Hindi if he has passed Matriculation with Hindi as one of the subjects. After some time he can also pass the Pragma examination. Then it is said that his knowledge of Hindi is enough. If 80 per cent of the staff working in a particular office under the supervision of the Central Government have acquired working knowledge of Hindi, then you can say that that particular region or area has full knowledge of Hindi and you can declare it as a Hindi-speaking area. This is what the rule says.

This is covert imposition. You have excluded Tamil Nadu from this.

These are the Rules:

"The Official Languages (Use of Official Purposes of the Union) Rules, 1976

Ministry of Law Justice and Company Affairs (Department of Official Language)

"G.S.R. 1062—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3 read with sub-section (4) of section 3 of the Official Languages Act, 1963 (19 of 1963), the Central Government hereby makes the following rules, namely

1 Short title, extent and commencement—

(1) These rules may be called the Official Languages (Use for Official Purposes of the Union) Rules, 1976

(2) They shall extend to the whole of India except the State of Tamil Nadu

(3) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette " etc

Then I refer to paragraph 6

"Use of both Hindi and English— Both Hindi and English shall be used for all documents referred to in " etc, etc.

"Any application, appeal or representation referred to in sub-rule (1) when made or signed in Hindi shall be replied to in Hindi

"Where an employee desires any order or notice relating to service matters (including disciplinary proceedings) required to be served on him to be in Hindi, or, as the case may be, in English, it shall be given to him in that language ."

You have omitted Tamil Nadu. I am coming to the question of Central Government offices and public sector undertakings in Tamil Nadu. They are all transferrable posts. They will be serving in Tamil Nadu for five years, not permanently. Then they may be transferred to Bihar or Orissa. Then what will happen? By that time that area would have become a Hindi-knowing area.

Why do I speak for bilingualism? Because that is contemplated in the Act of 1963. This assurance has been given by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru

followed by all the other Prime Ministers including the present Prime Minister, Shri Morarji Desai. But for that, they could not have continued. The assurance was given because they wanted to maintain the unity of this country.

Now I will come to another point. I hope they have followed this classification principle. Take that a person is located in a non-Hindi area and the State is considered a 'C' State—now they have classified the States. 'A' States are those States where Hindi alone is the major language. 'B' States are States like Gujarat, Maharashtra, Punjab, etc., 'C' States are Bengal, Andhra, Karnataka and Kerala, excluding Tamil Nadu. Tamil Nadu is not at all a 'C' State. I do not know in what category they are now going to put Tamil Nadu. . .

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN
 (Badagara): 'D'.

SHRI A BALA PAJANOR: They need not have it. It is a workable thing. This is Hindustani coming in in a peculiar manner. Now what happened in 1965? There was an agitation. Why? Because in the Constitution you have contemplated 15 languages. That was well explained by Mr Subramaniam. He said it was found not practical and so for that, there was an Act in 1963 and in 1967 it was amended after an agitation. You know how? My friend over there, Dr. Ramji said that people have accepted it, the Congress Party has accepted it, but perhaps he has forgotten the history of Tamil Nadu and our past efforts. We have sacrificed seven souls in 1939. Agitation during the Rajaji regime against the imposition of Hindi, when Rajaji was a protagonist of Hindi. I will quote what Rajaji said later on also, because to change is growth, to change is evolution and to change is improvement. If you do not change, you do not make improvement at all. You do not prosper at all. You cannot be stagnating. I do not understand how now Mr. Morarji Desai has changed.

Mr. Subramaniam has said that Mr. Morarji Desai has changed. That means that he is able to understand the spirit of democracy. Some people, when they see me, greet me in Tamil. Sir, I know when Sir Archibald Nye and Lord Mountbatten used to come to Tamil Nadu, they also used to greet people by expressing 'Vanakkam', 'Namaskaram' and 'Varuhiren'. But, Sir, what Mr. Raj Narain did in the Rajya Sabha was an insult to our Tamil language. I challenge these Ministers. I put a question to you. How many of the past Prime Minister could speak for two minutes in any one of the South Indian languages? Name one of them. I ask you. I do not want him to speak in Tamil. Not one of them could speak. Any one of you could speak? Show your courage by action and not by words. . . (Interruptions) I know, Mr. Ravindra Varma is a man from Kerala. He is a man of the south. He contested from Ranchi. He can speak beautiful Tamil. I know Mr. George Fernandes. I do not go by constituencies. If you take my constituency, I have to speak five languages. My constituency is not from Tamil Nadu. I have to speak Tamil in Pondicherry. But when I go to other places in my constituency, say, to Kallaraj in Kerala, I have to speak Malayalam. In Yanam I have to speak Telugu. Our official language was not English. It was French, Baba, it was French. *Bon Matin*. But do I speak French here? I speak English. *Thoda, thoda* Hindi also I know. I am trying to learn Hindi also here in this House but by your fanaticism, your arrogance and sometimes your force against me push me out. I tell you this is not the method. . . (Interruptions) Why do I say this? I know Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta. I can quote, if he permits me, what he told me in the Central Hall. He speaks very good English. Then why not you speak English? He says, 'No, no, I will be misunderstood in my constituency.' So are you not politicalising the issue? I ask you this thing. I touch upon your conscience and ask

[Shri A. Bala Pajanon]

you, can you argue in your court in Hindi? No. Then, Sir, only ten members used to speak here. I never used to question the procedure. I never used to question the quorum. Dr. Ramji speaks good English. Why not you speak in English, Dr. Ramji? This question of speaking is a question of action. I want to take from you how you behave in this House, not only in this House but outside also. We are very frank. When I speak out of emotion, I have no ill feeling towards you, because all of us are equals. I have seen Mr. Morarji Desai from the gallery. He used to sit as Deputy Prime Minister of the country. Now I am proud to see him sitting there as the Prime Minister of the country. That is the reason why my Chief Minister says that in his time this question must be settled because he has worked as Minister, then as Deputy Prime Minister and Opposition Member. I do remember how I hooted him also once. But you do not know because you have come by chance. I remember him once telling me, 'What are you saying?' What I spoke he could not follow. Then I told him, 'Please make a provision for Tamil also to be understood immediately. That is what I am asking.' But what is it that you have done? You are very patriotic. You have not made any provision...

17 hrs.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Pajanon, you have taken 20 minutes.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: Please do not remind me of the minutes. The country is on the minutes. You must help us. If you remember correct—I was very happy when you came to the Chair during in the Business Advisory Committee meeting you said, when I asked for 3 days, that you would give me as much time as possible. I do not know if you are going to cut short off me. I cannot advocate my cause: I cannot be that sincere. And so I shall be happy only if I can get into the papers and throw

out the points and then get out. I rely more on that. That is the reason why I request that I should be given more time.

My trend is not lost. I admit it. The Chief Minister's conference, I do not think, they tried to divide us. I think you will give instructions to the Deputy-Speaker to give me time.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no instruction to him.

17.01 hrs.

[MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

SHRI A BALA PAJANOR: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the difficulty for the people, especially coming from non-Hindi speaking areas, is this. It is a question of our being understood here. When we say that we have to give respect of Nehru's assurance you all think that you are going to Macaulay and other people of London. We are not taking shelter. I want to ask—many of you are sincere. Then why are you having English pants and English shirts? Why do you take bread and butter? It is not a question of taste. It is a question of being understood. When I speak English don't you follow me? When we speak in English you tell me that I am an Angrez? Are you promoting national unity in our part of the country? This is not the way to get the unity. So, I appeal at this moment that we on our side should make clear one thing on this issue. Please go through the records of the Constituent Assembly. I want to quote Dr. Ambedkar. There was a division. As the Chairman of the Committee he attended the Congress Party meeting and in the discussion vote—was 78—78. This was what Dr. Ramji Singh said. I say it was wrong. It was not unanimous. Dr. Ambedkar categorically said that. Subsequently, on persuasion it was 77 to 78—one fell short of unanimity. Why I say this is because in 1963 Pandit Nehru and Mr. Subramaniam and all the great people who were members of the Constituent Assembly changed their ideas to suit the condi-

tion. How that had developed? They brought forward this Act of 1963. Then it was subsequently amended in 1967 and in 1968, when our great and beloved Anna took over as the first Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, he made it clear. Some people very sarcastically made a remark. That was the sorry state of affairs. Subsequently there was a resolution. Is it not the duty of the Legislative Assembly to reflect the voices of the people and to give colour and substance to it? Are we to dictate our own wishes? I would plea to this House that we on our side wanted to challenge this. Let it be Mr. Stephen's party or let it be Mr. Chavan's party or the Janata Party. Let them come and tell that Tamil Nadu will have three languages. but Hindi will be there. I may tell you that you will not get a single sent. When Mrs. Gandhi tried that at the airport you know what she got out of that. Kumari Anandam, Mr. Dhandayudapani and Shri P. Ramachandran are three members from South. Did they open their mouth in South. Why don't you convince your party? Let them go to Cape Comorin or Madura and say what they want to do about the language. They cannot. Because the feelings of the people are too much there. You may say that we are capitalising. Don't say that. Our leader MGR is not an air-conditioned politician. He and others like him are reflecting the voice of the people. We are for Food, Clothing and Shelter for our people. Land legislation is not the issue at the moment. We are for giving our people house, food and cloth. A young man, the average man, studies in order to become an I.A.S. Officer in the Central Government or he wants to reach the highest echelon of the country. Article 14 gives equality before the law. I do not want to repeat it. But, don't misunderstand me. Clive and others came here not to conquer this country. They used this language for their trade and commerce. Later on in 1837 or something like that they imposed it not for the purpose of unifying this country but to run the administration. Later on—I am sorry

to say—many of us adopted the English language as a fanciful and fashionable language in our homes, towns and shops. Same thing will happen to our children. Let posterity not blame me that I was a party to the slavery of my people in some other language. I tell you in this country there is no mother manuscript. There was only mother tongue. Eighty per cent of our people were illiterate and they never had the chance. The other day it is a joke and a fact also one Member said: I want to see Andhra. Where is it? Then he said: I want to see Andhra and learn Malayalam. See the knowledge! Now, Malayalam is spoken in Kerala and not Andhra. I do not want to have an intelligence test with you people but it is a fact. Such people when they come to this country they will be second class citizens of this country.

Now, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, please take Article 14 of the Constitution—Equality before Law. Even now that is going to happen. Article 14 of the Constitution clearly states that all of us are equal before law. What will happen is once you impose it for the first fifteen years then after some years you switch over to some other language. That is the reason you are covertly introducing and debarring us to take the equal advantage as per the Article of the Constitution as framed by forefathers of this country.

Sir, I give you another example. To be a Union Minister you take the present position. For me to become the Union Minister I must qualify either in English or Hindi whereas for a member from Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh he need not learn anything. It is enough that he can put his thumb-impression because he can answer the questions in Hindi. Is it possible for any one of the members on this side to do so unless he learns English or Hindi? Is it equality? Then why not scrap Article 14 of the Constitution. Why it is there? You are not able to do it. I am not talking of IAS and other service officers but of Members. That is the

[Shri A. Bala Pajanor]
reason my leader says that even Prime Ministership should be by rotation. The composition of this country is not that simple. Do not under-estimate my Chief Minister, MGR. He knows. Perhaps he has not gone through the college education as many of us have and got degrees. These degrees are only initials. I can tell you it is out of experience and education that he knows what it is. He is now saying what is this country's fate. Only a man from Uttar Pradesh can become Prime Minister of this country. I do not want to name the Member but even in this Cabinet one hon'ble Minister told me Uttar Pradesh is the Pradesh that is India (Bharat). So, he alone can lead this country and not Morarji. I differ from him. (Interruptions)

I will name him. Do not provoke me to that. (Interruptions)

SOME HON'BLE MEMBERS
Name him

SHRI A BALA PAJANOR: I do not want to do it. Now, Morarji Desai is from Gujarat. He is also to be taken of because he is not from the main area. But fortunately he is able to speak Hindustani or Hindi because he had the privilege to be under Gandhiji. But for MGR to become Prime Minister of this country or for Mr. Anthony to become Prime Minister of this country or for Mr. Dev Raj Urs to become Prime Minister of this country—as things stand on the political position of this country—it is next to impossible. Do not claim that the Janata party is a national party. You are nowhere in South. You are a regional party consisting of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Rajasthan. Nothing else. Do not call me a regional party. You are for name's sake in all-India but our composition is all-India. We have our units in Bombay and Calcutta whereas you are a magnificent pier. You know the results of Madurai. They are coming to me and telling me that they are a national party. India is from Kashmir to Kanyakumari.

You are neither in Kashmir nor in Kanyakumari, nor in Punjab, nor in Bengal, you are only in the Centre. Therefore, what I raise is a serious issue. I am challenging them. Mrs. Gandhi covertly introduced it with the help of these people in the year 1976 and you have taken shelter under of it. What is it? I go in the Official Languages Committee, and I can tell you this. There are some over enthusiastic Members. (Interruptions) We don't require your certificate because my performance and my affection is to be seen and my All India nature is to be seen by our activities, by our actions and we are proving it. We are not tickish. We are not politicising the issues. We are not taking shelter as conveniently as you are doing it, may I say? We are very honest; we are very sincere; we support you whenever you do good things.

Is it not a fact, Sir, that in the Central Hall we did this in the Joint Session of Parliament? Did we not support you? We are not bargaining. We are not on that I say this because you say about the letters that have come in the Hindustan Times. I don't have the time because the hon. Deputy Speaker is pointing out to the time. Out of the eight letters how many people are there from the northern States? Therefore, Sir, English has unified us. We are asking for it because we want to unify this country. When it was pointed out that the 1976 rules were badly made and that you are taking advantage of them, some of the over-enthusiastic people came to Bangalore and when I went to Kerala, many representations came to me and I told them: 'This Committee is not imposing Hindi'. I told them this Committee has come to review the progressive use of Hindi, how far you have made progress. That is what I told them. Take it from me. You won't believe me. You ask the Chairman of the Committee and other Members, how I convinced my people.

भी बाबू सिंह (बीता) : मेरा एक
घाईद का घाईद है । एक संसद सदन
को बाबा बंटा दिया जाता है, दूसरे को पंच
जिमट दिया जाता है । सब को समान
समय दिया जाना चाहिए । हम भी बोलना
चाहते हैं, दूसरे भी बोलना चाहते हैं ।

SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRA-
DHAN (Deogarh): Same time should
be given to others also, Sir.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: Time
will be extended.

So, I told the people there that it is
not a question of imposing Hindi.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You
please wind up now.

SHRI A BALA PAJANOR: It is
a question of reviewing the progress
made for the future switch-over But
the future switch-over is a thing to
be decided later on by the Parliament
and the people of this country. And
I said to them: I am there; people
from non-Hindi speaking States are
there, we are to protect their interests,
as per the Constitution. We have to
respect it. Sir, I have no disrespect
for it. We honour the constitution,
but at the same time, we believe in
the democratic process of persuasion
and change.

Therefore, if you ask me, what is
your policy, I say, this country must
have multi-language national langu-
ages. I say, why don't you take one
of the South Indian languages and
make it a national language? Why
cannot you do it, as it is done in
Switzerland or in Canada? Why are
you taking always the USSR or any
communist country dictated by some-
body else? I cannot understand why
Mr. Sathe referred only to the USSR.
Why? Small States like Switzerland
are there. Italy is there. Germany
is there. France is there. You take
Yugoslavia. You take Canada.
French is there; English is there. I
want to ask one thing from Members
of Parliament hailing from non-

Hindi speaking areas. How many of
us... (Interruptions) You need not
teach me. The Chair is there to re-
gulate. Mr. Patwary, we are having
one Patwary in Madras. One Pat-
wary is giving us enough problems.
Patwaris are a problem for us. So,
Sir, it is a question of taking note of
these things.

