

Tuesday, April 18, 1978
Chaitra 28, 1900 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Sixth Series)

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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

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number of Commissions but it is undecided about the composition of the Law Commission. It is rather an unfortunate factor that it is a prisoner of indecision here in this matter.

May I know, therefore, from the government when the Chairman and the Secretary were appointed and what are the formidable reasons for the delay in the appointment of the other Members of the Commission?

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN So far as the Chairman and the Member-Secretary were concerned, they were appointed a few months ago. I intended that the Law Commission should consist of four members including the Chairman. The Chairman and the Member-Secretary have already been appointed. The appointment of another Member has already been processed and approved by the Appointments Committee so that it will be announced within a few days.

So far as the fourth Member is concerned what I wish to say is that it is extremely important that a person who would really fill the role with distinction has to be appointed. Therefore consultation with the Chairman of the Law Commission is going on. The Chairman of the Law Commission is trying to find out who would be the most suitable person for the fourth membership of the Commission. As soon as that is completed the appointment would be announced.

SHRI G M BANATWALLA It is very obvious that there is no satisfactory reply to this particular point. Since a few months the consultations are going on and this government is not in a position to appoint even four members of the Law Commission. This is a very unsatisfactory state of affairs. We can understand that very

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Appointment of Chairman and Members of Law Commission

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*760 SHRI G M BANATWALLA
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH
MALIK

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

(a) whether Government have since appointed the new Chairman and other members of the reconstituted Law Commission, and

(b) if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN) (a) and (b) Shri Hans Raj Khanna, a former Judge of the Supreme Court has been appointed as Chairman and Shri P M Bakshi a member of the Central Legal Service has been appointed as Member-Secretary of the reconstituted Law Commission.

The question of appointing the other two Members of the Commission is under consideration.

SHRI G M BANATWALLA This government has appointed a record

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outstanding persons are to be appointed. That does not, however, mean that the constitution of the commission should go on in an unsatisfactory and piecemeal manner. May I know in what time would this entire Commission be reconstituted? May I know what was the occasion for the re-constitution of the Law Commission?

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: The occasion for the re-constitution of the Law Commission was that a Law Commission is appointed for a term of three years. When the term of the three years of the previous Law Commission expired, then the Law Commission was re-constituted. We, at that time, decided that the Law Commission should not be too large a body. We, therefore, reduced the membership to four including the Chairman and the Member Secretary. As I informed the hon. member just now one more Member's name has been finalised. It has been processed. Because the person was over 60 years of age, therefore, some formalities had to be complied with. The appointment has been approved by the Appointment Committee. Therefore, very soon, it will be announced.

So far as fourth Member is concerned, the Chairman of the Law Commission had, after some enquiries, suggested a distinguished name. Shortly, thereafter, he informed the Government that that distinguished person for some reasons, individual and personal reasons, was not willing to come for the Law Commission. Therefore, the Chairman is looking out for another person because the Chairman is anxious that a really distinguished person who can really perform an important function in the Law Commission should be selected. Therefore, he is in the process, he has not yet been able to select that fourth person, after he selects, and suggest to us, then we will process the matter.

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: I fully support the observations made

by my learned colleague. But this long reply by the hon. Minister to the question does not satisfy the House. However, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether for constituting such an important body, the Bar Council of India has been consulted in the matter or not.

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: No, Sir.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: Law Commission may be dealing with the law questions including the amendment to the Indian Constitution. Therefore, what is the special qualification for the appointment as a Member or the Chairman of this Commission? Is it the High Court Judge or the working judge or the Supreme Court judge or retired judge of the High Court or the Supreme Court.

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: The Chairman and the Members could either be serving judges or retired judges of the Supreme Court or the High Court or he could be a legal expert, a jurist, a professor of Law in a University of India. This is the field from which a person can be taken.

Case regarding Swadeshi Cotton Mills Ltd.

*761. **SHRI MOHAN LAL PIPIL:** Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to reply to Unstarred Question No. 2853 on 14th March 1978 regarding Delhi High Court orders on Appointment of New Directors of Swadeshi Cotton Mills and state:

(a) the outcome of the Petition for Special Leave to Appeal under Article 136 of Constitution along with Application for stay of operation of the order of High Court filed in the Swadeshi Cotton Mills Co. Limited case; and

(b) what interim measures Government propose to take to ensure stoppage of further deterioration of the working of the company under the continued mis-management of the present Managing Director?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN) (a) Petition for Special Leave of Appeal came up for hearing before the Hon'ble Supreme Court on Monday, the 10th April, 1978. After hearing the parties for sometime the Court adjourned the matter to 24th April, 1978

(b) The matter is sub-judice and no further action can be taken under the Companies Act 1956. However, as per the Notification No SO 265/(E)/18AA/IDRA/78 dated the 13th April, 1978 the Ministry of Industry Department of Industrial Development have in exercise of powers conferred by clause (a) of sub-section (1) of Section 18AA of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act 1951 (65 of 1951) authorised the National Textile Corporation Limited to take over the management of whole of the said Industrial undertakings namely (i) M/s Swadeshi Cotton Mills Kanpur (ii) M/s Swadeshi Cotton Mills Pondicherry (iii) M/s Swadeshi Cotton Mills Naini (iv) M/s Swadeshi Cotton Mills Maunath Bhanjan (v) M/s Udaipur Cotton Mills Limited, Udaipur, and (vi) M/s Rae Bareli Textile Mills Limited Rae Bareli of M/s Swadeshi Cotton Mills Company Limited Kanpur

श्री मोहन लाल पिपिल : सब से पहले मैं जनता मरकार को धन्यवाद दूगा कि उसने स्वदेशी बाटन मिल्ज के 6 यूनिट्स को टेक आवर कर लिया है। आज मैंने टाइप्स आर्क इंजिनियर के पेज 2 पर यह स्माचार पढ़ा है कि इडस्ट्रीज मिनिस्टर ने कहा है कि स्वदेशी बाटन मिल्ज के जितने भेयर्ज होंगे, उन्हे सरकार ले लेगी। मैं यह

जानना चाहता हूँ कि वे शेयर्ज कब तक ले लिए जायेंगे। 6 दिसम्बर, 1977 को वहां पर अनेक व्यक्तियों की मृत्यु हुई। तब से वह मिल बन्द पड़ी है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि अब वह मिल कब तक चालू हा जायेगी।

श्री शार्नन्त भूषण : माननीय सदस्य ने पूछा है कि इस मिल के शेयर्ज का कब तक टेक आवर कर लिया जायगा। मैं इसका उत्तर देने में असमर्थ हूँ। जब तक सरकार इस बार में नियंत्रण न ले ले तब तक मैं किस तरह बता सकता हूँ कि वे शेयर्ज कब तक ले लिए जायेंगे। माननीय सदस्य ने यह भी पूछा है कि कानपुर की वह मिल कब तक चाल होगी। अभी हाल ही में नेशनल टैक्सटाइल कार्पोरेशन को उस का एथराइज्ड कट्रालर नियुक्त किया गया है। उन्हांने उस का टेक आवर कर लिया है। वे इस बारे में इनजाम करेंगे और जल्दी से जल्दी इस मिल का चालू करने की काशिश करेंगे।

श्री मोहन लाल पिपिल वहा की लेबर प्रावलम का हल बरने के लिए क्या क्या कदम उठाय जायेंगे ताकि वहा पर आइदा ऐसी घटना न हो?

श्री शार्नन्त भूषण : एन० टी० सी० ने उसके मैनेजमेंट का टेक आवर कर लिया है। परिस्थिति को देख कर जो भी कदम प्रावधारक होंगे वे उन को उठायेंगे।

SHRI K LAKKAPPA Mr Speaker, Sir, I welcome the taking-over of the Swadeshi Cotton Mills regarding which a statement has been made by the Industries Minister. Here is a case of the Swadeshi Cotton Mills

Ltd. Swadeshi Polytex is run by Jaipuria Brothers. I say the money from Swadeshi Cotton Mills Ltd. has been diverted by Shri Sitaram Jaipuria.

MR. SPEAKER: Please come to the question.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Sir, this is a very important question. There has been allegation against Shri Sitaram Jaipuria.

MR. SPEAKER: We had a discussion on this even earlier.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I want to know from him what prevented the Government from taking over the Swadeshi Polytex Ltd. run by Shri Sitaram Jaipuria. What are the reasons for that?

I would like to put a straight question. The Law Ministry specially, the Law Minister, was engaged by Shri Sitaram Jaipuria in two cases namely under company petition No. 20 of 1977—Swadeshi Polytex Ltd. as also under company Petition No. 21 of 1977.**

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing that unless you give *prima facie* proof.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I would now put a categorical question. (Interruptions). In view of that, will the Minister kindly consider the taking over of the Swadeshi Polytex Ltd. run by Shri Sitaram Jaipuria as there are large-scale mismanagement and other things and there is influence of this Government there?

MR. SPEAKER: It is open to you to answer or not to answer because this question does not arise from it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: In view of this ruling, I cannot answer that. But, if you give me the option, I can answer.

MR. SPEAKER: You may answer that.

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: So far as the taking over of the management under the Industries Development and Regulation Act is concerned, it is just like the taking over of the Swadeshi Cotton Mills and that is within the purview of the Industries Ministry. That does not concern the Law Ministry.

So far as the appointment of Government directors under Sec. 408 of the Indian Companies Act is concerned, for instance, in Swadeshi Cotton Mills Ltd., Government directors had been appointed under Sec. 408. But, the operation of that order was stayed by the Delhi High Court. I had an occasion to inform this House earlier that so far as Swadeshi Polytex Ltd. is concerned, there were certain allegations which were being enquired into. Inspection of the accounts had been ordered. As a result of the inspection of the accounts, that question would be examined as to whether there is a case for appointment of Government directors under Sec. 408.

श्री शंख बुशन अध्यक्ष : सरकार ने स्वदेशी काटन मिल्स के लिए यूनिट्स को अपने हाथ में लिया है, इस का मुख्य कारण यह है कि उसके मैनेजमेंट के द्वारा लगातार बड़े पैमाने पर कानून का उल्लंघन किया जाता रहा है। इस पर जो लायबिलिटी है, जो लोगों का पैसा देना है, बजदूरों का प्राविडेंट फंड और प्रेष्युट्री का पैसा देना है और जिन लोगों ने माल सप्लाई किया है, छाटे छाटे व्यापारियों ने, क्या वह सारा पैसा सरकार उन्हें लौटाएगी ताकि जिन्होंने

**Not recorded.

इस बे पैसा लवाया है उन का पैसा और मजदूरों का पैसा ठीक प्रकार से लिये ? इस को कोई अवश्या मर्दी महोदय करेंगे ? अगर हां, तो वह कब तक पैसा लौटा देंगे ?

श्री शांति भूषण मैं समझता हूँ कि जब एन० टी० सी० ने इस अडार्टेकिंग को टेक औबर किया है तो अवश्य उनका यह कर्तव्य होता कि जो मजदूरों का पैसा बाकी है जिस के कारण मजदूरों में असताप था और जिस के कारण एक बड़ा गम्भीर मामना बहा हुआ था उसका भी बे समाधान निकाले और उन का पैसा देने का बन्दावस्त बरे । जहां नव और लागां ने काई रुपया कम्पनी का दिया है

श्री हुकम चन्द्र कल्याण जिन्होने मात्र मप्लाई किया है ।

श्री शांति भूषण जल्द जो कुछ भी आर्थिक स्थित उस कम्पनी की होगी उस का देखने हुए कोई न काई स्वीम ऐसी बनायी जायगी कि किम तरह से उन का रुपया दिया जा सकता है ।

SHRI SAUGATA ROY Sir, in May 1977, the Company Law Board had to undertake inspection under Section 209(a) of the Companies Act and a notice was issued to this company under Section 408 of the Companies Act. I do not know why Directors could not be appointed in the company to prevent the affairs of the company from being conducted in a manner detrimental to public interest. My question is in regard to the backlog of the wages. Let the UP Government appoint a receiver who in the exercise of his rights attach shares worth Rs 10 crore of the Swadeshi Polytex invested in the Swadeshi Cotton Mills. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he would place a report of the investigation carried out by the Company Law Board on the Table of the House because whatever has been

stated up till now has been a sort of eye-wash. What will be the position vis-a-vis the Company Law Board regarding the Swadeshi Polytex shares which are already invested in Swadeshi Cotton Mills?

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN So far as the first part of the question is concerned in regard to proceedings relating to the investigation under Section 408 of the Companies Act against Swadeshi Cotton Mills Limited, as I have stated earlier, as a result of the investigation, the Government had decided, in fact appointed Government Directors under Section 408. But in respect of (Interruptions) Now, even before the Government made that order, a writ petition had been filed in the Delhi High Court. The Delhi High Court had made an order saying that the proceedings may go on and the Government could proceed with the consideration of the matters under Section 408 and may also make an order, if necessary. But the order shall not be given effect to till the High Court permitted the same to be done. Therefore an order under Section 408 was made appointing the Government Directors but which had not been given effect to. Thereafter the writ petition was heard in the Delhi High Court. It was admitted and a stay order was made staying the operation of the Department of Company Directors under Section 408 since the matter is still *sub judice*, because the writ petition is still pending. Therefore it will not be possible to go into this matter namely as to what proceedings had been done because the matter is still pending (Interruptions)

MR SPEAKER He wants to know whether you will place the report on the Table of the House

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN I would consider that after taking into consideration The matter is pending in the Court of Law. I will consider as to whether it would be proper to lay any such document

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: What about my second part of the question regarding Swadeshi Polytex...?

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: So far as the other part of the question is concerned, perhaps the hon. Member has got a little mixed up because it is not that Swadeshi Polytex has got shares in Swadeshi Cotton Mills Ltd. On the other hand, Swadeshi Cotton Mills Limited has got certain shares in Swadeshi Polytex. So far as those shares are concerned, as I had said on an earlier occasion, the receiver appointed by the State Government for the purpose of collection of electricity dues which was due to the U.P. State Electricity Board had been appointed and then these shares were attached. The delivery of these shares, according to my information, has not been procured by the receiver but the receiver had advertised and invited offers for the purchase of these. There have been certain offers and one of them had been accepted, namely, a large industrial house. I had occasion to inform the House that no application for approval of the Law Ministry, namely, Company Affairs department under section 372 of the Companies Act or under the MRTP Act had been received so far. (Interruptions)

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: I am reading from the statement of the Industries Minister and what I said was correct. The hon. Law Minister says that what I said was the wrong thing.

(Interruptions) **

MR. SPEAKER: Don't record. All that the hon. Minister said was that there was a little confusion because the shares were not taken by Polytex.... (Interruptions) For every small matter should people get up like this?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): May I ask my hon. friends, why can they not speak more politely? Why do they always want to have a quarrel, I cannot understand it. (Interruptions) It is not the way to do it. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: What is most disturbing is, when one man gets up and speaks, I can understand it, but does he require the support of another half a dozen people to shout together? I think the voice of Mr. Saugata Roy is loud enough to be heard by everybody. Is Mr. Lakkappa's assistance necessary? Mr. Saugata Roy is on his legs—I can understand that. If there is any error that can be corrected. But I cannot understand half a dozen people getting up and saying "No, No". What the Minister said was that there was a mixing of thought and it is a polite expression.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: May I clarify? Perhaps, the hon. Member would appreciate that the Swadeshi Cotton Mills Limited, which is one company, owned shares in the other company viz., Swadeshi Polytex Limited. Now the sentence to which my attention has been drawn by the hon. Member, the relevant portion reads like this "Let UP Government appoint a receiver who in exercise of his rights attach shares worth Rs. 1 crore of the Swadeshi Polytex"—of course, it can refer to the shares of Swadeshi Polytex Limited—"Invested in the Swadeshi Cotton Mills." Perhaps, the happier expression should have been "Invested by the Swadeshi Cotton Mills". 'In' or 'by', in a complex sentence many people use a particular word. Invested in the Swadeshi Cotton Mills—that is money invested in the Swadeshi Cotton Mills in the sense that Swadeshi Cotton Mills holds those shares in another company. So it can in one sense be regarded as investment in the Swadeshi Cotton Mills. This is also one of the

**Not recorded.

investments. But this is merely a matter of language. Language is a vehicle of thought. Many people speak in different ways. But both mean the same.

Relaxation of Restrictions on Season Ticket Holders on Paschim Express

*762 SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether the additional restriction was relaxed for season ticket holders for travel by Air Conditioned express (Deluxe) Paschim Express during August 1975 till further notice, and

(b) if so the reasons for not relaxing the present between Vadodara and Dohad?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(PROF MADHU DANDAVATE)
(a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House

Statement

(a) Season ticket holders are not permitted to travel by 25 Dn/26 UP A C Express (Deluxe)/Paschim Express trains. Due to extensive breaches train services were drastically curtailed during August/September, 1976. Season ticket holders were temporarily permitted to travel by these trains between Godhra and Vadodara upto 30-9-1976. This was done only as a temporary measure to alleviate the difficulties of daily passengers till normalcy was restored.

(b) These trains cater for long distance passengers and the occupation being heavy, season ticket holders cannot be permitted between Dohad and Vadodara.

श्री सोमजी भाई डामोर : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, पहले रेलो में अच्छाकार चलता था, अब रेलो में अधिकार दाखिल कर दिया गया है। यह गाड़ी सुबह 7 बजे दोहवा आती है, वहां पर ऐसेन्स भूलालय

में और दूसरी जगहों पर दुरी तरह से भर जात है। मेरे यह पूछना चाहता हूँ—जिस तरह से फस्ट बलास में पैसेंजर दिन में बैठ सकता है, क्या उसी तरह की सुविधा स्लीपर काच में बैठने के लिए आठ आठ कर देंगे?

प्रो० मधु दण्डवते जानवर, जो मूल प्रश्न पूछा गया है, उस से यह प्रश्न विपरीत है। किरणी मैं माननीय सदस्य को बतलाना चाहता हूँ—दमन गगा का पुल टूट जाने के बाद जब उम की रिपेशर का काम शुरू हुआ उस समय लागो का ट्रांशिप-मेण्ट की सुविधा दन के लिए हम लागा ने इजाजत दी थी। उन्हाने अपने प्रश्न में जो ईंटस दी है, वह गलत है। उन्होंने अगस्त 1975 का जिन्ह किय है वे 1 क माल पीछे है। अगस्त 1976 से स्टिक्टर 1976 के बीच सीजन टिक्ट हाल्डर्स को यह सुविधा दी गई थी। उस समय वहां पर ईंटलवरा भार परिचम एक्सप्रेस—दा गाडिया चलती थी। इसी गाडिया रद्द कर दी गई थी, कंपनीयर मेल को मेण्ट्रल रेलवे से डायवट कर दिया गया था। इस लिए सीजन टिक्ट हाल्डर्स को इन गाडियों से जान की इजाजत दी गई थी। लेकिन जैसे ही विज रीक्सट्रूट हो गया यह ट्रांशिप-मेण्ट की सुविधा रद्द कर दी गई और पुरानी स्थिति का रेस्टार कर दिया गया। इस लिए इस में किसी पुरानी सुविधा को रद्द करने का सबाल नहीं है।

श्री सोमजी भाई डामोर मैंने यह पूछा था कि आप सीजन टिक्ट वालों को इस में एलाऊ नहीं करते हैं। जब फस्ट बलास में पैसेंजर दिन में भी उन गाडियों से ट्रैक्टर कर सकता है तो आप इन लोगों को भी स्लीपर कोच में एलाऊ कीजिये। इस समय 15वा 20 रुपया देकर जगह मिल जाती है। अगर आप एलाऊ कर देंगे तो जो करपान वहां चल रही है, वह बन्द हो जायगी। क्या ऐसी सुविधा देंगे?

श्रोतृ भवते : आप ने डीलक्स और परिवहन एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों का जिक्र किया, ये दोनों गाड़ियाँ लम्बे सफर की गाड़ियाँ हैं। हमारे पास लगातार यह मांग आती रही है कि जब हम दिल्ली से बम्बई के लिए सफर करते हैं और इतना पैसा खर्च करते हैं, अगर दूसरे यात्रियों को इन में आने की इजाजत देंगे तो हमें बहुत तकलीफ होगी। यदि आप इन दोनों गाड़ियों की आकूपूपेशन की फिरस को देखें तो आपको मालूम होगा कि इन में आकूपूपेशन 139 परसेंट है। रिजर्व्ड और अन-रिजर्व्ड दोनों की हर महीने की फिरस में पास है, लेकिन मैं मदन का ज्यादा समय नहीं लेना चाहता हूँ, एवेज आकूपूपेशन 139 परसेंट है, 100 की जगह है लेकिन 139 लोग आते हैं। ऐसी हालत में लोग डिस्ट्रेंस पैसेन्जर्स जब अपना विजर्वेशन करा कर जाते हैं, अगर सीजन प्रम्होल्डर्स को उन कम्प टमेंटन में जाने की इजाजत दे दें, तो लोग डिस्ट्रेंस पैसेन्जर्स को काफी तकलीफ होगी और इस मदन में भी यह कहा जाता रहा है कि लाग डिस्ट्रेंस ट्रेन में अनरिजर्व्ड लोगों का रिजर्व्ड कम्पार्टमेंटमें सफर करने की इजाजत न दी जाए क्योंकि इस से उन को तकलीफ होती है।

Recommendations of Law Commission

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*763. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:

SHRI PRADYUMNA BAL:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state the action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the 58th Report of the Law Commission on structure and jurisdiction of the higher judiciary in respect of the following matters:

(1) appeals in criminal cases;

(2) retirement age; and

(3) grant of other benefits to judges of High Courts and Supreme Court?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): A statement containing the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2127/78].

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: The Law Commission suggested that the Constitution should be amended to restrict the criminal appeals to the Supreme Court and therefore in the statement laid by the hon. Minister, it is stated that article 134 (1) (c) of the Constitution would be amended along with articles 132 and 133 which is under consideration of the Government. May I know what will be the salient features of the amendment?

MR. SPEAKER: It is under consideration.

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: The matter is still under consideration. So long as the matter is still under consideration and a decision has not been taken, obviously I would not be in a position to say what will be the shape of the final amending bill.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: The High Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Act, 1954 and the Supreme Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Act, 1958 were amended in 1976. Considering the suggestions made by the Law Commission, sometimes it appears much more benefits have been provided by the amendments of 1976. That was the time of the emergency and there was very often criticism in this House and outside regarding committed judges, etc. In view of the changed political situation, I want to know whether the government is thinking of re-examining the whole amendment made during that period?

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: Whatever improvements were made in the conditions of service of the judges of the High Courts and Supreme Court by the amending Act of 1976, there is no proposal under the consideration of the government to withdraw any of them.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: May I know whether the government is considering raising the retirement age of Supreme Court Judges and consequently the retirement age of High Court Judges because they want to keep a distinction between the Supreme Court Judges and High Court Judges? May I know whether the State Governments in regard to providing proper facilities with regard to dispensation of criminal justice? So far as I know, a representation has been made by the West Bengal Government for financial assistance. May I know whether the Government is considering it?

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN So far as the age of retirement is concerned, the suggestion made in the report of the Law Commission was that the age of retirement of High Court Judges should be raised from 62 to 65. At that stage it was decided by the government not to accept that recommendation of the Law Commission because the government felt that there should be a difference in the retirement ages of High Court Judges and Supreme Court Judges, one of the reasons being obvious, i.e., some attraction for going to the Supreme Court is provided even by the difference in the two ages.

Now, so far the Government has not applied its mind to the question of making a general raise in the age of retirement of the Supreme Court Judges also except the fact that the former Chief Justice of India had sent a suggestion some time back that the age of retirement of the Supreme Court Judges should also increase, but no consideration has been given to that proposal.

About the other part of the question relating to facilities for providing better criminal justice, it is true that I had written a letter some time back to the Chief Ministers of all the States in the country drawing their attention to the fact that even criminal justice was too much delayed and pointed out the various serious consequences which arose on account of delays not only in the administration of criminal justice, but also in the administration of justice by itself and I had suggested that perhaps they might consider the question of constituting more courts and taking other steps also, whatever might be feasible, to rectify the situation. In that connection, many of the State Governments have already increased the number of courts and various other things are being done and the Chief Minister of West Bengal also wrote to me saying "Yes, we are trying to increase the number of courts, providing more court rooms, buildings and so on but then there are financial implications". He wrote that special assistance to the West Bengal Government might be provided by from the Central financial assistance in that connection. Now, it is obvious that this is not a problem special to the West Bengal Government, this is a problem which occurs in almost all the States of the country so that the question of providing any special assistance only to the West Bengal Government and not to other Governments obviously does not arise. But so far as general assistance to State Governments etc., is concerned, that is a general question and obviously everything, allocation of funds etc., is taken into consideration.

New Direct Train from Ahmedabad to Madras

*764 **PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government have started a new direct train between Ahmedabad and Madras;

(b) if so, when and with what periodicity;

(c) is it an all second-class train; and

(d) if so, what are the special and additional passenger amenities provided on the said train?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) to (c). Yes Sir, 145/146 Madras Beach-Ahmedabad weekly Navajivan Express has been introduced with effect from 6th April, 1978. It is a classless train having only 1Ind class accommodation.

(d) It is a fully reserved fast train with Second Class cushioned sleepers. Janata Bed rolls are supplied on demand on payment of prescribed charges. Water containers have also been provided in the coaches to provide cold water. A pantry car has been provided on this train to supply hot food. A lending library has also been introduced on the train.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Sir, I do wish to congratulate my friend, the Railway Minister for starting this new train which has been a great help and it was welcomed by many people. 'Classless society' is all right. But I do not know why he calls it a 'classless train'. What he means is a single class train—only the second class. I would like to ask him, apart from congratulating him on this and also congratulating him on the name given 'Navajivan Express', a very significant and good name, and it is his choice I understand—I congratulate him for that also—just as he has given the name 'Gitanjali Express' to the train from Calcutta to Bombay, which is also his choice, whether the Government will eventually consider increasing the periodicity of the Navajivan Express between Ahmedabad and Madras. Today it is a weekly train. But I would like to know whether it can be made more than weekly—twice or thrice a week. Secondly, I would like to know whether this train—I do not want to take the time by going into the whole route—will also be rout-

ed in such a way so as to enable hundreds of thousands of people of Andhra Pradesh who live in Ahmedabad, Baroda and other places in Gujarat to catch this train and get down at a particular station to go on their onward journey to Hyderabad and other places.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He has congratulated me, but during the Question Hour he must only say "Whether I can congratulate." Anyway, he has congratulated me. I am thankful to him. As for the suggestions which he has made, we have already made the announcement. Firstly, as far as the frequency of the train is concerned, the occupation of train goes on increasing as the frequency increases. It is directly proportionate to the occupation and therefore, we are watching the occupation of the train. Secondly, we quite see the difficulties of people coming from other regions of South like Andhra, Bangalore, and Kerala. I have already announced while introducing the train that within a few days we are going to have some additional bogies for people travelling to Kerala and other parts so that they should be able to get full advantage. In addition to that ...

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: At least you give South Indian names to the additional bogies.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Yes, we will give. For that I will consult Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan and I am sure that she will give a good suggestion. Then there was also a suggestion from the passengers from Ahmedabad, that till the new bogies are introduced, some re-adjustment of the time-table can be made for the people in the South, so that when they reach Madras, if they have to get connecting trains for the southern region, adequate connections should be available. We are examining that problem.

As far as the third question is concerned, we are trying to give more

facilities, and you will be happy to know that our idea is to give more connections between Ahmedabad and Madras, not only in terms of carrying passengers, we have also tried to depict, in this very train, the saga of Indian freedom movement, in which the important events in the life of Gandhiji when he led the struggle, have been pictorially inscribed, and important quotations have also been inscribed. We have received very good response to it.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Music is also very important. Music is soothing.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: If he travels by this train, he will find that the entire music of the wheels is also very pleasant.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: He said in his answer that it was a fully reserved train. I want to know whether reservations are also possible for the passengers to Madras or vice-versa at the intermediate stations, and whether the janata bed rolls which are provided are really of good quality or they are only of janata quality. (Interruptions) When we give things free or at low cost, we don't look at the quality. I want that quality things should also be given. We should not look merely at the price. I did not mean Janata Party quality! I said janata quality. I want to know whether the quality of the thing will be looked after, and what is the fee charged for the bed roll? Finally, the Railway Minister has already started this train. There is also a train from Ahmedabad to Calcutta. Will he also think of having a train by name 'Young India'—a name also given by Gandhiji—between Ahmedabad and Delhi via Jaipur, so that these States can also be connected?

MR. SPEAKER: The last question does not arise.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE As far as part A of the question is concerned, the entire train is so devised

that it starts from Ahmedabad, goes to Baroda, then to Surat, Nandurbar, Jalgaon, Manmad, Dhond, Sholapur, Guntakkal, Gooty, Renigunta and then to Madras. The tickets for all the stations are available. Reservations for the intermediate stations are available. And since the train does not stop in between these stations, the question of reservation does not arise, for others.

Secondly as regards the janata bed rolls, if the hon. Member travels by this train, he will find that we have taken proper precaution to provide clean janata bed rolls, so that passengers should have sound sleep and not be disturbed by the bad smell of the janata bed roll. That precaution has been taken.

As regards the extension of the train, Members will be very happy to know that we want such facilities be extended to different regions. And, therefore, we are already examining the starting of such classless trains, with all these facilities. We are examining the problem of starting them between Bhubaneswar-Secunderabad; Secunderabad-Bombay and similarly between Ahmedabad-Bhavnagar-Porbandar and also between Bhubaneswar and Delhi via Asansol.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, you are extending the scope of the question.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He has asked the question.

MR. SPEAKER: That is why I said that the last question need not be answered. Once you extend the scope of the question, the supplementaries will also be extended.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Now about the last train. I have mentioned these trains. There is also one train in the northern region, I must mention it. Otherwise I will be guilty of regionalism. There is the Howrah-Jammu train which will pass through Patna, Lucknow and Ludhiana. We are also trying to examine it.

SHRI VIJAYKUMAR N. PATIL: Will the Minister consider the possibility of linking Nardana and Dhule line, a distance of 20 miles with this train? It is lying in the region between Ahmedabad and Madras. This Nardana-Dhule-Chalisgaon line will reduce the distance between Ahmedabad and Madras by this train by 60 miles. There is already a demand placed on the Government by the people of Dhule district, for the provision of this 20-mile link between Nardana and Dhule.

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE: That is altogether a different question.

MR SPEAKER. Mr. Minister, You have opened the topic. That is the difficulty. Anyway, the Minister will consider that.

SHRI VIJAYKUMAR N. PATIL: Will the Government agree to this at least?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I am saying that already we have received a memorandum on those lines. We will take it into account. I am not going to give a firm commitment. Unless we examine the problem, it is not proper to give a reply.

MR. SPEAKER: May I suggest that the Minister may kindly reply to the question? Do not enlarge the scope. Then it will enlarge the scope of the supplementaries. That is my request to all of you.

Train Accidents

*765. **SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to lay a statement showing

(a) total number of train accidents during the last six months;

(b) total number of people died in these accidents;

(c) details zone-wise; and

(d) total amount paid as compensation?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

The number of train accidents in the categories of collisions, derailments, level crossing accidents and fires in trains which occurred on the different Railways during the period 1-10-1977 to 31-3-78 and the number of persons killed therein is given below:—

Railway	No of train accidents	No. of persons killed
1. Central . .	67	8
2. Eastern . .	26	8
3. Northern . .	62	77
4. North Eastern . .	35	4
5. Northeast Frontier . .	29	..
6. Southern . .	43	8
7. South Central . .	32	12
8. South Eastern . .	59	..
9. Western . .	59	22
TOTAL . .	412	139

(d) A sum of Rs. 251 lakhs approximately has been paid as compensation under the Indian Railways Act, 1890 to the victims or their dependents involved in train accidents during the period from 1st October, 1977 to 31st March, 1978. The other claims are pending in the courts of the Ad-hoc Claims Commissioners/Ex-officio Claims Commissioners and the payment will be made to the claimants on the basis of the verdicts of the courts.

Out of 16 Railway employees who were killed on duty in these accidents, a sum of Rs. 3,32,100 has been paid as compensation due under the Workmen's Compensation Act 1923 in the case of 14 deceased employees.

SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GO-SWAMI: The Minister must be aware that there is a widespread feeling that the maintenance of the railways is not up to the mark, especially, in regard to gangmen etc the accepted formula for appointment or maintenance of manpower, what is called the Mufflin formula, that formula has been given up in many of the sections. The result is that vacancies caused by death or retirement are never filled up. Considering also the fact that the volume of traffic has gone up several times, this is a real danger for the safe running of trains. I want to know whether the Minister has gone through all these questions and whether he is considering the replacement of those vacancies caused by death and retirement by appointing more gangmen and other manpower necessary for fulfilling the Mufflin formula at least, if not more staff.

PROFF MADHU DANDAVATE
 There are two aspects of the problem. One is maintenance. The second is the question of allotment of work to gangmen and judicious implementation of the formula that has been observed so far. I am very happy to inform the House that recently we had tried to strengthen and to reinforce all our maintenance arrangements and a number of mechanical devices are also being introduced. As far as the problem of gangmen is concerned, I have said it in this very House, that for a variety of reasons we would prefer to introduce the concrete sleepers, instead of the wooden sleepers, because the durability of the concrete sleepers in the long run will be very high, about 50 years instead of the usual 12 to 15 years for wooden sleepers. When we are introducing the concrete sleepers, in that new arrangement, gangmen are not able to do it manually and, therefore the job has to be done mechanically. But even with this mechanisation, we will see that the gangmen will

not be shifted. As regards the initial complaint that she has mentioned, we will see to it that when vacancies of gangmen occur, we will not allow those vacancies to go uncovered or unfilled. Injustice to gangmen will always be avoided.

SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GO-SWAMI There have been 412 train accidents causing 129 deaths. I want to know in how many cases sabotage was the cause of the accident.

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE I have already informed the House a number of times that from 1st April 1977 to 31st March 1978 we detected 127 obstructions in the path. Some of them were by way of removal of fish-plates, in some places the rails were cut. Even though 127 attempts were made, 8 of them resulted in accidents due to sabotage. In addition to other steps, in November we set up a patrolling agency of 25,000 men—14,000 gangmen and 11,000 RPF men—and I am very happy to say that after starting the practice of patrolling from 23rd December 1977 not a single accident due to sabotage has taken place, and that is a tribute to our gangmen and RPF men.

SHRI T A PAI May we know whether the Minister has raised the quantum of compensation in the case of deaths from Rs 50,000 to Rs 1 lakh because the cess collected is leaving an insufficient balance every year and it would be fair that the travellers by trains are treated on a par with travellers by planes?

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE: The hon Member, who is also an ex-Railway Minister, is aware of the fact that even this particular quantum of compensation of Rs 50,000 was introduced after considerable discussion. Normally, there is some sort of link between the compensation paid to the victims by the airways and the compensation paid by

the railways. In air, the risk is supposed to be enormously large and, therefore, to that extent the compensation quantum has always been more there. There is a certain international concept that has been accepted, and it has always been accepted that whenever there is an upward revision of the one, there is an upward revision of the other. In fact, I myself had suggested that this should be examined. We have examined this and come to the conclusion that the maximum compensation should be Rs. 50,000 and that if we revise it upwards, the compensation to the air victims will have also to be raised. At present we are confining ourselves to Rs. 50,000. Let there be no incentive for accidents.

SHRI SHAMBU NATH CHATURVEDI: May I know how the accident figures of the current year compare with the figures of the previous years?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: In 1974-75 for this period the number of accidents was 479. They are 412 for this year. In 1975-76 it was 428, in 1976-77 it was 368 and in 1977-78 it is 412.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: May I know from the hon. Minister what has happened to the theory of sabotage? Has it remained only a theory or has there been any finding also that many of these accidents took place due to sabotage resulting in loss of life and property? I would like to know whether, after six months or one year of propounding this theory, Government has come to any conclusion as to who indulged in this sabotage. It is no use saying there is sabotage, but we do not know who did it. We should be told if they suspected certain elements and have made certain findings about the matter.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: There is no question of a theory of sabotage. If sabotage were to re-

main in theory, I would have been extremely happy. Then there would have been no danger at all. But it has been put into practice.

There were 127 obstructions to the railway track in the form of removal of fish plates, tampering with the track cutting of the rails etc. They resulted ultimately in eight accidents. Even after introducing patrol, we find that 27 attempts at sabotage were there, but they were detected by our patrolmen well in time before the trains could pass. In the case of these eight accidents which were due to sabotage, there is no clear-cut indication. The final report has yet to come.

In one case, 13 men at Murtajapur have been arrested, but I wish to make it clear that they do not happen to be railway employees, because a theory is sought to be built that because bonus has not been given there is discontent and the workers are indulging in it. In 1974, there was the maximum discontent and a 20 days strike, but not a single act of sabotage took place even during that struggle. Therefore, I do not want to allege that the railway workers are indulging in this. No railway worker has committed any act of sabotage.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: Are political elements involved in it?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The enquiry is going on. No political identity has been established, but it has been established that they are not railway workers. That much I can say.

उत्तर प्रदेश में तेल और गैस की खोज

*766. श्री रामधारी शास्त्री : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के किन किन स्थानों पर तेल और गैस की खोज की जा रही है और इसमें कितनी प्रगति हुई है; और

(ब) क्या देवरिया जिले में भी ऐसी खोज की जा रही है और यदि हा, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्योरा क्या है ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक अन्नालय में राज्य भंडी (भी जनेश्वर मिथ्या) : (क) इस समय ओ० एन० जी० सी० उत्तर प्रदेश के पीली भोत जिले में पूर्वांचुर के पास एक कुएँ की खदाई कर रहा है। अभी तक 402 मीटर गहराई तक कुएँ की खदाई की जा चुकी है।

(ख) जी नहीं। परन्तु देवरिया जिले में मक्कीय सर्वेक्षण का काम चल रहा है।

भी रामधारी शास्त्री उत्तर प्रदेश में किन स्थानों पर इस तरह का सर्वेक्षण चल रहा है ? क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में पीली-भोत के अलावा और कहीं भी इस तरह का सर्वेक्षण चल रहा है ?

भी जनेश्वर मिथ्या इस समय पीली-भोत के अलावा और कहीं सर्वेक्षण नहीं चल रहा है।

भी रामधारी शास्त्री : देवरिया जिले में जा काम चल रहा है वह किन किन स्थानों पर चल रहा है ? और वह काम कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा ?

भी जनेश्वर मिथ्या एक सिम्मेद पार्टी गोरखपुर और देवरिया जिलों में काम कर रही है। उस के सर्वेक्षण के प्राकड़ों का इस्टीट्यूट आफ पेट्रोलियम एकमालोरेशन अध्ययन कर रहा है। इस बारे में और कोई व्योरा अभी देना मुश्किल है।

भी राम विलास पासवान : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि अभी तक किन किन स्थानों पर तेल और गैस की खोज की गई है और वहाँ से कितना तेल और गैस निकल रहो हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश के अतिरिक्त किन किन दाऊओं में

MR SPEAKER This question is related only to Uttar Pradesh

भी जनेश्वर मिथ्या : उत्तर प्रदेश में चार जगहों—उझानी, कासगज, निलहर और मोहद में पहले तेल की खोज का प्रयास किया गया था। लेकिन वहा जो कुएँ खोदे गये, उनसे कोई सफलता नहीं मिली।

भी जनेश्वर मिथ्या : क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में और जगहों पर सर्वेक्षण कराने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के सामने है ?

भी जनेश्वर मिथ्या : जिन जगहों के बारे में मैंने बताया है उन के अलावा केवल गोरखपुर के पूर्व में गडक की तलहड़ी में एक मिस्टिक दल भेजने के लिए आ० एन० जी० सी० विचार बर रहा है।

गया में उपरिपुल

769. भी ईश्वर औधरी क्या रेल मत्री यह बताने की हृपा करेगे कि ।

(व) क्या मवालालय ने गया (विहार) जक्षन पर उपरि पुल बनाने और उसे अप्रैल 1974 तक पूरा करने का आश्वासन दिया था ,

(ख) यदि हा, तो उसे अब तब पूरा न करने के क्या कारण हैं और

(ग) यह उपरि पुल सम्पाद्यतया कब तब पूरा हो जायगा ?

रेल मवालालय में राज्य भंडी (भी शिव नारायण) : (क) से (ग) एक विवरण सभा पट्ट पर रख दिया गया है

विवरण

(क) से (ग) यात्री यातायात के लिए गया जक्षन पर एक ऊपरी पुल पैदल पहले से है। गया रेलवे स्टेशन पर एक दूसरे पैदल पुल के निर्माण का काम 1973-74 के रेलवे निर्माण कार्यक्रम में शामिल किया गया था।

पुल की नींव और इस्पात के काम की विरचना सम्बन्धी कार्य पूरे हो गये हैं तथा संरचनाओं के निर्माण का काम शुरू कर दिया गया है।

गया स्टेशन एक अस्त विद्युती कृत खण्ड पर स्थित है, अतः पुल का निर्माण बहुत ही सावधानी से करना होगा व्यर्थोंकि बिजली के ऊपर तार आदि हटाने पड़ेगे। अतः यह काम ऐसे चरण बढ़ तरीके से करना होगा जिससे यातायात में कोई बाधा न पड़े। आशा है कि यह काम 1979 के अन्त तक पूरा हो जायेगा।

श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : पिछली सरकार ने यह वचन दिया था कि इस पुल के सम्बन्ध में सब काम अप्रैल, 1974 तक पूरा कर दिया जायेगा। अब सरकार ने वचन दिया है कि यह काम 1979 तक पूरा कर दिया जायेगा। इस के लिए मैं मंत्री महोदय को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ। जैसा कि मैंने कहा है, पिछली सरकार ने इस काम को अप्रैल, 1974 में पूरा करने का वचन दिया था। उसके किन्तु वरम बाद मैं यह प्रश्न कर रहा हूँ। मैं यह जनना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मंत्री महोदय इस कार्य में तेजी लाने के लिए कोई व्यवस्था करेंगे। जहां तक मुझे जानकारी है वह काम अभी शुरू नहीं हुआ है। पुल के फ़ाउंडेशन का काम पूरा हो गया है। यह काम बहुत धीरी गति से चल रहा है। क्या मंत्री महोदय इस में तेजी लाने के लिए कोई योजना बना रहे हैं?

श्री शिव नारायण : पिछली सरकार की जिम्मेदारी तो हमारी नहीं है। जनता सरकार ने जिम्मेदारी ली है और हम बहुत तेज़ चल रहे हैं।

श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या मंत्री महोदय बतायेंगे कि इस पुल की लंबाई और चौड़ाई कितनी है? इस पुल पर आवागमन की

लम्बाई कितनी है? यह पुल 1974 में बन जाना चाहिए था, लेकिन वह 1976 और 1977 में भी नहीं बन पाया। अब 1978 हो गया है। क्या जनता पार्टी के मिनिस्टर महोदय अपनी इस गलती को स्वीकार करेंगे कि यह पुल इस बरस बन जाना चाहिए था? जब कि वह नहीं बना है? क्या उन को तेजी का यही लक्षण है?

श्री शिव नारायण : इस की लंबाई 109 मीटर और चौड़ाई 2.44 मीटर होगी :

श्री मोहम्मद शाफ़ी कुरेशी : प्राप्त की लंबाई कितनी है?

श्री मुहम्मद त्रिप्ति : अब की

लंबाई कितनी है

श्री शिव नारायण : 5 कुट 6 इंच।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Rajdhani Express

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

(a) what is the per cent occupancy, punctuality and economy (with break up details) of Rajdhani Express;

(b) whether it is a fact that this Express is a big white elephant on the Railways enjoyed only by the upper strata of the society; and

(c) whether the Government proposes to substitute it by a Janata Rajdhani Express in near future?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE):

(a) to (c). The occupation of Howrah—New Delhi Rajdhani Express ranges between 63 and 100 per cent in IAC and 87 to 100 per cent in A.C. Chair Car and that of Bombay Central—New Delhi Rajdhani Express ranges between 70 and 100 per cent in IAC and 83 to 100 per cent in A.C. Chair Car. Out of 51

trips run during January to March, 1978, New Delhi—Howrah and New Delhi—Bombay Central Rajdhani Express trains ran to time on 43 and 44 occasions respectively. The comparative earnings of Rajdhani Express with other trains running on these routes show that it is economical. In order to avoid dust nuisance at the high speeds of these trains, air-conditioning is essential. This train is highly appreciated especially by tourists coming from foreign countries. Ordinary coaches cannot be attached to these high speed trains.

Arrangements to clear summer Traffic Rush

767 SHRI K MALLANNA Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether any special arrangements have been made by the Railway authorities for clearance of rush of traffic during summer months this year, and

(b) if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF MADHU DANDAVATE)

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. In order to clear the exodus of summer rush traffic during the coming summer season, Railways propose to run about 1200 special trains on various routes, subject to traffic offering. A statement showing important routes and the frequency of trains is laid on the table of the Sabha

Statement

'Arrangements to clear Summer Traffic Rush'

Special Trains

Route	Frequency
(1) New Delhi-Madras	Biweekly
(2) Howrah-Delhi Kalka	Weekly
(3) Delhi-Jammu Tawi	Triweekly
(4) Nizamuddin-Bombay Central	Biweekly
(5) Bombay Central-Jammu Tawi	Weekly

Route	Frequency
(6) Bombay VT-Trivandrum	Weekly
(7) Bombay VT Madras	Weekly
(8) Bombay VT-Vasco da Gama	Biweekly
(9) Bombay-Vizianagaram	Weekly
(10) Bombay-Pune	Daily
(11) Bombay VT-Varanasi	Biweekly
(12) Bombay Central Gandhidham	Biweekly
(13) Bombay Central Ahmadabad	5 days in a week
(14) Ahmadabad-Marwar	Daily
(15) Viramgam-Jamnagar	Biweekly
(16) Howrah-New Jalpaiguri	Biweekly
(17) Howrah-Jammu Tawi	Weekly
(18) Howrah-Baraum	Weekly
(19) Dhanbad Varanasi	Alternate days
(20) Delhi Sarai Rohilla-Jodhpur	Biweekly

Dhanbad Railway Loco Workers

*770 SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether on 1st February, 1978, Dhanbad Railway Loco Workers had gone on strike which has led to total stoppage of railway traffic, and

(b) if so the demands of the workers and steps taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF MADHU DANDAVATE):

(a) There was a stoppage of work from 31-1-78 to 1-2-78, passenger services were maintained by-passing Chopan

(b) There was a demand for increasing the earnings out of the crew links of the Loco Running Staff of Chopan. The question of readjustment of the links of running staff

of Chopan Shed and other contiguous sheds in under consideration of the Railway Administration.

उद्घोषों में अनिवार्य लागत-लेखा परीक्षा

* 771. श्री सुखेन्द्र सिंह: क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी काय्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) अब तक वस्त्र तथा अन्य उद्घोषों के कितने कारखानों में अनिवार्य लागत-लेखा परीक्षा आरम्भ की गई है; और

(ख) यह लेखा-परीक्षा कब आरम्भ की गई और इसके क्या परिणाम निकले?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी काय्य मंत्री (श्री शान्ति भूषण): (क) (1) लागत लेखांकन अधिकारी (सूती वस्त्र) नियम, 1977, प्रथम जुलाई 1977 से लागू किये गये हैं, अतः सूती वस्त्रों का कोई अद्वीत तक लागत लेखा-परीक्षा के अन्तर्गत नहीं आया है। ये एकक 1-7-1978 से, अबता पश्चात् प्रारम्भ होने वाली अपनी वित्तीय वर्ष से लागत लेखा-परीक्षा के अन्तर्गत आयेंगे।

(2) अन्य उद्घोषों के एककों की बाबत 1-1-69 से अब तक, 23 वर्गों के उद्घोष वाली 732 कम्पनियों के लिए लागत लेखा-परीक्षा के आदेश प्रेषित किये गये हैं।

(ख) लागत लेखा-परीक्षा से सम्बन्धित उपबन्ध, कम्पनी (मंशोधन) अधिनियम, 1965 (1965 का 31) द्वारा पुराम्यापित किये गये थे, जो 15-10-1965 से लागू हुआ। इन उपबन्धों के अन्तर्गत 1-1-1969 के पश्चात्, विधि समयों पर, 23 वर्गों की कम्पनियों की बाबत लागत लेखा-परीक्षा करने के आदेश प्रेषित किये गये थे। अब तक रिपोर्टों के अनुसार, लागत लेखा-परीक्षा की उपपत्तियां, विस्तर से नीचे वर्णित हैं:

(1) लागत लेखांकन अधिकारी के संचारण की प्रणाली तथा लागत लम्बाने की प्रणाली में अपूर्णता।

(2) कुछ मामलों में क्षमता का कम उपयोग, इसके कारण लागतों में अधिकारी।

(3) कुछ मामलों में उत्पादन सुविधाओं में तुलनहीनता।

(4) कुछ मामलों में अनुकूलतम् क्षमता की प्राप्ति के बिना भागीदारों प्रति-कूलता।

(5) कुछ मामलों में असंतोषजनक वित्तीय स्थिति तथा लगातार हानियां:

(6) कुछ मामलों में उच्च लागत सम्भवा।

Kharagpur Workshop

* 772. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) has the Government received any representation from the staff of Kharagpur Workshop to the effect that repair work is being entrusted to private firms at costs higher than the costs if repairs were made in the Railway Heavy Electrical repair shop;

(b) if so, whether any enquiries have been made and with what results; and

(c) if so, what steps the Government propose to take against the officers responsible for causing a loss to railway revenues in the process?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) Yes, Sir. Representation from the Working President and Secretary on behalf of Heavy Repair Shop, Electrical Staff Council, Kharagpur, addressed to the Hon'ble Railway Minister has been received. Repair work has been entrusted to private parties

only to the extent that Railway Workshop was not able to find capacity. The works contracts to private parties have been awarded by following all rules of tendering.

(b) The matter has been investigated and the complaints are not found to be correct

(c) Does not arise.

A.C.C. Travel by Railway Officers

*773. SHRI SHYAMAPRASANNA BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state why the pay limit for A.C.C. Travel by railway officers on duty has been reduced from Rs. 2,250/- to Rs 1,800/- violating recommendation of Third Central Pay Commission contained in para 7 of Chapter 57 of the Report?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF MADHU DANDAVATE): With a view to broadly maintaining, in the revised set-up, the same set of relativities that existed between the railway employees on the one hand and other Central Government employees on the other, in the matter of entitlement to the class of travel, the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission in this regard were modified to the extent necessary. The entitlement of Railway officers in the J.A. grade for travel on duty in ACC was fixed at the pay limit of Rs 1800/- and above, with the approval of the Cabinet, to maintain the broad relativities that prevailed in the pre-revised set-up between the officers on the Railways and those on the Civil and Defence sides.

Ticket-Checking Supervisors at Howrah

*774. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any representation about the corrupt practices by the Ticket Check-

ing Supervisors at Howrah during Emergency;

(b) if so, the facts given out in the representation;

(c) whether any enquiry has been conducted in the matter and if so, with what results; and

(d) what the Government propose to do to stop such practices and to punish the delinquent officers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Eight representations and complaints containing allegations of illegal charging, realisation of money without issue of receipts and use of abusive language towards passenger (s) were received.

(c) Yes, Sir: Enquiries have been completed in the case of seven of the representations and the allegations could not be substantiated in Departmental and confronted enquiries. In one case, the enquiry is still in progress.

(d) Secret watch is being kept by Vigilance Organisation and anti-fraud squad. If any staff is detected indulging in any malpractice, suitable disciplinary action is taken.

राजभाषा कार्यान्वयन समिति का गठन

*776. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या पंतप्रधानियम् रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय/विभाग में राजभाषा कार्यान्वयन समिति गठित कर दी गई है ;

(ब) यदि हाँ, तो 1977 में इसकी बैठकें किस तारीख को हुई और उनमें क्या क्या निषेध लिये गये ;

(ग) उनमें कितने निर्णय पूरी तरह से लागू किये गये और

(घ) शेष निर्णयों को लागू करने में विवरण के क्या कारण हैं?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र) :

(क) दोनों-पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक विभागों में राजभाषा कार्यान्वयन मन्त्रितया गठित की जा चुकी है

(ख) से (घ) अपेक्षित सूचना दर्शाने वाला विवरण सभा पट्टन पर रख दिया गया है

विवरण

राजभाषा कार्यान्वयन मन्त्रितयों की बैठके दिनाक 17-1-1977, 19-1-1977, 25-5-1977, 7-6-1977, 27-9-1977, 6-10-1977 और 30-12-1977 को हुई थी। इन बैठकों में निम्नलिखित महत्वपूर्ण निर्णय निये गये थे ।-

- (1) उपकरणों में हिन्दी प्रकोष्ठों की स्थापना और हिन्दी म्टाफ की भर्ती;
- (2) हिन्दी टाइपराइटरों की खरीद;
- (3) हिन्दी की महायक पुस्तकों और सामग्री की खरीद;
- (4) हिन्दी में प्राप्त पत्रों का उत्तर हिन्दी में देना;
- (5) हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों में स्थित कार्यालयों के साथ मूल्यपत्र में हिन्दी में पत्र व्यवहार करना;
- (6) मध्य सामान्य आवेदन डिभायिक रूप में जारी करना;
- (7) मंत्रालय में प्रायः प्रयोग में आने वाली शब्दावली तैयार करना;

(8) राजभाषा प्रविनियम, 1963 और राजभाषा नियम, 1976 के उपबन्धों से सम्बन्धित सूचना का कर्मचारियों में प्रचार एवं प्रसार करना;

(9) श्रीगंधियों के पैकटों के लेवलों/कार्टूनों को डिभायिक रूप में उपवाना

(10) रबड़ की मोहरे डिभायिक रूप में प्रयोग करना

(11) हिन्दी टाइपिंग जारने वाले टाइ-पिस्टों को वारी वारी में हिन्दी अनुभाग में नियुन करना

(12) हिन्दी कार्यशालाएं आरम्भ करना,

(13) नकद पुरम्कार योजना लागू करना,

(14) टिप्पणी और आलेखन में हिन्दी के प्रयोग का बढ़ावा देने के लिए प्रधावक/अनुभागवार समितिया गठित करना ।

उक्त सूची के कम से कम 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 11, 13 और 14 पर लिये गये। निर्णयों को पूर्ण रूपेण लागू कर दिया गया है। अन्य निर्णयों को लागू किया जा रहा है और उनमें हुई प्रगति का पुनरीक्षण राजभाषा कार्यान्वयन मन्त्रितया की बैठकों में किया जाता है।

Expert Committee for Modifying existing Plant of Cochin Refinery

*777 SHRI K A RAJAN Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state

(a) whether a Central Expert Committee is examining a plan to modify the existing plant of the Cochin Refinery; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA) (a) and (b) In December 1977 Government appointed a Study Group under the chairmanship of Shri R N Bhatnagar, Chairman and Managing Director, Bharat Petroleum Corporation 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 functions and duties of this Study Group were to recommend the priority and location for the establishment of such additional capacity based on an evaluation of technical, logistical and economic implications of different projects. The Study Group has also studied the prospect of setting up of secondary processing facilities at Cochin. The report submitted by the Study Group in March 1978 is now under consideration of the Government.

आयकर अपील न्यायाभिकरण
में हिन्दी का प्रयोग

*778 और राष्ट्रवाची क्या विधि, न्याय और कल्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की इच्छा दरेंगे वि

(क) आय कर अपीलीय न्यायाभिकरणों में हिन्दी के प्रयोग के बारे में सरकार की क्या नीति है

(ख) इन न्यायाभिकरणों में उत्तरात्तर हिन्दी का प्रयोग सुनिश्चित बरने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और

(ग) देश में कुल कितने आयकर अपीलीय न्यायाभिकरण हैं और इनमें से कितने न्यायाभिकरणों ने अपने पचाट हिन्दी में रिकार्ड करना आरम्भ किया?

विधि, न्याय और कल्पनी कार्य मंत्री
(श्री शार्दूल नारायण) : (क) और (ख)

आयकर अपील अधिकरण राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1963 के अनुसार हिन्दी के प्रयोग के लिए भारत सरकार द्वारा समय समय पर जारी किए गए अनुवेशों/आदेशों और परिपत्रों आदि को कार्यान्वयित करता रहा है। अधिकरण के सदस्यों, अधिकारियों और न्यायाभिकरण को हिन्दी शिक्षण स्कीम के अधीन हिन्दी में प्रशिक्षित किया जा रहा है अधिकरण के अध्यक्ष ने आय-वर अपील अधिकरण नियम, 1963 के नियम 5ब के अधीन अधिसूचित किया है कि यदि पत्रकार चाहे तो वे अधिकरण की हैदराबाद/बंगलादूर/इलाहाबाद/अमृतसर/चण्डीगढ़/दिल्ली/इन्दौर/बलपुर/जमपुर/पटना में स्थित बैचों में हिन्दी में लिखे दस्तावेज फाइल वर संकरते हैं। इसी प्रकार अध्यक्ष ने नियम 5ब के अधीन अधिसूचित किया है कि अधिकरण स्विवेकानुसार उत्तर बैचों में अपनी बायंवाहियों में या आदेश पारित किए जाते समय हिन्दी के प्रयोग की अनुमता दे सकता है।

(ग) देश के 19 स्थानों में 38 बैच हैं। अभी तक किसी भी बैच न हिन्दी में आदेश लिखना आरम्भ नहीं किया है।

Railway Crossings in Delhi

*779 SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) the details of main Railway crossings in Delhi where over-bridge should be constructed,

(b) the details of the Railway crossings where over-bridges are proposed to be constructed in 1978, 1979 and 1980,

(c) in how many cases Government has received representation to construct over-bridge on the Railway crossing, and

(d) why no action was taken over those representations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) (a) Replacement of following level crossings

by road over/under-bridges is considered desirable:

- (1) Jail road level crossing No. 12-B at km 14/4-5 near Delhi Cantt.
- (2) Level crossing gate No. 2 at km 4/4-5 near Shakti Nagar, Delhi.
- (3) Level crossing No. 5 at km 7/1-2 near Rampura.
- (4) Level crossing No. 7 at km 9/2-3 near Ranibagh.
- (5) Level crossing No. 9 at km 13/7-8 near Mangolpuri.
- (6) Level crossing No. 12 at km 35/2-4 near Britannia Factory.
- (7) Level crossing No. 13 at km 26/3-3 near Ashok Vihar.
- (8) Level crossing No. 580 at km 1519/6-7 near Tughlakabad.
- (9) Level crossing No. 580-A at km 51529/1-2 near Okhla Industrial Estate.
- (10) Level crossing No. 581 at km 1526/4-5 near Okhla Industrial Estate.
- (11) Level crossing No. 4-C & 4-B at km 5/8-9 at New Rohtak Road.

(b) No road over-bridges are proposed to be constructed during 1978-79. Proposals for 1979-80 can be considered if Delhi Administration/Road Authorities complete the necessary preliminaries/formalities in respect thereof before-hand.

(c) Representations have been received in two cases viz., for the construction of road over-bridges in replacement of level crossings mentioned against item (1) & (2) (i.e., on Jail Road and in Shakti Nagar respectively) of the reply to part (a) of the question.

(d) For the road over-bridge on Jail Road, acceptance of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi for the proposed apportionment of cost and general arrangement drawings is awaited

For the road over-bridge at Shakti Nagar, a firm proposal from the Delhi Administration/Road Authority together with their undertaking to bear

their share of cost as per extant rules, is awaited.

Board of Directors of Kanoi Industries Limited

7181. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the composition of Board of Directors of the Kanoi Industries Private Limited, Calcutta as at present;

(b) full particulars of its principal shareholders and value and percentage of shares held by each of them;

(c) whether it is a fact that the company does not maintain its books of accounts and the statutory books in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act;

(d) whether the Company has accepted loans and deposits and has also transferred loans to various other companies contravening the Companies Act; and

(e) if so, the facts thereof and action taken against the principal officers?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) Board of Directors consists of the following persons:

1. Shri Murlidhar Kanoi
2. Shri Om Prakash Kanoi
3. Shri Hari Krishna Kanoi.
4. Smt. Karuna Kanoi.

(b) A statement I is attached.

(c) The Department of Company Affairs has no information in the matter and no complaint on the subject has been received.

(d) and (e). A statement-II is attached.

Statement-I

Names of principal shareholders, value and percentage of shares held by each of them as per the annual return made upto 30th September 1977 are as under:

Name	Value of Share Held	Percentage
1. Shri Murlidhar Kanoi . . .	45,000	9%
2. Smt. Karuna Kanoi . . .	45,000	9%
3. Shri Om Prakash Kanoi . . .	35,000	7%
4. Shri O.P. Kanoi . . .	53,000	10.6%
5. Mrs. Sabba Kanoi . . .	40,000	8%
6. Kum. Shrikanta Kanoi . . .	60,000	12%
7. Kum. Umakanta Kanoi . . .	60,000	12%

Statement-II

Particulars regarding loans and deposits accepted by the company as disclosed in its Balance Sheet as at 31st March 1977 are as under:

Unsecured Loans	Rs.
<i>Short terms loans</i>	
From Directors . . .	7,16,500]
From Others . . .	38,95,34]
<i>Other Loans</i>	
From Directors . . .	7,75,154]
From Others . . .	5,34,03]

Auditors in their report of the Balance Sheet as at 31st March 1977 remarked that the Company is taking steps to comply with the provisions of Section 58A of Companies Act, 1906 and the Companies (Acceptance

of Deposits) Rules, 1975 with regard to deposits accepted. Action on this remark is under examination. Department of Company Affairs have no information on about the alleged transfer of loans to various other companies.

Cell for Reservation of Posts for S.C. and S.T.

7132. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAI-DU: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether special cell have been functioning in the Department of Legal Affairs to ensure strict enforcement of reserving posts for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; and

(b) whether any complaint was sent to the cell during 1977-78?

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

(b) One complaint was received in the Cell during 1977-78 which was duly considered and finally disposed of.

Monthly Season Tickets for Passengers between Dina Nagar and Amritsar

7133. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a great demand for issue of monthly season tickets for passengers travelling between Dina Nagar and Amritsar;

(b) whether it is fact that Station Master, Dina Nagar is reported to have observed that the monthly season tickets can be issued only with the sanction of the Chief Commercial Superintendent, Northern Railways;

(c) whether the Pathankot-Amritsar Railways Section train traveller Association, Gurdaspur have sent any re-

presentation to the Chief Commercial Superintendent, Northern Railway in this regard; and

(d) if so, what action Government have or propose to take in the matter?

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

(b) No. The Chief Commercial Superintendent is also not competent to authorise issue of Monthly Season Tickets beyond 80 Kms

(c) Yes.

(d) The Association were advised on 10th March 1978 that under the extant policy, Monthly Season Tickets cannot be issued between Dina Nagar and Amritsar the distance being 82 Kms

Proposal to improve Service Conditions of Judges

7134. **SHRI SHYAM SUNDER GUPTA:** Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to raise the pay scales and to further improve the conditions of service of the Judges of the Supreme Court and the High Courts; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) and (b). There is no proposal under Government's consideration to raise the pay scales of Judges of the Supreme Court and the High Court. However, the Government are at present considering:—

(i) a proposal to exempt the Judges of the Supreme Court and the High Courts from payment of income-tax in respect of rent-free accommodation allotted to them or

the house rent allowance admissible in lieu thereof to the Judges of the High Courts.

(ii) a proposal to amend the High Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Act, 1954 and the Supreme Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Act, 1958 so as to allow Judges of the High Courts and the Supreme Court to avail of leave on full salary for 120 days when it is on medical grounds in place of existing limit of 45 days.

The former Chief Justice of India sent a proposal in November, 1977 recommending that the age of retirement of Judges of the High Courts and the Supreme Court may be raised from 62 years to 65 years and from 65 years to 68 years respectively. The Government has not yet given any consideration to this proposal.

Task Force Officers Unclassified

7135. **DR LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a strong task force of thousand officers on the Indian Railway unclassified because they were recruited as temporary officers;

(b) whether Allahabad High Court has pronounced verdict with 5 judges in 3 stages that these officers are assistant officers and they should be entitled to seniority from their respective dates of recruitments; and

(c) on what grounds his Ministry disregards the judicial decrees and does not implement the above decisions unlike other Ministries, as this has a strong repercussion and demoralising effect on the career growth of these temporary officers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) 1069 temporary officers recruited through Union Public Service Commission

with certain relaxed conditions were "unclassified" i.e., neither in Class I nor in Class II as they were recruited against the temporary posts

(b) The Allahabad High Court in their judgment in the Writ filed by one Temporary Assistant Officer had only directed the Railway Administration to consider the name of the petitioner for appointment in officiating vacancy to the post of District Officer in the Senior Scale as soon as the vacancy arose. This has been complied with

(c) Does not arise

नागरिक सचिव समिति, गणटाक, सिविल की मार्गे

7136. श्री हुकम सिंह कल्पना चिह्नि, न्याय और कानूनी कार्य मंत्री सिविल के प्रतिनिधित्व डारा प्रस्तुत जापन के बारे में 28 फरवरी 1978 के अताराकिन प्रज्ञन संख्या 1056 के उत्तर के मध्य में यह बताने की हुपा करेंगे कि

(क) नागरिक सचिव समिति, गणटाक सिविल डारा प्रस्तुत जापन में उल्लिखित मार्गों का व्यौरा क्या है और

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इन मार्गों पर विचार किया है और यदि हा तो इन बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और यदि नहीं तो इन पर सरकार कब तक विचार करेंगी?

चिह्नि, न्याय और कानूनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री शान्ति भूषण): (क) नागरिक सचिव समिति, गणटाक (सिविल) में प्राप्त तारीख 2 दिसंबर, 1977 के जापन की एवं प्रति सभा पटल पर रख दी गई है। [प्राप्तालय में रखी गई। देखिए सभ्या एन. डी. 2128/78]

(ख) जापन में जो मुद्रे हैं उनके ध्यापक मध्य हो सकते हैं, इसलिए सरकार का उन पर विनियोग करने में कुछ समय लगेगा।

सरकार का यह प्रयास होगा कि इस विषय में विनियोग राज्य विधान सभा के शास्त्री निर्बाचितों में पर्याप्त समय पहले कर लिए जाएं।

परिचय रेलवे के जनरल मैनेजर का बोरा बोरा

7137. श्री धर्म चिह्नि भाई पटेल: क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की हुपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह मत है कि परिचय रेलवे के जनरल मैनेजर ने गुजरात व जूनागढ़ जिले म बोरा बोरा टाउन का दीरा दिया था, यदि हा तो क्या

(ख) क्या सोरठ चेस्टर आफ कामसं बोरा बोरा ने परिचय रेलवे वे जनरल मैनेजर का काई मार्ग पत दिया था यदि हा तो उसमें की गयी मार्ग/शिकायता वा व्योग क्या है और

(ग) उक्त मार्ग/शिकायता वे बोरे में क्या कायवाही की गयी है और यदि अब तक काई वार्यवाही नहीं की गई है तो इस बार म कब और क्या वार्यवाही करने का विचार है?

रेल भ्रातालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) (व) जी हा, 28-2-1978 का।

(ख) और (ग) सूचना इष्टठी की जा रही है और मध्य पटन पर रख दी जायेगी।

Representation received by F T A / Administration

7138 SHRI ROBIN SEN Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) total number of representations received by the F T A / Administration, Western Railway during the year 1972 to 1977,

(b) total number of representations finalised and still pending;

(c) the reasons for this long delay; and

(d) steps taken by Government for the quick disposal of staff representations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) 67.

(b) Finalised 59; Pending 8.

(c) Pending representations are not very old and there is no undue delay. They are being finalised.

(d) Instructions exist for prompt disposal of staff representations and all efforts are being made to ensure this.

Complaints made to M.R.T.P. Commission

7139. SHRI D. B. CHANDRE GOWDA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some cases have been brought to the notice of Government from the dealers who made complaints to M.R.T.P. Commission against manufacturers in respect of unfair and restrictive trade practice during the last two years; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the decision taken by the Commission in each case?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (1) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2129/78].

Violation of Companies Act by Hindustan Lever Limited

7140. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the various irregularities committed contravening the provisions of the Companies Act 1956 by the Hindustan Lever Limited Bom-bay;

(b) the facts thereof;

(c) the composition of Board of Directors of the Company including the principal shareholders and value and percentage of shares held by each of them;

(d) whether it is alleged that the Company has secured deposits from various sources without appropriately securing any permission of authorities; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) and (b). Government's attention was drawn to an article published in 'New Age' dated the 26th of September, 1976 containing allegations of irregularities committed by the company. The following are the main allegations:-

(a) There was discrepancy in the figures reported in the Profit and Loss Accounts of the company for the years ended 31st December 1974 and 31st December 1975.

(b) There was discrepancy in the provision for bad and doubtful debts.

(c) Discrepancy in the closing stock.

(d) Production in excess of licensed capacity plus permitted liberalisation.

