

Tuesday, May 7, 1974

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(FIFTH SERIES)

Vol XL

[May 7 to 10, 1974/Vaisakha 17 to 20, 1896 (Saka)]



Tenth Session, 1974/1895-96 (Saka)

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, May 7, 1974/Vaisakha 17,
1896 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

RE. SUSPENSION OF QUESTION HOUR

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, I have given a notice requesting for suspension of Question Hour. Thirty persons have lost their lives. This sort of thing is happening in Delhi right under the nose of the Home Ministry (Interruptions).

We request that the Question Hour be suspended.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Where is Mr. Uma Shankar Dikshit? (Interruption.).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: We want to make a submission.

MR. SPEAKER: Do not interrupt the Question Hour.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Where is Mr. Uma Shankar Dikshit? What is he doing?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (गुवाहाटी)
इतना बड़ा साम्प्रदायिक दंगा अभी तक नहीं हुआ है. . (व्यवधान) घंटों तक पुलिस नहीं आई। गोлияं चलती रहीं और लोग मारे जाते रहे।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Thirty persons have lost their lives; You must hear us.

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

श्री राजाधरार शास्त्री (पटना) :
ऐसा दंगा कभी नहीं हुआ होगा, अध्यक्ष जी।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: We want to cooperate with the Chair. Kindly give us two minutes to make our submissions and then you can give your ruling in the matter.

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. This is a vast country where something happens in this corner or that corner every time.

You have certain procedures whereby you can take up these matters after Question Hour. Now, if you start this during Question Hour, this is something very unusual. The procedure is very definite that after Question Hour, we take up these matters. It is a very valued right of this House to have the Question Hour.

I have not given my consent to any notice to dispense with the Question Hour.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You must hear us.

MR. SPEAKER: No question of hearing. I can straightway put it to the House. It is a very valued right of the House to have the Question Hour. Now, you are intruding into that also. What is the sense of the House? Should we dispense with the Question Hour?

HON. MEMBERS: No.

MR. SPEAKER: So, it is the sense of the House that the Question Hour should not be dispensed with.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, on a point of order. Let the House be appraised of the situation. News has not come out in the press.

MR. SPEAKER: If you are going to distort the procedure every day—then it will be difficult to run the House. In exceptional cases it can be done but not every day.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, we do not have a civilised government. So, allow us to make our submission.

MR. SPEAKER: Not at this time. The House is not in favour of dispensing with the Question Hour.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, give us two minutes each.

MR. SPEAKER: Not at all. After the Question Hour, we will take it up.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Have you allowed the adjournment motion?

MR. SPEAKER: I shall take it up after the Question Hour. Do not disturb every procedure. Now before the Question Hour is over, he is asking about the adjournment motion. It comes after the Question Hour and after the Calling Attention.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: All that I wanted was one minute to make my submission.

MR. SPEAKER: No, I am not allowing it. We will take up the Questions.

Shri Narendra Singh—absent. Shri Bibhuti Mishra.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Meeting with Leaders of Railway Trade Unions on 15th April, 1974

+

*955. SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA:
SHRI NARENDRA SINGH:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he met the leaders of Railway Trade Unions on the 15th April, 1974 about the demands of Railwaymen;

(b) if so, the salient features of the discussions held; and

(c) the outcome thereof?

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

Statement

The leaders connected with Railway labour organisations had a meeting with the Minister for Railways on 12th April, 1974 in connection with the demands of Railwaymen and in that meeting it was decided that negotiations would be carried out with them with a view to arriving at a negotiated settlement.

The various demands of the Unions and the final outcome of the negotiations which were carried out at various levels between 15th to 30th April, 1974, are enumerated below—

One of the main demands was revision of wages by about 75 per cent and change in the Dearness Allowance formula. The wage bill on the Indian Railways for the year 1972-73 was about Rs. 500 crores. The decision of the Government on the Pay Commission's recommendations gives a benefit of Rs. 110 crores to the railwaymen, which means a 20 per cent increase in the wage bill. A further 75 per cent increase in the wage bill would have meant at least Rs. 400 crores of expenditure. After the Pay Commission have gone into all aspects of wages and Dearness Allowance and the Government had taken a decision on it, it was not possible now to revise the wages and the Dearness Allowance formula.

One other demand was that there should be a scientific Job Evaluation of all jobs in the Railways, and this was accepted within the framework of the Pay Commission's recommendations. Considering the large number of categories involved and the complexity of the problem this scientific job evaluation may take at least 3 years, but when once it is done it will definitely be useful and will benefit the staff.

On the question of giving Bonus to the railwaymen, since the bonus Review Committee is seized of the problem, it will be premature to take a decision until the recommendations of the Bonus Review Committee are received and considered by the Government.

As regards the demand concerning working hours and decasualisation of casual labour, the Award of Miahoy's Tribunal has been accepted *in toto* and this gives a benefit of Rs. 35 crores. As regards employment of casual labour, while this cannot be completely precluded, considering the type and conditions of works on the Railways, it has been agreed that casual labour will not be utilized in certain specified locations like Workshops, yards, stations, loco sheds, etc. for works of a regular and continuous nature. A cadre review has also been agreed to as early as possible at each of the above locations and create additional posts if necessary. This will benefit a large number of workers.

As regards the demand for supply of subsidised foodgrains in grainshops, it has been agreed that arrangements will be made to open as many price shops as necessary so that all points on the Railways, where more than 300 staff are posted, will have fair price shops where grains will be made available at the same scale and rate that the State Government gives.

These fair price shops will be run either by cooperatives or can be

licensed to and organised by staff representatives. Government will make available the necessary buildings, and the staff to operate the fair price shops will be given on deputation from the Railways if required by the Cooperative Societies. If the cooperatives run into any financial difficulty for purchase of foodgrains, assistance by way of loans to the extent possible will also be given by the Railway Ministry. It has also been decided to strengthen the present overseeing machinery for cooperatives and fair price shops so that effective liaison can be kept with the State Governments and the Food Corporation for supply of foodgrains to the cooperatives and fair price shops. It is not possible for the Government to run these grainshops departmentally or to give any subsidy. The other two demands were removal of anomalies arising out of the Pay Commission's recommendations and a cadre review for Class III and Class IV staff to improve their avenues of promotion. These two demands have been accepted. The cadre review will be undertaken and completed within a period of four months. The removal of anomalies and the cadre review is expected to benefit the staff to the extent of about Rs. 25 crores.

As regards the demand of withdrawal of victimisation, no railway worker is victimised for trade union activities, unless it is accompanied by cases of intimidation, violence, obstructive working or other criminal offences. In fact, the Railway staff, being Government servants, have got all protection under the Discipline & Appeal Rules as also under Article 311(2) of the Constitution. Still it has been agreed that if any cases of victimisation are given, the Deputy Minister for Railways will examine them and personally take a decision. It is not possible to withdraw all cases without any examination by the Deputy Minister for Railways.

The other demand was that railway workers should be treated as industrial workers and not as Government employees. Railway employees are Government servants but at the same time they come under the purview of the Industrial Disputes Act. In view of the great national and strategic importance of the Railways, it has to be run as a department of the Government and there is even a separate Budget which has to be discussed and approved by the Parliament. Railways being a public utility concern serving the entire population of the country is so very vital to the economic life of the nation that its proper development, investment of sufficient funds for further expansion to meet the needs of traffic and inter-ministerial coordination can best be done if it continues as a Government undertaking and hence it is not possible to make a change in this respect.

The demands which have been accepted during these negotiations would cost the Railway a total sum of Rs. 70-80 crores per annum and if benefits of pay revision as a result of Third Pay Commission's recommendations are added to this, the burden on the Railways will be in the neighbourhood of about Rs. 190 crores which is about 40 per cent of the wage Bill of 1972-73.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अध्यक्ष जी, बयान के पढ़ने में ऐसा मालूम होता है कि सरकार ने मियाभाई ट्रिब्यूनल की रिक्मेडेशन को मान लिया है, वे कमीशन की सिफारिशों को मान लिया है।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Sir, what about the obituary reference?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Shri Braj Raj Singh, leader of the Socialist Group, an ex-Member of this House, died yesterday.

MR. SPEAKER: I have not received any information.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The news appeared very prominently in all the papers.

MR. SPEAKER: I personally was not in Delhi. I came here very late.

मेरे पास इस बारे में कोई इन्फार्मेशन नहीं आई है। आप को इन्फार्मेशन मुझे देनी चाहिए थी।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : प्रोमीजर क्या है? आप के पास मरने की खबर कैसे आती है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हमारे पास कलकट्टर में इन्फार्मेशन आती है। रुई दफा ऐसा भी हो सकता है कि यादमा जिन्दा हो और उस की हम यहाँ प्रोवाचुयेरी कर दें। इसलिए हम यह जरा आफिशियल लाना पड़ता है।

SHRI S M BANERJEE: It has appeared in the papers.

MR. SPEAKER: I was in Punjab. I was in touch with the radio and papers. The Punjab papers did not give it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The press gives only half-truths.

MR. SPEAKER: Do not try to exploit everything.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अध्यक्ष जी, घ्यात में स्टेटमेंट को देखने से मालूम होता है कि सरकार ने ग्लव डम्पलाइज को बहुत गियायत दी है। मियाभाई कमेटी की बात मान ली, वे-कमीशन की सिफारिशें मान ली, केजुअल लेबर को स्थायी कर दिया, क्लास 3 और क्लास 4 के कर्मचारियों के प्रोमोशन एवैल्यूज को इम्प्रूव करने के

लिए केडर रिव्यू की बात को मान लिया है और फेयर प्राइम शाप्स काभापरेटिब्ज के जरिये खोल देने को भी मान लिया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस में अब एक पन्ना है कि रेलवे इम्प्लाइज इन्डस्ट्रियल वर्कर्स है या सरकारी आदमी? तो अब मारी बातों को मान लिया है, तो मैं आप की मारफत अपने विरोधी भाइयों से पूछना चाहता हूँ... (व्यवधान)...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: We are ready to reply.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूँ—ऐसी कौन सी बात रह गई थी कि जिसकी वजह से इन के साथ मीटिंग.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप भाषण करने की वजाय प्रश्न पूछिये।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अध्यक्ष जी, क्वेश्चन आवर के पढ़ने इन्होंने इतना ना-ठग्ला किया, आप ने इन से नहीं पूछा..

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मिश्र जी, आप वजुर्ग है, आप मेरे साथ क्या उलझ जाते हैं। मैं तो आप को कोई बुरी बात नहीं कह रहा हूँ—कि भी आप मज पर बरस पड़े।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : जब मैं पूछता हूँ आप बीच में बाधक हों जाते हैं। मैं तो पूछ ही रहा था, आप को इतिमिनान रखना चाहिये था...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मुझे बार-बार क्यों कहते हैं, मैं तो आप का ताबंदार हूँ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं पूछ रहा था कि ऐसी कौन सी बात बीच में आई कि जिस की वजह से मीटिंग नहीं हो

सकती। ये लोग रेलवे स्टूडेंट्स की घमकी दे रहे हैं, उस को भापस नहीं ले रहे हैं—इस में सरकार को क्या कहना है?

श्री मुहम्मद शाफी कुरैशी : बहुत सी बातों का, जिन का जिक्र मेम्बर साहब ने किया है, इतिफाक हो चुका था, जिन में जब इबैन्यूएशन, फूड-ग्रेन शाप्स, केडर-रिव्यू मियां भाई एवार्ड शामिल है, इन बातों को हम ने तसलीम कर लिया था। लेकिन जिन बातों पर अडचन आई—वे दो थी—एक तो बोनस का मामला था, जिस पर गवर्नमेंट का स्टैंड यह था कि बोनस का मामला बोनस रिव्यू 1 मीटी के सामने है, वह जो फैसला करेगी उस पर फिर हम गौर कर सकते हैं। दूसरा ईशू था—पी-पैगिटी का, जिस में माग की गई थी कि पब्लिक सैंक्टर प्रोजेक्ट्स में जो तनख्वाह मिलती है, वही रेलवे मुलाजमीन का दी जाय, इस में यह भी कहा गया था कि तनख्वाहों में 75 फ सदी इजाफा किया जाये—इन दो मामलों पर अडचन पैदा हुई, जिस की वजह से बातचीत नहीं हो सकी।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अखबारों से मालूम होता है कि जार्ज फरनान्डीज साहब ने प्राइम मिनिस्टर और रेल मंत्री को पत्र लिखे हैं और मैंने लोगों से सुना है कि कुछ लोग बीच-बाचाव करने की काशिश भी कर रहे हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ क्या सरकार इन लोगों के साथ बातचीत करने के लिये तैयार है? यदि तैयार है तो कब तक तैयार है?

दूसरी बात—रेल मंत्री कैबिनेट के मंत्री हैं—क्या सरकार इस मामले को सारे देश के आधार पर उभार करना चाहती है—किसी भी सैंक्टर में कोई भी काम करता हो—चाहे वह सरकार का सैंक्टर

हो या कारखाने वालों का सैक्टर हो उन में 1:4 या 1:5 से ज्यादा फर्क न हो, ताकि इस देश में यह झगड़ा आगे न बढ़े। मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ—क्या सरकार इस मुद्दे को तय करना चाहती है या नहीं, ताकि हमेशा के लिये यह मामला तय हो जाये?

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी : सरकार की पालिसी यह है कि सरकार अभी भी बातचीत के लिये तैयार है...

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : किस से बातचीत करेगी?

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी : लेकिन जैसा मैंने पहले इसी हाउस में अजब किया था, बातचीत करने के लिए एक मोहल जरूरी होता है। मैं जार्ज फर्नान्डोज साहब से अपील करूंगा कि वह प्रेस्टिज पर न रुके, बल्कि हकीकत को जान कर बातचीत के लिये आगे आये।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Sir, the hon. Minister has said that according to him, essentially all the demands have been conceded except two. I do not for a moment accept what he said.

Anyway, he says, on these demands which have created a sort of deadlock, they are prepared for further negotiations.

I would like to know from him, if the Government is serious about conducting further negotiations on those points which still remain unresolved, why they have taken this unprecedented step in the course of negotiations of arresting not only Mr. George Fernandes but several other Members of the Coordination Committee. With whom now they expect to negotiate? They have been locked up in jail.

I would like to put this specific question to him, if on two points only, according to him, there is a deadlock and they are prepared to negotiate further in order to resolve the deadlock, why are the arrested leaders, the members of the Coordination Committee, not being released forthwith so that the negotiations can proceed?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: As I have said already, for every negotiation, the conducive atmosphere is a pre-condition. It is a must. If I have requested the labour leaders that they should try to remove the Damocles' Sword, that is, the notice of the strike, then we can have discussions with them.... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. All of you please sit down.