I want to ask: How many members
from this side can speak two or three
sentences in Tamil or in Malayalam?
I want you to come to the South. I
request you to travel on that side.
You go to the villages. Even if it
takes 100 years, I say, Bilingualism in
Tamilnadu is correct. We have only
the two language formula. We hon-
our that. We are not going for more
languages. What you want to do in
the North is only a lip service—I
mean the three language formula—
and I know what it is. I have travel-
led extensively not only in this
period but even in the previous period
also. Fortunately the people have
thought it fit to send me here for a
second time. I have travelled in
every corner of this country. I had
been to the villages where you have
not even built a road. So, Sir, I say,
Tamil Nadu is proud of it. we have
Tamil in the State and English for
communication with the other States
and with the Centre. If you want to
keep Hindi, keep it along with English
I want to understand what is taking
place in Bihar and U.P., Punjab, Har-
yana and Rajasthan. If you keep
Hindi alone I will be in the dark. This
will lead to unnecessary misunder-
standing and misfortune also. I am
not paying the way for it. I believe
and as I said categorically, this is
a matter for review. I will further
say: You must give us a constitutional
guarantee. That is the reason why
Shri S. D. Somasundaram moved a
Resolution in this matter. As you
will remember, we had a lot of dis-
cussion on this issue.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Is
it a fact that these rules were framed
after consulting the Chief Ministers
of those States, and that they agreed?

SHRI A. BALA PANJANOR Not at all interruptions) The historical developments have been cited by Mr Subramaniam and others and there is no point in repeating them. There should be a review. You leave it to the future generations. There are many more problems for us to solve. Let there be English and Hindi. But do not complete, and do not impose Hindi covertly.

In the Railway offices in Bangalore all reservations are made only in Hindi. The Railway is the worst example. I know that one Member asked the station master there to speak in Hindi. That station master came to me. I told him 'I will protect you.' A lot of imposition is there indirectly in the case of Government servants.

This country requires a review of this policy. By this review, I mean let the future generation tackle the problem because we have some emotions on this matter. We can leave it to the future. We request the Prime Minister not only to give a categorical assurance on the floor of this House, we also request that he must say that a constitutional guarantee will be given.

In the last session a bill has been introduced to say that Hindi must be there in the Union Territory of Pondicherry also. For what? Not even 1 per cent of the people there understand it. Do you want a small Union Territory to waste its money on translation instead of giving food and other essentials to the people? I appeal to you let us put an end to this controversy and let us leave it to the future generations. Thank you.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah) Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, The debate is now going on, on the basis of the resolution passed in the Chief Ministers' meeting. The resolution reflects the feelings of the non-Hindi-speaking people, particularly of the people of these 5 States whose Chief Ministers gathered there. But I should

say that this feeling is not limited only within these States. This is a wide-spread feeling among all non-Hindi-speaking people. If the Janata Party does not change, or intervene without delay, then may be, more Chief Ministers will meet in a subsequent conference and take a more strong resolution. So, this is a sufficient warning. I expect that the Janata Party and the Government will take this warning seriously.

The complaint is not about policy. The complaint is about implementation. And here the main complaint is about imposition of Hindi. Various methods have been used to impose Hindi. Some examples have been given by Mr Sahe. One circular was read out. I have also brought one circular. But I was told that in Andhra in the villages in the interior, the milestones were written only in Hindi. What is this people do not know what is Hindi but the milestones are written in Hindi?

The names of the railway stations are written in Hindi. The lists of reservation are also in Hindi.

कई राजनीय संस्थान - अंग्रेजी में ही रहते हैं, चाप जा कर देखिये ।

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE Just now he had complained that they were only in Hindi.

SHRI NIRMAL CHANDRA JAIN (Seoni) They are also in English. You go and see there.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE I am not talking of Delhi only.

(Interruptions)

I do not accept it. Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, the spirit in which I am raising this question is this. If there are only Hindi sign-boards in non-Hindi areas at some stations, you should be careful about it. You should see that it should not be done because it creates an adverse reaction.

AN HON. MEMBER: It is also your duty to bring it to the notice of the Government.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: I am coming to that also. You have to think that it creates an adverse reaction and so your cause will be defeated if these realities are not understood by the Hindi speaking people. That is the main thing. That is why they must be made more responsive, more sober and so on. There are various methods of popularising Hindi, but why impose Hindi? This imposition must be completely stopped.

Just now I have got a copy of the Report of the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare. This Report is relating to the year 1976-77. I do not know whether your Government has prepared it or it was prepared by the past Government. Yes, it was prepared by the past Government.

AN HON MEMBER: During the last year's budget

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: This point was raised by Mrs Vibha Ghosh during her last budget speech. She has just now brought this book to me to draw your attention. Some friends were also asking her to draw your attention. So, she had drawn your attention to this propaganda of Hindi. This is on page 11 of the Report (1976-77). Dr. Chunder might have known that he raised this question last time during the budget. This is about the propaganda of Hindi, giving facilities for encouraging it and prize and all that. The written instructions have also been issued on the recommendations of Official Language Implementation Committee of the Department to the members of the staff saying that they should write at least 10 notes in Hindi every month. Thus the staff is being forced to use Hindi. You may give any interpretation you like, but what will be the fate of the staff who do not know Hindi. They will be removed from their jobs. They will lose promotion facilities and other things. My point is—I hope you will try to understand it—that if you impose Hindi, it will create very adverse feelings among the non-Hindi speak-

ing people who are working there in the staff. If you do not change this view and justify this, the result will be just the opposite. That is why we have drawn the attention of the Government to these things. But, unfortunately, there has been no remedy yet.

Now I am going to refer to one letter written by comrade Namboodiripad to the Prime Minister. I want the Prime Minister to listen. This letter is dated 14th August, 1977 by Shri Namboodiripad to the Prime Minister, the General Secretary of our Party. He says:

"I am enclosing a copy of an office order issued by the Accountant-General on 17.6.1977 from Gwalior imposing the use of Hindi in all correspondence emanating from his office."

This order has been issued under rule 3(1) of the National Language Act 1976 whereby it has been enjoined that correspondence from the central government offices to the states of Hindi belt, Bihar, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and New Delhi shall be in Hindi. On the basis of this provision of the Act it has been ordered by the Accountant-general without recording his specific reason for acting otherwise, no correspondence from his office shall emanate in English and all branch offices and section officers have been asked to scrupulously adhere to these instructions." In these states there are many non-Hindi speaking employees who are working in these departments. Whether it is imposition of Hindi or not, you should give a reply. . . . (Interruptions). From the reaction of some of our friends, it appears they have not understood the significance of this thing; this is unfortunate.

AN HON MEMBER: We have understood.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: If you have understood it, you should rectify it. The language issue is a very

[Shri Samar Mukherjee]

sensitive issue. Our country is not a uni-lingual country, it is a multilingual, multi-national country .. (Interruptions). You may not accept multi-national'. But it is a historical fact, I am not quarrelling over that word multi-national', but it is a multi-lingual country and the states have been divided on the basis of the language for the development of each linguistic group of people. According to us it is linguistic nationality. Full scope must be given to all the languages to develop freely and fully to keep the unity of the country .. (Interruptions) we will discuss the definition of nationality later on. But India, like the Soviet Union is also a multi-national country, each nationality having its own language. The states are divided on the basis of the language, linguistic nationality, so the state structure is federal. To keep the unity of India it is very essential that all the languages must have equal opportunity, equal status for their full development and growth.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: What about China?

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Do not divert me; I will talk with you about China. The question of language must be considered in this background. That is why all nationalities, all linguistic people must be given full scope to express their views in their own mother tongue. This arrangement must also be made inside Parliament. They should not simply say that some of the languages will be allowed and others will not be allowed; that condition must be changed.

PROF. R. K. AMIN (Surendra-nagar): Can I ask for a clarification?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No; if you ask, he will take more time.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: If I get time, I can explain.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I do not want members to put questions and allow more time to you to reply to them.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: So this question is to be seen in the broader sense of the overall unity of India. That is why the question of revision of the Centre and State relationship has also come in this context. Do we want full growth of all the linguistic nationalities of India or not? And for the full growth of the linguistic nationalities full autonomy for each linguistic State is absolutely essential. That is why the question of real federation has become the demand arising out of all the linguistic States and it is becoming an issue for national discussion and national debate. So the question of language must also be viewed in the context of this multinational composition of India.

Despite drawing the attention of the Government things have not changed and one stern reality must be admitted that there are Hindi chauvinists. Hindi chauvinists are there even inside the Janata Party. If this reality is not admitted, you will not be able to fight this chauvinism. Unless you fight Hindi chauvinism, the peaceful advance of Hindi will be more and more obstructed by the chauvinist stand by antagonising the non-Hindi people, rising against Hindi, and taken advantage of by disruptive elements. This does not mean that we do not want encouragement of Hindi. We are in favour of encouragement of Hindi but Hindi should be allowed to be gradually accepted by other non-Hindi speaking people.

It should be absolutely on the basis of voluntariness. The question of emergence of a link language will be solved. It is our party's stand that link language should gradually emerge due to the far more closer inter course—economic, political, cultural, social. And gradually people will develop one common language. It may be Hindi along with various other vocabularies integrated in Hindi or it

may be something different. But that process must be encouraged, so that voluntarily some link language emerges out of growing inter course in the people of different languages. That is why for the bigger interest of the integration of India as a whole which is composed of multi-national linguistic people and where the States are reconstructed on the basis of languages, there should be real federal structure and the relation of Centre and State should be reviewed and the question of language should be absolutely on the principle of voluntariness. It should be left to the non-Hindi speaking people to decide whether they will accept Hindi or not or how much time they will take.

In this respect I want to draw your attention to two things. One is the question of Urdu language. Here also Urdu speaking people have a very bitter feeling—that they had been discriminated against. We raised this question repeatedly that where more than 10 per cent of these people speak in Urdu, Urdu should be considered as a second language such as in U.P. But that status has not been given to Urdu language. We think that Urdu language must be given the due status. There is the question of other languages also.

So is the question of Nepalese language. West Bengal Government has accepted Nepalese language in Darjeeling area. Unanimous Resolution has been passed by the West Bengal Assembly supported by Janata, Congress, all Opposition and the ruling party. They have unanimously supported the demand of the Nepali people who are residing in India that Nepali language shall be incorporated in the Eighth Schedule. It should be given the status of one of the national language. We have brought non-official Bills in the last Parliament and certain non-official Bills were also brought in this Parliament. The Sikkim Assembly unanimously passed this Resolution demanding that Nepali language should be given the status of a national language.

age to be incorporated in the Eighth Schedule. Recently—I have got a copy Tripura Assembly passed a unanimous resolution. So, three Assemblies passed unanimous resolutions. Now, it is high time that the Government should accept their view and incorporate Nepali language in the Eighth Schedule and give the Nepali language the status of a national language.

The question of language is very sensitive it is very touchy. That is why, when the question of unity of India is involved, the Janata Government should give serious consideration to the Resolution passed by these five Chief Ministers Conference.

श्री राज नारायण (रायबरेली) :

श्रीमान्, आज इस भाषा सम्बन्धी विवाद के भाव लेते हुए मुझे प्रसन्नता हो रही है क्योंकि बहुत सी चीजें जो दबी हुई थी वह उभर कर के ऊपर आ गईं। सबसे पहले मैं धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ अपने मित्र श्री साठे को, उन्होंने एक बहुत ही सही खोज की है जिसके लिये वह धन्यवाद के पात्र हैं। और उन्होंने यह कहा कि अनुच्छेद 343 के अनुसार सब की राजभाषा हिन्दी और लिपि देवनागरी होगी। इनका कहना कि जो 15 साल का समय दे दिया गया वह गलत था, श्री साठे के मुद्दागबिन्दू से यह भाव प्रकट होना धन्य है। वह धन्यवाद के पात्र हैं। और वह गलती को सहस्र कर रहे हैं जो गलती अब तक के भूलपूर्व शासकों ने की। उनको सोचना चाहिये कि आखिर यह गलती हुई क्यों? यह चीज टपक गई कहीं से? हमारे यहां इलाहाबाद हाई कोर्ट में जस्टिस मुथम ने यह कहा जब उनकी विदाई होने लगी और तमाम ऐडवोकेट्स ने उन को फेरवेल दिया तो उन्होंने कहा कि मुझे इस बात का बड़ी दुःख है कि जब अंग्रेजी राज्य ही टूट गया तो अंग्रेजी भाषा भारत की अदासतों में क्यों चले? वह इंग्लिशमैन थे, वह जानते थे कि किस तरह से डेमोक्रेसी भेन्टेन होती है, इसलिये उसने ऐसा कहा।

[श्री राज पाजानोर]

अब इसी के साथ साथ मैं साठे जी को यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह अनुच्छेद 351 को पढ़ें :

“हिन्दी भाषा की प्रसार-वृद्धि करना, उस का विकास करना ताकि वह भारत की सामाजिक संस्कृति के सब तत्वों की अभिव्यक्ति का माध्यम हो सके, तथा उस की आत्मीयता में हस्तक्षेप किये बिना हिन्दुस्तानी और अष्टम अनुसूची में उल्लिखित अन्य भारतीय भाषाओं के रूप, बौली और पदान्वित को आत्मसात करते हुए तथा जहाँ आवश्यक या बांछनीय हो वहाँ उस के शब्द-भण्डार के लिये मुख्यतः संस्कृत से तथा गौणतः बौली उल्लिखित भाषाओं से शब्द ग्रहण करते हुए उस की वृद्धि सुनिश्चित करना सब का कर्तव्य होगा।”

इस बारे में भारत सरकार ने क्या किया? और अगर इस कर्तव्य का पालन भारत सरकार ने किया होता तो हमारे माननीय अविन्दि जो ने जो अपने हृदय के उबवारी को रखा, शायद न रखते। और हमारे माननीय मुख्यमन्त्र, मुझे अकसोस है कि वह इस समय यहाँ से चले भये, एक संसदीय प्रथा की यह झुकी है कि जब कोई कहे तो दूसरों को भी सुने। कम से कम उन्होंने बार बार मेरा नाम लिया, और बिना हमको सुन यह चले भये। उनको सुनना चाहिये था कि हम क्या कहते हैं। मैं आज इस बात को साफ कर देना चाहता हूँ कि मैं कभी भी नहीं चाहूँगा कि हिन्दी किसी पर लादी जाये। हिन्दी के भाड़े जाने के हम सच्चे विरोधी हैं और अगर जबबैस्ती किसी राज्य पर यह लादी जायेगी तो उसकी मढ़ाई मढ़ने के लिये भी मैं तैयार रहूँगा।

हमारे देश में हमारी राष्ट्रभाषा हिन्दी है, तमिल है, तुलु, उड़िया, मलयालम, बराडी, गुजराती, बंगला, आसामी और उर्दू है। इस राष्ट्र के अन्दर जिसकी भी भाषाएं हैं वह सब राष्ट्रीय भाषाएं हैं। इन्होंने

इसमें किसी को मुबायस नहीं होना चाहिये कि हम तमिल को हिन्दी के रूप मद्देन देखें हैं या तुलु, उड़िया, कन्नड़, गुजराती को कय मद्देन देखें हैं। हम बराबर यह मानते आये हैं कि हिन्दी और तमिल दोनों सभी बहिन हैं, एक बहुत बड़ी है और एक छोटी है। छोटी बहिन की तरफकी मैं बड़ी बहिन मस्त होती है। अगर बहिन अच्छी है तो छोटी फूले, फले, विकसित हो, बड़ी बहिन की यह सवाभयता बराबर रहेगी। इसलिये बड़ी बहिन और छोटी बहिन में कभी झगडा नहीं होता है। जो कलही होती है, वह झगडा करती है। हिन्दी और तमिल कलही नहीं है। वास्तव में झगडा है कहाँ? झगडा वहाँ धाकर खडा हो जाता है, जहाँ अंग्रेजी लादी जाती है।

“अ” को हिन्दी में प्रमुख मानते हैं, उनका नाम “अ” से शुरू होता है इसलिये मैं कहना नहीं चाहता, लेकिन हमारे सम्मानित सचिव श्री अरविन्द ने जो सारी बातें बहिन (अवधारण)

SHRI A BALA PAJANOR Let him call me Bala Pajanor' This is a beautiful word in Tamil Let him pronounce Pajanor'

श्री राज पाजानोर : क्या बाबा कहें !