(e) Collection of security advances from distributors without payment of interest, and utilising the said money without disclosing in the Balance Sheet.

(f) Running trade load schemes and making hidden earnings.

(g) Running Guest Houses as Hotels without any licence.

(h) Company has not diluted its foreign equity holding which stands at 85 per cent.

These points were taken up with the company who has satisfactorily explained the position.

II. Additionally, during the course of inspection of the books of accounts, etc., of this company under section 209A of the Companies Act, 1956, following irregularities were found by the Inspecting Officer in 1974:—

(i) Non-compliance of the provisions of section 150 read with rule

(c)

7 of the Companies (Issue of Share Certificates) Rules, 1960.

(ii) Non-compliance of the provisions of section 297, 299/301 of the Companies Act, 1956 (Director's interest in contracts entered into by the company).

(iii) Non-compliance of the provisions of section 193, of the Companies Act, 1956, relating to maintenance of Minute Books.

(iv) Non-compliance of section 211 read with Schedule VI on account of understatement of the authorised capital.

III. Item (ii) is under examination in consultation with the Department of Legal Affairs. The remaining items have been dropped after rectification of the defects by the company.

Name of the Directors	Value of Shares held	Percentage
1. Shri T. Thomas (Chairman)	..	..
2. Shri E. H. Shimmin (Vice-Chairman)	..	..
3. Shri R. Banerjee	3,000	0.0015
4. Shri H. C. Bijawat	5,000	0.0025
5. Shri J. C. Chopra	5,000	0.0025
6. Shri S. M. Datta	6,000	0.0029
7. Shri A. S. Ganguly	7,500	0.0037
8. Shri S. H. Gursahani	2,000	0.00098
9. Shri J. P. Lusty	..	..
10. Shri J. S. Raj	..	..

Principal Shareholders (having shares valued at more than Rs. 1 lakh)

1. Unilever Limited, U. K.	14,33,48,500.00	70.39
2. Life Insurance Corporation	16,67,550.00	0.82
3. Unit Trust of India	40,82,640.00	2.00
4. General Insurance Corporation of India	2,25,930.00	0.11

		Value of Shares held	Percentage
	Rs.		
5. Bank of India	1,80,210.00	0.09	
6. The Calcutta Hos. & Nur. Home Benefits Asson. Ltd.	1,69,510.00	0.083	
7. Industrial Investment Trust Limited	3,61,180.00	0.18	
8. Oriental Fire & General Insurance Company Limited	10,35,660.00	0.51	
9. United India Fire & General Insurance Company Ltd.	7,95,590.00	0.39	
10. New India Assurance Co. Ltd.	8,04,890.00	0.44	
11. National Insurance Co. Ltd.	3,26,550.00	0.16	
12. Ruby General Insurance Company Limited	1,50,270.00	0.078	
13. National Assurance Co. Ltd.	1,23,460.00	0.061	

(d) and (e). It was alleged that the company had collected huge amounts interest-free as security advances from distributors and these were not disclosed in the Balance Sheets. The matter was taken up with the company. The company explained that due to continuous flow of company's goods to the redistribution stockists and the adverse experience the company had in the matter of bouncing of cheques, it was decided to cover a part of its risk of bad-debts by taking from the distribution stockists an advance to cover partly the price of goods continuously being sold and supplied to them. The company explained that taking such advances to cover the risk of bad-debts was prudent business practice and any supplier of goods cannot be compelled to extend credits or to supply the goods otherwise than on cash payment, simultaneously, with the delivery of goods to the purchaser. It was also explained that since these were in the nature of security advances for price of goods continuously supplied to the distribution stockists, the question of payment of interest did not arise. The company contended that at any given time the value of goods sold including those in transit

to the distribution stockists in which the company had already transferred ownership to them was far more than the security advance standing to their credit. The company also added that it was not correct that these advances were not disclosed in the Balance Sheets.

In this connection, it is seen that the following amounts have been stated in the company's balance sheets under the head 'Security Advances.'

Financial year	Amount of Security Advance (Rs. in lakhs)
31-12-1974	224.37
31-12-1975	188.54
31-12-1976	270.73
31-12-1977	300.29

Under the Companies Act, no permission is required to be taken from Government to accept such Deposits.

मनसाई स्टेशन का विकास

7141. श्री युवराज : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे के कटिहार छिवीजन के मनसाई, महिमपुर और तेजनारायणपुर रेलवे स्टेशनों के विकास के लिए समर्चित प्रबंध हैं।

(ख) क्या उपरोक्त सभी कार्सिंग म्टेशन 'ख' श्रेणी के स्टेशन थे लेकिन अब उन्हें 'ध' श्रेणी के स्टेशनों में बदल दिया गया है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो सिगनल लगाने, चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कम्बंचारियों को वापस लेने, रेल गाड़ियों के लिए कार्सिंग सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने और उपरोक्त स्टेशनों को पुनः 'ख' श्रेणी में बदलने के लिए क्या तक प्रबंध कर लिए जाएंगे।

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) से (ग). फरक्का और कुमेदपुर होकर बड़े आमान की लाइन खोलने के पश्चात कटिहार-मनिहारीधाट पर चलने वाली गाड़ियों की संख्या में बहुत कमी हो गई थी और इन तीन स्टेशनों को 'बी' श्रेणी के लाइन कर्नीयर स्टेशनों के रूप में बनाये रखने का कोई आवश्यक नहीं था। इसलिए वर्ष 1969 में मनसाई को 'डी' श्रेणी में और महिमारपुर और तेजनारायणपुर को 'डी' के श्रेणी में बदल दिया गया था तथा इन स्टेशनों पर सभी यात्री सुविधाओं तथा आन्य सुविधाओं को बरकरार रहने दिया गया था। इन स्टेशनों पर कार्य-भार के अनुसार श्रेणी 4 के कम्बंचारियों को तैनात किया गया है। इन स्टेशनों को फिर 'बी' श्रेणी में बदलने का न तो कोई आवश्यकता है और न ही आवश्यकता।

Proposal to Start Express Train from Bhubaneshwar to Bombay

7142. SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state whether there is any proposal for starting any express train from Bhubaneshwar to Bombay via Hyderabad and from Bhubaneshwar to Delhi via Khurangpur, Asansol, Mughalsarai, Allahabad?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): There is a proposal under active consideration to run direct trains between Bhubaneshwar and Secunderabad and between Secunderabad and Bombay in near future. The proposal to run a train between Bhubaneshwar and Delhi via Asansol is also being examined.

Conversion of Gauge in Karnataka

7143. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of proposals sent by the Karnataka Government to the Central Government for construction of new railway lines into broad gauge lines during the Fifth Five Year Plan;

(b) whether some incomplete projects have also been included in the Sixth Five Year Plan; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) The Karnataka State Government have been pressing for early completion of the conversion of Guntakal-Bangalore line and for taking up the gauge conversion of Mysore-Bangalore railway line from metre gauge to broad gauge.

(b) and (c). Guntakal-Bangalore conversion project is in progress, and the progress made is 48 per cent. A sum of Rs. 11.3 crores has been incurred on this project till the end of March, 1977 out of the total cost of about Rs. 24 crores. Provision of

Rs. 2.06 crores has been made for the project in the Budget for the current year. The project is expected to be completed by 1983, subject to availability of adequate funds in the next and subsequent years.

Representation from Ex-Combatants of Defence

7144. 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 dated the 12th January, 1978 from the ex-combatants of Defence Services, South Central Railways, Secunderabad; and

(b) if so, what action have Government taken or propose to take in the matter soon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). A representation dated 20th January 1978 from a clerk of the FA & CAO's Office, South Central Railway, Secunderabad has been received by the General Manager and the same has been forwarded to the defence authorities. Further action in the matter will be taken on receipt of a reply.

Goods earning Revenue at Achalda Station

7145. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the revenue earned from goods at Achalda Railway station of the Allahabad Division of the Northern Railway from 1967-68 to 1977-78 year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): The revenue earned from goods at Achalda railway station year-wise from 1969-70 to 1977-78 is as under:

Year	Amount (Rs.)
1969-70	338213
1970-71	459631
1971-72	343463
1972-73	479522
1973-74	607354
1974-75	473751
1975-76	1225492
1976-77	1588158
1977-78	1137567

Information for the years 1967-68 and 1968-69 is not available.

Fertilizer Unit at Uran, Bombay

7146. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering a private sector proposal to set up a fertilizer unit at Uran in Bombay; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) and (b). A proposal received from M/s. Deepak Nitrite Ltd., to set up a small size gas based plant for the manufacture of 235 tonnes per day of ammonia near Uran in Maharashtra was earlier rejected for the following reasons:

(i) The capacity of the plant, viz., 235 tonnes per day is uneconomical as against a capacity of 1350 tonnes per day being planned for the gas based plants in the Bombay region.

(ii) Government have already finalised their plans for the utilisation of associated gas that would be available from the Bombay High and it is not necessary to sanction this proposal as a means of utilising the associated gas.

(iii) The applicant did not have a clear marketing plan for ammonia.

The company has represented against the rejection. This representation is under consideration.

Judges of High Court of Punjab and Haryana provided with official Residences

7147. SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many Judges are working in the High Court of Punjab and Haryana;

(b) how many out of them have been provided with rent free official residence as required under the provisions of the High Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Amendment Act, 1976; and

(c) what steps have been taken by the Chandigarh Administration to provide rent free residence to the other Judges who are not having official residence?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) Nineteen Judges including the Chief Justice are working in the High Court of Punjab and Haryana;

(b) Seventeen Judges including the Chief Justice have been provided with rent free residences;

(c) Rent free residences remain to be provided to two Judges, who have recently been appointed/transferred. According to the Chandigarh Adminis-

tration, a search for suitable houses is being made by the Administration and both the remaining Judges are expected to be provided with rent free residences shortly.

Monetary Limits of Divisional Superintendents to enter into Agreements for entrusting Goods and Parcel Handling contracts

7148. SHRI BATESHWAR HEMRAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) what are the monetary limits up to which the Divisional Superintendents working on Northern, Eastern and North Eastern Railways are competent to negotiate and enter into agreements with Labour Cooperative Societies/Contractors for entrusting Goods and Parcels handling contracts;

(b) what is the present annual valuation of parcels handling work at Allahabad;

(c) whether the Parcels handling contract at Allahabad falls within the competence of the Divisional Superintendent concerned or the final authority is vested in the Chief Commercial Superintendent; and

(d) what is the hitch in deciding fresh award of contract at Allahabad as the old contract had already expired on the 31st July, 1977?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) The monetary limits up to which Divisional Superintendents on Northern, Eastern and North Eastern Railways are competent to negotiate and enter into agreements with Labour Cooperative Societies/Contractors for entrusting Goods and Parcels handling contracts are as under:

Northen Railway — up to Rs. 10 lakhs per annum.

Eastern Railway — up to Rs. 5 lakhs for 3 years.

North Eastern Railway — up to Rs. 10 lakhs in each case.

(b) Rs. 2,54,100 per annum.

(c) The Parcel handling contract at Allahabad falls within the competence of Divisional Superintendent, Allahabad.

(d) This is under examination. In the meantime, the existing Society is being allowed to continue.

कुछ कम्पनियों द्वारा नियमों का उल्लंघन किया जाता

7149 श्री हुकम दह नारायण यादव : वया विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी देने वाला एक विवरण नाम-पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) निम्नलिखित कम्पनियों के बारे में प्रारम्भिक दूजी, वर्ष 1977 में पूँजी और बैंकों में पूँजी किनसी है :

(एक) महाबीर राडम भिल्म, दरभगा (विहार)

(दो) गोरीशकर बद्रीनारायण, मवारी (विहार)

(तीन) विनय कृष्ण अग्रवाल एंड कम्पनी, दरभगा (विहार)

(चार) शिवनन्दन अग्रवाल एंड कम्पनी, दरभगा (विहार)

(पाच) मानादीन एंड कम्पनी, दरभगा (विहार)

(छह) नीनी मार्टिन, दरभगा (विहार) और

(सात) गधार्ण कजरीवाल एंड कम्पनी, दरभगा (विहार); और

(व) क्या इन कम्पनियों द्वारा कम्पनी अधिनियम के उपबन्धों के उल्लंघन के आरोप मिल हो गये हैं और क्या सरकार का विचार इस मन्त्रन्द में जांच करने का है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री शालि शुक्ल) : (क) प्रश्न में वर्णित सात कम्पनी में से कोई भी कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1956 के अनुसार अन्तर्गत, पंजीकृत कम्पनी नहीं है। अतः इन नामधारियों की प्रारम्भिक पूँजी, वर्ष 1977 में पूँजी तथा बैंकों में पूँजी से सम्बन्धित सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ख) चूंकि भाग (क) में वर्णित कम्पनी में से कोई भी कम्पनी अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत एक कम्पनी के रूप में पंजीकृत नहीं है, अतः ये उक्त अधिनियम की सीमान्तर्गत नहीं आती।

समस्तीपुर दिवीजन में हुई डकैतियां

7150. श्री सुरेन्द्र लाल सुल्तान : क्या रेल मवी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उनकर रेलवे के समस्तीपुर दिवीजन के क्षेत्र में 14 से 18 फरवरी, 1978 के बीच दो डकैतिया हुई थीं, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उनका औरा क्या है और ऐसी घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए विभाग द्वारा क्या सुरक्षा उपाय किये गये हैं ?

रेल अंतर्राष्ट्रीय में राष्ट्र मंत्री (श्री लिल नारायण) : (क) 14 से 18 फरवरी 1978 तक की अवधि के दौरान पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के समस्तीपुर मंडल के क्षेत्राधिकार में रेलगाड़ी में इकैनी का कोई मामला नहीं हुआ है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Booking at wayside Railway Stations.

7151. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) are the Government aware of the fact that on wayside Railway

Stations the booking windows are not opened quite in time to enable the passengers to purchase tickets without inconvenience, they are some times opened after the train leaves the last station and thereby much confusion is caused; and

(b) what steps are proposed to be taken to remove this difficulty of the railway passengers who generally come from the rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). A few complaints about non-opening of Booking windows in time have been received by the Railway Administrations. Instructions already exist that Booking windows are kept open at least one hour before the train is due to arrive and longer where the offering requires so.

Frequent checks are conducted by the Inspecting Officials and the staff found at fault are taken up suitably.

सिन्धेटिक एण्ड कैमिकल लिमिटेड,
बरेली

7152. श्री मुरेन विक्रम : क्या विधि, व्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने का छूपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सिन्धेटिक एण्ड कैमिकल लिमिटेड ने नव्वनक मैं प्रपत्रे प्रतिनिधि की नियुक्त कर की थी और उक्त प्रतिनिधि एवं उसके सहायकों पर विभिन्न शीर्षों के अन्तर्गत कितना मासिक व्यय होता है ; और

(ख) लखनऊ मैं नियुक्त प्रतिनिधि ने 1974 से 1977 तक कुल कितना मासिक व्यय किया और उसका धोरा क्या है ?

विधि, व्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री शार्नित भूषण) : (क) और (ख) : कम्पनी कार्य विभाग के पास इस विधय की सूचना नहीं है, क्योंकि कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1956 में ऐसा कोई उपबन्ध नहीं है, जिसके अन्तर्गत कम्पनी 512 LS-3.

के लिये, इस प्रकार की सूचना युक्त कोई विवरण-पत्र सरकार को भेजना अपेक्षित हो।

Proposal to amend Constitution to proscribe detention Law

7153. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bar Council of India has urged the Government to amend the Constitution to proscribe detention without trial; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) The Bar Council of India has urged that the Constitution be suitably amended to proscribe detention without trial or citizens of India except during a real emergency.

(b) Government will give due consideration to the said suggestion while finalising the proposals for amendment of the Constitution.

Recommendations of Tarkunde Committee

7154. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decisions have been taken on the various recommendations of the Tarkunde Committee; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) The recommendations of the Tarkunde Committee are under consideration of Government along with other proposals for electoral reforms. No decisions have yet been taken thereon.

(b) Does not arise.

मुप III के रेलवे कर्मचारी

7155 श्री रामबरण क्या रेल मर्ती यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ।

(क) मध्य रेलवे के मुप III के किनने कर्मचारी हैं जिनके वर्ष 1971 से पूर्व के अस्थावेदन अनियंत्रित पड़े हुए हैं;

(ख) उन पर कोई नियंत्रण न लेने के क्या कारण हैं, और

(ग) उन पर कब तक नियंत्रण लिये जाने की सम्भावना है?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) (क) से (ग). सचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और ममा पट्टन पर रख दी जायेगी।

तलाक को मुविधाजनक बनाने के लिए प्रस्ताव

7156. श्री एस० एस० सोमानी क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मवा यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे ? :

(क) क्या नवाक का मुविधाजनक बनाने का कार्य प्रस्ताव उनके मवालय के विचारधीन है,

(ख) क्या यदि नियन्त्रित कूचित विधि वाला पात्र वर्ष तक पृथक-पृथक रहे, पृथक-दूसरे में पव-व्यवहार न करे और न्यायालय में मरण-पारण भत्ते के लिए अनुरोध न करे तो नालक स्वत ही हो गया मान निया जाना है, और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या नियन्त्रण हैं ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री शान्ति भूषण) (क) मरकार इस प्रश्न पर विचार कर रही है कि क्या हिन्दू विवाह

अधिनियम, 1955 में इस बात को कि विवाह ऐसे भग हो गया है कि उसका ममाला नहीं हो सकता है, विवाह-विच्छेद के एक आधार के रूप में जाड़ा जाए। "विवाह-विच्छेद का सुकर" बनाने के लिए मरकार के विचाराधीन काई दूसरा प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) भारत की वर्तमान मामाजिक परिस्थितियों में, पति और पत्नी के किसी विनिर्दिष्ट आवधि के लिए अलग-अलग रहने मात्र का विवाह-विच्छेद के एक आधार के रूप में स्वीकार नहीं किया जा सकता है।

विकेन्द्रियों की एक ऐजेंसी का रद्द किया जाना

7157 श्री रामजीलाल सुप्रन : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या 20 फरवरी, 1978 का मधुरा जक्षन पर कमीशन के आधार पर काम करने वाले दो विकेन्द्रियों की एक एजेंसी विना किमी वारण रद्द कर दी गई थी, और

(ख) क्या मरकार का इस बात का जानकारी है कि एजेंसी रद्द किए जाने का काई आंचित्यनहीं है और जात्य अनुचित थी ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) (क) और (ख). 21-2-78 का मधुरा जक्षन के विभागीय खानपान यूनिट के पात्र कमीशन बेडरो का निलंबित बिया गया था। मधुरा जक्षन पर मनकंता निरीक्षकों द्वारा 21-8-77 को आकस्मिक जात्य के दोगत उस मंदेशन पर पेठा, पेडा आदि की विकी करते हुए, कुछ अनिधिकृत बेडर पाय गए थे। जब निरीक्षक अनिधिकृत बेडरो में गवाही ले रहे थे, इन पात्र कमीशन बेडरो ने दुर्व्यवहार किया और पूछलाल करने में बाधा डाली। खानपान स्थापना के काम की जात्य करने के लिए सतर्का निरीक्षक प्रांगिकृत

हैं। इन बे डरों को गलतियों के लिए निलंबित किया गया था।

Legislative Constituencies on Nagaland and certain other States

7158 SHRI K B CHETTRI Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) the total number of Legislative Constituencies in the States of Nagaland, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh and Sikkim,

(b) the names of the constituencies State-wise with the total number of electorates in each constituency, and

(c) the criteria laid down for demarcating the various constituencies in the States?

THE MINISTER OF LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN) (a) and (b) Two Statements containing the requisite information are laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No LT-2130/78]

(c) The criteria laid down for demarcating the Assembly constituencies in the States and Union Territories are contained in Article 170 of the Constitution and relevant provisions of the Government of Union Territories Act 1963, the Delimitation Act 1972 and the Representation of Sikkim Subjects Act, 1974

Strength of Railway Employees in Allahabad etc. Divisions

7159 SHRI SHIV SAMPATI RAM Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) what was the total strength of Railway employees in different categories over Allahabad, Bikaner, Delhi, Ferozepore, Jodhpur and Moradabad Divisions of Northern Railway including workshops, constructions and rail-

way electrification during the year 1972 and up to 31st December, 1977;

(b) what is the total number of employees in different categories in all divisions over Northern Railway who were recruited or promoted during each year and what is the total number amongst them who belong to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and others (list of SC and ST employees be furnished), and

(c) what steps have been taken to make good the shortfall in all categories in the divisions of Northern Railway mentioned in (a) above for the reserved vacancies earmarked for SC and ST through direct recruitment and promotions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha

Appointments and Promotions against Reserved Posts

7160 SHRI R N RAKESH Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) the total number of posts in the Ministry, its attached and subordinate offices including Public Sector Undertakings, if any, filled in each category of posts with specific share of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in such employment and also the number of posts de-reserved in each category and reasons thereof during the last one year, and

(b) the total number of departmental promotions/upgradation of posts in each category of posts and how many posts have gone to S/C and S/T?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI

NAR SINGH YADAV): (a) (i) *Number of Posts Filled*

Group	Total No. of Posts filled	S.C.	S.T.
A	58	7	2
B	73	8	4
C	175	32	13
D	12	6	..

(ii) *Total number of upgradation of Posts*

Group	Total	S.C.	S.T.
A	..	..	..
B	2	..	..
C	..	..	..
D	..	..	..

Cooking Gas connections issued Company-wise

(ii) *Number of Posts Deserved*

Group	S.C.	S.T.	Reason
A	1	1	Non-availability of suitable candidates from reserved communities.
B	3	3	
C	1	2	
D	..	..

(b) (i) *Total number of departmental promotion*

Group	Total	S.C.	S.T.
A	14	..	..
B	43	5	3
C	92	14	9
D	12	5	..

7161. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state what is the total number of gas cylinders (cooking gas) company-wise issued by 31st March, 1978 and the total amount collected as security deposit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA):

The requisite information, as available, is given below:

Name of the Oil Company	Total number of gas cylinders issued to consumers	Total amount collected as security deposit
1. Indian Oil Corporation Limited (as on 31-12-77)	About 15 lakhs	About Rs. 22 crores
2. Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (as on 31-12-77)	About 6 lakhs	About Rs. 5.3 crores
3. Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (as on 1-3-78)	About 5.4 lakhs	About Rs. 5.8 crores
4. Caltex Oil Refining (India) Limited (as on 31-3-78)	About 7 thousand	About Rs. 20 lakhs

The cylinders issued to Calgas customers before take over of the Caltex Oil Refining (India) Limited in 1976 are owned by the distributors/concessionaries of the company and are not included in the figures shown above against that company

Exploration abandoned in Tanzania by ONGC

7162 SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY Will the Minister of PETROLEUM CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state

(a) whether ONGC has abandoned its exploration ventures in Tanzania, and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA) (a) and (b) The ONGC has not taken up any exploration venture in Tanzania. It has only a drilling contract with the Tanzania Petroleum Development Corporation which is still in force

Levy on entry of Cars at Railway Junction

7163 SHRI D N TIWARY Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether any levy on the entry of cars is made at railway junctions,

(b) if so, the amount of the levy, and

(c) if not, why at Patna Junction Re 1/- per car is taken as levy when a car enters the station yard at Patna Junction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS

(SHRI SHEO NARAIN) (a) At important stations where separate parking space has been provided, parking fee is levied on private cars parked in the station premises

(b) and (c) The amount of levy varies from 50 Paise to Re 1/- per car depending on the importance of the station. At Patna Jn the parking fee for private cars has been fixed at Re 1/- per car

Shifting of Workshop from Jamnagar to Hapa

7164 SHRI VINODBHAIB SHETH Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to shift the workshop at Jamnagar to Hapa on the Western Railway, and

(b) if so, what amenities would be provided to the staff in the matter of housing, water and transport etc

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) (a) With the conversion of Viramgam-Okha-Porbundar Metre Gauge Section into Broad Gauge Jamnagar will no longer remain on the M G route and at that time the structures and equipment of Jamnagar workshop will be shifted to Hapa and utilised for repairs to Broad Gauge Wagons

(b) Hapa is about 5 Kms from Jamnagar. The Railway staff working in Hapa Metre Gauge Yard reside at Jamnagar and come to work at Hapa by utilising their own or the available public transport facilities. The staff of Jamnagar workshop will not be required to change their residence with the shifting of their workplace from Jamnagar to Hapa. As such there would be no need to provide any special amenities like Housing, Water and Transport etc

Import of Paraffin Wax and Criteria to distribute to States

7165 SHRI AHMED M PATEL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state.

(a) the quantity of Paraffin Wax imported during the last two years;

(b) the name of the agency through whom imported,

(c) the quantity of Paraffin wax manufactured in India during that period;

(d) the criteria adopted to distribute it to States for the use of small scale industries; and

(e) the quantity supplied to Gujarat State during that period against their requirements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) and (b) With a view to supplementing indigenous availability of paraffin wax the Import Policy for 1977-78 was amended to provide for the first time, for canalised imports of paraffin wax by the actual users through M/s Balmer Lawrie and Co Ltd, Calcutta, a public Sector undertaking of this Ministry Firm orders for the import of paraffin wax aggregating to about 2,600 tonnes were registered by the actual users with the Company during the year 1977-78. Out of this a quantity of 1718.5 tonnes was actually imported upto the end of March 1978. M/s Balmer Lawrie and Company have also placed orders for a further quantity of 1050 tonnes of paraffin Wax based on firm registrations.

(c) The Digbol Refinery of the Assam Oil Company is the main

source for the production of paraffin wax in the Country. The production of paraffin wax at this refinery during the calendar years 1976 and 1977 was as under:

1976 . . 43,000 tonnes

1977 . . 41,780 tonnes

(d) The yearly allocations of indigenous paraffin wax to the States/Union Territories are made on the basis of total expected availability in a particular year and the wax upliftment performance of each State

Under the provisions of the Paraffin Wax (Supply, Distribution and Price Fixation) Order, 1972 the 'Competent Authority' (usually the Director of Industries) of the State/Union Territory concerned is only competent to make allotment of paraffin wax to the actual users under his jurisdiction whether falling under large, medium or small scale industries sectors, from within the wax allocations made by this Ministry

To protect the interests of the existing small scale units in the matters of allotment of indigenous paraffin wax, the Development Commissioner (Small Scale Industries), Ministry of Industry, has in a circular dated the 5th November, 1977, asked the Directors of Industries of all the States/Union Territories to give priority to small scale units in the distribution of indigenous paraffin wax and direct the large scale units to procure their requirements from imported source.

(e) The upliftment of indigenous paraffin wax by wax allottees in Gujarat State during the last two years has been as under:

1976 ... 796 tonnes

1977 ... 1135 tonnes

ए० एच० छोलर एच० कम्पनी में
फेरीबाले

7166 श्री अर्जन सिंह भद्रिया
क्या रेल मवी यह बनान की छाता करेगे कि

(क) ग० एच० छोलर एच० कम्पनी में
विभिन्न रेलवे स्टेशन पर ठेके के आधार पर
किनत फेरी बाले काम कर रहे हैं और

(ख) उनकी मवा की जाँ क्या है और
उनकी मवा के मरक्कण के नियम क्या कदम
उठाय चाहे?

रेल मवात्तम मेर राज्य मवी (श्री शिव
नारायण) (र) 962।

(ग) मैमम ग० एच० छोलर एच०
कम्पनी अपन नेटो द्वारा रेलवे स्टेशन पर
बुक स्टाना का प्रबन्ध करती है और ये एजेट
फेरी बाना का नियुक्त करत है। फेरी बाला
की मेवा की जाँ और उनकी मवात्तम की सुरक्षा
आदि रेला के अधिकार लेव मे नही आती।
फिर भी नेटा के साथ किये गय बरार मे यह
व्यवस्था की गयी है कि मैमम ए० एच०
छोलर एच० क० अपने बामगारा का अच्छी
मजरी देगा। मैमम ए० एच० छोलर एच०
क० न बनाया है कि फेरी बाला का नियुक्त
करन की जाँ प्रत्यक्ष न्टेशन पर एजेट और
फेरी बाला के रीच पृथक पृथक रूप मे निर्धा-
रित की जानी है और फेरी बाल के बेचल कदाचार
अथवा गवन न मामलो मे ही हटाय जान ह।

Proposal to start Super Fast Trains
between Bombay and Surat

7167 SHRI HITENDRA DESAI
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be
pleased to state

(a) is there any proposal with
Government for super fast train between
Bombay and Surat, and

(b) if so, when is it likely to come
into operation?

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

(b) Does not arise

Bhagalpur Mahadevpur-Bhipur
Steamer Rail Service

7168 DR RAMJI SINGH Will
the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased
to state

(a) whether Government are aware
of the fact that on Bhagalpur
Mahadevpur-Bhipur Steamer Rail
Service lines there is also a private
ferry,

(b) is it a fact that the private
ferry charges only 50 paise whereas
steamer charges Rs 1 40,

(c) if so will the Government re-
duce this disparity so as to make rail-
way service more popular,

(d) is it a fact that the private com-
pany plays also during night and
stations its steamer very near the
railway steamer and draw the passen-
gers to its own site violating rules,
and

(e) if so what action Government
has taken or proposed to take in the
matter?

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

(b) Yes

(c) The ferry charges fixed by the
Railway Administration include an
element of overhead expenses such
as maintenance of the ghat, keeping
the channel of the river navigable,
costly stand-by equipment etc. Hence
it is not possible to reduce the charges
which will increase the huge loss
already sustained by the Railway
Administration in running this ferry.

(d) Yes.

(e) The Railway Administration has taken up the matter with the State Government to shift the private ferry operators to a distance of 3 kilometres from the railway ferry ghats.

राजस्थान में उर्वरक कारबाना

7169. श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माधुर : क्या पैट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान राज्य में १५ फास्टेट्स और पावराइट्स पर आधारित उर्वरक कारबाना स्थापित करने की कोई योजना बनाने का सरकार का विचार है ; और

(ख) क्या उपरोक्त खनिजों से उर्वरक बनाने के विचार में कोई मवेशण किया गया है और यदि हां, तो उनके क्या प्रणाली निकले हैं ?

पैट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक खंडालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जनेश्वर लिख) :
 (क) और (ख) डामरकोतरा से खोदे गये राक फास्टेट को फास्टेटिक उर्वरको के निर्माण के लिये उपयुक्त पाया गया है और उनका प्रयोग देश में उर्वरक एको द्वारा किया जा रहा है । उर्वरको के निर्माण के लिये सलादीपुरा के पाइगाइट्स की उपयोगिता को अभी निश्चित नहीं किया गया है । राजस्थान के अमरकोतरा राक फास्टेट पर आधारित एक उर्वरक संयंत्र स्थापित करने की संभावना का पता लगाने के लिये अपेक्षित तकनीकी-आधिक संभाव्यता , अध्ययन करने के लिये उपाय किये जा रहे ।

Late Running of D.B.K. Railway

7170 SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware

that the D.B.K. Railway line of South Eastern Railway is running late daily since long;

(b) whether passenger trains operated diesel engines are scheduled for run with lengthy time schedule;

(c) whether Railway authorities have taken any step to improve the link roads from the important Railway Stations like Jey Pore Koroput etc. to the National High Way 43 for the convenience of the train passengers; and

(d) what action has been taken for catering the passengers on these lengthy line isolated from the towns?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) The punctuality performance of 1 WK/2 WK Waltair-Kirandul mixed trains has been generally satisfactory, the punctuality percentage being 93.5 and 86.7 respectively during the month of March, 1978.

(b) As 1WK/2 WK are the only mixed trains running on the section, their overall running time cannot be reduced without affecting clearance of goods traffic. Running of an independent passenger train on the route is also not feasible as the section capacity is fully committed for moving iron ore traffic for export.

(c) Link Road connecting Jaypur railway station to the National Highway is being repaired. Link road to Koroput is already black topped. Approach roads to other important stations are also being maintained to a satisfactory standard.

(d) Tea stalls have been provided at Kottavalasa, Araku, Koroput, Shungavarapukot, and Jagdalpur stations of Kottavalasa Kirandul section. Arrangements are being made for train side vending for service of Tea, Coffee, Pan, Smokes etc. at Padua, Jaypur and Kirandul stations. At

present meals are served at Jagdalpur. Arrangements for service of meals at Shunverapukot and Koraput is in hand.

Proposal to run Trains from Utkal and Puri to Nizamuddin

7171. SHRI SARAT KAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government for running National trains from Utkal and Puri to Nizamuddin daily;

(b) whether Government is aware that a number of pilgrims are facing difficulties without daily service of this train; and

(c) if so, the steps Government has taken in this regard?

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

(b) and (c). For the convenience of pilgrims a bi-weekly 77/78 Utkal Express was introduced between Puri and Nizamuddin in October, 1969. The frequency of this train was increased to tri-weekly from 15-3-76 and to 4 times a week from 1-4-77. Besides, 143/144 Kalinga Express, a weekly fast service has also been introduced between Puri and Nizamuddin from 1-4-77. The proposal to run a train between Bhubaneshwar and Delhi via Asansol is also being examined.

कानून और साधन पर सम्मेलन आयोजित करने का प्रस्ताव

7172. श्री राम सेवक हुमारी: क्या विधि, व्यावसाय कर्मचारी कार्ब मंडी यह बताने की हुपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कानून और साधन पर नई दिल्ली में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन बुलाये जाने का प्रस्ताव है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी कार्यसूची क्या है और उस में सम्मिलित होने वाले देशों के बारे क्या हैं; और

(ग) उस पर कितना व्यय होगा ?

विधि, व्यावसाय कर्मचारी (श्री ज्ञानिं भूषण) : (क) विधि और साधन पर कोई अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन आयोजित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है। किन्तु, यह पता चला है कि प्रेस इंस्टीट्यूट आफ डिया उक्त विषय पर नई दिक्कती में एक प्राइवेट संगोष्ठी कर रहा है।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

कर्मचारी कल्याण निधि

7173. श्री राम नरेश कुमाराहा : क्या रेल मंडी यह बताने की हुपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे कर्मचारी कल्याण निधि में 98 लाख रुपये की जो राशि जमा है उसे किन-किन भद्रों/कारों पर कैसे-कैसे खर्च किया जा रहा है;

(ख) क्या यह राशि कर्मचारियों की दैनिक आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए उपयोग में लाई जा रही है अथवा ऐश-प्राराम की सामग्री पर है; और

(ग) यदि यह ऐश-प्राराम की सामग्री पर खर्च की जा रही है तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल विभाग वें राज्य मंडी (श्री विधि माराठवाड़) : (क) 1977-78 के दौरान रेल कर्मचारियों के सभी बगों की निष्ठा तथा सहयोग को बेक्ते हुए, सरकार ने कर्मचारी

कल्याण और भारतीय रेलो पर सुविधाओं के लिए 15 कराड रप्प के विशेष प्रनुदान की स्वीकृति दी है। इस राशि में से 95 लाख रुपये भी राशि वर्मचारी कल्याण गतिविधिया पर खर्च करने के लिए पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे का आवादित की गयी थी। इस राशि का निम्न-लिखित कल्याण गतिविधिया पर खर्च किया जा रहा है —

लाख रुपया में

(1) 1333 वर्मचारी क्वार्टर की सफाई	20 00
(ii) 1649 वर्मचारी क्वार्टर में जन-नल की व्यवस्था	5 00
(iii) 1251 वर्मचारी क्वार्टर में विजली लगान	16 00
(iv) रेल वर्मचारिया के बच्चों के लिए जैकिंस मुविधाओं के लिए समुचित ग्रन्तिशक्ति स्थान की व्यवस्था	5 8 5
(v) मरवाना कल्याण बेन्द्रा और सभा कक्षों के रूप में वर्मचारियों के लिए मनारजन मवधी मुविधाएँ	18 25
(vi) बेहतर बेन-कूर मुविधाएँ	5 30
(vii) प्रवकाश गृह	8 00
(viii) वर्मचारियों के स्कूल जाने वाले बच्चों के लिए बमो भारखपुर में विक्रय बेन्द्रों की व्यवस्था और ग्रन्पताला में अतिरिक्त उपकरण	6 60
जोड़	95 00
(क) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।	

Introduction of Railway Line

7174 SHRI GANGADHAR APPA BURANDE Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) the total Railway lines introduced (in Kilometres) in Bhir District, after the independence,

(b) the reason of neglecting the vast areas of Bhir District

(c) whether the Government is aware that due to want of railway lines there is no industrial development in this district and

(d) if so steps taken to introduce railway lines in vast Bhir District?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) (a) No railway line has been constructed since independence in Bhir district

(b) to (d) Government are aware of the need for construction of new lines in the areas where transport facilities are lacking or are inadequate to meet demand of the area, but have not been able to take up the construction of more such lines on account of the constraint of resources

Steps to curb Wagon-Breaking Activities

7175 SHRI R P DAS Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state what steps the Government have so far taken to curb the growing activities of wagon-breaking in the Ranaghat-Lalgola Section under Eastern Railway and in other parts of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) The steps taken are —

1 Escorting Goods trains running between Ranaghat and Lalgola by Railway Protection Force;

2 Escorting trains carrying valuable consignments/foodgrains by Railway Protection Force,

3 Patrolling yards vulnerable for high incidents of thefts by RPF Dog Squads also,

4 Patrolling important and vulnerable yards round-the-clock and guarding by armed Railway Protection Force personnel,

5 Staff of Crime Intelligence Branches of the Zonal Railways and the Central Crime Bureau of Railways Board are deployed to collect crime intelligence with a view to tracking down criminals receivers of stolen property and also to organise raid

6 Important Goods-shed, and platforms are guarded by Railway Protection Force

7 Close coordination between Railway Protection Force and Government Railway Police is maintained to exchange criminal intelligence

8 Escorting of Goods trains carrying iron and steel foodgrains sugar, oil seeds etc by Railway Protection Force armed personnel in vulnerable sections

9 Proper rivetting and locking is provided on wagons carrying valuable goods,

10 Seals on wagons are checked at important yards to localise crime

Complaints made by M.R.T.P.C. against Indian Oxygen

7176 SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether M.R.T.P.C. made complaint against Indian Oxygen Limited on various accounts and on several occasions during last few years;

(b) if so, facts thereabout,

(c) the reaction of the Indian Oxygen Limited regarding such complaints and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN) (a) The Monopolies And Restrictive Trade Practices Commission instituted two restrictive trade practices inquiries against M/s Indian Oxygen Ltd during 1976

(b) The Restrictive Trade Practices inquiries instituted by the M.R.T.P.C. Commission against Indian Oxygen Ltd pertain to the following allegations —

R.T.P. No 2 of 1976

(a) discriminating in the matter of charging prices for the sale of the said gases manufactured by it in-as-much as at places where there is either no competition or less competition higher prices are charged and at places where there is competition lower prices are charged and

(b) charging prices on slab basis in such manner as to charge higher prices for the consumers whose off-take is lesser and charging lesser prices to the consumers whose off-take is comparatively more, and

(c) prescribing different number of slabs at different places for charging prices and thus further discriminating between consumers of different places

R.T.P. No 44 of 1976

(a) Insistence on selling a set of accessories with each gas cylinder irrespective of customers' requirements, and

(b) Inordinate delay in extending repair facilities to the gas

equipment thus indirectly compelling the customers to go in for new equipment accompanied with the accessories, etc.

(c) M/s. Indian Oxygen Limited has entered appearance before the Monopolies And Restrictive Trade Practices Commission and wanted to be heard in both the cases.

(d) Necessary steps to support and pursue the complaint before the commission has been taken by the Director of Investigation of the MRTCP Commission.

Recruitment through U.P.S.C.

7177. SHRI MANOHAR LAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether about 1068 officers were recruited through the Union Public Service Commission by regular modes of recruitment to Class I Service as Assistant Officer 10-15 years back and still their services are not confirmed, and

(b) if so, what is the reasons for not confirming them in spite of Cabinet Secretariat Principles under their C.M. dated 22nd July, 1972 to all the Ministries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). 1089 Temporary Officers (Unclassified) were recruited through Union Public Service Commission i.e. neither in Class I nor in Class II against temporary posts with certain-relaxed conditions during the years 1955 to 1967. 300 officers still remain as Temporary; but 109 will be permanently absorbed in Class I in the very near future leaving a balance of only 191 officers as temporary. These officers are not covered by the Cabinet Secretariat O.M. dated 22nd July, 1972.

विलम्ब-शुल्क और बाट-शुल्क से आय

7178. श्री बोरेक प्रसाद : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि रेलवे को वर्ष 1977-78 के दौरान विलम्ब-शुल्क और बाट-शुल्क से कितनी आय हुई ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण): यह सूचना वर्ष 1977-78 के लेखों के समाप्त के बाद जलाई, 1978 में उपलब्ध हो सकती।

वर्ष 1976-77 के दौरान विलम्ब-शुल्क और स्थान शुल्क की राशि 48.45 करोड़ रुपये बनती थी जिसमें से बम्बली तथा माफ की गयी राशि कमज़ा 28.53 करोड़ और 15.85 करोड़ थी ।

Creation of a Post of Member

7179. SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Administrative Reforms Commission had recommended the creation of the post of a Member (Electrical Electronics) on a restructured Railway Board;

(b) whether the Commission had made the recommendation with a view to taking advantage of and fully utilizing the modern technological activities in the field of electrical and electronic engineering;

(c) whether Government have created only the post of an Adviser (Electrical) in the Railway Board;

(d) the reasons therefor and for not fully implementing the recommendation of the Administrative Reforms Commission;

(e) whether it is not a fact that the absence of the Member (Electrical) in the Railway Board has contributed to the neglect of Railway electrification during the last few years;

(f) whether Government do not consider it necessary in this electrical electronic Age to create the post of a Member (Electrical Electronic) with full responsibility for electric traction and allied activities, and

(g) if so the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) (a) The Administrative Reforms Commission had not specifically recommended the creation of the post of a Member (Electrical and Electronics) on the Railway Board. In Recommendation No 6 of the Report on Railways, Administrative Reforms Commission had recommended that "for efficient functioning the Railway Board should be compact in size. The number of Members of the Board excluding the Chairman and the Member Finance (Financial Commissioner) should not normally exceed six. Vide para 17 of Chapter II of their report Administrative Reforms Commission had in their observations leading to Recommendation No 6 suggested a distribution of work among the Members of an enlarged Board (a Board of 7 Members) as under —

Chairman General administration (including Management Development) Planning Public Relations Security Vigilance and Research Designs and Standards Organisation

Member (Finance) Finance Budget Efficiency Bureau, Statistical and Economic Cell

Member (Engineering) Civil Engineering

Member (Mechanical) Mechanical

Member (Transportation and Commercial) Transportation Traffic and Commercial Branches, Railway Safety

Member (Electrical and Electronic) Electrical, Signalling and Telecommunications

Member (Staff) Personnel matters, Manpower and Personnel Planning, Organisation and Methods recruitment and training of Gazetted Officers, Stores

(b) The Administrative Reforms Commission had observed vide para 17, Chapter II of their Report

"In recent years certain departments have acquired increased importance and from the point of view of operational efficiency modernisation and sophistication they will continue to do so. We would specifically mention Electrical Engineering Signalling and Telecommunication"

(c) Yes

(d) It was decided not to make any addition to the existing strength of the Board in the interest of economy and efficient working

(e) No There is no ground for such an apprehension

(f) and (g) The existing organisational set up and arrangements are considered adequate for effectively meeting the Railways' present needs and responsibilities in the matter of electric traction and allied activities

Vigilance Organisation

7180 SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) is it a fact that the Vigilance Organisations are manned by Railway Officers who are subordinate to the G M of that Railway,

(b) is it also a fact that these officers of the vigilance organisation do not work freely and fearlessly due to their future being in the hands of the Railway Officers above them,

(c) the number of cases the vigilance organisation has successfully investigated and the number of persons punished, category-wise including officers, and

(d) why this organisation is not placed directly under the Chief Vigilance Commissioner with full protection of their Confidential Reports, promotion, etc. controlled by him, to make it an effective and purposeful organisation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Vigilance Organisation, on the Zonal Railways as part of the Management, functions under the overall supervision of the General Manager.

(b) No. All the officers in the Railway, Vigilance Organisations are independent of other Heads of Department in regard to Vigilance work. They have been and are also working freely and fearlessly in this regard.

(c) The number of cases in which departmental inquiries were held and the number of employees punished in such Vigilance/SPE cases during the last three years, is as under:

	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77			
	Cases in which departmental enquiries were held	Employees punished in each cases	Cases in which departmental enquiries were held	Employees punished in such cases	Cases in which departmental enquiries were held	Employees punished in such cases
Gaz. . .	151	96	172	68	209	76
Non. Gaz. . .	2912	1351	3249	1958	3301	2499

(d) Vigilance Organisation, being part of the management has to remain under the overall supervision of the General Manager of the Zonal Railways.

फर्दुखावाद—मैलानी

7811 श्री दी० एस० नेगी :

श्री सुरेन्द्र विक्रम :

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जाहजहापुर होकर फर्दुखावाद में मैलानी तक और शाहजहांपुर होकर फर्दुखावाद में गोला गोकरनाथ तक रेल लाइनों के निर्माण के लिए कोर्ट मर्केजन किया गया था और क्या गोरखपुर स्थित उत्तर-पूर्व रेलवे के बड़ी लाइनों के निर्माण के बीफ इजीनियर ने 12 अक्टूबर, 1977 को उक्त मर्केजन का अंतिम प्रनिवेदन उनको भेजा था और यदि हाँ, तो उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है

तथा यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं, और

(ख) क्या वह इन रेल लाइनों के निर्माण को प्रायोगिकता देंगे क्योंकि ये लाइने मवसे अधिक पिछड़े छोड़ में हैं।

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) श्रीराज (ख) जी हा, सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट की विस्तृत जांच की जा रही है सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट की पूर्णता प्राप्त करने के बाद पड़नाल कर लेने वाले परियोजना पर आगे विचार किया जायेगा। देश के पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में नयी लाइनों के निर्माण के लिए धन की उपलब्धता को देखते हुए निर्णय लिया जायेगा।

जबलपुर से नई विल्ली तक कुमुद एक्सप्रेस बालू करने का प्रस्ताव

7182. श्री नर्मदा प्रसाद राय : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जबलपुर से नई दिल्ली तक कुतुब एक्सप्रेस चालू करने का प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है ?

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इस गाड़ी का मार्ग तय कर लिया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसका वह वर्णन मार्ग कौन सा है जिसे तय दिया गया है ?

रेल भवालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिवनारायण) : (क) मेरे (ग) 149/150 हजारत निजामुदीन-ग्रागरा छावनी कुतुब एक्सप्रेस का भासी, हरपालपुर, मानिकपुर, सतमा और कटनी के गास्टे जबलपुर तक विस्तार के मध्य में नियन्त्रित हो चुका है। मई, 1978 की किसी तारीख से यह गाड़ी जबलपुर तक बड़ा दी जायेगी।

Modernisation of Railway Workshops

7183 SHRI M RAM GOPAL REDDY Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether there is a proposal with the Government to modernise railway workshops, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The objective of Workshop Modernisation Project is to improve performance and availability of rolling stock and reduce cost of its manufacture and maintenance. In the past it has not been possible to undertake timely replacement of Machinery and Plant within the limited resources at the disposal of Railways. This has resulted in 70 per cent of Machinery & Plant in Workshops and repair depots becoming overaged and rundown thus impairing manufacturing and maintenance ability of

the workshop complex. Modernisation Project will extend over a period of 10 years and involve provision of—

- (i) Modern Machinery & Plant to replace old and antiquated machinery;
- (ii) Unit Exchange Assemblies for minimising maintenance downtime;
- (iii) Better material handling material;
- (iv) Metrological and testing equipments for better quality control, and
- (v) Improved layouts and rationalisation of workload

माइहार में 'साइडिंग' की संख्या

7184. श्री शरद यादव : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की दृष्टा करेगे कि

(क) मध्य रेलवे में माल के लदान के लिए माइहार में कितनी 'साइडिंग' है।

(ख) उन फर्मों के नाम क्या हैं जिनकी प्राइवेट 'साइडिंग' है, और

(ग) क्या विभी कंपनी ने रेलवे साइडिंग पर रखा कर लिया है और यदि हाँ, तो कब से ?

रेल भवालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिवनारायण) :

(क) तीन, जिसमें एक इमदादी साइडिंग भी शामिल है।

(ख) इस स्टेशन पर कोई प्राइवेट साइडिंग नहीं है, लेकिन मेसर्स मैहर सीमेट्र्स के लिए इस प्रकार की एक साइडिंग निर्माणाधीन है। मैसर्स मैहर स्टोन लाइम कंपनी लिमिटेड के लिए भी एक इमदादी साइडिंग है।

(ग) जी नहीं।

More Trains from Jammu to Pathankot

7185. DR. BALDEV PRAKASH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received representation to start more trains from Jammu to Pathankot; and

(b) if so, the actions taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). Introduction of an additional train on the Pathankot-Jammu Tawi section is neither justified nor operationally feasible due to lack of adequate terminal facilities at Jammu Tawi.

Freight Concession on movement of Export Cargo

7186. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH SAYIAN WALA:

SHRI YASHWANT BOROLE:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a decision has since been taken to give freight concession on the movement of export cargo;

(b) the nature of the decision taken; and

(c) if not, when it is likely to be taken?

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

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

रेलवे स्टेशनों का छोला जाना और जंकशनों में बदला जाना

7187. श्री लालजी भाई: क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) मग्नी तीन बष्टों में पूरे देश में कुल कितने नये रेलवे स्टेशन लोले गये हैं;

(ख) उनमें से कितने स्टेशनों को जंकशन में बदला जा चुका है; और

(ग) इनके बारे में क्या व्यौरा है?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री लिपि नारायण) : (क) से (ग). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पट्ट पर रख दी जायेगी।

Direct Fast Express Train from Delhi to Orissa

7188. SHRI BAIRAGI JENA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the reasons for not taking steps to run super fast express directly to Orissa from Delhi, as the train is the only direct communication to Orissa, whereas other State capitals are provided with such facilities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): At present 143/144 Kalunga Express, a weekly fast service has been provided between Puri and Nizamuddin from 1st April, 1977. Besides, 77/78 Utkal Express is running between Puri and Nizamuddin on 4 days in a week.

Derailment of a Goods Train on Bhavanagar Division

7189. SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that twenty wagons of a goods train derailed on 22nd March, 1978 between Supedi and Dhoraji stations on Bhavanagar Division of the Western Railway;

(b) if so, the cause of the accident and its details;

(c) whether in the month of March the railway accidents again increased and the Gujarat State shows the higher number; and

(a) if so, the reasons for the same and what steps are being taken to check them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) (a) In this accident 13 wagons had derailed.

(b) At about 1325 hours on 22nd March, 1978 while 14 Up Diesel Goods train was running between Supedi and Dhoraji stations on Porbandar-Jetalsar Metre Gauge section of Bhavnagar Division of Western Railway, it derailed at Km 145/14-11. No one was killed or injured in this accident.

The inquiry into this accident has not yet been completed.

(c) and (d) Yes Out of 13 derailments which took place in March 1978, on the Western Railways, 9 occurred in Gujarat State. There was also an accident at an unmanned level crossing in Gujarat State. Of the 9 derailments which occurred in Gujarat State 4 were due to failure of railway staff 3 due to failure of mechanical equipment and 2 were accidental in nature. The accident at unmanned level crossing was due to the failure of road users.

Besides counselling the staff to ensure that they do not violate the rules and indulge in short cut methods examination of trains and spot checks at Carriage and Wagon depots have been intensified. Surprise checks are also being conducted in coordination with police authorities to ensure strict compliance with the Motor Vehicle Rules by the road users.

गाडियों की सक्षमता और सहारनपुर के बीच चलने वाली गाडियों

7190 वी बैलाल ब्रकार - क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि

(क) वर्ष 1947 में गाडियाबाद-सहारनपुर के बीच चलने वाली नियमित

गाडियों की सक्षमता भी और 30 वर्ष बाद उनकी भव सक्षमता कितनी है, और

(ख) क्या उन्हे इस बात की जानकारी है कि इस लाइन पर गाडियों की कमी के कारण गाडियों को भी भारी अनुबंधिता का सामना करना पड़ता है?

रेल अंतर्राष्ट्रीय वे राज्य जब्तो (जो लिया नारायण) • (क) अक्टूबर 1948 की समय-सारणी (सबसे पुरानी उपलब्ध) के अनुसार गाडियाबाद और सहारनपुर के बीच 6 जोड़ी गाडियों मेरठ शहर और गाडियाबाद के बीच 2 जोड़ी गाडियों भी रुद्ध शहर और सहारनपुर के बीच एक जोड़ी गाडियों उपलब्ध थी, जबकि प्रत्रिया, 1978 की समय-सारणी के अनुसार इस समय सहारनपुर और गाडियाबाद के बीच डाउन दिशा में 9 गाडियों और उप दिशा में 8 गाडियों, गाडियाबाद और मेरठ शहर और मेरठ शहर और सहारनपुर के बीच एक-एक जोड़ी गाडियों उपलब्ध है।

(ख) यद्यपि अंतर्राष्ट्रीय गाडियों की मात्रा की जा रही है, इस सत्तृप्त बढ़ पर अंतर्राष्ट्रीय लाइन अभ्यास की कमी और दिल्ली/नयी दिल्ली पर ट्रैम्पल सुविधाओं की कमी के कारण इसे व्यावहारिक नहीं पाया गया है।

Violation of Companies Act by Foreign Companies

7191 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) names and particulars of the foreign companies, branches as well as subsidiaries, who were charged with violation of the provisions of the Companies Act during 1977,

(b) specific charge against each of the firms; and

(c) action taken against the firms concerned for this violation?

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

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

Corruption Cases

7192 SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) the number and nature of corruption cases pending at present on the

Northern Railway especially in Moradabad Division, and

(b) the action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) (a) The number of vigilance cases pending on the Northern Railway and in particular on the Moradabad Division as on 31st March, 1978 is given below

	Northern Railway (all divisions including Moradabad Division)		Moradabad Division	
	Gazetted	Non Gaz	Gazetted	Non Gaz
Major Penalty Proceedings	18	144	2	18
Minor Penalty Proceedings	10	145		21
Proceeding in Courts	3	26		2
	31	315	2	41

(b) Disciplinary proceedings are in progress in all these cases and action as called for will be taken on finalisation of the proceedings. Constant efforts are being made for their quick finalisation

recruited in 1966 have not been given any percentage of higher Grade Posts so far,

(c) is it because that it is a temporary organisation, or

(d) is it because this organisation is financed by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare,

(e) if the answer to (c) and (d) be in the affirmative, is there any endeavour to give further grades to the staff of temporary status and

(f) whether the Ministry ever made proposals to the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare for additional funds and got refusal?

Higher Grade Posts to Post Graduate Extension Health Educators

7193 DR BIJOY MONDAL Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether Doctors with Diploma have been promoted from class III service to class I between 1966-73 and Health Inspectors given two higher grade scales of Rs 550-750 and Rs. 700-900 with enhanced percentage just two years before,

(b) if so, the reason for which Post Graduate extension/Health Educators

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) (a) to (f) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha

Unlicenced Producers of Lubricants and Greases

7194. SHRI FAQIR ALI ANSARI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of unlicenced producers of lubricants and greases in the country;

(b) whether it has been established that the sub-standard and spurious products marketed by these producers are playing havoc with the sophisticated machinery and equipment; and

(c) the firm step taken by Government to curb the activities of these unlicensed producers of lubricants and greases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) The information is not available with the Government.

(b) and (c). Substandard and spurious lubricants if used in sophisticated machinery and equipment will cause damage but the extent to which this is taking place is not known. However, to prevent this and ensure proper quality of the lubricants the following steps are taken/contemplated.

2. The State Governments/U.T. Administrations have been advised to invoke the powers available with them under the Indian Penal Code and deal severely with adulterators of petroleum products.

3. Apart from initiating follow-up action on the measures suggested by an expert panel set up by the Government to look into the problem of adulteration/misuse of lubricants Government have prescribed a scheme of discipline in regard to distribution of lubricants which is required to be implemented by all the major oil companies. The oil companies have

been conducting surprise checks on their retail outlets/agents with a view to ensuring that there are no malpractices in distribution of lubricants through their outlets. The oil companies have also been asked to increasingly take up direct sales to all the major consumers. 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 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 accountal of feedstock releases as related to the output of the end-product.

(iii) The oil companies have been asked to eliminate intermediaries and prevent multiplication of agencies engaged in lube distribution so as not to weaken effective control by the oil companies over their operations.

(iv) The oil companies have been asked to launch a major publicity drive to bring about greater consumer awareness and involvement.

(v) Specifically in regard to the activity of re-refining of used lubricants which is potentially a major source for adulteration of lubricants decisions have recently been taken to introduce a scheme for voluntary registration of re-refiners who fulfil the basic quality

criteria and possess the requisite facilities including in-process quality controls.

4. An Industry Group is presently engaged in the task of evaluating in depth the problems in this field including the specific aspects of the adequacy of the existing laws for curbing the activities of manufacturers of spurious lubricants. They have been asked to come up to the Ministry with definite and concrete suggestions for implementation.

Availability of Molasses and its Utilisation

7195. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the current availability of molasses in the country and how much of it is utilised by (1) Industries manufacturing wines and liquors (2) Industrial alcohol and (3) by paints, spirit varnish and other companies;

(b) what are the plans of utilising molasses production with the progressive implementation of Prohibition policy by the Government; and

(c) how many new licences would be given for producing Industrial Alcohol and whether such industries would be set up in rural areas near sugarcane producing zones?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) The current availability of molasses in the country is of the order of approximately 22 lakh tonnes per annum. About one lakh tonnes of molasses is utilised for cattle feed and fodder and other miscellaneous uses like tobacco curing. The remaining quantity of molasses is used in the distilleries for the production of ethyl alcohol (rectified spirit). About 70 per cent of the rectified spirit is

utilised for industrial purposes and the remaining 30 per cent is used for manufacturing potable liquors.

(b) Government are encouraging the setting up of further alcohol based industries.

(c) The distillery capacity should match the availability of molasses. The distilleries are established within an economic distance from the sugar factories.

Demand for New Division with H.Q. at Rourkela

7196. SHRI GANANATH PRADHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government have received any demand to establish a new Division with Head Quarters at Rourkela by reorganising the existing Bilaspur, Chakradharpur, Walteir, and Khurda Road Division in a rational manner to achieve optimum operational efficiency; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon and the probable period of its implementation?

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

(b) The demand was carefully considered but was not found acceptable on administrative, operational and economic grounds.

Representation for Howrah Coach upto Gandhidham

7197. SHRI ANANT DAVE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the people of Kutch and passenger association are writing to Railway authority for the extension of Howrah Coach upto Gandhidham which at present comes up to Viramgam.

(b) why this Howrah Bogie is not extended up to Gandhidham; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

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

(b) and (c) At present two through service coaches viz. one composite I and II class and one II class 3-tier sleeper coach are running between Howrah and Virangam by 2Up/78/15 Dn and 16 Up/77/1 Dn Quotas have been allotted for different stations including a quota of 4 and 2 sleeper berths, for Gandhidham and Bhuj area respectively. As the quota for stations upto Virangam and stations in Virangam is fairly high the extension of the through coaches upto Gandhidham will inconvenience the present users of Saurashtra region.

Stoppage of Work

7198 SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether there have been any stoppages of work by railway workers due to inordinate delay in payment of their dues;

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) the steps taken by Government to prevent recurrence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) (a) and (b) Yes there have been 3 such instances in the recent past

(i) On Eastern Railway, Loco Running Staff of Gomoh stopped work from 29th December, 1977 to 30th December, 1977 demanding immediate payment of their overtime on the basis of award of Railway Labour Tribunal, 1969 for the period from 1st August, 1974 to 30th April, 1975

(ii) On Southern Railway a 'Dharna' was organised on 28th February, 1978 at the

entrance of D.S.A. Office, Madras as a protest against delay in clearance of overtime bills in the Divisional Accounts Office.

(iii) On South Eastern Railway certain substitutes working under Chief Yard Master Santragachi, stopped work on 20th March 1978 demanding immediate payment of their wages

(c) The payments as admissible in the above cases have been arranged

Instructions to the Railways already exist to ensure that the work in regard to timely payment of annual increments, payment of overtime and running allowances to staff, fixation of pay and payment of arrears in regard to the recommendation of the Third Pay Commission etc etc is kept current without any arrears being accumulated

Railway Administrations have further been instructed during recent discussions in the office of the Ministry of Railways to ensure that the work is kept current and to arrange for a high level watch over delayed payments

Repayment of Deposits by M/s. Globe Motors

7199 SHRI M A HANNAN AL-HAJ Will the Minister of LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that M/s Globe Motors, Delhi had to return the money of the depositors in a systematic scheme as ordered by the Delhi High Court,

(b) whether it is also a fact that after paying 3-4 instalments M/s Globe Motors, Delhi stopped to make payment to them,

(c) if so, the reasons for not taking any action by Government to safeguard the interest of depositors; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN). (a) and (b). As was stated in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 3791 answered on 13th December, 1977, under scheme of arrangement sanctioned by the Delhi High Court, which was effective from 22nd February 1970, M/s. Globe Motors Limited was required to repay its creditors (including depositors) in six instalments, the last instalment being due by 22nd March, 1974. Payments were made up to fourth instalment and, as was stated in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 7909 answered on 28th April, 1975 the Court had granted extension up to 31st July, 1975 for payment of the fifth instalment and the sixth instalment was payable up to a period of two years from the completion of payment of the fifth instalment.

As was indicated in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 3791 answered on 13th December, 1977, the company has not filed with the Registrar of Companies, Delhi any return of deposits for the periods ended on 31st March, 1975, 31st March 1976 and 31st March, 1977. The winding up of the company was ordered by the Delhi High Court on 15th April 1977. The company did not file with the Official Liquidator, Delhi the statement of affairs. The Government is, therefore, not aware of the latest position regarding payment of deposits by the company. A criminal case has been filed by the Official Liquidator, Delhi against the ex-directors for non-filing of statement of affairs.

(c) and (d). Winding up proceedings of the company are conducted under the directions of the High Court and hence further action will be taken by the Official Liquidator in this regard in accordance with the directions issued by the High Court.

Concentration of Economic Power

7200. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 388 on 21st March, 1978 regarding turn over and profits of Industrial Houses and state:

(a) whether there has been further concentration of economic power in the hands of few during these years; and

(b) if so, the particular steps taken to assess and reverse this trend?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) The reply to Starred Question No. 388 of 21st March, 1978 gives information about the turn-over and profits of 45 Industrial Houses. The data reveals that there has been an increase in turn-over and profits in most of these cases and to that extent there has been an increase in the economic power of these Houses

(b) Paragraphs 18 and 19 of Government's Statement on Industrial Policy of 23rd December, 1977 detail the new restrictions to be placed in the future expansion of Large Houses. Relevant extracts [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2131/78].

Fees paid by Porter

7201. SHRI B. C. KAMBLE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the different fees including licence fee, each railway porter, and head of the porters (Mukadam) is required to pay to the (i) railway authority, (ii) railway union either monthly or annually in Central, Western, Southern and Eastern Railways; and

(b) whether in view of the conditions under which the railway porters labour, Government propose to reduce

the fees; and grant the facility of providing more pieces of red-uniforms to the railway porters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) The licence fee paid by the licensed porters to the Railway Administration ranges from Re. 1 to Rs 5 per porter per month depending upon the importance and the traffic dealt with at each station. The Mukadams do not pay any additional licence fee.

The Railway has no information about the subscription/fee paid by porters to their Unions which are not recognised by the Railway Administration.

(b) There is no such proposal.

रसना महार में 'स्टेशन स्टेशन'

7202 श्री मोती बाई आर० खौलरी : क्या रेल मवी यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि

(क) क्या अजमेर डिवीजन में पालनपुर गांधीगांव लाइन पर चडीसर और डीसा स्टेशनों के बीच रसना महार में फेलेंग स्टेशन की मांग की गयी है।

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि कि चडीसर तथा डीसा के बीच काफी दूरी है और यदि हा, तो इस तथ्य को ध्यान में रखते हुए लोगों की सुविधा देनु यह स्टेशन बनाया जायेगा और यदि हा, तो कब, और

(ग) क्या दातीबाड़ा बाष्प के कर्मचारियों और गुजरात राज्य के कृषि विश्वविद्यालय के छात्रों को सुविधायें देने की दृष्टि से शीघ्र ही यह स्टेशन स्थापित किया जायेगा ?

रेल बंद्रालय में राष्ट्र बंद्री (श्री शिवनारायण) : (क) से (ग). चडीसर और डीसा स्टेशनों के बीच रसना महार में एक हास्ट स्टेशन खोलने के लिए वर्ष 1961, 1969, 1972 और 1976 में मांग की गयी थी। इस प्रस्ताव की जाव की गयी थी।

लेकिन इसका वित्तीय दृष्टि से शीघ्रत्व नहीं पाया गया था। चडीसर और डीसा स्टेशनों के बीच की दूरी 14 20 किमी है। यह क्षेत्र सडक परिवहन द्वारा भली भांति सेवित है। रेलवे लाइन के समान्तर एक डायर की सडक यौजव है और जनता नवा दातीबाड़ा बाष्प और कृषि विश्वविद्यालय के कर्मचारियों की सुविधा के लिए गुजरात राज्य सडक परिवहन निगम द्वारा पर्याप्त संक्षय में बसें चलायी जा रही है फिर भी, इस प्रस्ताव की एक बार पुन जाव की जायेगी।

Cinder Picking and Ash Handling contracts

7203 SHRI GYANESHWAR PRA-SAD YADAV Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether lumpsum payments are being made to the contractors/labour Co-operative Societies holding Cinder picking and ash handling contracts for "cleaning and sweeping of shed including open area" on Allahabad and Lucknow Divisions,

(b) the details of lumpsum amount paid to Contractors/Labour Co-operative Societies at Tundla, Shikohabad Aligarh, Etah, Allahabad, Kanpur Juhi, Chunab etc including other loco sheds on Lucknow Division separately,

(c) whether coal handling, cinder picking and ash handling contracts are awarded by the Divisional Superintendent concerned on Allahabad and Lucknow Divisions of Northern Railway or the same are awarded by the respective Senior Divisional Mechanical Engineers, and

(d) who is the competent authority to review the appeal made against the decision of Senior Divisional Mechanical Engineer in respect of award of contracts to Labour Co-operative Societies?

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

For ash handling lumpsum payments are being made on Lucknow Division while in Allahabad Division, lumpsum payments are being made in some sheds and in others payments are being made on the basis of actual quantity of ash handled. For cinder pick-

ing, payments are being made for the quantity picked and delivered.

(b) The lumpsum payments being made monthly for handling of ashes in the sheds of Allahabad and Lucknow Divisions are as follows:—

Allahabad Division		Lucknow Division	
Shed	Amount Rs.	Shed	Amount Rs.
Allahabad . . .	Departmental	Lucknow . . .	5975'00
Tundla . . .	7001'00	Faizabad . . .	1825'00
Shikohabad . . .	1871'00	Pratapgarh . . .	1000'00
Aligarh Jn. . .	1100'00	Varanasi . . .	950'00
Etawah . . .	NIL	Rai Bareily . . .	600'00
Kanpur . . .	2191'00	Sultanpur . . .	1130'00
Kanpur (GMC/Juhu)	NIL	Jaunpur . . .	850'00
Chunar . . .	701'00	Prayag . . .	600'00

(c) The Senior Divisional Mechanical Engineer is empowered to award contracts on the recommendation of the Tender Committee.

(d) The Divisional Superintendent is the competent authority to review the appeals in this respect.

Gauhati-Teensukia Line

7204. SHRI AHMED HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the Government's plans on providing/extending Broad Gauge line from Gauhati to Teensukia in the near future; and

(b) what is the financial aspect involved, and whether any survey etc. have been finalised/required to be finalised; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (c). The question of extending the

broad gauge line beyond Gauhati upto Tinsukia can be considered after the broad gauge link is established upto Gauhati. The approximate cost of the proposed gauge conversion of this 513 Km. long line would be about Rs. 55 crores.

Licence for Caustic Soda factory at Madras

7205. SHRI G. BHUVARAHAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of India have given licence to start caustic soda factory at Madras;

(b) when was the licence given; and

(c) the reasons for not starting the factory so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. An

Industrial Licence No. C. IL. 466(75) dated 24-12-75 was issued to M/s. Kothari (Madras) Ltd, for setting up a new unit in the State of Tamil Nadu for the manufacture of caustic soda, liquid chlorine and hydrochloric acid with the following capacities:—

- (i) Caustic Soda . 33,000 tonnes per year
- (ii) Liquid Chlorine 20,000 tonnes per year
- (iii) Hydrochloric Acid 24,750 tonnes per year

(c) Caustic Soda is a long gestation industry. A capital goods import licence for import of equipment and machinery was granted to the firm on 31-3-76 to CCI&E. The firm is in the final stages of construction of civil works and erection of machinery etc. It is estimated that this unit will go into production during 1979.