He has not yet finished his reply.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: I wish to take the House into confidence. On the first day, when the negotiations were started, there was no agreed agenda before the Committee. So, I decided that we should have an agreed agenda before the Committee so that we could start our work. The initial objection taken was by the Bharatiya Rail Mazdoor Sangh representative, Mr. Gokhale, that he was not prepared to sit with the N.F.I.R. people. I told him that it may not be possible to ask the N.F.I.R. people to remain away from the Committee. So, I left it to the Committee members to frame out an agenda.

Mr. Dange suggested that the first and foremost problem before the Committee was about foodgrains.... (Interruptions) it is all on record. I accepted that I would take up this important matter. The second item, which was put on the agenda was about victimisation.

I said that I would take up these two issues because there was no agreement on the other items. On 20th, the meeting had to be adjourned for 45 minutes because of the death of my family. On 21st there was a statement in the press by Mr. George Fernandes that the Government was not sincere in accepting the eight-point charter of demands of workers when the fact remained that we had put only two items on the agenda and the rest six items were not discussed. Now, Mr. George Fernandes was going from place to place to organise a strike and the Government could not sit quietly and the Government had to take action (*Interruptions*).

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Sir, he is supposed to have replied to my question.

My question was that in the middle of the negotiations, these arrests were carried out. He was trying to get round the question by saying that Damocles' Sword was hanging over their head and Mr. George Fernandes and others were organising the strike. I want to know whether it is a fact or not that even before the negotiations began, already the Railway authorities had been directed by them all over the country—I have got a proof with me—and I have just come back (*Interruptions*).

I want to know who has been hanging the Damocles' Sword over whom. These are the printed forms. The House should know this. Long before the negotiations began, printed forms have been issued by the Railways asking the magistrates and the police to help the Railways to evict the workers from their quarters. (*Interruptions*). That was before Mr. George Fernandes was arrested. Here are the printed forms for filling in for free food supply for those people who are going to work as blacklegs. Here is the form given to ask the magistrates to issue orders

under section 138 of Act 9/10 of the Indian Railways Act of 1890, to take action to evict the workers from their quarters. I would like to know who has been organising all these anti-strike activities long before any such situation arose. It was not the workers who were doing anything. The pressurisation was going on long before. Why did they sabotage the negotiation in this sameless way? They must reply to this question.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI. The members of the Co-ordination Committee who were sitting on the negotiating table were also making preparation for organising strike on the 8th. If the Government has taken some preventive measures, Government is well within its rights to take such preventive measures.

SHRI A P SHARMA: The hon Minister has stated that, out of the eight demands put up by the workers side, six have been settled ...

AN HON MEMBER: No; they have not been settled (*Interruptions*).

SHRI A P SHARMA: I was one of the negotiators and I know that these demands have been settled....

MR SPEAKER: Please ask your question.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: My question is this. On the seventh demand of bonus, he has explained the position of the Government, that the Government is awaiting the Bonus Review Committee's recommendations. On the eighth demand, i.e., parity with the public sector undertakings, may I know from the hon Minister whether there was a difference of opinion and a section of the representatives was opposed to it saying that by bringing the railway

workers on par with the public sector undertakings' workers, the railway workers would be losing in many respects and thereupon Mr. George Fernandes changed the demand for an increase of 75 per cent in wages? I want to know from the Government whether this is a fact.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: The factual position is that, on the plea of job evaluation, it was said that we should go in for job evaluation, whether on point to point basis or on analytical or non-analytical basis. Then I said that there was no question of comparing the pay with the other sectors when the pay here was higher because the demand was simply, "We want higher pay because they are getting higher pay". Then Mr. Fernandes said, "No. We are not going to compare because this comparison is not correct; now our stand is that we must get a blank 75 per cent increase in wages" which Government could not accept.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSHI: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he considers that the problems and grievances of the railway employees or at least some of the problems are sufficiently genuine and they should be dealt with in the present situation, and if so, what is the method of negotiation, is it with the recognised unions or with the cooperation of other unions also which are not recognised?

My question is: if the Government arrested the trade-union leaders at the moment, whatever the reason behind it, has any fresh effort been made by the Government to conduct, to contact and to consult the leaders of the working class movement not only on the Railways but in other spheres also, to consider this great danger as a national danger and find out a certain solution for it?

No. 2—If the Government is convinced genuinely that there are anti-national forces, even in the name of recognised unions in the Railways, what action can the Government take, without compromising for even an inch, the interests of the people, against those forces before the strike and after the strike?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: There are two recognised unions on the Indian Railways—one is the National Federation of Indian Railwaymen and the other is the All India Railwaymen's Federation—which have been given the negotiating facilities and which have been recognised by the Railways as recognised unions. Now, these two unions were invited by the Railway Minister for negotiations. The AIRF of which Mr. George Fernandes is the President, he invited others also on his own and they actually said and they have formed a committee and the Committee was formed of category unions. When initially I started discussing certain matters with the loco-running staff, the first objection taken by the AIRF leadership was that I should not talk with the category unions. But, this time the AIRF itself brought all sorts of unions....

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Because they wanted to solve the problem.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: We are negotiating with these two recognised unions. We have given the option to Shri George Fernandes to bring in anybody he likes and he has brought in all sorts of people into the negotiations and we are discussing.

श्री छदल बिहारी बाजपेयी : क्या यह सच नहीं है कि हड़ताल का नोटिस दिए जाने के बाद श्री देव कर्मचारियों के नेताओं से बातचीत की जा रही थी? क्या

यह भी सच नहीं है कि हड़ताल को तोड़ने और हड़ताल को रोकने की सरकार की तैयारी दोनों साथ-साथ चल रही थी? फिर हड़ताल की तैयारी को बढ़ाना बना कर श्री जार्ज फर्नेंडीस तथा अन्य नेताओं को गिरफ्तार क्यों किया गया? क्या यह सच है कि कोमोडोनेशन कमेटी के साथ प्रतिशत नेता अभी जेल में है? क्या सरकार उन्हें बिना शर्त छोड़ने का विचार कर रही है ताकि वे मारी स्थिति पर फिर से निर्णय कर सकें और देश की परिस्थिति को ध्यान में रख कर कोई नया फैसला कर सके?

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी : हड़ताल का नोटिस मिलने से पहले भी चार फरवरी को /मनिस्टर साहब ने नेताओं से बातचीत की थी और हड़ताल होने के बाद अगर हमन दुबारा बातचीत करने का उनका एक आफर दिया है तो इससे गवर्नमेंट की मिनेरिट्री हो जाहिर हाता है। रह गई यह बात कि इन नेताओं को बगैर किसी शर्त के छोड़ा जाए, यह गवर्नमेंट तसलीम करने को तैयार नहीं है जब तक वे हड़ताल का नोटिस वापिस नहीं ले लेते हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी . इसका मतलब है कि आप हड़ताल करवाने पर तुलें हुए हैं।

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUN-SI: I seek your protection, Sir

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: What you say is that you want the strike without any notice.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUN-SI: I seek your protection. Without looking at anybody, I put the

question which the Minister did not answer categorically. I seek your protection, Sir. I wanted to know the method. He answered the method. Then, I wanted to know whether he took into confidence other trade unions apart from the Railway unions as the problem is a national problem and what action he could take against the anti-national forces. He did not answer that.... (Interruptions). Anti-national forces Mr. Moynihan knows.... (Interruptions).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What about Mr Subramaniam?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Can you allow a member of the House to call a recognised union as anti-national? (Interruptions). Is it not a provocation to the Railway employees? (Interruptions) May I appeal to the Congress Members not to precipitate matters?

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUN-SI: I consider Shri George Fernandes as** I say it.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I rise on a point of order.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: It is a most heinous crime to say that that he is** and all that ...

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I rise on a point of order.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUN-SI:** I say again....

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Sir, till my point of order is heard, I will not sit down...

MR SPEAKER: I will see the record.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: He is repeating. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER, It is very difficult for the Chair to regulate the proceedings when you go on in this manner.

Order please.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: There has been earlier ruling by the Chair. No derogatory reference should be made against anybody who is not a Member of the House, who is not in a position to defend himself here. You have given a ruling in this regard.

MR. SPEAKER: I will see the record. I will make my observation after that.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: No derogatory reference is to be made to anybody who is not present in the House to defend himself. A derogatory reference has been made to George Fernandes, saying that he is**. Therefore, this should be expunged.

MR. SPEAKER: I will look into it.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: On a point of order. As representative of my Group I have a certain responsibility. Mr. Fernandes is the Chairman of the Socialist Party which has been recognised by the Election Commission as one of the recognised national political parties of this country. He is the convener of the National Committee of Railwaymen; he is the President of the AIRF. This is not a matter to be treated light-heartedly. The hon. Member who is a youngest member of the Congress Working Committee is exceeding his limit. You should expunge his remarks.

MR. SPEAKER: I must say that Mr. Vajpayee and some other Members have pointed out that Mr. Munsil used this language,— describing some gentlemen like that. I will see the

record. If he has used that word, I will ask him to withdraw it...

AN HON. MEMBER: He has used that word.

MR. SPEAKER: If he has used the word, it is not in good taste. We have many differences; we are after all people of the same country. We may agree or may not agree, we should not use such kind of language...

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: I am a student of democracy and I am always prepared to learn from you.

MR. SPEAKER: You are a Member of Parliament, you are not a student...

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: He incites the boys saying, burn the railways and killing people in this country..

MR. SPEAKER: I shall not allow this word. Such word, whether you use it intentionally or inadvertently, just like a wind blows, has a very deep meaning. And, to use such words to each other or to the person with whom you do not agree or differ from him, is not proper. We do not agree with the method and to call him like that.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the statement by the hon Minister is absolutely false.

MR. SPEAKER: May I ask you to put your question?

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Sir, the statement made by him is false. It is meant to confuse the people. He has said that out of eight demands Government have conceded six demands.

May I ask the Minister whether the concession in regard to the demands for the supply of foodgrains are the same which the Coordination Committee demanded? Is it not a fact that you have conceded only for the fair price shops. That means fair price shops without stocks. That is the experience. Their demand was that the railways should be considered as a separate food zone and the Railway Administration should take full responsibility of supplying the foodgrains at subsidised rates. So, to call this as a 'concession' and an 'agreement' is a false statement.

The second thing is this. They have said that there has been some agreement regarding job Evaluation Committee. Was this the same demand put by the Coordination Committee? Your concession is that the Job Evaluation Committee will be accepted within the framework of the Pay Commission's recommendations. But, the Co-ordination Committee categorically told that this cannot be within the framework of the Pay Commission's recommendations. The whole of the Central Government employees have totally rejected the Pay Commission's recommendations. Therefore, when you say that their demands have been conceded, is it not a false statement? Is it not that you are failing in your duty. Similarly, there has been no concession to the actual demand made by the Coordination Committee. Will you clarify the position?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: Sir, the concessions to the tune of Rs 80 to 90 crores have been given during negotiations. With regard to foodgrains, the demand was that the same should be supplied at subsidised rates which, the Government, was not in a position to accept. But, the Government was ready to have fair price shops wherever the population of railway employees exceeded 300. We said we were prepared to set up

fair price shops. We are prepared to permit the Union to allow their people to man these fair price shops. We had a discussion with the Ministry of Food and, earlier, we had communicated with the States Chief Ministers who assured us that the fair price shops would have full stocks. We wanted to set up a permanent liaison committee between the State Governments and the Railways to see to it that the fair price shops provided at various places are fully stocked. (Interruptions).

MR SPEAKER. Please sit down

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: With regard to Job Evaluation Committee, earlier I have said that their demand was that there should be a Job Evaluation within the Railways and, pending the results of the job evaluation, there should be 75 per cent increase in the wages of the railway workers. We accepted in principle to set up a Job Evaluation Committee in which all the Members of the Coordination Committee and the Railway Board can sit together and can find out and decide as to what type of job evaluation they would like to have. Generally this was accepted. You know that I have not made any false statement. I have only stated the factual position as to what the Government has said so far as the demands of the Railway employees are concerned. I have said that they would be within the framework of the Third Pay Commission's report.

That is the stand of the Government.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: Sir, excitement is not going to take us anywhere closer to the solution of the problem and no sane thinking person today wants disruption of the railway services which is going to precipitate the economic crisis. We would not like the Government to succumb to any un-principled blackmail. Is it to

the knowledge of the Government that there are amongst strikers and their supporters who are propagating amongst railwaymen destruction of railway property, lawlessness, subversion, sabotage and intimidation of loyal workers? If it is so may I know from the Minister what steps are being taken to isolate these people from the loyal workers and secondly what further steps are being taken to ensure that the loyal workers of the railways are allowed to work uninterrupted on the railways?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: Realising that a general strike in the railways would bring in a lot of misery and hardship to the country, Government has decided that all loyal staff wanting to work on the railways will be given full protection and all cases of intimidation, coercion and other criminal activities will be dealt with strongly by the Government.

SHRI S. A. KADER: We are told that from jail Shri George Fernandes has written a letter giving fullest authority to the charming, gracious and sweet lady, Smt. Parvathi Krishnan. As she is not in jail and is outside would not the Government consider the possibility of sitting with her and her colleagues and evolve a formula by which the coming general strike may be averted because a lady of her stature will be conducive and ..

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: There is a National Coordination Committee—of which I am a Member—which has categorically refused to resume any negotiations until and unless every single leader is released.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: Sir, I think, the hon. Member Shri S. A. Kader will have to revise his opinion after seeing the attitude of the lady

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Samar Guha, got up a number of times. I have given the chance to others now. Prof. Madhu Dandavate.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: You are purposely doing something, I notice. I request that every Group leader should be allowed a chance.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes; I have allowed Prof. Madhu Dandavate.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: It is not conducive. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: You have taken already a lot of time of this House, and everytime you get up.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Purposely you are doing something.

MR. SPEAKER: I am doing it purposely because you get up everytime.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: You are trying to avoid purposely; while you have called some Group leaders, you purposely avoid calling some other Group leaders. It is not very dignified. You cannot expect the same response from the others also. In future it should be remembered. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: What is wrong with you? Please sit down. You get up everytime and begin to speak whether I allow you or not, and you come up with your observation, and your questions, and now overlooking that, because you have had enough, I have called your colleague.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: That is not the question. (*Interruptions*). I do not deserve to be in this House—even for a second if I do not know how to defend the Chairman of my party, if I do not know how to defend the National Co-ordination Committee. What for am I here if I do not protest against certain things which are affecting them?