अब हम इनकी बातों का जबाब दे रहे हैं कि यह हिन्दी आधिकारिक नहीं है। हम माठे माहब से भी कहना चाहते हैं कि भाषण तो उन्होंने बहुत आभास्य भाषा में किया, पर बाट क्या कर बी, जिसका जबाब दिये बिना नहीं राहा जा सकता। उन्होंने यह दिया कि बिहार संकुचित राष्ट्रियता का है, संकुचित राष्ट्रवाद, आधिकारिक का प्रयोग हमारे मित ने किया जिनके बाद मैं बीसने खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश, दिल्ली, हिदवाबा, पंजाब, हिमाचल प्रदेश, राजस्थान और मध्य प्रदेश हमारे मित इसको आधिकारिक करने हैं। हमारे वहाँ 3 सबसे प्रधान सब हैं—पठाना पर प्रधान मंत्री का है, उस पर

हिन्दी भाषा-भाषी क्षेत्र का व्यक्ति नहीं है, राष्ट्रपति हिन्दी भाषा-भाषी क्षेत्र का नहीं है, इस संसद का सम्मेलन हिन्दी भाषा-भाषी क्षेत्र का नहीं है और इस सदन का उपाध्यक्ष हिन्दी भाषा-भाषी क्षेत्र का नहीं है ।

अब हमारे अपोजिशन के सम्मानित सदस्यों ने जो कुछ बातें कही हैं, मैं उनका जवाब दे रहा हूँ, धीरज के साथ सुनना चाहिये । अगर हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार राज्यों में सफ़िक भी प्राप्तीयता होती या संकुचित राष्ट्रीयता होती तो क्या उसका यहाँ उदाहरण होता ? प्रत्यक्ष देखो, कथं से ।

श्री बलन्त साहे : अब भाप पछटा रहे हैं ।

श्री राज नारायण : जियकांम को हमने किया, उसमें पछतावा क्यों ?

इसी के साथ-साथ यह भी बतला देना चाहना है कि जब मे जनता पार्टी की सरकार आई है, जो बड़ी बड़ी सविसेब हैं, फाइनेन्सियल इस्टीमेट्स हैं, आप इसे जरा खोलकर देख लेना, कि वह कौन लोग हैं ? हिन्दी भाषा-भाषी क्षेत्र का वायद एक भी नहीं हो । जिनकी किनाशाल इस्टीमेशन हैं, उनमें वीर-हिन्दी-भाषाभाषी क्षेत्र के लोग हैं । वह हिन्दी-भाषा भाषी क्षेत्र की नहीं विनाश छाती है—यह उदारता है, जिम को हिन्दी-भाषाभाषी क्षेत्र अपनाता है ।

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI. It is not a concession. It is on account of their talent. Because they are talented.... (Interruptions).

श्री राज नारायण : बजट को जो देख लिया जावे कि बजट का कितना हिस्सा निल राज्य को दिया जाता है । भारत के स्वाधीनता संग्राम में उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार ने क्या किया ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द झाझार (हुषीपुर) : संसद के कुछ नहीं किया ।

re. Language Policy (Contn.)

श्री राज नारायण : इस में सब का आ जाता है—उत्तर-पूर्वी भारत, मध्य भारत, पश्चिमी भारत । अपनी मैं सटीक क्षेत्र की बात नहीं कहता ।

अगर छोटे साहूब अपने तर्क में ईमानदार हैं, तो कांग्रेस की जो तीस साल की सरकार रही है, उस की भर्त्सना होनी चाहिए कि उस ने संविधान के अनुच्छेद 351 के अनुसार हिन्दी के पैठ को बाड़ा क्यों नहीं किया, जब वे हिन्दी में सब भारतीय भाषाओं के कानों का समावेश क्यों नहीं कराया । अगर ऐसा किया जाता, तो कितना बड़ा काम हो गया होता ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप जानते हैं कि भाषा के सवाल पर मुझे बार-बार जेल काटनी पड़ी है । मैं लखनऊ जेल से हाई कोर्ट में आया । मैंने कहा कि मैं अपनी मातृभाषा में अपने मुकदमे को खुद धार्य कसना, मैं कोई बकील नहीं रखूँगा । मि० ए० एन० मुल्ता जब से, जो यहाँ आ गये हैं । उन्होंने कहा कि नहीं, हाई कोर्ट की भाषा अंग्रेजी है । मैं जानता हूँ कि माननीय सदस्य सीडर आफ दि आपोजिशन हैं ला ग्रेजुएट हैं वह अंग्रेजी में बोलना चाहते हैं तो अंग्रेजी में बोलें । मैंने कहा कि आप उर्दू के अच्छे हाथर हैं आप हिन्दुस्तानी जानते हैं इस लिए आप मुझे अपनी मातृभाषा में बोलने दीजिए । फिर यही हुआ कि मुझे कनेटेक्ट आफ कोर्ट में तीन महीने की सजा कर दी गई और मैंने काटी ।

मैं तिहाड़ जेल से सुप्रीम कोर्ट में आया । मैंने श्री हिदायत उल्ला से कहा कि अपने मुकदमे की पैरवी मैं खुद कसना । उन्होंने कहा कि किसी एडवोकेट से करा लीजिए । मैंने कहा कि पैरवी मुकदमे की जान होती है और पैरवी नहीं कर सकता है जो मुकदमे की खूबी को जाने, अगर मैं किसी बकील, एडवोकेट को रखूँगा, तो वह नहीं कहेगा, मैंने उम्मेदना, मैं अपने मुकदमे को

[श्री राज नारायण]

जाया हूँ, इस लिए मैं कुछ पैरवी करूँगा। मैंने अपनी मातृभाषा में पैरवी कीकरी सुप्रीम कोर्ट की प्रोसीडिंग्स दो दिन तक चलीं। तीसरे दिन भारत की प्रधान मंत्री, श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी, का परमान् बनवा। ज्यों ही मैं आया हुआ, वसंतरो साहब और निरेन ने साहब वहाँ से उठ कर चले गये। श्री हिदायत उस्ता ने कहा कि राज नारायण जी आप बैठ जाइये। मैंने कहा, क्यों। उन्होंने कहा कि आपोजिट पार्टी नहीं रह गई है, वे कहते हैं कि हम राज नारायण की भाषा को नहीं समझते। दो दिन कार्यवाही चली और तीसरे दिन वह मामला धा गया।

तब मैंने कहा कि इस तरह से काम नहीं चलेगा। मैंने वहीं बैठे बैठे उन को चिट्ठी लिखी कि मैं 72 घंटे की भूख-हड़ताल करूँगा, और भयवान् से प्रार्थना करूँगा कि वह चीफ जस्टिस, सुप्रीम कोर्ट, श्री हिदायत उस्ता, को आत्मबल दें कि सात जजों की बैठक में जो फैसला दे दिया है कि राज नारायण को अपनी मातृभाषा में बोलने की इजाजत दे दी जाये, वह उसफैसले को बदले न, उस पर चले। उन्होंने फैसला बदल दिया और मैं जेल में चला गया। मैं कांग्रेस राज में 58 बार जेल में गया हूँ और मैंने 14, 15 साल की जेल काटी है; तब इन्दिरा-राज बनसा है और तब बहुत सें लोग मन के लखड़ और मोहन-मोय खा रहे हैं।

हमारी जब न होमे तो क्या रग महफिल, किसे देख कर आप गर्माइयेगा।

अच्छा, यह भाषा के बारे में हो गया।

अब तीन तरह के गांधीवादी हैं। उन गांधीवादियों की बात मैं कहूँ। एक तो है सरकारी गांधीवादी, एक है कुशांत गांधीवादी—हम लोग और एक है गांधीवादी कुशांत कहिए। कुशांत है हम लोग और सरकारी है वह बहुत सें लोग जो सरकार के वैसे से गांधी जी के नाम पर बहुत सें उदय, फला-फलक, सर्वोदय,

अन्योन्य अनन्त्योन्य इत्यादि बनाने लगे हैं। बर्रा हम लोगों से बनवा।

(व्यवधान) . . . हम ने प्राइम मिनिस्टर की ऐनेसिस नहीं की है। वह जो भी हो, हम ने उन की ऐनेसिसिस इस संबंध में नहीं की है। आप लोग कहेंगे तो मैं आपने कर लूँगा। हमारे सुबहभूष्यजी भी बोल कर चले गए। वह कह रहे थे कि वह गांधी जी से एसोसिएटेड थे 1920 से इसलिए जितनी उन की सकाए इस सदन में प्रस्तुत हुई हैं, गांधी जी ने उन का जो जबाब दिया है, चूँकि वह गांधीवादी हैं, सें गांधी जी के ही जगदो में कोट करना चाहूँगा ताकि सदन के सम्मानित सदस्य गहराई में जा कर इस समस्या को समझे। (व्यवधान) मैं

अपने का मानता हूँ कि मैं गांधी जी के सिद्धांतों के अधिकतम नजदीक हूँ। जितने लोग अपने को बनते हैं कि मैं गांधीवादी हूँ उन से ज्यादा हूँ।

गांधी जी को मैं कोट कर रहा हूँ। उन्होंने कटन की पत्तल की मीटिंग में यह कहा था, कटन जो उड़ीसा में है जहाँ के माननीय बीजू पटनायक यहाँ बैठे हैं। उन्होंने यह कहा था

Gandhi's reply was "This is a representative view expressed by several people. We must conquer the battle of wilful ignorance and prejudice of our countrymen, and of Englishmen. The system of education is an unmitigated evil. I will put my best energy to destroy that system."

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI Have you done that?

SHRI RAJ NARAYAN " I do not say that we have got as yet any advantage from the system. The advantages we have got are in spite of the system not because of the system. The present system enslaves

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: But he also said, "Don't close the windows."

श्री राज नारायण : अब मैं बरा साठे साहब को एनलाइटन करना चाहता हूँ । यह सब मैंने एक जगह नोट करके रखा है क्योंकि यह ब्राह्मण राज ही फेस करती पड़ती है :

The vehemence of Gandhi's opposition to English to our life can be illustrated from another source. In a letter dated 24th July, 1918 to Balvant Rai Thakore, Gandhi wrote:

"I see that it will be necessary to agitate for introducing a new section in the Penal Code when we have a Parliament of our own"

When two parties know the same language and one of them writes to others or talks with him in English, the party so doing will be liable to a minimum of six months' rigorous imprisonment"

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR Did Gandhi write in Hindi or English?

SHRI RAJ NARAIN English

यह सब के लिए लिखा है । अगर आप दो आदमी हैं, दोनों गुजराती जानते हैं और अंग्रेजी भी जानते हैं (अवधान) अगर आप फेंच जानते हैं तो मैं आपको बताता हूँ कि मैं पेरिस हवाई अड्डे पर मास्को जाने के लिए उतरा । मैं जानता था हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी । मैं गया मैनेजर के पास । मास्को का हवाई जहाज उड़ गया था । मैंने मैनेजर से अंग्रेजी में कहा कि आप कृपया मेरा बन्दोबस्त कर दीजिए । उसने सुना ही नहीं । (अवधान) तो इंग्लिश के प्रति फेंचमेन में इतनी हेटरेड है । कोई भी फेंचमैन अंग्रेजी सुनना पसन्द नहीं करता । (अवधान) वहाँ पर मैंने एक आदमी देखा जो भारतीय मातृभूषण । मैंने उससे कहा सुनिसे, आपका क्या नाम है, उसने कहा कृष्ण कुमार । मैंने पूछा कहाँ के रहने वाले हैं,

us without alluring the discriminatory use of English literature ... Tilak and Ram Mohan would have been far greater men if they had not had the contagion of English learning. Ram Mohan and Tilak were pigmies who had no hold over the people compared with Chaitanya, Sarkar, Kabir and Nanak."

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH (Nandyal): Which Sarkar?

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAJ NARAIN If you have want to know something, then have patience

यह जो नानक हैं, कबीर हैं, चैतन्य महाप्रभु हैं, ये सब तिलक से, राम मोहन राय से कहीं ज्यादा बड़े हैं, उन के मुकाबिले मेरे ये पिरी, हैं बौने हैं, पिगमीज़ हैं ।

(Interruptions)

वहाँ पर जितने बैठे हुए हैं, इन्क्यूडिंग एबरी-बाबी, इन से सबसे अच्छी अंग्रेजी गांधी जी लिखते थे । आप उनकी किताब पढ़ें, तो आपको मान्य हो जायेगा कि वे बहुत अच्छी अंग्रेजी लिखते थे । (अवधान) आप सुनिये ।

A third argument favouring the continuance of English was that it maintains the unity among the Indians as it provides them with a medium to exchange views "

This is your argument, this is the argument of Mr Subramaniam.

"Countering this argument Gandhi wrote.

If it was the question of a few thousands of our educated men, English would certainly do But I am sure you will not be satisfied with that. You and I want millions of people to establish inter-provincial contacts, and they cannot obviously do so through English for generations to come, if ever. There is no reason why they should learn English."

[श्री राव नारायण]

उसने कहा बम्बई का रहने वाला हूँ। मैंने पूछा कि कितने दिन से वहाँ पर हैं उसने कहा 6 साल से हूँ। मैंने कहा आप कौन जानते हैं, उसने कहा जी हाँ, कुब। मैंने कहा कि ऐसा मामला है, आप मैनेजर से बात करके डील कर दें। तब उसने मैनेजर से फॉन में कहा धीर बिघिन प्यू मिनिट्स उसने धरोज कर दिया। उसने कहा यस, यह मेरी ड्यूटी है, आप बियना होते हुए मास्को चले जायें। तो यह है भाषा का मामला। (व्यवधान)

मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ जनता पार्टी के सम्मानित सदस्यों से कि राजघाट, गांधी जी की समाधि पर उन्होंने शपथ ली है (व्यवधान) मैं भी वहाँ था तभी बोल रहा हूँ, यह शपथ ली है कि गांधियन थे, गांधी जी के रास्ते पर चलकर समाजवाद का निर्माण करेंगे। गांधी ने कहा है—जब अपनी पार्लियामेंट होगी, तो इस तरह से भाषा के सवाल को हल करना है। अब यह पार्लियामेंट गांधी की विचारधारा के अनुकूल है या नहीं—इस प्रश्न का उत्तर हमें जनता के सामने देना है।

'Gandhi was also opposed to the use of English in legislative bodies and even in Congress meetings (Interruptions).

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN (Arkonam): Sir, we would like to know from what he is reading.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER Please don't disturb

श्री राव नारायण : मैंने गांधी जी के कोटेशन का संकलन किया है—भाषा सम्मन्धी मसले पर धीर उस की हमारे एक मिस ने "लेन्थेव प्राक्शन इन इंडिया—गांधी जी" के नाम से एक छोटी बुकलेट के रूप में छपवा दिया है। आप चाहें तो वह आप को भी मिस बायनी, लेकिन मेरा समय खराब मत कीजिये, मेरी बात सुन लीजिये।

re. Language Policy (Mona.)

'Gandhi was also opposed to the use of English in legislative bodies and even in Congress meetings. About the 1920 Congress meeting he said:

"The Presidential speech suffers from being in English. It was painful to see him labouring through his speech spoken in the foreign language before an audience of 15000 people. Not more than one-seventh of them could follow his English."