Complaints regarding Swadeshi Polytex Limited

7206. SHRI MOHAN LAL PIPIL. Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2688 on 14th March, 1978 regarding complaints of mismanagement in Swadeshi Polytex Limited and state:

(a) the name or names of persons/parties said to have made the complaints against Swadeshi Polytex Limited referred in part (a) and (b) thereof;

(b) whether he is aware that the complaints are being made at the instance of the present Managing Director of Swadeshi Cotton Mills Company Limited who is out to disturb efficient working of Swadeshi Polytex Limited; and

(c) if so, action Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) A statement is attached.

(b) As mentioned in the Statement Shri R. R. Jaipuria the Managing Director of Swadeshi Cotton Mills has made certain complaints. It is not known whether he has instigated others to make complaints against Swadeshi Polytex Limited.

(c) The complaints are being looked into, as mentioned in reply to unstarred question No 2688 of 14th March, 1978.

Statement

- 1 Shri V N Ahuja
- 2 Shri Balkrishna Tandon
3. Shri Shashi Kumar Malhotra
- 4 Shri Ved Prakash Agarwal
- 5 Shri Murlidhar Gupta
- 6 Shri Raja Ram Jaipuria
- 7 Shri Rajendra Kumar Maheshwari
- 8 Shri B B Narula
- 9 Shri Gopal Chand Mittal
- 10 Shri Kunj Behari Lal
- 11 Shri Swadeshi Cotton Mills Company Limited.
- 12 Shri G. P. Khaitan
13. Shri S. D. Vengurleskar
- 14 Staff of Swadeshi Polytex (unsigned).

Railway Strike in 1974

7207. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that All India Railway employees confederation fought shoulder to shoulder in strike 1974 as constituent of N C C R S.

(b) the present Government are also holding consultation with all Unions but ignoring confederation at the advice of A I R F;

(c) what steps the present Government are taking to give proper representation to all categories as both Federations have totally failed to do so;

(d) whether Government are aware of the fact that a few office bearers are holding posts of A.I.R.F. and N.F.I.R. for the last 25 years and their elections are not held democratically; and

(e) if so, the Government's action to make the Unions democratic?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) The Confederation or its constituents had served notice of strike on the Railways.

(b) In pursuance of the statement made by the Minister for Railways in the Parliament that he would be having discussions with Labour Organisation, on the problem of Railway employees, informal discussions were held with the two recognised Federations, viz., the All India Railwaymen's Federation and the National Federation of Indian Railwaymen and also with certain Members of Parliament connected with Railway Labour along with trade Unionists who accompanied them, in order to explore what concrete measures could be taken towards fostering a proper industrial relations climate on the Railways.

(c) Both the recognised Federations have been found to sponsor the cases of many categories of staff. Further, the policy of the Government is to take due note of all grievances and demands of railway employees whether they are represented by recognised or unrecognised Unions/Federations.

(d) and (e) These relate to internal affairs of the bodies. No dispute regarding the office bearers of these two organisations has come to notice.

Views of FICCI on the Concept of Monopoly Commission

7208. **SHRI SHYAM SUNDER GUPTA:** Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry has urged Government to modify the concept of 'Monopoly Commission'; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) and (b). The Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, New Delhi, in its Memorandum to the Committee appointed by the Government under the Chairmanship of Mr. Justice Rajinder Sachar, has submitted that Chapter III of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1968, should be deleted. It has further suggested that the Monopoly Commission should deal only with matters relating to restrictive trade practices. The Government is awaiting the report of the said Committee which is expected to be submitted to the Government by the 30th June, 1978 and would thereafter formulate its views after studying the recommendations made therein.

रायपुर-धमतारी नैरो गेज लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में बदलना

7209. **श्री हुकम चन्द कल्याण :** क्या रेल मवी मध्य प्रदेश में अलामप्रद रेल लाइन के बारे में 28 फरवरी, 1978 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संलग्न 1057 के उत्तर के बारे में यह बताने की हुपा करेंगे कि ।

(क) **रायपुर-धमतारी नैरो गेज लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में बदलने का काम कब तक आरम्भ किया जायेगा क्योंकि इस का सर्वेक्षण कार्य पूरा हो चुका है ।**

(ख) **जबलपुर-नौदिया नैरो गेज लाइन को बड़ी लाइन के साथ जोड़ने से संबंधित सर्वेक्षण कार्य के कब तक पूरा हो जाने की आशा है तथा बड़ी रेल लाइन बिछाने का कार्य कब आरम्भ किया जायेगा ।**

(ग) क्या ग्वालियर-शिवपुरी नैरो गेज लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में बदल कर उसे गुना-माल्सी लाइन के साथ जोड़ने का विचार है ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो क्या इस क्षेत्र के निवासियों ने सरकार को कोई शिकायत अथवा सुझाव दिये हैं तथा 120 किलोमीटर लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में बदलने पर अनुमति : कितनी धनराशि खर्च होने की संभावना है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (धी शिव नारायण) : (क) रायपुर-धमतरी छोटी लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में बदलने का काम संसाधनों की उपलब्धता पर निर्भर करता है और इस काम को कब शुरू किया जायेगा इम बारे में अभी कुछ नहीं कहा जा सकता ।

(ख) जबलपुर-नोदिया छोटी लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में बदलने के बारे में प्रारम्भिक इंजीनियरी एवं यातायात सर्वेक्षण का काम पूरा होने वाला है । सर्वेक्षण कार्य पूरा होने और रिपोर्ट की जांच-पड़ताल हो जाने पर लाइन के आमान परिवर्तन के बारे में निर्णय निया जायेगा ।

* (ग) और (घ) . ग्वालियर-शिवपुरी लाइन उडाइ दी गयी है । ग्वालियर को बड़ी लाइन द्वारा गुना से जोड़ने के लिये अध्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए है । प्रस्तावित लाइन 225 किलोमीटर लंबी होगी और उम पर नगरग 32 करोड़ रुपये लागत आयेगी । संसाधनों की स्थिति में ठोस सुधार होने पर देश के पिछडे इलाकों में नयी लाइनों के निर्माण के प्रश्न पर विचार किया जायेगा ।

परिवहन रेलवे के महाप्रबन्धक का पोरबंदर का दौरा

7210. धी धर्म सिंह भाई पटेल : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या परिवहन रेलवे, बम्बई के महाप्रबन्धक ने गुजरात के सौराष्ट्र क्षेत्र के

पोरबंदर शहर का दौरा किया था और यदि हाँ, तो कब ।

(ख) क्या रेलवे कर्मचारी संघ पोरबंदर ने उस समय कुछ मांगें प्रस्तुत की थीं और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है ।

(ग) किब्ब-किन मांगों को स्वीकार कर लिया गया है और किन-किन मांगों को अब तक स्वीकार नहीं किया गया है और इन मांगों को स्वीकार न करने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) इन मांगों को कब तक स्वीकार कर लिया जायेगा ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (धी शिव नारायण) : (क) से (घ) . सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

प्रभमदाबाद से बम्बई हाई टेल तथा गैस सम्बन्धी विचार गोष्ठी

7211. धी धर्म सिंह भाई पटेल : क्या एटोलियम, रसायन और उर्बरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 23 जुलाई, 1977 को गुजरात वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मण्डल अहमदाबाद और गुजरात विकास फोरम, अहमदाबाद के तस्वीरधान में बम्बई में हाई टेल तथा गैस और उनके उपयोग पर विचार गोष्ठी हुई थी और उस गोष्ठी में उठाई गई मांगों के सम्बन्ध में एक जापन सरकार को प्रस्तुत किया गया था ।

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार को उपरोक्त जापन कब प्राप्त हुआ था और उसमें किन मांगों का उल्लेख है ;

(ग) इनमें कौन-सी मांगें स्वीकार की गई हैं और इनको कब स्वीकार किया गया था ; और

(च) अब तक किन मांगों को स्वीकार नहीं किया गया है और इसके बया कारण है और इनको कब और किस प्रकार स्वीकार किया जायेगा ?

पंडितलियम तथा रसायन और उद्योग मंत्रालय मंत्री(भी जनेश्वर विधि) :
(क) से (च). गुजरात वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मण्डल द्वारा जूलाई 1977 में बम्बई हाई अप्रतटीय मरचना और बसीन लेट्रो विशेषकर गुजरात में गैस के उपयोग पर विचार चोटी आयोजित की गई। इस गोटी में उठाई गई मांगों के संदर्भ में कोई आपन मरकार को प्रस्तुत नहीं किया था।

तथापि, विचार गाठी में यह निश्चय किया गया था कि एक कार्यकारी समिति जिसमें उद्याग, प्रोद्योगिकी और मरकारी प्रशासन के प्रतिनिधि मध्यम्य हो कों अप्रतटीय गैस और कच्चे तेल की समावनाओं और इसके प्रभावी और अनुकूलतम उपयोग का मूलधारकन करने के लिये नियुक्त किया जाये। तदनुसार, गुजरात वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मण्डल के अध्यक्ष की अध्यक्षता में एक समिति गठित की गई जिसकी रिपोर्ट मरकार को 4 अप्रैल 1978 को प्राप्त हो गई है। इस रिपोर्ट की विभिन्न सिफोरिंगों की इस समय जाच की जा रही है।

Transfer of S.Os.

7212 SHRI ROBIN SEN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Section Officers working at Rajkot, Bhavnagar, Ratlam and Kota Divisions are transferable while the Section Officers sitting in Delhi office of the Western Railway Traffic Accounts Office are not transferable?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): No. The post of Section Officers (Ac-

counts) is a selection post. Their seniority is maintained on whole-Railway basis and they are liable for transfer anywhere on Western Railway.

Signal and Telecommunication staff Association of Varanasi Division

7213 SHRI ROBIN SEN Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any representation from the Signal and Telecom Staff Association of Varanasi Division about their grievances;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to settle the same?

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

Board of Directors of Darjeeling Plantation Industries Limited

7214. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state-

(a) the composition of Board of Directors of the Darjeeling Plantation Industries Limited, Calcutta and aims and object of the said Company;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Company has been promoted and formed to take up the business of a foreign Company viz. Darjeeling Tea Company Limited;

(c) if so, the facts thereof and whether huge investment has been made in the same Company contravening the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956;

(d) who are the principal shareholders and percentage and value of shares held by each of them; and

(e) whether it is alleged that the Company has committed large number of irregularities in contravention of the Companies Act, 1956 if so, the facts thereof and action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) A statement is attached

(b) and (c) The company was promoted and formed to acquire the business and undertaking in India, of "The Darjeeling Company Limited", U K. The company was registered with the Registrar of Companies, Calcutta, on 24-12-1976. No information about investments in the company is available as the company has not filed any Balance Sheet so far. The first Balance Sheet of the company is due to be filed with the Registrar of Companies, Calcutta by June, 1978

(d) The company has not filed any Return of Allotment since its incorporation. It has also not filed any Annual Return. Its first annual return is not yet due for filing. Hence no information is available about shareholders and shares held. However the following persons subscribed to the Memorandum of Association of the company and have each taken one equity share of the value of Rs 10/-

- (1) Shri Siram Kapur
- (2) Shri N. A. Rajan
- (3) Shri J. Kapur.
- (4) Shri P. Subramaniam.
- (5) Shri S. N. Dhawan.
- (6) Shri P. K. Pandey.
- (7) Shri R. Menon.

(e) No such allegations have been received.

Statement

(i) Following is the composition of the Board of Directors of M/s Darjeeling Plantation Industries Limited:

Name

- (1) Shri Frank Arthur Ferrow.
- (2) Shri Sriram Kapur.
- (3) Shri Golam Momen.

(ii) The main objects of the company, *inter alia* include acquisition, take over and development of the business and undertaking in India of the Darjeeling Company Limited, a company incorporated under the English Companies Act, having its registered office at London and its Head Office for India at 31, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta and all the property and assets and all the debts and liabilities, contracts and engagements of the said business, and undertaking in India. The main objects which will be pursued by the company as given in its Memorandum of Association further include the business of—

"Planters, farmers, growers and dealers of tea, coffee and other produce and to manufacture and deal all kinds of machinery, implements requisites, etc. of planters and farmers."

Composition of Board of Directors of ASC Engineers and Consultants Limited

7215 SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the composition of the Board of Directors of the ASC Engineers and Consultants Limited, Calcutta;

(b) full particulars of the principal shareholders and the value of each individuals or firms shares and percentage thereof;

(c) whether it has been alleged that the Company management have committed large number of irregularities contravening the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956, and

(d) if so, the facts thereof and action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN) (a) The composition of Board of Directors of M/s A S C Engineers and Consultants Limited as per Annual Return

made upto 2nd May, 1977 is as under:

- 1 SHRI B. C. MITTAL
- 2 SHRI M. L. MITTAL
- 3 SHRI R. K. CHOUDHURY
- 4 SHRI M. SUDARSANAM
- 5 SHRI L. N. MITTAL
- 6 SHRI M. GOENKA

SHRI K. K. DAMANI was appointed subsequently as per Form 32 filed on 17-5-1977 as additional Director

(b) The following are the principal equity shareholders of the company

Name of the Shareholder	Number of equity shares of Rs. 10/- each held	Percentage
1. M/s Giovanola Bunny Ltd.	4,15,150	49.30%
2. M/s. Kanoria Plasto-Chem Private Limited	1,20,000	27.30%
3. Shri S. K. Rateria	40,000	9.17%
4. Shri P. K. Mittal	21,000	4.81%
5. Shri V. K. Mittal	20,050	4.59%
6. Shri S. K. Kanoria	20,000	4.58%
	<u>4,36,200</u>	

(c) No, Sir, No complaint has been received in this Department

(d) Does not arise

झीवा रेलवे स्टेशन के निकट रेलवे फाटक

7216. श्री युवराज : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या झीवा, कुरसेल आदि गाडो मेरह रहे किसानों और श्रमिकों के लिये पूर्वोत्तर सीमान्त रेलवे मेरह झीवा रेलवे स्टेशन के निकट एक रेलवे फाटक के निर्माण की आवश्यकता है ;

(ख) क्या कटिहार मेरासाम और कटिहार से बड़साइ और गधिकापुर रेलवे स्टेशनों को जाने वाली बहुत मीरेलगाड़िया है ,

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार जनता की कठिनाइयों को देखते हुए वहां पर एक रेलवे फाटक की व्यवस्था करने का है और यदि हां, तो उपरोक्त रेलवे फाटक की कब तक व्यवस्था कर दी जायेगी , और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण है ?

रेल मंत्रालय मेरासाम और श्री विजय नारायण : (क) क्या समयार बनाने की

कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है क्योंकि शीबा स्टेशन के निकट कि० मी० 597/11-12 पर बर्तमान समयार पहल से ही उपलब्ध है, जहां से ग्रामीण रेलवे पार कर सकते हैं।

(ब) जी हाँ।

(ग) और (घ). प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Coach Repairing Factory at Mancheshwar

7217. SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department have any scheme to establish a coach repairing factory at Mancheshwar near Bhubaneshwar; and

(b) if so, the progress made so far for the purpose?

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

(b) The work for construction of this Coach Repair Workshop at Mancheshwar is expected to commence shortly. A provision of Rs. 42.91 lakhs has been made in the Budget for 1978-79 for this work. The Project Report and Estimate received from the South-Eastern Railway for this work are at present under examination.

Railway Service Commission at Cuttack

7218. SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department is proposing to open a branch of the Railway Service Commission, Eastern Zone either at Cuttack or Bhubaneshwar or Khurda Road just as branch offices have been opened at Ranchi and Dhanbad; and

(b) if not, why?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). The Government of Orissa have suggested opening of a branch office of the Railway Service Commission Calcutta at Bhubaneshwar or Cuttack. The matter is being examined.

Proposal to run a Passenger train between Palasa and Balasore

7219. SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state whether the Railway Department have received any proposal from the people for running any passenger train in between Palasa and Balasore in view of the fact that the travelling people are put to difficulty in travelling in this area because of absence of any through passenger train in this portion of the line?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): Introduction of a passenger train between Balasore and Palasa is at present, not operationally feasible for want of spare line capacity on certain sections enroute and lack of requisite terminal facilities at Balasore and Palasa. Apart from 3 pairs of Mail/Express trains stopping both at Balasore and Palasa, connected services are also available between these points with a change at Khurda Road.

Railway concession to Physically handicapped

7220. 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 dated 30th October, 1977 from ladies of Thana (Maharashtra) in regard to railway concessions to physically handicapped students; and

(b) if so, what action Government have taken or propose to take in near future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). No representation as such was received from ladies of Thana. However, representations were received from the Guardian Association and the Principal, Vikas High School for Deaf Students, Dadar, Bombay. On consideration, it was decided that in the case of physically handicapped students, one escort should be allowed for every 5 such students instead of 15 as provided in the extant rules. The other two demands of the Association that deaf students under 12 years of age should be allowed to travel free on the authority of the attendant's concessional ticket and the limit of escorts in the case of deaf students between the age of 6 & 12 and 12 & 16 years be increased could not be agreed to.

Grievances of Car Attendants

7221 SHRI R K MHALGI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Divisional Superintendent of Central Railway, Bombay has received a representation dated the 4th October, 1976 regarding the grievances of Car Attendants of the Bombay Division; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken and when?

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

(b) Does not arise.

हिन्दी सलाहकार समिति

7222. श्री नवाब तिह बौद्धान : माता पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्बरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय में हिन्दी मलाहकार का गठन किया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके सदस्यों के नाम क्या हैं और इन सदस्यों में उन सदस्यों की संख्या और नाम क्या हैं जो राजभाषा शायेंग की सिफारिशों पर नियुक्त किये गये हैं?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्बरक मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र) : (क) नाहीं (ख). जी, नहीं। इस मंत्रालय की हिन्दी सलाहकार समिति के गठन का प्रश्न सक्रिय रूप में विचाराधीन है।

Registered Labour Co-operative Societies holding Coal Handling and Ash Handling Contracts

7223. SHRI BATESHWAR HEMRAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) names of genuine and registered Labour Co-operative Societies of actual workers holding Coal Handling, Cinder Picking and Ash Handling, etc. contracts on Allahabad and Lucknow Divisions of Northern Railway together with details of contracts held by them during the last three years;

(b) details of piece-rates fixed by the Railway Administration and paid to Labour Co-operative Societies for different items of schedule together with average quantum of traffic dealt with monthly at each individual shed on Allahabad and Lucknow Divisions separately;

(c) whether higher rates have been fixed on Allahabad Division for doing coal handling work during night hours together with details thereof;

(d) whether it is a fact that rates paid to the Labour Co-operatives on Allahabad Division are lower than the rates paid on Lucknow Division; and

(e) if so steps proposed to remedy the situation to avoid dissatisfaction amongst the labour force?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) (a) A statement as Annexure 'A' is laid on the Table of the House

[Placed in Library. See No LT-2132/78]

(b) Two statements as Annexure 'B' and 'C' are laid on the Table of the House

[Placed in Library See No LT-2132/78]

(c) Yes, at Alighi Junction in case of unloading under three items Details given in Annexure 'B'

(d) Contracts rates vary from Station to Station as the same are fixed keeping in view the previous rates of contract, the casual labour rates and other factors prevailing at each Station

(e) Does not arise

पू. पी० ट्रेडिंग कम्पनी और अन्य कम्पनी की पूजी

7224. श्री हुकम देव नारायण घावड़ : क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य यत्वी यह बताने की हृपा करेगे कि

(क) यू० पी० ट्रेडिंग कम्पनी, दरभगा मार्केटिंग कम्पनी (विहार) की प्रारम्भिक पूजी कुल कितनी-कितनी थी, और उनकी पूजी 1977 के मान्त्र में कितनी-कितनी थी, उनमें से बैंक का कर्जे कितना-कितना था;

और इन कम्पनियों के किन-किन औद्योगिक प्रतिष्ठानों में कितने-कितने मूल्य के योगर हैं, और

(ख) क्या इन कम्पनियों ने व्यापार करते समय कम्पनी अधिनियम के उपबन्धों का उल्लंघन किया है और वे दोषी पाये गये हैं और यदि हाँ, तो इन कम्पनियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य कम्पनी (श्री शान्ति भूषण) : (क) मैसर्स उत्तर प्रदेश ट्रेडिंग कम्पनी लि० और मैसर्स दरभगा मार्केटिंग कम्पनी लि० की प्रारम्भिक प्रदत्त पूजी, 31-3-77 तक उनके प्रथम तुलन पत्र और उनकी नवीनतम प्रदत्त पूजी के अनुसार तथा 31-3-77 तक अन्य औद्योगिक स्थापनाओं में उनके निवेशों में व्यारे महिल मूचना सलग विवरण पत्र में दी जानी है।

(ख) इन दानों ही कम्पनियों के कम्पनी अधिनियम 1956 की धारा 209(4) के अनुसार निरीक्षण किये गये थे दरभगा मार्केटिंग कम्पनी लि० का 1973 में और उत्तर प्रदेश ट्रेडिंग कम्पनी का 1974 में निरीक्षण किया गया था। निरीक्षण के दौरान कम्पनी अधिनियम 1956 का कोई भी उल्लंघन भूतपूर्व कम्पनी के मामले में सूचना में नहीं आया। बाद वाली कम्पनी के मामले नामश उत्तर प्रदेश कम्पनी की निरीक्षण रिपोर्ट से कम्पनी अधिनियम 1956 की धारा 293(1) (ध), 204(1) और 370, कम्पनी (योगर प्रमाण-पत्र प्रेषण) नियम, 1960 के नियम 7 के साथ पठिन धारा 150 के अनुबन्धों के अनुपालन न करने का प्रगट हुआ। कम्पनी अधिनियम की धारा 370 को छोड़कर इनके अनुपालनवीनता को उपयुक्त बनाने के लिये सन्तानप्रजनक अनुपालन बरने/आश्वासन देने के मत से इनको आगे नहीं बढ़ाया गया था। कम्पनी अधिनियम की धारा 370 के अनुपालन न करने के लिए, कम्पनी को अधिक्य में अधिक सचेत रहने की चेनावनी दी गई है।

विवरण

मेससे उत्तर प्रदेश ट्रेडिंग कम्पनी लिमिटेड और मेससे दरबंगा मार्केटिंग कम्पनी लिमिटेड की 31-3-77 तक उनके प्रथम तुलन पत्र और उनकी नवीनतम प्रवत पूजी के भनुसार और इन कम्पनियों द्वारा लिया गया बैंक ऋण और उनके अन्य औद्योगिक स्थापनाओं में उनके निवेशों के ब्यौरो सहित प्रारम्भिक प्रवत पूजी को प्रदर्शित करता हुआ विवरण पत्र—

क्रम	कम्पनी का पंजीकरण	प्रवत पूजी	बैंक की	31-3-77 तक	राशि
सं०	नाम	को	31-3-52	31-3-77	राशि
	तारीख	रु०	रु०	31-3-77	निवेशों के ब्यौरे रु०
					उन कम्पनियों के
					नाम जिनमें निवेश
					धारित किया
1	2	3	4	5	6
					7
					8

1. उत्तर प्रदेश 23-2-51 80,00,000 16,00,000 कुछ नहीं साम्य शेयर
ट्रेडिंग कम्पनी
लिमिटेड

- इण्डिया स्टीमशिप कम्पनी लिमिटेड 10,51,198
- दी न्यू० स्वरेशी शुगर मिल्स 1,12,787 लिमिटेड
- दी अवश्र शुगर मिल्स 11,263 लिमिटेड
- रत्नाकर शिरिंग कम्पनी लिमिटेड 7,71,840
- इण्डियन मलेशिया टेलस्टाइल बरहद 2,94,181 भारत लिमिटेड 4,00,000
- आकटीवियस स्टील एण्ड क० लिमिटेड 2,11,728
- बीके आटोमोबाइल प्रोडक्ट्स लि० 50,000
- बिक्रम रोलर पलोर मिल्स लि० 1,90,000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8.	श्री एक्सपोर्ट हाऊस लिमिटेड				60,150		
9.	तापडिया लिमिटेड				40,105		
10.	हरियाणा आक्सीजन लिमिटेड				50,000		

साधितान शेयर

न्यू इण्डिया शुगर मिल्स
लिमिटेड (12 21%) 2,506

न्यू इण्डिया शुगर मिल्स
लिमिटेड (5 50%) 34,471

ऋण-पत्र

डावरीवाला स्टील एण्ड			
लोकोमोटिव कम्पनी			
लि०	2,50,000		
दि हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स			
लिमिटेड	1,75,438		
प्रोग	36,15,667		

(इसमें कविलकम्पनी शुगर मिल्स लिमिटेड के शेयरों की खरीद के लिए कम्पनी द्वारा दी गई 1,07,944 रु० की शेयर निवेश राशि सम्मिलित नहीं है ।)

2 दरभगा मार्क- 23-2-51` 78,910` 8,68,010 कुल नहीं साधारण शेयर
टिग कम्पनी लि०

इण्डिया स्टीमशिप कम्पनी			
लिमिटेड	12,75,629		
इण्डस्ट्रीयल केटिट एण्ड			
इन्वेस्टमेट कारपोरेशन आफ			
इण्डिया लिमिटेड	7,500		
रत्नाकर शिंगिं कम्पनी	89,024		
लिमिटेड			
विहार स्टेट फाइनैशियल			
कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड	12,032		

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

बिड़ला बिल्डिंग्स
लि०

(10 रु० प्रत्येक के
शेयर)

बिड़ला बिल्डिंग्स लिमिटेड 12,031
(100 रु० प्रत्येक के शेयर) 2,407

मारुति लिमिटेड 3,00,000

बिक्रम रोलर फ्लोर मिल्स 1,00,000
लि०

बेहर जनरल्स लिमिटेड 20,852

श्री एक्सपोर्ट हाउस लि० 60,150

न्यू जेपर्सं लिमिटेड 2,760

तापडिया लिमिटेड 40,105

धनान शेयर

मैष्ट्रल इण्डिया मशीनरी
मैन्यू कम्पनी लि० 10,473

चतुर्ग-पद

डावरीवाला स्टील एंड
इंजीनियरिंग कम्पनी लि० 250,000

योग 21,82,963

उपरोक्त मे कपिलवस्तु गुगर मिल्स लिमिटेड के शेयरों को ब्वरीद के लिए कम्पनी द्वारा 107 914 रु० को शेयर निपेक्ष राशि सम्मिलित नहीं है।

**Unlicensed Hawkers and Beggars
Frequenting Railway Carriage**

7225 SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister for RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) are the Government aware of the fact that a large number of hawkers who are not licensed by the Railways and the beggars frequent the railway carriages and are a source of nuisance to the travelling public; and

(b) if so, what steps are proposed to be taken to remove this nuisance and source of inconvenience to the travelling public which in a way erodes the confidence of the public in the management of the Railways?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). Yes. Every effort is made by the Railway

Administration to check the beggars' and unauthorised hawkers' nuisance in trains and at stations.

Special drives are launched with the assistance of Railway Police, Railway Protection Force and Ticket Checking Staff to prevent the entry of beggars and unauthorised hawkers at the station and to evict them from stations and trains.

Public cooperation is sought through exhibition of posters, announcements over the Public Address System etc., requesting the public to refrain from giving alms to beggars and purchasing edibles from unauthorised persons.

The unauthorised hawkers found selling food stuffs and other articles in running trains as well as at stations are dealt with in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Railways Act, 1890.

बरेली स्टेशन

7226. ओ मुरेन्न विक्रम . क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्हें पता है कि उत्तर रेलवे में बरेली स्टेशन के प्लेटफार्म संख्या 4 के पानी के नल साथ पांच बजे से दस बजे तक सूखे रहते हैं जिसके परिणामस्वरूप यात्रियों की भारी कठिनाई होती है; और ;

(ख) यदि हां. तो क्या इस बारे में बहुत सी शिकायत भी शिकायते पुस्तिका में दर्ज की गई हैं और यदि हां. तो लोक महत्व के इस मामले पर कोई कार्यवाही न करने के क्या कारण हैं और क्या डिविजनल सुपरिनेंडेंट मुरावाबाद ने इस बारे में कोई व्यापक नहीं दिया था ?

रेल व्यावसाय में राज्य भरी (ओ शिव नारायण) : (क) और (ख) उत्तर रेलवे बरेली स्टेशन के सभी प्लेटफार्मों पर पानी की सप्लाई 24 घण्टे रहती है, लेकिन एक नलकूप के बिना राज्य पाइप के फट जाने के कारण, पानी

का दबाव 31-3-78 से 2-4-78 तक पर्याप्त नहीं था और इसके फलस्वरूप इन तीनों दिन व्यस्ताम प्रवाह के दीरान प्लेटफार्म नं० 4 के नलों में पानी नहीं था । पाइप लाइन की 2-4-78 को मरम्मत की गयी थी और तब से प्लेटफार्म नं० 4 पर नलों में पर्याप्त पानी है ।

पानी की अपर्याप्त सप्लाई के संबंध में कुल मिलाकर 4 शिकायत प्राप्त हुई थीं जिनमें से एक 31-3-78 और दूसरी 2-4-78 को प्राप्त हुई थी । अन्य दो शिकायतें बहुत पुरानी, बिना तारीख और बिना हस्ताक्षर की हैं ।

पश्चिम रेलवे में गंगमैनों की भर्ती

7227. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पश्चिम रेलवे के रतलाम डिविजन में गंगमैनों की भर्ती के संबंध में फैकलिन कार्मूला लागू है ;

(ख) उक्त फैकले के अनुसार नैमित्तिक तथा स्थानान्वयन कर्मचारियों की संख्या में कितनी कमी है ; और

(ग) पुराने नैमित्तिक और स्थानान्वयन कर्मचारियों को कब तक नियमित किया जायेगा ।

रेल व्यावसाय में राज्य भरी (ओ शिव नारायण) : (क) अवशेषित फैकलिन कार्मूला स्थगित कर दिया गया है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) यह रिक्त स्थानों और उन प्रत्याक्षियों की उपयुक्ता पर निर्भर करता है जिनका स्वाधी संबंध में गंगमैनों के रिक्त स्थानों पर भर्ती के लिए उपयन किया जाना होता है ।

Companies owned by Evangelical Bodies of Foreign Origin

7228. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: (SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK): Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of companies owned by evangelical bodies of foreign origin at present registered in India under the Indian Companies Act;

(b) the upto date investment made by each one of them in India;

(c) the nature of their business activities as companies; and

(d) profit earned by each company during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) As per the latest available information as on 31-3-1978, there were 15 evangelical bodies corporate of foreign origin with places of business in India and registered under Section 592 of the Companies Act, 1956

(b) to (d) Statement annexed gives the latest available information about the investment (i.e. value of assets) in India of these evangelical bodies the nature of their activities, and about their profits/losses during the last three years.

Statement

EVANGELICAL BODIES OF FOREIGN ORIGIN OPERATING IN INDIA THROUGH THEIR BRANCHES

Sl. No.	Name of the Evangelical Body	Country of incorporation of the Evangelical foreign company	Value of assets of Indian Branch as per latest balance sheet available, (Rs. lakhs) 1	Nature of activities	Excess of expenditure over income during the last three years	Year	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
2			3	4		5	6
1	Anath Bandhu Guha & Sons Ltd.	Bangla Desh	7 ⁷ / ₁₂ (Balance Sheet as at 30-9-66).	Religious and charitable activities	..		
2	Canadian Baptist (Overseas) (foreign mission board) inter-church service agency	Canada	The company is in the process of being closed down.	To manage the foreign missionary work.	..		
3	Aloka Limited	U.K.	0 ⁷ / ₁₂ (as per balance sheet as at 31-12-62. The company is moribund)	Only charitable activities i.e. to encourage education, study or research in youth in all parts of the world.	..		
4	Church Missionary Trust Association	U.K.	Exempted from filing balance sheet	To act as trustee whether alone or jointly with any person or persons for the church. Missionary Society Charitable activities To spread the knowledge of Christ.	..		
5	London Missionary Society Corporation	U.K.	Do *	..			
6	Methodist Missionary Trust Association	U.K.	Do *	Religious activities.	..		
7	Vision to Lepers Corporation	U.K.	Exempted from filing balance sheets.	Charitable activities.	..		

1	2	3	4	5	6
8 St. John the Evangelist Trust Association	U.K.	Exempted from filing balance sheet Do.	Charitable activities.	..	..
9 Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Trust Association.	U.K.	Charitable activities.	..	..	..
10 Women's Home of Foreign Mission Society of U.S.A. the Advent Christian Dominion	U.K.	Do.	Religious activities.	..	..
11 Royal Commonwealth Society for the Blind	U.K.	8·72 (as per company's balance sheet as at 31-12-76).	Charitable activities i.e. to promote the welfare education and employment of the blind and to prevent blindness.	1974 2·19 1975 17·15 1976 31·02	..
12 War on Want	U.K.	The company is in the process of being closed down.	Charitable activities	..	..
13 Christian Children's Fund Inc.	U.S.A.	14·76 (as per company's balanced sheet as at 30-6-77)	Charitable activities	1975 1·10 1976 1·50 1977 0·28	..
14 Missionary Board of the Church of God	U.S.A.	5·55 (as per company's balance sheet as at 30-6-69). The company is in the process of being closed down)	Benevolent and religious activities	..	..
15 United Church Board for World Ministries	U.S.A.	66·21 (As per company's balance sheet as at 31-12-74)	Religious activities	1972 1973 1974 Nil Nil Nil	..

Violation of Companies Act by Companies

7229 SHRI G M BANATWALLA
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH
MALIK
SHRI HUKMDEO NARAIN
YADAV

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

(a) the number of companies against whom prosecution cases have been initiated for violation of various provisions of the Companies Act during the last three years, and

(b) the broad features of charges against them and the action Government contemplate taking against them?

THE MINISTER OF LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN) (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

Remittances abroad by Foreign Drug Industry

7230 PROF P G MAVALANKAR
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state

(a) remittances abroad by way of dividend royalty and technical fees

by foreign-collaborated companies in the pharmaceutical industry during the three years 1975, 1976 and 1977,

(b) foreign exchange earned by the said companies during the said period, and

(c) Government reactions thereto, and whether Government propose to curb or restrict the remittances, if any, abroad and if so, broad details thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA) (1) and (b) A statement furnishing the requisite information for the years 1975 and 1976 in respect of foreign collaborated companies in the Organised Sector having direct foreign equity exceeding 40 per cent and engaged in the manufacture of drugs and pharmaceuticals is enclosed

Information for the year 1977 is not yet available

(c) Repatriation of profits etc is permitted in terms of the relevant statutory/regulatory provisions applicable to all such foreign companies in all Sectors of the Industry

Statement

Sl No	Name of firm	Amount remitted abroad as Dividend Royalty and Technical Fee		Foreign Exchange earned by export of drugs Amount (Value in Rs lakhs)
		Year	Amount (Rs in lakhs)	
1	2	3	4	5
1	M/s Abbott Labs	1975 1976	Nil 16 76	72 73 53 23
2	M/s Beecham	1975-76 1976-77	2 66 Nil	1 30 0 73
3	M/s Burroughs Wellcome	1975 1976	Nil 3 91	18 40 22 80

1	2	3	4	5
4. M/s Warner Hindustan	.	1975 1976	6.55 13.00	26.17 28.60
5. M/s Cartar Wallace	.	1975 1976	Nil 0.83	N.A. N.A.
6. M/s Whiffens	.	1975 1976	Nil 0.20	N.A. N.A.
7. M/s May and Baker	.	1975 1976	Nil 3.91	50.24 39.76
8. M/s S.K.F.	.	1975 1976	20.55 ..	0.90 2.60
9. M/s Roche	.	1975 1976	8.59 30.77	29.98 55.41
10. M/s Indian Schering	.	1975 1976	0.47 Nil	N.A. N.A.
11. M/s Parke Davis	.	1975 1976	Nil 10.01	9.30 30.91
12. M/s Anglo French	.	1975 1976	0.60 0.90	3.62 12.53
13. M/s Glaxo	.	1975 1976	33.43 45.46	166.52 165.94
14. M/s Johnson & Johnson	.	1975 1976	1.80 16.28	49.13 38.01
15. M/s Pfizer Limited	.	1975 1976	15.60 N.A.	84.29 86.21
16. M/s Wyeth Labs. Ltd.	.	1975 1976	4.45 11.13	Nil Nil
17. M/s Ciba Geigy	.	1975 1976	21.83 34.18	37.00 8.00
18. M/s Cyanamid	.	1975 1976	1.35 59.70	18.23 14.37
19. M/s Alkali & Chem. Corp. of India Ltd.	.	1975 1976	Nil Nil	22.00 27.00
20. M/s E. Merck	.	1975 1976	3.83 Nil	7.69 8.90
21. M/s Merck Sharp & Dhome	.	1975 1976	0.02 13.45	16.00 10.05
22. M/s Sandoz	.	1975 1976	Nil 26.84	168.00 264.00
23. M/s Boots	.	1975 1976	4.79 10.17	33.25 37.09
24. M/s Richardson Hindustan Ltd.	.	1975-76 1976-77	4.60 12.00	33.00 40.00
25. M/s Bayer (I) Ltd.	.	1975 1976	59.14 23.27	10.47 13.00

1	2	3	4	5
26.	M/s Geoffrey Manners	1975 1976	6.03 20.32	2.58 5.58
27.	M/s Hoechst Pharm. Ltd.	1975 1976	9.48 20.36	100.60 133.71
28.	M/s Organon	1975 1976	4.30 4.06	122.25 220.43
29.	M/s Suhrid Geigy	1975-76 1976-77	2.00 Nil	Nil N.A.
30.	M/s Symbiotics Limited	1975-76 1976-77	1.34 Nil	3.28 N.A.
31.	M/s Uni-Sankyo	1975 1976	0.40 1.07	3.61 8.32

Ticketless Travel

7231 PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR. Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

- (a) whether ticketless travel is still largely prevalent in the country;
- (b) if so, its magnitude, usual regions wherein it is noticed more and the overall loss of revenues to the Railways on this count; and
- (c) steps being taken to effectively check the said evil and with what concrete results?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (c). To combat the evil of ticketless travel on the Indian Railways, apart from normal ticket checking arrangements, vigorous ticket checking drives are undertaken. During the period 1-4-1977 to 28-2-1978, 99,442 special checks were conducted as against 88,737 during the corresponding period of last year. As a result of these concentrated drives, the sale of tickets and earnings realised therefrom during the period 1-4-1977 to 28-2-1978 have shown considerable increase over the figures for the corresponding period of last year. The extent of ticketless travel tends to vary from area to area and in each area from train to train. On the basis

of sample checks conducted on all Indian Railways during the year 1976-77, the loss on account of ticketless travel was estimated at about Rs 18 crores per annum.

There has been no let-up in the drive against ticketless travel. The ticket checking activities have been further intensified.

Posts of Judges lying vacant

7232 PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR. Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state

- (a) whether there are any posts of Judges including Chief Justice vacant in one or more of the High Courts;
- (b) if so, full facts thereof; and
- (c) when will the said vacancies be filled and how?

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

(b) A statement indicating the vacancy position in the various High Courts as on 13-4-1978 is attached

(c) Steps are being taken to fill up the vacancies expeditiously. The State authorities and the Chief Justices concerned have been reminded to expedite

their recommendations. They have also been asked to adhere to certain specified time schedules in sending proposals.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the High Court	Vacancies		Pmt.	Addl.
		Pmt.	Addl.		
1. Allahabad	2	..		
2. Andhra Pradesh	1	1		
3. Bombay	4		
4. Calcutta		
5. Delhi	1	3		
6. Gauhati	4 ^L	..		¶One of the vacancies is that of Chief Justice.
7. Gujarat	1	4		
8. Himachal Pradesh	1 [*]	..		*The vacancy is that of Chief Justice.
9. Jammu & Kashmir	1		
10. Karnataka	1	..		
11. Kerala		
12. Madhya Pradesh	1	..		
13. Madras	3		
14. Orissa	1		
15. Patna	1		
16. Punjab & Haryana	1	3		
17. Rajasthan	3@	4		¶One of these vacancies is that of Chief Justice. The appointment has been notified but the Chief Justice designate has not yet assumed office.
18. Sikkim		
		16	25		
		41			

N.B.—In addition, there are 14 newly created posts in the following High Courts which are sanctioned with effect from the date they are filled and which are yet to be filled :—

	Pmt.	Addl.
Allahabad	..	3
Himachal Pradesh	..	1
Madhya Pradesh	..	6
Karnataka	1	..
Patna	..	3
	1	13
	14	

Movement of Coal by Railways to Gujarat

7233. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the movement of sponsored quota coal in South Gujarat is seriously affected because of the recent abrupt 35 per cent cut imposed by the Railway Board;

(b) if so, reasons for effecting such a cut; and

(c) what steps Government are taking to improve and augment the movement of coal by the railway efficiently and speedily?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) No such cut has been imposed by the Railway Board.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) All efforts are being made by the Railways to maintain the loading of coal to the maximum extent possible.

Project Rates to Casual Gangmen

7234. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the policy and principle adopted by the Ministry in the matter of giving Project Rates to the casual Gangmen working in Open Line and depriving them of the project rates again in case of their absence for more than 20 days in subsequent 6 months due to illness or other genuine reasons;

(b) justification for introducing project Rates and C.P.C. Scales partially to casual Gangmen for the same nature and specification of work in open line;

(c) total numbers of Casual Gangmen, given C.P.C. Scales and Project Rates in Dhanbad Division since 1976; and

(d) reasons for giving Project Rates, mentioning the date of introduction

of this new system in open line of Dhanbad Division?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). On the open line Casual labourers are on daily wages for the first 120 days. On completion of 120 days continuous service they are granted temporary status with monthly rates of pay and are eligible for almost all the benefits given to temporary Railway servants. On projects, on completion of 6 months they are given the scale rate of pay. These are in accordance with the recommendations made by the Miabhowy Tribunal. Project casual labourers cannot be allowed to abstain from work for long periods. Hence they have been given 20 days authorised absence for contingencies like illness, etc. Any absence beyond this limit is treated as a break in the continuity of employment and they have to complete another six months of continuous service before being entitled to scale rate of pay.

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

Strike by Technical Supervisors of Sindri Unit of F.C.I.

7235. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Technical Supervisors of Sindri Unit of the Fertilizers Corporation of India are on hunger strike since 20th March, 1978 if so, details of their demands;

(b) whether it is a fact that the demand of the technical supervisors are pending before his Ministry since long and the matter is still under consideration; and

(c) if so, how long the matter will remain under consideration and what steps Government will take to end the strike of the Technical Supervisors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) and (b). The Technical Supervisors of the Sindri Unit resorted to hunger strike to press their demand for introduction of single channel of promotion for degree and non-degree holder engineers in the F.C.I. The agitation was withdrawn consequent on the decision of the F.C.I. to introduce single channel of promotion.

(c) Does not arise.

Award of Miabhoi Tribunal

7236. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 180 gang men of Barakar and Kalvobathan PWI of Asansol division have been stopped from duty since 16th March, 1978 as they refused to accept artificial break in service to remain deprived of the CPC for ever;

(b) whether it is a fact that the system of artificial break in service is not in the spirit of the Award of Miabhoi Tribunal; and

(c) if so, whether the Government would give instructions to stop such practice?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) No. They, in fact, refused to accept appointment on 16-3-1978 against a new sanction after the expiry of the temporary sanction for the earlier work. They have, however, resumed working from 28-3-1978.

(b) and (c). The existing rules provide that casual labour should not deliberately be discharged with a view to causing an artificial break in their service. These instructions have been reiterated from time to time.

बम्बई हाई में तेल का उत्पादन

7237. श्री कुमोन सिंह: क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्बरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय बम्बई हाई से प्रति महीने/प्रति वर्ष कितनी मात्रा में तेल निकाला जा रहा है;

(ख) इसमें कितनी मात्रा में पेट्रोल का उत्पादन होता है और देश में कुल पेट्रोल उत्पादन में इसकी प्रतिशतता क्या है, और

(ग) बम्बई हाई से प्रति वर्ष अधिकतम कितना तेल निकाले जाने की समस्तीना है तथा यह लक्ष्य कब तक प्राप्त किया जायेगा ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्बरक मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जलेश्वर मिश्र)

(क) 18-1-1978 से बम्बई हाई से उत्पादन की दर 80,000 बैरल प्रतिदिन तक हो गया है जो कि 4 मिं. टन प्रतिवर्ष के बराबर है। 5-4-1978 से प्लेटफार्म 'एक' का निर्माण करने और अतः सागरीय पाइपलाइन बिछाने के कारण उत्पादन रोक दिया गया है। इनसे आरम्भ हो जाने के बाद रोजाना की उत्पादन दर लगभग 100,000 बैरल प्रतिदिन अर्थात् 5 मिं. टन प्रति वर्ष के बराबर बढ़ाया जा सकता है।

(ख) सूचना एकद की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

(ग) मार्च 1980 में बम्बई हाई के चिकास चरण III पूर्ण होने पर बम्बई हाई से संभावी उत्पादन प्रतिवर्ष 6 मिं. टन होने की आशा है और 1981-82 तक चरण I के पूर्ण होने पर उत्पादन क्षमता 10 मिं. टन प्रति वर्ष हो जायेगी।

**Heavy Repair Shop Electrical,
Kharagpur**

7238 SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) is it correct that the Heavy Repair Shop, Electrical at Kharagpur is not being put to full use and there is idle capacity while the work is being transferred elsewhere,

(b) is it correct that after such transfer of work the same is being entrusted to private firms which costs nearly double than Kharagpur estimated cost,

(c) whether the Government has received any representation on the subject,

(d) if so, what are the facts and demands, and

(e) what steps the Government propose to take to do away with the idle capacity?

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

(c) to (e) Yes Representation from the Working President and Secretary on behalf of Heavy Repair Shop Electrical Staff Council Kharagpur addressed to the Hon'ble Railway Minister has been received. The issues raised and the actual facts are indicated below

(1) Shifting of the work from Heavy Repair Shop at Kharagpur to Tatanagar

Repair facilities were set up at Tatanagar as approved by the Board to take care of the additional workload on account of increase in electrical assets. The work between the two repair shops has been rationalised. Kharagpur shops repair machines of General Services and Train Lighting while Traction Repair shop Tatanagar, repairs traction motors, transformers etc of Electric locomotives. The rationalisation has been done to avoid unfructuous expenditure due to haulage of defective and repaired equipment

(u) Entrusting of the work to the private firms at higher costs

The repair work has been off loaded to the trade only after utilising the full capacity of Kharagpur and Tatanagar Shops and only to the extent these shops were not able to undertake repairs of defective equipment thereby leading to heavy loss. Works Contracts were placed after due process of tendering and observance of all laid down procedures with due finance concurrence. The cost of the work by trade for such works for which facilities exist at Kharagpur Shop is not higher than the estimated cost of the same at Kharagpur shop

(m) Surrendering of the staff sanctioned for repair of traction motor armatures at Kharagpur

The total workload at Kharagpur has not come down. No staff at Kharagpur Workshop has been rendered surplus. There is no idle capacity

Micro-wave section of S & T Department in S.E Railway

7239 SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government have received any representation against curtailment of posts and reversion of staff in the Micro-wave, section of Signal and Telecommunication Department in S E Railway,

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) the decision of the Government on the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) (a) to (c) Norms for providing maintenance staff for multi-channel radio relay systems (Micro-wave, UHF and VHF) have been evolved by the Ministry after a detailed investigation of the maintenance workload at different types of repeater stations and having due regard

to the pattern of staffing followed by the Zonal Railways and the Posts & Telegraphs. With the implementation of the new norms the maintenance staff strength is to be augmented on some of the Railways, while on South Eastern Railway it is to be somewhat scaled down. Staff rendered surplus on the South Eastern Railway will be utilised for the maintenance of new Micro-wave installations on that Railway itself and there will be no retrenchment, whatsoever, on this account.

Higher skill for Micro-wave work

7240. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the work in Micro-wave section is of higher skill and the staff had to be specially trained to tackle the work;

(b) whether initially certain rules were laid down not to entrust certain work to staff of lower category;

(c) whether an attempt is now being made to lower down the highly technical posts and increase work load on staff; and

(d) what is the policy of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) It is a fact that the work in micro-wave maintenance is of higher skill and the staff are given special training both on job and in the Railway Training Institutions.

(b) When initially Railways provided micro-wave networks they had no experience of the requirement of maintenance set up. Each Railway was, therefore, following its own standards. In 1973 the Efficiency Bureau of the Ministry of Railways conducted a study and, after taking into account the practices obtaining in some other organisations and the special requirements of the Railways, formulated norms to be followed for the maintenance of the micro-wave equipment.

(c) No.

(d) The policy of the Government is now to follow the norms as referred to in answer to question (b) above.

Traction Distribution Workers' Association

7241. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any representation from the Traction Distribution Workers' Association about their grievances;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government regarding solution of these grievances?

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

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) In accordance with Government's policy, staff representations received from any source are given due consideration and action is taken. The demands of all categories of staff are considered and solved through the various tiers of the Permanent Negotiating Machinery and the Joint Consultative Machinery.

Statement

1. High tension hazardous allowance.
2. Running Allowance
3. Workshop facilities
4. Risk Insurance.
5. Free diet.
6. Free Railway quarters.
7. Job and workload analysis.
8. Acting in higher grade.
9. Payslip.
10. Promotion.
11. Safety.
12. Confirmation
13. 40 per cent B.T.M. Post.
14. Supply of duty dress.

Estimators of Civil Engineering Department of South Eastern Railway

7242 SHRI SHYAMA PRASANNA BHATTACHARYA Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) why the Estimators of Civil Engineering Department of South Eastern Railway are not yet confirmed even after rendering twelve to fourteen years service and availability of permanent posts

(b) why the posts of estimatory draftsmen and tracers in civil engineering department of South Eastern Railway are lying vacant since long thereby increasing workload on the existing staff, and

(c) when the posts are expected to be filled up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) (a) Confirmation of staff depends on a number of factors. Confirmation against available vacancies was last made in March 1977. Due to non-availability of lie-in-free posts all the staff at present working as Estimators could not be confirmed as yet even though they have rendered a long period of service

(b) and (c) No posts of Junior Draftsmen Junior Estimators and Tracers of Civil Engg Department of the South Eastern Railway are lying vacant. As regards the higher grade posts, the same could not be filled as the Drawing Offices of the Civil Engineering Department on the Railway are already over staffed. An overall review of the cadre has since been conducted and the matter is now under review by the Railway. Meanwhile selections and suitability tests for filling up the posts earmarked for promotion are under process and the same are expected to be finalised shortly

Strength of Railway Employees in Nagpur, etc. Divisions

7243 SHRI SHIV SAMPATI RAM Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) what was the total strength of Railway employees in different categories over Bhusawal, Bombay, Jabalpur, Jhansi and Nagpur Divisions of Central Railway including Workshops, Constructions and Railway electrification during the year 1972 and up to 31st December, 1977,

(b) what is the total number of employees in different categories in all divisions over Central Railway who were recruited or promoted during each year and what is the total number amongst them who belongs to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and others (list of SC & ST employees be furnished), and

(c) what steps have been taken to make good the shortfall in all categories in the divisions of Central Railway mentioned in (a) above for the reserved vacancies earmarked for SC and ST through direct recruitment and promotions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha

Strength of Railway Employees in Asansol etc Divisions

7244 SHRI SHIV SAMPATI RAM Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) what was the total strength of Railway employees in different categories over Asansol, Sealdah, Calcutta Coal Tpt Dhanbad, Danapur, Howrah and Mughal Sarai Divisions, of Eastern Railway includ-

ing Workshops, Construction and Railway electrification during the year 1972 and up to 31st December, 1977;

(b) what is the total number of employees in different categories in all divisions over Eastern Railway who were recruited or promoted during each year and what is the total number amongst them who belong to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and others (list of SC and ST employees to be furnished): and

(c) what steps have been taken to make good the shortfall in all categories in the divisions of Eastern Railway mentioned in (a) above for the reserved vacancies earmarked for SC and ST through direct recruitment and promotions?

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

Contracts/Licences Granted

7245. SHRI R. N. RAKESH. Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state the total number of contracts/licences granted by his Ministry and the share thereof, if any, to S/C and S/T in each category of such contracts/licences during the period of Janata Government regime and if not, why?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI NAR SINGH YADAV): Apart from petty job contracts like contracts for repair of room coolers, air-conditioners, heaters, livery items for class IV staff etc., no contract or licence has been granted by this Ministry since March, 1977. However, the Department of Company Affairs has granted one licence for a fruitcum-pan shop and this licence has been granted to a person belonging to a Scheduled Caste.

Pay of Primary School Teachers

7246. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any representation regarding anomaly in the pay of Primary School Teachers of S. E. Railway, Adra arising out of orders issued by Railway Board;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government in the matter?

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

(b) Some junior teachers of Adra Primary School, S.E. Railway are getting higher rate of pay than their seniors on account of fixation of their pay in the authorised scale, with effect from 27-5-1970, at the next higher stage with date of increment remaining unchanged.

(c) The matter is under consideration in consultation with the Ministry of Education, following whose decision to revise the scales of pay of teachers, revision of scales of pay was ordered in respect of Railway School teachers.

Garhara Transhipment Sheds N. E. Railway

7247. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the work of Garhara Transhipment Shed, North-Eastern Railway regarding loading and unloading is being done with departmental labour;

(b) whether similar steps were taken for Manduadih Transhipment Shed;

(c) if so, what pay-scale is granted to the workers at Garhara and at Manduadih; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Loading and unloading at Garahara Transhipment Shed is done by casual labourers who have attained temporary status.

(b) No.

(c) and (d). Scales of pay at Garahara are as under:

	Rs.
Transhipment labour ..	196-232
Tindals	200-250
Supervisors	225-308

The loading and unloading at Manduadih is done by contract labour.

राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1963 का क्रियान्वयन

7248. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय/विभाग ने राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1963 के उपबन्धों और उसके अधीन जून, 1976 में बनाये गये नियमों के बारे में अपने सम्बन्ध और अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों को सूचित कर दिया है और क्या उनसे उन्हें क्रियान्वित करने के लिए कहा गया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या उनके मंत्रालय/विभाग ने उक्त उपबन्धों और नियमों का पूर्ण क्रियान्वयन सुनिश्चित कर दिया है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और राजभाषा से सम्बद्ध नियमों के पूर्ण क्रियान्वयन को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र) :

(क) से (ग). राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1963

के उपबन्धों और उनके अन्तर्गत बने नियमों के कार्यान्वयन के लिये फर्टिलाइजर इंडस्ट्री कोआर्डिनेशन कमेटी जो कि दिसम्बर, 1977 में स्थापित की गई थी के नोटिस में लाया जा रहा है। इस मंत्रालय के अन्य सम्बद्ध अथवा अधीनस्थ कार्यालय नहीं हैं।

नियम पुस्तिकाओं और प्रपत्रों का द्विभाषिक रूप में प्रकाशन

7249. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय/विभाग में कितनी नियम पुस्तिकाओं और प्रपत्रों का प्रयोग किया जाता है;

(ख) उनमें से कितनों का हिन्दी में अनुवाद है और कितने द्विभाषिक रूप में प्रकाशित किये जाते हैं;

(ग) जिनका अनुवाद अभी तक नहीं किया गया है अथवा जिनको द्विभाषिक रूप में प्रकाशित नहीं किया गया है, उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) उनको द्विभाषिक रूप में कब तक तैयार किया जायेगा ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र) :

(क) विशिष्ट रूप से पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय के प्रयोग के लिए अभी तक कोई नियम पुस्तिका और प्रपत्र प्रकाशित नहीं किये गये।

(ख) से (घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

भोपाल-विदिशा शाटल द्वारा को बीना तक
से जाने का सुझाव

7250. श्री राजवर्मा : क्या रेल
मंत्री यह बताने की रुपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भोपाल-विदिशा शाटल गाड़ी
को बीना स्टेशन तक से जाने के बारे में रेलवे
को कोई सुझाव प्राप्त दृष्टा है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उस पर क्या
कार्यवाही की जा रही है; और

(ग) सुझाव को स्वीकार करने में
क्या कठिनाइया अधिक बाधाये है ?

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

(ख) और (ग) : 1 बी० बी०/ 2 बी० बी० भोपाल विदिशा शाटल गाड़ियों
को बढ़ाकर बीना तक से जाना और ले
आना, बीना स्टेशन पर टर्मिनल सुविधाएं
पर्याप्त न होने के कारण परिचालनिक
दृष्टि में इस समय व्यावहारिक नहीं है ।

Heavy increase in Salaries of Employees of certain Companies

7251. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:
Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE
AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased
to state:

(a) is it a fact that some of the
Companies such as Bharat Commerce
and Industries, Southern Petrochemicals
Industries Private Limited, Hoechst
Dyes and Chemicals Ltd. have
increased tremendously the salaries of
some of their employees, including
their relations, with the approval of
the Central Government;

(b) if so, what was their salary be-
fore and how much it has been increa-
sed in 1975 and 1976;

(c) what were the special reasons
for permitting these companies to
enhance the pay scales substantially;

(d) in how many other cases the
matter has been pending through the
employees, including the relations in

the other companies are highly qual-
ified.

(e) what is the criteria in the mat-
ter;

(f) has Government received any
complaints about this; and

(g) if so, give the details thereof
and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE
AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI
SHANTI BHUSHAN). (a) to (e). The
emoluments of the Employees of these
companies have shown an increase as
per the information disclosed by the
companies pursuant to Section 217(2A)
of the Companies Act, 1956 in two
successive Accounts of the Companies
but in most of such cases approval of
the Central Government is not required
for such increases under the provisions
of the Companies Act, 1956. The ex-
tent to which approval has been sought
for and accorded by the Central Gov-
ernment after consideration of the
applications made by the Companies
is stated in Statement attached. The
increases in respect of the cases covered
under Statement 'A' have been
allowed in accordance with the guide
lines followed by the Department at
the relevant time.

(f) and (g). Yes Sir. The Department
received an allegation relating to sub-
stantial increase in salaries of the
Managerial personnel of these three
companies. On examination, it was
found that they mostly relate to in-
crease in the emoluments of the em-
ployees of the Companies for which
the approval of the Central Govern-
ment is not necessary under the exist-
ing provisions of the Companies Act,
1956.

Statement

(1) Bharat Commerce & Industries Limited

The Directors of the company were
together sanctioned 1 per cent of the
net profits of the company subject to
a maximum of Rs. 1.20 lakhs per

annum for the period 29-5-1972 to 31-12-1975. On a representation made by the company, the ceiling was increased vide this Department's letter dated the 12th December, 1975 to Rs. 1.50 lakhs taking into account the increased profits of the company. This commission is divisible among the directors of the company who were 8 in number at the time of application.

(2) *Southern Petrochemical Industries Corporation Limited.*

The salary of Shri R. Narasimhan, whole-time director of M/s Southern Petrochemical Corporation Limited was increased from Rs. 4,000 per month in the scale of Rs. 3500—250—3000 to Rs. 4,500 per month in the scale of Rs. 4500—500—6500 with effect from the 15th July, 1974, keeping in view his seniority in the company vide this Department letter dated the 24th March, 1975. As a result of the inspection of the books of account of the company carried out recently, it has come to the notice of the Department that Shri K. R. Srivatsa, ex-Managing Director has been drawing excess remuneration from December, 1974 to October, 1976 than what was approved by the Central Government. Necessary action is being taken regarding recovery of the excess remuneration drawn.

(3) *Moechst Dyes and Chemicals Limited*

The remuneration of Mr. F. S. Reporter, Managing Director of the company was increased by allowing commission at the rate of 1 per cent of the net profits of the company, subject to a maximum of 25 per cent of the salary, when he was re-appointed with effect from 1st May, 1976, vide this Department letter dated the 12th October, 1977.

Jhoogee Walas Living on Railway Land

7252. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many Jhoogee walas have been living on

the Railway land near the Railway line in Rana Pratap Bagh, G. T. Road, Delhi;

(b) that many accidents took place and some children died in Railway accidents;

(c) has Railway written to Works and Housing Ministry to clear the site and rehabilitate them somewhere else; and

(d) if not, why not?

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

(b) No accidents have taken place near Rana Pratap Bagh between Sabzimandi and Azadpur Railway Stations in the recent past nor was there any case of children dying in railway accidents in this area.

(c) Delhi Development Authority, who is the competent authority for removing and rehabilitating the squatters has already been addressed in the matter.

(d) Does not arise.

Supply of Uniforms to Class III Staff

7253. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that Government has been supplying very shabby uniforms to Class III Staff;

(b) is it a fact that they have been agitating since long for provision of cloth and stitching charges; and

(c) if so, why Government have not met their demands?

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

(b) and (c). There has been demand from some staff for supply of cloth and stitching charges for uniforms but it has not been possible to accept the demand mainly on account of the following reasons:

(1) With a view to saving money, some employees might sell the cloth and continue to use the old uniform thus appearing on duty in shabby dress;

(2) Some staff may not be able to arrange stitching of uniforms themselves by paying higher tailoring charges prevailing in the market;

(3) Staff at road side stations might not be able to have their uniforms stitched for want of tailoring facilities at or near their places of work;

(4) At present uniforms are cut by the Railways in their centres/factories and are got stitched through Mahila Samitis, Handicraft Centres, Ordnance Factories, etc. In the process, considerable saving of cloth is effected because of bulk manufacture and low stitching charges. This procedure is also considered advantageous as it ensures additional income to dependents of Railway employees working in Handicraft Centres, etc.

However, the procedure for manufacture and supply of uniforms has since been streamlined with a view to avoiding any complaints from the staff and ensuring individual measurements being taken.

Import of Diesel oil from USSR

7254. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the diesel oil imported recently from USSR contains high sulphur content and is unfit for use in railway and other machinery workshops, if so, details;

(b) whether a large number of workmen have been physically affected for using this diesel oil; and

(c) if so, what steps are being taken to test it properly before use and to make it fit with Indian conditions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) to (c). The specification for high speed diesel oil prescribed by the Indian Standards Institution stipulates that the sulphur content should be 1 (one) per cent maximum by weight. As per the contract entered into by the Indian Oil Corporation with the Soviet suppliers, the sulphur content of high speed diesel oil is required to be between 0.2 per cent and 1.0 per cent. The parcels of diesel oil recently imported from the USSR had a sulphur content ranging between 0.09 per cent and 0.26 per cent which is within the limits prescribed by the I.S.I. No complaints from any of the Railways or other quarters about the high sulphur content of diesel oil imported from the USSR or any adverse effect of this oil on their employees handling it have been received

Judges in various High Courts

7255. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the approved strength of Judges for the various High Courts in the country and the number of judges actually in position;

(b) the number of vacancies as on 31st March, 1978 and steps taken to have them filled;

(c) details of proposals approved under consideration High Court-wise, for increasing the strength of judges and other supporting staff for 1978-79; and

(d) the decision taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) and (b). A statement indicating the sanctioned strength, the number of judges in position and vacancies as on 31-3-1978 is attached. Steps are being taken to fill up the vacancies expeditiously. The State authorities and the Chief Justice concerned have been reminded to expedite their recommendations. They have also been asked to adhere to certain specified time schedules in sending proposals

(c) and (d) A proposal from the Chief Justice of Delhi High Court for

the creation of 4 posts of Additional Judges in that High Court has been received and is being processed. Another reference for conversion of the existing 6 posts of Additional Judges into Permanent Judges and the creation of 9 posts of Additional Judges in the Punjab and Haryana High Court has been received from the Registrar of the Punjab and Haryana High Court recently. The reference is being examined. As regards supporting staff, appointments of officers and servants of a High Court are made by the Chief Justice of the High Court in accordance with the provisions of article 229 of the Constitution.

Statement

S No.	Name of the High Court	Sanctioned strength		Actual strength		Vacancies	
		Pmt	Addl	Pmt	Addl	Pmt	Addl
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Allahabad	40	10	39	10	1	—
2	Andhra Pradesh	18	3	18	2	—	1
3	Bombay	27	8	24	7	3	1
4	Calcutta	33	7	33	7	—	—
5	Delhi	18	3	17	—	1	3
6	Gauhati	8	—	5	—	3	—
7	Gujarat	14	4	13	—	1	4
8	Himachal Pradesh	3	—	2	—	1	—
9	Jammu & Kashmir	4	2	2	2	1	—
10	Karnataka	14	4	13	4	1	—
11	Kerala	13	3	13	3	—	—
12	Madhya Pradesh	20	3	19	3	1	—
13	Madras	16	6	16	3	—	—
14	Orissa	7	1	7	—	—	1
15	Patna	18	9	18	8	—	1
16	Punjab & Haryana	17	6	16	3	1	3
17	Rajasthan	10	4	6	1	4	3
18	Sikkim	2	—	2	—	—	—
		282	73	269	53	18	20
		*355		316		38	

N.B. In addition to the above vacancies, 14 posts sanctioned recently with effect from the dates

they are filled up have yet to be filled up. The break-up of these newly created posts is as follows :—

		Post.	Addl.
Allahabad	.	—	3
Himachal Pradesh	.	—	1
Madhya Pradesh	.	—	6
Karnataka	.	1	—
Patna	.	—	3
		1	19
			14

* One post kept in a bivouac and a post of Additional Judge was created in lieu thereof.

Passes issued during 1977-78

7256. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the guidelines for issue of passes have been revised and details thereof;

(b) what are the important considerations and the procedure adopted for issue of such passes, and

(c) the number and names of persons from Maharashtra who have been issued passes during 1977-78 and the number and names of person/organisations to whom complimentary passes have been discontinued?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS

(SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). Government have laid down the following broad guidelines for the issue of complimentary passes:—

(i) Institutions and organisations devoted to social, cultural, scientific, literary, sports and educational activities and whose work is of an all-India character.

(ii) Organisations devoted to the welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, backward and neglected sections, women, blind and handicapped persons, etc.

(iii) Eminent persons engaged in work of national importance for which they are required to undertake frequent journeys.

(c) Two statements are attached.

Statement No. 1

Names of persons from Maharashtra who have been issued/renewed passes during 1977-78

		Class of Pass	No of Pass
<hr/>			
1(a) New passes issued during 1977-78			
1. President, Dr. Ambedkar Memorial Society, Chandrapur	.	Ist	one
2. One office bearer of Mahatma Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences, Sevagram with one Attendant in IIInd class	.	Ist	one
3. One office bearer of National Leprosy Organisation, Wardha	.	IIInd	one

		Class of Pass	No. of Pass
<i>I(b) Passes renewed during 1977-78</i>			
1. Sh. P. N. Rajbhoj, President, Bharat Dalit Sangh, Pune with one attendant in IIInd class		1st	one
2. Shri N. V. Tungar, Pune, a worker of Gandhian philosophy and Untouchability		"	one
3. One office bearer of the Tata Agricultural & Rural Trg. Centre of the Blind, Bombay		"	one
4. Sanchalika and/or Assistant, Matru Seva Sangh Nagpur, with one male/female worker in IIInd class		"	one
5. Any two workers of the Gandhi Memorial Leprosy Foundation, Wardha		"	one
6. One office bearer of Kasturba Health Society, Wardha, with one attendant in IIInd class		"	one
7. Smt. Nirmala Gandhi of Sevagram Ashram, Wardha		"	one
8. One office bearer of Indian Secular Society, Bombay		"	one
9. One blind worker of the Poona Blind Men's Association, Pune, with one guide		"	one
10. One office bearer/worker of the National Association for the Blind, Bombay, with permission to take one Personal Assistant when the official is blind		"	one
11. Specified office bearer of Antar Bharati, Pune		"	one
12. Shri Mahadeo Joshi, Member of the Bharatiya Sanskriti Kosh Mandal, Pune		"	one
13. Director or one more office bearer (to be used by one at a time), Rangmanch Research Institute, Bombay		"	one
14. Shri D. G. Kelkar of Raja Kelkar Museum, Pune, with one companion		"	one
15. Shri Ram Singh Bhanavat, General Secretary, All India Banjara Seva Sangh, Bombay		"	one
16. One office bearer of Indian Council of Social Welfare, Bombay	IIInd	one	
17. Any worker of the Gandhi Memorial Leprosy Foundation, Wardha	Do.	one	

Statement No. II*List of Complementary Card Passes cancelled*

Serial No.	Name of the party or organisation.
1	2

First Class

- Shri Lalhan Prasad Vyas, Assistant Secretary, World Hindi Convention, Nagpur.
- One worker of Sant Sahitya Sadan, Bombay.
- One worker of Sant Sahitya Sadan, Bombay.

Second Class

NIL

Housing problem for Field Staff of ONGC

7257 SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state

(a) whether attention of Government have been drawn to the news report appearing in the Times of India dt 22nd March, '78 under the caption 'ONGC field staff uneasy over housing shortage',

(b) if so, what is the reaction of Government to the various observations made therein, and

(c) details of the action taken/proposed in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA) (a) Yes, Sir

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

उदयपुर और बीकानेर के बीच सीधी एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी आरब्ल करने का प्रस्ताव रेल मंत्री यह बताने की इच्छा करेगे वि

7258 श्री एस० एस० सोनाली: क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की इच्छा करेगे वि

(क) क्या उदयपुर और बीकानेर के बीच यात्रियों को मुविधाएं प्रदान करने के उद्देश्य से सरकार का विचार इस सेवानन पर मारवाड़ा ज क्षेत्र और जाधपुर होवर एक भीदी एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी चलाने का है और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार वा विचार गाड़ियों के समय में परिवर्तन करने का है जिससे यह मुनिश्चित किया जा सके कि उदयपुर और बीकानेर के बीच यात्रा करने में 36 घण्टे के स्थान पर 16 घण्टे लगे?