It is my duty to bring the matters here, and I must defend them. That is my purpose.

MR. SPEAKER: I am also for some purpose here. Now, Prof. Dandavate.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:
Mr. Speaker, Sir,—

MR. SPEAKER: I hope your getting up does not annoy him!

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:
Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister in his first reply to Shri Bibhuti Mishra has said that as far as the Government is concerned, even at this stage, the Government is prepared for negotiations and he has said that if the negotiations were disrupted, it is because he found from the utterances of Shri Fernandes that he was making preparations for a strike. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is not true that on the one side the Government, and on the other side the Action Committee members and their leaders, were carrying on negotiations without prejudice to their right, the right of the Government to suppress the strike and the right of the negotiators on the part of the union to carry on the preparations for the strike, and in view of this, will he be prepared even at this stage if the negotiations are to be carried on by the Committee the majority of whose members are behind the bars, and if he is really serious about the negotiations rather than raising these excuses and the bogey that he was carrying on a campaign for the strike—to see that all the leaders of the Co-ordination Committee are released so that they alone can meet and decide whether to carry on the negotiations or not? I want a categorical answer. Shri S. A. Kader said that Shrimati Parvati Krishnan may be consulted, since she is a charming personality

But although she is charming, as he said her charms are not sufficient to carry on the negotiations and a full-fledged committee is needed for carrying on the negotiations, and therefore, will he first release unconditionally all the leaders and then start negotiations with them?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI:
It is true that the Government was making preparations to meet the strike situation which has been created by the union by giving a call for a general strike on the 8th May. It was made clear to the union that the Government is prepared to negotiate and to have a negotiated settlement across the table. I even suggested that let us not keep the problem in the middle and let us all sit on the one side and have the problems on the other, because it is a matter concerning the employers and the employees.

Now, that is another aspect of the problem, namely, the statement that he was issuing from day to day.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:
What preparations were you making? Mr. Indrajit Gupta had placed before the House what preparations you have made.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: What about your preparations?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI:
Sir, on the negotiating table, one party was absent and that party is the people of this country. We cannot let them down. Whatever action we have taken, we have taken in the interest of the community and in the interest of the economy of this country. Now, Sir, Government's stand is, we are prepared to discuss the matters with the leaders of the trade unions provided they withdraw the strike notice.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He has not replied to my question. I asked a categorical question. They were going on with their preparations to deal with the strike, as Mr. Indrajit Gupta had put forward before you. The railwaymen were also preparing for the strike. Both sides were preparing. How can they now put a condition that they must withdraw the strike notice?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU. Sir, I would like to put a question

MR SPEAKER I am not bound to accommodate every gentleman. I cannot accommodate all of you. After so many Members from this side, I must go to the other side also. They have their points of view. Why don't you allow them?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I want to put a supplementary

MR SPEAKER: Your leader has already put it

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: How many questions they have put so far?

MR SPEAKER: Less than the Opposition

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडे क्या माननीय मंत्री जी इस बात को देखते हुए कि केवल दो रेलवे में काम करने वाली रेकग्नाइज्ड फेडरेशन को अपनी नीति के मुताबिक उन्होंने इनवाइट किया था बातचीत करने के लिए और बाद में कोऑर्डिनेशन कमेटी ने और जार्ज परनेन्डीज ने और मेम्बरो को शामिल किया तो क्या माननीय मंत्री जी आगे कोई नीगोशिएशन करने से पहले रेलवे में काम करने वाले उन तमाम लोगों को कैटेगरी बाइज यूनियन जो है जिसके कि आन इडिया आर्गेनाइजेशन के प्रेसीडेंट है उन को भी

इनवाइट करेंगे जब एसी स्थिति पैदा होगी जिससे कि सही तरीके से सही कडाइस क्रियेट की जाये ?

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी : इस का जवाब मैंने पहले भी दिया है कि रेलवे दो रेकग्नाइज्ड यूनियन के साथ बातचीत कर रही है। इस वक्त कोई ऐसा सवाल नहीं है कि कैटेगरी यूनियन के साथ बातचीत की जाय ।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA Sir, I want to know whether the Government is now prepared to refer the question of bonus formally to the Bonus Review Committee and whether the recommendations of the Bonus Review Committee would be binding on the Government. Secondly, I would like to know whether the Government is prepared to accept the unanimous demand of the Opposition that in order to pave the way for the settlement of the problem, all the leaders must be released forthwith. These are the two questions

SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI: Sir, on the bonus issue, our stand is very clear. The matter is pending before the Bonus Review Committee

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: No. They have not formally proposed it to the Bonus Review Committee. You have not

SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI: The Bonus Review Committee is seized of the matter

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Then, how did the Prime Minister say that this matter cannot be considered? You must make a categorical statement

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI The Bonus Review Committee is seized of this matter. The Federation

possibly may lead evidence before the Bonus Review Committee. They have led their evidence before the Bonus Review Committee. Now, whatever the outcome of the consideration by the Commission, Government will consider it; not that the Government would be bound by it. Regarding the second question, unless and until the strike notice is withdrawn, there is no question of negotiation.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: You are creating conditions for chaos.... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI H. M. PATEL: it seems that we have missed the most important consideration in these questions and answers, namely, whether we want to avert the strike or not. The Minister says that the unions should not make this a matter of prestige. May I make the same appeal to the Government not to make it a matter of prestige? The condition that the Minister wants is something impossible, namely, until they withdraw the strike notice he would not discuss with them. Instead of laying down any such condition, I would suggest that the leaders.... (*Interruptions*) I would say this. Let the union: not fix a time-limit like 8th for the strike; let them postpone it to a further date. In the meanwhile, let the Government release the leaders from jail and resume the negotiations. My appeal to the unions would be that the date limit of 8th should be removed, while the strike notice remains, so that additional time is given for resuming the negotiations. Both sides should dispense with prestige.

SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI: The Government does not stand on prestige. That fact that the Government, even after the strike notice was given to the Government, started negotiations with the Railway union leaders amply demonstrates the Government's intention. The Government is not standing on prestige. Otherwise, we would have said no to the discussions.

The suggestion made by Mr. Patel is for the consideration of the union leaders.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no time. Even then, I am allowing Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: The Minister has made a statement that 6 out of 8 demands are being conceded by the Government. It has not conceded a single demand put forward by the National Coordination Committee. I would like to know, when statements are being made that 6 out of 8 demands are being conceded, whether it is not a fact that those are the demands of one of the recognised federations, the National Federation of Indian Railwaymen and, therefore, the question of concession of intractability of the National Coordination Committee does not arise since the Government abrogated, abdicated, its position at the negotiating table by arresting all our people and by taking on a role of not of an employer but of a policeman.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: The question is very clear. It is not proper for the hon. Member to keep one foot on the sea and one foot on the shore. In the Committee, she has categorically stated that she is not attached to Mr. George Fernandes. Here, she is trying to show independence. I will pose a question to her: Is she a part and parcel of the Coordination Committee as an individual or as an organisation? (*Interruptions*).

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: On a personal explanation, Sir, Throughout, whenever the question has come up on the floor of the House, whenever it has come up also through the process of negotiations, it has been made absolutely clear. ... (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry, the time is already up.

Mr. Shankar Dayal Singh, let me listen to her. (*Interruptions*).

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: The Deputy Minister has become... (Interruptions).

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: On a point of order.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: I am not yielding.... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: She just wanted to have half a minute.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: She was asked a question and naturally she has to reply.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: He has directed a question to her, Sir. Naturally she should get an opportunity to reply. Why are they shouting like this? They do not have the guts to hear her reply.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: He has risen on a point of order. That should be heard first.

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister has asked her a question to which she wants to give a reply.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: On a point of procedure (Interruptions).

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: The Leader of the House is sitting. Why don't you stop them? What are they doing on this side? (Interruptions).

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: We know our business.

MR. SPEAKER: Already ten minutes have passed. The Question Hour should have been over. I just wanted to listen for half a minute and then it would have been over....

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: He has raised a point of order.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I am on a point of clarification. The Question Hour is over. If a Member raised a point of order, should he not be heard?

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: I am really amazed. What an amount of distortion they are indulging in? He has wrongly quoted my leader, Shri Dange, even on the floor of the House. I do not want to join issue with him. But this is done on the floor of the House and it is very serious. I had raised it earlier with his senior colleague who is now sitting there, absolutely tongue-tied, as to who is negotiating with him. I wanted at that time a clarification. Was it not the National Co-ordination Committee that was negotiating, not just Shri George Fernandes and whomsoever he chose to go with him? We were a responsible body. That he has admitted. He has admitted on the floor of the House that the Indian Railway Workers' Federation would be negotiating. He has admitted that. When the negotiations started, he said, 'All right it is the Action Committee'. I want to know what the meaning is. His is a loaded question and he is trying to malign, slander and misrepresent the whole National Co-ordination Committee. I was not there in the personal capacity, I was not chosen personally. I was an elected representative of lakhs of railwaymen who are all represented by the National Co-ordination Committee. Here is the reply.... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: The question hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

* 956 डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :
क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पश्चिम रेलवे में रतलाम डिप्टीजन के 67 खोचे वालों के लाइसेंस रद्द किये जा रहे हैं ;

(ख) वे वहां पर कब से अपना कार्य कर रहे हैं, और

(ग) लाइसेंस प्राप्त ऐसे अन्य कितने खोंबे वाले हैं जिन्होंने अपने नाम पर लाइसेंस कर आगे ठेके पर दूसरों को दे रखे हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी क़ुरेशी) : (क.) में (ग.) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

[प्रश्नालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT-6926/74]

हिन्दुस्तान आर्गेनिक कॅमिकल्स लिमिटेड में निवेशित पूंजी

*957 श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या पेट्रोलेियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिन्दुस्तान आर्गेनिक कॅमिकल्स लिमिटेड में कुल कितनी पूंजी लगाई गई है और उक्त कम्पनी से सरकार को गत तीन वर्षों में, वर्षवार, कितना लाभ हुआ ; और

(ख) यह कम्पनी केन्द्र सरकार को कितना वार्षिक व्याज देती है ?

पेट्रोलेियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री साहन्गबाब शाह) : (क) 31 मार्च, 1974 तक हिन्दुस्तान आर्गेनिक कॅमिकल्स लि० में सरकार द्वारा किये गये कुल निवेश की राशि साम्य जेयर पूंजी तथा ऋण के रूप में क्रमशः 968.49 लाख रुपये तथा 950 लाख रुपये थी वर्ष 1970-71, 1971-72 तथा 1972-73 के दौरान विकास छूट आरक्षण की व्यवस्था करने के पश्चात् काफी को क्रमशः 42.56

लाख रुपये, 90.19 लाख रुपये तथा 20.27 लाख रुपये की हानि हुई।

(ख) वर्ष 1970-71, 1971-72 तथा 1972-73 के दौरान सरकारी ऋण पर व्याज क्रमशः 34.13 लाख रुपये, 59.61 लाख रुपये तथा 67.22 लाख रुपये था।

Sale of New Tools and Grinding Stones in Integral Coach Factory, Perambur, Madras

*958 SHRI G. BHUVARAHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether brand new tools and grinding stones have been disposed of as scraps during the second week of March, 1973 in this Integral Coach Factory, Parambur, Madras; and

(b) if so, the loss incurred by Government as a result thereof and action taken to recoup it?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) No. Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Expansion of Existing Fertilizer Plants

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

(a) whether Government are delaying augmentation of the capacities of existing fertilizer plants;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether another fertilizer plant can come up in Madhya Pradesh in view of raw materials available there,

(d) whether Central Government have received any request from the State Government to this effect; and

(e) if so, Central Government's decision thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e): The Madhya Pradesh Government have referred to certain potentially suitable locations for setting up of coal based plants in the State. All such locations would be kept in view in planning additional capacity based on coal.

Inclusion of Guntakal Division into South Central Railway Zone

*960. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for the inclusion of Guntakal Division of Southern Railway into the South Central Railway Zone; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Research Cell to examine and eliminate delay in Disposal of Cases

*961. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether while laying the foundation stone of the extension of the Andhra Pradesh High Court

building in Hyderabad on the 18th April, 1974, he had suggested that every High Court in the country should have a research cell to examine and eliminate delay in disposal of cases;

(b) if so, the salient features of such proposals under consideration of Government; and

(c) the time by which research cells will be set up?

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

(b) and (c) It was merely a suggestion for the High Courts to consider.

Steps taken to Democratise Indian Law Institute

*962. SHRI B. S. BHAURA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken steps to democratise the Indian Law Institute; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY): (a) The Indian Law Institute is a private body registered under the Societies Registration Act XXI of 1860. The Government do not propose any change in the present set-up of the Institute.

(b) Does not arise.

Impact of Shortage and rise in prices of Petrol and Mobil Oil on Industries

*963. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the present critical shortage and spiralling prices of petrol and mobil oil are adversely affecting the small scale industries run with oil engines in the rural areas; and

(b) if so, whether necessary instructions are proposed to be issued to the State Governments and oil companies for meeting the oil requirements of these industries?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI D. K. BOROOAH): (a) At present there is no shortage of motor spirit (petrol) in the country. This is however used mostly as automotive fuel, and is not generally used in industries. During the recent oil crisis, world-wide shortage of some of the lube base stocks and additives has occurred and this has affected temporarily the supply of some of the lubricating oils.

(b) Does not arise.

Implementation of Santaldih Thermal Power Station During Fifth Plan

*964. SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has approved a scheme for extension of the Santaldih Thermal Power Station for implementation during the Fifth Five Year Plan period;

(b) if so, the main features thereof and the total estimated cost of the project, and

(c) the names of the consultants who have prepared the feasibility report of the extension project and the

amount that has been paid on settled for preparing feasibility report and rendering consultancy services?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI K. C. PANT):

(a) and (b). No, Sir. A scheme for installation of 1 X 200 MW generating set as an extension to the power station at Santaldih has, however, been received from the West Bengal State Electricity Board and is under examination. The arrangements for cooling water supply and for coal for the extension scheme remain to be finalised. The cost of the scheme given in the scheme is Rs. 36 crores and may have to be revised. The scheme is not included in the draft Fifth Plan proposals.

(c) It is understood that the project report was prepared by the State Electricity Board and no consultants were employed for the purpose.

Uniform Rate of Commission to M/s. A. H. Wheeler and M/s. Gulab Singh Book Stall Contractors and other Contractors.