प्रो० पी० जी० नाथलंकर (गांधीनगर) : आप यह सब किस कांटेक्ट में बोल रहे हैं ?

श्री राव नारायण : मेरी जितनी स्पीच हुई है, वह अंग्रेजी के बारे में है।

प्रो० पी० जी० नाथलंकर : लेकिन कांटेक्ट क्या है—यह तो बतलाइये।

श्री राव नारायण : 1920 में कांग्रेस का अधिवेशन हुआ था, उस में प्रेसिडेंट का एड्रेस अंग्रेजी भाषा में था। गांधी जी ने कहा—अंग्रेजी भाषा में देने के कारण इन्होंने अपने एड्रेस का चार्ज छो दिया है और 15 हजार जनता जो वहाँ पर उपस्थित है, उस का 1/60 हिस्सा भी उस भाषण को समझ नहीं पाई है। यह गांधी जी का कहना है।

मैं तमिलनाडु के बारे में बतलाऊँगा।

'The proceedings of the Congress shall be conducted, as far as possible, in Hindustani'

अब कांग्रेस की प्रोसीडिंग के बारे में गांधी जी कहते हैं . . .

श्री सरस्वत कला रजनीर : वह तो पुरानी स्टोरी है।

SHRI VASANT KALAHARI: I would like to know how long we are sitting. If the debate is to continue tomorrow (Interruptions), Let us take the consent of the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am very sorry, but the Business Advisory Committee's report says we shall sit till 8.00 p.m. today on this Motion and this was adopted by the House. Therefore, there is no question of taking consent. We will sit late, and whether it should be....

SHRI VASANT SATHE: The House can also reconsider. I believe that, instead of sitting till 8 o'clock, we may have it tomorrow and continue. After all, going on indefinitely is also a strenuous thing.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If we don't sit late, we won't get any other time: every day we are having business.

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: In any case, this debate will spill over to tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is a different matter. As far as today is concerned, we are sitting till 8 o'clock: whether you want to extend it further after 8 o'clock to tomorrow is a different matter. The Speaker will come here and he will decide.

Mr. Raj Narain, you may continue.

Please finish it as early as possible

SHRI SHAMBHU NATH CHATURVEDI (Agra): This discussion was to be taken up at 2.00 p.m., but it was not taken up at 2.00. If that decision could be changed, then this decision also could be changed.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It was changed with the consent of the House. We did not stop the discussion; we did not postpone the discussion. Did we? Because we started late by half an hour, we may sit for another half an hour. Is that your point? I can take the sense of the House if you want. I may tell the hon. Members that, if they postpone the discussion now, it will be very difficult to find enough time again for the discussion. You may sit for half an hour more or one hour more. Keeping what I have said in mind, you can decide whatever you want.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: May I submit, Sir, that we have already decided to sit upto 8.00 p.m.? Therefore, I request that we may continue upto 8.00 p.m. and then at 8.00 p.m. we may decide, in view of the debate being important, whether we want more time ...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is a different question. We can decide that at 8.00 p.m. But are the Members prepared to sit upto 8 o'clock?

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: We have already agreed to that.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we very well understand the importance of the subject. But when the matter was brought up before the Business Advisory Committee, it was made very clear that, in view of the schedule of work that this Session has to get through, it will be possible to provide only six hours for this. It was, therefore, a unanimous decision of the Business Advisory Committee that the House would discuss this subject from 2.00 to 8.00 p.m. today. This report, as you have pointed out, has been accepted by the House. If it is the pleasure of the House to go on changing the decisions as suggested, then it becomes very difficult for the Government to arrange the business that it has to get through in the House. Therefore, I appeal to the hon. Members through you, Sir, in spite of the importance of the subject and the feelings, that we continue this discussion upto 8.00 p.m. Government, at least, will not be in a position to accept the proposal to extend the time or postpone the discussion for another day. It may be extended upto 8.30 p.m., but the discussion must conclude today.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shall we continue till 8.00 p.m.?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The sense of the House is that we sit upto 8.00 p.m.

MR. RAJ NARAIN: Please conclude in another five minutes.

जी राव नारायण धीमन्, यह जो बीच में डिस्टर्बेंस हुआ और उस में हमारा समय चला गया, उस को हमारे टाइम में से काट दीजिए और हमें और समय दीजिए ।

सभापति महोदय : आप का समय तो पहले ही खत्म हो गया था लेकिन आप को पाच मिनट और दे दिये हैं ।

जी राव नारायण मेरे मित्र सुनें । मैं गांधी जी को कोट कर रहा हूँ

"It was at his instance that Kanpur Congress made a Constitutional amendment The amendment laid down

"The proceedings of Congress shall be conducted, as far as possible, in Hindustani"

यह तो गांधी जी ने कांग्रेस के कांस्टीट्यूशन में एम्बेडेड करवाया ।

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Bada-gara) Hindustani.

जी राव नारायण: गांधी जी कहते हैं कि हमारी हिन्दुस्तानी यह है जो देवनागरी लिपि में लिखी जाए, तो हिन्दी और पश्चिम में लिखी जाए, तो उर्दू । गांधी जी इस में फर्क नहीं करते थे । ये तो कांग्रेस के लोग करने लगे ।

अब मैं गांधी जी को फिर कोट करता हूँ -

"To give millions a knowledge of English is to enslave them", wrote Gandhi in Hind Swarajya. Thus English was to be replaced forthwith and this could be done, Gandhi was convinced"

गांधी जी कहते हैं कि अगर हम करोड़ों, करोड़ों, करोड़ों लोगों को अंग्रेजी सिखा देंगे तो हम

का मतलब यह हुआ कि हम उन को बुराब बनाना चाहते हैं । यह इम्पॉसिबल पीज है, यह नहीं हो सकता ।

अब मैं जल्दी जल्दी कुछ अपनी बातें कह देना चाहता हूँ ।

देखिये अब हमारी बात भी आ रही है । यह नेशनल इन्टिग्रेशन की बात है । इसको हम सब समझते हैं । माननीय कर्ण सिंह जी जरा इसको सुन लें । नेशनल इन्टिग्रेशन अग्रेजों के पहले से यहाँ है । आज भी बर्दीनाथ का पुजारी केरल का रावल है । बर्दीनाथ का गवाजल रामेश्वरम पर आ कर चढ़ता है । अमम, कामरूप में कामजा का पुजारी आज भी कन्नोज का मिश्रा है । जगन्नाथपुरी का पुजारी आज भी बनारस का पण्डा है । यह है देश में राष्ट्रीय एकता, सांस्कृतिक एकता और सामाजिक एकता । इन तमाम एकताओं के बारे में हमारे मित्र कहते हैं कि आप पुरानी बात क्यों करते हो । वह देश और समाज प्रगति नहीं कर सकता है जिसमें अपने भूत की धनुष्युति न हो, वर्तमान का ज्ञान न हो और भविष्य का स्वप्न न हो । हम ये तीनों चीजें रखते हैं और कहते हैं कि जो जितना भी पिछड़ा है, उसकी उसनी ही सहायता कर के उसे आगे बढ़ाओ ।

यह जो आपके सामने मामला है, इसका हूँ चार तरह से हल निकालना है । जरा देखिये, इसका कैसे हल निकलेगा । हमारे सुबुद्ध्यम जी अभी बोले, हमारे दूसरे मित्र बोले और अभी जो हमारे पूर्व बक्ता बोले उन्होंने भी केन्द्रीय नीतियों की बात कही सारा झगड़ा धा कर बढ़ा होता है केन्द्रीय नीतियों पर । हम ने एक मतवा 'अंग्रेजी हटाओ' सम्मेलन अग्रास में किया था और हैदराबाद में कहा था कि हिन्दी भाषा-भाषी क्षेत्र के लोग यह कैसला कर लें कि बीच-बीच में एक-दो साल तक केन्द्रीय नीतियों में अहिन्दी भाषा-भाषी लोग जिधे जायें,

उस के बाद हिन्दी भाषा-भाषी लोग बिले जायें। अगर पांच साल या छह साल बाकी बात बंदूर न हो तो उन्हें पापुलेसन के आधार पर रिजिस्ट्रेशन दे दो। आखिर कहीं न कहीं तो हल निकलना चाहिए, यह खिचड़ी हमेशा हमेशा कैंपे चलेगी।

इस सम्बन्ध में इस सदन के सामने चार पहलू हैं। आप चाहे कोई तटभाषा देश भाषा बना दें। किसी भी तटभाषा को चाहे वह तमिल हो, तेलुगु हो, कन्नड हो, मलयालम हो, बंगला हो, किसी एक तटभाषा को राष्ट्र की भाषा बना दें।

अगर यह नहीं करते हैं तो दूसरा पहलू ले लें। वेस बहुभाषी बना दें। केन्द्र में बहुत सी भाषाएं रखें। हिन्दी भी रखें, तमिल भी रखें, तेलुगु भी रखें, बंगला भी रखें। यह हमने एक साथ दो हल आपके सामने रखे।

अब तीसरा हल लीजिए—देश हिन्दी-भाषी बने संरक्षण के साथ। हिन्दी को केन्द्र में रखो, अगर संरक्षण के साथ अहिन्दी भाषा-भाषी लोगों के लिए संरक्षण हो।

चौथा लीजिए। मध्य प्रदेश से अंग्रेजी क्रोरन हटायी जाए, मध्य प्रदेश से, तार, पलटन इत्यादि से भी हटायी जाए, चाहे तटदेश केन्द्र में अंग्रेजी बलाएं। अगर तमिलनाडु के, केरल के, पाण्डिचेरी के कर्नाटक के, आंध्रप्रदेश के, पश्चिम बंगाल के लोग चाहते हैं कि केन्द्र में अंग्रेजी बले, तो आप केन्द्र में अंग्रेजी बलाएं।

ये हमने चार विकल्प आपके सामने रखे हैं। इसमें चौथा विकल्प यह भी है कि हिन्दी किसी पर लायी न जाए। आज तक कभी भी किसी की यह कल्पना नहीं रही है। हमारे बारे में बार बार कहा गया कि हम हिन्दी लागू करना चाहते हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि हम अंग्रेजी हटायो का नारा देते हैं, हिन्दी लागू करने की बात नहीं करते हैं। किसी भी एंगल बात विरुद्ध से, किसी भी बुद्धिजीवी से, किसी

भी मुझे नंबर से अगर आप देखें तो अंग्रेजी देसी भाषा नहीं है, मातृभाषा नहीं है, राष्ट्रीय भाषा नहीं है। किसी राष्ट्रीय नेता ने आज तक अंग्रेजी को देश की भाषा नहीं माना है, विदेशी भाषा ही इसको माना है। इसलिए मैंने चार सम्भावनायें बताई हैं। इनके अलावा और कोई सम्भावना नहीं है। इन चार सम्भावनाओं पर किसी दूसरे दिन मैं चाहता हूं कि विचार हो।

एक अंतिम बात मैं कहना चाहता हूं। अनावश्यक ढंग से और कुछ लोग जाने अनजाने में मुझ पर चोट करते रहते हैं। मैं जानता हूं उनकी चोट कहा है और यह भी जानता हूं कि हम पर ही चोट क्यों करते हैं। वे चोट नहीं करते हैं जहां सबस्टेंशियल फोर्स होती है। उसी पर वे चोट करेंगे, पिटिव्यों पर चोट वे नहीं करेंगे। इसीलिए राज नारायण, राज नारायण, राज नारायण का हल्का मचा हुआ है। क्यों मचा हुआ है? क्यों उनकी छाती फट रही है? क्या इंदिरा गांधी को हराने वाला कोई और था? उनको हराने से अगर देश और बिसेस में राज नारायण की सोहरत हुई है तो उनको जलन क्यों हो? जलन से छाती क्यों फटे? इन सब बातों को और किसी मौके पर मैं विस्तृत रूप से रखूंगा।

तमाम उर्दू के अखबारों में प्रचार हो रहा है हमारे खिलाफ। कुछ खानदानी मुलाम हैं, परम्परागत मुलाम हैं जो ऐसा करते हैं, कहते हैं कि राज नारायण उर्दू का विरोधी हैं। उर्दू के लिए छः बार मैंने कहा है कि हमने हिन्दी जानने से पहले उर्दू जानी थी। हम लोगों के अपने बरो में मुंसी रखे जाते थे उर्दू पढ़ाने के लिए, फारसी पढ़ाने के लिए, पहले हम अलिफ, बे, पे, ते, टे, से, जीम, ये हे छे आदि पढ़ते थे और बाद में क, ख, ग, घ, ङ। लेकिन मैं क्या कहूँ ...

श्री अलीशान (विजयनगर) : आप उर्दू में नाम लिखना जानते हैं ?

बी राज नारायण : जहाँ मैं रहता हूँ मेरे घर के बाहर हिन्दी उर्दू दोनों में नाकपट्ट है।

बुधा की मान है, नाचीज, चीज बन बैठे, बी बैसकर वे वे मानकर बन बैठे।

एक और बात कही जाती है कि राज नारायण नोटकी करते हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि किस भाषण में आपने हमें नोटकी करते हुए पाया ? नोटकी का नाटक कहाँ मैंने किया ?

बै आपने मिला श्री समर मुखर्जी को विस्तृत उत्तर देना नहीं चाहता हूँ। उनको बौद्ध सा जवाब देना चाहता हूँ। उन्होंने अपने भाषण में — नेशन और नैशनैलिटी का फर्क नहीं समझा है। उन्होंने इन दोनों को एक कर दिया है। कह दिया है —

'Nationalities are referred to a nation India consists of many nationalities This is not multinational' There is a vast difference between nationality and nation

This is the definition of nation'

1943 का जो कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी का रेजोल्यूशन है उसको आप देखें। उसमें उन्होंने कहा है कि देश को कई टुकड़ों में बांट दो। बिहार बिहारियों के लिए, राजस्थान राजपूतों के लिए, पंजाब पंजाबियों के लिए उस तथ्य को वे यहाँ न लाएँ। मैं एक चेतावनी देना चाहता हूँ। गांधी जी के नेतृत्व में राष्ट्रीयता पनपी थी। जब तक राष्ट्रीयता की भावना प्रबल थी तब तक क्षेत्रीयता और भाषा का सवाल नहीं उठा। मैं बराबर चाहता हूँ कि हर राज्य में उस राज्य की भाषा राजकाज और शिक्षा का माध्यम हो और उसमें उसका काम चले। तमिलनाडु में तमिल राजकाज और शिक्षा का माध्यम हो, पश्चिमी बंगाल में बंगाल में राजकाज क्यों न चले, क्यों न वह वहाँ पर शिक्षा का माध्यम हो, केरल में कन्नड़ क्यों न चले, मलबालम क्यों न चले ? मलयलम चले, कन्नड़ चले, यानी उस राज्य की ही क्षेत्रीय भाषा

हो उसमें सम्पूर्ण राजकाज चले, कच्छी का काम चले, सिंधी का माध्यम उच्चतम शिक्षा का माध्यम वहाँ की क्षेत्रीय भाषाएँ हों, इसके सिधे हम बराबर लड़ते रहें हैं। तमिलनाडु में भी हमने जा कर

उपायग्रह महोदय . माननीय राज नारायण जी, अब आप खत्म कीजिये।

बी राज नारायण जो हमने बार बिकल्प रखे हैं मैं निवेदन करूँगा उनके ऊपर फिर किसी दिन बहुत ही और समस्या का समाधान निकले। वरना एक दिन के विबाध से समस्या का समाधान नहीं निकलता है। इस भाषा के सवाल को अगर किसी ने समझा तो वह डा० लोहिया से और उन्होंने अपोड किया पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू को तदा इस मामले में आप देखें उनकी कुशलता की वह जाते हैं दक्षिण में तो वहाँ कहते थे कि अगर मैं प्रधान मंत्री नहीं रहूँगा तो हिन्दी भाषा मादी जायेगी। चलो दक्षिण भा गया। उत्तर में भाये तो बोलते थे अगर मैं प्रधान मंत्री नहीं रहूँगा तो दक्षिण भलग हो जायगा। चलो उत्तर को भी फसा लिया। यह पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू थे। हमेशा कहा, नये लागो को नहीं मालूम है पुराने लोगों को मालूम है एक रिटिन और अर्ना टिन एबीमेंट या पंडित नेहरू और ब्रिटिश इम्पीरियलिज्म के बीच की भिन्नता बराबर कायम रखेंगे। उसी एबीमेंट के मुताबिक भीमती इन्दिरा गांधी चलीं। अब आज के हासकों से कहूँगा कि इन्दिरा गांधी नई, उनके रास्ते पर चलने की कोशिश मत करो।

SHRI M N GOVINDAN NAIR
(Trivandrum): Mr Deputy-Speaker,
Sir, before I start my speech I want
to remind you of the motion which
we are discussing:

"That this House takes note of
the resolution passed at the Con-
ference of the Chief Ministers of
the Southern States regarding the
language policy"

So, when I was hearing the speeches made here, I felt that we were going to discuss the entire language issue de novo. That is not the intention of this motion. The Chief Ministers of the Southern States had passed a resolution drawing the attention of the Union Government to certain apprehensions which they are having in mind and here we have to discuss whether the apprehensions noted in their resolution are genuine and what steps have we to take to redress them. I think that is the scope of the discussion and not bringing in the entire issue of language.