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

(ख) इस समय उदयपुर और बीकानेर के बीच 95/96 मारवाड़ मेल भीर 221/222 यात्री गाड़ियों में पहले एवं दूसरे दर्जे का एक सीधा सवारी ट्रिक्का चल रहा है जिसका बीकानेर-उदयपुर दिशा में कुल यात्रा समय 26 घण्टे 35 मिनट लगता है और विपरीत दिशा में 25 घण्टे 50 मिनट लगता है।

Overseas Exploration by ONGC

7259 SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that ONGC has suffered a severe setback in overseas exploration ventures, and

(b) if so, the names of the countries in which exploration was carried out and total loss, in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) and (b) The ONGC has so far carried out oil exploration only in two countries, namely, Iran and Iraq

In Iran two commercial discoveries have been made and both the fields are under exploitation

In Iraq oil was discovered in the well drilled by the ONGC but the rate of flow of oil was not sufficient to declare it a commercial discovery in terms of the provisions of the contract. The total expenditure incurred on this venture till March 1977 was approximately Rs 968 crores including Rs 129 crores as depreciation.

Gauge conversion of Sonpur-Barabanki

7260 SHRI D. N. TIWARY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No 3734 on 21st March,

1978 regarding conversion of Sonpur-Lucknow section and state:

(a) the original scheduled time of completing the gauge conversion between Sonpur and Barabanki;

(b) whether more than 75 per cent work between Sonpur and Chapra Railway Stations has been completed;

(c) when the remaining work is likely to be completed; and

(d) the new schedule for completing the gauge conversion between Sonpur and Barabanki and the amount required for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) The project was originally targeted for completion by December 1977 but it had not been possible to do so on account of limited availability of funds.

(b) to (d). 55 per cent of the total conversion work has been completed and the entire remaining project is planned to be completed and commissioned by 1980.

According to the latest assessment, the cost of the project is about Rs. 69 crores and the expenditure on the project upto March 1978 was Rs. 39.57 crores. A sum of Rs. 12.97 crores has been allotted for the project in the current year. A further sum of Rs. 16.46 crores will be needed to complete this gauge conversion project.

Surchage on Halt Stations

7261. SHRI D. N. TIWARY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 50 replied on 21-2-1978 regarding surcharge on Tickets to and from Sher Halt and be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Halt Stations on which such surcharge has been levied;

(b) the number of Halt Stations on which no surcharge has been levied;

(c) the criteria for levying the surcharge on Halt Stations; and

(d) the circumstances under which surcharge is levied on certain Halt Stations while no surcharge is levied on other Halt Stations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) 273.

(b) 798.

(c) and (d). When the working of a halt station is not found financially justified surcharge is levied to reduce the recurring loss.

Railway Bridge at Jamnagar

7262. SHRI VINODBHAI B. SHETH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Railway Bridge at Jamnagar is in a dilapidated condition and is a hazard in view of the same being more than 70 years old; and

(b) what steps government propose to take for either repairing it or replacing it with a new construction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) The Railway is aware of some cracks that have developed in the arches of Victoria Metre Gauge rail-cum-road bridge (No. 376) at Km 324/9-12 near Jamnagar on Rajkot-Jamnagar Section. There is however no danger to Railway traffic on account of these cracks in the Bridge Structure.

(b) Strengthening of the arches by cement grouting is already in progress and this has given good results.

After the completion of Viramgam-Okha Broad Gauge Conversion Project, the existing Victoria-M.G. bridge will be closed to rail traffic

which will then be carried over the new railway bridge constructed upstream

Railway Overbridge at Cuttack

7263 SHRI SARAT KAR Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether any representation has been received by the railway authorities for Railway Overbridge at Cuttack, and

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

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

(b) Proposals for the construction of road over-bridges in replacement of existing level crossings have to be sponsored by the State Government together with an undertaking to share broadly 50 per cent of the cost as per extant rules. Even though a proposal for the construction of a road over-bridge at Cuttack was under the consideration of the State Government for the last 10 years they have recently decided not to go ahead with the same. Hence, the proposal has been dropped. Further action in the matter can be taken by the Railway only when the proposal is revived by the State Government

Overhauling Cuttack Junction

7264 SHRI SARAT KAR Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government for the overhauling of the Railway Cuttack Junction, and

(b) whether any representation has also been received by Government in this regard and if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS

(SHRI SHEO NARAIN) (a) The existing facilities at Cuttack Station are considered fairly adequate for the present level of passenger and parcel traffic. However, some additional facilities such as a dormitory type retiring room, water cooler on platform a fruit stall and a Cycle Shed are programmed for construction during the current year. No other major remodelling of the station is contemplated for the present

(b) Government of Orissa (Transport Department) in their Memorandum presented to the Union Minister for Railways at Bhubaneswar on 10-9-1977 had asked for increased terminal facilities at Cuttack Railway Station in view of the increased importance of this Station and increase in passenger traffic

Work done by Department of Legal Affairs

7265 SHRI P RAJAGOPAL Naidu Will the Minister of LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) the work done in rendering legal advice to the Government by the Department of Legal Affairs during 1977-78 and

(b) the legislative measures dealt with by the Department during that period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI NARSINGH YADAV) (a) During the period of 14 months from 1-1-1977 to 28-2-1978, the Department of Legal Affairs attended to about 61,906 advice cases

(b) Although no separate record is maintained with regard to the advice matters relating to legislative measures as such, yet according to the available information, during the relevant period, the Department considered about thirty-five important legislative measures

Depreciation Reserve Fund

7266. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAI-DU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the Depreciation Reserve fund in the Railways now available with the Government;

(b) whether Government are contemplating to utilise this fund; and

(c) if so, in what way?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) The Depreciation Reserve Fund had a balance of Rs. 218.67 crores as on 31-3-1977. The balance at the end of March, 1978 is estimated to be Rs. 226.51 crores.

(b) and (c). The Depreciation Reserve Fund was started from 1st April, 1924 to provide for renewal of all wasting assets excepting formation, fencing and ballast. Every year a specified amount, as fixed on the basis of the recommendations of the Railway Convention Committee, is appropriated to the Depreciation Reserve Fund from the Revenue and the entire expenditure on replacement and renewal of assets is charged to this fund. The amounts appropriated to the Fund from Revenue in 1976-77, 1977-78 and provided in the Budget for 1978-79 are Rs. 135 crores. Rs. 140 crores and Rs. 145 crores respectively. The expenditure from the Fund during 1976-77 was Rs. 125.22 crores and estimated to be Rs. 147 crores during 1977-78 and Rs. 151.42 crores during 1978-79. The expenditure is incurred under various plan heads such as rolling stock, machinery and plant, track renewals, bridge works, traffic facilities, signalling and interlocking etc. The balance available at the end of 1978-79 is estimated to be Rs. 235.69 crores. The amount available in the Depreciation Reserve Fund is taken into account while fixing the overall ceiling for the Annual Plan expenditure in

consultation with the Planning Commission and the Finance Ministry.

पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में उच्च अधिकारी

7268. श्री राम नरेश कुमाराह : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत 10 वर्षों में पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में उच्च अधिकारियों की संख्या में कितनी वृद्धि हुई है :

(ख) क्या उपरोक्त रेलवे के लेखा विभाग में भी वृद्धि उसी अनुपात में की गयी है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या अधिकारी-पदों में वृद्धि के साथ-साथ तीसरी और चौथी श्रेणी के पदों में भी वृद्धि की गयी है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ज) क्या पदों में की गयी यह वृद्धि रेलवे राजस्व में वृद्धि के अनुरूप है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य भंडी (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) अधिकारियों के पदों की संख्या 466 से बढ़कर 597 हो गयी है।

(ख) लेखा अधिकारियों के पदों की संख्या 24 से बढ़कर 41 हो गयी है।

(ग) भारतीय (घ). श्रेणी III और IV के पदों की संख्या 94,674 से बढ़कर 1,00,929 हो गयी। अतिरिक्त पदों की स्वीकृति रेलवे राजस्व में वृद्धि से प्रत्यक्ष रूप से संबंधित नहीं है, बल्कि काम की मात्रा और महत्व तथा उत्तरदायित्व पर आधारित है। किर भी, उक्त मध्यम में यातायात से कुल प्राप्ति 37.67 करोड़ ह० से बढ़कर 88.54 करोड़ ह० हो गयी।

इंडियन रेलवे मैन फैडरेशन के साथ
बातचीत

7269. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या उन्होंने इंडियन रेलवे मैन्ज फैडरेशन (भारतीय मजदूर संघ) के सभी प्रतिनिधियों के साथ 28 अक्टूबर, 1977 को बातचीत की थी और यदि हाँ, तो बातचीत के दौरान वह किन बातों के बारे में सहमत हुए थे और उनका ध्योरा क्या है। और

(ख) क्या इंडियन रेलवे मैन्ज फैडरेशन के प्रधान तथा अन्य पदाधिकारियों ने काई मांग-पत्र पेश किया था और यदि हाँ, तो उसका ध्योरा क्या है और उस पर अब तक किस प्रकार की कार्यवाही की गई है और यदि कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) (क) और (ख) नेल मंत्री द्वारा सदसद में दिये गये इस बयान के अनुसार कि वह रेल कर्मचारियों की समस्याओं पर श्रम सगठनों के साथ विचार-विमर्श करेंगे, रेल मजदूरों में सम्बद्ध कुछ ससद सदस्यों तथा माथ ही ट्रेड यूनियनों के प्रतिनिधियों के साथ यह पता लगाने के लिए अनोपार्किंग विचार-विमर्श किया गया था कि रेलों पर उचित औद्योगिक सम्बन्धों का बातावरण नामे की दिग्गज में क्या ठोस कदम उठाये जा सकते हैं। इसी प्रकार की एक बैठक श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय और श्री सुदर्मणियम स्वामी के माथ 28-10-77 को हुई थी जिसमें ट्रेड यूनियनों के कुछ प्रतिनिधि भी शामिल हुए थे।

जिन विषयों पर विचार-विमर्श हुया था, वे हैं :

मई 1974 की रेलवे हड्डाल से सम्बन्धित कुछ बच्ची-खुबी समस्याएं, रेल कर्मचारियों के लिए बोनस, 15 करोड़ रुपये के विवेष अनुदान का रेल कर्मचारियों की सुविधाओं और कल्याण के लिए इस्तेमाल, अनिवार्य जमायोजना के अन्तर्गत जमा राशि की बापसी कर्मचारियों को नियमित करना तथा सेवा आचार नियम और भारतीय रेल मजदूर संघ तथा इससे सम्बद्ध यूनियनों को मान्यता प्रदान करना। इन मामों के सम्बन्ध में स्थिति बैठक में ही स्पष्ट कर दी गयी थी।

कुछ मामों पर मक्किय रूप से विचार किया जा रहा है जबकि अन्य मामों पर, जिनका उजरत, आय एवं मूल्यां से गहरा सम्बन्ध है, विचार तभी किया जायेगा जबकि सरकार द्वारा हाल ही नियुक्त की गयी भूतलिगम, ममिति द्वारा इन समस्याओं का गहराई में अध्ययन कर निया जायेगा।

मांग-पत्र में उठायी गयी कुछ समस्याओं, जैसे अनिवार्य जमा योजना के अन्तर्गत जमा राशि का भुगतान, महगाई भत्ते को बेतन में मिलाना, आदि पर अकेले नेली द्वारा विचार नहीं किया जा सकता क्योंकि ये व्यापक समस्याएं हैं जिन पर सरकार को सम्प्ररूप में कोई फैसला करना है।

मई 1974 की हड्डाल के फलस्वरूप उत्पन्न समस्याओं तथा मांग-पत्र में उल्लिखित अन्य प्रस्तो पर विचार किया जा रहा है। मई 1974 की हड्डाल में सम्बन्धित एक समस्या पर फैसला कर लिया गया है और 1-3-78 को ऐ आदेश जारी कर दिये गये है कि उक्त हड्डाल के दौरान रेल कर्मचारियों की अनुपस्थिति की अवधि को उन्हें देय छुट्टी में समाप्ताजित कर दिया जाये और यदि कोई छुट्टी देय न हो तो बिना-बेतन की असाधारण छुट्टी की स्वीकृति देकर उक्त शब्दिको समाप्ताजित कर दिया जाये।

खान-पान के पांच स्टालों वाले ठेकेदारों की संख्या

7270. श्री हुकम चन्द्र कछवाय : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ।

(क) सभी रेलवे में खान-पान के पांच स्टालों वाले कितने ठेकेदार हैं और खान-पान के एक ठेकेदार के अधीन कितनी ट्रालिया तथा अन्य स्टाल हैं और उनमें हरिजनों तथा आदिवासियों के कितने ठेकेदार हैं,

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार भविष्य में एक परिवार को केवल एक खान-पान का स्टाल तथा एक ट्राली आवाटि बरने का है और यदि हा तो इम वारे में ब्लॉग क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो ऐसी कोई योजना बन लागू की जायेगी; और

(ग) क्या ऐसी योजना देश में बेरोजगारों को कम करने में सहायता देगी और यह देश में बेरोजगारी को दूर करने में जनता सरकार के आश्वासन के अनुरूप होगी ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) . (क) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभापत्ति पर रख दी जायेगी ।

(ख) और (ग) वर्तमान नियमों के अनुसार जो रेलवे खान-पान और रेल यात्री सुविधा समिति की सिफारिश पर आधारित है एक ठेकेदार रेलवे स्टेशनों पर खान-पान बैंडिंग के अधिक से अधिक 6 ठेके ले सकता है । एक परिवार को खान-पान के ठेके का केवल एक स्टाल और एक ट्राली रखने तक सीमित करने का फिलहाल, कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

लूनर इंजीनियरिंग तथा अन्य कम्पनी द्वारा कम्पनी अधिनियम का उल्लंघन

7271. श्री हुकम चन्द्र कछवाय : क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) लूनर इंजीनियरिंग, शोहान इंजी-नियरिंग वर्सं, मिराज सन्म और हेमिल्टन इडस्ट्रीज प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, 10 सी-तुलसी पाइप रोड, महालक्ष्मी, बम्बई-13 वर्द्धनापित की गई थी और उनके निदेशक मडलों में कितने-कितने लोग हैं और उनके क्या नाम हैं,

(ख) क्या यह मत है कि उनके निदेशकों ने हमेशा कम्पनी कानून का उल्लंघन किया है, और यदि हा तो सरकार ने समय-समय पर उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की है, और

(ग) क्या सरकार को पता है कि उनके निदेशक मडल नियमों का उल्लंघन करके किसी भी व्यक्ति का निदेशक पद पर नियुक्त कर लेते हैं और अपने उत्पादों की सप्लाई के लिए अपने एजेन्टों से लाखों रुपयों की राशि जमा करते हैं और यदि हा, तो अब तक उनके पास एजेन्टों ने कितनी राशि जमा की है और कम्पनी में निदेशकों ने कितनी पूँजी लगाई है और यह पूँजी किस-किस ने बढ़-कब नगाई है ?

विधि न्याय, और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री शान्ति चूलण) (क) सर्दार्भित चार नामों में से केवल दो कम्पनियों अर्थात पैट सीराज सन्स प्राइवेट लिं. तथा मैं. हेमिल्टन इडस्ट्रीज प्राइवेट लिं. ही अपनी अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत पंजीकृत हैं । ये दोनों कम्पनियां, कम्पनी रजिस्ट्रार, महाराष्ट्र, बम्बई के पास कमश. दिनांक 12-8-1977 तथा 25-11-1958 को पंजीकृत हुई थीं । इन कम्पनियों के निदेशकों के नाम

कम्पनी रजिस्ट्रार के पास उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार निम्न प्रकार है—

(1) सीराज सन्स प्राइवेट लि०

(क) श्री गुलाब चन्द जी० सीराज

(ख) श्री धर्मेन्द्र जी० सीराज

(ग) श्री अनिल जी० सीराज

(2) हेमिल्टन इण्डस्ट्रीज प्राइवेट लि०

(क) श्री चन्द्रा सी चतरा भाई उद्दीप्ती

(ख) श्री चिश्वम्भर लाल प्रभु दयाल खेतान

(ग) श्री वमन्त लाल जेठा लाल उपाध्याय

(घ) श्री जितेन्द्र जैराम सम्पत

(ख) (1) कम्पनी कार्य विभाग को अभी तक यह बताने के लिए कोई सूचना नहीं मिली है वि० मै० सीराज सन्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड के निदेशकों ने कम्पनी बानून के उपबन्धों का उल्लंघन किया है अत उनके विरुद्ध कायवाही बरने का प्रयत्न उत्पन्न नहीं हाता।

(2) मै० हेमिल्टन इण्डस्ट्रीज प्राइवेट लि० के निदेशकों ने गन कई वर्षों से, कम्पनी की माध्यारण बैठक के समक्ष तुलन पत्र प्रस्तुत न करवे तथा उन्हें विहित अवधि के अन्दर कम्पनी रजिस्ट्रार के पास प्रस्तुत न करके, कम्पनी अधिनियम 1956 की धारा 210 व 220 का उल्लंघन किया है। निदेशकों पर

इन चूकों के लिए भुकदमा बलाया गया था, एवं दोष सिद्ध होने पर जुर्माना किया गया था। उहोंने वार्षिक विवरणी विभेद संकल्प तथा जमा धन की विवरणी को प्रस्तुत करने से देरी करके अधिनियम की धारा 158 व 192 तथा कम्पनी (जमा धन की स्वी-कारोवित) नियम, 1975 के उपबन्धों का उल्लंघन किया है। इस देरी के लिए, कम्पनी रजिस्ट्रार द्वारा अतिरिक्त शुल्क लगाया गया था।

(ग) (1) सरकार का यह जानकारी नहीं है कि इन कम्पनियों में नियमों का उल्लंघन करके कोई निर्देशक नियुक्त किया जा रहा है।

(2) सीराज सन्स प्राइवेट लि० के मामले में, निर्देशकों द्वारा अधिवेद 30 मास्य हिस्सों के अलावा कम्पनी रजिस्ट्रार महागढ़ के पास अभी तक कोई बटन विवरणी प्रस्तुत नहीं को गई है। पुन इस कम्पनी का प्रधम तुलन पत्र तथा लाभ हानि लेखा अभी तक प्रस्तुत करने का समय नहीं आया है, अत कोई अन्य सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(3) हेमिल्टन इण्डस्ट्रीज प्राइवेट लि० की आबत, निर्देशकों द्वारा वारित हिस्सों के रूप में, नियोजित पूजी निम्न प्रकार है।

	100 रु की दर के साम्य हिस्सों में	1,000 रु की दर के अधिभान हिस्सों में
	रु	रु
1. श्री जे० जे० सम्पत्त	1,25,000	1,00,000
2 श्री बी० जे० उपाध्याय	1,09,000	8,000
3 श्री बी० बी० खेतान	1,25,000	30,000
4 श्री सो० सो० उर्दैशी	2,21,000	—

गत तीन वर्षों में प्रस्तुत किये गये तुलन पदों के अनुसार आदेशों के विशद प्राप्त किये गये अग्रिम धन तथा ग्राहकों से जमा धन निम्न प्रकार है —

	1974	1975	1976
	रु	रु	रु
1 उक्त आदेशों के विशद प्राप्त अग्रिम धन	22,49,578	33,55,724	8,64,274
2 ग्राहकों से जमा धन	1,15,750	1,99,000	1,99,000

T.T.E.'s and Conductors as Running Staff

7272 SHRI R P DAS Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state,

(a) whether it is not a fact that the T.T.E.'s and conductors were classified as running staff in most of the zones of the Indian Railways till 1981,

(b) despite the recommendations of the Corruption Enquiry Committee headed by Shri J B Kripalani, these T.T.E.'s and conductors have so far been debarred from being classified as running staff, and

(c) the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN). (a) No, only on a few ex-State and ex-Company Railways Ticket Checking staff were treated as running staff.

(b) and (c) The Corruption Enquiry Committee did not make any

specific recommendation in this regard. However, only such staff as are directly in charge of, and responsible for the movement of trains are classified as Running Staff. Since the T.T.E.'s and Conductors are in no way directly connected with the movement of trains, they have not been classified as Running Staff. They draw Travelling Allowance like other non-running staff while on tour. Further, the issue went before the Board of Arbitration under the Joint Consultative Machinery and the Board gave its award on 30th June 1972 rejecting the demand for treating the T.T.E.'s as running staff.

Appointment of Chairman and Members of O.N.G.C

7273 SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA SHRI C K CHANDRAPPAN

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item

appearing in the Times of India, Delhi dated the 27th March, 1978 under the caption 'ONGC officials against Bahuguna scheme';

(b) if so, the facts thereof and reaction thereto;

(c) whether the selection for the post of Chairman of the Commission has since been done from outside the ONGC;

(d) if so, the details thereof and how Government propose to minimise dissatisfaction arising out of such outsiders selection amongst the senior officials and members of the Commission in its larger interest; and

(e) why outsiders are being brought in when capable people are available within the ONGC?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI JANE SHWAR MISHRA): (a) to (e). Yes, Sir. The following are briefly the main points mentioned in the said news item:

(i) A large section of officials of the ONGC is in favour of scrapping the 'restructuring' scheme announced in Parliament last year.

(u) The implementation of the scheme will lead to dominance of "generalists" in what is basically a technological organisation.

(iii) The status of the ONGC has been downgraded by proposing to induct as part-time members relatively less senior officials of the concerned Ministries of the Central Government. As a result the Secretaries of the Ministries of Finance and Petroleum will have the power to 'veto' decisions of the Commission when these are finally referred to the respective Ministries for their approval.

(iv) Apprehension that the three newly created posts of Executive Directors, Onshore, Offshore and Over-

seas Operations, may go to some influential outsiders instead of to senior officials in the organisation itself.

(v) Likelihood of the successor to Shri N. B. Prasad, Chairman, ONGC not being from the organisation.

The various reasons based on which the final decisions of Government on the future organisational set-up of the ONGC were announced, have already been enumerated in the statement made by Shri H. N. Bahuguna, Minister for Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers, in the Lok Sabha on 6-12-1977.

It is not correct to say that by nominating Additional Secretary/Joint Secretary as Members of the Commission, instead of the Secretary, the status of the ONGC has been downgraded.

All top level and second level appointments in the public sector enterprises of the Central Government are made in accordance with the instructions contained in the Ministry of Finance (Bureau of Public Enterprises) Resolution No. 5 (1)/74/BPE (PESB) dated the 30th August, 1974 Action for the appointment of Chairman and Executive Directors for Onshore, Offshore and Overseas Operations, is being taken as per these instructions.

न्यायालयों में हिन्दू में छाये कामों की उपलब्धता

7274. श्री बपाराम ^{कृष्ण} शास्त्री :
मिथि, न्याय और कल्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ न्यायालयों में अमीरी भी अंद्रेजी और उर्दू के ही कार्य मिलते हैं और हिन्दू में नहीं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ; और

(ग) कौन-कौन से राज्यों के न्यायालयों म हिन्दी में फार्मे की व्यवस्था की गई है?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री शान्ति भूषण) : (क) से (ग). जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सदन के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Accommodation for Passengers at Pathankot

7275. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that passengers coming from Kangra-Chamba-Kullu side find great difficulties in getting accommodation in trains at Pathankot bound for Delhi-Bombay-Howrah and Madras;

(b) if so, whether Government have looked into the difficulties experienced by these passengers at Pathankot;

(c) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(d) what remedial measures are proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (d). Representations have been received for running a new train and to augment the loads of existing trains from Pathankot to Delhi side. For the facility of passengers entraining at Pathankot, the following sectional coaches are at present provided:—

(i) One II class coach ex-Pathankot to Sealdah by 52 Dn. Jammu Tawi-Sealdah Express.

(ii) One II class 3-tier sleeper coach and one II class coach ex-Pathankot to New Delhi by 60 Dn. Srinagar Express.

(iii) One II class coach ex-Pathankot to Delhi by 34 Dn Jammu Tawi-Delhi Mail.

Introduction of a new train from Pathankot to Delhi/Bombay/Madras Howrah is at present operationally not feasible for lack of line capacity on sections *en route* and of requisite terminal facilities at the terminals. Augmentation of loads of existing trains is also not feasible for want of room on these trains to haul an extra coach on a regular basis.

Institutions receiving Grants

7276. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Institutions, official, semi-official, non-official, separately for which the grants are given by the Ministry of Law;

(b) the names of each such Institutions together with the amount of grant sanctioned to them by the Ministry of Law during the last five years year-wise;

(c) what is the purpose for which grant is sanctioned for each such Institution;

(d) what is the criteria for sanctioning the grant; and

(e) in what way the Ministry of Law, exercise control over these Institutions in their functioning?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) to (c). Statements I & II containing the requisite information are annexed.

(d) The grants-in-aid are given to the institutions in accordance with the principles laid down and the instructions issued by the Ministry of Finance from time to time in this behalf.

(e) Overall functioning of the institutions is watched from the achievement - cum - performance reports, audited statements of accounts,

programme of research work and programme of other activities of the institutes.

Statement No. I

Statement containing the names of the institutions receiving annual grant-in-aid together with the amount of grant sanctioned.

(A) NON-OFFICIAL INSTITUTION

Year	Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies	Indian Law Institute	International Law Association Regional Branch (India)
		Rs.	Rs.
1973-74	· · ·	2,00,000·00	5,49,500·00
1974-75	·	2,00,000·00	4,50,000·00
1975-76	· · ·	2,00,000·00	6,00,000·00
1976-77	· · ·	4,00,000·00	5,66,972·00
1977-78	· · ·	4,00,000·00	6,00,000·00

(B) STATUTORY ORGANISATIONS

Central Wakf Council (set up under the provisions of Section 8A of the WAKF ACT, 1954).

	Rs.
1973-74	· · · · NIL
1974-75	· · · · 15,00,000·00
1975-76	· · · · 10,00,000·00
1976-77	· · · · 15,00,000·00
1977-78	· · · · 20,00,000·00

Statement II

Statement showing the institutions to whom annual grants-in-aid are given and the purpose for which grants are given.

Name of the Institute	Purpose
(i) Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary studies.	To meet the expenditure on publication of Journals relating to Parliamentary Studies and partly on payment of salary and miscellaneous expenses of the Institute.

Name of the Institute	Purpose
(a) Indian Law Institute	(i) To meet the cost of research teaching and training staff of the Institute; (ii) To meet the cost of establishment of the Institute; (iii) To meet the cost of Journals published by the Institute; and (iv) To meet the expenditure incurred on holding the Seminars and Conferences by the Institute.
(3) International Law Association, Regional Branch (India).	For meeting expenses on— (i) Cost of research project undertaken by the Association; (ii) organising seminars on 'International Law'; (iii) lectures by the visiting Professors, etc., and (iv) publication of Journals of the Association.
(4) Central Wakf Council	For advancing loans to the State Wakf Boards and Dargah Khwaja Sahib Ajm' for the development of their urban wakf properties.

पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में रेल लाइन

7277. श्री नर्मदा प्रसाद राय : रेल नवी यह बनाने की कृता करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने यह घोषणा की कि पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में नई रेल लाइने विभाई जायेगी ;

(ख) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के साथ और जबलपुर डिवीजनों में महोबा से करेली तक रेल लाइन बिछाने का प्रस्ताव है ,

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इन डिवीजनों के पिछड़ेपन को दूर करने और घायापार के सवर्धन हेतु उक्त रेल लाइन कब बिछाई जायेगी तथा क्या इस सम्बन्ध में सर्वेक्षण किया गया है ,

(घ) क्या इस प्रस्तावित रेल लाइन में महोबा, जबलपुर, नवगांव, टीकमगढ़, बरगापुर, मल्हरा हीरापुर, शाहगढ़, बण्डा पकरोनियां, डाना—मिलेंटी कैप, मुरखी, गोरखापार, देवरी, छिदली रसना, ढोभी, तेंदू खेड़ा, बरमान और करेली को सम्मिलित किया गया है ; और

(ङ) क्या इस नई रेल लाइन को बिछाने से साथ डिवीजन में डाकुओं का आतंक कम होगा ?

रेल भंडारालय में राज्य भंडारी (श्री शिव नारायण) (क) देश के पिछड़े इलाकों में रेलवे लाइनों के निर्माण की एक नया नीति सरकार को विचाराधीन है। इस पर अतिमिर्यं प्रतिनियोगिता परालियामेंट में नीति की घोषणा कर दी जायेगी ।

(ख) से (ङ). महोबा से करेली तक लाइन के निर्माण का कोई प्रस्ताव इस समय विचाराधीन नहीं है। समाधनों की स्थिति में ठोम सुधार होने पर देश के पिछड़े इलाकों में नयी लाइनों के निर्माण के प्रश्न पर विचार किया जायेगा ।

Amount spent by ONGC on Exploration in Iraq

7278. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that huge amount has been spent by O.N.G.C. on exploration in Iraq without any success; and

(b) if so, loss incurred on this account?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) and (b). The ONGC had signed a contract in August 1973 with the Iraq National Oil Company for exploration and exploitation of oil. On the basis of the results of the geophysical surveys, the ONGC drilled one well where oil was discovered but the rate of flow of oil was not sufficient to declare it a commercial discovery in terms of the provisions of the contract. The total expenditure incurred on this venture till March 1977 was approximately Rs. 9.68 crores including Rs. 1.29 crores as depreciation.

Proposal to set up Petro-Chemical Plants during 1978-79

7279. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

SHRI AHMED M. PATEL:

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

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up Petro-chemical plants during 1978-79; and

(b) if so, location of these plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) and (b). In addition to the continuing programmes of the Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Ltd (IPCL) and the Bongaigaon Refinery & Petrochemicals Ltd. (BRPL), investment approval has recently been issued for setting up of the following new plants by the IPCL, work on which is expected to commence in 1978-79:

(1) A plant for the manufacture of 55,000 tonnes/annum of PVC

(2) A plant for the manufacture of 10,000 tonnes/ annum of Acrylates

(3) Expansion of the capacity of the existing DMT plant from

24,000 tonnes/annum to 30,000 tonnes/annum.

No decision has been taken to set up any other petrochemical project in the public sector during 1978-79.

Railway lines in Punjab

7280. DR. BALDEV PRAKASH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new Railway lines are to be spread in Punjab in 1978-79; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). No new railway line will be under construction in the Punjab during 1978-79. Survey for a new railway line from Rajpura to Chandigarh is, however, in hand. Gauge conversion of Suratgarh-Bhatinda metre gauge line into BG, a portion of which falls in the State of Punjab, is also in progress and is expected to be completed shortly.

Speed of Kalinga Express

7281. SHRI BAIRAGI JENA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the average speed of superfast express train;

(b) whether Kalinga Super fast express is maintaining its speed; and

(c) if not, why?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (c). The average speed of some of the fast express trains ranges between 49 KMPH. and 75 KMPH. The average speed of 143/144 Kalinga Express is 51/49 KMPH. Speeding up of 143/144 Kalinga Express will be reviewed at the time of next revision of time table.

कटिहार और गोकाला के बीच उपरिपुल

7282. श्री युवराज : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह कटिहार गोकाला और आर० बी० एच० एम० जूट मिल्स के बीच यांडे के रेल फाटक पर लकड़ी का उपरिपुल न होने के कारण स्थगित 5 हजार अविक्तियों को आने-जाने में कठिनाइयां होती हैं,

(ख) क्या भड़लीय अधीक्षक श्री सरकार स्थग अविक्तिगत रूप से भौके पर गये हैं, और

(ग) यदि हा, तो रेल फाटक पर उपरिपुल का निर्माण कब किया जायेगा और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या बारण हैं ?

रेल बंडलाल्य में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) (क) स्टेशन के मर्नहारीघाट दिशा की ओर के नये स्थान के समपार का जनता उपर्योग कर सकती है। इस समपार के उपर्योग करने में कुछ अधिक रास्ता नय करना पड़ता है जिसके कारण थोड़ी असुविधा होती है।

(ख) जी हा, कर्णधी, 1978 में।

(ग) समपार के पुराने म्बल पर रेलव नाइन के ऊपर एक कारंटी पैदल पुल की व्यवस्था करने के प्रश्न पर यह मतालय रास्किय रूप से विचार कर रहा है और जब आन्तिम निर्णय लिया जायेगा, इस सम्बन्ध में पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे को उपयुक्त अनुदेश दे दिए जायेंगे।

Shortage of Railway Wagons

7283. SHRI PRASANNBHAI

MEHTA:

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that shortage of railway wagons is the main cause of shortage of coal to the steel units in the country;

(b) if so, how far this is true;

(c) the total number of wagons provided by the Government for transporting the coal to the steel plants during 1977 and up to March, 1978;

(d) whether in view of the serious crisis to the steel plants the Railways have decided to provide more wagons to these plants for transporting coal to them; and

(e) if so, to what extent the wagons will be provided?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) During 1977, 1594 wagons daily were loaded with coal from Bengal-Bihar fields for Steel Plants. During 1978, 1636 wagons (Provisional Figures) of coal were loaded daily upto end of March 1978.

(d) and (e). Movement of coal to Steel Plants already receives a very high priority in allotment of wagons for coal loading. The coal stocks held by the Steel Plants at the end of March, 1978 was approximately 4.5 lakh metric tonnes representing more than 10 days' consumption.

Resolutions passed by States regarding abolition of Legislative Councils

7284. SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the States had passed resolutions regarding abolition of the Legislative Councils in the States;

(b) if so, the names of the States;

(c) whether no action has been taken on these resolutions by the Centre;

(d) whether all these resolutions adopted by respective legislatures of the States have lapsed;

(e) if so, whether some of the States have referred the matter to the Law Ministry for clarification; and

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

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

(b) and (c). The Legislative Council of the State of Punjab was abolished by the Punjab Legislative Council (Abolition) Act, 1969, in pursuance of a resolution passed by the Legislative Assembly of the State of Punjab. The West Bengal Legislative Council was abolished by the West Bengal Legislative Council (Abolition) Act, 1969, in pursuance of a resolution passed by the West Bengal Legislative Assembly.

At its sitting held on 3rd April, 1970, the Legislative Assembly of Bihar adopted a resolution that the Legislative Council of the State be abolished. On December 4, 1970, that Assembly passed another resolution that the resolution for the abolition of the Bihar Legislative Council passed on 3rd April, 1970, may not be implemented before 7th May, 1974. In view thereof, no action was taken on the resolution.

There were newspaper reports and some communications in May, 1970, to the effect that a resolution had been adopted by the Legislative Assembly of Uttar Pradesh recommending the abolition of the Legislative Council of that State. No intimation was, however, received in this Ministry either from the Secretariat of the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly or from the Government of Uttar Pradesh about such a resolution having been passed by the State Legislative Assembly. In the circumstances, no action was taken by this Ministry in the matter.

(d) Subject to what is stated about Bihar and Uttar Pradesh against part (e), there is no resolu-

tion adopted by the Legislative Assembly of a State for the abolition of the Legislative Council of that State pending consideration.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

Decision to set up a new Fertiliser Plant at Sindri

7285. SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Union Government have taken the decision for setting up of a new fertilizer plant at Sindri, in place of the existing one;

(b) if so, the main reasons for the same;

(c) whether the new fertiliser plant will be equipped fully with modern techniques and know how;

(d) the cost of expenditure involved and time the plant to start production; and

(e) the details of the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) to (e). Yes, Sir. The existing plant at Sindri which is based on coke and coke oven gas as feedstock and on technology which is now obsolete, has outlived its useful economic life. To improve ammonia availability and thereby overcome the principal limitation to production at the existing plant a scheme of modernisation is being implemented there. This project envisages the setting up of a 900 tonnes per day ammonia plant based on partial oxidation of fuel oil. Six hundred tonnes per day of ammonia from this plant will be used in the manufacture of 1000 tonnes per day of urea in a new plant and the balance of ammonia will be used in the existing facilities for the production of ammonium sulphate.

The present estimated cost of the Sindri Modernisation project is Rs. 152.04 crores. The project which was originally expected to be mechanically completed by November 1977 is now expected to be completed in May 1978. The Modernisation scheme will not only maintain the supply of ammonia for the manufacture of ammonium sulphate in the existing facilities but will result in an additional fertilizer capacity of 129,000 tonnes per annum of nitrogen in the form of urea

मेरठ में उच्च न्यायालय की बैच स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव

7286. श्री कैलाश प्रकाश : क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य में यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि .

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश की वर्तमान मरकार ने मेरठ में उच्च न्यायालय की बैच बोलने की सिफारिश की है, और यदि हाँ, तो यह सिफारिश कब प्राप्त हुई, और

(ख) क्या बार एसोसिएशन, मेरठ में भी उहे काई मकान प्राप्त हुया है जिसमें मेरठ में उच्च न्यायालय की बैच बालने की मांग की गई है और यदि हाँ, तो उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री शास्ति भूषण) : (क) मार्च, 1978 में उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने भाग्य मरकार को लिखा था कि उनकी भाय है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के पश्चिमी जिलों के लिए उच्च न्यायालय की एक बैच की स्थ पना क. औचित्य है। उन्होंने ऐसे किसी स्थान विशेष की सिफारिश नहीं की है जहाँ ऐसी बैच स्थापित की जाए। उन्होंने यह भी सूचित किया है कि इस विषय में ऐसे कुछ पहलुओं पर जैसे प्रस्तावित बैच की अधिकारिता के भीतर रखे जाने वाले जिलों, बैच स्थापित करने के स्थान आदि पर, राज्य मरकार विचार कर रही है।

(ख) जी हाँ। राज्य सरकार से यह अनुरोध किया गया है कि वह इस विषय में इलाहाबाद उच्च न्यायालय के मुख्य न्यायाधिपति के विचार जान कर सूचित करे।

Issue of Licences to Foreign Drug Firms

7287. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2832 dated 14th March, 1978 regarding nationalisation of foreign drug firms and state:

(a) whether many foreign drug firms have been given licences and letters of intent to produce various types of drugs since the submission of the Hathi Committee Report;

(b) if so, names of the firms who have been given licences/letters of intent to-date since the submission of the Hathi Committee Report;

(c) types of licences given to each firm, and

(d) the reasons why so much time is being taken to finalise Government's decisions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) to (c). Thirteen foreign drug manufacturing companies (having direct foreign equity exceeding 40 per cent) have been granted 23 Industrial Licences/COB Licences/Letters of Intent for the manufacture of drugs and pharmaceuticals since the submission of the Hathi Committee Report to date.

A statement furnishing the requisite information is attached.

(d) A statement containing Government's decisions on the Report of the (Hathi) Committee on Drugs and Pharmaceuticals has been laid on the Table of the House on the 29th March, 1978.

1000

Serial No.	Name of the Company	1975			1976			1977			Total		
		No. of Ind. Lic. issued	No. of COB Lic., if any	Letters of Intent	No. of Ind. Lic. issued	No. of COB Lic., if any	Letters of Intent	No. of Ind. Lic. issued	No. of COB Lic., if any	Letters of Intent	No. of Ind. Lic. issued	No. of COB Lic., if any	Letters of Intent
1	M/s. Hoechst	1	1		2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4
2	M/s. Cyanamid	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
3	M/s. Organon	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
4	M/s. Glaxo	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
5	M/s. Pfizer	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
6	M/s. Uni-Sankyo	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
7	M/s. Abbott	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
8	M/s. Sulird Grays	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4
9	M/s. Burroughs Wellcome	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
10	M/s. Sandos	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
11	M/s. Park Davis	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
12	M/s. Anglo French	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
13	M/s. Smith Kline & French	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	TOTAL	5	5		9	7		2	3		1	2	93

N.N.B. No Industrial Licence/COB Licence/Letter of Intent has been issued to any foreign firm during 1978 so far.

Since surrendered the Licence.

• Issued prior to March, 1977.

† Based on the decisions taken by

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Use of Saloon

7288 SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government propose to abolish the use of Saloons, luxury cars and ACC by high railway officials and VIPs to effect economy and austerity in the country, and

(b) if not the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) (a) and (b) Instructions have been issued only to use the Inspection Carriages which are generally referred to as saloons, for functional purposes and to places where suitable accommodation is not available. It has been decided not to manufacture inspection carriages on additional account. Therefore, the existing numbers will not increase any further but may gradually come down when some old unserviceable stock are condemned without replacement

Refund of Fare for Unused Tickets

7289 SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether any refund of fare is allowed to passengers and students with escorts who miss the train for any reason on return of unused tickets after the departure of the train,

(b) if so, to what extent, and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) (a) and (b) Yes the Station Masters are authorised to grant refund on unused tickets surrendered for cancellation within 3 hours after the departure of the train in the case of unreserved/wait-listed passengers and 12 hours after the departure of the train in the case of reserved passengers. A clerical charge of 50 paise per ticket is levied on unreserved tickets. In the case of reserved passengers, a cancellation fee of 30 per cent of the fare subject to the following minimum and maximum as levied —

Minimum cancellation fee per person			Maximum cancellation fee per person		
A C Class	1st Class/ 2 tier A C/ A C Chair Car	2nd Class	A C Class	1st Class/ 2 tier A C/ A C Chair Car	2nd Class
Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs
36	18	6	72	36	18

(c) Does not arrive

Posts of Extension/Health Educators

7290 DR BIJOY MONDAL Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) is it a fact that the vacant posts of Extension/Health educators are filled by Matriculate Health Inspectors

tors ignoring qualified and experienced Field workers of the same branch, and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b). 50 per cent of the vacancies of Extension Educators are filled by promotion of Health Inspectors with 10 years service and from among other serving employees between 30 to 48 years who are graduates and who have direct association with the railway's family planning programme for a period of 5 years continuously. The posts are filled by selection. The remaining vacancies are filled by direct recruitment through the Railway Service Commission

Facilities provided to Members of Board of Directors and Officers of F.C.I.

7291. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the item-wise details of facilities provided by the Fertilizer Corporation of India to the members of its Board of Directors and its top officers during each of the last 3 years and the expenditure incurred on each of the items; and

(b) the steps have been taken to economise on their perquisites and the date from which such steps have been taken?

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

Members of Superior Judicial Service of States Appointed as Judges

7292. SHRI D. B CHANDRE GOWDA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many persons who were members of Superior Judicial Service

of State were appointed as Judges of the High Court of another State after the (Fifteenth) Amendment to the Constitution of India;

(b) whether the Law Commission in its Fourteenth report has made any recommendations about such appointments; and

(c) what is the number of persons so appointed, the service to which they belonged and the High Courts to which the appointments were made?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) and (c) The information regarding the number of Members of Superior Judicial Service of one State appointed as Judges of the High Court of another State after the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of India, the service to which they belonged and the High Courts to which the appointments were made, is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) In its 14th Report, the Law Commission observed as follows:—

"59 Further the whole country must be treated as a single unit for the purpose of selection as it is vitally important that the best available talent which the country is capable of providing be mobilized for the task of meeting a situation which has undoubtedly assumed the proportions of an emergency. If suitable persons of the necessary merit and character are, in the opinion of the appointing authority, not available in the State, the authority should not hesitate to draw upon persons available in other States. Selections from the Bar must necessarily be of persons of outstanding merit commanding a large practice who may well be willing to make a pecuniary sacrifice and render public service by accepting these judgeships. An effort should be made to persuade suitable senior practitioners to accept these judge-

ships at least for a short period as a public duty. Their position at the Bar must be of such eminence that it could not be suggested that acceptance by them of judgeships was likely to increase their earnings on their reverting to the Bar

60 We envisage that in some States persons of the required standing and competence may not be available and the State Chief Justice may not have information as to the talent available elsewhere in the country. Our further proposal, therefore, is for the creation of an *ad hoc* body presided over by the Chief Justice of India to draw up a panel of names of suitable persons both from the Bar and the Service in each State.

We have already stated that in appointing these additional judges due regard will have to be had to the availability of suitable persons both from the Bar and the services. It may be that the senior members of the Bar may not be willing to accept a position which would involve a considerable sacrifice on their part. It may further happen that one may not find suitable persons at the next lower levels of the Bar. In such cases, suitable talent will have to be looked for in the services. In short, both these sources of recruitment should be treated as one field of selection with an eye solely to appointing the fittest men available from the entire field. During our tour of the country we have observed that the judicial services in certain States do not yet possess men of the calibre needed to make competent High Court Judges. In some States, even the Bar suffers from want of the necessary talent. It is in view of these deficiencies that we recommend that the country as a whole be treated as one single field of selection."

सिन्धेटिक एण्ड कैमिकल लिमिटेड,
बरेली को अल्कोहल की सप्लाई

7293. श्री सुरेन्द्र विकाम : क्या पेट्रो-
लियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह
बनाने की कृपा करेगे कि

(क) मैसर्जं सिन्धेटिव एण्ड कैमिकल
लिमिटेड, बरेली का उनके मन्त्रालय द्वारा
प्रति माह बित्तनी मात्रा में अल्कोहल दिया
जाना है, और

(ख) सिन्धेटिक एण्ड कैमिकल
लिमिटेड, बरेली द्वारा बनाये गये सिन्धेटिक
रब के मूल्यों का नियन्त्रित न करके तथा
रब का मनमाने दामों पर बेचने की
प्रत्युत्तिं देने के क्या करण हैं।

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक
मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र) :

(क) पेट्रोलियम रसायन और उर्वरक मन्त्रा-
लय में से सिन्धेटिव एण्ड कैमिकल्स लिमिटेड,
बरेली जैसे पृथक पृथक औद्योगिक सत्यों
का एलाक्हा है अवश्य अन्य मदों का आवाटन
नहीं करता।

(ख) क्योंकि एस० बी० आर० का
उत्पादन बनाने वाले उत्पादों पर भूल्य नियन्त्रण
नहीं था और केवल एस० बी० आर० का
उत्पादन बनाने के लिए केवल मात्र कच्चा माल
प्रयोग अल्कोहल भूल्य नियन्त्रण के प्रतिरोध
था जो एस० बी० आर० के उत्पादन की
कुल लागत का लगभग 15 से 20 प्रतिशत
था, अत दो वर्ष पूर्व सिन्धेटिक रबड (एस०
बी० आर०) पर मैं भूल्य नियन्त्रण हटाने
वा निश्चय किया गया था। क्योंकि
प्राकृतिक रबड और एस० बी० आर० के
मूल्यों के बीच बहुत विपर्यास थी अत ऐसा
विचार किया गया था कि मैं उपयुक्त दर पर
बनाए रखने के लिए बाजार स्वयं ही
पर्याप्त होगा।

मैसर्जं सिन्धेटिव एण्ड कैमिकल्स द्वारा
विभिन्न पेट्रोलियम रबड के लिए वसूल
किया गया भूल्य टैरिफ आयाग द्वारा अनु-
मोदित मई, 1975 के मूल्य से कम है।

सोमनाथ मेल का अहमदाबाद साप्ताहिक गाड़ी के साथ मेल के बारे में जिकायत ।

7294. श्री धर्मसंहार्ष पटेल : क्या रेल मंत्री यहांने हो छुआ करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार का गुजरात में राजकोट जिले के उपलेटा सिटी से सामनाथ मेल के अहमदाबाद साप्ताहिक गाड़ी के मेल न होने के बारे में जिकायत मिली है और यदि हां, तो कब और उनका डिरेक्टर क्या है,

(ख) उन पर सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की है अबवा किंवा जाने का विचार है,

(ग) इन दोनों गाड़ियों के बीच एक घट्टे का अन्तर रखने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ताकि सोमनाथ मेल का अहमदाबाद साप्ताहिक गाड़ी से प्रतिदिन नियमित रूप से मिलन हो सके, और—

(घ) सोमनाथ मेल के साथ अहमदाबाद प्रतिदिन चलने वाली साप्ताहिक गाड़ी का नियमित रूप से मेल कराने के लिए सरकार का विचार क्या कार्यवाही करने का है ताकि सोमनाथ मेल गाड़ी के यात्रियों का मुश्विधा मिले ?

रेल अंग्रेजी में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) जी हां। अहमदाबाद में 23 अप्रैल बेराचल—अहमदाबाद सोमनाथ मेल और 133 अप्रैल अहमदाबाद—हृषीका एक्सप्रेस के बीच मेल लेने के लिए एक घट्टे के अन्तराल की व्यवस्था करने के लिए एक सुझाव प्राप्त हुआ है।

(ख) से (घ) समय सारणी के अनुसार इस समय 23 अप्रैल सोमनाथ मेल 6.25 बजे अहमदाबाद पहुंचती है और 133 अप्रैल अहमदाबाद—हृषीका एक्सप्रेस अहमदाबाद से 6.40 बजे रखाना होती है, इस प्रकार मेल लेने के लिए 15 मिनट का समय

रहता है। मेल लेने के समय के अन्तर में बृद्धि के लिए अहमदाबाद में 23 अप्रैल सोमनाथ मेल की समय भूची को अल्टी करने के परिणाम स्वरूप शापुर, जेतनसर, खिजाविया डासा और डोला पर इस गाड़ी के कुछ महत्वपूर्ण मेल समाप्त हो जायेगे। अहमदाबाद स्टेशन पर प्लेटफार्म सम्बन्धी कठिनाइयों के कारण भी इस समय अहमदाबाद से 133 अप्रैल एक्सप्रेस का और बाद में चलाना परिचालनिक दृष्टि से व्यावहारिक नहीं है।

धोराजी के रेल कर्मचारियों के लिए क्वार्टर

7295. श्री धर्मसंहार्ष पटेल : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि—

(क) गुजरात में सारांष थेल वे जिला र ज़िकोट में धोर जो के रेल कर्मचारियों के लिए कितने क्वार्टर हैं और उनमें से कितने क्वार्टरों में कब से बिजली नहीं है और उसके क्या कारण हैं,

(ख) क्या उन क्वार्टरों में पहले बिजली थी और यदि हां, तो किस अवधि के लिए थी और अब वहां पर बिजली क्यों नहीं है, और

(ग) इन क्वार्टरों में बिजली कब तक लगाई जायेगी ?

रेल अंग्रेजी में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) गुजरात राज्य के सीरांष थेल में राजकोट जिले के धोराजी रेलवे स्टेशन पर टाइप-I के 20 और टाइप-II के 11 क्वार्टर हैं। इन सभी क्वार्टरों में बिजली लगी हुई है। बिजली के बिना थोड़ी क्वार्टर नहीं है।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Theft of Crude Oil from the Pipelines of ONGC

7296. SHRI FAQUIR ALI ANSARI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some persons had been chargesheeted in Ahmedabad for involvement in the theft of crude oil from the pipelines of Oil and Natural Gas Commission;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this stolen oil was being sold to some mills;

(c) steps taken to ensure safeguards against future thefts from the pipelines of ONGC; and

(d) the names of those mills who used to purchase this stolen oil and the action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) to (d). There had been a case of theft of crude oil from a Well of Mehsana Project which was detected by police authorities. Six persons were arrested including one driver of ONGC Mehsana presently under suspension and chargesheeted in the court of Judicial Magistrate First Class, Kadi.

It was alleged that stolen crude was sold to two rice mills, namely, Patel Rice Mill and Bhavani Rice Mill of Bawala. The case against the six accused persons for the theft of crude oil is presently pending in the court. The question of taking action against the two mills who are alleged to have purchased this stolen crude oil would depend upon the outcome of the cases pending in the court. Intensive patrolling is being done to guard against such thefts in future.

Recognition of Trade Union in C.L.W

7297. SHRI ROBIN SEN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a policy decision of the Railway authorities not to recognise Trade Union in C.L.W.;

(b) whether it is a fact that C.L.W. Employees have been pressing for recognition of Union for the last twenty years;

(c) whether the present Government are thinking to recognise the Union at C.L.W.;

(d) if so, when; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (e). Government did not consider it necessary to have any unions recognised in the Production Units on Indian Railways including C.L.W., as the grievances of staff of these organizations are taken up by the elected Staff Councils functioning in these Administrations, unlike the Zonal Railways, where there are no staff councils.

Following a Tripartite Labour Conference held in May 1977, a Tripartite Committee was set up by the Labour Ministry to make recommendations *inter alia* regarding norms for recognition of Unions. Government is considering their report and the question of recognition of unions in the Production Units including C.L.W. would be examined on merits in the light of the decision that may be taken by the Government on the report of the Committee.

Drilling in Kutch District

7298. SHRI ANANT DAVE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it was decided to start drilling work for oil after August, 1977 in Kutch district;

(b) if so, whether any work of drilling has been started; and

(c) if so, the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) No, Sir

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

Gandhidham-Lakhpur Railway Line

7299. SHRI ANANT DAVE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the new Railway line from Gandhidham to Lakhpur is under consideration; and

(b) whether Government propose to give priority to this new Railway line as this line is in backward district and crores of rupees of minerals have been found out after commercial survey and it is in border area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). The question of gauge conversion of the existing metre gauge line between Gandhidham and Bhuj and construction of a broad gauge line from Gandhidham to Lakhpur via Mandvi were examined during the course of surveys carried out in 1971-72. The projects were not found to be viable on account of very limited prospects of traffic and were not, therefore, taken up. It will be possible to consider this project afresh when there is substantial improvement in the availability of resources.

Conversion of B. G. line between Gandhidham and Bhuj

7300. SHRI ANANT DAVE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work of converting metre gauge line from Gandhidham to

Bhuj into broad gauge line is under consideration as Kutch District is quite backward district and Government have accepted in principle that backward District would get priority; and

(b) if so, the present progress of work and time by which it was to be completed in accordance with the plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). A survey was carried out for the conversion of Gandhidham-Bhuj metre gauge line into broad gauge in 1971-72. The project was not found to be viable on account of very limited prospects of traffic and was not, therefore, taken up. It will be possible to consider this project afresh when there is substantial improvement in the availability of resources.

पुराने अधिनियमों के स्थान पर नये अधिनियम लाना

7301. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडे: क्या विधि, न्याय और कानूनी कार्य में भी यह बदलाव की हुण करेंगे नि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इस सभ्य अंतर्क ऐसे अधिनियम लागू हैं जो 50 से 80 वर्ष पूर्व बनाये गये थे और आज के सदर्भ में उन्हे पूरी तरह समोदित न करने की ज़बरदस्ती है तथा उनके स्थान पर नये अधिनियम लाये जाने चाहिये ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन अधिनियमों के नाम क्या हैं; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ना विचार उन अधिनियमों का माध्यनिकीकरण अथवा उनमें संशोधन करने का है ताकि वे आज की सामाजिक परिस्थितियों के अनुकूल हों ?

विधि, न्याय और कानूनी कार्य में (भी लान्ति भूषण) : (क) से (ग) . कुछ ऐसे अधिनियमों में जो 50

से 80 वर्ष पहले कानून बने थे, संशोधन की और कुछ मामलों में उनके स्थान पर नए अधिनियम बनाने की आवश्यकता है।

ऐसे सभी अधिनियमों के व्यापक पुनर्विलोकन का प्रयत्न नहीं किया गया है किन्तु ग्राम-ग्राम अधिनियमों को समय-समय पर संशोधित किया जा रहा है या उनके स्थान पर नए अधिनियम बनाए जा रहे हैं। यह कार्य प्रशासनिक मंत्रालय से प्राप्त सुझावों के आधार पर या किसी अधिनियम को लागू करने में अनुभव की गई व्यावहारिक कठिनाइयों के आधार पर अधिकारी विधि आदेश की मिफारिशों के आधार पर किया जाता है। अप्रचलित अधिनियमों को भी समय-समय पर निरसन अधिनियमों द्वारा निरसित किया जा रहा है।

रेलवे में प्रशिक्षण

7302. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडिय : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विभिन्न रेलवे डिविजनों में प्रशिक्षितों के रूप में नियुक्त किये गये व्यक्तियों को रेलवे वर्ष पर प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि रेलवे के वर्ष पर दिये गये प्रशिक्षण को ध्यान में रखते हुए ऐसे लोगों को नियुक्ति के मामले में प्रायमिकता दी जानी चाहिए; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो परिवर्तन रेलवे के रत्नाम डिवीजन में ऐसे लोगों की संख्या क्या है जिन्हें ऐसा प्रशिक्षण दिया गया था परन्तु जिन्हें नियुक्ति नहीं दी गई?

रेल वंचालय में राज्य अधीक्षी (ची रिप नारायण) : (क) जी हाँ, प्रशिक्षण अधिनियम, 1961 के अधीन।

(ख) प्रशिक्षण अधिनियम के अधीन प्रशिक्षितों को प्रशिक्षण देने की वाद्यता है ताकि देश के उद्योगों के लिए कुशल जनशक्ति की व्यवस्था की जा सके। लेकिन प्रशिक्षण देने वाले संगठन का नौकरी की व्यवस्था नहीं करने का कोई दायित्व नहीं है। रेलों द्वारा नौकरी प्रदान करने की जमता सीमित है, और यह रिक्षयों व दूसरों के पावों पर भी निर्भर करती है।

(ग) रत्नाम मंडप में 127 प्रशिक्षण हैं लेकिन वे अभी प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त कर रहे हैं।

बीस उद्दरक संघर्षों के प्रबन्ध की जांच करने के लिए विशेष समिति

7303. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडिय : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उद्दरक मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश के 20 उद्दरक संघर्षों के प्रबन्ध की जांच करने तथा उनमें किस प्रकार का प्रबन्ध होना चाहिए इसकी सिफारिश करने के लिए भारत सरकार के संपूर्ण सचिव श्री राम कृष्णया की प्रध्यक्षता में एक विशेषज्ञ समिति बनाई गई थी;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि सभी बीस संघर्षों को एक नियम के अधीन साधा गया था; और

(ग) क्या उद्दरक भाग (ब) में उल्लिखित सिफारिश को सरकार ने किया-निया किया था; और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उद्दरक वंचालय में राज्य अधीक्षी (ची जमेश्वर निष्ठ) : (क) स (ग) वर्ष 1967 में दो सरकारी उपकरणों, अर्थात् फटिलाइजर कारपोरेशन और इंडिया और फटिलाइजर

एच बीमिक्सस ट्राइब्सकोर लिंके संगठनात्मक ढांचे का अध्ययन करने के लिए एक अध्ययन दल नियुक्त किया गया था, पेट्रोलियम और रेलवेज मंत्रालय के सत्कालीन संयुक्त सचिव और एच० रामानूजन्नीया इस दल के संयोजक थे। अध्ययन दल ने अन्य वार्ताओं के साथ-साथ यह भी सुझाव दिया था कि सरकारी बेत्र में एक ही उर्वरक नियम होना चाहिए। मरतार ने इस सिफारिश को स्वीकार नहीं किया क्योंकि इससे निर्णयक अधिनियम एकीकृत हो जाते थे जो मंत्रवं द्वारा कार्य-कुशलता के हित में नहीं होते।

समस्तीपुर-दरभंगा स्वदल का बदला जाना

7304. श्री चुरेन्द्र सा सुनन : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या समस्तीपुर-दरभंगा भीटा गेज लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में बदलने के सम्बन्ध में सर्वेक्षण कार्य पूरा कर लिया गया है;

(ख) किये गये सर्वेक्षण कार्य के नथ क्या हैं; और

(ग) इसको बदलने का काम बब तक पूरा हो जायेगा?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विज नारायण) : (क) से (ग) . समस्तीपुर और दरभंगा के बीच भीटा गेज लाइन में बदलने के लिए अन्तिम मार्ग निर्धारण इंजीविंगरी सर्वेक्षण एवं यातायात पुर्वमूल्यांकन का काम पूरा हो चुका है। पुर्वमूल्यांकन के अनुसार इस परियोजना पर 8.73 करोड़ रुपये खर्च होने का अनुमान है। यह एक अनुमोदित परियोजना है जिसे 1974-75 के बजट में आमिल कर ली गई थी। संसाधनों की भारी तंगी के कारण वर्तमान विस्तीर्ण वर्ष में इसके लिए केवल 1,000 लक्षों की संकेतिक

व्यवस्था की गई है। इस परियोजना के लिये कार्यक्रम सूची बनाए जाने की सुलभता पर निर्भर करेगा।

Recruitment of 10,000 Additional Staff

7305. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether recruitment of 10,000 additional staff for implementation of RLT Award as announced on 18th December, 1977 has been completed;

(b) if so, has the Award been implemented; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) : (a) to (c). Recruitment of these 10,000 posts belonging to various class III and class IV categories will take some time as the process involves recruitment and training of staff. Railways are making all efforts to complete the work as early as possible. The accepted recommendations of the Railway Labour Tribunal, 1969 on Hours of Employment Regulations are in the process of implementation. Since these recommendations take effect from 1-8-74, the time taken in implementing them will not go against the existing staff who are getting overtime wherever due.

Violation of Rules in regard to Employment

7306. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any complaint about violation of the rules in force in the matter of employment, retrenchment, artificial breaks, grant of temporary status, absorption in permanent departments;

(b) if so, their numbers, zone-wise; and

(c) what steps the Government propose to take for disposal of these complaints?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Some complaints in this regard have been received from time to time.

(b) Statistical information in this regard is not being maintained.

(c) These are looked into and remedial action taken wherever warranted. Instructions have been issued to the Railway Administrations to avoid artificial breaks and to gear up the personnel department to ensure proper redressal of grievances.

1974 Strike

7307. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that some employees of South Eastern Railway who were removed from service for participation in May, 1974 strike have not been taken back to duty as yet;

(b) if so, their number;

(c) whether Government had received any representation for their reinstatement; and

(d) what is the decision of the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (d). Only two such persons remain out of service. They are undergoing life imprisonment and the question of their reinstatement does not arise.

Railway Concession to Blind Men

7308. 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 repre-

sentation from Blind people of Pune (Maharashtra) dated 3rd December, 1977 suggesting a change of procedure in utilizing effectively and conveniently the concession offered by Railways to Blind men;

(b) if so, what action have Government taken or propose to take; and

(c) the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (c). A representation was received from the Poona Blind Men's Association in May, 1977, and not in December, 1977, suggesting the issue of concession tickets to Blind persons on production of identity cards instead of the requisite medical certificate as prescribed under the extant rules. The request could not be agreed to and the Association was replied accordingly in May, 1977 itself.

Under the existing procedure for availing of the concession, Blind persons can have the concession tickets direct from the station concerned on production of a requisite medical certificate, which is maintained as a record by the station staff for internal check and also forms an authority for the issue of a concession ticket. In view of this, it has not been considered possible to have the concession ticket issued on production of identity cards.

Proposals from MRTP Commission to amend MRTP Act, 1969

7309. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to reply given to Starred Question No. 388 on 21st March, 1978 regarding turn over and profits of Industrial Houses and state:

(a) whether the MRTP Commission submitted some proposals for suitable amendments of the MRTP Act, 1969 further expansion of the authority of the commission; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN) (a) and (b) Certain proposals have been made by the M R T P Commission. They inter-alia include proposals for amendment of the M R T P Act to enable the Commission to exercise its powers of enquiry and investigation more effectively and in particular,—

(i) to enable the Commission to function when there is a vacancy/absence of the Chairman,

(ii) appointment of Director of Investigation and other members of staff,

(iii) to enable the Commission to have the same powers as a Civil Court under the Civil Procedure Code and the proceedings before the Commission be deemed to be judicial proceedings,

(iv) reference to the Commission of monopolistic trade practices indulged in by one or more undertakings,

(v) the power to the Commission to enquire into rejection of applications for industrial licence, and

(vi) to empower the Commission to pass interim orders

These proposals are presently under consideration of the Export Committee headed by Justice Rajinder Sachar which is reviewing the provisions of the Companies Act, 1976 and the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969 so as to simplify them and to make them more effective. The Report of the said Committee is expected to be submitted to the Government by the 30th June, 1978 and thereafter, the Government would consider it and formulate its views on the recommendations made by the Committee.

राजनीतिक दलों और नेताओं को कम्पनियों द्वारा चारे

7310. जी दृष्टि देव नारायण यादव : क्या विधि, स्थाय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की हुआ करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1970 से 1977 तक किन कम्पनियों ने इन राजनीतिक दलों तथा नेताओं को पूछक-पूछक कितना-कितना चला दिया, और

(ख) क्या चला देना कानूनी वृद्धि से उचित था ?

विधि, स्थाय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (जी शार्मिंद भूषण) (क) तथा (ख) कम्पनियों द्वारा सम्बन्धित अवधि के मध्य राजनीतिक दलों तथा राजनीतिक नेताओं को दिये थे जबकि वे दलों की बाबत कम्पनी कार्य विभाग के पास कोई सूचना नहीं है। कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1956 की धारा 293 की उपधारा (1), जो 28 मई, 1969 से प्रतिवर्षित है, में, एक कम्पनी के लिए, विसी राजनीतिक दल अवधि किसी राजनीतिक उद्देश्य के लिए चले देने का निवेद है। अत कोई कम्पनी, उक्त धारा की उपधारा (2) के अन्तर्गत अपने आप पर मुकदमा लालये जाने का उत्तरदायित्व बहन किये बिना, इस प्रकार के चले नहीं दे सकती।

तथापि, 1-1-74 से 31-3-77 तक की अवधि के मध्य, शदने अनेक संगठनों समेत, राजनीतिक दलों द्वारा प्रकाशित/प्रकाशित की जाने वाली स्मारिकाओं में विज्ञापनों के लिए 1013 कम्पनियों में 10.13 करोड़ रुपये के सम्भव धन राखा दी है। यह प्रमाण कि क्या इन स्थायांगियों में से किन्हीं का कम्पनी अधिनियम 1956 की धारा 293 के अन्तर्गत चले देने का आत होता है की, आच/परीक्षा, की जा रही है।

बिहारारपुर-राजगिर बड़ी लाइन का
विस्तार

7311. श्री घोरेन्द्र प्रसाद : क्या ऐसे मंही गह बाजाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहारारपुर-राजगिर बड़ी लाइन का विहार में गया तक विस्तार करने के लिए सर्वेक्षण कार्य पूरा हो गया है; और

(ब) यदि हाँ, तो इस लाइन के विस्तार कार्य को पूरा करने के लिए कार्य कब आरम्भ किया जायेगा ?

रेज बंद्वालव में राज्य नंदी (श्री विजय नारायण) : (क) और (ब). बिहारारपुर-राजगिर बड़ी लाइन को गया तक बढ़ाने के लिए सर्वेक्षण का काम पूरा होने वाला है। सर्वेक्षण का काम पूरा हो जाने के बाद और संसाधनों की उपलब्धता के अनुसार इस लाइन के निर्माण के सम्बन्ध में विनियोग किया जायेगा।

Proposal to appoint Representatives in the Boards of Management Multi-national Drug Companies

7312. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to appoint its representatives in the board of management of multi-national drug companies operating in the country; and

(b) if so, the details and objectives thereof and the steps being taken in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) and (b). There is no such proposal at present. However, paras 15 and 19 of the Statement containing Gov-

ernment decisions on the (Hathi) Committee on Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Industry, a copy of which has been laid on the Table of the House on 29-3-1978, provide for acquiring of disinvested shares of foreign companies by Government financial and public sector institutions. Representation on the Boards of such companies would be decided in each case depending on such equity holding by Government financial and public sector institutions as may result.

Representation from Senior Stenographers

7313. SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation dated 18th August, 1977 has been received by the Government from Senior Stenographers of Northern Railway against their revised grade of Rs. 425—700 (LS);

(b) if so, what action has been taken to redress the legitimate grievances of Senior Stenographers;

(c) whether it is a fact that prior to revision of their grade, maximum of their grade and that of Chief Clerks was the same i.e. Rs. 425 but whereas the maximum of the grade of Chief Clerks has been raised to Rs. 750/- in the revised scale of pay, maximum of Stenographers have been fixed at lower level Rs. 700/- only; when both the posts of Chief Clerk and Senior Stenographer carry equal importance and responsibility;

(d) if so, why this discrimination in fixing the revised scale of both of these categories has been done; and

(e) what steps Government propose to take in the matter to remove this disparity in pay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (e). Representations for improvement in pay scales have been received from

the category of Stenographers from time to time.

In accordance with the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission,

the following scales of pay have been allotted to the category of Stenographers and Chief Clerks on Railways:

Category	Authorised scale	Revised Scale	
		Rs.	Rs.
(i) Stenographers	(i) 210—425 (ii) 210—425 plus Spl. Pay Rs. 30/50.	425—700	
		550—750	
(ii) Chief Clerks	335—425	(i) 425—700 (1/3rd of posts)	
		(ii) 550—750] (2/3rd of posts)	

It has not been found feasible to make any deviation from the recommendation of the Third Pay Commission. Since the scales of pay recommended by the Pay Commission have been implemented, it is not considered that this constitutes an anomaly.