*965. DR. KARNI SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Northern Railway allows 25 per cent commission to M/s. A. H. Wheeler and Co. and Messrs. Gulab Singh and Co. as against only 10 per cent to other book-stall contractors;

(b) if so, the reasons for this discrimination; and

(c) whether it is proposed to issue any instructions to the Northern Railway to end this discrimination?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) As per extant rules book stall contractors are not appointed on commission basis on the Indian Railways.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Claim for Modification of F.A.C.T. agreed to by Prayon, Belgium

*966. **SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI:**

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:

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

(a) whether Prayon, Belgium has agreed to the claim of FACT Engineering and Design Organisation for the full cost of modification incurred by FEDO in 1972;

(b) if so, what was the total amount of claim agreed upon by Prayon; and

(c) whether it was subsequently settled later at a smaller amount?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). Based on the experience on similar plants, certain modifications were found necessary in the phosphoric acid plants executed by FEDO for M/s. Hindustan Copper Limited at Khetri. According to FACT, Prayon have agreed to pay to FEDO full cost of modifications due in terms of the contract between PEDO and Prayon. The total amount of claim agreed upon by Prayon is Rs. 1,70,000.

(c) Does not arise.

रूस से फरनेस आयल तथा एथियेशन स्पिरिट का आयात

*967. **श्री श्रीकृष्ण जयपाल :**

श्री श्री० श्री० देसाई :

क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या देश में फरनेस आयल तथा एथियेशन स्पिरिट की कमी को पूरा करने के

लिये सरकार ने इन पदार्थों के आयात के लिये रूस से अनुमति किया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो रूस सरकार से इसका क्या उत्तर प्राप्त हुआ है?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) और (ख) . इस वर्ष अप्रैल में रूसी निर्यात संगठन 'सोजूजनेफ्टीएक्सपोर्ट' से प्रतिनिधि मण्डल के दौरे के समय भारतीय तेल निगम ने उनसे निवेदन किया कि वे कुछ भट्टी का तेल विमानन गैसोलीन सप्लाई तथा करने पर विचार करें। रूसी निर्यात संगठन ने इस विषय पर विचार करने का वचन दिया है तथापि उनके उत्तर की प्रतीक्षा है।

Production of certain Medicines in Fourth Plan

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

(a) the quantities of Fursemide, Indomethacin, Prelamine Lactate and Cyproheptadine imported by MSD and Hoechst with rates therefor during the last three years;

(b) the prices at which the formulations made out of the imported bulk drugs were allowed to be marketed;

(c) was it brought to the notice of Government that these firms were engaged in under-invoicing and over-invoicing in these imports and marketings, and

(d) have these irregularities on the part of foreign firms been referred to

the Custom Intelligence of the Finance Ministry?

KHAN): (a) and (b), A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND
CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ

(c). No, Sir.

(d). Does not arise.

Statement

Imports							
1971-72				1972-73		1973-74	
	Quantity kgs.	cif value Rs. lakhs		Quantity kgs.	cif value Rs. lakh	Quantity kgs.	cif value Rs. lakhs
Fursemide . . .	1184	29.14		1493	18.52	Nil	..
Indomethacin . . .	1200	49.59		545	17.35	Nil	..
Prenilamine lactate . .	625	13.01		460	10.05	Nil	..
Cyproheptadine	—No imports—						

(b) 1. Fursemide (M/s. Hoechst)

	1970 Rs.	Existing price Rs.	Effective Rs.
Lasix (40 mg) 10×10 TStrip 10×25 "	70.00 170.00	36.67 82.50	23-5-73 "
" In injection 10×2ml. amps 100×2ml.	10.60 99.78	8.49 72.17	30-1-73 "

2. Prenilamine Lactate (Hoechst)

	Prices in 1970 Rs.	Existing prices w.e.f. 23-5-73 Rs.
Sequan tin 10×10 strip	135.00	89.00

3. Indomethacin (MSD)

	Prices in 1970	Existing prices w.e.f. 27-8-73
•Capsules 25 mg. 10×10 strip	53.30	44.50
50 mg. 10×10,	96.00	82.60

4. Cyproheptadine (MSD)

Panlactin 10×10 Tabs.	22.30	22.30
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Complaint regarding failure of Generation Unit of Durgapur Station of D.V.C.

*969. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any complaint has been received about the failure of 75 M.W. generation unit of Durgapur station of D.V.C.; and

(b) if so, nature of the complaint and the action taken to maintain normal supply to Calcutta by D.V.C. net work?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI K. C. PANT):

(a) and (b). No complaint has been received about the failure of any of the 75 M.W. generating units at Durgapur power station of the D.V.C. However, the D.V.C. has informed that one unit of 75 M.W. of the Durgapur power station was shut down due to tube leakage in the boiler on the 22nd April, 1974 and a second unit of 75 M.W. was shut down on the 23rd April as some defects developed in the supervisory control of the unit. The first unit was put back into commission on the 27th April and the second on the 25th April and both have been working since then.

The Damodar Valley Corporation has contracted obligation to supply power to Calcutta, the earlier agreement having expired in 1969. However, the Corporation has been supplying power to Calcutta to the extent possible, after meeting the needs of the priority sectors like railway traction, coal and steel. Generally at the 550 M.W. level of generation the Corporation has been supplying 50—70 M.W. to Calcutta and has agreed to supply additional power up to 20 M.W. when its generation exceeds 550 M.W.

Findings of Official Committee on Monoblock Concrete Sleepers

*970. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to an official report, the programme for the manufacture of monoblock concrete sleepers for the Railways suffered a three-year set back and heavy losses because of adoption of a design not suited to Indian conditions; and

(b) what action, if any, has been taken on the said report?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). Presumably the Hon'ble Member refers to the report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India. The Comptroller and Auditor General of India in his report for the year 1972-73 on the working of the Ministry of Railways has pointed out that adoption of design not adequately related to Indian conditions has led to a set back of over 3 years in the programme for manufacture of monoblock concrete sleepers. No mention has been made about the losses in the report.

The matter is before the Public Accounts Committee at present.

Non-Availability of Material Caused Delay in Calcutta Tube Railway Work

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

(a) whether work on Calcutta Tube Railway is being delayed due to non-availability of certain finished steel and other product which are likely to come from U.S.S.R.;

(b) whether there is an offer of the goods from Messrs. Krupps of West Germany; and

(c) if so, what is standing in the way of entering into agreement with Krupps for speeding the work of Tube Railway?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) and (b).
No, Sir.

(c). Does not arise.

उत्तर रेलवे में रेल पटरी के साथ साथ डाली
गयी मिट्टी/बजरी की दुलाई

*972. श्री नागेश्वर द्विवेदी :
क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) उत्तर रेलवे में रेल की पटरी
के साथ साथ डाली गई मिट्टी की दुलाई
पर गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान कुल कितना
खर्च व्यय किया गया,

(ख) उक्त अवधि के दौरान ट्रकों के
जरिए लाई गई बजरी के लिए कितनी
राशि दुलाई लागत के रूप में भ्रदा की गयी,
और

(ग) मिट्टी की दुलाई हेतु बी० ए०
टी० की सेवाओं का उपयोग न करने का
क्या कारण है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री सुहृन्मव
शशी कुरेशी) : (क) मिट्टी की दुलाई
पर हुए खर्च के आकड़े अलग से नहीं रखे
जाते क्योंकि मिट्टी के काम की लागत
में खूबई उसका दूसरी जगह से ले जाना,
उठाना, पक्का करना आदि जैसे कई कार्य
शामिल होते हैं ?

(ख) बजरी मिट्टी की सप्लाई की
दर एक सर्व सम्मिलित दर है और ट्रका
द्वारा परिवहन प्रभार के धाकड़े आदि भी
अलग से नहीं रखे जाते ।

(ग) बी० एम० टी० द्वारा मिट्टी की
दुलाई न तो किफायती है और न ही सुविधा-
जनक । इसलिए उसका उपयोग केवल
अपरिहार्य मामलों में ही किया जाता है ।

Use of Chemical Clearing Methods in Modern Power Plants

*973 SHRI C K. JAFFER SHARI-
EF Will the Minister of IRRIGATION
AND POWER be pleased to state,

(a) whether Government have taken
steps to economise power and fuel
by adopting chemical clearing methods
in modern power plants,

(b) whether Government have tak-
en steps to organise a consortium of
industrialists to allow them to set up
power generating plants, and

(c) if so the salient features there-
of?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION
AND POWER (SHRI K C PANT).

(a) In a thermal power plant, the
heat energy in the coal/oil/gas is
transferred to water/steam through
heat conducting surfaces. Efficient
heat exchange requires clean inner
and outer surfaces as the heat trans-
fer has to take place through these.
Absolutely clean surfaces, give a high-
er efficiency of heat transfer and lead
to economy of fuel.

Prior to commissioning the tubes
of the boiler are cleaned by acid/al-
kali washing so that mill scale,
grease rust etc which may have
been present inside the tubes are re-
moved. Any residues/foreign parti-
cles which may yet remain after such
cleaning are removed by blowing off
steam through the tubes to the at-
mosphere. The external surfaces of
the tubes are kept clean during op-
eration by steam soothblow of the sur-
faces. In the modern power plants the

same water is cycled through the Boiler-turbine-condenser again and again. Some make-up water is however required. The modern thermal power plants have water demineralising plants to supply highly purified initial filling as well as the make-up water for the boiler. Only purified water is utilised in the boilers, obviating any deleterious scaling or other effects on the inside surfaces of the Tubes. The condenser tubes are also cleaned periodically by citric acid to remove organic matter and improve heat transfer. Those practices adopted in all modern thermal power plants.

(b). No, Sir.

(d). Does not arise.

Shifting of Steel Furnace Units in M. P. to other States, due to Power shortage

*974. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM:

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the steel furnace units in U.P. are planning to shift to other States in view of non-availability of power; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor, and

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

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) to (c). One electric furnace steel unit operating in Uttar Pradesh has sought permission for shifting its electric furnace from Uttar Pradesh to another State. It is understood that difficulties regarding power supply have been given as the main reason for this request which is under examination.

विद्युत तीन वर्षों के दौरान प्राप्ति का विद्युतीकरण

*975. श्री जयस विहारी वाजपेयी :
श्री जगन्नाथ राव खोसी :

क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान प्रत्येक राज्य में कितने गांवों में बिजली पहुंच गई, उनकी प्रतिशतता का वर्ष-वार ब्योरा क्या है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद): गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान प्रत्येक राज्य में विद्युतीकृत प्राप्ति की वर्ष-वार प्रतिशतता का विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा जाता है [सन्धान में रखा गया। संख्या LT-6927/74].

Representation from Sub-heads of Workshop Accounts Office, Ajmer to General Manager, Western Railway

9233. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA:
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation dated 1st January, 1973 from some Sub-Heads working in the Workshop Accounts Office at Ajmer addressed to the General Manager, Western Railway, Bombay is still pending with the Western Railway; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and steps taken by Government to get the matter finalised?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Theft of Fertilizers from F.A.C.T.

9234. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will

the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large quantity of fertilizers have been stolen from the F.A.C.T., Alwaye and certain employees and officials are involved in it;

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by Government to check the theft; and

(c) action taken against those involved in it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (c). On the morning of 11-3-1974, it was noticed that some quantities of urea, ammonium sulphate and mixed fertilizers were missing from the Wharf godown. Immediately, a complaint was lodged with the police and a physical stock verification was taken. The physical stock verification revealed a loss 3 tonnes of urea, 1.6 tonnes of ammonium sulphate 0.8 tonnes of mixed fertilizers. The value of the fertilizers reported missing is about Rs. 4820/-. The police have so far arrested five employees of FACT and one CISF personnel for suspected involvement in the case. All six persons have been suspended, consequent upon their arrest, pending further police investigation.

Contract acquired by F.E.D.O

9235. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether FACT Engineering and Design Organisation has acquired any major contract at any project recently;

(b) if so, the total amount thereof; and

(c) the total projects at present contracted by FEDO and the value thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Decision to convert Departmental Labour Courts into Full Fledged Courts

9236. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to convert departmental labour Courts into full-fledged Courts;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof;

(c) whether there is an increase in court fees and stamp duties due to which common people cannot seek justice; and

(d) if so, whether Government have taken a decision to bring down the Court fees and stamp duties?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a) and (b). Labour Courts are constituted under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 for the adjudication of Industrial disputes relating to any matters specified in the Second Schedule of the Act and for performing such other functions as may be assigned to them under the Act. The procedure, powers and duties of the Labour Courts have also been laid down in the Act. The question of conversion into full-fledged courts does not arise.

(c) and (d) Court fees and stamp duties except in regard to the Supreme Court and Courts in the Union Territories, are the concern of the State

Governments. So far as the Government of India is concerned, there is no proposal at present to reduce the Court fees and stamp duties.

Amount recovered from ticketless travellers during 1972-73 and 1973-74

9237. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the amount recovered by the Railways from ticketless travellers during the year 1973-74 is far too less as compared to the year 1972-73 though the number of ticketless travellers has increased; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) No. There is only a marginal drop in the monthly average of the number of ticketless travellers detected and the amount recovered from them in 1973-74 as compared to 1972-73. The monthly averages have been taken into consideration because figures for 1973-74 are available upto the end of January, 1974 only.

(b) does not arise.

रेलवे द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश के पश्चिम निमाड़ क्षेत्र की उपेक्षा

9238. श्री गंगाधरण दीक्षित :

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(फ) क्या रेल के विकास के मामले में सरकार मध्य प्रदेश के पश्चिम निमाड़ क्षेत्र को प्रयत्न उपेक्षा करती रही है और इस क्षेत्र के जिलों का मेल/एक्सप्रेस तथा यात्रीगाड़ी सेवा भी उपलब्ध नहीं है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) जी नहीं। यातायात तथा परिवहन की आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस क्षेत्र में मेल, एक्सप्रेस और सवारी गाड़ियों की व्यवस्था की गयी है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

मध्य प्रदेश में आवश्यक मात्रा में खाद्यान्नों की एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान की दुलाई

9239. श्री गंगाधरण दीक्षित : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलवे चालू वर्ष के पहले दो महीनों में मध्य प्रदेश में आवश्यक मात्रा में खाद्यान्नों को एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान पर लाने में सफल रही है ;

(ख) खाद्यान्न दुलाई का अनुमानित लक्ष्य क्या था और वास्तव में कितनी मात्रा में खाद्यान्नों की दुलाई हुई;

(ग) खाद्यान्नों की दुलाई के मार्ग में क्या बाधाएँ आयी और इस सम्बन्ध में किन कठिनाइयों का अनुभव हुआ; और

(घ) स्थिति में सुधार करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है अथवा करने का विचार है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) में (घ) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

ईंदीर उच्च न्यायालय में अनिर्णीत पड़े मामले

9240. श्री गंगाधर दीक्षित :
क्या बिबि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय इन्दौर (मध्य प्रदेश) उच्च न्यायालय में कितने मामले अनिर्णीत पड़े हैं; और

(ख) पाच वर्ष अथवा इससे अधिक की अवधि से अनिर्णीत पड़े मामलों की संख्या कितनी है ?