Here I find everything—from the very history of the language issue—is being discussed excepting examining what the Chief Ministers have pointed out as to whether that is correct or not. Now, my friend who spoke here quoted certain rules and said under the cover of those rules different department are taking action and that is affecting a large number of employees employed in different Central Government departments. Shri Samar Mukherjee quoted about the Education Department. Other letters were quoted by other members. Even today during the Question Hour the Railway Minister had to tell us that he will be instructing the Station Masters or railway authorities that the list of reservation will be published both in English and Hindi.

Sir, again, during the Question Hour, the difficulties felt by other people were pointed out.

Therefore, from all these, one thing is very clear.

Utilising the rules which were quoted by my hon. friend from Pondicherry.... (Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER:Mr. Aravinda Bala Pajantor....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is a long name.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANTOR: Sweet name—Aravinda, Bala, Pajantor. It is a sweet name.

AN HON. MEMBER: Unlike the person.

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: It is a sweet name. He is a sweet person. He can speak in a sweet tone. All that I agree. But the point is this. The hon. Member, Shri Samar Mukherjee quoted a letter which has been sent by me. The point is, in the A.G.'s office, people from different States are there. If nothing is to be done in Hindi, what will be their future, Sir? The same is the case with regard to the Postal Department. Not only that. The promotions are, in the main, decided on the basis of their understanding of it. This is the chief handicap which imposition of Hindi is placing on them. The view held by them is not merely the view of only the five Chief Ministers who met in Madras, but this is the view which is being shared by all the non-Hindi speaking States. So this is a serious question. The instance of Bihar has been pointed out. There are many people from other States who are there in Bihar. Therefore, the apprehensions pointed out by the Chief Ministers Conference are genuine and these should be removed.

Secondly, what is it that they have demanded? The controversy of language is one thing which has been going on for a long time. And finally the nation has come to an agreement on certain formulations accepted by the previous Prime Minister, especially, Jawaharlal Nehru. That is the Three Language Formula, and the guarantee that 'English would continue as an associate additional language.' And the decision for the changeover to Hindi should be left to the non-Hindi knowing people and not to the Hindi knowing people. That was the agreement. That was the assurance which was made by the other Prime Ministers also.

Now, this assurance has been thwarted by the imposition of Hindi in

[Shri M. N. Govindan Nair]

some States and some departments. So, what the people of the Southern States expect is a re-assurance that this assurance given by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru would be continued, and that Hindi will not be imposed on the non-Hindi-speaking regions without their consent. My point is that instead of going into the entire question of language....

SHRI RAM DHAN (Lalgan): When Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit presented her credentials in English, do you know what was the reaction of the Government of USSR? Do you remember how she was humiliated?

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: I do not know. You are unnecessarily provoking me, because I did not say that Hindi should not be learnt. I come from a State which is loyally following the 3-language formula. In our schools, upto the School Final, the teaching of Hindi is compulsory. We are trying to transact business in our regional language, and we want to have even college education to be given in our language. I am not saying that we should not learn Hindi. Hindi should be learnt. That is why I said that on all these questions, after long discussions and struggles, a certain agreed formula was there. That is the 3-language formula. You could not impose it in Tamil Nadu, because you created a situation whereby the Tamil people had to revolt. That is why even when the rule was made, you made an exception in the case of Tamil Nadu. You have to persuade them in a loving manner to learn Hindi and definitely they are the people who will be amenable to reason, and they will also take to the learning of Hindi. But the way you are behaving, the way you are trying to impose it, and the disabilities you are creating.... (Interruptions)

रैल मंत्रालय में राज्य बंजी (जी सिव करालय) : कितने हमनीय किया है ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Sheo Narain please do not interrupt.

जी सिव नारायण : आप देवर में है ।
कम से कम आप को तो कंट्रोल करना चाहिए ।
कितने हमनीय किया ? हु इह हमनीयिन ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is very difficult to conduct the House, with you speaking like this.

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: If so elderly and so mature a person cannot differentiate between a friend and an enemy, what can I do?

AN HON. MEMBER: And he is a Minister!

जी सिव नारायण : क्या मिनिस्टर होना कोई जुर्म है ? देवर में मिनिस्टर हो गया, तो क्या मैंने अपनी आत्मा को बेच दिया है ? तामिल में बोलें, तेलुगु में बोलें, मलयालम में बोलें ।

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: I do not want to provoke my friend; but I tell you that if this is the attitude that you take... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Sheo Narain, please do not interrupt like that. This is not the way to behave in this House.

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: I never expected this kind of interruption from him.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I do not know why he is doing it. He should not be doing it. He is a Minister.

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: When some Ministers went out, I thought.... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He seems to be excited.

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: Mr. Subramaniam gave reasons why English should continue as an associate language for some time more. As he also pointed out, we are in a fast developing age.

Our communication with the rest of the world is as important as our communication between our various people. Rightly or wrongly, we happen to inherit a network of English schools all over and to have an international language is expected to be something good for our country and for our growth. Therefore, our prejudice against English should go.

Now I come back to the resolution. I would appeal to the hon. Member to look into this matter and do something about it.

(Interruptions)

If he is not there, somebody else is there to report to him.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please do not discuss among yourself. This is not the way to conduct the Parliament. I am sorry there has been so much of cross-talk with the result that the speaker cannot just make his point.

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: I request the Government that they should assure the Chief Ministers of the Southern States that English will continue as an additional associate language till the change-over of Hindi is accepted by the non-Hindi speaking States.

Secondly, the circulars and the rules which have created the impression of imposition of Hindi should be immediately withdrawn so that the non-Hindi speaking people feel that they are not discriminated against in the execution of their jobs. If these two guarantees are given. I think that will satisfy not only the Chief Ministers of the five States and the people there but also the non-Hindi speaking States.

श्री राज बिजलाल बालवान (हाजीपुर) :
अप्राप्त्यल महोदय, श्री काकी अन्ते अन्ते वक्तव्यों में सारी बात कही है। मैं आप का स्वागत इस बात की तरह कीजना चाहूंगा कि जिसकी इस देश की लिंग भाषा रहे या हिन्दी रहे या कोई और भी राष्ट्रीय भाषा है

वह रहे, इसके संबंध में जो बर्बाद कही है और जितने भी धृतराष्ट्र प्रधान मंत्री हैं चाहे वह स्वयंजि बजाहर लाल नेहरू जी हों या श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी हों या लाल बहादुर शास्त्री जी हों या हमारे वर्तमान प्रधान मंत्री जी हों, इन सब लोगों को उद्धृत किया गया है। मैं एक बात स्पष्ट रूप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जितने भी प्रधान मंत्री हैं उनके वक्तव्य को आप देखें तो यह सही बात है कि उन्होंने एक बात कही है कि देश टूटने न पाए, न तो साउथ के लोगों को कुछ हो न नार्थ के लोगों को कुछ हो, लेकिन एक मंशा सब की रही है और वह यह कि इस देश में जल्द से जल्द अंग्रेजी को खत्म कर के जो समुदाशाली भाषा हिन्दी है उस को पनपने का मौका मिले।
(अवधान) . . . तमाम लोगों की तमाम जितने भी प्रधान मंत्री थे उन की यही मंशा थी। कास्टीट्यूशन को आप देख लें? और जो प्रेसिडेंट राजभाषा संशोधन विधेयक, 1967 में आया था उस समय की प्रोसीडिन्स को देख लें, तमाम लोगों ने उसका विरोध किया था और स्वयं कांग्रेस के जो लोग थे, सर्वसम्मति से कांग्रेस के लोगों ने पास किया था कि नहीं, हम लोग उसके विरोध में आएंगे। मैं तो यहां तक कहता हूँ कि आप प्रोसीडिन्स को उठाकर देखें, उसमें श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी जो उस समय प्रधान मंत्री थी, उन्होंने भी विरोध में बोट दिया था। बाद में कांग्रेस के लोगो ने चलेज किया तो उन्होंने कहा कि गडबडी हो गई थी, हमने इटेशनली विरोध में बोट नहीं दिया। लेकिन आप पहले के वक्तव्य देखें तो श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी हमेशा से कह रही थी कि नहीं यह इस के प्रति, हम लोगों के प्रति, जबरन होगा। तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो मंशा थी और उसमें जो विधेयक पास हुआ था, उसके कारण पंत और महादेवी बर्मा जी ने पद्म-भूषण को लौटा दिया था।

पं० जवाहर लाल नेहरू की बात भी यहाँ पर कही गई है। मेरे जैसा आदमी जो नीसि है, जो कार्यक्रम है, उसी को अपना

[श्री राम विशास पांडवाम]

मेरा नाम कर चलता है। हम लोग जवाहर लाल नेहरू या इन्दिरा गांधी को नेता नहीं मानते। लेकिन फिर भी जवाहर लाल नेहरू का नाम लिया जा रहा है, तो मैं उनकी यह पंक्ति पढ़ता हूँ जो मैं समझता हूँ—इस हराब में नहीं आई है। सन् 1959 में जब श्री जेक एम्बनी विधेयक लाये थे, तो उसके अन्त में पं० जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने कहा था कि अंग्रेजी भारतीय भाषा हो नहीं सकती, अतएव वेदवून में अंग्रेजी को सम्मिलित करना विनियम देना और नामांकन होना। यह पं० नेहरू का बयान है। फिर उन्होंने कहा था कि मैं यह नहीं बूल सकता कि हमें अपने साथ 40 करोड़ जनता को साथ लेकर चलना है, न कि कुछ हजार या एक-दो लाख प्रमुख लोगों को। आगे चल कर उन्होंने स्पष्ट किया था कि आप अंग्रेजी को रख सकते हो, आप उस को पसन्द कर सकते हो। मैं भी पसन्द करता हूँ, लेकिन वास्तविक भाषा, जिसमें जनता अपना विकास करती है, वही है जिस में जनता अपना विकास करती है, जिस को वह समझती है और जिस के प्रति उसकी भावनात्मक प्रतिक्रिया होती है। यह बात पं० जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने कही थी।

महात्मा गांधी की बात कही गई—महात्मा गांधी की भी उस बात को मैं कहता हूँ, जो सचन मैं नहीं आई। महात्मा गांधी ने 1918 में कहा था कि भाषा माता के समान है और माता पर जो प्रेम होना चाहिये, वह हम लोगों में नहीं है। हम अंग्रेजी के बोझ में पड़े हैं। हमारी अज्ञानता में दुखी है। हमें ऐसा उद्योग करना चाहिये कि एक वर्ष में राजकीय सभाओं में, कांग्रेस में, ग्रामीण सभाओं में तथा अन्य सभा-सभाओं में व सम्मेलनों में अंग्रेजी का एक भी शब्द सुनाई न पड़े। हम अंग्रेजी का व्यवहार विनियम लगा दें। उन्होंने पुनः कहा था—अगर स्वराज अंग्रेजी बोलनेवाले भारतीयों और उन्हीं के लिये होने वाला हो, तो निःसंदेह अंग्रेजी

राज्य भाषा होगी। लेकिन अगर स्वराज अंग्रेजी नहीं बोलें, करोड़ों निराहार, निराश्रय लोगों, वसिष्ठों, कर्मियों का जो और हम सब के लिये होने वाला हो, तो मैं कहूँ कि एक भाषा राष्ट्र भाषा हिन्दी हो सकती है। यह बात महात्मा गांधी ने कही थी।

मसजुम प्रचार मंत्री इन्दिरा गांधी की बात लीजिए, उन्होंने 13 अगस्त, 1967 की स्पष्ट शब्दों में कहा था कि एक राज्य के अंग्रेजी हट के कारण, समस्त देश में हिन्दी की प्रवृत्ति को रोक नहीं जा सकता है। भीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने इसी के बाद कहा था कि लोग स्वयंसेवक से बोट में और उनका जो स्वयं का मत था, वह विरोध में पड़ा था। श्री बी० बी० गिरी ने कहा था कि हिन्दी सम्पर्क भाषा बन कर रहेगी।

मैं अभी देख रहा था कि नेता जी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस ने हिन्दी के सम्बन्ध में क्या कहा है, उन्होंने कहा था—“सबसे पहले मैं एक शतकपूर्व ही दूर कर देना चाहता हूँ। कितने ही सज्जनों का बयान है कि बंगाली लोग या तो हिन्दी के विरुद्ध होते हैं या उस के प्रति उपेक्षा करते हैं। यह बात असमर्थ है। हम का खण्डन करना मैं अपना कर्तव्य समझता हूँ। मैं व्यर्थ प्रयत्न नहीं करना चाहता, परन्तु इतना तो आवश्यक कहूँ कि हिन्दी साहित्य के लिये जितना कार्य बंगालियों ने किया है, उतना हिन्दी भाषी प्राप्त छोड़ कर और किसी प्रान्त के निवासियों ने साध्व ही किया हो। मैं इस बात की मानता हूँ कि बंगाली लोग अपनी मातृ-भाषा से अत्यन्त प्रेम करते हैं और वह कोई अपराध नहीं है। आवश्यक हमें से कुछ आसानी ऐसी भी हो, किन्तु इस बात का डर हो कि हिन्दी वाले हमारी मातृ भाषा बंगाली को बुरा कर उसके स्थान पर हिन्दी रखवाना चाहते हैं। वह अस भी निराधार है। हिन्दी प्रचार का उद्देश्य वही है कि जो काम काम अंग्रेजी से किया जाता है, वह अपने चल कर हिन्दी से किया जावे।” ये विचार मेरा भी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस के थे।

की शिक्षा बहुत बहुभाषावादी को लोग मान्य है। उन्होंने अपने एक भाषण में कहा था कि अंग्रेजी के विषय में लोगों की जो कुछ भावना हो, पर मैं दावे के साथ कह सकता हूँ कि हिन्दी के बिना हमारा कार्य नहीं चल सकता है। जो सम्मेलन हिन्दी भाषा द्वारा भारत में एकता पैदा करना चाहते हैं, वे निश्चित ही भारत बन्धू हैं। हम सब को संघटित हो कर इस ध्येय की प्राप्ति के लिए प्रयास करना चाहिए।

न्यायमूर्ति भारवा चरण मिश्र ने कहा था—“हिन्दी समस्त भारतीयों की भाषा है।”

हमारे साथी दक्षिण की बात करते हैं। दक्षिण में—नामिलनाडू में 1958 में “लैंग्वेज कन्वेंशन” हुई थी, जिस के स्वा-नवाक्य श्री के० भाष्यमये और उस परिषद् के अध्यक्ष श्री के० सन्तानम् थे। उन्होंने कहा था—

Then it was pointed out that imposition of Hindi will lead to disruption of the country. It is correct.