Payment of Wages to Parcel Porters at Allahabad

7314. SHRI BATESHWAR HEMRAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5709 on the 2nd August, 1977 regarding Payment of Wages to Parcel Porters at Allahabad and state:

(a) the specific month and year from which the Society started paying Parcel Porters @ Rs. 3.50 per day;

(b) the total payments made to the Parcel Porters and Supervisory staff employed for performing Parcels handling work at Allahabad Railway Station during the period July, 1975 to July, 1977 month-wise separately;

(c) whether these payments were made to the Parcel Porters in presence of the representative of the "Principal Employer" as per provisions made under the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN), (a) From August, 1975 to June, 1976

(b) Information is not available as the account books of the Society are stated to be under the Government Audit

(c) and (d). Payments have been witnessed by the Railway representative with effect from September, 1977 only. Prior to this, a certificate that "fair wage is being paid to the workers" furnished by the Society along-with the monthly bills was accepted

Licensed Porters at Allahabad

7315. SHRI GYANESHWAR PRASAD YADAV:
SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3625 on the 13th December, 1977 regarding Licensed Porters at Allahabad and state whether entire question of introducing the 'decasualisation scheme' at Allahabad Railway station, after taking all pros and cons of both the systems into consideration, has been examined in the Ministry and what is the final outcome of their examination?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): The matter is still under consideration.

Workmen Engaged for Parcel Handling at Mughalsarai

7316. SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3610 on the 18th December, 1977 regarding workmen engaged for parcel handling at Mughalsarai and state:

(a) the total amount paid to the workmen during the period November, 1975 to March, 1978 month-wise separately and whether the entire payment was made in presence of the authorised representative of the principal employer;

(b) the total amount paid to the Supervisory Staff during the above-mentioned period month-wise separately; and

(c) the details of payments made by the Eastern Railway against work done bills for the period November, 1975 to February, 1978 month-wise separately?

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.

Bareli to Sagar Railway Line

7317. SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a survey was undertaken some years ago for the construction of a railway line from Bareli (district Raeren, Madhya Pradesh) to Sagar (Madhya Pradesh);

(b) if so, the outcome thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to include that project for implementation

in the near future particularly in view of the backwardness of the tract; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

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

(d). There is extreme shortage of funds and the limited funds which are available are not sufficient even to meet the requirements of the projects already in hand.

Idling of Wagons

7318. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large scale idling of wagons is in evidence in the delay caused in the carrying of whole cement, fertilisers and other goods both for public and private sectors and the situation has become critical enough to call for immediate action to normalise the position;

(b) if so, furnish details regarding the reported idling of wagons; and

(c) details of action taken/proposed in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (c). There have been cases of delay in loading and releases of wagons at loading and unloading points respectively, resulting in blocking of a number of wagons mainly in the Collieries, Steel Plants, Thermal Power stations, Fertilizer unloading points etc. The following steps have been initiated by the Ministry of Railways in coordination with the other concerned Ministries, to improve the situation:—

(i) Frequent meetings by the Director, Rail Movement, Calcutta, who controls the allotments of coal

in Calcutta, with the representatives of the Coal India Limited and the Steel Authority of India.

(ii) Setting up of a Task Force consisting of senior officers of Ministry of Railways, Energy and Industry following the meeting of Ministers of Railways, Industry and Energy to review the position with regard to supply of coal to cement plants. The Task Force is also reviewing the position regarding supply of coal to Power Houses.

(iii) Constitution of Working Group with representatives of the Department of Agriculture and Railways to review the loading of fertilizers and the release of wagons at unloading points and to rationalise movements to the maximum extent possible

(iv) Periodical meetings with the representatives of the Department of Food for streamlining the movement of foodgrains

मेरठ जिले में रेल लाइन

7319. श्री द्व्याराम शास्त्र : क्या ऐसा मती यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार ने मेरठ जिले में एक नई रेल लाइन बिछाने हेतु कोई सर्वोक्षण किया है, और यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है, और

(ख) इस रेल लाइन को बिछाने का कार्य कब तक पूरा कर लिया जायेगा और इस पर अनुमति कितनी राति बच्च होगी ?

रेल भवालय में राष्ट्र भंडी (जी लिव
नारायण) : (क). और (ख). भूतपूर्व
याहवरा-सहारनपुर लाइट रेलवे जिसका कुछ
भाग नेट जिले में पड़ता है, द्वारा सेवित
क्षेत्र में बड़ी लाइन बिल्डिंग के काम पर
22 53 करोड रुपये खर्च होने का घन्टुआन
है। यह काम चल रहा है और यात्रा है कि
वर्ष 1980 तक पूरा हो जायेगा।

(1) भवाना के रास्ते दौराना से हस्तिनापुर और (2) बड़ीत से छपरीखी के बीच बड़ी रेल लाइन बिछाने के लिए प्रारंभिक हड्डीनियरी एवं यातायात सर्वेक्षण जनरल: 1963-64 और 1974-75 में किये गये थे। लेकिन, इन परियोजनाओं को अवर्क्षम नहीं पाया गया। संसाधनों पर भारी तरी और पहले से की गई भारी बचनबदलाता के कारण इस समय इन रेल लाइनों के निर्माण का काम थारू करना सम्भव नहीं है।

12.00 hrs

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REVIEW ON THE WORKING AND ANNUAL
REPORT OF PYRITES, PHOSPHATES AND
CHEMICALS LIMITED FOR 1976-77

पंडेलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक
मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (वी जनेश्वर मिश्र):
भ्रष्टक महोदय, मै कम्पनी भ्रष्टियम,
1956 की धारा 619क की उपधारा
(1) के अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित पत्रों (हिन्दी
तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) की एक-एक प्रति
संधा पटल पर रखता है

(1) पाहाड़ाइट्स फास्टेट्स एण्ड कैमी-
कल्स लिमिटेड, डेरी-गान-सोन, जिला
रोहतास (बिहार) के वर्ष 1976-
77 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा
समीक्षा ।

(2) पाइराइट्स, फास्टफेट एण्ड कैमी-कल्स लिमिटेड, डेरी आन सोन, जिला रोहतास (बिहार) का वर्ष 1976-77 का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन, लेखा-परीक्षित लेखे तथा उन पर नियन्त्रक महालेखाप्रीक्षक की टिप्पणियाँ।

[Placed in Library See No. LT-
2108/78]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER REPRESENTATION
OF THE PEOPLE ACT, 1950 AND COM-
PANIES ACT, 1956

विविध व्याय और कम्पनी कार्य संचालन
में राज्य नियंत्री (धी नरसिंह यादव) :
भ्रष्टाचार महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा
पटल पर रखता हूँ :

(1) लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम,
1950 की वाराणी की उपवारा (2)
के अन्तर्भृत अधिसूचना संख्या सा०
सा० 191 (इ) : (हिन्दी तथा
अंग्रेजी संस्करण) की एक प्रति, जो
दिनांक 22 मार्च, 1978 के भारत
के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुई तथा
जिसके द्वारा सरकारी तथा विद्यान
सभाएँ निर्वाचन क्लेत के आकार
में वर्णित निर्वाचन क्लेत के आकार
में कठिपय शुद्धिया की गई हैं ।

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-
2109/78]

(2) कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1956 की
वारा 620 की उपवारा (3) के
अन्तर्भृत अधिसूचना संख्या सा० सा०
निं० 426 (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी
संस्करण) की एक प्रति, जो दिनांक
1 अप्रैल, 1978 के भारत के राज-
पत्र में प्रकाशित हुई थी तथा जिस
के द्वारा मैसर्स अनुत्तर राधास्वामी
फाइनेंस कम्पनी (प्राइवेट) लिमि-
टेड को, जिस का पंजीकृत कार्यालय
उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में है, "निषि"
चारित किया गया है ।

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-
2110/78].

RE. CALLING ATTENTION

MR. SPEAKER: Calling Attention,
Shri Somnath Chatterjee.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE
(Jadavpur): Up till now, we have not
received any statement

THE MINISTER OF AGRICUL-
TURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI
SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): I was
collecting all the facts; I have collected
the facts....

MR. SPEAKER. I will take it up
at 1 O'Clock. Will that be all right?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA:
I have got the statement ready.

MR. SPEAKER: Is it a long one?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA.
It is three pages.

MR. SPEAKER I will take it up
at 1 O'Clock Is it suitable to all the
hon. Members?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Dia-
mond Harbour): I would suggest 4
O'Clock

MR. SPEAKER. We will take it
up at 1 O'Clock

—
12.01 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE
SEVENTY-THIRD REPORT

SHRI C M STEPHEN (Idukki): I
beg to present the Seventy-third Re-
port of the Public Accounts Commit-
tee on paragraph 48 of the Report of
the Comptroller and Auditor General
of India for the year 1975-76, Union
Government (Civil) on University
Grants Commission relating to the
Ministry of Education and Social Wel-
fare

—
12 1½ hrs

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDER-
TAKINGS

FOURTH REPORT AND MINUTES

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Dia-
mond Harbour): I beg to present the

following Report and Minutes of the Committee on Public Undertakings:—

(1) Fourth Report on Extraordinarily High Expenditure on Publicity by Public Undertakings.

(2) Minutes of the sitting of the Committee relating to the above Report.

—
12.02 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

SEVENTEENTH REPORT

SHRI NIRMAL CHANDRA JAIN (Seoni): I beg to present the Seventeenth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

—
12.21 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS

THIRD REPORT

बी हर विष्णु कामत (हासगावाद) : अध्यक्ष महादय, मैं इस छठी लाकसभा की वार्तिका समिति का तृतीय प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत करता हूँ।

—
12.03 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) REPORTED WITHDRAWAL OF CONSENT BY CHIEF MINISTER OF KARNATAKA TO THE EXERCISE OF POWERS BY C.B.I. IN THE STATE

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): With your permission, Sir, I want to make a statement under rule 377.

The Chief Minister of Karnataka, Mr. Devraj Urs, has withdrawn the

State Government's consent to the exercise of powers by the Central Bureau of Investigation for criminal offences in that State. The consent was given many years back by the State Government. Thus, the Chief Minister has opened up possibility of a potentially explosive conflict with the Centre in another sensitive areas. There are reports that some other State Governments will follow in his foot steps. The Andhra Government has also withdrawn its consent. Thus, the CBI will not be able to operate in many parts of the country and thus it may pose a serious problem for the Centre.

The background for the withdrawal of the consent by the Chief Minister is that the Central Government in exercise of its powers appointed the Grover Commission last year to look into the charges of corruption and nepotism against Mr. Devraj Urs. The Commission found him guilty on four counts. It is stated that another list of charges of corruption etc. was submitted to the Grover Commission after the dismissal of the Karnataka Ministry headed by Mr Urs. The Commission is supposed to look into all these charges. By withdrawing the consent, the Chief Minister wanted the Centre to drop further proceedings against him on the plea that the people of Karnataka had given him a fresh mandate. But the Central Government has refused to agree with him. The Central Government rightly feels that any person, whosoever he may be small or big, must be punished if he has indulged in corrupt practices as everybody is equal in the eye of the law.

The Karnataka Chief Minister has refused to accept this principle and he has now retaliated by striking at the C.B.I. operation at Karnataka. The news that the Commission has been facing hostile demonstrations have also appeared in the press. This action of the Chief Minister is a crude attempt to save himself from the clutches of the Commission. If he is

innocent, he should be ready to face the Commission boldly. It happened many times in the past that many State Governments had requested the Central Government to give the help of the C.B.I. to investigate serious cases of corruption, bribery, atrocities etc. The withdrawal of the consent will amount to the destruction of a useful instrument like C.B.I. It will also disturb the Centre-State relations. It will create many complicated problems because there are many enemy agents, saboteurs and anti-social elements in all parts of the country and the Central Government is supposed to keep a watch on them. If the Central agencies like C.B.I. are checked by the State Government in this way, a peculiar situation can develop, which may pose a threat to the security of the country. It should also be presumed that the Central agencies like C.B.I. should work in the States, independent of any political influence. The withdrawal of the consent has made the conditions from bad to worse.

I demand that the Home Minister should make a statement on this issue. If the Home Minister wants to say something on this, let him say.

(ii) REPORTED DELAY IN SUPPLY OF ENRICHED URANIUM BY U.S.A. FOR ATOMIC POWER PLANT AT TARAPUR

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hoshangabad): By your leave, I proceed under rule 377 to make the following statement: There has apparently been inordinate delay on the part of the Government of the United States in arranging for the shipment of enriched uranium needed for our Atomic Power Plant at Tarapur. There are also two statements made by the Minister of External Affairs in Lok Sabha, one on 23rd of February, 1978 that "President Carter in one of his communications to our Prime Minister, has reiterated his hope that India would see its way to accepting the comprehensive international safeguards on all of its nuclear activities," and secondly by the Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs on

the 2nd of March, 1978 that "Government are at present studying the legislation, meaning, Nuclear Non-Proliferation Bill passed by the U. S. Senate, the legislation in the context of its implications of Indo-US Nuclear cooperation."

The Government would do well to take the House into confidence with regard to the exact position today on this matter.

(iii) REPORTED DROUGHT CONDITIONS IN MANIPUR

SHRI N. TOMBİ SINGH (Inner Manipur): Mr. Speaker, under rule 377, I would like to raise a matter of public importance. Severe draught condition all over the State of Manipur has caused indescribable hardship to the people of Manipur. Rains are late this year. Usually the monsoon starts in March. This year upto this time of April, there is no rain. In that region, there is no big river. All the small rivers originate in the hills surrounding the Manipur Valley. They are all rainfed. Dry season started from the month of December. Owing to the unique topographic condition of the region flood and drought follow each other quickly. Every day is precious. All the sources of water in the hill areas well as in the Valley have dried up. The State Government, the Municipal Board and all such bodies are addressing themselves to the task of emergency water supply spending huge amounts of money every day. May I request the Government of India and Agriculture Minister to rush to the rescue of the people in this plight? It is time that permanent measures be taken to avoid such situations in the future by digging sufficient number of tanks in the Valley and by creating more catchment areas near foothills in the northern portion of the Valley from which the Valley acutely slopes down towards the south. The forest department also should see that indiscriminate destruction of forests for firewood or shifting cultivation be stopped to ensure rainfall throughout the year.

(iv) REPORTED THREAT TO RESORT TO STRIKE BY OFFICERS OF NATIONALISED BANKS

SHRI VINODBHAI B SHETH (Jamnagar) Mr Speaker, Sir, with your permission, I would like to raise the following matter under Rule 377 —

The reported threat to resort to strike by 38,000 officers of 14 nationalised banks, the State Bank of India and its subsidiaries throughout the country, against the unilateral decision of Government to implement the Pillai Committee's recommendations from May 1, 1978, has created widespread discontent in business circles.

The Finance Ministry is requested to discuss this matter with the All India Confederation of Bank Officers' Organization immediately to avert this impending strike, which will otherwise paralyse the entire economy of the nation.

(v) REPORTED FIRE IN INDIAN EMBASSY AT MANILA

श्री श्यामसुन्दर लाल (बयान) श्याम जी, मेरा आप के माध्यम से पहली भी एक बार इस समस्या की तरफ सरकार का ध्यान दिला चुका हूँ। पिछले 25 मार्च को सिडनी में बम फटा और 29 मार्च को हमारे विदेश मंत्री जी ने एक बहतर्यादिया कि हम जानकारी प्राप्त कर रहे हैं। अभी हाल में मनीला में हमारी एम्बेसी में आज ली, पूरी विल्डिंग नष्ट हो गई, तमाम फाइलें, फर्नीचर, सब जीजें जल कर नष्ट हो गईं। जो लोग बहाने पर काम करते हैं, उनकी बया हालत हुई होती है, हम उस का अन्वेषा लगा सकते हैं। ये जो आये-दिन इस तरह की घटनायें घट रही हैं, ये बहुत चिना का विषय है। मेरे सरकार से मांग करता हूँ

MR SPEAKER Mr Lal, I would like to point out one thing. The rule is that you have to give a written statement and stick to that. You have given something, but are making another point. If you depart a little,

I do not mind. But the rule is that you have to stick to your written statement.

श्री श्यामसुन्दर लाल : मैं श्याम भहोदय, वही बतला रहा हूँ। आज दुनिया भर में हमारी एम्बेसीज के साथ जो सोग काम भर रहे हैं, कहीं पर कुरेबाजी हो रहा है, कहीं बम फटते हैं, कहीं अब जागती है। मैंने पहल भी सुझाव दिया था ति कोई ऐसो एजेंसी बनाई जाय, वितके द्वारा उन की सुरक्षा के लिए कुछ ठोस कदम उठाये जाय। हमारी एम्बेसीज से काम करने वालों के मन में जो असुरक्षा की भावना पैदा हो गई है, उसको दूर हरने के लिए हमे कोई कुछ उपाय करना चाहिए। यदि समय रहते इन का नहीं रोका याए, तो ऐसा मैंने पहले भी कहा था — जबो तो पता ही आर शाब्दों पर चाट हो रही है, आगे चल कर जिस पेट की छाया में दूसरे बैठे हुए हैं, उस को जड़ भर जोट होती और वह पेट पिर जायगा और हम सब उस को चपेट में आ जायेंगे।

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA The Home Minister may like to say something on the matter that I have raised

MR SPEAKER It is upto the Minister, if he wants to make a statement, I do not object

SHRI K LAKKAPPA (Tumkur) When matters are raised under Rule 377, statements should come from Ministers

MR SPEAKER I have requested them to do it

Mr Stephen has given a notice

SHRI C M STEPHEN (Idukki) There is a small matter which I want to raise on which, I am sure, all Members of this House will be united in supporting me. The point is what was raised here yesterday, though off the

record, about the law and order situation in the country. Enough has been said—and enough has happened—in the House and outside, by high and low, to give the impression, the feeling, that the situation in the country is grave. You were pleased enough to announce yesterday that there will be a discussion. I expected it would be scheduled for today at least and I was disappointed when I found it was not there. I am not making any accusation or any such thing, but the matter is very, very urgent. I do not want to use the name of the President—it should not be used—but when a certain announcement has come, it behoves us that the Parliament does take note of it with a sense of urgency, with the highest priority; and I urge upon you to allow a discussion in this matter, with sufficient time, on a very early date. If possible, today or tomorrow it must take place; it is a matter of very, very urgent importance which I am submitting for your consideration.

MR. SPEAKER: Now we go to Legislative work.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Before we take up the Demand, may I make a request that, firstly the time allotted for this Ministry's Demand be extended by one hour and, secondly, in order to ensure that the Home Minister's Demands are also not guillotined after only a partial discussion, the House, if it is so agreeable, may sit till 7 o'clock today, tomorrow, and next Monday and Tuesday too. Otherwise, because Thursday will be only half-a-day—as there will be Private Members' Business. . .

MR. SPEAKER: Friday is a holiday.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Thursday is half-day and Friday is a holiday. So I would only request that, if the House so agrees,—since the Home Ministry, which is the key Ministry, has been put last, I am sure there is the danger of your lethal weapon, the guillotine...

MR. SPEAKER: Not mine, it is that of the House.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Yes, ours, but you wield it. Therefore, I am anxious that it would not descend on the Home Ministry by any means. (If the Steel Ministry goes scot-free and if the Energy Ministry goes scot-free, I don't mind.) Therefore, the only way out is for the House to sit till 7 o'clock today, tomorrow, next Monday and Tuesday. Yesterday the Minister of External Affairs took about 40 minutes. He is a young bachelor Minister who was making his maiden speech, and we didn't want to upset him . . .

MR. SPEAKER: All bachelors should not speak about maidens.

AN HON. MEMBER: All—young or old!

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: The time allotted which is five hours, is far too inadequate. Already, I think one hour and forty minutes has been taken....

MR. SPEAKER: I shall place your suggestion. . .

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: How much time has been taken so far.

MR. SPEAKER: Out of the (five hours, one hour and forty minutes has been taken up and the time remaining is three hours and twenty minutes.

As for your other suggestion, whether today it should be extended or not the House can decide. For other days I will place it before the Business Advisory Committee which is meeting today in the evening at 4.30, for sitting beyond six o'clock upto seven. Thereafter, it will come before the House. That is the normal procedure. But so far as today is concerned, the House will decide whether it will be extended or not.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: The House is supreme.

MR. SPEAKER: That is why I have said that the House will consider it. We will consider it at the appropriate stage.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: May I make a submission with your kind permission? Today we received List II of 'No-Day-Yet Named Motions.' This List has been approved by you. The last is 252 which is regarding the law and order situation. You mentioned it yesterday also, that Mr. Stephen has sent a motion. In this connection I want to make a submission. This very motion is already there in the first List which you accepted and circulated, and that is in my name. So, I think, those who have given the notice first should be given the first priority and those who have given the notice later should be given the second priority. If my name is first, I should be given the first chance; if some other hon. Member's name is first, he should be given the first priority. That is my submission.

MR. SPEAKER: Business Advisory Committee will consider that.

—
12:31 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1978-79—
Contd

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS—
Contd.

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now take up further discussion on the Demands for Grant under the control of the Ministry of External Affairs.

Shri Somnath Chatterjee.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the field of external affairs I feel that the present Government can claim to have made some achievements and Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee has, to some extent, redeemed himself. The greatest task of this Government was to restore, amongst the nations of the

world the faith that ours was a democratic country and that our people believed in democratic principles and civil liberties and were against authoritarianism and that this country meant what it said in severe contrast to what the people had experienced during the last regime. There are still various distortions in the world politics and our foreign policy should be based upon the realization that the days of colonialism and imperialism have not yet come to an end and the stronghold of the colonial and imperialist powers has not been loosened. We realise that the direct colonial political rule has ended in majority of the countries, but still the people of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa are groaning under the worst types of repression, misrule and colonial hegemony. Still, in South Africa a large number of people are victims of the vicious policy of apartheid which is the very negation of a civilised system of Government. Still millions of people have been denied their right of self-determination and are held as hostages of a repressive white minority rule.

Sir, as I was saying, although direct and over political rule in many countries by colonial powers has ended, yet the imperialist forces are still operating in multitudinal forms. We have seen the neo-colonial exploitation of the under-developed and developing countries by the developed and imperialist countries. We find that in the fields of monetary reforms and economic fields like procurement and supply of raw materials, adequate prices of finished goods and in sharing of profits by multi-pronged activities of the imperialist countries through their agencies including multi-national corporations. These are the various facets of colonial and imperialist strategy that has been taken by the developed countries in the world to exploit the poor and developing countries. In South Africa, where Mahatma Gandhi had started his struggle against colo-

nialism and imperialism, the people are still fighting for their emancipation, political and economic. They are fighting against the inhuman policy of apartheid and it is our solemn responsibility that we should pledge our total support by all means political, diplomatic and economic to those people in Africa who are fighting for their political liberation and against exploitation of all types and forms. We should see that the imperialist and the colonial powers do not get any foothold and do not get any opportunity to create divisions amongst the people who are fighting for their liberation. One of the methods of entrenching the minority rules in these countries like Namibia and Zimbabwe is to try to create divisions among the people of the country. As we have seen the recent Anglo-US proposal with regard to Zimbabwe is directed towards creating a division among the black majority there and I find there is some anomaly in our foreign policy with regard to Zimbabwe because in the annual report of this Ministry we find that our government has welcomed the so-called positive elements in the Anglo-US proposals which are supposed to be directed towards achieving independence for them, but we find these Anglo-US proposals are nothing but an attempt to create divisions amongst the majority people. We have expressed our strong support for democratic rights of the people of Zimbabwe and in their struggle against the white-dominated minority regime. At the same time, when we are supporting their fight for liberation and freedom from the white-dominated minority regime, and I request this anomaly to be removed, we also welcome the Anglo-US proposals and there are supposed to be some positive elements in these proposals which are nothing but an attempt to create divisions as we have seen, amongst the majority people and which will seriously affect their united struggle for emancipation and for political and economic freedom.

We must thank our Foreign Minister for the policy which he has taken in forging good neighbourly relations with the countries surrounding us and we particularly welcome the steps taken in that regard and the visits which the hon. Foreign Minister had undertaken to different countries like Pakistan, Bhutan, Burma, etc. It is essential that we should have the best of relations with them. The relations have improved. We should have better trade relations. We should have better travel facilities. We should have more and more cultural exchanges and this is a welcome change we find from the policies that had been followed by the last regime.

Many apprehensions had been expressed by some of the Members on the Congress side of both houses but it appears that Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee has taken to this Department as a fish takes to water and we very much welcome and I must thank him for the way he has tried to cement better and better relations with our neighbours.

With regard to China we also welcome the Government's decision to improve the relationship with China. One aspect I want to make it clear. The Communist Party of India (Marxist) was the subject matter of various types of a slander campaign. What was advocated by them? They had advocated that all outstanding problems should be solved by mutual negotiations and that is precisely what the Foreign Minister has said in respect of our relations with China. We find after a long time positive steps are being taken to improve the relationship with China and I must welcome this approach of the present government. It is essential that we really reciprocate all attempts to improve the relationship with China and we hope that greater and grater co-operation will be there and with greater and greater understanding bet-

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

ween these two countries we shall have the best of relations between us.

So far as West Asia is concerned we must protest against the attempt of the U.S. Government to divide the Arab world. We have accepted as the basis of our policy that the occupied territories must be returned to Egypt and that the representative character of P.L.O. has to be acknowledged. But the recent attempt by President Sadat who has really played the role of the U.S. imperialists has been directed towards creating a division in the Arab world which the United States Government is encouraging.

We are supporting the PLO but, on the other hand, the Government has been looking upto President Sadat's visit to Israel to bring about a real change in the situation in West Asia. These types of anomalies are creating little distortions in our foreign policy.

So far as the policy of non-alignment is concerned, we feel that we should continue with this policy of non-alignment. We should follow the Colombo Resolution of the non-aligned countries and we want that India should be in the fore-front in the fight against imperialism and neo-colonialism and we should vigorously pursue this policy of non-alignment.

With regard to South Korea, I have something to say. This is a country with which our relations should have been on the basis of our own experience. We should have remembered our own experience in our country. This is the regime which has been propped up by U.S. Armed Forces and specially after the defeat of the U.S. imperialist forces in Vietnam, the U.S. and Japan are holding military exercises in this area and, unfortunately, I find there is no mention in the Annual Report of this Ministry to the proposal for unification of the two Koreas and what this Government is going to do and what is its policy with regard to unification.

With regard to the Indian ocean we want that this should be a zone of peace and there should be abolition of bases. I find there is no mention about Diego Garcia and our attitude towards that and it has been referred to us if there is a major power rivalry and that is creating difficulties in the situation.

It seems that the U.S. imperialist forces have been equated with the socialist forces and as if we are trying to minimise the danger which Diego Garcia poses for us.

We want that in the field of economic co-operation there should be greater and greater participation by this country. We should not only help in the struggle for liberation, both political and economic of all the countries but we should do our best to have better and better economic relations as well.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hoshangabad) Mr Speaker, Sir, when we lift our anxious minds from the somewhat disconcerting, if not dismal domestic scene to the global scene our hearts do warm up somewhat. But, Sir, that scene, that landscape is also over-shadowed by some misgivings, some doubts. There are trouble spots; there are difficult spots and there are many areas of conflict where we can play a useful role.

I will come to that presently. Racing against time, I will not indulge in a long speech. I think you will permit me to make my few points.

MR. SPEAKER: That is true. You are right.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: But, Sir, I should have been given more time. The two Ministers will take one and half hours between themselves and out of what is left, at least twenty minutes should have been given to me.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:
I am prepared to forego my speech.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH:
Give me twenty minutes.

MR. SPEAKER: Only ten minutes for you

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH:
I would rather not speak.

MR. SPEAKER: I hope you will make a very useful contribution and, in ten minutes, you know how to summarise. I know he can compress that.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH:
Before I come to the main issues. I will have just for a few seconds a glance at the Demands of the Ministry of External Affairs. On pages 5 and 15, in the printed booklet I find there are two curious items—first is the entertainment charge. Under that, there is an item—entertainment of the dignitaries.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:
Including those of the United Nations.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH:
I am glad that you have raised this point. But, Sir, this is blank. Nothing is shown against it. Under Entertainment charges and Entertainment of dignitaries that is blank. Nothing is shown.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): They do not want to tell us about others.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH:
Fortunately, the expenditure is shown on page 15: there is an item called—'entertainment of foreign dignitaries!' That means to say, does it include Indian dignitaries as well? I do not know. That should be made clear. I am glad to find that the budget estimate is now reduced from the last year's estimate of Rs. 104 lakhs. This year's estimate will be only Rs. 63 lakhs. That, I suppose is due to the policy of prohibition. I think it is a welcome reduction in our budget for entertainment.

512 LS—3.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Prohibition could not make such a puny reduction.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH:
Now I will come to the other issues which are very important from the point of view of our policy. It is a truism to say that a nation's foreign policy should conduce to and promote its national interests in conformity with its basic domestic policy.

MR. SPEAKER: It is an extension of the domestic policy.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH:
Thank you very much, Sir. It is in conformity with the basic principles of peace, friendship and cooperation with all nations and here we have to see and show that our national interests are promoted. All the while, while we are promoted. All the while, while we to the basic principles.

The main trouble spots are in Asia and Africa. As a matter of fact, the entire world, all the countries of the world, are now free except, as far as I can see—or as far as I am aware, some countries of Southern Africa and certain Islands in the Pacific, and the Atlantic. The other countries are nationally liberated. Whatever their internal systems are, we do not bother about.

Now, we are mending our fences very well with many countries, with our neighbours, particularly due to the personal relations, personal contacts of the External Affairs Minister who in his amiable flexible style has managed to shed many of his former Jan Sangh predilections and adopted himself very well to the Janata Party and Janata Government's foreign policy. That shows his resilience and flexibility and adaptability and thereby it has promoted the country's interests very well indeed. But Sir, even then with regard to China, with regard to Pakistan, with regard to Kashmir—I mean—in answering a question of mine in the Lok Sabha recently—he said that so

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

far as Kashmir is concerned he has had so many talks with the Pakistan representatives here recently; he has been to Pakistan also and I do not know what detailed talks he had there. It has been a sort of top secret. I do not think he has told us all about it so far. The latest statement made by him in regard to a question of mine on the 6th of April, with regard to Kashmir, was that the Government of India's position on Kashmir is well-known. The whole of Jammu and Kashmir is constitutionally and legally an integral part of India, that is to say, it is only a *de jure* part of India not yet *de facto*, because a part of Kashmir is still in Pakistan's possession and perhaps a little part is also in Chinese possession via Pakistan....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: He will be disturbed.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: I think the Minister should make the Government's position clear on this subject as to what exactly the Government proposes to do with regard to the Kashmir issue whether it is by peaceful negotiations, whether there is any prospect of a successful outcome of peaceful negotiations. So also with regard to China, the Prime Minister made a statement recently in regard to a Call Attention by me last month, I believe saying that we would certainly settle border disputes by peaceful negotiations and he suggested that it would be done on the basis of the five principles of Panch Sheel. Now, unfortunately, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, as Prime Minister, who was shocked and dismayed and who finally internally collapsed after the Chinese aggression at the beginning was insistent that China should withdraw from the occupied territories. But then China unilaterally withdrew not from those territories, withdrew from India, and then threatened to come again. That was the statement which was made by one of the Chinese Generals; "we have come to India once, if need be we will come again." That is what

one of the Generals was reported to have said. At that time, Six Colombo Powers, Six non-aligned Nations, met at Colombo and decided on a plan. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the then Prime Minister, accepted the plan with alacrity though it fell far short of the original proposal made by him for the vacation of aggression by China of Indian territory. The Prime Minister Shri Morarji Desai, wants a change; the only change in the resolution which Parliament passed in 1962, the historic resolution passed by the Lok Sabha in 1962, the only change that the Prime Minister made was that the words 'drive the aggressor from the sacred soil of India' should be changed to 'vacation of aggression'. Even in the time of Pandit Nehru a special session was called in January 1963, one-week-session, in the history of free India there was no other special session in January for a special purpose; it was called to endorse the proposals made by the 6 Powers which had met in Colombo, and Parliament also endorsed the proposals made by the Colombo Powers and accepted by the Prime Minister at that time. I should like to know whether any communication has been received by the government from the Chinese government from any Chinese authority, the Chinese President or the Chinese Prime Minister with regard to this subject after the Prime Minister made the statement in the House, whether they are willing to enter into negotiations and if so on what basis.

Then there is the question of genuine non-alignment. Non-alignment is a much bandied word, sometimes misused also. Genuine non-alignment real non-alignment. Can we at all say, so far as West Asia is concerned, can we place our hand on our hearts and say that India is genuinely non-aligned so far as West Asia is concerned?

MR. SPEAKER: It depends upon the nature of the heart.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: While in the Opposition, he was as

vehement also or even more vehement than some of us used to be with regard to government's West Asia policy, at that time Congress Government's West Asian policy and now of course the Janata government's policy which he has to follow. Look at the preposterousness of this policy. It is only a hangover of the moronic policy initiated by Jawaharlal Nehru and carried on for 25 years and pursued with even greater vigour by his daughter Shrimati Indira Gandhi. The hangover is still there, it is difficult to shake off 30 years policy hangover. But some beginning should be made. I should like to suggest that in the world there are countries even small countries like Nepal and Burma who are our neighbours who have got full diplomatic relations with Israel as well as Arab States. I have got a list here. I do not have the time to read the whole list.

MR SPEAKER Your time is up

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH I have got two or three points to make and I hope they are not unimportant ones you will appreciate. There are European countries, African countries, Asian countries—there are about 48 countries that have got full diplomatic relations with Arab States as well as Israel. Among them are States like Nepal, Burma, Turkey among the Muslim States, Iran also. But we are not having even bilateral consular relations. I do not ask for more at present. What is this if not pusillanimity?

अब हृष्टप्रीत-य त्योक्तवा त्तिष्ठ परतप !

They have got a consul here, but we have no consul in Israel.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU We can ask this consul to go away

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH That is alright. If we can do that, it is alright. But look at the absurdity. The British Embassy in Israel is supposed to look after our interests in Israel, used to, I do not know what the position is today. That is the absurdity of the whole position. The

Government should look into this and rectify the position. Then two more points

MR SPEAKER You have already taken fifteen minutes

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH I will take another five minutes. This is what the first Speaker used to say: fifteen minutes and if the Member is making substantial points, five minutes more.

MR SPEAKER At that time you were lucky because there were very few speakers

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH Time can be extended by one hour

There is a conflict going on between Vietnam and Cambodia in Asia, both are communist countries. But the Minister for External Affairs was reported by the Samachar Correspondent on the 3rd of January to have observed that the conflict was unfortunate, especially as both Vietnam and Cambodia were non-aligned countries. I do not know where he got this conception from that both Vietnam and Cambodia were non-aligned countries. This was Samachar report. I do not know whether it is wrong report or misreporting.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Are you objecting to the word 'were' or to the substance of the matter? Both are non-aligned

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH Both are non-aligned? One is pro-Moscow and the other is pro-China. They are non-aligned? (Interruptions).

Now one last word. Mrs Indira Gandhi, who is taking every opportunity to condemn this Government, in season and out of season, has now come out with a statement preposterous statement, that too many pacts is a sign of weakness. That she herself indulged in too many pacts it does not matter! But our Government should not Look at this

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North-East): She is jealous.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Of course. Lastly, she says: "who was it that brought Kashmir within the folds of India?"

Look at this.

"....those very Janata people were opposed to it because Nehru was a Kashmiri". What is this? If people go about saying this kind of thing, I think, the sooner they shut up the better.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: There is freedom of speech.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH It is a licence. One last word about external publicity. External publicity is so badly arranged, particularly public relations in our Embassies abroad, that the speech made by the External Affairs Minister in United Nations did not get even one word coverage in the American Press, not even one word coverage. I do not know whether it is due to our relations with them. I am afraid that in many of the Embassies abroad, the old toadies and flunkies of the Emergency regime are still ruling the roost, and that should be looked into.

Lastly the question of Hindi in the United Nations. The Minister for the first time made his speech in Hindi and all kudos to him for it, but the difficulty of making it a language among the languages of the United Nations is very great. Hopes have been aroused. But apart from the money that we will have to spend on that—our contribution to the United Nations Budget, is at present only 0.68 per cent of the entire Budget, it is not even 1 per cent; it is just 0.68 per cent of the UN budget—we have to depend upon the votes in the General Assembly for getting Hindi accepted. We are third in the queue so far as languages are concerned. Japanese and Swahili are already in the queue in the United Nations and

unless the question of Japanese and Swahili is decided, Hindi cannot be taken up at all in the United Nations.

I hope all these questions which I have raised will be looked into by the Minister, and next year we will have a few brighter things to say about the performance of the Ministry in foreign affairs.

श्री राम प्रकाश त्रिपाठी (कल्पीज) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं विदेश मंत्रालय की प्रस्तावित अनुदान की मांगों का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हूँ। सब से पहले तो मैं माननीय विदेश मंत्री जी और जनता पार्टी की सरकार को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ—उन्होंने बास्तिन और सभी भाषाओं में टट्ट्वस्थता की नीति को अदित्यारं किया है। उन्होंने हमारे कायेस के एक विज्ञ ने कहा था कि हमारे नय विदेश मंत्री जी के आने से पहले भी हमारे दौसी देशों के साथ सम्बन्ध बहुत अच्छे थे। मैं ऐसा नहीं मानता। जनता पार्टी की सरकार के आने के बाद हमारे विदेश मंत्री जी ने अपने पड़ीसी देशों के साथ जितने अच्छे सम्बन्ध स्थापित किये, इसमें पहले की सरकार ऐसे सम्बन्ध स्थापित नहीं कर पाई थी। उन के साथ हमारे सम्बन्ध ज़रूर थे, लेकिन एक भय का बातावरण, आशंका का बातावरण, आशान्ति का बातावरण सभी पड़ीसी के देशों में याप्त था। हमारी भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री ने यथापि पड़ीस के या दिनिया के अन्य देशों के साथ कुछ समझीने या सम्बन्ध स्थापित किये थे, लेकिन वे सम्बन्ध देश की जनता के साथ सम्बन्ध न हो कर, उन के व्यक्तिगत सम्बन्ध भले ही रहे हों। लेकिन जनता सरकार पहली बार इस बात के लिए बधाई की पात्र है कि उसने विदेश पर हमारी विदेश नीति को आधारित किया, हमारे पड़ीसी देशों के मन में जो सबै आप्त था, उस में पहली बार विदेश का बातावरण पैदा हुआ है। इस

लिए सब से अधिक बाहुदृढ़ में इस लिए देना चाहता हूँ कि स्वतन्त्रता के बाद पहली बार भारत की आस्ता संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में होती। हमारी हिन्दी भाषा में हमारे विदेश मंत्री जी ने संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में अपनी बात कहकर भारत की जो प्रतिभा वहाँ प्रस्तापित की है, वह आस्तव में अनितीय है।

बब में कुछ महत्वपूर्ण बातों को और, जिन का संकेत हमारे पूर्व-वक्ताओं ने भी दिया है, आप का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। कैट्टेन चाहे जितना अच्छा हो, लेकिन जब तक दूसरे खिलाड़ी अच्छा खेल नहीं खेलेंगे, तब तक खेल को जीता नहीं जा सकता। विदेश मतालय की सेवा में जो लोग काम कर रहे हैं, जैसा भेरे पूर्व-वक्ता ने संकेत दिया, उस का अभियाज्ञा हमें समय-समय पर उठाना पड़ रहा है। मैं तो जग्नियों के प्रधान मंत्री को अन्यबाद देता हूँ। उन्होंने यह पत्र लिख कर लिखित को साझ़ कर दिया, इस लिये मैं उस अध्याय को खोलना नहीं चाहता, लेकिन उम का कारण क्या था, हमारे विश्वास वहाँ पर क्या कर रहे थे। एमजॉसी के दिनों में जो लोग हमारे देश की प्रतिभा को बिगाड़ रहे थे, क्या आज भी वही लोग उच्च पदों पर काम नहीं कर रहे हैं। ये वही लोग हैं जो तुमन्या में चूम-चूम कर एमजॉसी के गीत गाता करते थे, आदरणीय जय प्रकाश जी को देखदोहरी, आज के प्रधान मंत्री को इस देश के लिए बहतरा और विदेश मंत्री जी को फालिस्ट, प्रतिक्रियावादी, देश का तुम्हन कह रहे थे। यही कारण है कि जगह-जगह पर हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी और विदेश मंत्री जी देश की विदेश प्रतिभा को बढ़ा करते हैं और ये लोग देश की उस प्रतिभा को जगह-जगह धूमिल कर रहे हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में माननीय विदेश मंत्री के तमक्ष कुछ तुम्हार रखना चाहता हूँ। पिस्टी कमेटी का एक सुसाव जाते में पड़ा हुआ है। उन्होंने कहा था कि इस सेवा के पदों पर बाहर के

लोगों को भी लिया जाए। भूमि लोक सभा प्रश्न संख्या 639 के उत्तर पर लिखी है कि अब इस पर कुछ फ़ैसला हुआ है। लेकिन मेरे सुनने में यह आया है और मुझे इस बात का पता लगा है कि जो लोग बाहर से लिए गये हैं हमारे विदेश मतालय के अधिकारी उन के साथ सहयोग नहीं कर रहे हैं। श्री पाल्कीवाला, श्री एन० जी० गोरे और दो एक और लोगों को इस सरकार ने इन ऊंचे पदों पर लिया है। एक सुशाव भी यह देना चाहता हूँ कि बाहर के कुछ और ऐसे अनुभवी लोगों को इस विदेश मतालय की सेवा में लिया जाए जो जनता पार्टी के दृष्टिकोण को, इस देश में हुए परिवर्तनों को और जन-मानस की सही अभिव्यक्ति को दुनिया के समने रख सके।

13.00

बब एक बात मैं पालिसी प्लानिंग कमेटी के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूँ। पालिसी प्लानिंग कमेटी के सम्बन्ध में मैंने एक प्रश्न भी किया था और माननीय विदेश मंत्री जी ने उस का उत्तर भी दिया था। मुझे अपने विदेश सचिव की योग्यता और उन के अनुभव के बारे में किसी प्रकार का कोई सन्देह नहीं है। लेकिन मैं एक छोटा सा तुम्हार देना चाहता हूँ कि इस कमेटी की वेद्यरमेनशिप फारेन सेकेटरी के पास नहीं होती चाहिए। उन के ऊपर और बहुत बड़ी जिम्मेदारिया और दायित्व हैं और आज हमारे विदेश मंत्री और प्रधान मंत्री जी हैं, ये सकाम हैं और उन्हें देश के किसी प्रचले राजनीतिक को ढंड कर इस वेद्यरमेनशिप के पह पर रखना चाहिए जिससे यह कमेटी जलता पार्टी के दृष्टिकोण को, इस देश के दृष्टिकोण को और इस देश की एक अच्छी प्रतिभा तुमन्या के सामने रखें और उसमें प्रतिभा पूरा सहयोग हो। इस कमेटी का उत्तम भी उन्हीं लोगों को होना चाहिए जिन्हें अपने काम का प्रयोगात्मक अनुभव हो।

[क्षी राम प्रकाश क्षिपाठी]

विदेश मतालय की सेवाओं के बारे में और पामपोट के बारे में हमारे दूसरे माननीय सदस्यों ने बताया है और अपने सुझाव दिये हैं। यह ठीक है कि हम लोगों को, इस संसद् के सदस्यों को आप ने जो अधिकार दिया है, उसके कारण लोगों को बहुत सहजित हुई है लेकिन फिर भी मैं यह देखना हूँ कि आज भी दफतरों में भीड़ देखने का मिलती है। हमारे हस्ताक्षर करने के बाद भी लोगों को परेशानी उठ नी पड़ती है, इस तरफ आप को ध्यान देना चाहिए और इम सम्बन्ध में जो सुझाव दिय गये हैं, उन का ध्यान में रख कर उचित कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए।

मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ। कांग्रेस के एक माननीय सदस्य ने कल इम बात का सकेत दिया था कि जब हमारे विदेश मंत्री जी विरोधी पक्ष में थे, तब उन्होंने इन्दिरा गांधी की बटी प्रशंसा की थी। लेकिन मैं अपने कांग्रेस के भिन्ना से कहना चाहता हूँ कि वे इन्दिरा गांधी जी से यह पूछे कि हमारे जो अच्छे काम हैं उन की सराहना करने में उन्हें क्या कर्षण है। लेकिन श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी तो आज भी आपने बन्द कर के आलोचना में लगी हुई है। आज इस बात को सब जानते हैं, देश का कोना-कोना जानता है, ज्ञापड़ी से ले कर महल तक, शहरों से लेकर गाड़ों तक प्रत्येक अविकृष्ट यह जानता है कि जनता पार्टी की सरकार आने के बाद यह कोई ऐसा मतालय है, यह काँइ-ऐसी नीति है, जिस पर मर्ज़ी किया जा सकता है तो यह विदेश मतालय ही है और उम की नीति है। विदेश सक में इस की भूर्ण-भूर्ण प्रशंसा हो रही है लेकिन हमारी भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री इस के बारे में भी नहीं और भूठी आलोचना चारों ओर से कर रही हैं। अभी कुछ लिंगों से एक चर्चा चल रही और एक बड़ा विद्युत उठाया जा रहा है कि भूटों के मामले

को लेकर हमारी सरकार बोलती नहीं है। इस सम्बन्ध में मुझे तो कुछ ऐसा लगता है कि हमारी भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री यह कर्ण इसलिए बड़ा कर रही है कि जब कभी उनके खिलाफ कोई एकशन हो, शाह बमीशन उन के खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही बरे, तो जनता सरकार कोई आपत्ति न करे यदि उन को छोड़ देने के लिए भी दुनिया के कुछ देश बोलने लगे। आज वह यह बात चाहती है लेकिन जिस समय हमारे जाज फर्निंडिम साहब की जजीरों से जकड़ी हुई तस्वीर इमर्जेंसी के दिनों से दुनिया के कुछ देशों में परेश की गई थी, उस समय श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी और उसकी सरकार वितनी जोर से चिल्डराई थी कि यह हमारे देश का आन्तरिक मामला है और दुनिया के देशों का इस मामले में नहीं बोलना चाहिए। लेकिन आज श्रीमती गांधी चाहती है कि जनता पार्टी की सरकार भूटों को फासी देने के बारे में अपना री-एक्शन क्यों अवश्य नहीं करती और दूसरे देश के आन्तरिक मामले में क्यों नहीं बोलती या हस्ताक्षेप करती। जहा हम यह चाहते हैं कि हमारे बरेन् मामलों में कोई न बोले, वह हम भी किसी दूसरे देश के बरेलू मामलों में नहीं बोलना चाहते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय इम मतालय की माओं पर कोई लम्बा-बड़ा व्याख्यान देने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। इसलिए मैं अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूँ और आपको ध्यानवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मुझे इस अवसर पर अपने विचार अवकृष्ट करने का मौका दिया।

MR. SPEAKER Now we go back to the Calling Attention

13.06 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER Now Calling Attention Mr. Somnath Chatterjee

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

CYCLONE IN ORISSA

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur) I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon

'the reported death of 150 persons and injury to several hundred others as a result of the freak cyclone which swept five villages in Keonjhar District in Orissa on 16 April 1978

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) Sir with a sense of great sorrow I have to inform the House that there have been considerable losses to human lives and properties due to a tornado which struck for a few minutes parts of Cuttack and Keonjhar Districts in Orissa According to the information received from the State Government the devastating tornado lashed parts of these districts at 16-30 hours on the 16th April 1978 with wind speed of 70 kms per hour We are advised by the India Meteorological Department that it was a localised tornado and not a freak cyclone Two blocks -namely, Dingadi and Korai of Jajpur Sub-Division in Cuttack district were affected As per the latest report 9 persons have died 100 persons injured and 150 houses totally collapsed in Cuttack district Ghasipura block of Anandapur Sub-Division in Keonjhar District was worse hit where as per the State Government's latest report, 151 persons died and 250 persons injured, 500 houses were wiped off and 1000 houses collapsed The figure of partly damaged houses is under collection A large number of cattle, goat, sheep have died More dead bodies are expected to be salvaged from the debris which is being cleared It is expected by the State Government that the exact number of deaths would be known by this evening.

Relief operations have been started by the State Government Special Medical Team has reached the affected areas and the temporary hospital has been opened Injured persons have been hospitalised and serious cases are being removed to Cuttack Medical College Hospital Besides normal diet, special nutritive diet like fruits and Horlicks for affected patients have been sanctioned Gratuitous relief for 7 days has already been started Water takers have been engaged for supply of drinking water Disinfection of wells and tanks is being done Tents tarpauline bamboo mats are being supplied for temporary shelters Clothes medicines and emergent relief in shape of dry food is being distributed Four companies of Orissa Police have been sent to assist the local authorities in relief and rescue operations The State Chief Minister Minister of Revenue Minister of Irrigation Minister of State (Tribal Welfare) have already visited the affected tribal area The Special Relief Commissioner along with the Revenue Divisional Commissioner are camping in the areas for directing relief operations The concerned collectors are on the spot for personally looking after the working of the relief operations

Instructions have been issued from the Ministry of Health to the Central Government Medical Store Depot Cuttack for meeting the immediate requirements of essential medicines and equipments for relief operations The Indian Red Cross Society is arranging to send two Medical Units 200 family tents 2 tonnes of milk powder 20 bales of assorted clothes, 500 kgs of biscuits 500 kgs of baby food, 100 utensil sets and 250 pieces each of Dhotis and Sarees to the affected areas

Local voluntary organisations are supplying cooked food A team of veterinary services is also operating in the affected area Special Control Room has been opened at Rambachandrapur

The State Government has reported that a number of badly affected vil-

[Shri Surjit Singh Barnala]

lagers are to be shifted to safer sites for rehabilitation and Central assistance for construction of new houses, purchase of bullocks and assistance for agricultural operations is necessary. The requirements of Central assistance are being worked out by the State Government. We are in constant touch with the State Government and I may assure the House that all necessary action is being and will be taken to assist the State Government, in mitigating the distress of the affected population.

The Government of India has decided to provide an interim Advance Plan assistance of Rs 2 crores to assist the State Government to meet their immediate commitments. This will be in addition to the margin money of Rs 3.58 crores already available with the State Government for relief operations.

An amount of Rs 3 lakhs has been provided to the State Government from the Prime Minister's Relief Fund also I may also add that the Government of Orissa is doing commendable work and it has taken up relief operations in very quick time.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Mr Deputy-Speaker, because of this natural calamity a large number of poor people of our country in the State of Orissa have been affected. We find that what has happened in that State is devastating. It appears from the newspaper reports that hundreds of dwellings, mostly mud huts, collapsed like a house of cards. The report says

"According to an eye-witness, hundreds of trees were uprooted and many cattle lost. Corrugated tin sheets, bamboo poles, doors and windows were seen flying in the air. The impact of the whirlwind was so severe that cattle were lifted high in the air and a building in which 100 people had taken shelter collapsed, trapping almost all of them.

Another eye-witness said that hardly 25 per cent of the inhabitants

of seven villages under Ramachandrapura police station were believed to be alive. Those who have survived are still dazed and unable to give a graphic description of what had happened."

The *Times of India* has given the grim details of the tragedy. It says

"That impact of the cyclone was so great that in one case the head was severed from the body. Some people lost their ears or eyes. A ten year old child was seen crying for his parents who were believed dead."

This is the magnitude or severity of the problem. According to unofficial reports the death toll has almost reached 500. Though the statement says 9 persons in Cuttack district and 151 in the Keonjhar district, according to other reports, the figures are much more. This magnitude of the devastation should be fully appreciated. A large number of persons have been injured. So far as Purnabandhaguda village is concerned, it appears that all the houses have been destroyed and the entire village has been razed to the ground. The difficulty is that most of the houses are mud houses or huts and they could not possibly withstand the violent tornado which hit them. It has very seriously affected the cattle population also of that area.

I am happy to note that the State of Orissa, with its limited economic resources, is trying its best, and the Minister has been good enough to appreciate the commendable effort that has been made. But we want that the Central Government should also play its role. We notice that the assistance which has been given is the very minimum. Only gratuitous relief for seven days has been started. When faced with a calamity of this magnitude, relief for seven days will be hardly adequate. Apart from providing free medical treatment, we think that immediate arrangements should be made for gratuitous relief and supply of food for at least a month, in

view of the situation that has been created.

It is also essential that these poor people in the villages who had only mud huts should be given full rehabilitation grants. Otherwise it is impossible for them to rebuild their houses. It may be necessary to see if they can be shifted to other sites, in which case the land necessary should be provided to them. Otherwise they cannot rehabilitate themselves. For rebuilding their houses and dwellings, full financial assistance should be given

What is indicated in the statement is that the Orissa Government is being given interim advance Plan assistance of Rs. 2 crores. I do not know whether the Central Government should give outright relief or not because it will affect the State of Orissa which is a backward State if Plan expenditure is to be diverted. In the circumstances, we request the hon. Minister to tell us whether the Central Government will undertake to bear—and we demand that it should bear—all expenses that have to be incurred not only for giving them temporary relief, but also for the relief of the affected people in full. For no fault of theirs, they are victims of this calamity, and it is not fair to require that the State Government, which is under financial constraint like all other States, should bear all the expenses or the major part of the expenses for this. Therefore, we want an assurance, and I request the hon. Minister to tell us what the policy of the Central Government is with regard to providing assistance.

Secondly, for the purpose of proper co-ordination, a team should go from the Centre and be there to see that proper co-ordinated relief operation as well as rehabilitation operation is carried on and all necessary facilities are given by the Central Government to the State Government in this connection.

Thirdly, we would like to know whether the Central Government will set up some sort of a permanent

relief body. We find that whenever these calamities take place, non-official bodies go there to help, but their resources are inadequate. To meet calamities like this where the State Government's resources are limited, where the resources of the non-official bodies are limited, there should be, apart from the Prime Minister's Relief Fund, a permanent machinery for giving relief to the people as soon as possible. May I know whether such a proposal is being mooted?

Lastly, as the Plan resources of the State Government are going to be affected by reason of the advance that is being made by the Central Government, we would like to know whether there would be an outright grant.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA:
The hon. Member has mentioned that gratuitous relief is initially provided for only seven days and that it is not sufficient. This is just the beginning. Gratuitous relief is being provided for the time being for seven days. It will probably be extended according to the needs of the people there and if any assistance is required from the Central Government in the form of food, we will be very glad to provide it as we have done in the case of other calamities also.

So far as the advance Plan assistance is concerned, as my hon. friend already knows, after the Sixth Finance Commission's recommendations, the earlier method of providing ad hoc Central assistance has been stopped. Since 1st April, 1974, the method of providing relief has been through advance plan assistance and some marginal money is provided to various States. As I had mentioned, Rs. 3.58 crores had been provided as marginal money to Orissa Government also. So, that money is available for purposes of relief in these cases. Whenever a calamity like this is faced by a State, the State Government normally asks for relief and the relief is advanced from the advance

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plan assistance. Previously, during 1977-78 floods also, the Orissa Government had asked for some relief and Rs. 8.52 crores were advanced as advance plan assistance to Orissa Government.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Science today has enabled many countries to tackle the fury of the nature. In India although we are independent for 30 good years, we become victims of nature's fury so frequently. We have cyclone, tornado, we have flood, we have drought and we are helpless victims of these furies. I have said it more than once on the floor of this House that certain super powers are experimenting with weather warfare. I am again requesting the Government to enquire into the matter because this is happening much too frequently.

In China, recently they had repeated earthquakes but the suffering compared to the fury of the nature that came on China was negligible. The Government tackled the situation in such a manner that people's suffering was reduced to nothing practically and they refused help from outside countries also.

Here I read a telex from the Chief Secretary of Orissa Government. I talked to him because the Chief Minister was out of Bhubaneswar; he had gone to the affected areas. Here he says: "All houses in these two villages with 900 population have collapsed." This is a very important point. The point is that 900 houses had collapsed at 4.30 p.m. If we take half a person per house as dead because it was total collapse, uprooting, it comes to 450. The news item of the *Times of India* of this morning cannot be scoffed of. Although the Government have said in telexes that the death comes to about 158 or 159, I am afraid, I am not quite able to accept that because, as they say, all the houses in these two villages of 900 population collapsed. This is the most important point. Therefore,

this is a matter where I would like a clarification from the hon. Agriculture Minister.

This is one of the worst tragedies that Orissa has faced. Besides this severe loss of human lives, I am told, property worth about Rs. 2 crores is totally written off. It cannot be used; it cannot be salvaged. Nothing will happen. But the only trouble is—I do not understand—as seen in this case, most of the deaths are due to house collapse. Most of the dead bodies are being pulled out of the debris. This is what the Chief Secretary told me on telephone. The only remedy one can do in that sort of situation is go to the open field, if you had the earlier warning, and lie flat on the ground. That is the only remedy that you can possibly think of. But what is happening to the warning system. Mr. Barnala on 6th December had said about Andhra Pradesh cyclone:

"So, a definite information, a positive information was received by about the mid-night on the 18th and the warnings had been given. But, unfortunately, it appears specific warning regarding evacuation was not given. I do not know why the authorities did not think it proper to give that warning also because that was one of the essential warnings that should have been given at that time. I do not blame anybody for that. There might be a lapse on the part of somebody. But the only thing is that it was not done. Otherwise, possibly some more number of people could have been evacuated from that place and could have been saved. Without entering into any political controversy—etc. etc."

The question, here, that I would like to ask is as to whether any kind of prior warning was given to the people of the affected area.

Only the other day, we had in Delhi a tornado, exactly of this type

and almost of the same duration. How severe was the tornado in Delhi can be gauged from the fact that a double-decker bus, full of passengers, was lifted up and dropped in a ditch. I am again asking, in the context of weather warfare, or weather modification techniques, whether anybody is experimenting on that. Is it an outcome of our own human, economic and scientific activities? Is it due to climatic instability owing to our expelling every day huge quantities of fossil fuel burning and synthetic chemicals into the atmosphere? This is what we have to find out. This is not a matter which can be just ruled out like that. The satellites can predict cyclones, etc. It is an expensive method. We may not be able to afford it. But there is the modern Doppler Radar which the Bharat Electronics, a public sector undertaking, can easily undertake to manufacture. That should be tried. The modern Doppler Radar with a real time processor and colour display will do.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what this Government is doing? Are they all the time behind the quacks and generalists of the Indian Administrative Service or do they consider these people as scientists adopting scientific methods? The world is moving ahead fast with weather warfare techniques, change in weather technology and all that. This is a very serious question. I have been saying it repeatedly—it is throwing pearls before swine. This Doppler Radar is an outcome of the study done by Dr. Harold W Bayton of National Centre for Atmospheric Research Boulder.

I am making a concrete suggestion. I would like to have a categorical reply and an assurance from the hon. Minister that they are going to look into the matter. Every time, we cannot sacrifice hundreds of people and end up with a debate in the Lok

Sabha. We cannot do that. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether, as it was indicated earlier, a National Calamity Insurance Fund has been created and, if not, what is the reason for the same. We have repeatedly said, let there be a National Calamity Insurance Fund. Whenever something happens, let the money be taken out from that fund.

No need to beg. I know, my hon. friend from Orissa will say that he needs Rs. 10 crores, and rightly so. You must give a minimum of Rs. 5 crores grant, not less than that. I would like to have a clear and categorical assurance about having a proper "previous warning system" which science has already provided.

Secondly, adequate grant should be given, no loan, no assistance. The whole nation shares the sorrow of Orissa, the poorest State in the country with the richest natural resources exploited by other States which have become richer at the cost of Bihar and Orissa. We know all these things. Therefore, I want to have a clear and categorical assurance from the hon. Minister that at least Rs. 5 crores grant will be rushed to Orissa. You leave it to the State Government to do what they think best. We do not want subedars going from the Centre. I would like to know in concrete terms how much do they propose to give and in what shape and form.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA:
My hon. friend has correctly said that in some villages, there has been a colossal loss. I had also mentioned in my statement that about 500 houses have been wiped off, that they have lost their existence as such and, about 1000 houses have collapsed. I also stated that by this evening, probably, after salvaging from the debris, we will be able to know the exact number of the casualties that have taken place. And we are in constant touch with Orissa Government to know the latest figures, so

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far as this is concerned. So far as warning is concerned, in case of tornado, the warning is not possible. It is not of cyclone that it can be seen or some advance information can be gathered about that.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Timing may not be possible, but the forecast is possible.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: As regards tornado, it is not possible, but we did have a warning in this case also. For example, the India Meteorological Department, issued a general bulletin also and issued a warning also on the 16th April, 1978, at 12.30 P.M. The station at Bhubaneshwar issued a general bulletin as well as a special weather warning and a bulletin for fishermen. This special weather warning was as follows:

"Isolated thunder squall wind speed reaching 70 km. per hour in individual gusts likely in north Orissa during the next 48 hours."

This is the maximum they could do because it is under that thunder squall that the tornado forms and we do not know until we see actually that it has been formed; we cannot give any warning. In other countries, this is the only system. They keep a watch; they can only see; they can find out that in an area of 100 kms by 200 kms. there will be thunder squalls, etc. So, they give a warning and they keep a watch. Whenever a tornado is seen, a warning is issued that it has occurred at such and such place and now if it is travelling in this direction, etc. That warning is issued. That is the only method. There is no other method. That is why in Delhi also, within three minutes, so much damage was caused and nobody knew what was happening.

In Orissa also, Mr. Biju Patnaik was there. He did not know what actually had happened unless he got

the news after a long time. My State Minister was also there. He said: I was about to board a State plane. He said: the pilot told me that Sir the wind velocity is increasing. Probably there might be a thunder storm or something like a cloud burst, so, we must start. So, they immediately started towards Calcutta and reached there safe in time. But on the way also, they found out that there was a formation of thunder storm. Probably there might be a squall, etc. This was what they could get. So, I was submitting that whatever possible could be done was done and information was given.

So far as assistance of Rs. 5 crores as suggested by my hon. friend is concerned, I have already submitted that now the Seventh Finance Commission is sitting. Probably, they may recommend such things. But, so far, we have to go, according to the recommendations of the Sixth Finance Commission and according to that, we have provided assistance that was required for the time being.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Seventh Finance Commission is not a tornado commission.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Don't try to create a tornado in the House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I wanted an assurance that money will be rushed as grant and there will be no reference of this matter to the Finance Commission and all that. Let the Minister give an assurance. Otherwise, it is very unfair on their part if they do not do it.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: Direct grant cannot be given, according to the recommendations of the Finance Commission. We only advance from the plan assistance whatever amount is required.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: On a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is no point of order. Mr. Naik.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: On a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is no point of order. I have called Mr. Naik.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: On a point of order. In case of Andhra Pradesh, the State Government had been good enough to pay money as grant. I am a party to that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I know the facts, as far as Andhra is concerned.

श्री सहस्री नारायण नाथक (खजुराहो): उपाध्यक्ष जी, अभी माननीय कृषि मंत्री महोदय ने, उडीसा प्रान्त के कटक और क्योंकर जिलों में जो चक्रवात आया उसके कारण जो मृत्यु हुई, उसके आंकड़े दिए? मैं ऐसा मानता हूँ कि जनता पार्टी की सरकार को मही आकड़े देने चाहिए थे। जैसा कि अखबारों में लिपा है, आप सभी ने पढ़ा होगा, पांच सौ के लगभग लोग मरे हैं लेकिन मंत्री महोदय ने बताया केवल 9 कटक जिले में और 151 क्योंकर जिले में मारे गये हैं। इस तरह से जो आंकड़े दिये गये हैं—मैं ऐसा मानता हूँ कि ये बहुत कम हैं। कम आंकड़े देने से जितनी सहायता वहाँ पहुँचनी चाहिए, उतनी नहीं पहुँच पा रही है।

अभी मंत्री जी ने कहा कि राज्य जासन से हमें जो सूचना प्राप्त हुई है, मैं वही बतला रहा हूँ। मैं ऐसा महसूस करता हूँ कि केन्द्रीय सरकार का यह फर्ज़ था कि यहाँ से तुरन्त एक सरकारी प्रतिनिधि मंडल वहाँ जाना चाहिए था और उसकी देखरेख में यह जांच होनी चाहिए थी। तब तत्काल सहायता पहुँचनी चाहिए थी। केवल प्रान्तीय सरकार ही इस काम को करे, मैं ऐसा नहीं मानता। केन्द्रीय सरकार की

भी यह विस्मेदारी है कि तत्काल यहाँ से प्रतिनिधि मंडल वहाँ जाना चाहिए था और उसके आधार पर तत्काल सहायता दी जानी चाहिए थी।

अभी कहा गया कि हम ने सात दिन के लिए उनको खाना दिया है। लेकिन मुझे जो सूचना मिली है—इन दोनों जिलों के जो गांव प्रभावित हुए हैं—वे सब हाइडन और आदिवासी गांव हैं, ये पिछडे शौररीव व्यक्ति असहाय हो चुके हैं, इस लिये बहुत लाली सहायता मिलनी चाहिए तब तक केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास जी अनाज रखा हुआ है, उस के द्वारा कई मही तक उन की सहायता की जानी चाहिए। उन के मकान कच्चे थे, जो ढह गये हैं, इस लिए तत्काल उनके लिये मकान बनाने चाहिये। यह नहीं होन चाहिए कि आप उन को लकड़ी या मिट्टी की मदद कर दें, बल्कि उनके परिवारों के लिए मकान बना कर देने चाहिये।

जब आनंद में तूफान आया था, उस समय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने सारे देश से अपील की थी कि वहाँ पर सहायता पहुँचनी चाहिए। मैं चाहता हूँ कि प्रधान मंत्री जी और कृषि मंत्री जी तुरन्त सारे देश की जनता से अपील करें, बल्कि मैं तो यहाँ तक कहूँगा, कि हम संसद सदस्यों से भी अपील करें, ताकि वहाँ पर ज्यादा से ज्यादा सहायता पहुँचे और जो गरीब आदमी इस से प्रभावित हुए हैं, उन को कुछ राहत मिल सके।

अभी कहा गया कि 250 साड़ियाँ दी गई हैं। मुझे दुख है कि किस तरह से ऐसी हँसी बात की जाती है। 250 साड़ियों से क्या हो सकता है? एक बात यह की गई कि जैसे-जैसे लाभें निकलती जायेंगी, उन की सारी सूचनायें देते रहेंगे कि कितने प्रादम्भी मरे हैं। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो परिवार प्रभावित हुए हैं, उन के बचे हुए लोग वहाँ रह रहे होंगे, वे लोग कैंसिटर या इसरे अधिकारियों से प्रा कर कहते होंगे कि हमारा

[श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण नायक]

आदमी नहीं मिल रहा है। वे आकड़े भी इस में जागिल होने चाहिए वे और कहना चाहिए या कि इतने आदमी नहीं मिले हैं। शायद नीचे दबे हुए हैं, ऐसा अन्दाजा है कि वे भी मर चुके हैं। इसलिए मेरा कहना है कि पूरे आकड़े दिये जाने चाहिए वे ताकि उस के आधार पर लोगों को सहायता मिल सके। कपड़ों की ज्यादा से ज्यादा मदद उन को पहुंचानी चाहिए।

अभी मौसम विभाग के बारे में कहा गया कि उस ने 12 बजे सूचना दी और साढ़े-चार बजे चलवात आ गया। ऐसा कैसे हुआ? मैं यह मानता हूं कि मौसम विभाग के प्रधिकारी सोते रहते हैं एक तरह से चिरंखाना-पूरी की गई है। उनकी सूचना के आधार पर हृषि मवी जी ने यहां कह दिया कि 12 बजे सूचना दी गई, हमारे खान मवी जी भी वहा गये हुए थे, उन का हवाई जहाज नहीं आ सका। इस तरह की बाते कह कर उन की ड्यूटी खत्म नहीं हो जाती है। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय हमारे देश में देहात का एक माध्यारण विभान भी इस बात की जानकारी दे देता है कि इस तरह की हवा चल रही है इस से पानी आयेगा या नहीं आयेगा। किस तरह मेरगेगा। अगर पुरुदेय हवा चलती है तो कहते हैं कि पानी कम बरसेगा अगर परिचमी हवा चलेगी तो पानी ज्यादा बरसेगा—इस तरह का जान एक साधारण रिमान को भी होता है। लेकिन हमारे मौसम विभाग के प्रधिकारी, जिन की ड्यूटी है कि इस तरह की सूचना दे, वे सही सूचना न दे कर हमारे देश के साथ खिलवाड़ करने हैं। उन्हे थोड़ा सचेत रहना चाहिए। अगर व ममत्य पर सूचना दे देते तो लोगों की जाने वच सकती थी।

हमने इस सोचे काम का प्रान्तीय सरकार पर छोड़ दिया है, प्रान्तीय सरकार के पास जिनमें भावन है, उन्हीं महायता तो वह करेगी ही, लेकिन केन्द्रीय सरकार की तरफ

से तुरन्त प्रतिनिधि मडल वहा जाना चाहिये जो स्वयं इस बात को देखे। बिना आप के प्रतिनिधि मडल के गये, यह काम नहीं होता, उन को जा कर देखना चाहिये कि जो महायता दी जा रही है, वह पूरी तरह से वहा पहुंच रही है या नहीं, उन को कितनी और ज्यादा सहायता की जरूरत है, उस की व्यवस्था भी आप को करनी चाहिये।

मैं चाहता हूं कि हृषि मवी जी इन बातों के बारे में बतलायें।

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बदलाला : आनन्देविल मेंबर का गिला है इस बात का कि हम ने फौरन ही यहा में मेन्ट्ल टीम क्यों नहीं भेजी और इस बात का भी गिला है कि हम ने नम्बर चहत ज्यादा नहीं बनाया भरे हुए लोगों का और यादा ही बनाया है। अब जो वहा पर प्रान्तीय सरकार काम कर रही है, उस के द्वारा मैनेज बा काम हो रहा है और मकानों से भिट्ठी हटा कर, लबड़ी और भिट्ठी के देंग उठा कर लोगों का उम्मे में निकाल रहे हैं। अब यहा में जो मैन्ट्ल टीम जाती तो वह भी देख ही सकती थी कि क्या हा रहा है और किनें आदमी निकाले जा रहे हैं? और काइ तरीका ता अन्दाजा लगाने का नहीं था। अब इन्होंने यह बहा कि जो लाग बच गये हैं वे कन्कटर के पास जा कर कहते होंगे कि हमारे इतने आदमी मर गये। जो मकान लोगों के ऊपर गिर गये, उनमें ता जायद हा काइ बचा हुआ। इसलिए जब सब लाग निकल जायेंगे और सैलेज बा काम पूरा हो जाएगा तभी बताया जा सकता है कि किनमें आदमी भारे गये। इसलिए सेंटर से अगर कोई टीम जाती तो वह और कोई अन्दाजा नहीं लगा कमती थी। जो आकड़े बताने का तरीका है वह यही है कि स्टेट गवर्नरेट से जो आकड़े मिलते हैं, उन्हीं को पालियामेट को बताया जाता है और हमें अपनी तरफ से बड़ा कर नहीं बता सकते। उन्होंने 160 आदमियों का आकड़ा भेजा।

अब अधिकर हम इस को बढ़ा कर 1,000 बता देते तो शायद कुछ लोग खुश हो जाते लेकिन हम को वही बनाना पड़ता है, जो स्टेट गवर्नर्मेंट से हमें भिलता है। लेटैट फीगर्स जो वहाँ से आए हैं वे हाउस के सामने रख दिये हैं। मैंने अब यह किया था कि शाम तक ठीक आंकड़े हमारे पास प्राप्त होंगे तो उस के बाद हम बता सकेंगे।

एक बात इन्होंने धोतियों के बारे में कही कि वे कम भेजी गईं। जितनी धोतियां जाने चाहिए थीं, उतनी नहीं गईं, यह इन्होंने कहा लेकिन मैं यह बना रखा था कि अभी तो यह काम शुरू हमा है। एक रोज में 250 धोती और 250 साड़ी भेजी गई है और 20 बेल्स असोटेंड क्लोथ के भेजे गये हैं। यह काम खत्म नहीं हुआ है। यह अभी शुरू ही हुआ है और बड़े स्केल पर मदद जाएगी। जितनी मदद की ज़रूरत होगी, उतनी मदद दी जाएगी।

ग्रानाज के बारे में भी माननीय मदस्य ने कहा। उस के बारे में मैं पहले अर्ज कर चुका हूँ कि जितने ग्रानाज की ज़रूरत होगी और जितने व्हां का सरकार चाहेगी, हम देने का तैयार हैं।

SHRI GOVINDA MUNDA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is very unfortunate that, on seeing the statement of the Minister for Agriculture and Irrigation we find that it is a totally incomplete report. Of course, the Government's intention is very good but in the figure mentioned in the report there is a difference of Hell and Heaven. I find from the paper Hindustan Times that the Chief Minister of Orissa has stated to the Press that 400 to 500 people have already died. I believe they are poor class people—Harijans and Adivasis. You know that Keonjhar is a District (this is my Constituency also) where there are very, very poor people—Harijans and Adivasis. They are very poor

people who have lost so many lives, along with their cattle and other things.