बिबि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री एच० झार० गोखले) : (क) और (ख) जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और सदन के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

नर्मदा परियोजना के निर्माण के कारण मध्य प्रदेश के पूर्व निमाड जिले को हरद्वार तहसील के जलप्लावित हो जाने के लिये मुआवजा

9241. श्री गंगाधर दीक्षित :
क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नर्मदा परियोजना के निर्माण के कारण मध्य प्रदेश में पूर्व निमाड जिले की हरद्वार तहसील में अविकाश क्षेत्र के जलाप्लावित हो जाने की संभावना है;

(ख) उ० तहसील के निवासियों को जिनकी भूमि तथा सम्पत्ति जलप्लावित हो जाएगी, मुआवजा देने के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है, और

(ग) क्या इस संबंध में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार को कोई अभ्यावेदन भेजा है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) और (ख). मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा तैयार की गई परियोजना रिपोर्ट (झार० एल० 860 के पूर्ण जलाशय स्तर तक) से मासूम होता है कि नर्मदा परियोजना से हरद्वार तहसील में 156221 एकड़ क्षेत्र जलमग्न होगा और 126 ग्राम प्रभावित होंगे।

प्रभावित होने वाले भूमि और सम्पत्ति हेतु प्रतिपूर्ति, तथा विस्थापित व्यक्तियों, जिन्हें वर्तमान गांवों में और जहां आवश्यक हो, नए आवास गांवों को विकसित करके, भूमिखण्डों को देकर सहवर्ती क्षेत्रों में पुनः बसाने का प्रस्ताव है, के पुनर्वास के लिए परियोजना रिपोर्ट में 24.89 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान रखा गया है।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

Ex-Managing Director of Hindustan Antibiotics Limited joining M/s John Wyth

9242. SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ex-Managing Director of Hindustan Antibiotics Limited has joined M/s John Wyth as an Adviser,

(b) whether some negotiations with these companies and their associates for a collaboration agreement for the manufacture of Ampicillin by Hindustan Antibiotics Limited were mainly done by this gentleman and if so, the broad features thereof;

(c) whether because of the role played by this Ex-Managing Director of Hindustan Antibiotics Limited the agreement arrived at is in the best interest of M/s John Wyth and is not

beneficial to Government Undertaking;

(d) the salient features of the agreement and what steps Government propose to undo the harm done to the public undertaking and to the Indian sector of industry; and

(e) how many Indian firms had applied for Ampicillin manufacturing and the reasons for turning down their proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir, as a consultant on M/s. John Wyth Ltd.'s Dyoscorea plantation at Bangalore.

(b) The said ex-Managing Director was also concerned with the negotiations. He retired on the 30th September, 1969, while approval of the Government to the collaboration agreement was conveyed to M/s. Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd. on 23rd January, 1971.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. The agreement secures for M/s. H.A.L. technology from M/s. American Home products Corporation and their technology and known-how in respect of Ampicillin Anhydrous, Ampicillin Trihydrate, Cloxacillin and Phenethicillin subject to the following conditions:

(i) Royalty at the rate of 5 per cent of the net sales value of the finished products;

(ii) duration of the agreement will be 7 years from the date of the commencement of commercial production of any one of the items mentioned above;

(iii) Exports shall be permitted to all countries except where the foreign collaborator has existing licensing arrangement for manufacture;

(iv) HAL will supply to the foreign collaborator and/or to its subsidiaries in India such quantities of semi-synthetic penicillin in bulk as it (they) may from time to time order from HAL provided that:

(a) the amount of compound (s) in bulk thus ordered for supply in respect of any calendar year shall not exceed an estimate of prospective requirement determined from time to time by American Home Products Corporation and/or its subsidiary(ies) and submitted to HAL and agreed to by HAL and the party to be supplied; and that

(b) the compounds in bulk will be sold to American Home Products Corporation and/or its subsidiary(ies) at reasonable prices and shall be such as to permit competition with HAL on an equitable basis, and that

(c) HAL shall not be liable to pay royalty on such sales made to American Home Products Corporation or its subsidiary(ies) in India.

(e). Out of the six applications received from Indian parties for manufacture of Ampicillin 3 were registered by DGTd and other 3 applications were rejected. In respect of these three applications, 2 were rejected as these involved heavy outflow of foreign exchange, and the third because the party failed to furnish requisite particulars.

Freeze on Prices of Petroleum Products

9243. SHRI M KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have imposed freeze on the prices of wide range of petroleum products;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether any of the oil companies have urged to reconsider this pricing policy; and

(d) if so, the broad outlines thereof and Government's response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (c). Government fix the ceiling selling prices of products like kerosene, diesel oil, petrol, etc., which are called bulk refined or formula products. There are a variety of non-formula products for which prices are fixed by the oil companies themselves

In the wake of the steep increase in the prices of crude oil in January 1974, instructions were sent to the oil companies to obtain the approval of the Government for increasing the prices of non-formula products beyond levels prevailing on 20th January, 1974. Subsequently, the oil companies including IOC, represented that implementation of these instructions of Government would create certain problems to the oil companies. In response to this, revised instruction have been issued, whereby the increases/decreases in the prices of non formula products may generally be related to the increase/decrease in the F.O.B. price of crude oil which is recognised by Government from time to time, for purposes of pricing of bulk refined products and such other authorised increases as are allowed by the Government in the ceiling selling prices of products used for the production of non-formula products. The quantum of statutory levies such as basic excise duty will continue to be reflected in the determination of such price. Prices thus determined shall be the maximum for fixation within which it would not be necessary to seek the approval of the Government

Proposal to Manufacture Oil Rigs in Collaboration with Rumania

9244. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to manufacture oil rigs in collaboration with Rumania; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Distribution of Fertilizers Produced by Private Sector Units

9245. SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state,

(a) the names of fertiliser plants in private sector which have been issued letters of intent and licences for production during the current year;

(b) whether Government propose to organise the distribution of fertiliser produced by the plants in the private sector through Government's own agencies or through the cooperative societies; and

(c) whether Government are aware that fertiliser is being sold at exorbitant prices in the country, if so, the steps proposed to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) During the current year 1974, the Letters of Intent have been issued to the following companies in the private sector for setting up additional fertilizer capacity.

S. No.	Name of the party	Date of issue of letter of intent	Remarks
1	Dellu Cloth & General Mills Co. Ltd.	28-1-74	Further substantial expansion of their existing fertilizer plant at Kota in Rajasthan.
2	Nagarjuna Fertilizers Ltd	30-1-74	For the establishment of a new fertilizer plant at Kakunada in Andhra Pradesh.
3	Gujarat State Fertilizer Co. Ltd. . .	16-4-74	Substantial expansion of their existing fertilizer plant at Baroda in Gujarat.
4	Mysore State Industrial Development Corpn. Limited	20-4-74	Establishment of a new fertilizer industrial undertaking at Mangalore in the Karnataka State.

(b) It is the intention of Government to increase the share of co-operatives and other institutional agencies for the distribution of fertilizer produced indigenously.

(c) The maximum sale price of major nitrogenous fertilizers, viz., Urea Amm. Sulphate and Calcium Amm. Nitrate have already been fixed under the Fertilizer Control Order 1957. The State Governments, who have been vested with powers under the Fertilizer Control Order, take action to ensure that there is no black-marketing in fertilizers. The State Governments have been advised to be vigilant in this regard.

Lapse of Rural Electrification Schemes and Allocation in States

9246. SHRI DHAMANKAR: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether many of rural electrification schemes in the country have been given up and several States have allowed their allocations to lapse; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD). (a) and (b). The programme of rural electrification is formulated by the State Governments and financed out of their State Plan Outlays.

Rural Electrification Schemes are also posed by State Electricity Boards for loan assistance to the Rural Electrification Corporation Ltd., a public sector undertaking set up by the Government of India. After the Schemes are sanctioned amounts are disbursed in instalments according to the physical progress of the Schemes. The different schemes sanctioned by the Corporation are at different stages of implementation. No scheme has been given up and no amount has lapsed.

वर्तमान चुनाव पद्धति बदलने का प्रस्ताव

9247. श्री बन्धूलाल चन्दाकर : क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान वर्तमान चुनाव पद्धति बदलने की विपक्षी दलों की मांग की ओर दिलाया गया है,

(ख) क्या सरकार को इस संबंध में उन से कुछ सुझाव मिले हैं;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उन पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नीतिराज सिंह चौधरी) :

(क) और (ख). इस विषय में कुछ वर्षों में व्यक्त किए गए विचारों और निर्वाचन-विधि संशोधन-विषयक संयुक्त समिति के कुछ सदस्यों द्वारा दिए गए सुझावों को छोड़कर, सरकार को विरोधी दलों से कोई अन्य सुझाव प्राप्त नहीं हुए हैं ।

(ग) सरकार का विचार है कि वर्तमान निर्वाचन-पद्धति में कोई परिवर्तन अपेक्षित नहीं है ।

परिवहन कठिनाइयों का बिबेसों को लीह अयस्क के निर्यात पर प्रभाव

9248. श्री चन्नालाल चन्नाकर :
क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या लीह-अयस्क के निर्यात में वृद्धि न होने का एक कारण यह भी है कि इसके परिवहन के लिए रेलवे समय पर और पर्याप्त संख्या में वैगनों की मज्दारी नहीं कर पाती;

(ख) यदि हां, तो परिवहन कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के लिए क्या उपाय किये गये हैं; और

(ग) स्थिति के वजह तक सामान्य होने की संभावना है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरैशी) : (क) और (ख). विगत वित्तीय वर्ष में निर्यात के लिए लीह-अयस्क के लदान में वृद्धि नहीं हुई । इसका कारण

रेल परिवहन में स्वाभाविक रूप से होने वाला गत्याबरोध नहीं बल्कि कई बाहरी कारण थे जैसे गर्मियों में बिजली की कटौती, उसके बाद तूफान और टूट-फूट, कई बंदरगाहों और रेलों पर भ्रमणक हड़तालों और आन्दोलनों का तांता, रेल उपकरणों की चोरिया, रेल पथ पर धरना तथा नागरिक उपद्रव आदि । इनका गाड़ी संचलन पर प्रायः निरन्तर दुष्प्रभाव पड़ा और बड़ी संख्या में माल डिब्बे रुके पड़े रहे ।

(ग) रेलों पर काम की स्थिति सामान्य हो जाने पर रेलों द्वारा निर्यात के लिए अयस्क की दुलाई में सुधार हो जाना चाहिए ।

Impact of Faulty Distribution System of Furnace Oil on Industries in Punjab

9249. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL:

SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA:

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

(a) whether furnace oil shortage caused by the faulty distribution system of I.O.C. and other oil-selling agencies has very seriously affected the industrial sector in Punjab;

(b) whether many bogus concerns are procuring oil from I.O.C. and other agencies and selling the same in black-market reaping rich profits; and

(c) if so, whether Government have received any representations from the State's industrial units to revise its policy of oil distribution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Guidelines for distribution of available furnace oil are laid down by the Standing Committee on

Furnace Oil constituted by the Government. Oil companies including the IOC follow the distribution pattern decided by the Standing Committee. According to these guidelines oil companies were meeting since January 1974 upto 90 per cent of customers requirements based on their 1973 off-takes. From May onwards certain specified industries will continue to get 90 per cent requirements as above but cuts to other industries will be increased by a further 10 per cent.

(b) Government have since issued Furnace Oil (Fixation of Ceiling Prices and Distribution) order, 1974 which has come into effect from 1st April 1974. This Order prohibits sale of furnace oil by any person other than a dealer and provides with the necessary powers to the State Governments for taking action against black-marketing and other malpractices

(c) Representation have been received from individual industrial units from time to time with regard to the system of distribution as also requirements of individual units. These are considered by the Standing Committee on Furnace Oil on the recommendations from the respective controlling authorities and in line with the general policy.

Setting up of an Electronic Complex in Chandigarh

9250. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether an officer of the Institute of Designs of Electrical Instruments along with a United Nations expert recently visited Chandigarh in connection with the setting up of an electronic complex to boost the power supply in the Union Territory; and

(b) if so, when will this scheme be finalised and work started on the project?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Loss caused by anti-social elements to Railways during the last one year

9251. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have assessed the amount of losses caused by anti-social elements to passenger trains and local shuttle trains in the rural areas during the last year; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes, Rs. 9.50 lakhs approximately.

(b) Anti-social elements committed theft and damages of the coach fittings such as, fans, bulbs, dynamos, etc. at opportune moment and places, particularly at wayside stations of the rural areas, where Railway Protection Force Staff are not posted.