उन्होंने अपने भाषण की शुरुआत ही इन्हीं शब्दों से की थी।

कर्णाटक में एक कन्वेंशन हुई—वहाँ एक प्रस्ताव पास किया गया। उड़ीसा के कटक में एक सम्मेलन हुआ, जिस के अध्यक्ष थे—श्री धार्तबल्लभ मोहन्ती। वहाँ भी एक प्रस्ताव पास हुआ था, जिस में कहा गया था—“यह सम्मेलन अंग्रेजी भाषा शिक्षा का विरोध न करते हुए भी अंग्रेजी भाषा को प्रगतिशील काल के लिये, हिन्दी के साथ सहयोगी या अतिरिक्त भाषा के रूप में ग्रहण करने का एकान्त विरोधी है। यदि अंग्रेजी को अतिरिक्त भाषा के रूप में ग्रहण करने का प्रयोजन हो, तो उसे केवल

1965 से पाँच वर्ष अर्थात् 1977 ई० तक रखा जा सकता है ?।”

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, उस समय वहाँ स्वाधीन विश्वविद्यालय दास ने एक संशोधन रखा था, जिस में दस साल के लिए अंग्रेजी को रखने की बात कही गई थी, लेकिन किसी ने भी उस संशोधन का समर्थन नहीं किया, किसी ने भी उस के पक्ष में वोट नहीं दिया।

उपाध्यक्ष जी, यह भी सत्य नहीं है कि हमेशा दक्षिण वालों ने हिन्दी का विरोध किया है और यह बात भी सत्य नहीं है कि हमेशा उत्तर वालों ने हिन्दी का साथ दिया है। अंग्रेजी कुछ लोगों की भाषा बन गई है, उन से बाहे उत्तर के लोग हों या दक्षिण के लोग हों, जिन को अंग्रेजी से थोड़ा-सा भी लाभ मिलता है, वे अंग्रेजी के वक्ता बन जाते हैं।

1963 में मैसूर विश्वविद्यालय के प्रकाश प्राप्त प्रो० चन्द्रहासन दिल्ली पधारे थे। उन्होंने एक वक्तव्य में कहा था—“अगर अंग्रेजी को जबरदस्ती लादा जा सकता है, तो क्या कारण है कि हिन्दी को नहीं लादा जा सकता। जब कि बात ऐसी नहीं है, हिन्दी तो भारत की भाषा है, भारत की अधिक जनसंख्या द्वारा समझी और बोली जानेवाली भाषा है।” उन्होंने यह भी कहा था—“डी० एम० के० दल हिन्दी का विरोध करता है, परन्तु वह तो भारत की एकता का भी विरोधी है। वह अलग से द्रविड प्रान्त चाहता है, उसे देश की एकता में विश्वास नहीं है।”

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I am not a DMK man. D.M.K. is a recognised political party. It is wrong that D.M.K. is against the unity of India. An Hon. Member Shri Asithambi represents DM.K. party in this House. It is a very derogatory remark which may be expunged. Can I say that the

[Shri Vayalar Ravi]

Janata Party is against the unity of India? Can I say that the Janata Party is a regional party. But I do not want to say so.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is no point of order.

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह सब मैंने अपनी तरफ से नहीं कहा है, मेरे पास ये 1963 की प्रेस-कटिंग है, आप इन को देख लें। मैयूर विश्वविद्यालय के अवकाश प्राप्त प्रो० चन्द्रहासन जब दिल्ली पधारे थे, उस समय उन्होंने यह वक्तव्य दिया था, मैं उन के वक्तव्यों की ही पढ़ रहा हूँ। मैं न केवल दक्षिण भारत बल्कि उत्तर भारत के भी अनेक विद्वानों के नाम जो गिनाऊँगा। गाडगिल साहब महा-राष्ट्रियन थे। उन्होंने कहा था—“हिन्दी एक संगठित करने वाली शक्ति है। जनसाधारण को एक विशाल जीवन की तरफ ले जाने का मार्ग है।”

मैं देख के लोगों की ही बात नहीं कहता, बिदेस के लोग भी हिन्दी के सम्बन्ध में क्या कहते हैं, आप को सुन कर आश्चर्य होगा। बिदेसों में भी बार ऐसे देश हैं जहाँ हिन्दी बोली जाती है—वे देश हैं—मारिजस, फ़िजी, सुरिनाम, गियाना और ट्रिनिडाड। मैं अभी हाल में इण्डोने-सिया गया था। वहाँ मैंने देखा—उन का राष्ट्रीय चिह्न गवड़ है और उस को गवड़ ही बोला जाता है। भारत में हम अपने लड़के को पुत्र कहते हैं, वहाँ भी पुत्र कहा जाता है, लड़की को पुत्री कहा जाता है, पुस्तक को पुस्तक कहा जाता है। मेरे कहने का तात्पर्य है कि बिदेसों में भी वहाँ की भाषाओं में भारत के सम्बन्ध भरे पड़े हैं। आप वहाँ के धर्म-स्वामी को जा कर देखिए, जितने बौद्ध मन्दिर हैं, उन को जा कर देखिए। और वहाँ पर जो बुद्ध का स्तूप है, वह मैं समझता हूँ कि बर्मा का नहीं था—वहाँ है। आज हिन्दी बने और आज

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अंग्रेजी बने, मैं इस को नहीं मानता हूँ। मैं प्यारिषदाध्यक्ष कहता हूँ कि अंग्रेजी ठगने वाली भाषा है। नेता जी ने जैसा कहा है कि आप कोर्ट में जाते हैं या हम कोर्ट में जाते हैं, तो हम वहाँ हिन्दी बोलते हैं लेकिन हमारा जो बकील है, वह वहाँ पर अंग्रेजी में हमारी बकालत करेगा और हमारे विरुद्ध बकालत करता है या हमारे पक्ष में करता है, इसका हम को पता नहीं चलता है। इसी तरह से जब हम डाक्टर के पास जाते हैं तो वह एक स्लिप में अंग्रेजी में प्रेस्क्रिप्शन लिख देता है। अब वह हम को जहर दे रहा है या टेरामासोलीन या डाइकि-स्टीसीन दे रहा है, इसका हम को पता नहीं लगता है। इस तरह से यह अंग्रेजी भाषा जो है, यह ठगने वाली भाषा है।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि आज तक जितनी भी योजनाएँ रही हैं, उन के अंग्रेजी में होने से कोई ज्यादा फ़ायदा जनता को नहीं हुआ है। मैं अभियोग नहीं लगाता हूँ लेकिन यह बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि जब हम सेक्रेट्रियेट में टेलीफोन करते हैं और हिन्दी में बोलते हैं तो वहाँ पर जो ऊँचे पद पर बैठे हुए लोग हैं, वे हिन्दी नहीं समझते हैं। एक भी भारतीय ऐसा ऊँचे पद पर नहीं है, जो हिन्दी समझता हो। एक परसेण्ट लोग भी ऐसे नहीं हैं उन ऊँचे पदों पर जो हिन्दी में बात समझते हैं और जब उन से हिन्दी में बात करते हैं तो वे कहते हैं “बाई काण्ट कोसो हिन्दी”। तब उन को समझाना पड़ता है। मैं वह सेक्रेट्रियेट की बात बतला रहा हूँ लेकिन आप किसी भी डिपार्टमेंट को ले लें, वही बात है। आज सबेरे मैं रेल नंबरी जी से एक प्रश्न पूछने वाला था। मैं रेल मंत्रालय की एग्जीक्यूटिव कमेटी का मेम्बर हूँ और मैं बाबे के साथ कह सकता हूँ कि रेल मंत्रालय के किसी भी डिपार्टमेंट के हेड की आप

केस में, एक ही भाषा की कार्य का नहीं किया और सब भाषा के यहाँ के हैं। इस के बारे में हमारे मन में कोई कटुता नहीं है लेकिन मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि आप अपनी भाषा, अपनी मातृ-भाषा, अपनी माँ का सम्मान करें। क्या आप क्यों विदेशी भाषा के चंगुल में पड़े हुए हैं। आप क्यों नहीं अपनी भाषा के लिए प्रोत्साहन मांगते हैं। हम पार्लियामेंट में आप का साथ देने के लिए तैयार हैं। आप तेलगु को बढ़ाएँ, आप तमिल को बढ़ाएँ और आप अपनी भाषाओं को बढ़ाएँ, आप क्यों अंग्रेजी के चक्कर में पड़े हुए हैं। मेरे कहने का मतलब यही है कि आप अंग्रेजी के चक्कर में मत पड़िये। यह सही बात है कि आज अंग्रेजी को कितने परसेण्ट लोग जानते हैं। मैं भ्रास्र गया था और मुझे मालूम है कि वहाँ का जो सहरी भाग है, वहाँ पर लोग अंग्रेजी जानते हैं, लेकिन देहातों में जो लोग हैं वे अंग्रेजी नहीं जानते। न वे अंग्रेजी जानते हैं और न हिन्दी जानते हैं लेकिन अंग्रेजी से ज्यादा वे हिन्दी को समझ लेते हैं। वे हिन्दी बोलते नहीं हैं लेकिन वे उसको समझ लेते हैं। (व्यवधान)...

मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री के सम्बन्ध में कहा गया कि बिहार के मुख्यमंत्री ने यह कहा। आप बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश ...

SHRI A. C. GEORGE (Mukandapuram): This is an example of colossal ignorance

श्री राज बिनास पासवान : मैं तो आप के सम्बन्ध में जानता हूँ कि आप लोग अंग्रेजी हिन्दी जानते हैं, बहुत बड़िया हिन्दी जानते हैं। हमारी भीमती पार्वती कुम्जन, जब हमारे साथ बैठकों में बैठती हैं, तो वे बहुत बड़िया भाषण हिन्दी में दे सकती हैं, वे बहुत बड़िया हिन्दी जानती हैं। लेकिन जब की डर है कि यदि वे

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SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN (Combatores): Please do not libel me.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The very fact that you are reacting shows that you understand Hindi.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: I heard the English translation.

श्री राज बिनास पासवान : मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि बाहे विरोधी दल के कोई भी सदस्य हों, वे जब वोट मांगने के लिये जाते हैं तो अंग्रेजी में वोट नहीं मांगते वे तमिल में वोट मांगते हैं, वे अपनी भाषा में वोट मांगते हैं। आप वहाँ पर अंग्रेजी में वोट क्यों नहीं मांगते हैं? आप वहाँ पर अंग्रेजी में भाषण दीजिए और उन से कहिए कि हमें वोट दीजिए? आप जिस भाषा में चुन कर भाते हैं, जिस भाषा में वहाँ जा कर लोगों को समझाते हैं, उसी भाषा की आप बकालत कीजिए। आप अंग्रेजी मत पड़िये। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि आप हिन्दी सीखिये। हमारे जैसा आदमी तो यह चाहता है कि आप अपनी भाषा हम को दीजिए और हमारी भाषा आप लीजिए और दोनों को मिला कर गंगा बढ़ाएँ। आप के यहाँ बड़े बड़े विद्वान हुए हैं। श्री रामास्वामी नाइकर जैसे विद्वान आप के यहाँ हुए हैं और हम उन की पूजा करते हैं। आप के यहाँ जो बड़े बड़े विद्वान हुए हैं उन की हम पूजा करते हैं लेकिन आप का नेता देश का नेता नहीं बन सका, आप का नेता साऊथ का नेता ही बन सका। इस का कारण क्या है? हमारे राज नारायण जी ने, हमारे नेता ने जैसा बतलाया है कि इधर के, उत्तर भारत के लोग बहुत चापलूस होते हैं। वे लोग उत्तर भारत में तो हिन्दी बोलते हैं लेकिन साऊथ में अंग्रेजी बोलते हैं और आप लोग कट्टरपंथी हैं, हिन्दी को चुन नहीं सकते। आप को चाहिए कि आप अपने विषय में उदारता लाएँ। आप ब्रिज

[श्री राम विनास कलशान]

के लोग उत्तर की भाषा सीखें और हम उत्तर के लोग दक्षिण की एक भाषा सीखें। आपकी जो प्रतिष्ठा होती वह हम नेंगे और हमारी जो प्रतिष्ठा होगी, वह आप से और तब देश में रंगा बहाइए और तब एक किस्म से सब की पूजा कर सकते हैं। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि आप हिन्दी सीखें। आप हिन्दी को गाली देते रहेंगे और हम आपको अंग्रेजी का सिम्बल समझते रहेंगे, तो काम नहीं चलेगा। हमारी यह भूमिका है कि हम आप को अंग्रेजी का सिम्बल समझते रहें। मेरा कहना यह है कि आप अपने को अंग्रेजी का सिम्बल मत बनाइए और मैं चाहता हूँ की उत्तर की भाषा दक्षिण वाले सीखें और दक्षिण की एक भाषा उत्तर वाले सीखें और इस को कम्पलसरी कर दिया जाए। आपकी भाषा हम पढ़ें और हमारी भाषा आप पढ़ें और समान रूप से गया बहाइए, यही मेरा कहना है।

*SHRI A V P ASAITHAMBI (Madras North) Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am happy to participate in the debate on the Language problem and I am proud too to belong to the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, a political party at the vanguard for protecting the linguistic rights of the people of this country

The language problem is not a problem of today or yesterday. As early as 1937 the Dravidian Movement of Tamil Nadu was spear-heading the language issue. Without fear of being contradicted, I can say that the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam's persistent endeavours persuaded Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to give the solemn assurance, in his capacity as the Prime Minister of the nation, that Hindi would not be imposed on non-Hindi speaking people so long as they did not want it. Today it goes to the credit of Thiru M. G. Ramachandran, the ardent advocate of Arignar Anna's

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ideals, following the footsteps of this great son of India, convened a Conference of four southern State Chief Ministers and got a Resolution unanimously adopted that Hindi would not be allowed to be imposed on non-Hindi speaking people. This Resolution is the subject-matter of discussion today.

At the very outset, I would like to point out that language issue is not a trivial matter which can be debated for finding a solution within six hours.

I have no hesitation in saying that if India is to survive as a nation then Hindi has to be given a go-by. In 1937 Periyar Ramaswamy, who is popularly known as E. V. Ramaswamy Naicker, started the anti-Hindi movement. He was not an ordinary man. My hon. friend Shri C. Subramaniam, mentioned in his speech that he had the privilege of joining Gandhiji's movement in 1920. Periyar Ramaswamy was in the Congress much earlier than that. If anyone went to Mahatma Gandhi to get some clarifications about the policy of Prohibition he would immediately direct him to go to Periyar Ramaswamy. When Rajaji introduced Hindi in 1938, Periyar Ramaswamy led the anti-Hindi agitation. It was a mass movement, taking 1001 people to prison and ending the precious life of two people. We should ponder over as to what prompted Periyar to lead this anti-Hindi agitation in 1938 when Indian was under British rule.

I should say that there is no animosity or hatred towards Hindi among the people of South India. As pointed out by Shri Bala Pajanan, the people of Southern States know more languages than the people of Northern States. Their opposition to Hindi springs from the fear that, if Hindi becomes the national language, the official language and the link language, they would be second-class citizens of the country for ever—in fact they would become the slaves of

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

Hindi-speaking people. They are also goaded by the apprehension that they would be mortgaging the freedom and liberty of their descendants also if they now accept Hindi as the sole language of the nation. It may not be an exaggeration to say that Periyar Ramaswamy could foresee this as early as 1938 and he started the anti-Hindi movement.