Any way I am very much grateful to our Hon. Prime Minister. I thank our Hon. Prime Minister who has kindly sanctioned a sum of Rs. 3 lakhs for the relief operations from the Prime Minister's Relief Fund. But, so far as the loss caused to the area is concerned, the amount sanctioned is unsufficient. I therefore urge the Prime Minister to kindly look into the matter more sympathetically and graciously, so that these distressed families could find a shelter again.

Again, I beg to draw the kind attention of the Hon. House to the disaster which has occurred due to tornado in the five villages of Keonjhar District of Orissa State on April 16, 1978. The houses of about 700 families in the five villages have been razed to the ground and 1500 persons are feared to have been dead. Even now dead bodies and injured persons are being taken out of the debris.

Even though some relief work is being done by the District authorities, the Central Government may think very seriously, to give substantial financial help for the relief of those distressed people who have been affected by the tornado. Indian Red Cross may be asked to send the relief supplies immediately. I would request that the Central Government may send a Central team to assess the loss. The Meteorological Department has failed to warn the people of this impending tornado. It came upon them all of a sudden. I would request that the Central Government should strengthen the Meteorological Department to be an effective instrument for the good of the people. Since the area is very fertile and paddy grows in abundance, the Ministry of Agriculture may be asked to give financial help from their funds to the affected farmers in the shape of sheds, fertilizers and other instruments.

[Shri Govinda Munda]

The House may be well aware that all the houses in the villages of Keonjhar district are thatched ones. For the last thirty years after independence not even a single house in any of the villages has been made pucca. May I earnestly request the Government to kindly set apart certain funds from their Rural Upliftment Fund and create an organization which may select certain villages year after year and make them pucca? This will create a sense of confidence amongst the tribal people and Harijans.

May I know whether the Minister for Agriculture will agree to send a team of Members of Parliament to this area to assess the actual position there? Secondly, will he himself kindly agree to visit the area and have a complete picture of the situation there?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: Sir, I have all the sympathies with the hon. Member in whose constituency the tornado has caused such a big loss. In fact, he should have been there by now and should have supplied more information to the House. That would have been very good. Whatever information he has got, has been collected by him from newspaper reports. As submitted earlier, we cannot take all these reports as correct. We are submitting only those reports which we are getting from the Government there.

So far as the relief and rehabilitation work is concerned, necessary measures are being taken and as I stated earlier, probably some of the villages will have to be shifted to some other safer places and then the construction of houses will also come in. If they are keen to have pucca houses, they can ask the Government that they want pucca houses. This is a good suggestion that has been made by the hon. Member. However, as the entire villages, as stated by the hon. Member have thatched houses, probably all houses cannot be

pucca also in that area. If one village is made up of pucca houses, it will cause a great heart-burning to the other villages, the neighbouring villages, and it would create difficulties for the hon. Member himself.

13.49 hrs.

**DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1978-79—
Contd.**

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS—contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We will now resume further discussion on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of External Affairs.

Shri Mayathevar.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR (Dindigul): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of External Affairs on behalf of All India Anna DMK. It was the late Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who, in 1954, propounded the foreign policy of India, which was also styled as non-alignment policy. He taught this country and other countries of the world much about the policy of co-existence and panch sheel. We were able to propound so many non-violent policies and very good policies which are non-violent according to Mahatma Gandhi's principles and policies. In spite of our preachings of non-violence and peaceful co-existence and the Panch Sheel and in spite of the fact that in 1954 we stood shoulder to shoulder with China and declared to the world 'Hindi-Chini Bhai Bhai', the Chinese stabbed us on our back in spite of our sincerity, honesty and straightforwardness in our foreign policy towards the Chinese. Therefore, we must be very careful, very cautious and alert towards China.

We had great respect for Britain. The British Government was responsible for dividing our motherland. Mahatma Gandhi said India is like a cow. The cow is respected by us as it is considered a representative of

God. Gandhiji said 'Cutting India into two amounts to cutting a cow into two'. But the former President of Pakistan said, 'No I do not want to hear your words. I want India should be divided.' And accordingly it was partitioned and it has created so many troubles. Who is responsible for dividing the country? Is it not the cunning Britishers who are responsible for dividing our motherland into two? Therefore, we must be very careful with the British fox also so far as the foreign policy is concerned

Then we come to the Commonwealth of Nations. We are not ashamed to say that we are still a member of the Commonwealth of Nations. When there was a tussle between Pakistan and India, the British Government, our old master—I am ashamed to say and we do not admit but some people say they were our masters, the British Dorais—in Tamil we call Dorais but we never accepted them as our masters as actually we are the masters of the Britishers—created another trouble. They not only divided the country but they created Kashmir also with the object and intention that we must have an international trouble throughout our life. That trouble is even now continuing but our hon. External Affairs Minister who is one of the very responsible and senior-most leaders of the country and even at the time of Jawaharlal Nehru he had vast experience so far as Indian politics and foreign affairs are concerned, is making his best efforts to solve our problems.

Then, Sir, we must be very careful about America also, not alone with China and Britain....(Interruptions). Anna DMK is very non-violent. It believes in Mahatma Gandhi's policies of nonviolence. Therefore, you need not be careful about us. If you are careful, we will be careful about you...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Anyway, it does not come under External Affairs.

512 LS—10.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: Regarding USA even before 1947 they were not in favour of our Independence but Russia was in favour of our independence—subject to correction. In the course of our fighting and the international clash with Pakistan the American Government was pouring arms and ammunitions and extending all kinds of military aid to Pakistan but they withdrew their aid to our government. Even the little aid they were giving us was withdrawn by the Americans but they gave double the quantum to Pakistan. At the time of Indo-Pakistan war, it is shameful on the part of the American Government that they sent Seventh Fleet in support of Pakistan. Although I welcome the genuine non-alignment policy of this Government, although I appreciate the genuine foreign affairs policy of non-alignment, I request the hon. Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Government of India to be very careful about the USA Government.

Yesterday, we were discussing about the nuclear powerpack. Hon. Prime Minister made a lengthy statement in this House. I quote:

"The remote sensing device with a nuclear powerpack was installed at the highest point of mountain under an agreement between the Government of India and the United States."

If so, why was it not announced to the people, in this House if this was in the interest of the country to install such a device at the height of 20,000 feet. If it was in the interest and security of our motherland, why after the Chinese clash, it was not dismantled. Why were the people of India not informed about it? We are highly disappointed about the secrecy. I accuse the former Congress Government also which allowed impliedly, directly or indirectly, this kind of spy system in our mountain. This should not be allowed to continue hereafter. This Government should be very careful towards such kind of spying

[**Shri K. Mayathevar**]

activities by the American Government. CIA is working, for what? CIA is working to depose certain Government elected by the people. The democratic Government are deposed by the CIA. Therefore, we must be very careful about the CIA and its activities in India

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): Shri Subramaniam Swamy gets excited when the word 'CIA' is uttered.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: I welcome genuine non-alignment on behalf of my party. Do you think that the former Government was following non-genuine or in-genuine non-alignment policy? I do not accept that. You should not, once for all, shift the burden on the Indira Government—that Indira Government was not sincere. I am not going to accept that. That Government was also as sincere as this Government is.

14 hrs.

So far as India is concerned, we are genuine to everybody, even to America or China. But I doubt whether anybody is genuine to our policy, that is my doubt. Is any country genuine to our country? No. Yesterday, the hon. Prime Minister said, we are respecting China and we are going to revive our relations with China, Pakistan, Burma and all the countries including America and British Government. But I doubt very much, very reasonably I am doubting that no Government is following our non-alignment policy which was being followed at the time of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru when we were stabbed by China and Pakistan twice. We must be very careful. Other countries are behaving as if they are following that non-violent policy taught by us. But nobody is following. They are talking from their lips only. They are stabbing and shooting on our back, on our shoulders, if not on our chest. I request the hon. Minister to be very careful about the policy of genuine non-alignment. Although we appreciate it, we must be very care-

ful about these things because at the time when the Israel Arab war was on, the Americans were supporting Israel. We were supporting the Arab countries. At the time when North Korea and South Korea were fighting we were supporting North Korea and they were supporting South Korea. Finally Americans beaten to nil in the battlefield of Vietnam. When Vietnam war broke out Americans were supporting South Vietnam and we supported North Vietnam. Therefore I request the hon. Minister to be very careful in regard to our foreign policy towards America and American CIA and American foreign policy.

Then, Sir, we had the highest regard, honour and respect to the present President of the U.S.A. Mr Carter. We accorded him the biggest welcome and reception in our Central Hall when he came and visited our country. But he did nothing. It is love's labour lost! We loved him, we laboured for him, we lost everything finally here in the Central Hall! He did not help our country. He did not support our hon. Prime Minister's policy regarding uranium. In spite of our sincerity and honesty towards America. Therefore even Carter, I am sorry to say, is not sincere. I am told his mother was working here in India as a nurse. We thought that the American President would have greatest respect and sincerity from the bottom of his heart towards India, not from the lips, just like the other former Presidents of USA like Mr Eisenhower and others. But this man has unfortunately, accidentally and unexpectedly proved that he is also a legal heir of those former Presidents of America. He is only following the old American foreign policy and he is not an exception. Therefore we must be careful about Carter also.

I am coming to the last point. This is regarding your Report for 1977-78, issued by the Ministry of External Affairs. Please see page 56, para 2. It says:

'This Ministry has two specialised fields of work, i.e., protocol mat-

ters and international relations. In these two fields, Hindi was regularly used during the year under review. Documents like 'Letters of Recall', 'Letters of Credence' and 'Commissions of Appointment' as well as other protocol documents, were prepared in Hindi. The Ministry also advised Ambassadors and Heads of Missions that while presenting credentials, they may as far as possible, make their introductory speeches in Hindi.'

My submission on this point is this. I want to know whether the Foreign Affairs Department is a Hindi propagating Department or propagating Indian foreign policy? This is a simple question. On behalf of the non-Hindi speaking people, on behalf of the South Indians, I am asking this question. They are giving special respect to Hindi and Hindi alone in foreign affairs to make the world understand that Hindi alone and Hindi only is the only language available in India in the language market. Are no other languages available here?

Therefore, Sir, I do not oppose this. But, my submission is this. The non-Hindi speaking officials will lose the opportunity in the matter of appointment or selection in different services. Therefore, this discrimination should not be made against the non-Hindi speaking people. You must encourage all the languages of our Indian people. The people who do not know Hindi will not be selected in the I.A.S., I.F.S. etc. services.

The hon. External Affairs Minister made a speech somewhere in Bhopal but he subsequently denied that. That was on the question of the Hindi language being the official language in the Public Service Commissions. The hon. Minister later said that he did not make a mention of it in his

speech. On the first day we were unhappy. The next day we were extremely happy to hear his speech here. You should not take away the opportunity of the non-Hindi speaking educated people in the matter of selection of officials in your ministry for these higher posts on the basis of the language.

I would now quote one sentence from page 58 of this report. See the last sentence of the last paragraph. I quote:

'The Council regularly sent Hindi books for presentation to the cultural institutions and also arranged to project Hindi films in foreign countries'.

Why Hindi films alone? It means that it includes, indicates and reveals also that the Hindi pictures alone are despatched to the foreign countries for screening.

Equal opportunity should be given to the Tamil, Bengali, Malayalam, Kannada, Telgu and Marathi pictures also and not only to Hindi pictures. (*Interruptions*). Under Art. 14 of our Constitution there should be equality for all before the law. Under Art. 14 we say we allow equality of opportunity before law. Similarly, there should be equality for every language picture. Equal opportunities should be given to all the language pictures that are produced here. With these few words, I conclude.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Dr. Subramanian Swamy.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hoshangabad): I want to know when the Minister will reply.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Well, some time in the evening. We had three hours twenty minutes when we started. So, I have to calculate the time because we have been doing it in blocks.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: I think the time may be extended by one hour. The Speaker said that he will consider the matter.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We shall see at the end of the day.

Now Dr. Subramaniam Sway.

डा० सुब्रामण्यम् स्वामी (वर्ष्वाई उमर पूर्व): उपायक महोदय, मेरे इस सभा में हिन्दी में अपना वक्तव्य रखना चाहता हूँ। उस का कारण यह है कि हमारे विदेश मंत्री ने मयुक्त राष्ट्र सभ में एक ऐतिहासिक भाषण हिन्दी में दिया था। इस कारण से, इस समरण में मैं अपना भाषण हिन्दी में करना चाहता हूँ और कुछ ऐसी बात कह जाऊ जो विदेश मंत्री को पमन्द न आए तो वह यही समझें वि हिन्दी भाषा मुझ को अच्छी तरह से नहीं आती, इस कारण मैंने ऐसी बात कही है।

मैं पहले यह जरूर कहना चाहूँगा वि हमारी विदेश नीति सफल रही है। बड़ी कुशलता और दीर्घकालीन दृष्टि के साथ वह अच्छे ढंग से इस का संचालन किया गया है, इस से कोई इनकार नहीं कर सकता और मैं भी मेरे सभा समाजदो के साथ यह बात कहना चाहूँगा कि हमारे विदेश मंत्री को इस के लिए बधाई देनी चाहिये।

भी हारिका नाथ तिवारी (गोपालगञ्ज)। यही छूटी है कि आप ने भी इस को स्वीकार किया है।

डा० सुब्रामण्यम् स्वामी : हा, संचालन की दृष्टि से मैंने इस को स्वीकार किया है। परन्तु संचालन एक चीज़ है और मिदात दूसरी चीज़ है। दोनों साथ ही अच्छे रहें तो फिर हमें सी प्रतिशत बधाई देने का भीका मिल सकता है। मेरे विदेश मंत्री जी मैं निवेदन करूँगा कि वे इस बात पर विचार करें, जो आज हम सैद्धांतिक रूप से विदेश नीति चला रहे हैं उम पर पुर्वविचार करें। कई बार और बार बार जेन्युइन नान-एलाइनमेंट की बात लही जाती है। मुझे जेन्युइन शब्द से कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। सभी चीज़ें जेन्युइन होनी चाहिए। जैसा कि प्रधान मंत्री जी कहते रहे हैं Honest trade policy is the best foreign policy इस

प्रकार से कोई जेन्युइन बात हो जाए तो हम उसका विरोध नहीं कर सकते, बल्कि उल्टे उसका स्वायत करते हैं परन्तु नान-एलाइनमेंट क्यों? गुटनिरपेक्षता का विकल्प पक्षता नहीं है, पक्षपात करना नहीं है, इसके और भी विकल्प हो सकते हैं। इसका विकल्प हो सकता है अपने भारत को एक केन्द्र मानना और आरम्भिकरता। हम सभा में जब नान-एलाइनमेंट की बात की जाती है तो उसका अर्थ है बार्ड पोलर बल्ड और वह दो ही देश हैं अमरीका और रूम। कोई कहते थे कि अमरीका के साथ चले जाये और कोई कहते थे कि रूम के साथ चले जाये परन्तु अब वह स्थिरता बदल गई है। अब अमरीका और रूम दो ही नहीं हैं, अब मर्टीपोलर बल्ड माना जाता है और उसमें भारत भी एक केन्द्र है। भारत को भी नेतृत्व देना चाहिए—टम बात की कल्पना होनी चाहिए।

हमारे विदेश मंत्री जी जब पहले इस सदन में विरोधी दल के सदस्य के रूप में बैठते थे तो यह बात अपने भाषण में कहते थे और अब वे विदेश मंत्री बन गए तो उन्होंने इस बात को छोड़ दिया। मैं यह बात नहीं कह रहा हूँ कि जो उन्होंने वहा पर कहा उसी प्रकार से यहा कहना चाहिए। मैं नहीं कहता कि वही बात कहें परन्तु समर्थन में वे जो बात कहते हैं उसमें भी आश्वर्य होता है। वे कहते हैं कि सरकार बदलने से राष्ट्रहित नहीं बदलता है। National interests do not change with the change in Government ऐसा उन्होंने एक जगह पर कहा। यह बात बिल्कुल छही है। मैं मानता हूँ कि राष्ट्रहित बदलता नहीं है परन्तु जब वे विरोधी दल के सदस्य के रूप में यहा बैठते थे उस समय, राष्ट्रहित क्या है, यह नहीं समझते थे? हम तो समझते थे कि जो सोग उस समय यहां पर बैठते थे उनकी समझ में कम आता था और हमारी समझ में ज्यादा आता था। (व्यवस्थाम) मैं यह

कहना चाहता हूँ कि राष्ट्रहित को समझ कर ही हम कहते थे। जब हम अपोजीवन में थे उस समय, राष्ट्रहित क्या है उसको अव्ययन करने के बाद अपना स्टैंड लिया था और उस समय हमारे विदेश मर्दी भी इसी आधार पर बोलते थे। अब वे कहें कि नवी पार्टी बनी है, उसकी नवी नीति है, उसके अन्तर्गत बलना है, जो बात उस समय रखते थे उनको पार्टी में और कैबिनेट में दोबारा लाना करने का प्रयत्न करें—यह कहें तो हम ज्यादा आपसि नहीं कर सकते हैं। जहां तक जतना पार्टी वे भैनफेस्टो की बात है उसमें माटी भोटी बातें हैं और उसमें कुछ भी किट बिठाया जा सकता है। इसलिए मैं निवेदन करता कि आज नान-एलाइनमेन्ट गव्हर्नमेंट को आप हटा दीजिए। यह जवाहर नाल के नाम से जुड़ा हुआ है और जो भी जवाहर लाल के नाम से जुड़ा हुआ है, वह यहां की जतना पार्टी के कई सदस्यों के लिए और आम जनता के लिए प्रिय नहीं हो सकता है। इस लिए देश भी विदेश नीति को चाहिये कि इस के लिए कोई नया नाम दूँड़े। मैं एक मुकाबले सकता हूँ—आप बहिर-आत्मनिर्भरता नीति चाहिये भारत को एक केन्द्र मानता चाहिये। इस प्रकार से यदि आप सोचें तो मैं समझता हूँ कि इस से हमारे किए भी लाभ होंगा और भारत के लिए भी लाभ होगा। मैं यह नहीं कह रहा हूँ कि विदेश मर्दी के बल जनसंघ की नीति चलायें। यह बिलकुल नहीं हो सकता है। जनसंघ रहे या मर जाए, उस का सबाल नहीं है, सबाल यह है कि वास्तविकता क्या है?

विदेश मर्दी ने पाकिस्तान में कहा था
I am singh is dead. It is no more. Let
t rest in peace

मैं भी यही कह रहा हूँ लेकिन जो वास्तविकता है, सच है, उस को कहना चाहिए। हमारे प्रधान मर्दी ने पिछले दिनों तिकिक्षम के बारे

में जो कहा था, मैं उस का स्वागत करता हूँ। उन्होंने कहा था—मैंने उस समय जो कहा था, वह मुझे सच लगा था, इस लिए मैंने वहा था, अब इसको बदलने का कोई सबाल नहीं है। इस लिए जो पुरानी नीति है, जो उस समय तय की गई थी, वह नीति चालाएंगी, ऐसा कहें, तब हम लोगों को सन्तोष होगा और मुझे ऐसा विश्वास है कि विदेश मर्दी जी अपने दिल की बात कहगे। उन पर यह आरोप लगाया जा रहा है कि वे जनसंघ के मिनिस्टर हैं, इस लिए सब के साथ दुश्मनी हो जायेगी। जिस वक्त वे जनसंघ के सदस्य थे, उस समय भी सासार भर में यह मान्यता थी कि घटल बिहारी बाजपेयी बड़े समझदार हैं, उन की पार्टी के अन्य लोग उन्हें समझदार नहीं हैं, लेकिन वे बहुत समझदार हैं। हमें नो उस समय भी कोई आशका नहीं थी और इस समय भी कोई आशका नहीं है। हम तो ऐसा समझते थे—यदि वे विदेश मर्दी बन जाये तो हो सकता है।

श्रीमती अहिलया धी० रामनेकर (बम्बई उत्तर मध्य) आप तो कम्युनिस्ट विरोधी हैं

डा० सुश्रावर्यम स्वामी मैं कम्युनिस्ट विरोधी हूँ—यह तो आप जानती हैं। आप की पार्टी भी ऐसा ही कहती है। लेकिन मैं स्पष्टबाबी हूँ, इस लिए मैं साफ कहना चाहता हूँ—इस देश में कम्युनिस्ट टिक नहीं सकता है और इस हम टिकाने भी नहीं देंगे।

श्रीमती अहिलया धी० रामनेकर दुनिया के और लोग भी ऐसा कहते थे, लेकिन ऐसा हुआ नहीं। आज भी एक तिहाई दुनिया कम्युनिस्ट है।

डा० सुश्रावर्यम स्वामी मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप विदेश नीति का नया आधार खड़ा करें। अक्तूबर मास के बाद विदेश नीति में जो परिवर्तन आया है मैं उस का स्वागत करता हूँ।

(ठां सुश्रृङ्खल्यम् स्वामी)

इसी बात में यह कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारे आस-पास के देशों के साथ हमारी दोस्ती हो गई—यह बहुत अच्छी बात है, ऐसा अवश्य होना चाहिए था, । किमी भी देश के साथ दुश्मनी रखना ठीक नहीं है, शब्दता किसी भी देश का आधार पर होना चाहिए । परन्तु आज यह नीति बनाने की भी अप्पकता है कि पाकिस्तान वे माथ हमारी नीति क्या हो? पास्किस्तान के माथ हमारे सम्बन्ध सुधरे, भी भी इसी पक्ष में हूं, उसको जितनी मदद चाहिए, वह देनी चाहिए । वह एक छोटा सा देश है, हमें उस में कोई ज्यादा खतरा नहीं है । मतदा से अगर वह हमारे देश पर आक्रमण करेगा, तो कितने दिन बचेगा—मैं कह नहीं सकतः । लेकिन उन को यह बात समझ में आनी चाहिए कि वह छोटे है, हम बड़े हैं, मिक्योरिटी की दृष्टि से पाकिस्तान ने डरने की आवश्यकता नहीं है । लेकिन यह आवश्यक है कि पाकिस्तान के बारे में कोई पालिसी होनी चाहिए, पाकिस्तान के माथ हम क्या करना चाहने हैं । पाकिस्तान अलग देश क्यों बना? ब्रिटिश साम्राज्य ने इस देश को दो हिस्सों में बाटा था । इस लिए बना । बास्तव में तो, एक ही देश होना चाहिए था, लेकिन दो देश बन गये । अब इस का एक बनाने के लिए दोस्ती, मिलता, प्रेम यह दीर्घकालीन दृष्टि रहे, तो यह एक हो सकते हैं । मेरे ऐसे कहने का यह मतलब नहीं है कि कोई बवराहत पैदा हो जाए कि यह तो एकीकरण की बात कर रहा है, अखण्ड भारत की बात कर रहा है । मैं अखण्ड भारत की बात नहीं कर रहा हूं । अखण्ड भारत तो पहले थोड़ी लेकिन उस की अलग अलग हिस्सों में बाटा दिया गया, उन से दुश्मनी पैदा की गई—हमें इस को हटाना चाहिए, जो जहर फैलाया गया था, उस की हटाना चाहिए । पाकिस्तान के लोगों के दिलों में यह बात आनी चाहिए । कि हिन्दुस्तान के लोग दोस्त, हैं, उन के बिना हैं, यह बात उन के दिल में जगानी चाहिए ।

इसके लिए एक पालिसी की आवश्यकता है । इसलिए मैं बिंदेश मंत्री जी से भाष्यकरण—आप ने पाकिस्तान साथ दोस्ती की, सलाल डैम का समझौता किया, इस के लिए आप बधाई के पात्र हैं । जो काम पुरानी सरकार इतने एपीजेमेंट के बाद भी नहीं कर सकी थी, इतनी नाटक-बाजी करने के बाद भी नहीं कर सकी थी, उस को हमारी सरकार ने कर दिखाला दिया, परन्तु इस वे माथ ही प्राप्ते के लिए हमें अपनी एक नीति बनानी होगी, दोनों देशों को जितना निश्चित लाया जा सकता है, लाना चाहिए, जो बाहर बढ़े हैं, उन का अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय रूप ही न रहे—ऐसा यदि दोनों देश भान ले तो मैं समझता हूं कि हम हमारे देश के लिए भी अनुकूल होगा और पाकिस्तान के लिए भी अनुकूल होगा ।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जहा तक चाइना का सवाल है, इस में जो परिवर्तन हूंगे हैं और जिस दिना में हमारी सरकार बड़ी है अनुब्रवर माम सेंगे उस का मैं बिलकुल स्वागत करता हूं । बहुत समझदारी के साथ हम आगे बढ़े हैं और चाइना में भी इस का स्वागत हुआ है परन्तु म दो, तीन बारे इस सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूं ।

जब भी चाइना में भारत के विरोध में कोई भी समाचार छपता है छोटे से छोटे अखबार से छप जाए, उदको यहा के बिंदेश मत्रावध्य के मर्जिब, बिंदेश मत्रावध्य के आफिशियन्स यहा के पलकारों को दे देते हैं और वह समाचार खबर छपता है, फल्ट पेज पर छपता है और मत्रावध्य की ओर से भी बक्तव्य आ जाता है लेकिन जब वहा नेपर में कोई अच्छी मान छपती है, तब वह यहा के अखबारों में नहीं छपती है । अभी अभी चाइना में “पीयुलम डेली” जिस को चाइना में अधिकृत रूप से स्थान दिया गया है, एक एडीटोरियल छपा था, जिस मैं भारत की बड़ी साराहना की गई थी और जो स्वागत यहां पर बैंग पिन नेन का हुआ था, इस बात को उन्होंने उठाया था और हेडबाइन्स में हिन्दी भानी भाई भाई की बात छपी थी । हम ऐसे

स्वीकार को बापस नहीं ले जाना चाहते हैं पर हमारे और चीन के बीच में जो दोस्ती रही, वह नेशनल इन्डस्ट्री के आधार पर रही और यह दोस्ती कोई आखेर बन्द कर के या एमोरान्स के आधार पर नहीं हो सकती, परन्तु मैं यह जरूर कहना चाहता हूं कि इस का समाचार हमारे पेपर्स में क्यों नहीं आया। जब हांगकांग का कोई कम्युनिस्ट पेपर कुछ लिखता है कि

Vajpayee is a reactionary

Merajbhaji is an imperialist

तो वह तो अखबार में आ जाता है लेकिन विदेश मतालय द्वारा यह समाचार हमारे यहां के पेपर्स को नहीं दिया गया। छोटे पेपर्स में जो समाचार भारत के खिलाफ होते हैं, वे तो छू जाते हैं लेकिन 'पीपुल्स डेली' जो आकिशियन पेपर माना जाता है और उस ने जो एक एडीटोरियल लिखा है और उसमें भारत की भगवाना की गई है, उम के बारे में कुछ नहीं कहा गया। इस का अर्थ मैं क्या सोच सकता हूं? मेरा कहना यह है कि दोनों का समाचार आप मत दीजिए। हांगकांग के पेपर को भी छोड़ दीजिए, और चाइना के 'पीपुल्स डेली' में जो लिखा है, उस को भी छोड़ दीजिए। दोनों का मत दीजिए, लेकिन आगर हांगकांग के पेपर का समाचार देना है तो दूसरे पेपर का भी रिलीज कीजिए।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि ससार भर में कई देशों में भय है। रूस में भी जरूर भय होगा और अमेरिका में भी भय हो सकता है कि चाइना के साथ हमारे सबकठीक ही रहे हैं, भाई भाई के ही नहीं बल्कि जो हमारे उम के साथ सबैध हैं, वे ठीक हो रहे हैं। अमेरी-प्रशी अखबारों में नदा देवी का कहानी निकली है। इस से यह साफ हुआ कि इन्दिरा जी की गवर्नरेट और प.० जवाहरलाल नेहरू की गवर्नरेट जैसी भी और जवाहरलाल नेहरू

और इन्दिरा गांधी किस प्रकार के लोग थे।** मैं कहता हूं कि जो यह किया गया ... (अवधारणा) ...

SHRI K P UNNIKRISHNAN (Badaga): How dare you talk?**

300 सुन्दराच्यम स्वामी : यह प्रधान मंत्री के स्तर पर दिया है और मैं कहता हूं कि आज तक, हमारी सरकार बनने तक, खापा को राइफल दिये गए, गन्न दिये गय और सी० आई० ए० ने इन का साथ दिया। 1969 में इसका समाप्त किया गया। इस प्रकार की जो बात बोलने वाले होते हैं, वे सी० आई० ए० की बात करते हैं। मैं तो कहूँगा कि सी० आई० ए० का नया नाम कूलीन्स आक इन्दिरा अम्मा होना चाहिए। जब डमजेन्सी लगाई गई तब सी० आई० ए० ने इन्दिरा गांधी का साथ दिया। मैं उस टाइम में अमेरिका में था और वहा पर सी० आई० ए० के लोग भी आम तौर पर अमेरिका के लोग बहते थे कि इमेजेन्सी अच्छी है और सज्ज गांधी को प्राइम मिनिस्टर बनना चाहिए।

"Because Sanjay Gandhi is eminently purchasable we have got a lot of money and he is foolish enough to take money"

अमेरिका में आम तौर पर लोग यह कहते थे और इमेजेन्सी का पक्ष अमेरिका की सरकार ने इसीलिए लिया कि इन्दिरा गांधी और उस के सारे परिवार के बड़े नेता तक बिकने वाले लोग थे और जो राष्ट्रीय हित का सवाल था, उस को उहोने नहीं देखा। तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इस पर हमें सोचना चाहिए और यह जो दुश्मनी पैदा करने वाली बात है, इस पर हमें सोचना चाहिए। . . . (अवधारणा)

मैं कहता हूं कि आप 1966 के स्टेटमेंट को देख लीजिए, अब इन्दिरा गांधी जी अमेरिका में गई थी। उस सब्द के भावण में

[डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम् स्वामी]

कथा था। उस समय उन्होंने कहा था कि अमेरीका जो बीमतनाम में कर रहा है, वह जिल्कुल सही कर रहा है।

"We have sympathy with America about Vietnam"

वह न्यूयार्क टाइम्स म फ्लट पेज पर लिया था।

बी बस्त लाठे (अकोला) आप सी० आई० ए० की स्कालरशिप लेकर अमेरीका गये थे या नहीं?

डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम् स्वामी इस प्रकार के लोग यहूँ चार कर रहे थे। अब भी० आई० ए० को क्या हो गया है। (अवकाश)

ग्रन्त मे मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो सुलाव भी ने आप के लाभने रखे हैं, उन पर आप विचार करे।

बी बस्त लाठे सी० आई० ए० की स्कालरशिप पर आप अमेरीका पढ़ने को कर्मे थे, इस बात का आप ने इस मदन मे माना था, बोलो?

डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम् स्वामी : ग्रन्त मे मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश का यह बड़ा सीधार्य है कि वह ही सन्तुलित, सोच विचार करने वाले, समाजदार अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय क्षेत्र मे सहयोग मे मान्यता रखने वाले श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी हमारे देश के विदेश मंत्री हैं (अवकाश) ये लोग हमारी बात से खुश होते हैं इससे मुझे योडा डर भी लगता है। नेकिन मैं यकर कहना चाहता हूँ कि इन्हे अन्ते विदेश मंत्री हमारे देश मे कभी भी नहीं रहे हैं। मुझे पहले से पता था कि ऐसा होने वाला है। इस बास्ते हम जो भी बात रखते हैं वह सही होती है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि एक उच्च पद पर वह पहुँच गए हैं और अब उनको अपनी प्रशंसा करने वालों से सावधान

एक चाहिए (अवकाश) वह और भी कौन पद पर बाने वाले हैं। उस पद पर जाने के लिए समय है। मैं उनको सावधान करना चाहता हूँ कि इन से वह बच कर रहे हैं। विशेषकर ऐसे लोगों से—(अवकाश)

मैंने बास्तविकता आपके सामने रख दी है। मैं इतना ही अन्त मे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जवाहरलाल नेहरू के नाम से हमारी विदेश नीति को आप न जोड़। Jawaharlal Nehru was a failure all through उन्होंने सार्वजनिक रूप से जो बात कही और निष्पत्ति रूप मे जो बात की वे अलग-अलग थी। हमे भारत को आत्मनिर्भरता के आधार पर बढ़ा करना है।

एक मानवीय समस्य : यही जवाहरलाल नेहरू कहते थे।

डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम् स्वामी : मी० आ० यथाई की पुस्तक पहले समस्य मे आ जाएगा। भारत की असली बेतना और जो बास्तविक स्थिति है यह तभी सामने आ सकती हैं जब आत्म निर्भरता के आधार पर विदेश नीति बनाई जाएगी और उनको जलाया जाएगा।

इतना कह कर मैं अपनी बात को समाप्त करता हूँ।

SHRI L K DOLEY (Lakhimpur)
We take objection to the allegations made by Dr Subramaniam Swamy against Jawaharlal Nehru and his foreign policy. Let it go on record that we take objection to this

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER No question of objection. It is his view and that is your view Mr Chandrappan

SHRI C K CHANDRAPPAN (Cananore) We are discussing about India's foreign policy in the context of very significant developments in the

international field. In the report presented by the Ministry of External Affairs, the very introduction of it begins with a half truth. It says that a consensus on foreign policy had developed within the country cutting across party lines immediately after independence when the process of decolonisation was going on. I am only saying that it is a half truth.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): There is some voice of dissent, but there is consensus.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: We heard a bit of that dissent. We have seen in the speech of Dr. Subramaniam Swamy, the unashamed manner in which Dr. Subramaniam Swamy tried to denigrate the policy this country had evolved in relation to external affairs at the time of Nehru. We may have had so many differences with Nehru, but the fact of the matter remains and it will be upheld by history that it was he who enunciated a foreign policy which was fully in tune with the national traditions of this country.

The anti-imperialist tradition of this country was upheld by Shri Jawaharlal Nehru in enunciating India's foreign policy. The same forces which are now trying to denigrate Shri Jawaharlal Nehru and India's foreign policy of non-alignment were there even at that time. Dr. Subramaniam Swamy might have been very young. At that time Krishna Menon was the target of attack in the Bombay elections. I do not know whether you were elected from the same place. Some of the present leaders of the Janata Party raised all these issues of relation with China, relation with Soviet Union, non-alignment, India's relation with America, etc. even at that time to oppose Krishna Menon. Today strangely these people are so friendly with China! Dr. Subramaniam Swamy was speaking in the tone of Brzezinski, National Security Adviser to the U.S. President. Mr. Brzezinski was speaking before

Jimmy Carter came to India. Explaining to the press the importance of the visit, he said two things. Firstly, he said that Jimmy Carter was coming to India to change the tilt in India's foreign policy. He said, there was a tilt towards the Soviet Union and the US President wanted to tilt it towards USA. He also advised that India should become friendly with China.

We have always stood for normalisation of relations with China. We want it. But why did China and India become enemies?

There were reasons for that. If China changes those policies, we are for friendly relations with China. But today with Dr. Subramaniam Swamy, there are other gentlemen like the Shah of Iran and Brzezinski who are advising this prescription to India: "You become friendly to China!" It was the same forces of imperialism and their agents—I do not know whether the words 'running dogs' are parliamentary; if it is parliamentary, I would say—these running dogs of imperialism were the forces who were trying to scuttle India-China relations when it was in the interest of world peace, non-alignment and progress of mankind. But today you are speaking like this and the world will understand.

In this report, there are certain other factors missing. I do not know whether it is not for us to say something more positive against the attempt of US imperialism to make bigger defence preparations, and to manufacture the neutron bomb. I am happy the Prime Minister is going to attend the UN disarmament conference, if I am not wrong. Certain questions will come up there in relation to disarmament. There is a very positive proposal for disarmament advanced by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, but mainly by the Soviet Union. There is no use bracketing both USA and Soviet Union as super powers as your report tries to do. At least

[Shri C K Chandrappan]

in our interest, it is not good to say that there are two super powers in rivalry and we are non-aligned in between. That is not the fact. Take India's own interest. As Mr Subramaniam Swamy said I agree with him we have to take our own national interests and we have to see which forces are for us and which are against us. Our policy towards the United States Mr Foreign Minister is not an identical you will agree with me. During the last 30 years whenever the interest of India was affected we have seen the US imperialism standing against India in the other camp. On the question of Kashmir on the question of Goa's liberation on the question of Bangladesh and on ever so many questions on all the wars that India had to fight against her aggressors we have seen the US imperialism stand on the other side. In the early days of India's Independence there were even attempts made to be friend USA but they did not succeed because the imperialist nation as the USA is it is always against the interests of developing countries. So they will be always against us and today also. So if you take the national interests Mr Subramaniam Swamy you cannot gain anything by making friendship with the United States and this Report is trying to make a white-wash. Our relation with the Shah of Iran your new friend—not yours but his

बोधरी बसबीर लिह (होणिय पर)
आप जरा विदेश मवी जी से को-करे थी
मुझमा यम से क्या करते हैं ?

SHRI C K CHANDRAPPAN Sir the Shah of Iran the first product of US destabilisation policy 35 years ago is the result of that. They killed democracy there butchered thousands of people. He has some petro-dollars and we became so friendly with him. We are bartering our economy to the Shah of Iran. Your Kudremukh is nothing but bartering away India's economy. And what is this Rajasthan Canal? You are becoming share crop-

pers, Indian peasants of Rajasthan will become share-croppers of the Shah of Iran. That is the policy.

AN HON MEMBER How?

SHRI C K CHANDRAPPAN Yes you will understand if you read it. Then the policy of Iran is presented in this Report. The new traditional historic relation is being revived. They subvert they butcher people and kill them. We have a responsibility to fight these people also.

DR SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY What about Mr Sakharov?

SHRI C K CHANDRAPPAN I don't know who he is.

Sir the point is that the Shah of Iran is playing a sub-imperialist role in this part of the world (Interruptions). It is again he who played a destructive role in the heart of Africa about which the Government says that we are not concerned. No. You should have take to a policy which would have been appreciated by the African people the OAU. The OAU adopted the policy of supporting Ethiopia. The Soviet Union was on the side of Ethiopia just as it was on the side of India and Bangladesh at the time of the Bangladesh liberation struggle. The Cubans are on the side of the national liberation movements. Strangely, we found that the Shah of Iran going with his arms and everything. And if you take the South-East Asian policy your Report is trying to depict—my friend Mr Samarendra Kundu was there in Vietnam. He has done some good job there. What is this ASEAN? ASEAN is nothing but the presentation in civilian clothes, of SEATO which is dead and buried. It could not survive with his arms and everything. And if the onslaught inflicted on it by the people of Indo-China—Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia. They had to swallow the SEATO and they presented the ASEAN, a colour in civilian dress but the US imperialists are trying to make it a military ground and you say that we are trying to develop very good relations with them.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
(SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): Ask
your friend, Mr. Dong.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: I will
ask them. Let us not quarrel. I have
no quarrel with you.

These are the developments that are
taking place. In my opinion, the Gov-
ernment of India should take more
positive and more forthright steps in
relation to the coming Disarmament
Conference, the North-South dialogue
and all that. They have taken some
good steps. I welcome them.

The last point is on the question of
African liberation struggles, especially
in the southern tip of Africa. Your
stand is good. I appreciate it. I do
not know whether some of your people
agree with it. My point is that it is
not enough. You will have to be forth-
right in supporting them, helping them
financially in a much bigger way—and
not merely in expressing solidarity
with them. The time has come for
the Foreign Minister Mr. Vajpayee to
put it correctly. The last chance, he
described it. The Anglo-US plans for
Zimbabwe have been rejected by the
African people and their representa-
tives; and to-day as Mr. Vajpayee said,
the only solution is the armed insur-
gence there. And there, India should
play a more positive role. And about
Bangladesh, Sir, it is good that Gov-
ernment are trying for good neighbourly
relations, but it should not be at
the cost of the democratic elements
there. When people are butchered and
democracy killed in Bangladesh, I
think India has a moral responsibility
to come forward in support of the peo-
ple there. It is not an intervention
in the internal affairs of the country.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You will
have to conclude now.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: The
really last point is about the CIA.
Yesterday, Mr. Swami was very happy.
I knew he will be happy. Yesterday

CIA was white-washed here. An inno-
cent, angel-like CIA fluttered in India,
with the consent of the Government.
It is very good. But let us not forget
one fact. I was reading one book.
During the last 5 years, CIA had
interfered 660 times in the affairs of
other countries. In this connection,
Mr. Krishan Kant will remember it.
I think he also participated in the
"Rampart" magazine interview about
the revelation made in this House.
At that time, the present Prime Minis-
ter, Mr. Morarji Desai was one of the
trustees of the Indian Assembly of
Youth which was involved in receiv-
ing CIA money. Mr. Morarji Desai
was honest enough to say, "I resign
from it." The Indian Assembly of
Youth has changed its garb; and to-day
with the blessings of the Swamis in
this country, it is there—our own
Swami.

At that time, is it not a fact that the
Indian Government as it was told by
the Foreign Minister and the Prime
Minister—agreed to the CIA coming
and planning that highly sensitive
plutonium device with a nuclear ex-
plosive there? Is it not a fact that
the Government at that time could do
it only after butchering Krishna
Menon? Yes; there is a story behind
it. The whole proposals of the US,
including.....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please
conclude. You cannot go on with the
story now.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: The
whole proposals of the US, including
the proposal of nuclear umbrella were
stoutly resisted by Krishna Menon;
and he was butchered at the altar of
US imperialism; and then this conces-
sion was made. I hope the Foreign
Minister who revealed that bombshell
yesterday, will reveal this bombshell
also.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Idukki): One
year back, when the new Government
started functioning, they began with
an assertion that they were continu-

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

ing the foreign policy of the former Government. The foreign policy was the one thing on which the present Government asserted that the policy will be one of continuation and continuity, and that there was not going to be any deviation. At that time, this policy statement by the External Affairs Minister of the Government, it was more or less clear, was not the unanimous voice of the Janata Party. We had, for instance, persons like my very beloved friend, Mr. Subramaniam Swamy, coming out openly and strongly against

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Beloved?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN I said "beloved"; and lovable

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Is he lovable?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: He came out strongly against the basic tenets of the foreign policy. He had gone to the extent of demanding the scrapping of the Indo-Soviet Treaty. On the basis of that, news was floating about that, in spite of the identity of their party affiliations within the party, there was much of confrontation between them and there was not much love lost between them. Today we found Mr. Subramaniam Swamy giving very handsome compliments to Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee. It is a fact that he gave very high compliments to him and there was an appearance of complete friendliness.

Now I am wondering whether there is something which could be read between the lines, whether some change is taking place or not. I do not think that Shri Swami is the type of person who can change that easy, because with respect to these matters what he speaks is not what really is his. He is bound to speak by certain commitments.

AN HON. MEMBER: Indira.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Forget about that.

AN HON. MEMBER: Why?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: But then there is a change. I have got before me documents which spell out certain new propositions. Last year, when the 1976-77 report was presented, they said:

"...the substance of the country's foreign policy was not an issue during the elections....the new Government reaffirms its commitment to the policy of non-alignment and affirms that is continuing that policy."

Today also they have said something like that. They have said.

"....during the years immediately before independence and subsequently when India played a dominant role in the political process of decolonisation, a consensus on foreign policy had developed within the country cutting across party lines. Against this background, it was only natural...."

Then they went on to say:

"This did not, however, mean that this major political transformation did not have any influence on the content and style of foreign policy."

Here we get the first indication openly stated, that the foreign policy is not going to be the same as it was. They now say that there is a change in the "content and style" of the foreign policy, new phases are coming in. I am putting these two together—the present attitude of Mr. Subramaniam Swamy on the one side, and the statement in this document of the Government on the other side, where the Government says that the content and style would remain chang-

ed. If the content and style, if these two things are removed, what remains in the foreign policy, I do not know. As far as the content and style of the foreign policy are concerned, they are not going to be the same, they are going to be changed, the change is taking place. What exactly the change is what the Minister of External Affairs in truthfulness must explain to the people and explain to the world.

Now you have highlighted certain new points, certain new philosophy and certain new phrases have started coming. In this Report you have stated about "neighbourhood diplomacy". Yesterday, Shri Kundu coined a new phrase "Asian image of India" or something like that.

AN HON MEMBER: Asian personality.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Yes, Asian personality of India, as if it was ever in doubt that we are an Asian country that we have got an Asian image or Asian standing. They are going to find a new Asian personality. The question is whether this endeavour to discover a new Asian personality is the same as the personality that we wanted to project.

As far as good neighbourliness is concerned, this is what the document of 1978-77 says:

"India worked for the extension of detente in its own region by trying to normalise and improve relations with all the neighbours. A number of issues were settled through bilateral negotiations. The entire maritime boundary with Sri Lanka was delimited on the basis of agreement signed with that country. An agreement was concluded with the Maldives for delimitation of the maritime boundary between for two countries. Friendly ties were maintained with Afghanistan and Nepal. Exchange of visits with Afghanistan and Nepal, at the ministerial and official levels, and the discussions held during these visits reflected a spirit of

goodwill and understanding. Initiative was taken to normalise relations with China and diplomatic ties were re-established with that country at the level of Ambassador."

The whole chronicle, as far as the neighbouring countries are concerned, is that normalisation took place, that agreements were arrived at, that we were on the path of normalisation and good neighbourliness. It was attempted in 1978-77 itself, and that is acknowledged. Therefore, the question I am now asking is this. Apart from this, what is the new element in the neighbourhood diplomacy that you are evolving, what is the new Asian Personality that you are projecting, that you want to project? I am not saying that you are doing something wrong or anything like that, but tell us, when you use the phrases of "neighbourhood diplomacy" and "Asian Personality", against the background of what was being attempted earlier, what is the new thing that you are attempting? This is a matter which has to be explained.

Somebody said that India must lead the other countries, somebody else said that India must go to the assistance of the other countries. Another Member said that India must give confidence to the neighbouring countries. One Member went to the extent of saying that Morarji Desai's statement on Sikkim sent terror into our neighbouring countries. So, what is the role that we are playing? Are we playing the role of only an Asian country, are we playing the role of leading somebody, are we playing the role of a big brother, giving money and everything to everybody? That was not the role that we were playing. We had been playing the plain role of a country which knows its mind, which knows its inherent strength, which has got an economic sub-structure to rely upon with a personality of its own, not limited to Asia or the Southeast Asian area.

[Shri C. M. Stephen] only, but covering the entire world, the non-aligned world, not linked with any particular bloc, not being under the umbrella of any particular bloc, but having its own personality and projecting its domestic policies on the international field. Therefore the sort of thing that we are now finding is rather disturbing.

Mr. Atal Behari Vajpayee does make occasional visits to India, I know! when those occasional visits to India are made, he should make an attempt to understand what exactly the economic policy of this country is or must be. This attempt has got to be made.

There are new phrases coming up like "genuine non-alignment". Is it different from the non-alignment that we had been following so far? Or is it suggested that the non-alignment that Pandit Nehru followed was not genuine non-alignment? If that was not non-alignment and non-alignment characterised by genuineness is now forth coming, then you candidly concede that you are changing the foreign policy. You have got the sanction of the people, you can do it, but do not come out with the statement that this is non-alignment.

India has its own concept of non-alignment from the Power blocs. We are not part of any Power bloc, we are not subject to anybody. Non-alignment means, as far as we are concerned, not neutrality, not inactivity, not just blindness, but a positive policy in the interests of the country, in our self-interest.

Every foreign policy of any country projects its foreign policy from its own interest, its own self-interest. Our internal democracy or our internal economy has got to be developed. For that, we want peace in the world. We want relationship with other developing countries. We want freedom from attack from foreign areas. With this, we project our

foreign policy. On issues, we take a particular stand. We refuse to be tied down to any country at all. On the international field, we have got our preferences. Let us not forget the fact that two forces are operating in the international field. The force of imperialism, colonialism, suppression, exploitation is functioning openly or unopenly. On the other hand, there are forces which are supporting the developing countries and the imperialism and the colonialism. These forces are there. We have got to take our sides with one of these forces. It is natural, therefore, that certain countries which take up our own position come nearer to us. You call it a tilt. Whether we tilt to somebody or somebody else tilts to us is a question. It has been acknowledged in this Report itself that the Soviet Union has felt that non-alignment which was being followed by India, is a bulwark for international peace and international harmony and progress. They acknowledge us as an independent country which takes its own stand. As we think on many lines similarly whether the socialist transformation or economic policy, not everything but many things, they get tilted to us. Nobody need be ashamed of it. Nobody need to take it as a sort of deviation from non-alignment. But you need genuine non-alignment. You say that we would be equi-distant from both. Now, you are going to say that we will be equi-distant between the oppressor and the oppressed. You would say that we would be equi-distant between Israel and the Arabs. You are going to be equi-distant between the African countries and the oppressing nations. You just cannot be. We have to take a position. That is not a deviation from the policy of non-alignment. A new concept is being evolved. I would appeal to the hon. Minister to spell out what exactly he means by the new concept of genuine non-alignment. Whether it is any way different from the non-alignment that we have been pursuing. You kindly explain this matter.

A new discovery has been made. They say because of restoration of democracy in India, the attitude of America has changed, the attitude of different countries has changed towards us. I ask in all humility, before emergency is it your case that there was no democracy? During Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's time, was there no democracy? During Lal Bahadur Shastri's time, was there no democracy? Before emergency, you say that there was no democracy. There was democracy in the country.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): What about emergency?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I am speaking of the period before emergency.

Now the question I am putting is: Pakistan and India came to war. Was Pakistan a democrat? Was not India democratic? And what was the attitude of this great democratic country, the United States of America? If they were in love with democracy they should have supported us against Pakistan. Pakistan attacked us during Lal Bahadur Shastri's time. Under Shastri, there was certainly democracy in the country and Ayub Khan's Pakistan was certainly not democratic. What did this great democratic country do during that time? Whom did they support? The point I am making is that no country postulates its attitude to any other country on the basis of its political system. It postulates its attitude on the basis of the basic interests that they have. If they are a capitalist country with a capitalist interest and the other is also a capitalist country, then they will be nearer to them. That was why the USA were nearer to Pakistan. That is why, they are conniving with all sorts of sabotages that are taking place everywhere. They were very much against the

Emergency here. But they had nothing to say about the butchering of Banga Bandhu; they had nothing to say about him; the whole lot of them was murdered, but not a whisper; they were not bothered about that. But about this they were gathered.

15.00 hrs.

The point that I am emphasizing is that, when they project a particular attitude, they know where the bread is buttered, they understand that they have got their own economic philosophy. They want a colonial economy in this country.

You now say, 'Come back to the rural economy'. They are happy about it. They wanted us to suspend the nuclear explosion, and you have agreed to suspend it. They are happy about it. About every step you are taking, they are absolutely happy. Therefore, Mr. Carter comes here, not as a friend but as a victor who has conquered this country, and he addresses us in that particular tone. I do not want to put it in this particular fashion, but this is the picture which you cannot avoid. One after another, a long galaxy of Western bosses are coming to us, the Red Carpet is being thrown out, and we Members of Parliament are being drawn out every alternate day to the Central Hall to hear the speeches that they are delivering. With one or two persons, it was alright; but then the benches were empty; the officers were put in and the whole thing was filled up in order that we might hear those speeches.

Let us not forget that India is a great country, it is self-reliant and completely self-supporting. It did not bend itself to anybody. Let us not be petty-minded in our behaviour, be it with a small country or a big country. Let there be a sense of proportion in our dealings with other countries. Agreements can be evolved. Talks can take place. But forget not that India is India with 60 crores of people. Let that balance be main-

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

tained, and without maintaining the balance, let us not give an impression that we are so anxious to get on with anybody; they get away with what they want and we give away one after another, kindling hopes which cannot be satisfied, ultimately creating hostility all around, promising all sorts of financial support which we will not be able to satisfy, ultimately creating hostility all around. This sort of an attitude is certainly not the one we have got to foster.

What has been stated by the Government when they assumed the administration and the government in this country in the line of the foreign policy? Here is something which was evolved during the years, by a consensus, cutting across party lines, which stood the test of time, which has elevated the position of India in the international arena. If you want to deviate from that, come out with a clear statement giving the points of deviation that you want to inculcate and say where the foreign policy has been drawn, what it is going to be. Tell us clearly rather than play this sort of hide-and-seek game.

Again, political controversies, there can be. When Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee was on the Opposition Benches.—I hope, he will acknowledge this—we had the highest of respect for him—even when he was in the Opposition attacking us. There is a level below which we do not expect him to go. One or two of his recent utterances gave a real shock to me. He told about Mrs. Indira Gandhi that there was a secret deal with Kashmir. Come out with the terms of that deal, if it is there. That has been denied by her. That has been denied by Mr. Aga Shahi. That has been denied by everybody. If there is a secret document that you have, then you tell the Parliament—rather than go to the platform and say—what is that secret arrangement. This is a thing which you have to tell us

and prove. Otherwise, you will have to apologise to the nation—if what was said was incorrect.

He said about 'bombshell'. What exactly is the 'bombshell'?....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is something like time

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: One minute more.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE
Here is a time bomb.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Yes; it can be a time bomb. He came out with a 'bomb-shell'. I thought something big was coming and wondered what was that bomb-shell. The bomb-shell was that when in 1960 this plutonium device was planted. Mrs. Indira Gandhi was responsible for that—that she was responsible for that and that she was in league with America. Are you saying that this is something which you are against? What exactly is your attitude? We on these Benches were never against any Government at all: we never wanted to get away from anybody. We made our best efforts to be friendly. But, on the basis of the self-respect of this country, on the basis of the sovereignty of this country, on the basis of the economic interests of this country, on the basis of the personality projected not on the Asian field but on the international field, on the basis of protection of the international personality of this country, its 60 crores of people will be a standing source of strength for the purpose of evolving peace, lasting peace and progress. Let us not ridicule it. International questions are not questions for political parleys on the basis of ridicule. That manner should not be adopted. I would only submit to my friend that he could perform his task fairly well without stooping to this sort of low-level rhetorical performances.

While concluding, I would like him to spell out the deviation that he is attempting. It is clear that deviation is being attempted. Spell out where and to what extent you want to deviate in the different areas. Be honest with us: be honest with Parliament; be honest with the nation, rather than attempt deviation by a revolutionary back-door method.

With these words I conclude.

SHRI KRISHAN KANT (Chandigarh): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am happy to speak in support of the Demand of the Ministry of External Affairs. Whatever people may say about the performance of Government in various other fields, this is one field where there is unanimity that it has been successful. The credit goes, by and large, to the Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee. I would like to offer my personal congratulations to him for his dynamic stewardship of the External Affairs Ministry. But I would like to say that my compliments are not left-handed or right-handed or many-sided, like my friend Shri Subramaniam Swamy's. My compliments are genuine, because I feel that he has taken the national policy which has been evolved over the last 30 years. And when Mr. Vajpayee says:

सरकार बदलने से राट्

हिंदू बदलता नहीं है,

he is correct. Subramaniam Swamy has criticised him for that. He may have been saying other things too. Generally, I ignore what my friend Subramaniam Swamy says, but he has said today in Parliament House, in the Lok Sabha, while speaking on the Demand of the Ministry of External Affairs, and people might take it that he speaks the voice of the party and the Election Manifesto of the Party. Our Manifesto has the words 'genuine non-alignment' but he is against the word 'non-alignment'. According to me, as I understand the policy and the Election Manifesto of

the Janata Party, definitely and deliberately the words 'genuine-non-alignment' were put in the Election Manifesto knowing fully well the background of the various constituents of the Janata Party and I feel and consider that Mr. Vajpayee represents the majority view of the erstwhile Jana Sangh which has merged with the Janata Party and has the right to say that we believe in 'genuine non-alignment' and to spell out the historical growth of the non-alignment movement.

Mr. Subramaniam Swamy has his own views. He may be representing certain forces which are in a minority, which we had been fighting earlier and which we continue to fight even now. (Interruptions). I do not want to enter into a controversy; but these forces, I can assure the House and the country were never in a majority when Gandhi was leading the freedom struggle. This force was never in majority even for the last thirty years after independence. We thought, these forces have taken new knowledge, new experience and have suffered and changed. Well and good, if they have not changed, then we have to fight those forces again, because they do not represent the integrating forces, they are not the uniting forces.

He says that he does not want to hear the name of Nehru; he wants to completely cut himself off from the foreign policy of thirty years and the foreign policy of Janata Government now. He is making the same mistake which his erstwhile party and the so-called voluntary organization was making. You cannot cut out history; history is a continuity; you cannot cut out the Mughal period; you cannot cut out the Muslim period. They are a part of history, they are our life and blood. We have to learn from them and we have to learn from the experience. If you want to cut off that history, you will not be the India which you are today. I am glad that Mr. Malkani who has written that book about the jail experiences, has

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changed his interpretation of history. He says, now we can say that Muslims and Hindus can live and should live as brothers. Later on in other chapters because of his experience at the feet of RSS, he has not changed that much.

Dr. Subramaniam Swamy wants the Janata Party to cut off from the foreign policy developed by Nehru in the background of freedom struggle of Mahatma Gandhi and others, which is a very valuable asset for us and on the basis of which the Janata Party has built up its foreign policy.

He mentioned about our relations with Pakistan. When Mr. Agha Shahi came here, he said that he has built up more trust not only in the Janata Government, but in the Prime Minister and in the Minister of External Affairs in spite of the background of Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee. Shri Vajpayee, while speaking at the press conference in Islamabad, when he was asked about his background of Jansangh, said, "I have shed off that". He said, he has become part of the Janata Party which adopted the election manifesto, where we mentioned about genuine non-alignment. If the forces represented by Dr. Subramaniam Swamy want to continue the same approach towards Pakistan, the same approach to non-alignment, I feel, they are heading towards a dismal failure. This country is not going to accept that. He still talks of *Akhand Bharat*. History has changed. He feels like the RSS that the Muslim period, the Mughal period be cut off from history and can be linked to two thousand years back. He feels that we can start from where we started in the beginning and Nehru is no more in history. No history of a nation, no history of a people can be cut off from the people. Whatever mistakes Nehru might have made, it is the duty of the future generations to learn from those mistakes and go forward, but not to decry them. That

is a valuable heritage that Nehru has left. I must say that he talked dangerously, he said, he would like to have a situation where there is no border between India and Pakistan. When the Prime Minister and the Minister for External Affairs are building up bridges of trust, such a speech at this time can be harmful to the foreign relations of India. Mr. Chairman, I would like to dissociate myself from that. He has tried to defend the Prime Minister and criticised the Minister of External Affairs. I think the policy of the Janata Party and the policy of the government are the same. Whether it is Prime Minister or the Minister of External Affairs, it is the Janata Party policy as a whole and there is no division between the two. Assuming division in the basic approach of the Janata Party by those who are representing the minority forces of my friend—I can tell you it will not help them.

He then referred to China. Perhaps he is talking of the new friendship with China as if we were not friends earlier. I think we are more than friends of China. We want that friendship to grow, not at the cost of our self-respect. We want friendship with Soviet Union. We want friendship with America, but with our dignity remaining intact. He says that because we are afraid of Russia so we do not want to become friends with China. Then there are fears in Russia about this country. This is wrong. And we are not guided by these considerations. I can say whether of the previous government or this government, as far as our foreign policy goes there is no difference. What Russia likes or does not like is immaterial to us. What is India's interest, it is on that we decide. He criticised the Nanda Devi expedition and the plutonium device and everybody connected with this. I am sure, in those circumstances, anybody might have reacted in the same way as the three Prime Ministers, Nehru, Lal Bahadur Shastri and Indira Gandhi did. Perhaps as the Prime Minister said he would have

agreed to that. If the forces represented by Dr. Subramaniam Swamy were in power at that time, they would have not merely allowed the expedition but they would have even called the American forces here.

Some of his criticism, I think, was because he does not like the word non-alignment. Other friends also said it. But I would like to say something about that. I have held the view that friendship with the Soviet Union is a geo-political necessity whatever government comes into power, rightist, centrist or leftist. We may not like their method of working in their own country. That is their look-out. When we talk of genuine non-alignment, I would like to clear it very much as to why we call it genuine non-alignment. Genuine non-alignment means that we did not want to become a part of the cold war. Because of our genuine non-alignment we steered through and we became successful. Non-alignment has an element of reciprocity. It does not mean that somebody attacks you and you will be still friendly with him. So we did take side on issues and we will continue to take side on issues. When the United States acted against our national interests in 1971, we went in for the Indo-Soviet Treaty of friendship, but not at the cost of our policy of non-alignment. Even there is an article in that treaty that Russia respects our policy of non-alignment. We said while signing that treaty that we will not participate in the rivalry of the super powers. When we talk of genuine non-alignment, I want to make it very clear what we mean. During the emergency and earlier when certain forces in the Soviet Union tried to criticise JP, Morarji in 1974-75 and also supported the emergency, it was interference in our internal affairs. When Mr. Brezhnev made his speech at a public meeting near the Red Fort supporting the programme of the Congress Party, I objected to it as a member of the Congress Party that he had no business to do that.

What I mean genuine non-alignment is non-alignment on the basis of the five principles and non-interference in each other's affairs. I think Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee will make it more clear. We know the Soviet Union has come to our help in every difficult time, whether it was conflict with Pakistan or the question of a steel mill. We know all that. In spite of that, we would not like them to interfere in our internal affairs. Probably they were misled by our friends in the CPI and they have also now changed and they have said that their support to emergency was wrong. When we say genuine non-alignment, it is non-alignment—clear and honest. No friend can interfere in our internal affairs. That is what I would like to say.

I would like to deal with another point. Nobody has dealt with that point and that point is.....

I am glad Mr. Stephen said we have always cared for neighbours. It is true and I think when Mrs. Gandhi was the Prime Minister, I also praised that we were giving more attention to our neighbours. Though Nehru was trying to build up non-alignment, somehow our people bureaucracy in the foreign office in the earlier years were trying to be friendly with the richer people than others. Slowly, the policy was developed and I think what Mr. Vajpayee has done after taking over the Foreign Ministry, is that he has tried to mend fences with the neighbouring countries. Why should we not praise him for that? He has done that. He has done a good thing. To-day in the sub-continent there is greater relaxation than there was at any time in the last 30 years. Because of many historical events Vietnam has changed. So many other things have changed. We are trying to have more moves of friendship with China, but not at the cost of Soviet Union or anybody else. Another important thing that has been done is that the foreign economic policy is slowly becoming an impera-

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tive and important component of our foreign policy. As the Report shows our technical help to Asian African countries, our economic agreement with Vietnam breaks fresh grounds.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): What about economic policy?

SHRI KRISHAN KANT: We are not discussing on economic policy. Do you want economic agreement with Vietnam or not? Then why do you speak like that.

I would like our food and foreign exchange reserves to be utilised in a way that the new concept of alignment grows, having self reliance, not based on the support of the big powers or industrialised nations, but mutual help of the non-aligned countries. That should be given impetus. I think, in that direction Mr. Vajpayee has gone ahead. I think now initiatives have been taken during the last one year of his stewardship of the Ministry of External Affairs. I think now opportunity has come when a special session of the General Assembly is being called to discuss disarmament. I would like him to take initiatives in that.

One factor—awful and terrible to the whole world—is nuclear power growth all over the world. The nuclear stock piles are growing with two super powers. This has led to rivalry. This has led to intervention in the developing countries. I would like Mr. Vajpayee and the Prime Minister—Mr. Desai—when they go there, take more serious action in this respect. I know he has written letters to his counter-parts in non-aligned countries. But writing letters would not suffice. Just as we did earlier, I think, a resolution must be brought in Parliament and later on in the United Nations saying that these nuclear weapons are a crime against humanity. As we did in Nehru's time in 1961, we must bring in a Resolution. Regional nuclear weapons-free zone idea must

be given up. It must be given the shape of global free zone because any other thing below that is to legitimise nuclear weapons of the big super-powers whether it is NPT, whether it is nuclear power free zone whether it is in South America or Asia or it is the question of taking nuclear protection from big powers. I would like to warn him, the bureaucracies all over the world are the same. They have been influenced by money and propaganda and the media which was to legitimise the super-power hegemony in the nuclear stock piles. Many of you must have read a book by Ashok Kapur on 'India's nuclear option'. He has mentioned the names of two important officials—Shri C. S. Jha and Shri Jagat Mehta, who have been propagating in favour of the N.P.T. and other things. I would like that such things should not be allowed to happen again against our national policy.

I wanted to give lot of points on this. But I would like only in the end to say that this is the time when we should take the initiative. We have lost that initiative after the Chinese aggression. We have lost this for the last 15 years because many other things developed in the world and in the country. I request you to take that initiative which may lead us to a situation where production of nuclear weapons becomes a crime against humanity, against the conscience of the people. And, in the next General Assembly of the UNO, you please try to get a Resolution passed to that effect, so that later on you can go ahead with the idea, so that in the shortest possible time, our real dream when we took to non-alignment is realised. Before conventional disarmament takes place, nuclear weapons disarmament has to be realised. With these words, I would once again request the hon. Minister that he should not lose this opportunity, because, genuine non-alignment policy is the only correct policy and India must play its historic role and we are confident. Because we are powerful in nuclear technology.

we have the credibility and we take our stand on right lines. With these words I conclude my speech.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Mr. Unnikrishnan.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North-East): I have a point of order, Sir. I have to draw your attention to Rule 357. (Interruptions) How can he say that there is no point of order? I draw your attention to Rule 357. It says:

"A member may, with the permission of the Speaker...."