मध्य रेलवे कर्मचारी संघ (सेंट्रल रेलवे एम्प्लॉय-ईज एसोसिएशन) की मांगें

9252. श्री हुसैन अहमद कदुबाद : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य रेलवे कर्मचारी संघ (सेंट्रल रेलवे एम्प्लॉयईज एसोसिएशन) ने 22 मीर 23 फरवरी, 1974 को हुए अपने

10 वें वार्षिक सम्मेलन में पारित किये गये संकल्पों में सरकार से बहुत सी मांगें की हैं; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं और उन पर सरकार ने क्या कार्य-वाही की है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद अली जुवेही) : (क) जी हा ।

(ख) मार्गे दस प्रकार हैं .—

- (1) मध्य रेलवे कर्मचारी सभ को मान्यता दी जाये ।
- (2) रेल कर्मचारियों का बोनस दिया जाये ।
- (3) रेलों के लिए स्वायत्त निगम बनाया जाये ।
- (4) अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जन-जातियों के लिए आरक्षण और पदोन्नति वाले श्रेणियों में उनका कोटा भरा जाये ।
- (5) सुरक्षित कर्मचारियों का स्थानांतरण बन्द किया जाये ।
- (6) शोलापुर मण्डल को फिर से मध्य रेलवे में मिलाया जाये ।
- (7) प्वाइंट रेटिंग सिस्टम और रीग्रेडेशन के जरिये चले गये कार्य मन्थान के बाद रेल कर्मचारियों का पुनर्वर्गीकरण किया जाये । तब तक के लिए नैमित्तिक कर्मचारियों सहित सभी रेल कर्मचारियों को अन्तरिम वेतन वृद्धि दी जाये ताकि उनकी परिलब्धिया एम० एम० टी०, एल० आई० सी० जैसे सरकारी / निजी उपक्रयों के कर्मचारियों की परिलब्धियों के बराबर की जा सके । महंगाई भत्ता छः

महीनों में औसतन 4 प्वाइंट की प्रत्येक वृद्धि के लिए निर्वाह सूचकांक की बड़ी हुई लागत के शत-प्रतिशत और बिन्दु दर बिन्दु निष्प्रभावन के आधार पर दिया जाये ।

- (8) रेल कर्मचारियों को सभी लोक-तांत्रिक अधिकार दिये जायें । अनुशासन और अपील नियमों में भारत के संविधान की धारा 311 के अनुरूप उपयुक्त संशोधन किया जाये और सेवा में निलम्बन को मुख्य दण्ड माना जाये ।
- (9) अतिवार्य सेवा अधिनियम को निरस्त किया जाये ।
- (10) गाड़ियों में काम करने वाले दूसरे कर्मचारियों को रनिंग भत्ता दिया जाये ।
- (11) रेल सेवा में श्रेणिया समाप्त कर दी जाये ।
- (12) जब तक रेल कर्मचारियों के वेतन आवश्यकता पर आधारित न्यूनतम वेतनों के साथ जोड़े नहीं जाते तब तक रेल कर्मचारियों को 10,000 रुपये तक की वार्षिक आमदनी तक आयकर का छूट दी जाये और आय कर के निर्धारण के लिए सभी निविष्ट खबम पर छूट दी जाये ।
- (13) एक सप्ताह में काम के 40 घण्टे होना चाहिए और प्रत्येक शनिवार और रविवार को साप्ताहिक छुट्टी माना जाना चाहिए । यदि कर्मचारियों को इस दिन बुलाया जाये तो उन्हें दुगुना आर्थिक लाभ दिया जाना चाहिए ।
- (14) रेलवे की अनाज की दुकानें खोली जानी चाहिए ।

(15) ड्यूटी पर जाने वाले कर्मचारियों के लिए गाड़ियों में स्थान आरक्षित किये जाने चाहिए ।

(16) रेलवे एम्पलाईज इन्शुरेंस सोसाइटी, गोरखपुर, एल०आई०सी०, आर० ई० सी० आई०, कलकत्ता को दी जाने वाली रकम का सही-सही हिसाब रखा जाना चाहिए ।

(17) भविष्य निधि की स्लिपें जारी करने की वर्तमान प्रणाली में परिवर्तन किया जाये और उनके बदले बैंकों के लेन-देन के आधार पर पासबुक खोली जाये ।

(18) नागपुर मण्डल में अनाज के संकट के कारण किये गये आन्दोलन की अवधि के लिए वेतन में कटौती रोक दी जाये ।

ऐसे मुद्दे समय-समय पर उठाये जाते हैं और उन्हें मान्यता प्राप्त फ़ेडरेशनों के साथ विभिन्न स्तरों पर की जाने वाली स्थायी वार्तातंत्र और संयुक्त परामर्श तंत्र की बैठकों में बातचीत द्वारा तय कर लिया जाता है । उल्लिखित मामलों पर विचार किया गया है और यथा व्यावहारिक कार्रवाई की गई है ।

गैर-मान्यता प्राप्त यूनियनों द्वारा भेजे गये मामलों के बारे में अधिकारियों का निदेश

9253. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने प्रवर रेलवे अधिकारियों को कोई निदेश जारी किये हैं कि गैर-मान्यता प्राप्त यूनियनों के पदधारियों द्वारा भेजे गये मामलों पर कोई विचार न किया जाये ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) और (ख). गैर-मान्यता प्राप्त यूनियनों से प्राप्त अभ्या-वेदनों पर यथावत विचार किया जाता है और यथा व्यावहारिक कार्रवाई की जाती है ।

हरियाणा में सिंचाई और विद्युत परियोजनाएं

9254. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार इस समय हरियाणा में सिंचाई और विद्युत् की कौन-कौन सी परियोजनाएं चला रही है ;

(ख) इस समय कितनी परियोजनाएं सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं ;

(ग) गत दो वर्षों में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राज्य सरकार को कितनी वित्तीय सहायता दी, राज्य सरकार के इस उद्देश्य के लिए कितनी सहायता मांगी थी ; और

(घ) वित्तीय वर्ष 1974-75 के दौरान इस शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत राज्य सरकार को कितनी वित्तीय सहायता देने का विचार है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) हरियाणा में कोई केन्द्रीय सिंचाई अथवा विद्युत् परियोजना नहीं है ।

(ख) हरियाणा सरकार द्वारा प्रस्तावित 6 सिंचाई और 2 विद्युत् परियोजनाओं की जांच की जा रही है ।

(ग) और (घ). राज्य योजनाओं के लिए राज्यों को केन्द्रीय सहायता ब्लाक ऋणों एवं अनुदानों के रूप में दी जाती है और यह किसी विशिष्ट स्कीम, परियोजना अथवा विकास शीर्ष के साथ जुड़ी हुई नहीं होती है। हरियाणा सरकार को उनकी 1972-73 और 1973-74 की वार्षिक योजनाओं के लिए दी गई केन्द्रीय सहायता निम्न प्रकार से है :—

करोड़ रुपये

1972-73 . . . 16.46

1973-74 . . . 15.99

इसके अतिरिक्त, क्रमशः 9.49 करोड़ रुपये और 12.92 करोड़ रुपये की विशेष ऋण सहायता भी इन वर्गों के दौरान कुछ सिंचाई परियोजनाओं के लिए योजना से बाहर दी गई है।

हरियाणा सरकार को उनकी 1974-75 की वार्षिक योजना के लिए 15.99 करोड़ रुपये की केन्द्रीय सहायता का आवंटन किया गया है।

महाराष्ट्र में 1974-75 में बनाये जाने वाले उपरि-पुल

9255. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) महाराष्ट्र में वित्तीय वर्ष 1974-75 में कितने नये उपरि-पुल बनाने का अस्ताव है ;

(ख) कितने ऐसे पुलों के निर्माणार्थ अस्ताव राज्य सरकार ने केन्द्र को भेजे हैं ; और

(ग) सरकार का वित्तीय वर्ष 1974-75 में राज्य में नये पुलों तथा उपरि-पुलों के निर्माण पर कितना खर्च करने का विचार है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) से (ग). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और समा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

सेन्ट्रल रेलवे में प्लेटफार्मों पर बिजली से प्रकाश की व्यवस्था

9256. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सेन्ट्रल रेलवे में इस समय कितने प्लेटफार्मों पर बिजली से प्रकाश की व्यवस्था नहीं है ;

(ख) चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में वहां इसी की व्यवस्था करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की भावी योजना क्या है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) मध्य रेलवे में 310 स्टेशनों के प्लेटफार्मों पर बिजली नहीं लगी है।

(ख) 15 स्टेशनों के प्लेटफार्मों पर 1974-75 में बिजली लग जाने की आशा है।

(ग) ज्योंही निम्न बोल्टता वाली बिजली की सप्लाई आसपास उपलब्ध हो जायेगी, त्योंही अन्य स्टेशनों पर बिजली लगाने का विचार किया जायेगा।

**Survey of Continental Shelf by
Shell International Petroleum
Company**

9257. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN:
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM
AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Shell International Petroleum Company has conducted a Seismic Survey in regard to the oil prospects of the Continental Shelf adjoining Kerala;

(b) if so, the broad features of their report and the action taken in this regard;

(c) whether Government have got any information indicating two places in Kerala where oil is likely to be found; and

(d) if so, the broad outlines of the proposal and action taken or proposed to be taken in this regard?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND
CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ
KHAN):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As the work carried out by Shell International was along widely spaced lines, additional reconnaissance work is required to determine the petroleum prospects and locate drillable structures. Such work would be undertaken by ONGC after the Seismic ship and equipment ordered by it is received in 1975 and in accordance with the priorities that may be decided upon by the Commission in respect of various offshore regions on comparative merits.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The places namely Varkala in Travancore and Vallangi in erstwhile Cochin State were investigated, and found to be not prospective.

**Public Notice given by Shriram
Refrigeration Industries Limited to
Manufacture Electronic/Pneumatic
Gauges**

9258. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE:
Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE
AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased
to state:

(a) whether Shriram Refrigeration Industries Ltd., New Delhi have given notice that it proposes to take up the manufacture of Electronic and Pneumatic Gauges;

(b) if so, whether Government are aware that this Company belongs to Shriram D.C.M. Group which is listed as the monopoly group; and

(c) what steps are being taken by Government to restrict industrial activity of large industrial houses to protect the interests of small and medium scale industries already in the line?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND
COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDA-
BRATA BARUA):** (a) and (b). A notice under Section 21 of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act 1969 has been received on 11-4-74 from Shriram Refrigeration Industries Limited to manufacture Electronic and Pneumatic gauges. The company belongs to Shriram Group of companies. Though it has not yet got itself registered under section 20 of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, it has nevertheless been found to be registerable under the said Act. Accordingly a show cause notice has been issued to the company on 30-1-74 asking it to seek registration under the said Act. The company has not as yet applied for registration in response to the said show cause notice.

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

Piling up of Naphtha at Cochin Refinery

9259. SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether naphtha is being piled up in Cochin Refinery due to the failure of FACT to lift it;

(b) whether this has resulted in allowing down the production; and

(c) if so, what steps are being taken to lift naphtha from the Refinery and enabling them to run at full capacity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAH-NAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (c). Due to certain maintenance and operational difficulties, FACT Cochin was not operating at its full capacity during March-April, 1974, and, therefore did not lift naphtha to the extent it was expected to do. Naphtha has, therefore, been accumulating in the refinery's storage tanks but the production in the refinery is not being slowed down on this account as all available steps like maximising gasoline production, slopping of naphtha to crude, coastal movement to other ports and export of naphtha are being taken to ease the situation.

बैशाली एक्सप्रेस का आगरा फोर्ट तक विस्तार

9260. श्री जन्म शैलानी : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार पूर्वोक्त रेलवे में सिलीगुड़ी तथा कासगंज जंक्शन के बीच चलने वाली बैशाली एक्सप्रेस का आगरा फोर्ट स्टेशन तक विस्तार करने का है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब तक ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरैशी) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

विदेशी तेल कम्पनियों द्वारा खनिज तेल के मूल्यों में वृद्धि

9261. श्री चन्मूलाल चन्नाकर: क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सभी तीनों विदेशी कम्पनियों ने खनिज तेल के मूल्यों में वृद्धि करने का निर्णय किया है ; और

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

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) इन कम्पनियों को इन के द्वारा मांगी गई दरों पर विदेशी मुद्रा दी जाती है ताकि आयात में कोई कमी न होने पाये । इस प्रश्न पर, कि कच्चे माल की बढ़ी हुई कीमत तथा इन कम्पनियों द्वारा उत्पादित किये गये शोधित उत्पादों की कीमत में किस सीमा तक राहत दी जाय, सरकार विचार कर रही है ।

पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार द्वारा मंगा नदी पर तटबंध बनाया जाना

9262. श्री जगदीश नारायण मंडल : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि राजमहल कस्बे (बिहार)

में गंगा नदी को पार भास्वा जिले में पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार लगभग 100 किलोमीटर लम्बे तटबंध का निर्माण कर रही है, जिसके कारण वर्षा ऋतु में गंगा नदी का प्रवाह रुक जाता है और भारी-भू-कटाव के कारण राजमहल और उसके आस पास के दियार राज में गम्भीर स्थिति पैदा हो गई है; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है कि बिहार के क्षेत्रों में कठिनाई उत्पन्न नहीं होती।

सिचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (बी सिट्टेवर प्रसाद) . (क) और (ख) गंगा के बाएँ किनारे पर फरक्का बराज के बाएँ जलोत्थान बंध में कालिन्दी नियामक तक 43 किलोमीटर लम्बा एक तटबंध पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार द्वारा गत वर्ष बनाया गया था। बिहार राज्य सरकार के अनुसार राजमहल के निकट दक्षिण तट पर तथा उसके महवर्ती क्षेत्रों में पिछले वर्षों से कटाव हो रहा है और उक्त तटबंध के बनने से पूर्व आरम्भ हो गया था। अतः यह कटाव तटबंध के कारण नहीं हुआ है।

Supply of Lubricants by IOC to National Oil Company Calcutta

9263 SHRI SAMAR GUHA Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state

(a) whether the Indian Oil Corporation Limited has been recently directed to provide huge quantity of Mineral Base Oil Stocks and other lubricant products to the National Oil Company, Calcutta;

(b) whether their demand of increased quota was earlier rejected by the Indian Oil Corporation Limited,

Calcutta and Bombay for the Company's demand has never been bona fide, and

(c) the consideration for which the recent sanction has been accorded to the said Company and facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAH-NAWAZ KHAN) (a) No Sir, no such directive has been given to the IOC

(b) The information in this regard is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House in due course

(c) Does not arise, in view of the reply given to part (a) above

Hindi Version of Acts

1264 SHRI S C SAMANTA Will the Minister of LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether the authorised Hindi version of the Motor Vehicles Act is available,

(b) if not, the time by which it will be made available, and

(c) the particulars of the other Acts, Hindi versions of which are at the preparation stage or which are pending to be translated or which have not been taken up for translation so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY). (a) No, Sir

(b) An authentic Hindi version of the Act is likely to be published in the official Gazette in about four months

(c) Authentic Hindi versions of 320 Central Acts are available Out of the remaining 400 Central Acts in the India Code, Hindi translations of 160

Central Acts have been analysed and are at different stages of printing for being submitted for authentication and publication. Work relating to the preparation of Hindi versions of 25 Central Acts is in progress. Hindi versions of 215 Central Acts still remain to be prepared.

Construction of Over-Head Foot Bridge at Kangra Valley Re-alignment Project

9265. **SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have received any representations from the Panchayats of Kangra District and M.P.s. regarding construction of over-head foot bridge at the point change No. 5850 on the Kangra Valley Railway re-alignment project which has been diverted due to construction of Pong Dam;

(b) whether due to this diversion some of the incoming public thoroughfares have been closed causing great difficulties to the local residents of that area, and

(c) if so, what is the reaction of Government in this regard?