I would like to refer in brief to the position prevalent in India two thousand years ago, when we had no caste cultural and religious barriers. The Dravidian race was in power throughout the country, with the laudable concept of One Community and One God, without being super-imposed by Vedas and other scriptures. What do we see today? Every day the Adiravidians are being attacked by caste-Hindus in some part of the country or the other. This is the inevitable consequence of accepting the alien culture and traditions of Aryans by the Dravidians. The cultural transformation has come to this pass that today the marriage in my own house is not solemnised in my language Tamil but in Sanskrit. The prayers to Gods in my temples are not in Tamil but in Sanskrit. The worship in my temples is conducted not in Tamil but in Sanskrit. It has led to this sorry state that the dravidians are prohibited entry into the temples. Injunctions, inhibitions, restrictions and regulations have overtaken the life of dravidians in our country. The alien domination has brought in its wake the water-tight compartments of four castes—Brahmins, Kshatriyas, Vaisyas and Sudras. I have referred to this because of the present fears of the people of Southern States that, if Hindi becomes the national language, the official language and the link language, the people of Hindi-speaking States would be Brahmins, the people like Shri Sathu who support them would be Vaisyas, the people who are adjacent to these people would be Kshatriyas and the people of South India would be for ever the Sudras—1938 L.S.—14.

in effect the lifesterla of Hindi-speaking people. Periyar Ramaswamy had this foresight in 1938 when he started anti-Hindi struggle.

It would be pertinent to point out the political background in 1938 when Rajaji introduced compulsorily Hindi teaching in Tamil Nadu. In 1937 Elections the Congress Party came to power in all the 11 Provinces—then there were not 22 States. In no other Province Hindi was introduced. But Rajaji introduced Hindi in Tamil Nadu. Why did he do this in 1938? I should recall here that in later years he became the staunch antagonist of Hindi. Rajaji no doubt occupies a pre-eminent place among the patriots of India. He unravelled many tangles in our freedom struggle. He wanted the people to learn Hindi and also learn to oppose Hindi. He wanted that when independence came it should not become the handmaid of Hindi-speaking people. Now what do we see? 22 States are there in the country. As referred to by Shri C. S. in his speech, though Hindi is the mother-tongue of people living in 9 States, though English-speaking population is just 1 per cent or 1.5 per cent, English is wide-spread throughout the country, unlike Hindi confined to 7 States. Take for example even the three-language formula. If non-Hindi speaking people accept it, they have to learn, besides their mother-tongue, English and Hindi. Naturally the burden on them is more as compared to Hindi-speaking people for whom no special efforts are required to learn Hindi being their mother-tongue. In three-language formula the burden of languages is not equally shared. Why should one section of the people bear the additional brunt, when all are having equal rights?

Mahatma Gandhi wanted Hindustani—a mixture of Urdu spoken by the Muslims and Hindi spoken by Hindus—to be learnt just for the sake of establishing cordial relations between Muslims and Hindus. Mahatma's dream died with him when he

[Shri A. V. P. Asaithambi]

was murdered. Hindustani was changed to Hindi. Why was it done? Shri Raj Narain wants that in Tamil Nadu the people should learn Tamil, in Kerala the people should learn Malayalam, etc. We have also no objection in the people of Bihar speaking and learning only Hindi. But the problem arises when the people of Bihar want to communicate with the people of Tamil Nadu. In what language they should do this? We have got this House, a representative body of 22 States in the country. What should be the language in which this House, if it desires, should communicate with 22 States having different languages? That is the problem we are facing today. Hindi or any other language—which should be the language of such a communication? Here I have without any doubt to say that English puts equal burden on all the people. English is not an alien language at all. Nagaland, a constituent unit of our country, has adopted English as the State language. Do you want to throw out Nagaland by saying that English is an alien language? If that happens, naturally other States will follow and if this is allowed to happen, then disintegration of the country sets in.

I do not deny that the D.M.K. was committed to secession. What was the reason? We were afraid of becoming the slaves of Hindi imperialism. Later on we realised that we could pursue our struggle within the constitutional framework and we surrendered our demand for secession. But I hasten to add that the reasons which provoked us to demand secession persist. We have forfeited our demand for secession but we are not yet alienated from the cause that culminated in such a demand. Even after 31 years of our Independence, we have not been able to find a solution to the language problem. Why should it be allowed to plague our country further?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: Mr. Deputy Speaker, the Prime Minister may be answering the Debate. The hon.

Member is making good points. May I suggest that the Prime Minister puts the earphones so that he hears the translation.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is getting it translated. Leave it to him. Please don't disturb the speaker.

SHRI A. V. P. ASAITHAMBI: As I stated at the beginning, I wish to repeat that I have no hatred towards Hindi. But I hate its imposition. It is claimed that Hindi is spoken by majority of the people in the country. I would like to counter this argument by quoting from the 1972 Census Report of the Government of India. According to this Report out of the population of 54.81 crores, 16 crores of people speak Hindi. But, you will be surprised to know that 47 dialects have been grouped under the heading Hindi and thus the number of Hindi-speaking people has been swelled to 16 crores. The number of real Hindi—that is the Khadi Bholi—speaking people is just 2 crores. Where is your majority? In a democracy the minorities must be given protection from the oppression of majority, even if I concede that Hindi is spoken by majority of people. Here have you chosen peacock as the national bird on the strength of its numbers? Have you chosen tiger as the national animal merely on the strength of its numbers? If you go by the numbers, then the sparrow and rat alone can become the national bird and national animal respectively. You have chosen peacock for its beauty and rarity. Similarly you have chosen tiger for its valour and strength. A national language must merit its choice on its own culture, traditions and literary value, and not merely by the number of people speaking it. We got freedom from the Britishers, not to become slaves of another section.

I am afraid that the era of an all-India party coming to power at the Centre is coming to an end. The Congress Party which ruled the country for three decades has been decimated with the defeat of Mrs. Indira Gandhi. Four parties came together

to form the Government at the Centre and now within 10 months of Janata Government these groups are vying with one another in becoming supreme and that has created unseemly squabbles in the Janata Party. If this is the case with a political party ruling at the Centre, you can imagine what will happen in a country, which is a sub-continent by itself because of its diverse cultures and different languages, if one linguistic group tries to establish its supremacy over the others.

Shri C S referred to the fall of Congress Party in 1967 in Tamil Nadu and he analysed the cause for this in a beautiful manner. No accusing finger could be raised against Shri Kamaraj the leader of the Congress Party in Tamil Nadu. Yet he could not save the Party from its rout. The reason was the grievous error committed by the Congress Party at the national level in the matter of language in 1965. The Congress Party has not yet been able to raise its head, in Tamil Nadu. Similarly the Janata Party has also no Janata in Tamil Nadu. Indira Congress has also drawn blank in Tamil Nadu. Only Bala Pajjanor and myself—in other words, Thiru Karunanidhi and Thiru M G R. have the opportunity. If these two come together in Tamil Nadu, there can never be anybody else in Tamil Nadu on the political arena.

19 15 hrs.

[Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair]

The people of four Southern States have woken up. The four Chief Ministers of Southern States have come together in this conference for the first time, since they have realised that the Central Government is getting debilitated. If Indira Congress Government had been there at the Centre, Dr Chenna Reddy and Shri Devraj Urs would not have attended this meeting. Similarly, if Janata Government had been there in these two States, then also the Chief Ministers of these two

States would not have come to attend this conference. If in the coming Elections, no all-India party comes to power, and only regional parties get elected, what will happen in the country? There will be inevitable and unavoidable separation. Passion will be let loose. In spite of anti secession law, there will be demand for secession. As is commonly known in legal circle, law cannot be based on full justice and fairplay. We on our part do not want such a thing to happen. We want to protect our country's unity and integrity. But we must bear in mind that there were 633 princely States before the advent of British here. The Britishers unified the nation and after independence, Sardar Patel strengthened the bonds of unity. In 1956 language was the basis for reorganising the States. I want that during Morarji Desai's regime the country should not sunder apart. English is the world language and it can safely be the link language of the country also. It is no longer an alien language. Even now, as mentioned by Shri C S, non-Hindi speaking people are second-class citizens. If tomorrow Hindi supplants English, what will be the position? The fear of slavery makes us oppose this move.

Mahatma Gandhi got us freedom. But within a short time after that, one of his moves was misinterpreted and he was murdered. Now we should not break the country. We want to protect the nation. Hindi is the enemy of India and we should thwart its efforts to subjugate India. Now four non-Hindi States have come together. I would like to warn the Government that at not a very distant future 15 non-Hindi speaking States in the country may come together to oppose the imposition of Hindi.

With these words I conclude my speech, thanking you for giving me an opportunity to participate in this debate.

MR SPEAKER. The Prime Minister.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): Mr. Speaker, Sir...

AN HON. MEMBER: Is he replying or intervening?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I am replying....

MR. SPEAKER: We shall resume the debate after this.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: You may call it intervention if you like.

MR. SPEAKER: The Prime Minister is speaking.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I have listened very carefully and attentively to all that has been said here. Even when I was absent from the House for about 45 minutes in two shifts, I was listening because I attach great importance to the question which has been debated here today. I should have been very happy if no passions had been involved. But it only shows the sensitivity of the question. I do not want, therefore, to tread on any sensitive ground. I would not yield to the temptation of replying to some points which are not really necessary for the consideration of this question but which might create even an unintentional misunderstanding. I do not want, therefore, to take that risk. This is a question which is very vital for the unity and strength of this country. But how politics comes into this can be illustrated by the fact that, when my hon. friend, the Mover, Mr. Sathu, said that ultimately Hindi alone may be the common language, he was not considered a Hindi fanatic, but I am regarded as a Hindi fanatic. I never said that Hindi should be imposed on anybody. I do not believe in imposition of Hindi because such things cannot be done by imposition and governmental imposition does not lead to desired results.

Sentiment and emotions ought not to be brought in here and they

ought not to be exacerbated. I have no doubt about it in my mind. That does not help the process. I have, therefore, said that it is not the compulsion of the government but it is the compulsion of patriotism which will bring Hindi. That is all that I have always said and, patriotism is not a thing which I have to inculcate.... (Interruptions)

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH: Why are you trying to equate the two?

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: We are also patriots. It is not the monopoly of anybody.

MR. SPEAKER: He never said that we are not.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I have not said that I am a better patriot than the hon. Member. I have never said it. But why is sensitivity brought into it? I do not want to hurt anybody. It is not what I am saying, but it is a fact that in this country all of us are suffering from shortcomings in this matter because of the past history of the country. That is why the language problem is there. For thousands of years in its previous history we never had one common language because there never was one common government. There were hundreds of governments. At no time of history was there one government in this country before 1948. In 1948 all the princely States were merged and it was by the end of 1948 that the country had one government. Otherwise, the Britishers had left us with 561 governments in this country, but the country achieved one government because we realised that that was what was required to be done if India was to progress, develop and take its own place in the comity of nations.. (Interruptions) If my hon. friend, Mr. Venkatasubbiah, does not become impatient and allows me to speak, I shall be grateful.

This is a matter which arose when the movement for national freedom was going on and the Indian National Congress for freedom. I will not say

that it was only the Indian National Congress which was working for freedom, there were others too, but Indian National Congress was the main body which was working, and if I say so, it will be no exaggeration. At that time people from the south, from Bengal, from Maharashtra and from Gujarat proposed that Hindi be the common-national language; that is what they called it at that time. That was accepted and nobody contested it until we won our freedom.

After freedom when the Constitution was drafted, Hindi was recognised as the common language, not as a national language and all the other languages of the country which are recognised in the Constitution are considered national languages so that there may be no quarrels on that account. And yet, Hindi, by common consent, was considered as the official language and as the common language for the Centre and for the country and it was agreed that for fifteen years, English would continue as an associate language for this purpose.

Then controversies arose. (Interruptions). It is not recognised as the common language in the Constitution. That is the fact of history. It is not of my making. My hon. friend, Shri Subramaniam was a Member of the Constituent Assembly. But I was not.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: English shall continue to be used for all official purposes of the Union.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I do not want any controversy. I accept that. Don't call it 'associate' if you do not want it to be so called. I do not understand why that should create any controversy. Both should continue together. That is what has been said.

I have no quarrel about it. Then, again, controversies began to persist. We are a nation where controversies are very common. That has been our history. We have got to see that controversies do not hinder but help in-

tegration. Otherwise, I have no quarrel with controversies.

That Act was passed in 1967 in which the following things have been provided:

"It will be obligatory to use English for communication between the Union and the non-Hindi States and between the State and another where either of the two is a non-Hindi State unless that State itself desires a change.

(2) That both Hindi and the English language shall be used for notifications, resolutions, press communiques etc.

(3) While framing the rules under the Act it will be kept in mind that no employee is harmed in any way for not achieving proficiency in both the languages; and

(4) That the provisions of Section 3 regarding the use of English for official purposes of the Union shall remain in force until Resolutions to the contrary have been passed by the Legislatures of all the non-Hindi States and also by each House of Parliament."

I stand by it. We are all committed to this. Therefore, there is no question of trying to circumvent it in any way.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: But the rules are against it.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I did not frame the rules. That again is important. When they framed rules finally in 1976 I was nowhere in Government but I was in detention at that time

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: My allegation is that these rules are very badly implemented.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I cannot tell immediately. My friend has

(Shri Morarji Desai)

made a very impassioned speech. I appreciate it.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: Patriotism brings Hindi; patriotism will also kill Hindi. I seek a clarification from the Prime Minister.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I did not interrupt my friend when he was speaking even when he was referring to me all the time. Why does he not extend that courtesy to me? You ask for clarification at the end. Why interrupt me? That is not right. That does not help in any way.

Therefore, after all, there are some instances of lapses. I would say that they have come to my notice and I immediately rectified them and if fresh instances come to my notice I will go on rectifying them. I know that there were only Hindi forms available in Delhi. That is not right because Delhi is not inhabited only by the Hindi-knowing people. It appeared that other forms were not there. It is not possible to print all forms in two languages because some forms are long and go over two to three pages and, therefore, it is not possible to have them in English on the reverse very conveniently. But, both should be available. On that score, I have no doubt and, if there is any lapse, I shall be grateful to anyone who points it out to me. If they come to my notice from any ministry I have made it clear that if there is any lapse, serious notice will be taken and proper punishment given. I would like to do that. But is it not agreed? It was agreed. I find there is no quarrel about the language policy. Even when my friend who spoke last and spoke in a very impressive manner, I did not follow the language but I could understand what has to say. He has changed from partition into unity. That is a great thing. Therefore, I do hope he will change in this matter also. But that change was not brought about by me. Force of circumstances has done it. In the same way in this matter also force of cir-

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cumstances will achieve the result. He also said at the end that he is not opposed to Hindi. I am satisfied. I have no quarrel with him at all.

I objected when my hon'ble friend, Shri Samar Mukherjee said that this is a multi-national country. It cannot be a multi-national country. There can be different communities if you want to say that. They are not nationalities. They are communities. There are different regions but that in a vast country they are bound to be there. But it is one nation. It is not so now. Even when we had not one government in this country, the world recognised us one nation. This is a peculiar fact of history. If you compare India with Europe minus Eastern Europe, you will find the same number of languages, the same amount of population and many regions but Europe will never be considered one nation or one country. India has always been recognised as one country. That is because of its one culture—a culture also which has been brought together from various sources. It is a composite culture and that is also a peculiarity of this country. It has always absorbed everything and made it into its own. That is what we are trying to do and that is why this nation cannot be called a multi-national country.