I am asking for your permission, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Subramaniam Swamy, you are referring to Rule 357. It is very clear that a Member may, with the permission of the Speaker, do so. But, I am sorry, I am not giving you the permission...

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: My point is a small point only. I don't want to take the time of the House, Sir.

Sir, an allegation has been made against me. Have I not got the right to defend myself?

MR. CHAIRMAN: But he has not made any allegation.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I would like to make one point clear. I would request you to give me permission to make a brief personal Explanation.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): What is the use of his Personal Explanation? He uses every kind of word for others. If he is given an opportunity to offer a Personal Explanation, then, we should also be given an opportunity to give a Personal Explanation.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Subramaniam Swamy, you please resume your seat. Your point is not relevant.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Let him write to the Speaker.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Subramaniam Swamy, you also made so many allegations against others. They have not made any allegations against you. As a matter of fact, I have not given you permission, there is nothing now. I am not giving you permission...

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I don't understand why you should not allow me to speak. (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Subramaniam Swamy, will you please resume your seat? You please refer to Direction 115 C. It reads as follows:—

"No member shall be permitted to make a statement by way of personal explanation under rule 357 unless a copy thereof has been submitted in writing by the member to the Speaker sufficiently in advance and the Speaker has approved it."

So, that is the Direction of the Speaker. You have not given me in writing and I have not given you the permission.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I will give it, Sir. Let me quote again. This is not a long speech or anything like that. If a member is present he can interrupt. I do not want to go out of the way. If a Member is present, he can interrupt. After all, I have a right to defend myself in this House. If an absurd allegation is made against me, have I not got the right to defend myself? I have got that right here. You just allow me a minute.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are only wasting the time of the House.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: It should not go on record. He is speaking without your permission.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Mr. Unnikrishnan.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN
(Badagara): Mr. Chairman, Sir,....

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: He is weeping.

SHRI B. P. MANDAL (Madhupura): Sir, I rise on a point of order.

मेरा प्वाइंट आफ आड़ेर यह है कि माननीय सदस्यों ने**यह हाउस मे नहीं कहा जाना चाहिए, रिकार्ड पर नहीं जाना चाहिए। ऐसा कहना इस हाउस की परम्परा को, डिग्निटी को गिराता है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no point of order.

SHRI B. P. MANDAL: There is my point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no point of order.

SHRI B. P. MANDAL: This is my point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN:

मेंडल साहब, आप ने जो कहा है, उस को बैक आप करेंगे। प्रगर कोई अन-प्रलिया-मेंट्री बड़े है तो उस को देख लेंगे।

There is no point of order. There is no time at all. There are several Members from your side only who want to speak. Why do you waste your time? I will examine if there is anything Unparliamentary. Then, I will expunge it. There is no point of order.

SHRI GANGA SINGH (Mandi): The unparliamentary expression must be removed from the records.

श्री एच० एच० पटवारी (मंगलदाह): यह कोई इनिव्हरायांसी का जंक्शन नहीं है। इस बात को विद्वा कराइये।

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will examine it whether it is unparliamentary or not. Now, Mr. Unnikrishnan.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I do not want to take away Mr. Krishan Kant ...

श्री एच० एच० पटवारी. माप इसको दिव्वा करवाइये।

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I do not want to take off where my friend, Shri Krishan Kant left off. I do not want to go into various things that Dr. Swamy had said because, I know that this House does not share his views and he will not only be isolated but may find himself in microscopic minority in the whole country.

Jawaharlal Nehru stands above all this din of controversy. Jawaharlal Nehru articulated the hopes and aspirations of millions of our people. As a great captain of our national struggle, he moulded the national destiny before Independence and, later, as an architect of our national and international policies, does not need any bouquets or brick-bats here now and, whatever Swamy may have said—one objectionable word which he used in relation to Nehru—I hope, will be expunged. He used the word gaddar I do not want to go into this controversy. A great contribution of Jawaharlal Nehru was not only in the evolution of the concept of non-alignment, but also associating the House and the people with this concept of non-alignment. We function in a particular milieu, in a particular international environment and our policies at any given time must have relationship with this international environment and forces which operate for the international foreign policies are primarily concerned with the forces that are generated in the international community.

The foreign policy, goals and objectives are sought not in a vacuum but in a broad international environment. This will change obviously when the forces that operate change and when there is any deviation from certain things—I do not take it that there should be no deviation—there can be and there might be deviations. But, we have been hearing for quite some time over the months the Prime Minister and the Minister for External Affairs have been talking about a national consensus around the foreign policy goals. But, how can there be a national consensus is a basic question. Is there one? That is my basic policy question. The question of continuity and national consensus is more important because, over the years, we have changed from a bi-polar world into a multi-polar world where the position of India has also changed.

Now, the Report of the Ministry of External Affairs talks about 'Neighbourhood diplomacy' and about 'Genuine non-alignment'. Sir, these years, we have changed from a bi-polar world into a multi-polar world Office, after Mr. Vajpayee has taken over.

Now, I would like to know, what is the content of this term 'Neighbourhood diplomacy'? Sir, neighbourhood issues and our relations with our neighbours are something which is very crucial and which is very important for us and our bilateral relations should undoubtedly improve. But the other point is this: Is it right on our part to prop up unstable regimes with no social base? This is an important question. This question is very relevant when we discuss the question of our relationship with certain neighbours.

Then the next question is this: Is it our objective to enhance the expectations of our neighbours to a level which we can never fulfil? What shall be the consequences of such a policy for our future relations with

the neighbourhood? These are the crucial questions which would come up when we talk about 'Neighbourhood diplomacy'.

Also, there is yet another related question. That question has been raised here earlier in the House, namely, the question of authoritarianism and human rights, an issue over which your party came to power, an issue over which you sent people all around the world, including My friend Mr. Subramaniam Swamy, you tried to show that there was an authoritarian regime here. It is as though Indian History was to be divided between pre-emergency and post-emergency periods, as if this is the great dividing line.

Sir, it would be a great historical fallacy to suggest such a thing. But that does not mean that you defend or condone everything that went on during those 19 unfortunate months.

But the other point is this: What is our attitude towards the aspirations of freedom-fighters in Bangladesh? What is our attitude to the great freedom-fighters like Mr. B. P. Koirala in Nepal? What is again our attitude on the question of human rights and the democratic right of people like Mr. Bhutto with whom we may have disagreed? These are the questions which assume importance when they talk in season and out of season about human rights. And when you want to raise many issues relating to human rights in the United Nations and other forums, the international community can legitimately pose this question: What is your attitude to the question of human rights in your own neighbourhood, with whom you want to improve your relations?

Sir, I am not arguing for any kind of paternalistic approach or that we should dictate to them, nor am I arguing for a policy of benign neglect! But it is very important that we should have a clear conception of what we want to do in the entire South

[Shri K. P. Unnikrishnan]

Asian region. The whole attitude of what U.S. and the West pursued, of building up Pakistan as a countervailing force in South Asia against us has failed since 1971 and this cannot be revived.

I would like to say that in this country we have a stake in human rights. We have a stake in democracy and more so in our neighbourhood. we do not want the dismemberment of Pakistan and we do not contribute to the idea as a nation to 'Akhand Bharat' whatever might have been the views of Mr. Vajpayee ji and many other friends on the other side on this question. People who talked about Akhand Bharat like Shri Aurobindo, who very much disagreed with the partition of India said that 'the unity that will come in future will be different in texture.' And therefore, what we should undoubtedly pursue is a policy of friendship and concern for the democratic rights and help for evolution of democratic regimes. We cannot have anything to do with unstable and authoritarian forces operating in our neighbourhood.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr Unnikrishnan, may I know this? From your party are you the only last person to speak or you are also given a chance?

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: He may take as much time as he wants we don't mind.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am saying this because your party has 84 minutes and 17 minutes are over. Please continue

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: So, Sir, India is a major power between Suez and Singapore. It is not only a regional power but a major power. India's voice counts not in terms of the arsenal it has; but India always had a certain moral authority. I would not like this authority to be diluted by considerations that we are only concerned with our own neighbourhood. That is why it is very impor-

tant that we have an involvement with what goes in Asia or in South East Asia. It is good that Mr. Kundu had gone to Vietnam and, I hope, it will further strengthen our relations. But if you are going all round the world to every country and say that we want to be friendly with you, that means you have no conceptual framework of foreign policy! You have a policy of no thrust by putting your eggs in hundred baskets! While it is important not to put all your eggs in one basket, it is equally important that you do not put your eggs in a hundred different baskets!

Sir, Vietnam is going to be a bulwark of non-alignment. It is going to be a power Centre in Asia and the earlier we realise it the better it will be.

Another related question is the question of the Indian Ocean. The very concept of super-power has to be re-examined in depth. The United States wants stabilisation of existing military situation in the Indian Ocean area. That is very different from what we demand that it should be a zone of peace and that there should be total de-militarisation in the area. There is a distinct difference also in the approach in building up of the Diego Garcia base. It is a military base and you say there is military presence! This subtle distinction can impart a new element to your approach on Diego Garcia and the question of peace in Indian Ocean zone.

Similarly, on the question of West Asia. There were murmurs when certain initiative were taken by Sadat—some officials of Foreign Office started saying that there is a great achievement as though he has already achieved a great deal! I would like to reiterate that the policy that we had even during the Freedom Struggle has been a commitment to the cause of Palestine and Arab nationalism and also we have made it clear; I am glad that the External Affairs Minister did say that the basic question is one of vacation of aggression.

Our concern with problems of Africa is vital. You cannot contribute anything in Africa unless you accept the role of imperialism in Africa and also understand the role of neo-colonialism. If you reject these concepts, you cannot play a positive role in the African developments in Zimbabwe, South Africa and Namibia or help front line states and above all meet the aspirations of African people.

Now, I find that in this Report even the typographic letters have undergone a change when it came to the Soviet Union. When it comes to Western Europe there are bold letters but in the case of USSR and Eastern Europe there are smaller letters which means they have been relegated to background!

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): It is not deliberate.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: I know the Minister of External Affairs has a correct understanding and perspective. Simultaneously efforts are going on to subvert the Indo-Soviet relations. I will give a small example. There is an Indo-Soviet Commission on Social Sciences. Now, an attempt is being made to propose a man—who is an intellectual undoubtedly and a professor but who is totally anti-Soviet—as Chairman of this Indo-Soviet Commission on Social Sciences. He is totally —unwelcome. He has taken a distinct position of certain things. He is a person whose institute —Centre for Development Studies or so—was financed for years by the Asia Foundation, which was exposed by the New York Times in American Mass Media to be a conduit for CIA funds. He is sought to be imposed by the Ministry of External Affairs and the Ministry of Education as a new Chairman of the Indo-Soviet Commission on Social Sciences. This is how you want to promote cooperation with Soviet Union! Attempts are afoot to

sabotage Indo-Soviet relations though there are public declaration to the contrary.

I would like to say a few words about the bilateral relations between India and United States. Undoubtedly, we on this side want to improve the relations but not at the level that Vajpayee ji would like to have. Once he took a letter of Guru Golwalkar to the President Jhonson which said "you are the leader of the Camp of Dharma."

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Took to whom?

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Took to the President Johnson.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: No. You are wrong.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: You can correct me. I said you took a letter of Guru Golwalkar.

The most important question is to understand the case that United States has certain global interests. These global interests are dictated by the Military Industrial Complex of the United States and they cannot be changed. It is my friend, Mr. Chadrappan who quoted Brezenski another exponent of the new trilateral view. That is the view which holds good with President Carter—the views of trilateral commission. Harold Brown, the U.S. Defence Secretary, has said recently that the situation in Asia, India and particularly South Asia is better for us. How do they look at the situation! I quote:

"We want to ensure that this environment continues. In the next five years, we will be strengthening our forces in the region by the introduction of several advanced weapon systems, trident nuclear missiles for our submarine fleet, cruiser missiles for B-52B, F-14 fighters for our carriers, F-15s for Air Force squadrons, etc. etc."

[Shri K. P. Unnikrishnan]

This is how Mr. Harold Brown hopes to improve the situation in Asia. So, what the United States want us is to be an honest broker between these people who have these neo-clonal projections and the rest of the third world. Are you prepared to play this role? That is the basic question whether you raise it in connection with Brown's remarks or Brezenzki's or the views of the Business International Team which came here and which was given a red carpet treatment.

Now, again you have a threat to cut off uranium supplies by Joseph Nye. Before I conclude I would say we had a disarmament workshop here at a considerable expense—Rs. 30 lakhs or so—to the exchequer. After all the Papers had been prepared and accepted for the UN Special Session on Disarmament! I did not know what was the need for this kind of lavish get-together. Undoubtedly, disarmament is a question with which we should be concerned and we should have taken initiatives in the matter as we had in the earlier past in 1950s. I would like you to revive this interest but the whole question is how you do it. I hope this kind of workshops—expensive workshops—may be good enough for some people who claim to advise the Foreign Office in their non-official capacities; but I do not know whether they can really contribute anything more than that. On disarmament, what is more important is that you seize your opportunities and initiatives and take a more active role in international forums—a decisive role—which you can take only if you are clear in your minds as to what you want.

Before I conclude I would only say one thing. When he assumed office a year ago, we welcomed his assertions of continuity and course of Indian foreign policy. We will continue to do so, despite Dr. Subramaniam Swamy, but we would have much to say, as we have pointed out, on these questions, we have quite a few apprehen-

sions because there have been disquieting trends during the last year. I hope he will not allow himself to be a prisoner of this disquieting trends and of the non-official advisers who crowd around him. I hope he will himself clarify the issues to the satisfaction of this House so that a genuine consensus can be built up which is vitally important. But on the basis of what you have shown, there can be no consensus, there can only be disquieting apprehensions and doubts. I hope he will be able to clear it up.

MR CHAIRMAN: Mr. Patil, you have got only three minutes. But I will give you five minutes.

श्री धू. एस० पाटिल (लालूर) : चेयरमैन माहूब, नान-एलाइनमेट, टटस्पत्य, इम देश की पिछले तीस साल से नीति रही है। जनता पार्टी ने भी इम नीति को स्वीकार किया है, और उसके साथ "जेन्विन" लफज और बढ़ा दिया है। माननीय लक्ष्य, श्री कृष्ण कांत ने अभी "जेन्विन" का मतलब समझाने की कोशिश की है। मैं इन दोनों धूज से इखलालक रखता हूँ और इम के कारण अभी धाप के सामने रखूँगा।

यह नान-एलाइनमेट की नीति खास तौर पर पूजीपतियों और सरमायदारों के लिए बहुत फायदेमंद रही है। इम देश का निजाम भरमायदारों और कैपिटलिस्ट्स का निजाम रहा है। इमलिए नान-एलाइनमेट पालिसी को अपनाने के लिए यह मकासद रहा है कि हमें दोनों साइकारो से—अमरीका से भी और रशा से भी—सत्ता कर्ता, इसी दर्जे पर लोन और एड, मिल जाये, और उन दोनों के काम्पीटीशन की बजह से मिलता भी रहा है। लेकिन इस बात से इनकार नहीं किया जा सकता है कि हमें ज्यादा कर्जा बेस्टम कर्ड्रीज से भिसता रहा है। मुझे लक है कि उन देशों के साथ हमारा कृष्ण देने वाले और कृष्ण लेने वाले का नाता होने के कारण हम एक अमान और साविरेन प्रारेन पालिसी को किस हव तक चला सकेंगे? इस बारे में दो तीन एम्बायर्ल देना चाहता हूँ।

इस भूल्क के सभी लोग जानते हैं कि काशीर के भूसे पर परिचमी देखों ने हमे काफ़ी तकलीफ़ दी। लेकिन फिर भी हम उन्हें नाराज़ नहीं करते हैं। रणा ने यू० एन० ओ० में बीटो का इन्स्ट्रमेल कर के हमें परेशानी से बचा लिया, वर्ना वहा ज्ञेविमाइट के बारे में रेकोल्प्यूशन पाया हो जाता। लेकिन इसके बावजूद हम उन साहूकारों के बिलाक नहीं बोल सकते हैं।

शास्त्री जी के जमारे में जब पाकिस्तान के साथ युद्ध हुआ, तो अमरीका ने हमारी न्यानिंग के लिए पैसा देना बन्द कर दिया। हम यह भी जानते थे कि अमरीका में पाकिस्तान का ईरान के द्वारा हथियार भेजे जाते हैं। लेकिन फिर भी हम अमरीकी शामकों के खिलाफ नहीं बोल सकते हैं। इसकी बजह एक ही ज्ञानी है कि प्लानिंग के लिए पैसा बहा से आता है। दिखाने के लिए यह कहा जाता था कि हम सब देशों के साथ दोस्ती बढ़ावा नहीं है।

हमारी मईशत और इकानोमी बंनो-पिनिट और कैपिटलिस्ट है और हम बेस्टनैण्ट्स्ट्रोंग और अमरीका पर डिपेंड करते हैं। मैं कभी चाहना नहीं गया हूँ। इस लिए किसी को यह शक करने की जरूरत नहीं है कि मेरा ज्ञान, चाइना या अमरीका से मम्बन्ध है। मैं तो इस देश का किमान हूँ और इस देश में ही पेश हुआ और पला हूँ। मुझे तो सिर्फ़ अपने भूल्क और हयां के रहने वाले गरीब अवाम के इन्स्ट्रेट वा ही खयाल है।

जब बंगलादेश का युद्ध हो रहा था, तो अमरीका वा सेकन्ड फ़लोट बंगाल की खाड़ी में प्रा गया। तब रशा के साथ हमारा एसीमेट हुआ, जिस में एक भार्टिकल यह था कि अगर दोनों भूल्कों में से किसी पर एक पर हमला हो, तो वे एक दूसरे के साथ कन-मल्टेशन कर के इमदाद करेंगे। इस का नतीजा यह हुआ कि सेकन्ड फ़लोट उसी

बक्त वापस चला गया। लेकिन आज भी हम यह नहीं कह सकते हैं कि अमरीका में उस बक्त गलती की ओर वह हमारा दुष्प्रभाव है। हर मुसीबत के बक्त उस ने हमारी मुख्यालिफ़त की है, लेकिन फिर भी हम नहीं कह सकते हैं कि वह हमारा दुष्प्रभाव है। बजह एक ही मैं जानता हूँ, मेरी राय में बजह यही है कि वह साहूकार है। आप का नियोजन, आप का निजाम भी उसी तरह से चल रहा है जो अमेरिका में चल रहा है। बहां मोनोपालीज बढ़ते जा रहे हैं, वह यहां भी बढ़ते जा रहे हैं। उन की एक दोस्ती है और वह दोस्त इसने पावरफुल है कि एलेक्शन में, मिनिस्ट्रीज के बनाने में और बिगाइने में उन का काफ़ी हाथ होता है। लोग बोट दे देते हैं लेकिन हमारा एलेक्शन का जो मेधड है यह पैसे पर और पूजीपतियों पर आधारित नहीं है ऐसा शायद आप अपने दिल पर हाथ रखे तो नहीं कह सकते हैं। मैं उन पर ज्यादा नहीं जा रहा हूँ। मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि जब तक इस देश का नियोजन नहीं बदलेगा.. (व्यवधान) .. इदिरा गांधी का भी वही हाल रहा है, तीम साल का हाल यही है और आज भी वही हाल होने वाला है पर्यहम अपना निजाम, अपना नियोजन अपने बलबूते पर बढ़ा नहीं करते। हमारे पास मैंन पावर काफ़ी है, जमीन है, टेक्नॉलॉजी है, लेकिन आज तक हम किसी न किसी की तरफ देखते हैं। बहुत से उद्योगपतियों को हम यहा लाते हैं। हमारे पास काफ़ी टेक्नीकल लोग हैं, जरा जनको एनकारेज कीजिए। मैं चाहना की मिसाल इसीलिए देता हूँ कि उन की दोस्ती करने की कोशीका अमेरिका ने भी की इंस्ट्रैड ने उनको रेकग्नाइज किया और रशिया तो ही ही। वह गेरू जारीदार जाते हैं तो केश डालर दे कर ले आते हैं और हम को तेल भी उधर से लाना पड़ता है, कुदम्ब नियोजन के साथान भी उधर से लाने पड़ते हैं, पैसा भी उधर से आता है और यह यह बाल बोली जाती है कि हमारी फारेन पालिसी नान-एलाइनमेंट की

[श्री यू० एम० पाटिल—जारी]

है, हम आजाद हैं, हम अपने डग से अपनी नीति तय कर सकते हैं। मैंने इतने डब्ल्यूएम्प्ल दिए हैं और मुझे आज भी यह लक है कि जब तक हमारी सही समाजवादी स्वतन्त्र प्लानिंग याहा नहीं होती, जब तक हम अमेरिका और दूसरे वेस्टर्न कॉन्ट्रीज के पैसे पर यहा नियोजन करते रहेंगे तब तक इस देश की फारेन पालिसी आजाद नहीं हो सकती। यही एक काइटीरिया है। जो जेनुइन नान-एल इनमेट की बात वही जाती है वह क्या है? यह टिल्ट दु रशिया या टिल्ट दु अमेरिका बना ही हूँगा है। इन दो टुकड़ों पे हमारे देश का नियोजन चल रहा है। एक टुकड़े की तरफ से जरा कच्चे हो जाते हैं तो दूसरे पर ज्यादा बोझ डाल देते हैं, अमेरिका पर डाल देते हैं, अमेरिका मे कच्चे हो गए तो रशिया पर ज्यादा बोझ डाल देते हैं। तो इस शामन से और खास कर जनता पार्टी की सरकार से मेर यह कहना है कि आप अपने प्लानिंग मे जब तक मूलभूत बदल नहीं करते तब तक आप आजाद तरीके से सही नीति अपनी नहीं चला सकते। आज भी मूलभूत प्लानिंग वही चल रही है जो तीस साल की प्लानिंग रही है। उस मे काई फँक नहीं आया है। अबोक मेहता जब प्लानिंग मिनिस्टर थे तो उन्होंने यह कहा था कि हम ने परदेशी कम्पनियों और भल्टीनेशनल्म वे निए अपने देश का बुम्ब खोल कर रखा है और आज भी वही चीज़ हो रही है। उस मे काई फँक नहीं आया है। मह मण्डा जो आप का चल रहा है यह कुछ थोड़ा सा तो एमजॉसी का राग है और थोड़ा सा कुछ और मण्डा है। देश की नीति आजाद सही माने मे तभी हो सकती है जब हम अपने देश का मामरत बदल कर समाजवादी मामरत लाए। जब तक यह हम नहीं करते हैं तब तक यह नहीं होगा।

SHRI RATANSINGH RAJDA
(Bombay South) I have heard with

rapt attention various speeches by my hon friends with regard to foreign policy. If there is any domain about which 99 or 100 per cent unanimity could be obtained, it is in the domain of the foreign policy of this country. It has been evolved for historical reasons, all these years and there is unanimity, by and large as far as this policy is concerned. I am very much distressed that some voices had been raised not only denouncing this policy of non-alignment but also suggesting that in the Janata Party this policy does not exist or should not exist. I am very much distressed because this statement has come from my friend Dr Subramaniam Swamy. The Janata party manifesto is clear.

"The Janata Party is committed to genuine non-alignment free from attachment to any power bloc, to peaceful settlement of international disputes and to work with the other third-world nations to establish a new and just international economic order."

16.00 hrs.

Anybody who denounces this statement which is enshrined in the manifesto of the Janata Party has no right to remain in the Janata Party and he cannot be the spokesman of Janata Party's foreign policy. I was further shocked to hear when it was said that Jawaharlal Nehru was a traitor. I can have difference of opinion with Jawaharlal Nehru or Atalji or Shri Morarji Desai, but to question the bona fides and to describes Jawaharlal Nehru as the traitor of the country, I say, the man who speaks this, either he must be suffering from bouts of insanity or he must be sent to a lunatic asylum. I am very sorry that my friend happens to be in the Janata Party and he has made this statement. He is not a spokesman of the Janata Party and Janata Party's policies are not clearly enunciated by him. I fully endorse the views expressed by my colleague.

Shri Krishnan Kant on this. What is the foreign policy of a country? It is after all an extension of the national interest and extension of the domestic policy on the international plane. Looking from this view point, any Indian and in fact every Indian would be proud of the record that Jawaharlal has created in the international field. Panditji is not only a dey of our foreign policy and an architect of our foreign policy, but he has also given a new direction and new thrust to our internationalism in this country. Even the common man in the street became very conscious of the internationalism and he knew what was the foreign policy that was being pursued in the interest of the country. The entire country would be indebted to Jawaharlal Nehru for centuries to come. I am shocked to hear Jawaharlal being described as a traitor and I am ashamed that this was spoken on the floor of this House; this should not have been uttered.

Having said this, as far as this policy is concerned, after the change in the Government, a new wind of change has come in this country and I would like to pay full compliments and congratulations to Vajpayee, who has been pursuing the right foreign policy enunciated in the manifesto of the Janata Party. Yesterday, one of my colleagues in the Congress Bench was telling that Atalji being an erstwhile Jansangh Member would behave like a bull in a China shop. But now they would have known that he is in no mood to oblige them. He is working throughout in the interest of the nation. He is a patriot and if anybody criticises Atalji and finds fault with him, I would say that he is doing great injustice not only to Atalji, but to himself also and to his party and his colleagues. That should not have been uttered on the floor of the House. After all, there were certain deviations. I would say that genuine and proper foreign policy is being pursued by this Government what does it mean? We definitely supported the non-alignment policy of

Jawaharlal Nehru. But at the same time, we believe that there were certain deviations. Some elements were there and they tried to tilt the balance. We wanted to rectify that imbalance which was introduced and if that is so, the entire country would be indebted to our present Prime Minister and External Affairs Minister. Whatever tilt was there, that is being removed and we are not tilting towards Russia or USA. We say that hitherto there was a phenomenon in the name of progressivism and leftism; some people were pro-Russia, some were pro-USA, but there was nobody who was pro-India. This is a real patriotic policy that is being pursued in this country. Now the tilt has been removed and we genuinely say that this is the genuine policy of non-alignment. From this point of view, I would beseech and appeal to all my friends in the Congress Benches to understand the implication of proper and genuine non-alignment. If they understand it in the proper perspective, I think, they would also agree with us and by and large support this foreign policy. Since the time at my disposal is short—I am told that you have warned the Members that the time at our disposal is very short—I would like to make some suggestions to our Foreign Minister.

So far only rhetorics and cliches and lobbying was going on in favour of particular interests, but now it is very essential that we must create a non-bureaucratic cadre. I do not criticise or condemn the bureaucratic cadre. We have got fine patriotic youngmen in our External Affairs Ministry. At the same time, it is necessary that we must create a non-bureaucratic cadre comprising of academicians and many other people who seriously study the foreign policy in depth. They must be constantly invited by our Foreign Office and a constant dialogue should be carried on with them so that constructive and refreshing suggestions can come from all these friends. That would go a long way in helping us in our decision-making.

[Shri Ratan Singh Raja]

We have got our Policy Planning Division. It requires revamping. I am told that dynamic Atalji has already introduced new changes in the department. It must be under a constant revamping process. If that is done, our policy would always be dynamic.

We are suffering from poor publicity if our publicity is carried on systematic and scientific lines, that would go a long way in creating a good image for our country. It must be our duty, and our new government has been doing it,—to mobilise the countries of the third world to resist the pressures, economic and political exerted on them by affluent nations. This is very essential from the point of view of our country's policy. Economic injustice and exploitation on a world scale is one of the chief destabilising factors in the third world. India shall have to continue to play a positive role in fostering unity among third world nations to improve their bargaining strength. We shall have to take the lead. So far, after 1958 we had lost our moral leadership. Now we are going in the direction of gaining that leadership in the third world.

Other members have spoken about normalisation of relations with China and I do not want to go into it in detail. We want to be friendly with China but not at the cost of the self-respect of this country. If we can normalise our relations with China that will go a long way and it would help stabilise us in our foreign policy and stabilise the position of nations in this region. After normalisation of relations with China, we shall have a zone of peace from Australia to Iran and beyond, and in Africa, South of Sahara, we shall have to pursue a policy of graduated response, developing closer ties with enlightened governments of Kenya, Tanzania, Zambia and Nigeria.

Sir, as the time is short I would conclude with this words. I would

like to congratulate our Foreign Minister who has been pursuing a correct genuine and proper non-alignment policy and the entire country of 650 million people are with him.

श्री लिम्बल चन्द्र जैन (सिवनी) श्रावक महोदय अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विषय ही यह पूरी बहस डा० सुखदमण्यम स्वामी पर जा कर केन्द्रित हो गई है। यह एक अजीब सी बात है कि जब हम विरोध पक्ष से यह निरपेक्ष करते थे कि वह जनता सरकार और श्री दावेशी के द्वारा अपनाई गई नीति पर चर्चा करेंगे वे ज्यादा से ज्यादा समय डा० सुखदमण्यम स्वामी का दे रहे हैं। यह सीधी है कि पहले जो हमारी गुट निरपेक्ष ता की नीति थी आज भी वही जट्ठ है जेविन उसका रण बदल गया है उसकी खंबू बदल गई है। परमाणु नीति का मतलब यह नहीं होता कि हम क्या माचते हैं अपनी नीति के बारे में उमड़ा मत रख यह होता है कि दूसरे गाढ़ द्वारा नीति के बारे में क्या माचत है। यदि हमारी नीति के बारे में उनके मन में शका उत्पन्न हो जाती है तो हमारी नीति विफल है और इसी विफलता का सामना अभी तक हम का बरना परा था जड़नि हम दिढोरा पीछे थे कि हम गुट निरपेक्ष हैं और लाग कहते थे कि हम हम रेपिलिनग हैं। अमरीका का हम से अवग था हमार आम पास के पडासी देश में रहने वाले लोग हम से अलग थे सुदूर्व पूर्व एशिया के राष्ट्र हम से अलग थे। अभी मुझे कोरिया और जापान जाने का अवसर मिला था। मैं एक प्रतिनिधि महल में बहा गया था। इस सरकार के आने के बाद यह पहला सरकारी प्रतिनिधि मडल जापान और साउथ कोरिया गया था। उन्होंने इडियन पार्लियामेंटरी डैलीगेशन को बुलाया था। उन से चर्चा के दौरान मुझे बड़े स्पष्ट रूप से यह जानकारी मिली कि वे हम से सम्बन्ध बड़े धनिष्ठ रख सकते हैं क्योंकि वे भी महमूस करते हैं कि हम गुट निरपेक्ष हैं। इसी सदर्भ में मैं कहना चाहता

हूँ कि हमारे सम्बन्ध आसपास के लोगों से एडोली राष्ट्रों से बड़े हैं ...

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: You have got a good certificate from the American colonies. South Korea is an American colony and you are getting a certificate.

SHRI NIRMAL CHANDRA JAIN I think I disagree with you.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Of course, you disagree with me. But you cannot ignore the fact.

ओ निर्मल जन्म जन्म : अभी तक हमारी विदेश नीति यह थी कि हम बड़े भाई के मेर्यादात्व का निर्माण करना चाहते थे और जब तक हमने यह नीति प्रयत्नाई तब तक निर्णित रूप से हमारा विरोध हुआ । एक बहुत छोटी सी बात है । यदि कोई व्यक्ति पहाड़ पर चढ़ा रहता है तो वह जब नीचे बाले को देखता है तो उसको सब लोग छोटे दिखाई देते हैं और जो नीचे बाले लोग हैं वे जब उसको पहाड़ पर चढ़ा हुआ देखते हैं तो वह उनको छ टा दिखाई देता है । हम आज तक पहाड़ पर थे । आज हम ने सनानता का व्यवहार करना जो शुरू किया है उससे लोगों को यह मालूम हो गया है कि हम वास्तव मेरे बड़े भाई की भूमि का निर्वाह नहीं कर रहे हैं, हम सीधे सीधे उन से भवी पूर्ण सम्बन्ध स्थापित करना चाहते हैं ।

जब हम इतनी सीधी सी बात करते हैं तो कहीं कहीं से आवाज आती है कि हम देश को बेच रहे हैं । मुझे याद है वह शेर

हम आह भी भरते हैं तो हो जाते हैं बदनाम वे कल्प भी करते हैं तो चर्चा नहीं होती ।

देश को तो उन लोगों ने बेचा था, हम तो सीधे सीधे मध्यम मार्ग पर आए हैं और इसीलिए मैं भी अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी और जनका पार्टी की सरकार की नीति की सरहाना करता हूँ ।

कुछ विषय में जरूर आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ । 1977-78 की जो रिपोर्ट है इसके पृष्ठ 9 पर सब से नीचे बाले बैरे मेरे एक बात बड़ी स्पष्ट कही गई है :

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सम्बन्धों मेरे गुटों की विचारधारा के बिंदु सज्जा गुट निरपेक्ष देश होने के नाते भारत इस बात पर विश्वास नहीं करता कि किसी एक देश के साथ मित्रतापूर्ण सम्बन्ध किसी तीसरे देश के साथ इस प्रकार के सम्बन्ध विकसित करने के मार्ग में बाधक बन सकते हैं ।

मुझे दुष्ट है कि इजराइल के बारे में अभी तक हमने सही दिशा निर्दिष्ट नहीं की है क्योंकि हम समझते हैं कि शायद इससे अरब देश नाराज हो जायेगे । जब रिपोर्ट मेरे यह स्पष्ट कह दिया गया तो हमे इस बात को मन से निकाल देना चाहिए कि उसने कुछ देशों की जमीन दबा ली है । हम भी उन से बात कर रहे हैं, चर्चा कर रहे हैं जिन्होंने हमारी जमीन दबा ली है । हम उनसे मित्रतापूर्ण सम्बन्ध स्थापित करना चाहते हैं । हमने वहा पर अपना दूतावास भी खोल लिया है, सम्बन्ध साधारण कर लिये हैं । लेकिन हम चर्चा नहीं करना चाहते इजराइल के साथ, पता नहीं क्यों? मैं चाहता कि इजराइल के बारे मेरे पुनर्विचार किया जाय ।

प्रचार के बारे में एक बजल सरकार कमेटी बैठायी गयी थी, उसकी एक अन्तर्रिम रिपोर्ट आयी है, अभी उस पर विचार चल रहा है, मुझे पता नहीं है कि वह क्या है । लेकिन विदेशों ने हमारा प्रचार अब बहुत बढ़त आवश्यक है । समाचार के एक सबाद-दाता जापान म है, लेकिन जापान के किसी पत्र की प्रभावित करते की उनकी क्षमता नहीं है । इस कारण उस पर भी विचार करना चाहिए । प्रचार बढ़ाने के लिए हमको सांस्कृतिक सम्बन्ध और बढ़ाने चाहिये । और एक बात और कह दूँ कि पवारारो के प्रतिनिधि मंडल का प्रवाह भी बढ़ाना चाहिये

[ओ निर्मल चन्द्र जैन]

दूसरे देशों में जाने के लिए। और जब मैं यह बात कह रहा हूं तो एक चीज़ और स्पष्ट कर देना चाहता हूं कि माननीय वाजपेयी जी से कि इसमें रीजनल पेपर्स को भी आप प्रतिनिधित्व दे। सिर्फ़ बड़े बड़े पेपर्स को ही प्रतिनिधित्व देने से काम नहीं चलेगा। आप जब चाहते हैं कि आपका प्रचार बाहर हो और बाहर वा प्रचार यहां हो तो आप मध्य प्रदेश, आनन्द प्रदेश दिल्ली के पत्रकारों को भी बुलाओ। सिर्फ़ दिल्ली के पत्रकारों को ही अकेले बाहर न भेजें, यह मेरा विनम्र निवेदन है।

जब मैंने यह निवेदन किया कि सास्कृतिक सम्बन्ध बढ़ाने चाहिये तो अभी उस दिशा में पहल तो की गई है, लेकिन पहल बत कुछ हमारे द्वारा भी की गई है। हमने पार्किस्तान के गायक और गायर भी अपने यहा बुलाय, लेकिन हमारा कोई गायक और गायर शायर वहा नहीं गया है। इस सम्बन्ध में पहल होनी चाहिये। सास्कृतिक पश्चों की एक बड़ी परमार्था होती है। हम लोग जब कोन्या गये थे, स्पीकर साहब हमारे नीडर थे, वहा पर जितने लोग भी मिले, और खामतीर से बुद्धिस्त्रीमित्य मिले, उन्होंने इन शब्दों में हमारे स्पीकर साहब का स्वागत किया कि आप बुद्ध ने देश में आये हैं इसलिये हम जानते हैं कि भगवान् बुद्ध स्वत हमारे यहा आये हैं। इसका एक महत्व है। आप थाइलैंड जाये बुद्ध के नाम पर हम अपने सम्बन्ध ज्यादा से ज्यादा स्थापित कर सकते हैं। अभी अफगानिस्तान में कुछ मृत्युया मिली हैं बुद्ध की, इन सब से जात होता है कि हमारे और सास्कृतिक सम्बन्ध पहले भी उनको और बढ़ाना चाहिये ताकि हमारी मिलता के सम्बन्ध और भी अच्छे हो सके।

एक बात की ओर विशेष गौर चाहूँगा कि अभी विदेश मत्रालय में आई०एक०एस० को जो विशिष्ट स्थान प्राप्त है वैसा स्थान

कुछ और दूसरे विशेषज्ञों को भीर रिसर्च करने वाले लोगों को भी होना चाहिये। प्रचार के बारे में, अर्थ के बारे में, प्रलग प्रलग प्रकार के लोग वहा हमारे मत्रालय के अन्तर्गत रिसर्च करने रहे, और ज्यादा अच्छी तरह से कर सके, ऐकीशियेंटली कर सके, इस बात की बहुत आवश्यकता है।

य० एन० ओ० को हमारा डेलीगेशन गया और मुझे दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि कभी कभी ऐसे लोग भी, डेलीगेशन में चले जाते हैं पता नहीं किस बजह से जो यह कहने हैं कि हिन्दूस्तान में जब यहा पर अत्याचार हरिजनों के विरुद्ध हो गए हैं तो हम साम्य अकीको की किस बारे में भर्त्यता कर सकते हैं? हिन्दूस्तान को बदनाम करने के जो बाहर प्रयत्न किये जाते हैं उन सब को बन्द करना चाहिये और इसलिये य० एन० ओ० को जो लीगेशन जाता है और जो बाहर डेलीगेशन जाते हैं उसके बारे में हमें सतर्कता बरतनी चाहिये।

हिन्दी की बात जरूर करना चाहूँगा। बाहर जब हम जाये और बाहर के लोग जब हमारे यहा आते हैं तो अप्पेजी जानते हुए भी वह अपनी भाषा में ही बोलते हैं और हम जब बाहर जाते हैं।

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I am speaking a clarification. A very serious allegation has been made, because a member of the U.N. delegation spoke there .

SHRI NIRMAL CHANDRA JAIN: You know it I have just referred to it

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I believe it is only in India Then it is all right I know whom the hon. Member means.

ओ निर्मल चन्द्र जैन: हिन्दी का बड़ा होना चाहिये, और मैं साक्षात् देना चाहता हूं माननीय वाजपेयी जी को जिन्हें य० एस०

धो० में जा कर हिन्दी में घपना भाषण दिया था । और इसलिये मैं उनसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि बाहर हिन्दी का प्रसार करें । और उगमें एक दिक्षित आती है कि हमारे पास इतने इंटरप्रेटर्स नहीं हैं जो विदेशी भाषाओं में हमारी भाषा को इंटरप्रेट कर सकें । कई बार हमको बहुत असुविधा का सामना करना पड़ता है । मैं निवेदन करूँगा कि इस बारे में विशेष ध्यान दिया जाये ।

विदेशों में जब दूतावास के लोग सम्पत्ति लेने की बात करते हैं, तो यहां दरबारास्त देने हैं अनुमति लेने के लिये । लेकिन 6, 6 महीने लग जाते हैं यहां से अनुमति देने में और जब अनुमति दी जाती है तो वहां पता चलता है कि सम्पत्ति की कीमतें बढ़ चुकी हैं और उसके बारे में ऐस्टीमेट से सैक्षण भागने हैं । उसमें भी दोबारा 6 महीने लग जाते हैं और जब सैक्षण वहां पहुँचती है तो किर कीमतें बढ़ी हुई मिलती हैं और यहां तक कि कीमतें दुगुनी तक हो जाती हैं, स्वीकृति देने देने बहुत समय चला जाता है इसलिये कई जगह सम्पत्ति नहीं खरीदी गई ।

हमारे दूतावासों में जो कर्मचारी काम करते हैं, उनके बच्चों को विदेशों में कम मुविचारण उपलब्ध हैं । कई जगह शिक्षा बहुत महंगी है । जितना शिक्षा पर खर्च होता है, उस अनुपात में तत्काल ही बहुत कम है । इसलिये कर्मचारियों के बच्चों की शिक्षा की ओर भी ध्यान दिया जाये । मैं समझता हूँ कि इन सब बातों की ओर विदेश मंत्री ध्यान देंगे ।

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI (Bombay North-West): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise generally to endorse the foreign policy of my Government and to compliment my distinguished Foreign Minister on the substantially successful conduct of his Ministry. Sir, I must say that in the traditional style of secret and silent diplomacy, without resorting to spectacular public statements, which often land us

in glorious contradictions and notorious embarrassments, he has succeeded in creating a two-fold image of India on the world stage: internally committed to freedom, democracy and the rule of law and externally committed to international decency, world peace and universal friendship for all nations of the world, whether they are our neighbours, or are situated at a great distance from our frontiers. It is gratifying that our Government has not only maintained but strengthened friendly relations, with the Soviet Union, the German Democratic Republic, other countries of the Soviet bloc and the somewhat unique Government of Yugoslavia, because this friendship is vital to world peace and for this country a political and economic necessity. But what is still more gratifying is that the distinguished Foreign Minister has succeeded in reconciling this friendship with our friendship with world democracies.

The democracies of the world, I say, must cultivate a joint commitment to their own peculiar values, namely, the worth and dignity of the individual, his basic human rights and, above all, a dedication to the defence of these values, wherever they are threatened by forces of totalitarianism of all kinds and shades. I hope this friendship shall continue to flourish to the mutual advantage of not only the friends involved, but also of the world in general.

I must advise my Foreign Minister not to be influenced or dismayed by the advice or criticism of those people who continue to use a dictionary, the first and last edition of which appeared in 1844, in which "democracy" is "imperialism" and "imperialism" is "democracy". Let us not forget that this is a country of Gandhiji, and Gandhism is not inconsistent with gratitude. Let us not forget that when the Comrades across the Himalayas attacked us, it was the Americans who brought arms and other supplies and helped us to repel that attack....(Interruptions).

]Shri Ram Jethmalani[

I must congratulate not only the Foreign Minister but also the distinguished Prime Minister of our country, who have refused to blow their own trumpets, and who have not taken credit for something for which they should be taking credit, namely, a revolutionary breakthrough in the foreign policy which had been practised before.

The previous regime talked of non-alignment and we also talk of non-alignment, but the glaring difference, of which we ought to be proud, is that though Pandit Nehru did start a very sensible policy of non-alignment, and to that extent my hon. friend Shri Rajda was right, equally let us recognise what in his own way the great Subramaniam Swamy told us, namely that in course of time, ultimately, that sensible policy which the great Pandit Nehru started degenerated into an undignified posture of spurious neutrality. But the neutrality of our Prime Minister and Foreign Minister and of the Janata Party Government in general is pregnant with robust manliness and transparent genuineness. Don't be dismayed by the Congressmen thinking of you as a bull in a china shop. Whether you are a bull is a matter of concern only to the Congress cows. It is not that they are happy that you are not acting like a bull. They are disappointed that you are not. My suggestion is that you do occasionally oblige them.

While I have said all this, I do not wish to create an impression on this House or on anybody else nor on your Ministry that everything is perfect and, therefore, incapable of improvement in many spheres. It is in this spirit of constructive suggestion that I have taken upon myself the somewhat irksome task of moving four cut motions, but believe it or not I would not have moved them if our consultative meetings had not been very rare and if our own party meetings in which foreign policy could be discussed continuously were not themselves very rare.

Our record of commendable commitment to the principle of universal friendship for all and genuine non-alignment carries an avoidable black spot, a black spot which has been very ably pinpointed by the distinguished Mr. Kamath and by my young friend, the distinguished Mr. Jain here who spoke a few minutes before.

Our policy in the Middle East presents a look of unforgivable crookedness, which must immediately put an end to. We must polish up and round off the angularities of that policy.

I value our friendship with the Arab countries. I am next to none in believing that we must sympathise with Arab objectives, at least some of them, but the manner in which we have irrationally identified ourselves with some obscurantist elements in the Middle East has robbed our voice, robbed our advice, robbed our counsel, of that moral authority and political effectiveness which are due to the voice of this great country. It is in the interests of our Arab friends that we should have some effective channel of communication with the small but gallant country of Israel. We should be more reasonable in our denunciation of that country....(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has got his own views.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Here is a lobby speaking on behalf of Israel. Is it in the interests of our country, of the Janata Party? They are the ruling party. (Interruptions)

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: I suggest that we should be more reasonable in our denunciation of that country. We should be more conscious of the imperatives of its survival. And above all, we should be more even-handed in the judgments which we pass upon issues which arise in that region. Let me say for the benefit of my learned friends on the other side that Israel is not a western country, it is an

Asian country and when all our comrades and all our Arab friends had deserted us during the Bangladesh war, it was the Foreign Minister of Israel who made a speech which should have been made by the Foreign Minister of India. Let us not forget that and let us not be carried away by our spurious secularism which we have been practising in this country for so long.

I wish to remind this House that our Government welcomes all kinds of people from all countries but it is a matter of some shame that we did not allow the great Zubin Mehta, a world genius in the field of music, and his orchestra to come to this country. Does music become bad because it is produced or played by a Jewish musician? This is not secularism, this is not Gandhism and this is not Indianism. It is something which is destructive and frustrating of the very objectives of helping the Arab cause. We welcome all peoples from Arab countries but why cannot we welcome philosophers, scientists and musicians from that democratic and brave country? The people of this country shall not tolerate it for long. I wish to declare that I deeply deplore the Palestinian raid on the 12th March upon the legitimate territory of Israel, not on disputed territory but on legitimate and lawful soil. The commandoes went on that soil, got hold of a bus, moved down with fire arms innocent men, old men, pregnant women and children in arms. (Interruptions)

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: He cannot speak like this. Thousands of Palestinians have been butchered. Thousands have been killed. You cannot speak like that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ravi, you have wasted two minutes time unnecessarily. It is for Mr. Vajpayee to see to it, why do you bother about it? Mr. Jethmalani, please conclude.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: I will take five minutes for my cut motions.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I know that you can contribute something. You are a good speaker. But what can I do? It is left to your whip. If your name was first, you could have got some time. But always, your name is in the last.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: While it is true that all violence breeds counter-violence and it did produce massive counter violence from Israel, but I want to ask why you kept your mouth shut when the first act of violence took place and you opened your mouth wide only when retaliation took place. I plead that hereafter at least let this country rise to its full Gandhian statute and let our moral authority be found effective in the world. If we are prepared to throw away crores of rupees for the purpose of prohibition, we can spurn a few petro-dollars if speaking truth in international councils costs us a few petro-dollars.

In our manifesto, we have taken upon ourselves a great obligation—the obligation to denounce the violation of human rights whenever and wherever it occurs. In 1966 when Mrs. Gandhi came into political power, it is precisely at that time that the United Nations brought into existence two of those monumental documents relating to the preservation and support of human rights, the two United Nations Covenants with the Optional Protocol. I have been asking that these should be ratified by the Government. I wish to congratulate the Foreign Minister for having told me that this is going to be done very soon. I want a firm statement of policy from the Foreign Minister because the entire intellectual world, the world not of Mr. Lakshappa but the world of those who are wedded to human rights, is waiting to have that ratification soon. We have already announced it at international Conferences and it is time this country ratified it....

SHRI SYED KAZIM ALI MEERZA (Murshidabad): May I put a question

[Shri Syed Kazim Ali Meerza] to my friend Mr. Jethmalani? Whom is he supporting? Is he supporting the aggressor Israel which has been committing brutalities and atrocities against all human rights condemned by all nations of the world....(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Jethmalani, please conclude.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: A word about the third point which I wanted to mention, which is the subject-matter of the third Cut Motion—the manner in which the provisions of this outdated Emigration Act of 1922 are being enforced in this country....

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I support you here

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: I am glad, sometimes you see light.

That Act embodies the text of 1860. It incorporates the colonial ideas of the last Century when the British wanted to have the monopoly of the use of Indian manpower for the purpose of their being exploited in the British colonies and not in other colonies. That Act today has become the instrument no longer of exploitation by the colonial powers because we are free, but it has become an instrument of corruption and bribery in the hands of a large number of officers who collectively call themselves the Protector of Emigrants. But they are not the protectors of Emigrants they are out to destroy and exploit them for their own profit.

There is an Ambassador of ours living in one of those countries—I do not wish to name him here—who has issued a circular in which he has said that the passport of any Indian who accepts employment for less than the particular figure which he has prescribed shall be impounded. The position in this country is that we cannot give a man Rs. 100 or give him an employment. And if that man

goes and gets Rs. 2,000 there, your Ambassador tells him that unless he gets Rs. 2,500, his passport will be impounded. By this, he is not serving the national interests. He ought to go....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: One more minute Sir.

I admire the efforts of my Government in developing friendly relations with our neighbours, particularly with Pakistan and with Bangladesh. But let me remind the Minister that, in developing this friendship, we should not forget the obligation of our manifesto. The obligation of our manifesto is to denounce violation of human rights wherever and whenever that occurs. That is our Bible. I do not accept the suggestion of Mrs. Gandhi because she never talks on principle, she talks on the basis of personalities. She has said that we must talk about Mr. Bhutto. Mr. Bhutto is not a person who should be very loved in this country because he has been the cause of discord between India and Pakistan and he is the man who, like a common urchin, had presided over the burning of the hijacked Indian plane in Lahore. Therefore, we have no sympathy with him. But we have sympathy with principle, we have sympathy with conscience, we have attachment to human rights. Mr. Bhutto, considered from the point of view of a lawyer has not had a fair trial in Pakistan; he has been denied that human right. We should denounce the verdict on the ground that he has not had a fair trial, a basic right. Even the worst criminal is entitled to a fair trial and that is what he should have. Our stock will rise in the international world if we supported Mr. Bhutto not because he is Mr. Bhutto but because he is the victim of an unfair trial, his conviction is the result of that.

We are today playing host to a Russian Parliamentary Delegation.

While I say, and I have said, that I am next to none in my advocacy of Indo-Soviet friendship, let us din very politely and gently into the ears of our Russian friends that we admire them for the Helsinki Accord which was arrived at in 1975. But the proof of the pudding is in the eating. Today are imprisoned almost without a trial eleven persons who have been telling their Government 'why are you not following the Helsinki Accord'. Read the latest bulletin of the International League for human Rights—a document which my friends across will not touch because for them it is poison: they do not like it. But let us tell our Soviet friends that we do not approve of this.

SHRIMATI AHILYA P RANGNEKAR (Bombay North-Central): You were the Chief Guest when the Soviet delegation came.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: I told them. I had the courage to tell them, which you did not have.

Let us rise to our full stature and talk of human rights. It does not matter if it costs us some inconvenience and loss of fair weather friendships.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If Members do not cooperate with me, it will be very difficult; I cannot accommodate the Members. After all, I am trying my best to accommodate everybody, but you don't listen. That is the situation.

Only five minutes please.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOWALIA (Faridkot): First of all, I appreciate the external affairs policy of my Government. But before appreciating the External Affairs Minister Sahib I want to appreciate someone else also. Who is that? Before appreciating the Hon. External Affairs Minister I want to give my thanks and appreciate the great people of this great country who provided enough opportunity to the Hon. Mr.

Vajpayee to do something for non-alignment—the non-alignment policy which got eclipsed during Mrs. Gandhi's regime.

There were some friends from the CPI and others who, with the help of the Russian people, said in this country that if Mr. Vajpayee, Mr. Desai and Mr. Charan Singh come to power, Delhi will be converted into 'Chile'. (Interruptions) They said it. Even the CPM said it. But the whole world can see that Delhi has not become 'chile'. (Interruption).

Sir, after appreciating the non-alignment policy and foreign affairs policy, I want to bring to your kind notice two or three things which are of utmost importance to the Sikh community. An Arab country—Saudi Arabia—has banned the entry of Sikh people into that country Shiromani Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee the biggest representative organisation of the Sikhs of the world and the Akali Dal leader and the Punjab Chief Minister had written to Hon Mr Vajpayee to take up the matter. Now two and a half years have elapsed and yet nobody has talked about the Sikhs' entry into Saudi Arabia. Sir, a third nation is creating a wedge between citizens of the same country. A third nation is creating a wedge and it is a challenge to the capability of the Hon. External Affairs Minister. (Interruptions). Even I had applied for a visa to Saudi Arabia as a Member of Parliament but, because I am a Sikh, I was denied the visa to Saudi Arabia. I hope the Minister will take it up.

Further, I want to say that the Sikh Community lost property, houses etc during Partition and we lost our Gurudwaras also. At that time there was a provision that 25 Sevadars of Sikh community can go to Pakistan and live there to see to the organisation of Gurudwaras. That also has been denied. Now, the Salal Dam has been discussed and other things have been discussed, but I am sorry that the Hon. External Affairs Minister has not

[Shri Balwant Singh Ramoowalia] taken up this issue which is a burning issue for the Sikh Community. I hope he will do justice to that also.

The Foreign Exchange Regulations Act was enacted in the year 1973. There are many Indian who went to some foreign countries ten years back or twenty years back. The Government enacted a law in 1973 which is causing great harassment to such people. A person, some members of whose family went to England, Malaysia or some other country about twenty years back, is now being harassed by the Enforcement authorities and they ask such a person "Where from did you get this property or this house etc?" I would request the Minister of External Affairs to see that at least such people are not harassed under this Act. Such people who went abroad before 1973 should not be harassed.

Then Sir, Uganda expelled Indians and Burma also expelled Indians. When they came to this country, they became a burden for us. Such a situation can be created in certain other countries and thousands of Indians who are there can face the same problem and have the same ill-luck. Countries like Pakistan, Italy and Bangladesh have dual citizenships. When Indians are expelled from any country and they have some money, they would not be a burden on this country. I would humbly request that the Government should think on the lines of dual citizenship for such people.

In the end, I would submit that I have been receiving hundreds of letters. Shiromani Gurudwara Parbandhak Committee as also Gujarat Association of Foreign Persons have been receiving hundreds of letters that when persons of Indian origin came from abroad to see their villages, to meet their friends and kith and kin or their families, they are harassed like dogs by the Customs authorities. I would request the hon. Minister kindly to do something in this regard also.

Mr Chairman, Sir, I have taken the minimum time of the House and I hope the Minister will consider my requests with maximum of attention.

MR CHAIRMAN The whole House is grateful to you.

बोधरी बलबीर सिंह (होकियारपुर) - सभापति महोदय, मैं कारन अफेयर्स मिनिस्टर का अन्यथाद करता हूँ कि उन्होंने देश की बाहरी नीति को इस ढंग से बताया कि हमारे देश की उससे इज्जत बढ़ी है। उन्होंने इस बात को गलत सवित कर दिया है कि जो लोग यह समझा करते थे कि इस देश की विदेश नीति जो है वह इस ढंग से चलेगी कि हमें बाहर का मूल्क कोई पूछेगा नहीं, साथ के मूल्कों में हमारी चलेगी नहीं। उनकी बेसब आशाएँ खत्म हो गयी हैं।

मुझे आज श्री हृष्ण बात जी की कुछ बातें सुन कर बढ़ी हैरानी दूरी हुई। आगर ऐसी बातें श्री स्टीफन, श्री उसीकृष्णन, श्री अद्वायन साहब या कोई और उच्चर का कहता तो मुझे कोई अफसोस नहीं होता। लेकिन उन्होंने जब ऐसी बातें कहीं तो अफसोस हुआ। वे तो पढ़ित नेहरू से भी ज्यादा खुशामद करने में लग गये। पढ़ित नेहरू की जो कारन पालिसी जी उसके बारे में ही इज मोर लायल देन दि किंग। 1962 में जीन के हमले देवाद पड़ित नेहरू ने कहा था कि मैंने जो पचशील का किला बनाया था वह एक हवाई किला था, अब तक मैं हवाई दुनिया में रहता था, अब मैं असली दुनिया में आ गया हूँ। उस समय हमने पचशील की पालिसी को अपनाया था और 'हिंदू-चीनी भाई भाई, का नारा लगाया था। यह नारा हमने जीन के कारे में किया था जिस जीन को हम अपना भाई लहसा या 'धोर हिन्दुस्तान की अपना दौस्त कहता था। मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारी विदेश नीति तभी सही ढंग से चल सकती

है जब हम मजबूत हों। भारत 65 करोड़ आदमियों का देश है। जब 65 करोड़ आदमी मजबूत होंगे तभी हमारी विदेश नीति सही ढंग से चल सकेगी। आज तीस साल तक यही होता रहा है और यही कहा जाता रहा है कि एक आदमी के हाथ मजबूत करो। जब वह एक आदमी नहीं रहा तो हिन्दुस्तान क्या खल्म हो गया? पहले एक आदमी के और उसके बाद एक औरत के हाथ मजबूत करने की बात कही गई। वह औरत भी जब नहीं रही तो क्या हिन्दुस्तान खल्म हो गया? हिन्दुस्तान तो चलेगा। 65 करोड़ आदमियों के 130 करोड़ हाथ में मजबूत करने होंगे। यदि हमने ऐसा किया तो दुनिया की कोई तकत हिन्दुस्तान की तरफ बुरी नजर से देखने की हिम्मत नहीं कर सकेगी।

आज हमारी नीति सही लाइन पर चलती गूरु हुई है। पहली सरकार इस की तरफ मुक्ती हुई थी, लेकिन अब कोई यह नहीं कह सकता है कि हम अमरीका की तरफ मुक्त रहे हैं। हमारी इंडिपेंडेंट पालिसी है। जो भी हमारे अपने हिन्दुस्तान के हित में होगा वही हम करेंगे। पहले हम इस हद तक गिर गए थे कि डिकाना ही नहीं। तेल की कीमतें बढ़ गईं। पैट्रोल की कीमतें बढ़ गईं तो हम ने मुद्रारिकाबाद दी उन पैट्रोल बालों को जिन्हें कीमतें बढ़ाई थीं। जब हमें खुद तकलीफ गूरु हुई तो हमने मिला उन से मांगनी गूरु कर दी और कहा कि इसकी माफी हमारे लिए कर दो। हमारी विदेश नीति हिन्दुस्तान के हित में होनी चाहिये। हमें किसी की परवाह नहीं करनी चाहिये। हमें अपने तौर पर चलना चाहिये।

जिस ढंग से जनता पार्टी की सरकार ने: 'इस्टियल, कॉरें तब्दी दूसरी नीतियां अपनाई हैं उससे यहींता हिन्दुस्तान को फायदा होगा। जब हर आदमी को काम मिलेगा, ऐसी ही समस्ते अर्थी, पानी के जलमें जों तीस सौंस ही तय नहीं हुए हैं वे

तय हो जाएंगे। हर आदमी मजबूत होगा तो लाजिमी तौर पर बाहर के देश हमारी बात को सुनेगे, हमारी बात की कद करेंगे। अगर हम भिका मांगनी शुरू कर देंगे तो हमारी कद नहीं रह जाएगी। दुनिया का कोई छोटे से छोटा मुल्क भी नहीं होगा जिससे हमने मिला न मांगी हो। यह नीति तीस साल तक चली। हमारी विदेश नीति इसी बात पर आधारित थी, निर्भर करती थी कि हमारे कारेम मिनिस्टर, हमारे एम्बेसेडर कितना कर्जा हम को ले कर देते हैं। हम वहे कफ से कहते थे कि हमने फलां छोटे से मुल्क से भी कर्ज ले लिया है। हमारी नीति बड़ी कामयाब है। उन को तब बहुत मुद्रारिकाबाद दी जाती थी।

मैं कहता चाहता हूं कि हमारे जो सिफारतबाने हैं उन पर भी आपको जरा अंकुश रखना है। वहां भी करोड़ों रुपये का गवान हो रहा है। वहां जो लोग हैं उन्हीं भी वे उसी जगत में बालते हैं जिस में पहले बोला करते थे। उनको नई पालिसी के बारे में आपको बताना होगा। पहले के ढंग से काम करने वालों को बापिस ला कर उनकी जगह हमें उनको भेजना होगा जो हिन्दुस्तान के बारे में सही बात कर सके। हम इन सिफारित-जानों पर करोड़ों रुपया खर्च कर रहे हैं। वे हिन्दुस्तान के बारे में उन देशों में सही बात बात कभी नहीं बता सके हैं। पाकिस्तान के सिफारतबाने वहां अपना केस सही ढंग से पेश कर सके हैं लेकिन हमारे नहीं कर सके हैं। यह सब से बड़ी चीज है। उनको हिन्दुस्तान के इंटरेस्ट्स को बाच करना होगा। कोई भी गलत बात वहां अगर होती है तो उसको काटना होगा और सही स्थिति बतानी होगी। जिन्हाँबादे के बारे में बात हुई है। हमारे भी जिलाफ वहां के जो ब्रेकीवेंट वे उन्हें कुछ बात भेजी थीं। जब वे उन्हें आफी मांगी। हमारे सिफारतबाने को एलटॉर्नी बाना चाहिये।

[चौबरी बलबीर तिहा]

यहाँ से जित को बहा भेजा गया है ऐयाशी करने के लिए नहीं भेजा गया है। उनको चाहिये कि वे बहा पर विदेशों में अपने देश की भूमि तसवीर पेश करें, हमारे देश की जो पालिसी है बहा सही ढंग से लोगों को बताएं, भेजा भाव से काम करे और देश के मान को बहा ऊचा करे।

अब मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि पाकिस्तान के साथ दोस्ती ठीं कहूँ, ईरान के साथ ठीं कहूँ, चीन के साथ ठीं कहूँ। सब के साथ भाई भाई का नारा ठीं कहूँ, हिन्दी भीनी भाई भाई, पाकिस्तानी हिन्दी भाई भाई का नारा ठीं कहूँ है लेकिन जब भी हमें लगे कि हमारे भाई के हाथ में छुरा है तो हम म ताकन होनी चाहिये कि हम उस छुरे को छीन सकें।

समाप्ति भगोदय : मती जी को पाच बजे दूलाना है इसनिये श्री श्रीकृष्ण सिंह जी, आप अपना भावण जलदी समाप्त कीजिये।

श्री श्रीकृष्ण सिंह : (मुगेर) समाप्ति भगोदय, सबसे पहले मैं विदेश मवी जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने अपने पड़ोसी देशों के साथ सम्बन्ध सुधारने और बढ़ाने में पहल की है, जो उनका बाकई में बड़ा गौरवशाली अद्भय है एक साल का। एक एक करके उल्लकी चर्चा नहीं करूँगा क्योंकि समय कम है। लेकिन एक बात इतना मेरी होगी कि भारतीय राजनीति में जो शक्ति परिवर्तन हुआ है, जो एक नया शक्ति सुतुलन हुआ है और जिस अंहिसक तरीके से हुआ है उसका व्यापक प्रभाव हमारे पड़ोसियों पर बड़ा है, सारी दुनिया पर पड़ा है, मध्य पूर्व और मध्य पश्चिम पर पड़ा है, नेपाल पर भी पड़ा है, और नेपाल की जनता पर और राजमहल दोनों पर पड़ा है। नेपाल राजशाही में भी उत्ताहवर्द्धक बदलाव आया है। वह भी कुछ सीमित उदारवादी होती

जा रही है। कोयराला को उन्होंने छोड़ा और सोच रखे हैं कुछ भागे की बात। सम्बन्ध भी हमारे अच्छे हुए हैं और बहा की जनता में, नेपाल कांग्रेस में भी यह भावना फैल रही है कि अब हम अंहिसक तरीके से सत्याग्रह कर के अपने हक्कों को ले सकते हैं। कोयराला माहब ने कहा कि महल के तत्वावदान में भी जननाविक व्यवस्था समव हो सकती है। उनके सोचने में फर्क आया है। पिछले एक साल में भारत में जो शक्ति सुतुलन हुआ अंहिसक तरीके से उसका असर नेपाल पर भी पड़ा। पिछली सरकार का जो तानाशाही एवं दुष्टतापूर्ण रविया या उसके बलत कोयराला को भारत छोड़ देना पड़ा और राजशाही से जो दिल्ली सरकार का गठबंधन हो गया था, दिल्ली और काठमन्डू में अपने सकीर्ण राजनीतिक स्वार्थों की पूर्ति के लिये, उससे नेपाल की जननाविक शक्तियों की ताकत घटी थी। लेकिन अब वह ताकन बढ़ रही है, और अब जो भ्राज ममला है नेपाल में बहा एक तरफ राजशाही है और दूसरी तरफ जनता है। यह ठीक है कि राजशाही में भी कुछ परिवर्तन आया है और जनता में भी आया है, लोगों को अपने दुनियादी अधिकारों के लिये लड़ने का अधिकार है। इतिहास में कभी कभी ऐसा समय आता है जब राजशाही, उपनिवेशवाद यह असर दे जात है। तो इस मामले में विदेश मतालय को पहल करनी चाहिए।

इसके साथ साथ एक सवाल और है कि अमेरिका के राष्ट्रपति भी कांटर हिन्दुस्तान में आये थे, तो उन्होंने एक बात कही थी कि हम भारत को उतना ही महान देश मानते हैं, जितना कनाडा और जर्मनी को। उनके इस कब्जे में वह बात निहित थी कि अमेरिका के जो सम्बन्ध कनाडा से हैं या जर्मनी से हैं, उन पर जो दबाव है, जैसे वह लोग स्वीकार करते हैं अमेरिका का दबाव, वैसे ही भारत भी अमेरिका का दबाव स्वीकार करे। मगर हमारे प्रधान मंत्री

मेरे उत्तर दबाव को स्वीकार करते से इन्कार कर दिया । और हालांकि उन्होंने स्पष्ट कर दिया कि अमरीकी सहायता की हरें जरूरत है, बड़ी आवश्यकता है, फिर भी हम उनके राजनीतिक दबाव और उनकी तकनीकी वरीयता को स्वीकार करते में असमर्थ हैं । यह हमारा और अमरीका का बुनियादी मतभेद है, और इस चीज़ का जिक्र करने से हमारे प्रधान मंत्री का अविकल्प और कृतित्व बढ़ा है । उससे उनकी प्रतिष्ठा बढ़ी । इसी दृढ़ता का प्रभाव यह हूँधा, श्री कार्डर पर इतना पड़ा, कि उन्होंने जो खत लिखा, भारत को 7.6 टन यूरेनियम देने की स्वीकारता के बाद भी हिन्दुस्तान के प्रधान मंत्री श्री देसाई पर उनका कहाँ प्रभाव नहीं पड़ा है । वापस जा कर उनको एक सख्त और ठंडा लैटर लिखे गए और बता देगे कि हम अपनी जगह से चल-विचल होने वाले नहीं हैं । अमरीका की महायता जिस गर्भ-नामे के मुताबिक थी, उसी में यह बात थी कि भारत उसकी शर्तों को स्वीकार करे, लेकिन हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ने उसको अस्वीकार कर के हिन्दुस्तान का सम्मान बढ़ाया और औपर हिन्दुस्तानी नागरिक की काफी इज्जत बढ़ाई ।

17 00 hrs.