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

(b) and (c). A path-way crosses the alignment at Chainage 5850. Since the height of cutting is 45' and site conditions are very difficult here, it is not feasible to provide a Foot-over-Bridge at this location. However, a Foot-over-Bridge is being provided at Chainage 5050, where the height of cutting is only 15'. This

location is only 800' away from the Chainage 5850. The path-way at Chainage 5850 is proposed to be connected to the proposed Foot-over-Bridge at Chainage 5050. The public using the path-way at Chainage 5850 can conveniently use the Foot-over-Bridge at Chainage 5050, as a detour to this extent is not abnormal in hilly terrains.

Deduction of Wages of Station Masters, Assistant Station Masters due to Non-Acceptance of Medical Certificates by Authorities (Northeast Frontier Railway)

9266 **SHRI B K DASCHOWDHURY:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the wages of Station Masters and Assistant Station Masters of Northeast Frontier Railway are indiscriminately deducted by the Northeast Frontier Railway authorities at Tinsukia, Badarpur, New Gauhati, Alipurduar Junction and Maldah town,

(b) whether in all the above cases, excepting that of Alipurduar Junction, the Northeast Frontier Railway authorities violated the standing instructions of the Railway Board in accepting the Private Medical Certificates and even the Railway Medical Certificates, and

(c) if so, the action taken against the officials responsible for ordering such illegal wage-cut ignoring the standing regulations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI): (a) No.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Action taken on Memorandum by All India Loco Running Staff Association, North Eastern Railway

9267. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 138 on the 20th November, 1973 regarding demands of All India Loco Running Staff Association, North Eastern and state:

(a) whether the Association's President Shri M. S. Narasingham had sent a memorandum dated 16th April, 1973 to the General Manager, North Eastern Railway; and

(b) if so, action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Proposal for setting up of Power Stations for Railways

9268. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken on the proposal for setting up three captive power stations for the Railways; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

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

(b) The proposals under consideration consist of setting up of three captive power stations—one each in West Bengal, U.P. and Bihar, interconnected with the grid system of the Electricity Boards for economic operation, to provide assured power supply for electric traction and other important railway installations. In addition it is also proposed to expand the capacity of the Railways' existing

Power-Station at Kaliyan (Chola). Feasibility studies are presently in hand.

Arrest of an A.S.I. of C.I.S.F. at Sindri Fertilizer Factory

9269. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL:

SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN:

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

(a) whether an A.S.I. of C.I.S.F. was arrested at Sindri Fertilizer Factory of the Fertilizer Corporation of India recently; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Two A.S.Is of C.I.S.F. posted in the Sindri Fertilizer Factory were arrested by the local Police alongwith five employees of the Sindri Unit in connection with the theft of a scrap copper shell which took place on the 2nd February, 1974. The police is taking further action in the case.

Recovery of Under Charges on Luggage Tickets booked from Lalru to Saharanpur (Northern Railway)

9270. SHRI MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a sum of Rs. 13.60 was recovered as under-charges on Luggage Ticket Nos. 855920, 855917 and 855918 booked from Lalru to Saharanpur, Northern Railway on 2nd January, 1974;

(b) if so, whether on further check, a sum of Rs. 16.50 more was realised as under-charges on the same luggage tickets at the initiative of the Supervisory Staff; and

(c) if so, action taken in the matter?

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

(b) Yes.

(c) The staff held responsible are being taken up. Instructions have been issued to exercise frequent checks at Saharanpur to prevent under-charging.

Production of certain items by M/s May and Baker

9271. **SHRI K S. CHAVDA:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the licensed capacity of M/s May and Baker Limited for Flagyl tablets;

(b) whether this Company is producing in excess of the licensed capacity;

(c) what was its production of Flagyl during the last three years, year-wise;

(d) whether there are Indian firms producing 'Metranitazole' what are their prices vis-a-vis the prices charged by M/s May and Baker; and

(e) what are the remittances made by this Company abroad during the last three years year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (c) and (e). Statement I indicating the licensed capacity of M/s. May & Baker Ltd. for Flagyl tablets, their production and remittances during 1971 and 1972 is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6928/

74). Figures for production and remittances for the year 1973 are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) No other unit in the organised sector is producing bulk Metronidazole. Metronidazole tablets are produced by other units also and prices approved for them vis-a-vis May and Baker are indicated in Statement II. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6928/74].

Detention of Train No SG11 Up in Sealdah Division

9272. **SHRI BHOLA MANJHI: SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:**

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether on the 19th April, 1973 train No. SG11 Up had to be detained at Signal of Kalighat station in Sealdah Division, Eastern Railway due to failure of a point which was to be negotiated by the said train;

(b) whether the Divisional Signal and Telecommunication Engineer, Sealdah, Eastern Railway travelling by the said train instigated the travelling public to agitate against the Assistant Station Master on duty and also took a leading part along with members of public; and

(c) whether the matter was reported by the A.S.M. and if so, how the said report was disposed of?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) SG 11 Up was detained on 19-4-1973 at U.P. starter Kalighat Station not due to failure of point but due to failure of colour light signals.

(b) Divisional Signal and Telecommunication Engineer, Sealdah was travelling by the said train. He did not indulge in agitating the travelling public against the A.S.M. on duty.

(c) A report was sent by the A.S.M. after examining the details of the case and necessary enquiries, the report has been filed.

श्री ए० के० रे को उच्चतम न्यायालय का न्यायाधीश नियुक्त किये जाने के विरुद्ध दायर की गई याचिका

9273. श्री मल चन्द डागा : क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन व्यक्तियों के क्या नाम हैं जिन्होंने श्री ए० के० रे० का भारत का मुख्य न्यायाधीश के पद पर नियुक्ति के विरुद्ध दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय में याचिका दायर की थी अथवा कोई अन्य कार्यवाही की थी और उसका परिणाम क्या निकला; और

(ख) विधि विभाग की ओर से पैगवी करने के लिए किन वकीलों को नियुक्त किया गया और इस पर सरकार को कितना व्यय करना पड़ा ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री एच० आर० गोखले) : (क) रिट-याचिकाएँ श्री जितेन्द्र मोहन गुप्त, श्री पी० एन० लखनपाल, श्री धर्म सिंह राठी और श्री दलजीत कुमार टण्डन द्वारा दायर की गई थी। सभी याचिकाएँ दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय द्वारा खारिज कर दी गईं।

(ख) प्रत्यक्षियों की ओर से भारत के महा-न्यायाधीश, भारत के महा सॉलिसिटर, भारत के अपर महा सॉलिसिटर और केन्द्रिय सरकार के स्थायी वाउचर, श्री एस० एस० चट्टा ने बहस की और इस मद्दे 26,345 रुपये की राशि व्यय की गई।

एक प्रतिनिधि मंडल की बैठक

9274. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गत 27 मार्च को अखिल भारतीय ट्रेड यूनियन कांग्रेस के महासचिवों तथा इंडियन रेलवे वर्कर्स फेडरेशन के अध्यक्ष श्री एम० ए० डांगे और उसकी कार्यकारी अध्यक्ष, श्रीमती पार्वती कृष्णन् ससद सदस्या का कोई प्रतिनिधि मंडल उनसे मिला था;

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या उन्होंने उनसे कोई बातचीत की थी अथवा उन्होंने उन्हें कोई प्रस्ताव या ज्ञापन दिया था; और

(ग) उसके सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) और (ग) ज्ञापन में उल्लिखित मुख्य बातें इस प्रकार हैं :—

(1) नव गठित इंडियन रेलवे वर्कर्स फेडरेशन को मान्यता प्रदान करना।

(2) कर्मचारियों के प्रतिनिधियों के साथ रेलवे कर्मचारियों की उन मामलों पर बातचीत की जाये जिन्हें रेल कर्मचारी कमेन्शन ने अपनी 27-2-1974 की बैठक में सुचीबद्ध किया था।

जहाँ तक उपर गद (1) का सम्बन्ध है 4-2-1974 को हुई बैठक में जिसमें रेलों पर मान्यता प्राप्त दो फेडरेशनों के पदाधिकारियों और 4 केन्द्रिय ट्रेड यूनियन समितियों के प्रतिनिधियों ने भाग लिया था। एक आम राय बनी थी कि श्रमिकों और प्रशासन के बीच बातचीत और समझौते के लिए केवल एक यूनियन होनी चाहिए इस

यनियन का आधार विस्तृत हो और यह इतनी लोकप्रिय हो कि उस में रेल कर्मचारियों के सभी वर्गों एवम् कोटियों का पर्याप्त प्रतिनिधित्व हो। इस सम्बन्ध में, एक और फेडरेशन को मान्यता प्रदान करने का विचार सामायिक नहीं समझा जाता है। जहां तक मद (2) का सम्बन्ध है, बातचीत की गयी है और विविध मांगों के सम्बन्ध में सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया लोक सभा में रेल मंत्री के 2 मई 1974 के भाषण में निर्दिष्ट है।

Shortage of Life Saving Drugs and Chemicals

9275. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a dearth of life savings drugs and chemicals in the country;

(b) if so, the steps taken by his Ministry to make them available in adequate quantity; and

(c) what measures are proposed to be taken by his Ministry to make them available at reasonable prices to common man?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Reports of shortage in respect of certain proprietary drugs for which similar preparations of other manufacturers are also generally available, are received from the State Drug Controllers from time to time. On receipt of such information, the manufacturing units are contacted and advised to ensure continuity of supplies of such drugs in the affected area. The manufacturing units are also assisted by the Government in resolving their production problems wherever such assistance is necessary.

(c) By a resolution of 8-2-1974, Government have appointed a Committee on Drugs and Pharmaceutical Industry which is headed by Shri Jai-sukhlal Hathi. Its terms of reference *inter alia* include:—

“(vi) To examine the measures taken so far to reduce the prices of drugs for the consumer, and to recommend such further measures as may be necessary to rationalise the prices of basic drugs and formulations.

(vii) To recommend measures for providing essential drugs and common household remedies to the general public, especially in the rural areas.”

Inter Corporate investment for Industrial Development in the Fifth Year Plan

9276. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry has called for a review of the policy relating to inter-corporate investment to seed up industrial development in the Fifth Five Year Plan; and

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

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

(b) In considering applications for inter-corporate investments received under section 372 of the Companies Act, 1956, sufficiency of liquid resources of the investing company, financial position of the investee company and the extent to which the investments are likely to create conditions conducive to the interests of the concerned companies as well as to

their economic working and the betterment of production are taken into consideration. Inter-company investments are not permitted where there is a reasonable suspicion that they are prompted by speculative or mala fide purposes.

Establishment of a New Undertaking for Manufacture of Caustic Soda by Aluminium Corporation Limited

9277. SHRI P. GANGADEB Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state

whether any proposals are made by the Hindustan Aluminium Corporation Limited for establishing a new undertaking for the manufacture of caustic soda at Dudhi, Mirzapur District?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): M/s Hindustan Aluminium Corporation Ltd., Bombay had applied in June, 1971 for setting up a new plant for manufacture of 26,000 tonnes/annum of caustic soda at Dudhi in the State of Uttar Pradesh. The application has been rejected.

Drilling Oil by Foreign Powers from Bombay High

9278. SHRI B. V. NAIK Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state

(a) whether foreign powers are forbidden from drilling oil in Bombay High; and

(b) whether the sea-beds controversy has any immediate relevance to this country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

Agitation by Indian Oil Employees Union of Eastern Branch

9279. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Oil Employees' Union, Eastern Branch had initiated a relay hunger-strike from 25th March to 2nd April, 1974 at Bhubaneswar, Gauhati, Silliguri and Calcutta;

(b) whether the Union has demanded a high level Enquiry Commission into the affairs of the Corporation regarding drums containing water instead of oil, corruption, exorbitant over-time payments, and

(c) if so, Government's reaction thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN). (a) Yes, Sir.

(b). The Indian Oil Employees' Union has been submitting various demands from time to time and has also been reporting cases of irregularities, corruption and other malpractices in the working of the Eastern Branch. Cases of drums containing water instead of oil, overtime payments etc. have also been reported by the Union. It had also asked for setting up a commission of inquiry into the allegations of rampant corruption by the management. Go-slow agitation and relay hunger strike from March 25 was not however specifically against any particular demand but in general for settlement of all outstanding demands.

(c) All such cases reported by the union have been investigated by the I.O.C. and corrective action has also been taken. Agitation by the Union was also withdrawn from 2nd April 1974.

Government's reaction on Judgement of First Additional District Judge of Bhagalpur in case No 53/71

9280 SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state.

(a) whether the first Additional District Judge of Bhagalpur, Shri Ramesh Pathak, vide his Judgement in case No. 53/71 has held that the Post-mortem report and evidence of the Railway doctor of Bihpur was reprehensible; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI) (a) and (b) The railway doctor only had given first aid treatment to the injured Post-mortem was not carried out by him. In fact while the injured was still alive, he was referred by the railway doctor for further treatment to civil hospital at Bhagalpur

Further information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha

Allegations made by Indian Oil Employees Union Against IOC Officials

9281 SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state

(a) whether the Indian Oil Employees Union, Eastern Branch, has made serious allegations of corrupt practices in the IOC; Marketing Division, relating *inter alia* to transport operations by contractors, stores and purchase pilferage of products and supplying of water instead of oil;

(b) whether the Union has also alleged that some of the officials responsible are sons/relatives of Ministers and or ICS officers and

(c) if so, whether these and other allegations will be probed by an Inquiry Commission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) (a) to (c) Indian Oil Employees' Union has been reporting cases of irregularities, corruption and other malpractices of this nature in the working of the Eastern Branch. It had also asked for setting up a commission of inquiry into the allegations of rampant corruption by the management. All such allegations made by the Union from time to time have been investigated by the IOC and corrective action taken as necessary

Indian Oil Corporation Working without Chairman

9282 SHRI B S BHAURA:
SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state

(a) whether the Indian Oil Corporation is working without either a Chairman or a Managing Director or a Financial Director, and

(b) if so, the facts and reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) (a) and (b) Orders appointing the Chairman have been issued. Necessary arrangements are being made to fill up the posts of Managing Director and Finance Director

Construction of Bridge on the Loktak Project Site

9283. SHRI N TOMBI SINGH:
Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is serious handicap to all?

traffic on the Imphal-Tidim Road at the Loktak Project site, due to failure of Government to provide alternative diversion bridge during the construction of the main bridge on the State High Way over the Canal;

(b) if so, the steps being taken to remove the difficulties before the rainy season;

(c) whether Government apprehended these difficulties earlier;

(d) if so, the precautions envisaged earlier; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefore?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (e). Two diversions had been provided, one each for light and heavy traffic respectively, during the period of the construction of the main bridge on the Imphal-Tidim road at the Loktak HE Project site. The diversions have been maintained in perfect shape to enable smooth flow of traffic on the road in question.