When Pakistan was formed, Mr. Jinnah had introduced the two nation theory. It was never accepted by this country. We had to accept Pakistan because of our weakness, because we could not have obtained freedom unless we accepted that and the British Government would have been perpetually here. We felt that discretion is the better part of valour and, therefore, we accepted our freedom in two parts and yet India, as it is, is large enough. We should have no quarrel about it. But then also we did not recognise the two-national theory. The fact of it is we have a large Muslim community in this country—second largest, perhaps, or third largest. But it is there. I would consider it dis-

honourable for this country if any Indian national has to migrate from the country because he is ill-treated. That is what we have got to achieve. I cannot say we have achieved all that. But do we want to make it better or do we want to lapse into something worse? That is all I want my hon'ble friends to consider. It is, therefore, that I would not like anybody trying to create any impression that there is a feeling that Hindi is being imposed. But as Hindi people are called fanatics, don't those who propagate only English also qualify for the same epithet? Why should we do that? I say that both things should not be done. Let it develop. Let people see this and realise this and I have no doubt that Hindi will be recognised. But I will not do anything to impose it. That is all the assurance and complete assurance I can give so far as it lies in the power of this Government. Let there be no doubt about it. If there are any faults anywhere, we shall certainly try to remove those faults so that no suspicions arise.

But, if, in the name of suspicions, it is sought to be so delayed that this can never be achieved, I shall not be a party to it. That also must be equally understood.

This is where we have got to strive for more agreement than disagreement. And that is why I agreed readily to this debate. And if at any time this is to be debated coolly, we can certainly do so and find out what we have to do. But, let suspicions disappear. This is what I want to achieve. And if we can remove suspicions, I am quite sure, we will be able to achieve it.

A question was raised about Bihar. It was said that Bihar is carrying on correspondence in Hindi. But they have also made the rule that in communication with non-Hindi States, they will send English translations along with them. So, they are carrying out the law. Therefore we cannot quarrel with them.

I want that every State should carry on its affairs in its own language. All languages have been considered national. They are of equal importance in my view.

It is, therefore, that I have said that Government affairs and Education must be carried on in the language of the State.

The Three language Formula also was at one time devised almost unanimously, if I may say so. And if that had been followed, and if it is followed, I am quite sure, many difficulties can disappear.

But there too, I am not going to impose it on anybody because that way nothing can be achieved. I have no doubt about it in my mind. But I am quite sure that the Centre has a liability. It is carrying on in English and in Hindi but ultimately, it has got to see that the Constitution is finally honoured not by any force. Can any instance be pointed out that any Central Government servant has been punished on account of inadequate knowledge of Hindi? If so, I would like to see that. If any such case arises, please bring it to my notice. That will not happen.

But that does not mean that I should not encourage them to learn Hindi. They must learn both English and Hindi. I am trying to see also that all the examinations for the IAS, IPS, and IFS are conducted in all the languages of this country so that there is no question of any fear or unequal competition anywhere. But there too, they will have to learn English and Hindi compulsorily. Otherwise they will not be able to work.

But all these things also have got to be brought in such a manner that they consolidate us, integrate us and make us strong and do not create walls amongst us, if there are any, we must demolish them.

[Shri Morarji Desai]

That is the appeal that I would like to make to my hon. friends. And, with that appeal, I hope, my hon. friends will not have any apprehensions about this Government's policy.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN (Madras South): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is very difficult to immediately follow the hon. Prime Minister in a Debate because he has the weight and the authority and all the information at his command.

I shall therefore confine myself to a few points which go to show that though the Government professes to observe the Official Languages Act in letter and in spirit, as a matter of fact, this is not actually being done.

The Chief Ministers' meeting held at Madras was prompted only because there has been failure in the implementation of this Official Languages Act.

I will cite an instance. The hon. Prime Minister said: 'I would like to have any instance where officers have been at a disadvantage. Sir, the Kendriya Hindi Samiti has recommended that all officers of the rank of Deputy Secretary and above working in the Ministries... (Interruptions).

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will anybody from the Government side speak again? Shri K. Ramamurthy: Mr. Mandal will speak.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not aware. Mr. Ramamurthy, we do not know at what stage we are. Let us proceed.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: No Sir; at least you should know, if anybody from the Government side is going to speak.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY (Tharapur): If they are not going to reply, there is no need for a further discussion at all.

MR. SPEAKER: They have not told me that nobody from the Government side is going to speak.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: That I know. Is there anybody going to intervene or reply from the Government benches? If it is not there, there is no need for further discussion.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: I raised a technical objection, when the Prime Minister was speaking, not because I did not want to hear him, but simply because the debate is continuing and we wanted to know who will finally be replying to the points raised here.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Mr. Mandal will reply.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: The Minister gave us an assurance. But what about the points raised?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: Maybe I was not understood correctly when I objected to the Prime Minister speaking. Not that I did not want to listen to him. But since the debate is continuing, we would like to have specific replies to the issues that have been raised. Mr. Venkataraman just now raised a very pertinent issue.

MR. SPEAKER: I think Mr. Venkataraman does not require the assistance of anybody.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: I raised certain points, because I wanted certain assurances. The Prime Minister gave the assurances and I kept quiet. But my point has not been answered. I said, "Covertly it is being imposed on us." I cited certain things. I could have listed all the cases.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I am on a point of order. (Interruptions).

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: For example, notices are to be made in Hindi. That is why I did not read. Every section is there. Somebody must give a reply. We are answerable

to our people there. About the Prime Minister's assurance, we are very happy. He is doing it very well. Not only here, but outside also. The resolution also gives encomiums to the Prime Ministers, starting from Nehru.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: My point of order is: Are you going to set up a precedent that whenever some substantive motion is moved, anybody from the Government side can speak in the middle and it will be left as it is, and more Members speak and the mover may reply?

MR. SPEAKER: I will go by the rules, as they are. If anybody points out that the last reply is compulsory under the rules, I will insist on their replying. If you are not able to show it, I cannot help.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I was saying that though there have been repeated assurances both by the Prime Minister and by the then Home Minister in this House when there was a similar debate in March and April this year, the implementation of the Official Languages Act is far from the assurances given. In fact, there have been several cases and instances brought to the notice of the State Governments as well as to the Members of Parliament in which the persons who are not Hindi-speaking, i.e., whose mother tongue is not Hindi, and who are in Central Services and in other services, are under a severe handicap. I will cite some instances. I will not tell in a vague fashion.

The Kendriya Hindi Samiti has recommended—and I understand that this recommendation is under implementation—that:

"The officers of the rank of Deputy Secretaries and above, working in Ministries and Departments and other offices in the Central Government have to acquire a working knowledge of Hindi, according to a time-bound programme."

Now, Sir, this is an instance which is being made on the officers who are
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working in the departments. If Hindi and English are going to be used simultaneously, there seems to be no reason why there should be an insistence on them that they should learn Hindi within a time bound programme.

I want to point out that there was an All Parties' Parliamentary Committee in 1959 which included such stalwarts as Dr. Raghuvira, Purshotam Das Tandon and they had recommended that officers of over 40 years of age should not be compelled to learn Hindi. I want to ask how in the face of this recommendation of this Parliamentary Committee, they could make a recommendation that all Deputy Secretaries and above must learn Hindi within the time bound programme. How can it be made compulsory on them to learn Hindi? I am talking of all the departments.

The second instance which I am giving is that many departments, Ministries and offices have been identified by the Government of India for transaction of all business in Hindi. This, I submit, is going contrary to the Official Languages Act where in it is specifically provided that the transaction of business of the Government shall be both in Hindi and in English. I submit for the consideration of the Government that such an identification of certain departments saying that they shall transact business only in Hindi is contrary to the Official Languages Act and therefore the implementation is faulty.

There is a letter which the Prime Minister has written to the Finance Minister of the Tamilnadu Government. In it, the Prime Minister has stated that conditions could not remain static and that the use of Hindi for official purposes was bound to increase now.

AN HON. MEMBER: What is wrong in it?

SHRI K. GOPAL (Karur): But the Prime Minister is saying something else.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: If the Official Languages Act says that Hindi and English shall continue to be used for the purposes of the administration, if you say that the use of Hindi is bound to increase, then one day Official Languages Act will become a dead letter because slowly, surreptitiously the use of Hindi would increase; and then without the consent of the State Governments which are non-Hindi speaking State Governments, a *sine-qua-non* condition precedent for the adoption of Hindi as the official language of the country would have come into being. Therefore, if you say that the use of Hindi will be increased, then you are going to set at naught completely the spirit of the Act which says that only, after the legislatures of the non-Hindi speaking States have passed resolutions and have recommended discontinuance of English and that it has been approved by both the Houses of Parliament that English will be discontinued, this is a back-door method of really bringing about the use of Hindi without complying with the provisions of the Official Languages Act.

Now I want to go into another instance. It is reported in the Hindu dated 16 July 1978 that officers who are serving in Hindi areas and who are deputed to Central Government, when they come to the Centre, they are compelled to continue to note in Hindi and not use English? It means another way of preventing the continued use of English along with Hindi in the files. Therefore, I want to make it clear that though we all greatly appreciate the assurances given—we have great regard for the assurances, we believe the assurances will be implemented—in point of fact at various levels in the government, this is not being implemented; it is being violated. I will not hold the Ministry or government responsible. It is the instinct of self-preservation; the

departmental chief and the Hindi speaking officers want to have their hegemony spread over and therefore it is one of the ways in which they might be trying to prevent other people gaining proper positions here. Therefore, it is upto the government to see that all these things are not done. In fact if they want to increase the use of Hindi, they should consult the Chief Ministers of the states whether in such and such department they can use it and only after getting their consent they should increase the use of Hindi; that will be in accordance with the spirit of the Official Languages Act; otherwise it will be a violation.

I have only one more point before I conclude. The three language formula has become almost a dead letter... (Interruptions) I do not understand what you say. In the statement which the Minister of Education laid on the Table of the House yesterday, we found that no state was really implementing the three language formula. Whatever my other colleagues from my State may say, we are committed to the three language formula. We may be defeated in elections but that does not mean our convictions will go with the elections. We believe in the three language formula; we want three language formula should be implemented. I would therefore appeal to the Prime Minister to call a meeting of all the Chief Ministers and have a re-thinking on the three language formula and come to some conclusion. A national consensus should be arrived at.

MR. SPEAKER: The time fixed is upto 8 O'clock. Unless the House wants to extend the time... (Interruptions).

SHRI K. GOPAL: Six hours were allotted and we started at 8.30. You were kind enough to tell in the Business Advisory Committee that if necessary you would extend it by another two hours.

MR. SPEAKER: I never said that; if necessary the House could extend it; I have no power to extend it.

SHRI K. GOPAL: Why are they averse to this? We must have another three hours.

MR. SPEAKER: I have no power in this regard. Two things are before the House. One is whether the debate should be extended...

SHRI K. GOPAL: Yes.

MR. SPEAKER: You will not allow me to complete? The other is whether it should be extended today. These are the two propositions. The first thing is whether the debate should be extended....(Interruptions).

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: No.

MR. SPEAKER: I think the Noes have it; I cannot extend it....(Interruptions). I cannot help it.

So, I call upon Mr. Sathe.
(Interruptions)

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Let it go by majority. Let there be a Division.

MR. SPEAKER: Do you want division?

SHRI K. GOPAL: You promised six hours.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: I am extremely sorry...
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Is there any point of order? What is the point of order?

श्री कर्ण सिंह : (ऊर्ध्वमुख) - अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपसे विनम्र प्रार्थना करना और अपने जो सलाहकारों के सचिव हैं, उनसे भी प्रार्थना करना कि वह जो भाषा का सवाल है, यह सब नाबुक्त है, 6 घंटे में समाप्ति हो जाना बहुत बुरा हो रहे, लेकिन यदि कम से कम 2 घंटे

और मिल जायें तो बहुत सारे सचिव धनी हैं, जिन्होंने इसके ऊपर अपने विचार व्यक्त करने हैं। मैं अपने मित्रों से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि इसमें ऐसी कोई गड़बड़ नहीं होनी, कल जो बिस्मिल जारें तो इसको समाप्त कर दीजिए। वर्यो वह कहने का मौका मिले कि बोलने नहीं दिया, जहाँ 6 घंटे बोलें हैं वहाँ 2 घंटे और बोल सकते हैं, यह मेरी प्रार्थना है।

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: May I make a submission?

MR. SPEAKER: What is the point of order?— Let me know.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: You will please see that six hours were allotted to this discussion. We began at 2.30 P.M. Even if we have to stick to the time limits, we have to close at 8.30 P.M. In the remaining 35 minutes we shall not be able to accommodate a large number of Members of Parliament specially from South who want to speak on this.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: This is not a point of order.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Point of order is coming.

MR. SPEAKER: What is the point of order?

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: My point of order is that the hon. Prime Minister has gone on record repeatedly and he was good enough even to-day by way of assurance that he does not want...

MR. SPEAKER: Is it a point of order? Which Rule is broken?

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: I will sit down and I will not make a point of order.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: The question of extending the time for this debate was raised when the Deputy Speaker was in the Chair. At that time we made our point of view clear. You will kindly recall that in

re. Language Policy (Mtn.)

[Shri Ravindra Verma]

the Business Advisory Committee, when this matter was brought up, it was decided that six hours will be devoted to this debate. The House accepted the Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

This is a very important subject, undoubtedly. This is a very sensitive subject, undoubtedly. Perhaps, every hon. member would like to express his views. But within the time schedule that Parliament has to observe it is impossible for every member to get a chance. Some hon. members wanted the time to be extended. A suggestion has been made that it should be extended by two hours. Even if you want to extend it by five days, everybody cannot get a chance to speak on this subject. No last word can be said on this subject. There are at least 18 Members from our side whose names are also with you. Just as other parties have the names of their members, our party has also its members who want to speak. Therefore, Sir, it appears to us that if this debate is to be extended, it can be extended for two hours, but we will not be in a position to say that time can be found tomorrow or the day after. It is a motion under 184. It is not possible, therefore, to say specifically whether time can be found tomorrow or time can be found day after tomorrow. If, in principle it is agreed that it should be extended by two hours, we will have no objection, but we cannot agree to a specific date to be provided for this debate. (Interruptions).

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: I am on a point of order. When the matter was taken up in the Business Advisory Committee.... (Interruptions). This motion is under 184. Under 178 no speech on a resolution shall, except with the permission of the Speaker, exceed fifteen minutes in duration...

MR. SPEAKER: That is not a point of order. Which is the rule which has been broken?

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: You take 192. The Speaker may, if he

thinks fit, prescribe a time limit for speeches. Rule 192 gives you the power to fix the time limit. Now, you have to take cognisance of the matter as to how many members should be allowed how much time. You in your wisdom selected the leaders of some of the parties and you gave second chance to some parties and also gave time to the ruling party members. So, for the Parliamentary Affairs Minister to say whether the time is correct, I am not on that; I am on a different matter. I am on agreed time of six hours and that you gave assurance to the members of the Business Advisory Committee that you will extend the time.

MR. SPEAKER: I said, House can extend the time. I never said I could.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: The House can extend the time upto what time, when the discussion is incomplete? That is the reason why I refer to 192. Under 178 you can prescribe the time limit of 15 minutes. But in this case, you allowed me 40 minutes because the matter was very vital and so, you allowed extra time. So, you must have a generous and very reasonable approach. If is for the House to extend it upto 8 or 8.30 because we have lost half-an-hour. And you cannot really reduce this to 5½ hours. Now, I request you in view of the Business Advisory Committee's decision and the promise that you gave...

MR. SPEAKER: It is not a point of order. No rule has been broken. You are making a speech. No rule has been broken. Now the Minister has said on behalf of the Government that they are willing to extend it by two hours and half-an-hour that is left i.e., 2½ hours, but the time shall be found only at the convenient time.

The House stands adjourned till 11 o'clock tomorrow.
8.04 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, August 2, 1974 (Salem).