दूसरे महायुद्ध के बाद उपनिवेशवाद चला गया, इम्पीरियलिज्म की चर्चा बराबर चली । अब इम्पीरियलिज्म समाप्त हो गया, यहाँ एक नये ढंग का 'इम्पीरियलिज्म', एक तकनीकी उपनिवेशवाद चल पड़ा है । परिषद्मी देश, जाहे रस ही या अमरीका के, सब जाहते हैं कि पूरे अफ्रेंसियाई देशों पर मरमीनों का और तकनीकी दबाव डालकर उसको अपने अप्पर में लाने, उन देशों की प्रभुता को काफी प्रशंसित करें । परिषद्म एसियाई देशों में तेज़ का आकृतिक बरदास है, तेज़ के कुर्ए हैं, लेकिन आप देखते हैं कि वहाँ उत्तोग पनप

नहीं पाते हैं । वहाँ परिषद्मी देशों का दबाव है जोकि उन्हें पनपने नहीं देना चाहते ।

हमारे भारत की जो आणविक नीति रही है, जब पहला एटामिक रिएक्टर बनाया था, उसी बबत यह बात साफ कर दी थी कि हम आकृतिक शक्ति का उपयोग अपनी गरीबी हटाने के लिए करेंगे, देश के आण्विक और कृषि-प्रधान कारों का विकास करने में लगायी आणविक शक्ति को शांति की अपेक्षा हृषियार के रूप में इस्तेमाल करने की नीति इन्दिरा गांधी की थी, उन्होंने यह पांखड़ रखा था और प्रयोग के स्तर पर छोटे भोटे एक बम का विस्कोट राजस्तान के रेगिस्टर्स में उन्होंने किया । हम अपनी सरकार को धन्यवाद देंगे कि उन्होंने कहा है कि हम ऐसे पांखड़ रखने वाले नहीं हैं ।

जहाँ तक जनता सरकार का सवाल है, इसके पक्ष में हम नहीं हैं कि हम इस तरह का कोई आडम्बरणी काम करें, लेकिन इसके पक्ष में भी नहीं हैं कि इसके पालन के सिलसिले में विदेशी दबाव का हस्तक्षेप को हम स्वीकार करें और अपनी सर्व-प्रभुता और स्वाधीनता को अपने राष्ट्रीय तत्व को ध्रुका लगाने दें । (अवधान) ...

हृषियारों की सौदेबाजी को बन्द किया जाये, यह सब मानते हैं । इस शक्ति को तीसरी दुनिया और तीसरी शक्ति के निर्माण में लगाना चाहिए जो दुनिया में समता के आधार पर नये मानव समाज की स्थापना कर सकती है । आणविक शक्ति के अनु-संधान और निर्माण में यही दृष्टि होनी चाहिए । प्रधान मंत्री जी ने श्री कार्डर के साथ जो दृष्टिकोण अपनाया, इससे दिशाबोध और दिशा शक्ति का अनुभव सब नागरिकों और हिन्दुस्तान को होने लगा है ।

अन्त में मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ नान-एलाइन्मेंट की चर्चा चलती है ।

[श्री श्री कृष्ण सिंह

इसके नाम पर पिछले 30 वर्षों में कभी हमने अमरीका को एक कंधे पर बिठाया और कभी रूस को । एक मंत्री को कहा कि तुम रूस की स्तुति करो और दूसरे को कहा कि अमरीका की स्तुति करो और पी० एल० 480 कागूँ तुम्हारे थुँ आयेंगा, कभी कहा कि बेसिक इंडस्ट्री के लिए तुम्हें रूस से सौदा करना होगा । एक अदिमी और एक सरकार, जिसके भिन्न भिन्न मुँह रहे । हम बराबर बोलते हैं परन्तु यह नान-एलाइनमेंट क्या है ? हमने भिन्न शक्तियों की चाकरी की है, रशिया की गुलामी नहीं की, अमरीका की गुलामी नहीं की है । चाकरी जरूर की है । क्या यही नान-एलाइनमेंट है ? हम विदेश मंत्री को धन्यवाद देंगे कि उन्होंने जैनुइन नान एलाइनमेंट की बात की है । अब हम चाकर नहीं हैं । जिस दुढ़ता के साथ हम चल रहे हैं, उससे बड़ी से बड़ी शक्ति को विश्वास हो गया है कि भास्तर्वर्ष में परिवर्तन है, बदलाव है । इसी प्रकार से हम यह भी कह देना चाहते हैं कि दूसरे देशों को दबाने की भी हमारी नीयत नहीं है । भारत की शान और इज्जत बढ़ाने के लिए जो भी तरीका होगा, बिना किसी के आगे झुके और दबे हम उसे अपनायेंगे । अपने पड़ोसियों को आगे करने के सवाल पर भी जो संभव होगा हम उन्हें भी आगे बढ़ायेंगे ।

हम बराबर कट्टोवर्सी में जाते हैं कि यह जैनुइन नान-एलाइनमेंट क्या है ? हमेशा कहा जाता है कि नान-एलाइनमेंट । अगर हमारे श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी ने कहा कि जिन लोगों ने पीछे नान-एलाइनमेंट की नीति को चलाया, वह गद्दार थे । हम वह भाषा नहीं बोलेंगे, लेकिन क्या वह देशभक्ति थी जो चाकरी का काम किया गया ? हम सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी का समर्थन करते हैं कि उन्होंने स्पष्ट बोला । हम गद्दार तो नहीं कहेंगे, लेकिन इतना जरूर कहेंगे कि पिछले वर्षों में जो चलता रहा नान-एलाइनमेंट, उसको हम

राष्ट्रीयता की नीति, देशभक्ति की नीति नहीं कहेंगे । हम अपनी शक्ति को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय शक्तियों के संतुलन के लिए प्रयास करेंगे ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think Prof. Mavalankar and Shri Chitta Basu want to speak. I have every sympathy for you. My difficulty is that I will have to call the Minister.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): Because so much time has already been extended, I request that we may be given some time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: How much time will you take?

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: I shall take from five to seven minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You will please stick to the time schedule of five minutes. Yourself and Shri Chitta Basu will take five minutes each. And then I shall call the Minister. Prof. Mavalankar.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am very grateful to you for giving me a chance to speak in this debate. I will speak for five minutes. If I go beyond that and if you stop me, I shall sit down.

17.07 hrs.

[SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR in the Chair]

I shall begin with a suggestion. It is this: like the Annual Economic Survey which is presented to Parliament every year in our country for many years, I should be happy and grateful if an annual survey of "India and the World" is presented to us so that the House can get an opportunity of discussing it. An account of India's role in world affairs should

be presented on annual basis for discussion for at least a day or two as we have in the case of the Economic Survey. Going abroad I find that in several foreign countries, such opportunities are increasingly available to Members of Parliament to take legitimate interest in the foreign affairs, and if such an annual survey comes to our House also, I think it will give us a chance to discuss foreign policy issues, and if the House extends the facility of discussing the annual report on foreign affairs in such a manner, it would be helpful to us. I have gone through the 96-page annual report of the External Affairs Ministry for 1977-78 and as far as reports of any department or any association go, they are good, but they do not tell us in succinct manner what the Government's emphasis is going to be on various important aspects of foreign policy. Therefore, it is of utmost importance that an annual survey is presented to the House as it would be very useful to us.

Foreign policy as a matter of fact is largely and broadly the result of a national consensus. I agree with Mr. Vajpayee when he said that. But this debate has clearly shown that even within the ruling party and other sections here and elsewhere outside this House, there are bound to be differences in emphasis or shifts on priorities. Therefore, we may not harp too much on national consensus. At the same time I wish to say that foreign policy of a country, especially, our country has been going on for many years on the basis of a consensus, and there have been basic and fundamental agreements. So, on our side, I do not think we should do anything which will disturb that particular situation.

Now, Sir, our foreign policy is also dependent on our home policy. It is unfortunate that our domestic policy in the last one year is not as happy as it should have been. But, fortunately, for us, the foreign policy has had many gains and advantages.

In fact, Sir, there has been some kind of a fortunate imbalance; I want to suggest in all humility that the country's foreign policy, however good it may be, cannot remain good unless the country's domestic policy is taken care of. If the domestic policy of the country goes to dogs, if there is no law and order, if there is no sense of justice and if there is no fair play, if there is no discipline and a commitment to Rule of Law by all, then no matter how good our foreign policy may be, it is only going to upset the entire balance and it is bound to have its disturbing effect. The Janata Government, in the last one year, has made a good start in the field of foreign affairs. In fact, it has taken many welcome initiatives. I am happy to say that it has taken positive steps on its own in various fields. But, what is more important is this. Since 1977 we seem to have grown in maturity in the conduct of our foreign policy. After all, if you believe in an open society, then let us remember that other countries also believe in an open society. We must be prepared to take the risks involved in the open society. After all, foreign policy does not depend on our own wisdom only. It depends also on factors which are unforeseen, factors which are of a contingent nature, factors which are unstable, factors which are not permanent, and, moreover, it is also something like this that you may drive very carefully and cautiously but if you get involved in an accident because other vehicles may make mistakes, then obviously you get into difficulty. So the foreign policy of our country should be viewed from a larger point of view. Now, I will say three things.

One is of course about the external publicity. Although Shri Vajpayee has been telling us again and again in terms of assurances, it is far from satisfactory. I want him to go into this matter since our image abroad is not commensurate with the image

[Prof. P. G. Mavalankar]

that is actually in the minds of the peoples of the various countries. Secondly, we have about 127 Embassies and Missions abroad, but many of them are not functioning satisfactorily and they are not serving the Indians who go abroad. That is the complaint in which you will have to go in detail.

Finally, I find that IFS(A) and IFS(B) is inconsistent with the general objectives of administration of the Government. Why are these two separate categories still continuing? This was done on the basis of the British pattern, but the British have done away with it. There is utmost need to decide the merger of these two cadres. I do not understand why these two separate cadres should continue in our country. These two must be merged so that the service conditions and benefits are uniformly applied to all. In conclusion I would only say that the foreign policy of our country has to be viewed in the context of India's political system, parliamentary set up, its democratic functioning and also in view of the fact that we are a sub-continent causing awe and causing suspicion and therefore in our relationship with our neighbours, we should not let them feel that we are adopting a big brotherly attitude towards them. We should be cautious.

Finally, I would say that the significance of India's size and shape, its population, its richness as well as poverty, its past heritage—both as a burden and an asset—and its vastness and variety may also be taken into consideration. And, whatever we do, we must be active and dynamic, we must embrace all, we must be concerned with everything that causes assaults on Freedom and justice; but at the same time we must be cautious and wise and we must not overdo in anything or overplay our role and overplay our attitudes in implementing our foreign policy.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): Sir, I want just to make certain points. I think the foreign policy of the country must depend on certain fundamental premises and to me, fundamental premises must be formulated. They are

(1) Projection of the enlightened interests of the nation at the given time,

(2) The assessment of the changing variables in the International relations,

(3) Steadfast pursuit for a common aim of establishing a near social order of peace and friendship, free from dangers of war and conflict

Let me say that tested on these touch stones, the foreign policy pursued by Shri Vajpayee is commendable. It is practicable, it is in tune with the national aspirations which we have been thinking all these years. But while saying so, I have to mention in this connection that the policy pursued is termed as genuine non-alignment. But in practice it has been the policy of equi-friendship for all. But so far as non-alignment is concerned, I am not in agreement with the Foreign Minister. But I am sorry to say that the policy of this genuine non-alignment should not be equated to it. I am afraid that the genuine equifriendship, is not, according to me, the genuine non-alignment. The genuine non-alignment should be equated with equi-friendship. I am sorry to mention that more and more the trend of equi-friendship is becoming predominant in the whole policy of formulation of international affairs. Because we should also know that India which has fought against imperialism and against foreign domination has still to remember that Imperialism is not dead. The imperialist offensive against peace, security and independence of the nations is still there and in some cases is also mounting.

The four major aspects of India's foreign policy are:

1. Indo-Soviet relations;
2. India-China relations;
3. Indo-Pak relations; and
4. Indo-U.S. relations.

I am afraid that the practice of equi-friendship is being pursued in all these cases but equi-friendship is not to be the criterion as we have got certain values and aims to be achieved. Imperialism is not there for peace, stability, social progress and new social order. I will only say that it will be wrong on our part to equate non-alignment with equi-friendship. I am afraid and I must say that under the garb of non-alignment the practice of equi-friendship is being practised. I think the Foreign Affairs Minister should take note of it and exercise genuine non-alignment for the purpose of international peace and bringing about a new social order and that must have a thrust against imperialism. The more and more the thrust against imperialism is blunted, the more and more our foreign policy might be mis-directed. I only warn against that possibility of mis-direction of the foreign policy. It must be for peace and against the forces of imperialism.

विदेश मंत्री (भी अटल विहारी बाल्येनी)। सभापति जी, मैं पहले हिन्दी में बोलूगा और बाद में अंग्रेजी में। हमारा देश एक बहु-भाषी देश है और यह सच है कि यूनाइटेड नेशंस में मैं हिन्दी में बोला लेकिन कभी कभी इस सदन में सुन्ने अंग्रेजी का उपयोग करता पड़ता है क्योंकि मैं समझता हूँ भाषा महत्वपूर्ण है लेकिन भाषा एक साधन है, साध्य नहीं है। अगर हम अपनी भाषा में गाली दें तो क्या किसी को अच्छा लगेगा?

बी एम् राजनीयाल रेडी (निजामाबाद): क्या दूसरे की भाषा में गाली देनी चाहिए?

भी अटल विहारी बाल्येनी : गाली देना जरूरी नहीं है।

सभापति जी, जिन माननीय सदस्यों ने इस बहस में भाग लिया है मैं उन सभी को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ। कल तो बहस बड़ी बेजान हो रही थी लेकिन आज उसमें जरूरत से ज्यादा जान आ गई। जिन्होंने गत एक वर्ष की विदेश नीति के संचालन और उसके संचालन की प्रक्रिया की सराहना की है उन्हें मैं धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ लेकिन उससे भी अधिक मैं उन्हें धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ जिन्होंने आलोचना की है। भराठी में कहा गया है—निदाक चे घर असावे देजारी—निदा करने वालों का घर पड़ोम में रहना चाहिए। मगर लोकतंत्र में पड़ोम में रहने की ज़रूरत नहीं है—घर ले लिया है हमने तेरे घर के सामने। लेकिन यह प्रावश्यक है कि प्रशंसा अनुराग से रहित और आलोचना द्वेष से मुक्त होनी चाहिए। आज जो चर्चा हुई है, मावलंकरजी मुझे माक करेगे—मेरी राय उससे भिन्न है। इस चर्चा से यह बात स्पष्ट हो गई है कि मोटे तीर पर देश में विदेश नीति के स्वाल पर एक आम सहमति है। विदेश नीति के कुछ पहलुओं की आलोचना मेरे दल के सदस्यों ने भी की है और कुछ पहलुओं की प्रशंसा विरोधी सदस्यों ने भी की है। लेकिन विदेश नीति का निर्धारण और संचालन दल-जन्दी के प्राधार पर नहीं किया जाता। मुझे खेद है कि गृह निरपेक्षता की बात को लेकर थोड़ी कटूत पैदा हो गई है।

सभापति जी, 1957 में जब मैं पहली बार सोक सभा का सदस्य निर्वाचित हो कर आया था, प०० जवाहर लाल नेहरू उस सभय जीवित थे, हमारे प्रधान मंत्री थे और विदेश मंत्री भी थे। तब उनकी उपस्थिति में मैंने कहा था—स्वतन्त्रता के बावजूद अगर कोईस की जगह कोई और पार्टी शासन में आती और वंदित जी की जगह कोई और प्रधान मंत्री होता, तो भी

[ब्री प्राइस विहारी वाजपेयी]

गुट-निरपेक्षता की नीति पर चलने के अलावा हमारे सामने और कोई चारा नहीं था । क्या । स्वतन्त्र होने के बाद भारत किसी गुट में शामिल हो जाता ? क्या हम अपनी राष्ट्रीय स्वतन्त्रता को नियती रख देते ? गुट-निरपेक्षता हमारी राष्ट्रीय स्वतन्त्रता का अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय लेन्द्र में विस्तार है । यह ठीक है कि संसार आज दो गुटों में बटा हुआ नहीं है । अनेक गुट हैं, शक्ति के अनेक केन्द्र उभर रहे हैं, लेकिन उम्मीद से गुट-निरपेक्षता की नीति नियंत्रक नहीं होती है ।

हमारे मिल स्वामी जी बाहते हैं कि हम गुट-निरपेक्षता न कहें उसे आत्म-नियंत्रता की नीति कहें । वह मुझे क्षमा करे—गुट-निरपेक्षता की नीति का आधार है—आत्म-नियंत्रता । अब हम किसी गुट में शामिल हो गये, किसी बड़ी ताकत पर नियंत्र हो गये तो किर आत्म-नियंत्र कैसे हो सकते हैं । गुट-निरपेक्षता की नीति का यह भी निचोड़ है कि हम हर एक अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय प्रश्न का नियंत्र उम के गुण-द्रोष के आधार पर करें, स्वतन्त्र बुद्धि से करें, निर्णीकता से करें और राष्ट्रीय हितों और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीयता के व्यापक दबावों का अल बैठायें ।

सभापति महोदय, भारत की विदेश नीति की चर्चा हो और परिव नेहरू का नाम न लिया जाय और वह भी प्रशंसा में न लिया जाय—ऐसा कभी हो नहीं सकता, होना ही नहीं चाहिए । मैं जानता हूँ—मेरे मिल स्वामी जी को इस तरे भवित्व है । सोकल्य से भवित्व स्वाभाविक है, कुछ भाजा ने आवश्यक है । उस की सम्भविति कहाँ तक ठीक है—यह विचारकीय प्रश्न है, लेकिन उस भैंसे विदेश महालय का चार

सम्भाला और इस भवन में विदेश मंत्री के नामे पहला भाषण दिया, तो मैंने प० जवाहर लाल नेहरू से लेकर श्री यशवन्तराव चड्हाण तक को बझाई थी थी, उन के प्रति साक्षात् आर्थित किया था । तीस सालों की हमारी परम्परा का यह अग है, यह हमारे हातिहास का हिस्सा है । प० नेहरू से मेरे भी भवित्व वे और मैंने मतभेद को कभी छिपाया नहीं, लेकिन जब कभी प्रशंसा का बबत आया, तो मैंने उस में कृपणता से काम नहीं लिया । स्वाधीनता के बाद दोनों शक्ति गुटों से अलग रह कर अपनी स्वतन्त्र विदेश नीति पर चलना भारत की स्वाधीनता के लिए आवश्यक था, भारत के प्रार्थिक विकास के लिए आवश्यक था, विवरणान्ति के लिए भी आवश्यक था ।

यह यह प्रश्न उठाया जाता है कि यह एक वर्ष में क्या उपलब्धिया हुई है । सभापति महोदय, प्रश्ने मुह मियो-मिट्टू बनना ठीक नहीं है, लेकिन लोकतन्त्र में थोड़ा सा आत्म-विज्ञापन क्षम्य होता है । गत एक वर्ष के बटना-बक पर जब मैं दृष्टिपात्र करता हूँ तो मेरा हृष्ट एक स्वतंत्र सन्तोष की भावना से भर जाता है । विश्व में आज भारत की जो प्रतिष्ठा है, उसनी 1962 के बाद कभी नहीं थी । सभी पढ़ीती देशों के साथ आज हमारे सम्बन्ध जितने अच्छे हैं, उसने आजादी के बाद पहले कभी नहीं थे । अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय लेन्द्र में भारत की विवरणीयता जितनी आज है, उसनी जत 11 वर्षों में कभी नहीं थी । विश्व की सभी राजधानीयों में आज यह अप्रोसा है कि भारत जो कहत है वही कहेगा और जो कुछ उसके मन में है वही कहेगा और जो कुछ कहेगा वही सम्भवदारी के साथ कहेगा । मग, इच्छन और कर्म से जो अस्तर पिछले कुछ वर्षों में बैदा हो जाय था, जो न केवल गुरु नीति को विद्वान् में बदल रहा था, बल्कि विदेश नीति की परिव भारा को भी पूर्णित कर रहा था, आज वह हूँ इस भैंस है आज हमारे पहली शरणस्थान है । किस

देशों के साथ हमारे सम्बन्ध अधिक बच्चे हैं ही और जो देश विवेदित होते वे उन्हें भी निकट साने में हमें सफलता मिली है।

समाप्ति जी, यह बात बेमानी है कि विवेद नीति बदली है या नहीं बदली है। मैं पूछता चाहता हूँ कि अगर परिस्थितियां बदले तो क्या विवेद नीति को जड़ रखना चाहिए? विवेद नीति के बुनियादी विद्वानों पर वृक्षों के साथ कायम रहने हुए, परिस्थितियों में परिवर्तन के अनुसार, जहां परिवर्तन आवश्यक है, सशोधन आवश्यक है, परिवर्तन आवश्यक है, वहां हमने ऐसा किया है और जहां कण्टीन्यटी, निरन्तरता की आवश्यकता है, वहां हमने निरन्तरता को वह भी ताजों के साथ जारी रखने में सफलता पायी है।

श्री स्टीफन इस ममय मदन मे नहीं है। वे मुझे मे पूछ रहे थे कि "कॉन्ट्रैक्ट" और "स्टाइल" मे क्या परिवर्तन हुआ है? क्या परिवर्तन हुआ है, समाप्ति महोदय, मैं इसके दो उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। नेपाल हमारा पढ़ोत्ती देश है। नेपाल के साथ हमारे आसाधारण सम्बन्ध हैं। नेपाल के साथ हमारी सीमा खुली हुई है। नेपाल एक ऐसा देश है जो चारों ओर से घरती से घिरा हुआ है। नेपाल हमसे मांग करता था कि व्यापार के लिए अलग संविहारी चाहिए, मामान बाहर के जाने के लिए अलग संविहारी चाहिए। पुरानी सरकार ने इस मांग को स्वीकार नहीं किया। क्यों नहीं किया, यह मैं नहीं समझ सका। अगर व्यापार के कारण तस्करी होती है तो उसको रोकने के लिए दोनों देशों को प्रयत्न करना होगा। व्यापार की शर्तें बदल सकती हैं, लेकिन नेपाल को ट्रांजिट की सुविधा मिलनी चाहिए क्योंकि वह एक "लेण्ड लोड कंपनी" है। यदि हम भी लेण्ड लोड कंपनी होते तो क्या करते। हमने दो संविधान मान लीं और तस्करी को रोकने के लिए भी समझौता

कर लिया। यह कम्पेन्ट में बोडा ता फर्क है, मगर महत्वपूर्ण फर्क है। हमने नेपाल का विवेद अधिक करने में सफलता पायी है। इस में हमारे विरोधी मिलों को अपापत्ति नहीं होनी चाहिए।

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Are you accepting the suggestion for a corridor?

श्री वायलर विहारी बालचंद्री: No corridor, my dear friend, Mr. Vayalar Ravi. That is why I said I would like to say something in English.

समाप्ति जी, इस बात से कौन इंकार कर सकता है कि पुरानी सरकार ने भी पाकिस्तान के साथ सम्बन्धों को मामान्य बनाने की कोशिश की, मगर विष्णु 12 वर्षों में भारत का कोई मवी पाकिस्तान नहीं गया और जनता सरकार के पहले मवी के रूप में मैं पहली बार पाकिस्तान गया। यह स्टाइल का अन्त है। (व्यधान) स्वर्णसिंह गये थे लेकिन मैं पिछले 12 मालों की बात कह रहा हूँ।

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Simla is the beginning.

श्री वायलर विहारी बालचंद्री: I admit that you make the beginning but that was also the end.

लाभदायक द्विपक्ष के आधार पर हमने सभी देशों के साथ अपने सम्बन्धों को सार्थकता तथा युग्मता प्रदान करने की कोशिश की है। विवेद नीति को हमने नए आयाम दिए हैं और हमारे सामने नए रास्ते खुले हैं। हमने आधिक सम्बन्ध विकसित करने में सफलता पाई है और बिना सामाजिक तष्ठा बैचारिक भेदभाव के हम तकनीकी सहयोग बढ़ाने में कामयाब हुए हैं। कुछ पढ़ोत्ती देशों के साथ छोटी छोटी बातें हमारे सम्बन्धों में तनाव पैदा कर रही थीं। उन्हें हमने हटाने में सफलता पाई है और हमारे आपसी सम्बन्ध बुधरे हैं।

[भी गटल विहारी बाजपेही]

भारत की विदेश नीति का लक्ष्य विश्व-शान्ति, स्थायित्व तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग को बढ़ावा देना है। हमारे राष्ट्रीय हितों के सरकारण तथा संवर्धन के लिए, यह आवश्यक है कि न केवल हमारे पड़ोस में शान्ति हो किन्तु विश्व में भी शान्ति का बातावरण रहे। शान्तिपूर्ण बातावरण में ही निर्माण सम्भव है। नव निर्माण के बिना राजनीतिक आजादी अस्थूरी है। हम चाहते हैं कि तनाव शैलिय की जो प्रतिया यूरोप में शुरू हुई है वह दुनिया के सभी भागों में फैले। हम यह भी चाहते हैं कि नि शस्त्रीकरण के बारे में होने वाली बार्ता में तेजी से प्रगति हो जिससे विश्व के सीमित साधन बिनाशक हथियारों में व्यय होने के बजाय भूख, बीमारी और अस्थान पर विजय प्राप्त करने के काम में आए।

इस चर्चा में इस बात पर भी एतराज किया गया है कि नान-एलाइनमेट तो हम समझते हैं कि लेकिन यह जैन-इन नान-एलाइन-मेट क्या बला है। सदन के बाहर तो यह भी कहा जा रहा है कि यह तो नान-एलाइन-मेट ही नहीं है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि मामला इतना सरल नहीं है। हम लोकतत्वादी हैं। लेकिन पिछले उभीस महीने में भारत में जो कुछ हुआ उसमें यह कहना जरूरी हो गया है कि जनता पार्टी सच्चे लोकतत्व में विश्वास करती है। उभीस महीने वे जो कुछ हुआ वह भी तो लोकतत्व के नाम पर हुआ था। आज कोई कहे कि आप सच्चे लोकतत्व की बात करों कर रहे हैं लोकतत्व तो लोकतत्व ही है, मच्छा और भूटा क्या है तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमने अपनी आखों से देख लिया है कि सच्चा लोकतत्व क्या भूटा लोकतत्व क्या होता है। लोकतत्व के नाम पर अगर अधिनायक-बाद जगाया जा सकता है तो गुट निरपेक्षता के नाम पर गुटों में मिलते की भी चोरी छिपे पालन किया जा सकता है। केवल गुट

निरपेक्ष होना ही काफी नहीं है। दुनिया को यह दिखाई भी देना चाहिए कि हम गुट निरपेक्ष हैं।

आज दुनिया में ऐसे देश हैं जिन की भूमि पर विदेशी सेना भौतिक है और जो गुट निरपेक्ष आन्दोलन के नए सदस्य बनना चाहते हैं। क्या हम उन्हें आने वें? दुनिया में ऐसे देश हैं जो किसी संैकिन गठनन्वान में नहीं है। लेकिन विमानी तौर पर किसी गुट के साथ जुड़े हुए हैं। उनके सदर्श में भी हमें कहना पड़ता है कि हमें गुट निरपेक्ष आन्दोलन की एकता को, बढ़ता को और सिद्धान्तों के प्रति उसकी प्रतिबद्धता को कायम करना है।

जब भारत ने गुट निरपेक्ष होते का फैसला किया तब गुट निरपेक्षता को अनंतिक माना जाता था। मेरे मिल स्वामी को इस बात का ध्यान रखना चाहिए कि उस बहुत गुट निरपेक्ष कहने के लिए साहस की जरूरत वी और स्वतन्त्रता संभास में जो सेनानी बलिदान और त्याग की अपनि में कुन्दन बन कर बम्के थे वही गुट निरपेक्षता की बात कर सकते थे। हमने उन्हीं को गुट निरपेक्षता की नीति को अपनाया है। मैं फिर कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह नीति किसी अक्षिक की नीति नहीं है, किसी दल की नहीं है, सारे राष्ट्र की नीति है। जब दुनिया के नए नए आजाद होने वाले देश गुट निरपेक्ष आन्दोलन का सदस्य बनते के लिए आग्रह कर रहे हैं और गुट निरपेक्ष देशों की सच्चा लगभग नहीं हो रहा है तब हमारे देश में अगर गुट निरपेक्षता के खिलाफ कोई आवाज उठे तो समझना चाहिए कि हमारे लिए विदेश नीति के भास्तु पर थोड़ा और गहराई से बिवार करना जरूरी है।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि गुट निरपेक्षता की नीति कोई नकारात्मक नीति नहीं है, यह भावात्मक, उकारात्मक और रखनात्मक नीति

ही और न केवल अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय क्षेत्र में हमारी सर्व-प्रभुता का विस्तार है बल्कि यह एक नए विश्व की रचना का आजार भी है, ऐसे विश्व की रचना का जिस में राजनीतिक ग्लामी नहीं होती, आधिक शोषण नहीं होता और चमड़ी के रंग या जन्म के आवार पर मनुष्य को छोटा या बड़ा नहीं समझा जाएगा।

गृह निररोक्षता क्या नहीं है, शायद यह बताना दम मरम्भ में नाभादायक होगा। हमें ममझ लेना चाहिए कि गृह-निररोक्षता तटस्थिता नहीं है।

Non-alignment is not neutrality स्वतन्त्रता और गुलामी से बीच में, न्याय और अन्याय के बीच, रग भद्र और वर्ण समता व बीच में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय न्याय के बीच में, आधिक शोषण पर अधिगति विश्व अवस्था और शोषण रक्षित नई अर्थ रचना व बीच में भाग्य नरम्य नहीं रह सकता। हम स्वतन्त्रता के पक्ष में हैं, हम शाति बाहते हैं हम जातीय समता के मध्यमें हिस्सेदार हैं और हम नई विश्व अर्थ रचना के लिए प्रत्यन्तरीण हैं।

मध्याति महोदय, विदेश नीति की प्रगति व बीच में एक ऐसी आवाज मुनाफी देती है, आज कल तो रोज मनाई देती है जो बड़ी जानी पहचानी है। लेविन उन आवाज में इन दिनों जो बीज़ भर गई है वह सर्वथा अनजानी है। कोलाहल, बीच यह आन ज व असी असी एक बीज़ जमीं मुनाई देती है, एक ऐसी बीज़ जो सब कुछ लट जाने पर आधिकृति गती है।

मध्याति जी, हम विरोध का स्थान बरते हैं, आखोचना के निए आधारी है। इन्हुंने मैं विरोध की जिम आवाज का हवाला दे रहा हूँ उसमें आखोचना कम और आक्रोश ज्यादा है, आधार कम और असंयम अधिक है, रोशनी कम, धूम्रां और जलन ज्यादा है।

अगर यह कहा जाय कि विदेश नीति के सबाल पर जिम आवाज़ के बारे में मैं जिकर कर रहा हूँ वह देश के भीतर और बाहर जानवृत्त कर एक ध्रम पैदा करने की कोशिश कर रही है तो गलत नहीं होगा।

ताज्जुब की बात यह है कि यह जानी पहचानी आवाज़ एक साल में ही कितनी बदल गई? जो धीमी आवाज़ में बोलना पसन्द करते थे, ऐसा करना कुलीनता की निशानी मानते थे और इस मदन में बड़े जोर से बात कहने वालों को हैरान हालकी नजर से देखते थे आज वह किम कदर चीख़ और पुकार मचा रहे हैं। उठो, बैठो आने, जाने, सोने, जागने, खाने, पीने एक ही बात कही जा रही है कि जनता संगकार भारत को विदेशों में बैचन पर तुली हुई है। क्या इससे बड़ा कूठ बोई हो सकता है? क्या इससे अधिक अनुचित बात कोई हो सकती है? भारत इतना मस्ता नहीं है कि उसे कोई खरीद ले। हम इसे बपूत नहीं हैं कि राष्ट्रीय सम्मान का सौदा कर ले। देशभक्ति हमारा बाना है, गार्नीय सम्मान हमारे लिए एक अनमोल धरोहर है। देश वा सौदा करने से पहले हम अपने प्राण देना ज्यादा पसन्द बरेंगे।

सम्भाति महोदय, हम या कहा जा रहा है :

The Janata Government dependent on the West India leaving the non aligned path The present government's moving away from non-alignment in a way that would please western countries Janata policy may trigger war in the Indian Ocean Non-alignment diluted to suit USA India's stock ebbing among non-aligned Some powers plotted to oust me"

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Whose quotation it is?

17.40 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप आप समझ गये होंगे ।

मेरा निवेदन है कि विरोधी दल में रहते हुए हमने भी कभी आलोचना में कसर नहीं की, लेकिन जहाँ प्रश्नासा की बात आई, हमने प्रश्नासा भी की, और एसी की, कि जो आद में चुनाव में हमारे ही गले पड़ गईं ।

मैं प्रतिष्ठा से यह आशा नहीं करता कि वह मेरी तरह से उदारता का परिचय देंगे, मगर मेरा निवेदन है कि विदेश नीति के सवाल पर देश को बांटने की कोशिश नहीं होनी चाहिए । विवाद के लिए, अगढ़ के लिए, जनता तक पहुंचने के लिए अनेक मसले हैं, मगर एक क्षेत्र तो ऐसा होना चाहिए कि जिसमें आगर हमने बुनियादी परिवर्तन नहीं किया है तो उस क्षेत्र में हम मिल कर काम कर सकें, ऐसा बातावरण बनाये रखना जरूरी है ।

श्री बसन्त साठे : आप कम-से-कम गुप्त दान का तो परिचय दीजिए ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अभी आता हूँ ।

श्री बसन्त साठे : आजकल आप गुप्त रोग से पीड़ित हैं ।

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Now, I would like to say a few words in English. The price of our democratic freedom will always be eternal vigilance. We can, however, claim that without any sacrifice or short-sightedness, India today has less reason than ever before to apprehend threats which would distract us from bending our best efforts towards constructive endeavours. The sub-continent, as a whole, pulsates with a new desire and confidence in peace and cooperation. We have moved a long way, indeed faster than anyone thought was possible, to arrest the corrosion of suspicion and rediscover the in-

controvertible logic of the geographical compulsions of good neighbourly cooperation and the vision of regional stability. Having visited or met the leaders of all our neighbouring countries, I can assert that the confidence of a new era in relationships with India is shared by their leaders. These new perspectives are, of course, as much due to their leadership as our own. We can all feel more confident that if we can sustain these efforts towards mutual understanding, the sub-continent will remain free from the play of malevolent politics as it affects many other parts of the world.

The House is aware that the year under review has been an unusually exacting and intense period for our diplomacy; and concrete improvement has been made in the wide circles of external relations. The House is familiar with the number of high level visitors from different continents representing different social systems who have either visited our capital or have invited our leaders to their own countries. These visits have been mostly at the suggestion of high dignitaries and are proof enough of the regard in which India is held. I cannot think of any other country—in fact, even our own in the past—which in such a short time has been honoured by so many important Heads of States and Governments.

The interest which these leaders have shown in our country is a tribute to this land and its people. Whatever their own social systems, our demonstration of a mature commitment to democracy has earned their respect for the political wisdom of our people. Our partner nations have also been impressed that however poor we may be, in statistical terms, our potential in the field of agriculture, industry, technology and science is significant.

These visits and contacts have not been for purely ceremonial or protocol purposes. Each visit had a character of its own and all of them deepened

understanding and identified new potential of bilateral economic complementarity with our own developmental dynamism. Such occasional criticisms that the Government's policies were tilting in one direction or tilting away in other directions, are often based on an antiquated understanding of the world situation.

Consistent with non-alignment, our purpose has been chartered within a conceptual framework of promoting and enriching relationships based on beneficial bilateralism. We have, with full confidence, carried Indo-Soviet friendship and economic cooperation to levels well beyond what existed before. At the same time, we have restored mutual confidence in our relations with the United States. Problems, no doubt, exist or may arise, but Indo-US relations are no longer clouded with unwarranted and acrimonious mistrust. Without pretending to overlook the existence of difficult problems and the ups and downs of our past relations, we have created the basis for improved bilateral exchanges in the economic, commercial and cultural fields with China.

We have truly broken new grounds in responding with sincerity and alacrity to co-operate with Vietnam in the immense task which that brave country faces in its national reconstruction. We feel proud that India may be the first country outside the socialist bloc with which such links are being forged with the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. We are poised for improved relations bilaterally and regionally in our sub-continent. We have prepared the ground for closer rapport and greater economic and collaborative relations with Japan.

There is a new warmth of understanding in our relations with Australia on the one hand and, at the other end, with the United Kingdom. We have concluded far-reaching agreements for new fields of economic co-operation with Iran. Our public sector undertakings have, during the year under review, forged new eco-

nomic links in Libya, Iraq and the Gulf States. We are hopeful of higher technological and scientific and trade co-operation with the Federal Republic of Germany and France, as with Western and Northern Europe. Our strong ties of technical co-operation with many countries, notably Afghanistan, Mauritius and East Africa, continue to grow in diversity and scope. The thrust of our foreign policy has moved on a broad front, and everywhere our diplomatic effort has gone hand in hand with an integrated effort to strengthen our economic links.

May I, at this point, say a word on the national problem of international co-operation in the field of peaceful use of nuclear energy? Our policy on this has been made clear by the Prime Minister. Our entire foreign policy is one which has always recognised the need for discipline on all matters which may be a threat to international peace. As such, we strongly believe that the world should not make use of nuclear energy for destructive purposes and should aim not only at non-proliferation but the elimination of existing weapons.

Our problem arises out of a contractual obligation by which the Tarapur reactor was planned on the presumption of a pledged supply of enriched fuel for its functioning. We have adhered to our side of the contract. We have noted the recent American domestic legislation on non-proliferation, which seems to imply that even past contracts may be sought to be re-negotiated with new conditions. While willing to adhere to our side of the obligations and while continuing the dialogue with the US Government, we certainly hope that such long-standing co-operation will not come to an end. But we will have to face the contingency, if this should arise.

MR. SPEAKER: Just one minute, I will ask the House to extend the time of the House till the Demands are voted. Because, under the

[Mr Speaker]

rules, I have to do it 15 minutes before the scheduled time of adjournment. Is it the pleasure of the House to extend the time?

SEVERAL HON MEMBERS Yes

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE,
Thank you

SHRI K GOPAL (Karur) You should thank us

MR SPEAKER All of us not excluding me

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE
May I say that we do not believe in the use of the option of nuclear weapons? We cannot but maintain that it is unrealistic that these chance, of nuclear war can be averted and sensitive technology can be exclusively preserved for peaceful uses unless there is a universalised discipline against nuclear weapons

Some of the hon Members referred to our poor performance in the field of external publicity I have been all too aware of the need to re-orient and give a more purposive content to the efforts made by our Missions abroad and the organisational structure in India to project the correct image of contemporary India the policies, and programmes of the Governments and the hopes and aspirations and traditions of our people

The Report of the Ministry of External Affairs alludes to some of the efforts which have been made in the past year to give meaningful content to our publicity efforts abroad. I must say that whereas I am gratified at some of the progress which has been made I fully recognise that there is scope for improvement. A committee headed by Shri Chanchal Sarkar was recently set up to go into the various aspects of our publicity efforts. The Chanchal Sarkar Committee has made far-ranging recommendations on not only strengthening and reorganising the institutional framework of the external publicity organisation but has made recom-

mendations on equipment, formulation of publicity literature, training, liaison with Indian organisations and a number of other related matters. I would like to assure the House that we are carefully evaluating the recommendations made by the Committee and Government will take expeditious decisions to streamline and improve our publicity effort abroad

It has long been recognised that evokes considerable interest and fascination among the scholars and intellectuals and indeed the public at large abroad who see in our cultural heritage the panacea for many of the ills which affect present-day civilisation. It is recognised that our national ethos which stems from this cultural heritage has an abiding rationale in a world which is beset with increasing materialism and neglect of the values of yore. It is for this reason that we have long recognised the importance of our cultural diplomacy as a vital aim of our foreign diplomacy

Apart from the bilateral relations we have continued and indeed intensified our participation in the United Nations and other international organisations and in the gamut of multilateral diplomacy. It would be pertinent to recall the success of the meeting of the Non-aligned Bureau which took place in Delhi soon after we assumed office. We are at present engaged in consultation with friendly Afghanistan for the preparation of the Kabul Bureau meeting. This will be followed by a meeting of the Foreign Ministers and the entire movement which will take place in Belgrade where it will be recalled the first major meeting of the movement took place in 1961. These meetings are coming at a time when the non-aligned movement faces many challenges. They will demand sober judgment and careful adherence to the spirit of the movement

It was I believe, well recognised that our Prime Minister's contribution played a significant role in the

success of the Commonwealth Heads of Government meeting in London last year and the first ever Regional Commonwealth Conference in Sydney two months ago. In all these and other international meetings, our approach is one not of trying to seek leadership—and here I would like to draw the attention of my dear friend, Shri Subramaniam Swamy—but responding with whatever expertise and capability we possess to fulfil the ideals of constructive inter-dependence and beneficial solutions to international problems. We have consistently sought to play an active and responsible role to help fashion a new economic order and joined the developing countries in their quest for development and correcting economic imbalances through international co-operative effort and the promotion of economic collaboration within our fraternity.

Notwithstanding the consensus in favour of peaceful solutions, the international scene today is beset with grave problems. We still have to see the vacation of aggression and the fulfilment of the rights of the Palestinian people, so that the serious efforts and hopes to see peace and stability established among the States of Asia are fulfilled.

We have been active directly and in international forums, striving to underline the urgency of bringing about majority rule and democratically granted independence for Zimbabwe and Namibia. We are alarmed at the diverse conflicts between fellow non-aligned countries such as in the Horn of Africa where we have counselled the end of conflict and respect for established frontiers.

Though the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. have made a beginning, we have yet to see a genuine break-through towards making the Indian Ocean a zone of peace. Here I would like to correct the impression—I do not know from where he got that impression—of my friend, Shri Unnikrishnan. India is opposed to all foreign bases in the

Indian Ocean. All foreign bases including Diego Garcia must be eliminated from the Indian Ocean. There is no change in our stand. But we are living in a strange world. The problem of Indian Ocean is being discussed by two big powers without the participation of any of the littoral countries. But we have been exerting our influence in the United Nations and outside that the pace of the talks should be accelerated and there should be an agreement between all big powers to make Indian Ocean a zone of peace. We do not believe that if the big power rivalry is eliminated, there will be a vacuum. The littoral and hinterland countries are in a position to guarantee freedom of navigation. The Indian Ocean will be free for all countries provided they do not indulge in military rivalry and we propose to accelerate the efforts in this direction in the United Nations at the forthcoming session.

While I do not pretend to catalogue all the world's problems, I can assure you that on the basis of our well-established policies of independent judgment, non-alignment and international cooperation, we shall strive vigorously and play a constructive role wherever possible as a responsible member of the international community.

Now I come to the question, a delicate question whether there was some secret understanding between Mrs. Gandhi and Mr. Bhutto in Simla or not. When I was in the opposition, I had made an open charge. But now when I speak, I speak as the Foreign Minister of India and I am in possession of all the records.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: You must lay it on the Table.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Not necessarily. All the records cannot be placed on the Table of the House. I would like to take the House into confidence.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: This is an important issue.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I do not speak on unimportant issues. Let us have the discussion in a cool and calm atmosphere.

Ever since I took charge of the Ministry of External Affairs, I have been trying to know the circumstances in which the talks between Shrimati Gandhi and Mr. Bhutto in Simla in 1972, which had run into serious difficulties, suddenly culminated in the Simla Agreement.

I myself was present in Simla when the talks were going on between the two sides and it was common knowledge there that the negotiations had run into rough weather. Therefore, it puzzled me and I am sure it must have puzzled many other observers of Indo-Pak relations at that time, how all of a sudden an agreement had emerged. Several journalists, some of whom had interviewed Mr. Bhutto, have given stories of a sudden change in the course of events after a post-dinner meeting between the two leaders. In fact, the country at large was surprised that a reference to "final settlement of Jammu and Kashmir" had been included in the Simla Agreement.

Since assuming the charge of the Ministry of External Affairs, I have made an effort to acquaint myself with not only various documents relating to the discussions but also have held personal discussions with a number of knowledgeable individuals. Piecing together all the evidence from different sources, I cannot but reaffirm that some sort of secret understanding was reached by Shrimati Gandhi in her confidential conversation with Mr. Bhutto....

18.00 hrs.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Is he telling us from the minutes? Were any minutes kept, I would like to know. He is saying this on the basis of.... (Interruptions)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I have not yet completed.

Let me add straightforwardly that, in drawing attention to this, I am looking at it as an internal matter....

SHRI VASANT SATHE: That does not make any difference.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPYEE: So far as external policies are concerned, contrary to what has been suggested by certain interested quarters, we have maintained continuity and adherence to the broad parameters of our non-aligned foreign policy. Perhaps, it was being hoped that India's image will have a setback after the Janata Party came into office. This may be the reason for annoyance and disappointment in some quarter.

As far as Pakistan is concerned, whatever may have been my differences with our Government in power at the time of the Simla Agreement, we have accepted in letter and spirit the obligations undertaken by India in that accord. We have indeed managed and improved the climate of relations with Pakistan. We have assured Pakistan that we would continue to follow a policy of strict non-interference in Pakistan's internal affairs. In fact, the House knows, even with regard to the legal processes affecting Mr. Bhutto, we have observed scrupulous detachment.

Keeping in view the fact that our foreign policy which is strictly and transparently in tune with our national interests and has been based on a broad national consensus, I would urge that any discussion we may have on this subject should not weaken our efforts for peace in this sub-continent.

Mr. Speaker, our foreign policy, I believe, has a conceptual coherence and transparent logic from the point of view of both national interest and international stability. Indeed I would hope that India, along with its neighbours, can continue to be both an example of stability and a force which

stands for a cooperative world order. I would beg of the House not only to approve the modest demands put forward on behalf of my Ministry but also give its blessings and support so that the standing of India continues to rise and commands respect amongst the comity of nations.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: On a point of order. Rule 370 reads as follows:

"If, in answer to a question or during debate, a Minister discloses the advice or opinion given to him by any officer of the Government or by any other person or authority, he shall ordinarily lay the relevant document or parts of document containing that opinion or advice, or a summary thereof on the Table."

Here, the hon. Minister made some observations. He has referred to a certain document which, he says, is in his possession and on the basis of that he comes to the conclusion that there was a secret agreement between the former Prime Minister of India and the former Prime Minister of Pakistan, Mr. Bhutto. Naturally this House is competent enough to demand, under this rule itself, that we must know what is that document, and we have every right to demand that it should be placed on the Table of the House, because rule 370 clearly prescribes that it must be laid on the Table. It is a very serious matter, and this House must know what happened and what conspired between the two Prime Ministers, whether it was in the interest of the nation or not.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, before you give your ruling, please hear me.

MR. SPEAKER: I will certainly hear you.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: A few days ago, the Minister for External Affairs made a charge outside the House which has been contradicted by the former Prime Minister.

The charge in substance was that Mrs. Gandhi, acting as the Prime Minister of India entered into a secret deal over Kashmir....

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Understanding.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: 'Deal' or 'understanding', whatever it was—if you want to put it that way. Now you know that we have been trying to raise this issue also through various Motions but, since you felt that the Demand of the Ministry was coming up you probably did not allow us. Now he has repeated this, but left it very vague—delightfully vague—so that anybody can say anything and got away with it. He said he was present in Simla—of course not in the capacity of Minister but as a Member of Parliament,—and he heard certain things. And, again, he has said that Mrs. Gandhi had a meeting with Mr. Bhutto because there was a deadlock. And now, he says, after he became Minister he has gone through the relevant records and also had discussions with what he calls 'knowledgeable people'. Now, I would like to know whether any minutes of these discussions have been kept and whether he has gone through those minutes. Or is he basing it on mere assumptions? Is he basing it on the advice given to him by the Ministry? Or are these just deductions? This is very important for the House and the country to know. If Mrs. Gandhi is guilty, she shall be punished. If Mr. Vajpayee is bluffing, he shall be exposed, but the House is entitled to know.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: We are really surprised that the Hon. External Affairs Minister, having made an innuendo or an indirect hint or suggestion that there was some secret agreement or understanding on the question of Kashmir, has not, even to day placed before us what was that understanding, what was the nature of that understanding, what was the purport of that understanding relating to Kashmir. The Simla Agreement is a recorded document. Therefore, we

[Shri Vasant Sathe]

do not find any such understanding, coverity or overtly. Now, if the Hon. External Affairs Minister has come to know, whether from documents or from knowledgeable sources whom he has contacted or from his personal knowledge, having been present there—I do not know whether he met Mr. Bhutto himself or Mr. Bhutto conveyed something to him the other day when he went there; I do not know whether Mr. Zia had some document which he showed to him, but the Adviser to the Pakistan Government on External Affairs, Mr. Aga Shahi who was here the other day, denied having any knowledge of any such understanding and the previous Prime Minister also, has categorically denied it. Therefore, the country must not be left in the lurch or with any sense of suspicion, particularly by a responsible Minister like Mr. Vajpayee. Therefore, he owes it to the House—whatever the consequences, it does not matter, but he owes it to the House—if the consequences are of a personal nature and if the consequences are going to fall on the previous Prime Minister, let her face the consequences; but I do not understand why he is trying to keep the House—today if he does not, having said so much, take the House and the country into connected about the nature of the understanding.

The two concerned persons are the ex-Prime Minister of India and on the other side is Mr. Bhutta and both are fortunately alive. Unless the Minister corroborates it or contradicts it; we cannot allow it—to go as one man's word against another man's word. This would be very unfair to the country if this is not made clear in the garb of the matter being in national interest. How is it an internal matter any longer? When it is an understanding between two Prime Ministers of two different countries, it is no longer an internal matter. I do not think, Shri Vajpayee can get away by saying that Al-

though he asserts and reaffirms that there has been such a secret understanding, yet he is not willing to disclose what that secret understanding is. In the interest of the country, Shri Vajpayee owes it to this House to disclose what that understanding is and what evidence he has to justify that.

MR. SPEAKER: Before I call upon other Members, I would say that if you have anything new to mention, kindly add, otherwise leave it.

Shri Desai.

SHRI D. D. DESAI (Kariar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, under the garb of secrecy, the Minister should not deprive . . (Interruptions).

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Sir, on a point of order. The House just resolved to continue these proceedings only until Shri Vajpayee finishes...

MR. SPEAKER: Until the demand is voted.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Until Vajpayee finishes, this is what you said.

MR. SPEAKER: No, until this demand is voted.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: We can have it tomorrow, this is a matter of importance.... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: No; Mr. Desai.

SHRI D. D. DESAI: The principle is whether the Government or the Cabinet operates under the supervision of Parliament or whether they are entitled to have some secret negotiations and treat the country or a part thereof as a private property of individuals. This is the principle. Therefore, we must decide once for all that whether the Parliament should be taken into confidence and within the parameters laid down by Parliament, the Government would operate and not that they would have some

private negotiations and private settlement for the country, which would be binding on the country.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir. I do not want to repeat what has been said, but I must say that my esteemed friend, the hon. Minister has been treading on a very serious and delicate ground. He did say, if you recall his words that not only did he believe that this kind of a pact existed when he was not a Minister but he said and I am quoting his words,

"I take full responsibility as Foreign Minister to repeat what I said." Therefore, this is no longer a matter which can be taken lightly. Here is a Minister of the Cabinet and that too, a senior Minister like Shri Vajpayee, coming out with a statement on the floor of the House and not substantiating that statement with any convincing details. All I would suggest is that you may kindly consider this aspect of the matter. If the Minister stands on the point that there are certain documents or understanding or discussions, with knowledgeable persons that he had and these are of such nature that it would not be in the public interest to disclose any of those things, I can understand that posture that he may take.

....(Interruptions).

SHRI VASANT SATHE: That stage has gone.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: My contention is that a Minister in any Government has a right to even come to the conclusions without telling this House as to how he came to the conclusions if he thinks that the process of coming to the conclusion is something which is a matter of secrecy and which is not to be disclosed in public interest. Then, my submission is, let him say so that there are certain documents and papers in his possession,

which he thinks are not to be disclosed in public interest. (Interruptions). That is one aspect of the matter. I am not discussing merely the question of any secret agreement between Mrs. Gandhi and Mr. Bhutto. This may again happen on some other matters. I am discussing a fundamental question. Therefore, if any Minister takes the view that there are certain things which he will talk publicly, but will not give all details because it should not be disclosed in public interest, let him say so, let him go on record saying that there are certain things which should not be disclosed in public interest. That is right. Certainly the practice has been that if the Minister thinks that there are certain things.. (Interruptions). As a matter of fact we pass so many things and we give so many powers to the Government and if the Government says that it would not be in public interest to disclose certain things, we accept it in bonafide. That I have said.

My second and last point is, if the Minister has certain documents and he said, "I would like to take the House into confidence"—that is the phrase which he used—if he feels that he has certain things in his possession which he would like to share with us all, his hon. colleagues in this House, without detriment to national interest at publicity, etc., there is the other possibility of converting this House into a secret session, let the press and the strangers be called off and let the Minister tell this House in full confidence what he has got to say in this. That is also the second course left to him. But if he does not take either of the two courses, then we are left in the lurch and darkness and in a situation which we cannot accept as Members of Parliament.

SEVERAL MEMBERS. rose—

MR. SPEAKER: I am calling different party members.

This is not going to be another debate. Mr. Chandrappan.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY I am on a point of order

MR SPEAKER I have called Mr Chandrappan

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH rose—

MR SPEAKER Are you on a point of order?

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH Yes Sir I am afraid, the rules regarding laying of the documents on the Table of the House have not been fully and in their totality, brought to your notice viz Rules 368 369 and 370

Now Rule 368 says

"That if a Minister quotes in the House a despatch or other State paper

The Minister has not done so at all

‘ which has not been presented to the House, he shall lay the relevant paper on the Table’

The Minister has not done anything of that sort He has not quoted any despatch nor any other State paper The provisos do not apply because he has not quoted any despatch nor any other State paper The provisos of public interest does not arise at all So, they are misleading the House, the other side is completely, totally and deliberately misleading the House (Interruptions).

MR SPEAKER Let there be orderly debate

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH Now please see Rule 370 also

It reads—

"If in answer to a question or during a debate, a Minister discloses the advice or opinion given to him by any officer of the Government or by any other person or authority "

As far as I am aware, I listened to his speech very closely with all respect

and attention, I do not think he disclosed the opinion of any officer or authority on the subject at all He said he had access to all papers in the Ministry but he did not name any officer, by name or designation This rule, therefore, says

SHRI VASANT SATHE Any other person

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH No he has not disclosed any name I listened to him with all my heart and with all my mind This rule says

If in answer to a question or during debate a Minister discloses the advice or opinion "

He has neither disclosed the advice nor the opinion given to him by any officer or any other person

SHRI VASANT SATHE Knowledgeable person

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH No he has not disclosed (Interruptions)

SHRI K P UNNIKRISHNAN Knowledgeable persons Hundred times he has said

SHRI VASANT SATHE He is not on the Point of Order He is defending the Minister

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH The Rule says— he shall ordinarily

SHRI VASANT SATHE Give the reasons now

MR SPEAKER Rule 377 orderly debate

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH Neither of the Rules 368, 370 has been broken He has not quoted any despatch, nor he has given the opinion by any officer or any other person, or authority, nor he has quoted any advice in the House So he is not bound under rules to lay any document or any paper.

MR. SPEAKER: I have understood the point.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN (Cannanore): My point is there are no two opinions in the House that the charge made by the hon. Minister is so serious. The Minister himself said that he took the entire responsibility for levelling that charge. The only question is that the Minister said that in the public interest he cannot place those documents on the table. But afterwards whatever explanation he had given was not convincing to the House though he tried to take the House into confidence.

There are certain practices in this House. Perhaps, Mr. Vajpayee, when he was sitting on this side as one of the leaders of the Opposition, would remember that this House discussed the Pondicherry Scandal case and at that time the argument advanced from the treasury benches was that the files were confidential and in the public interest it could not be revealed. Then the House found out the solution because the whole country wanted an answer and the House also wanted an answer and then the House took the Speaker into confidence and a Committee of the House was constituted. The whole files were placed at the disposal of the Speaker and the Speaker constituted the Committee representing various members from various parties. I think including Shri Morarji Desai. I do not know whether Shri Vajpayee himself was a member seeing those files. If he was not, then somebody from Jan Sangh was there. My Point is....

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: This is not a scandal.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: This is the biggest scandal. If the Prime Minister of that time had entered into an agreement over the head of the Parliament, over the head of the country, it is a crime. Shri Vajpayee by making it public, he wanted the country to know that such a crime had been committed. There is no reason

to keep that a secret. My suggestion, therefore, is that the Speaker as the custodian of the House should be taken into confidence and the Speaker should constitute a Committee as was the tradition of the House and the document should be gone through because you owe an answer to the country. No doubt, there is no escape.

Some time back another thing was also said. I think Mr. Vajpayee may be you and your friends said that there is a secret provision in the Indo-Soviet friendship treaty.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I did not say that.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Somebody at that time had said including people from the party. But then after coming into power the Prime Minister came and said there is no secret provision. Here again comes another secret deal. The House has a right to know and the country too. My concrete suggestion is that the Speaker should take the consensus of the House and you may constitute a Committee and the records should be placed before you and the Committee to see that.

That is the tradition and so I am pointing it out.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: One point was missed,—a short point..

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Somnath Chatterjee. I have called Mr. Somnath Chatterjee.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, reference has been made to Rule 368 by my friend here.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: I cited it.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: It has been pointed out that on the basis of that rule it is incumbent on the Minister to lay the paper on the Table.

MR SPEAKER Rule 370

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE Rule 368 is obviously not applicable because there has been no quotation from any document. So far as Rule 370 is concerned, what is stated here is this —

If in answer to a question or during debate a Minister discloses the advice or opinion given to him by any officer of the Government or by any other person or authority he shall ordinarily lay the relevant document or parts of document containing that opinion or advice or a summary thereof on the Table.

As such I am not holding any brief for him. But it is obvious that he was not referring to any advice or opinion given by somebody which is contained in a document. He has not referred to it. Therefore there is no question of applicability of Rule 370 in a matter like this. There is no applicability of Rule 370. Therefore he cannot be compelled to do it. Further Sir in a matter like this we have to rely on the judgment of the Foreign Minister that in the public interest it is not to be disclosed. Sir we are not surprised that there was such a secret understanding because the person who was a party to it was quite capable of doing it. She played with the lives of millions of people of this country. The people of this country had been denied their freedom. They lost their civil liberties. They lost everything. Therefore she is quite capable of it. (Interruptions)

SHRI SAUGATA ROY I rise on a point of order

श्री हुकम चन्द्र कल्पवाय प्रभ्यक
महोदय, आप एक दल के किनने सोगों को
बुलायेंगे ।

MR. SPEAKER I am going to give you adequate bearing

श्री हुकम चन्द्र कल्पवाय प्राप एक दल
सेक्रितने सोगों को बुलायेंगे ।

MR SPEAKER I have not called you Mr Kachwai Mr Shankaranand, you may say, if you have to add anything

SHRI B SHANKARANAND (Chik-kodi) I am not repeating anything Sir, an attempt is being made by a few members to defend the Foreign Minister under the technicalities of some rules. I do not think he can be defended in this way. By making reference to a secret understanding he has really damaged the prospects of smoothing the relations with our neighbouring countries.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ PAYEE) I have not

SHRI B SHANKARANAND Now the main point for us to consider is, whether the Foreign Minister is recognising respecting and following the Simla Agreement. He is not

MR SPEAKER Mr Shankaranand we are not on that issue. We are on another point. Let us have a limited debate. (Interruptions) We are not on that point. We are on the scope of Rule 370.

SHRI B SHANKARANAND Having referred to the secret agreement or understanding

MR SPEAKER The debate is not whether it is right or not. What shall I do? What is my power under Rule 370?

SHRI B SHANKARANAND I am coming to that, Sir. He has referred to certain knowledgeable persons. The House is entitled to know the names of those persons as to who they are. (Interruptions) If he refers to certain documents, we are entitled to look into those documents. He cannot get away by saying that there was secret understanding because he wanted to justify himself or defend himself by saying all this outside. What has the Foreign Affairs Minister got to say?

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Let me be heard.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall hear you also.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Sir, he has referred to the persons saying that they are knowledgeable persons. Who are those persons—whether they are in his ministry or outside. How did he come to know? All the relevant materials we should have.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Ram Jethamalani.

SHRI RAM JETHAMALANI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the question of legal obligation of the minister to comply with Rule 370 must be distinguished from the question of propriety of taking this House into confidence.

Purely on the construction of rule 370, it appears that on the face of it, that Rule 370 comes into play only when the Minister has voluntarily disclosed to the House the advice or opinion given to him either by an officer or by somebody else.

What the Minister has actually done is to give his own opinion, conclusion, judgement, formed. (*Interruptions*) The hon. Member will not understand the law unless he hears something from me. He has purported to give his own opinion which is based upon circumstantial evidence which he has ascertained from others but not upon the opinion of others. You know as a judge, that when you record an evidence of an expert, then you are acting on opinion evidence. Based on the circumstantial evidence, he draws upon his own conclusion from that circumstantial evidence. He is not relying upon the opinion of somebody else. Let us not take what the Minister said. I am not going into it. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAH: Is it a criminal evidence?

SHRI RAM JETHAMALANI: For example, the Minister said that there were lots of difficulties. The difficulties appeared to be insoluble. Then there was a dinner. Then, after the dinner, there was a meeting. After that meeting, the difficulties disappeared.

Now it is possible for somebody from the circumstantial evidence to form an opinion that there was some secret agreement; he is giving an opinion on it but he is not relying upon the opinion of others. Therefore, some other witnesses, some other gentlemen have come and given some materials and on the basis of those materials, he has formed his own opinion which he has given to the House.

May I say one word? I want to appeal to my learned friends not to embarrass the Minister by insisting on disclosure of a thing so delicate.

MR. SPEAKER: That aspect is for the Minister to say. Dr. Subramaniam Swamy.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I support the points made by Shri Kamath and Shri Jethamalani. Listening to the Minister it was quite clear that he was summarising in his own words and he had put that in his own words.

I now come to the second provision namely:

"provided further that where a Minister gives in his own words a summary or gist of such despatch or State paper it shall not be necessary to lay the relevant papers on the Table."

Sir, even assuming that he had used the words 'State paper', where it is done by his own words or where he is using a gist, it is not necessary for him to lay it on the table. Therefore, they have no case on either ground.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, while rising on a point of order under Rules 368 and 370 I shall point

[Shri Saugata Roy]

out two precedents from Sixth Lok Sabha One was about the Farrakka agreement which was signed There was lot of turmoil in Lengal You allowed a debate I made a charge that the Prime Minister of India Shri Morarji Desai made a secret deal with General Zia Rehman The Foreign Minister denied it Since the Foreign Minister denied it we did not press the charge because it was on a delicate matter of foreign relations

There was another precedent in which the Home Minister Shri Charan Singh had made the charge that the former Prime Minister had thought of shooting off of people in the jails We asked him to substantiate the point He could not We brought a censure motion against him He could not prove the point at the time of the censure motion

Now Sir this case is still a more serious case The Minister has made the statement in the House If he makes it on some platform outside in a public meeting to whomsoever he had spoken could go to the court and sue him for libel But here in the House when the Minister speaks he speaks with all responsibility The Minister could have entirely avoided making a reference to it Here he says that now I am the Foreign Minister of the country and I have in my possession full documents and I have talked to knowledgeable people who have told me about it

SHRI H L PATWARY What is the new point? What is the new point that you want to make?

SHRI SAUGATA ROY Now Sir, there are two alternatives open to the Minister As Dr Subramaniam Swamy has correctly pointed out if the Minister cannot prove the point then the Opposition will have to bring a censure motion against him If the Minister wants to take protection under Rule 368 then the Minister has to make a statement on the Floor of the House that I have got in my pos-

session all these documents but it is inconsistent with public interest and, therefore, I take protection under Rule 368 Or the Minister can say what I have said is from my personal inference I take protection under Clause 3, viz,

Provided further that where a Minister gives in his own words a summary or gist of such despatch or State paper it shall not be necessary to lay the relevant papers on the Table'

He can say from the gist of summary of State papers I have come to this conclusion and I do not want to lay it on the Table of the House Let him state that clearly What I want to stress is that you instruct the Ministers to be very responsible in their utterances on the Floor of the House in future If they are not they can take protection under Rule 368

SHRI NIRMAL CHANDRA JAIN Sir there are two most important points in this matter In Rule 370 first it is said discloses the advice or opinion given Kindly see the latter portion where it is said ordinarily lay the relevant document or parts of document containing that opinion or advice or summary thereof on the Table The first thing is that opinion or advice must have been taken from somewhere This forms part of a document If there is some evidence somewhere then it would stand in contravention of advice or opinion for which there is relevant document Secondly you will kindly see that there is one important word 'ordinarily' Here the responsibility has been given to the Minister to use his own discretion Here it says like this

'370 If in answer to a question or during debate a Minister discloses the advice or opinion given to him by any officer of the Government or by any other person or authority, he shall ordinarily lay the relevant document or parts of document containing that opinion or advice, or a summary thereof on the Table'

So, he can take shelter under this and say "ordinarily I would not lay it" and he has got certain reasons for that. The discretion would be his and not of the House.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Minister has made certain statement which has been doubted by the Opposition Members. They think that he has not made the correct statement. Whether it is a bluff or a stunt whether it is true or not, Mr. Mavalankar has suggested formation of a Committee under you.....
(Interruptions).

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: No, No.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY: My submission is when the Minister says that it is not in the public interest.....
(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: He has not said that. I will hear the Minister.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY: My suggestion is that he should show the papers or the statements to you.....
(Interruptions)

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No, No.
(Interruptions)

SHRI D. N. TIWARY: And you may, after you are satisfied tell the House and the matter will rest there.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, the External Affairs Minister.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Sir, on a point of order under Rule 353.

MR. SPEAKER: I have heard your point of order.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: That you have heard under Rule 370. This is under Rule 353.

MR. SPEAKER: A Member cannot raise point of order on the same subject, one time under 374, another time

under 358 and so on. No further point of order.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: But you will refer it Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: I will refer it.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Sir, I did not quote a despatch or any other State paper. So, the question of laying the relevant paper on the Table does not arise. Nor did I disclose the advice or the opinion given to me by any officer of the Government or by any other person or authority.....
(Interruptions) If I am not allowed to complete how can I make my point? Please hear me.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: What about the Simla Agreement?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Whatever I have said on the subject is the conclusion which has been derived from circumstantial evidence after talking to so many people, after examining so many documents. As the question relates to national interest, let it not be compared with the Pondicherry scandal.

(Interruptions) **

MR. SPEAKER: Ruling is reserved. I shall examine the matter carefully and I will give the ruling....(Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER: The Minister cannot make a statement.

MR. SPEAKER: I have heard all of you. I am not hearing any more on this. I am going to examine the matter carefully and I will give the decision.

(Interruptions) **

MR. SPEAKER: Don't record.....
(Interruptions) If necessary I shall hear the tape also. No further debate on this.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Will you allow me?

**Not recorded.

MR SPEAKER I am hearing you completely Do you want to say anything more? I said that after hearing the Foreign Minister I will give the ruling

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE The House is not discussing the Pondicherry scandal nor the opinion of any particular Minister. This is a delicate question where Pakistan is involved. We are having (*Interruptions*) You must allow me to conclude. Here are the statements made by the former Prime Minister and I will hit back (*Interruptions*) It will not be in public interest to disclose the details about the secret understanding between Mrs Gandhi and Mr Bhutto (*Interruptions*)

SHRI VASANT SATHE This will not do. This is not a question of Mrs Gandhi

(*Interruptions*)**

MR SPEAKER Don't record I am going to examine the matter (*Interruptions*) I am not concerned with other matters I am only considering the legal aspect I am going to give my decision after carefully considering it. Now there are some cut motions. Before I put the cut motions to the vote of the House I should like to know whether Mr Banatwalla and Mr Ram Jethmalani are withdrawing their cut motions

SHRI G M BANATWALIA (Pondicherry) Certainly not. In the face of such arbitrary attitude of the Foreign Minister I am not withdrawing. Instead of hitting the person outside he is abusing the floor of this House to hit back it is politically motivated. Therefore in the face of such attitude I will in protest certainly not withdraw any of my cut motions. It is politically motivated. Speak outside (*Interruptions*)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE I know what to speak and where to speak I am not to learn from you

MR SPEAKER I shall now put the cut motions to the vote of the House

The question is

That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Re 1"

[Increasing number of restrictions being imposed upon persons going abroad especially to Middle East countries for employment and the consequent hardships faced by them (1)]

The motion was negatived

MR SPEAKER Mr Jethmalani are you withdrawing your cut motions?

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI Yes Sir

MR SPEAKER Has the hon Member the leave of the House to withdraw his cut motions Nos 2 to 5

SEVERAL HON MEMBERS Yes

Cut motions Nos 2 to 5 were by leave withdrawn

MR SPEAKER Now I will put the cut motion No 7 moved by Shri Banatwalla

Cut motion No 7 was put and negatived

MR SPEAKER The question is

'That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1979 in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand No 31 relating to the Ministry of External Affairs"

The motion was adopted

**Not recorded

Demand for Grant 1978-79 in respect of the Ministry of External Affairs voted by Lok Sabha.

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 16-3-1978		Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House	
		1	2	3	4
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS					
31	Ministry of External Affairs	18,92,88,000		2,46,38,000	94,64,40,000
		18.54½ hrs.			

**BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE
FIFTEENTH REPORT**

THE MINITER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): I beg

to present the Fifteenth Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

18.55 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday April 19, 1978/Chaitra 29, 1900 (Saka).