Shares held by Judges of Supreme Court and High Courts

9284. SHRI RAMCHANDRAN KADANNAPALLI:

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN:

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

(a) whether certain judges of Supreme Court and High Courts are having shares in many private firms and limited companies;

(b) if so, the particulars of such judges; and

(c) the number of those judges who acquired shares during their tenure in the office and the number of those who acquired shares before joining the Bench?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a) to (c). The Judges are not required to declare their assets and liabilities to Government. Government have, therefore, no information in the matter.

Production of residual fuel at Koyali Refinery

9285. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Koyali refinery has kept up the production of residual fuel oil at a level of 63,000 tonnes for April and thereafter it has been slashed by 9,000 tonnes under the summer product mix pattern;

(b) whether the centre has approved of this pattern; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (c). The planned production and offer of LSHS for April, 1974 were originally 63,390 and 63,000 tonnes respectively. Subsequently, production was revised to 58,400 tonnes and offer to 54,000 tonnes for the month of April on account of the following:—

(i) Relaxation in HSD specifications.

(ii) Higher despatches of LSHS in March, 1974.

(iii) Lower supplies of Ankleshwar crude oil in April.

The relaxation in specifications viz. increase in pour point of HSD at Koyali Refinery has been done with the approval of Government, to meet the increased demand for this product. Increase in pour point of HSD results in its higher production and lesser production of LSHS.

Restrictive Trade Practices Indulged into by Duncan Brothers Limited

9286. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the present composition of Board of Directors of Duncan Brothers Limited;

(b) the names of the principal shareholders of the Company and value and number of shares held by each;

(c) the main line of the business and the total paid up capital and the assets of the Company at present;

(d) whether the Company has been charged by the M.R.T.P. commission with indulging into restrictive trade practices; and

(e) if so, the nature of charges against the company?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) and (b). The required information regarding the composition of Board of Directors and particulars of principal shareholders of M/s. Duncan Brothers and Company Limited is given in the statement attached.

(c) The main line of the business of the company is "trading and investment". The total paid up capital and the total assets of the company are Rs. 2.01 crores and Rs. 5.15 crores respectively as on 31st December, 1972.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

(a) the composition of Board of Directors of Duncan Brothers and

Co. Ltd., as on 1st September, 1973 is as follows:

1. Sri Keshav Prosad Goenka.
2. Sri Rama Prosad Goenka.
3. Sri Dharma Vira.
4. Sri Barendra Prosad Roy.
5. Sri Gopendra Krishna Mitter.
6. Sri Jashwant Pittambardas Thakur.
7. Sri Shashi Kumar Mittra.

(b) Principal shareholders of the Company with the number of shares and their value held by each as per the annual return made at 25-6-73. is given below:

Name of the Principal shareholder	Number of ordinary shares
1. Walter Duncan & Gaitricke Ltd. London	20340
2. Bank of Baroda	18060
3. Jaipur Investment Co. Ltd.	11631
4. London & Lancashire Co. Ltd.	10043
5. S.G. Engineering & Industries Ltd.	7110
6. State Bank of India	6098
7. The Coorla Spinning & Weaving Co. Ltd.	4840
8. Royal Insurance Co. Ltd.	4477
9. Bank of India	3380
10. Mercantile Bank (Agency) Pvt. Ltd.	3199
11. Assam Dooars Tea Co. Ltd. London	2904
12. Hope Tea Co. Ltd. London	2904
13. Life Insurance Corporation of India	2366
14. Mr. Jagdish Prosad Goenka	1778
15. The Allynugger Tea Co. Ltd. London	1452
16. Lankapara Tea Co. Ltd. London	1452
17. The Leesh River Tea Co. Ltd. London	1452
18. The Meenglass Tea Co. Ltd. London	1408
19. Mr. Gouri Prosad Goenka	1261
20. Mr. Rama Prosad Goenka	1023

Value of each share is Rs. 100/-only.

Misuse of Compensation Money by Directors to Shareholders and others in Erstwhile Banking Companies

9287. SHRI LUTFAL HAQUE;
SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO:

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

(a) whether a number of complaints have been received by Government regarding misuse of compensation money by the Directors to the shareholders and others in the erstwhile Banking Companies and if so, broad features in this regard and steps taken by Government to date, and

(b) the compensation given to each Banking company and value of assets taken over through nationalisation from each one of them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA) (a) Some complaints have been received alleging non-distribution of compensation money received by 4 Banks to their shareholders and misuse of such monies by the respective managements of the companies. Inspection of the books of account of 4 Banks, namely (i) Indian Overseas Bank Limited (ii) Bank of Baroda Limited, (iii) Dena Bank Limited, and (iv) United Commercial Bank Limited, is being undertaken under section 209(4) of the Companies Act 1956, with a view to ascertaining as to how the compensation money has been used. Action, as warranted by the facts which emerge from the said Inspections will be taken.

(b) The amount of compensation fixed under the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970 is given in the annexed statement. The value of assets taken over through nationalisation on the date of acquisition is not available

for the reason that the date of acquisition and the dates of closing of the financial years of the Banking companies are different.

STATEMENT

	Part (a) of the Question	Part (b) of the Question
Sl. No.	Name of the Banking Companies.	Amount of compensation fixed under the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970 (Rs. in crores).
1.	Bank of India Limited.	14.70
2.	Central Bank of India Limited	17.50
3.	Bank of Maharashtra Limited.	2.30
4.	Dena Bank Limited.	3.60
5.	Union Bank of India Limited	3.10
6.	Bank of Baroda	8.40
7.	Indian Bank Limited	2.30
8.	Indian Overseas Bank Limited	2.50
9.	Canara Bank Limited.	3.60
10.	Syndicate Bank Limited.	3.60
11.	Allahabad Bank Limited.	3.10
12.	United Commercial Bank	8.30
13.	United Bank of India	4.20
14.	Punjab National Bank Ltd.	10.20

Meeting of World's major oil producing nations at Geneva

9288 SHRI NARENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a meeting of World's major oil

producing nations was held at Geneva on the 7th April, 1974 to decide on giving cheap loan to developing countries hit by increased oil price;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof with particular interest of our country; and

(c) reaction of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The meeting of the World's major oil producing nations in Geneva accepted in principle the need for the establishment of a fund to help developing countries. No specific conclusion in this regard was, however, reached at this meeting.

Workers rendered jobless due to non-supply of raw material to Plastic Moulders in Delhi

9289. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that more than 1000 workers in the Plastic moulders trade in the Capital have been without work for the last one month because of non-availability of raw material;

(b) whether the raw material had been deliberately withheld to create artificial scarcity and high prices; and

(c) if so, the steps Government have proposed to ensure that raw material is made available to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (c). This Ministry has no information in this regard.

The plastic processing industry is largely in the small scale sector. Plastic processing units are facing difficulties in procurement of plastic resins because the indigenous production has not kept pace with the demand and imports are at a low level. The position has been aggravated due to scarcity of plastic resins and their high prices in the world market.

Efforts are being made to increase indigenous production and make imports to the extent possible.

Modification of Boilers of Fuel-based Thermal Stations (Barauni)

9290. SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government have proposed to modify the boilers at a number of fuel-based thermal stations (Barauni) and to make them suitable for coal firing and providing them with additional facilities for coal and ash handling; and

(b) if so, the amount of money sanctioned for this purpose?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir. The following units are proposed to be converted into coal fired ones including the units in the power station at Barauni:—

Name of Power Station.	Installed capacity of units to be converted.	
Barauni (Bihar)	2 × 15MV 2 × 50MV	130MV
Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	4 × 15MV 2 × 30MV	120MV
Trembay (Maharashtra)	2 × 62.5MV	125MV
Diuvaran (Gujarat)	4 × 63.5MV	254MV

(b) The cost of conversion estimated sometime back in each case is given below:—

1. Barauni .	Rs. 17 lakhs
2. Ahmedabad	Rs. 85 lakhs
3. Trombay .	Rs. 350-380 lakhs
4. Dhuvaran	Likely to be small

The funds required for conversion at Barauni and Dhuvaran power stations will have to be met from the State Plan allocations. In regard to the Ahmedabad and Trombay power stations the expenditure is being met by the licensee Undertakings who own the power stations.

Revision in World Bank's estimates regarding Oil requirements

9291. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state.

(a) whether the World Bank has revised upwards its earlier estimates of oil requirement of India for the current year; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). The World Bank had prepared a survey of the impact of oil price rise on the world economy. The survey had been revised when the oil prices went up in January, 1974. The survey did not specifically address itself to the problem of India.

Assets of Industrial Houses and individual firms for more than Rs 10 crores

9292 SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the present number of industrial houses and individual firms in our country having assets of more than Rs 10 crores; and

(b) their names, assets and profit or loss for the years 1971-72, 1972-73 and 1973-74?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDA-BRATA BARUA). (a) According to the Revised Industrial Licensing Policy announced in February 1973, undertakings registered under section 26 of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1968, i.e.

(i) undertakings which either by themselves or together with their interconnected undertakings have assets of not less than Rs. 20 crores, thereby attracting the provisions of Section 20(a); or

(ii) dominant undertakings which either by themselves or together with their interconnected undertakings have assets of not less than Rs. 1 crore, thereby attracting the provisions of section 20(b),

are considered as large industrial houses. There are no other criteria in force at present for identifying large industrial houses. A statement showing the names of all undertakings registered under section 26 of the MRTP Act, 1969, upto 30-11-1973 was furnished in the Lok Sabha recently in reply to Unstarred Qn. No. 4304 answered on 11th December 1973.

(b) The MRTP Act does not require the undertakings registered under section 26 of the Act to furnish information about the value of assets and profit or loss from year to year.

Assistance sought by Karnataka for Completion of Kali and other Projects

9293 SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF

SHRI K. MALLANNA.

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any request from the Government of

Karnataka regarding the need to provide more funds for the State Government to complete the Kali and other Projects which requires about Rs. 250 crores apart from the Rs. 1000 crores of the State's Fifth Plan; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). A request has been received from the Karnataka Power Corporation Ltd., (a Karnataka Govt., undertaking) for financial assistance for the Kalinadi Hydro Electric Project only and is under consideration.

Licence issued to M/s. Hoechst Pharmaceuticals Limited for import of vaccine against Marek's disease of poultry

9284. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s Hoechst Pharmaceuticals Ltd. has recently been given an import licence for the import of vaccine against Marek's disease of poultry; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Shortfalls in production of D.D.T. (Tech.) and B.H.C. (Tech.)

9295. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there were shortfalls in the production of D.D.T. (Tech.)

and B.H.C. (Tech.) during 1972-73 and 1973-74;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the percentage of shortfalls?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) No, Sir. Production maintained an upward trend as can be observed from the following figures:

Item	Production (tonnes)	
	1972	1973
B.H.C. . .	17,330	20,380
D. D. T.. .	3,849	3,916

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

Expansion programme of Railways in Madhya Pradesh

9296 SHRI NARENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of the expansion programme of the Railways in Madhya Pradesh during the next two years and

(b) the proposals of constructing new railway lines and expansion of existing ones under consideration of Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) The following important works are in progress:—

1. New Lines

Guna-Maksi (New B. G. Line):

Construction of 193 Km. long B.G. line at an estimated cost of Rs. 10

crôres between Guna and Maksi in Madhya Pradesh is in progress. A length of 132 Km. of this line has

been completed and it is expected that the line will be completed in 1975-76.

2. Doublings

Name of the project.	Length (in Km.)	Cost(Rs. Target date in Lakhs)
1. Rairu-Sank	15.76	108.63 March, 1975.
2. Sodagar -Dabra	18.93	161.74 June, 19745.
3. Bina-Katni Section remaining single line portions.	86.74	86.74 Expected to be completed by 1976-77 subject to availability of funds and permanent Way Ma-Materials.

3. MAJORLINE CAPACITY WORKS.

Particulars of work	Cost in lakhs of Rs	Target date of completion.
(i) Itarsi Yard-Provision of additional facilities.	101.01	Not fixed
(ii) Bina-Provision of flyo vre across Bina-Jhansi main line to Bina-Kota and Bina-Jahsi lines.	103.11	Not fixed.
(iii) Bachel-Railway facilities to serve iron ore	415.05 (Rly's portion) 164.19 (Deposit)	March, 75.

4. Electrification

Electrification of Kirandul-Amagura section as part of the Waltair-Kirandul Railway Electrification scheme is in progress and is likely to be completed in 1976-77.

(b) The following important proposals are under consideration:—

NEW LINES/CONVERSIONS

1. Dhalli Rajhara to Dantewara/Jagdalpur

A Final Location-cum-Traffic Survey for Dhalli-Rajhara-Jagdalpur which will serve the Bastar District of Madhya Pradesh is in progress. A decision regarding its construction will be taken after the survey is com-

pleted and results thereof become known.

2. Satna to Beohari via Rewa (New B.G. Line)

A traffic survey for a new B.G. line from Satna to Beohari via Rewa has already been completed and the report is under examination. A decision regarding the construction of this line would be taken after the report is examined from all aspects.

3 Conversion of Raipur-Dhamtari N.G. Section into B.G.

This conversion is also being considered alongwith Dhalli-Rajhara-Jagdalpur new B.G. line.

4. Hirdagarh to Ghoradungri (New B.G. line).

A survey has been carried out for construction of 73 Km. long line from Ghoradungri to Hirdagarh which will help in the development of coalfields in that area. The reports are under examination and a decision regarding its construction will be taken shortly.

5. Mahoba to Khajuraho (New B.G. line)

There has been a persistent demand for construction of a railway line from Mohoba to Khajuraho. Provision has been made for this survey in the Budget for 1974-75.

6. Conversion of the northern portion of the Satpura N.G. Railway system into B.G.

The traffic survey for the conversion into B.G. of the northern section of the Satpura Narrow Gauge Railway System with its branches consisting of (a) Parasias-Chhindwara-Seoni-Nainpur-Mandla Fort. (b) Jabalpur-Nainpur-Balaghat-Gondia and (c) Chhindwara-Nagpur has been completed and the report is under examination. Further consideration will be given after the report is examined from all aspects.

SURVEYS FOR LINE CAPACITY WORKS

1. Traffic Survey to determine additional line capacity work on Jukehi-Satna-Chhoki (250 K.M.).

2. Engineering-cum-traffic survey for doubling the line between Bilaspur and Anuppur (127 K.M.) including avoiding line at Bilaspur.

3. Traffic-cum-Engineering Survey to estimate the requirements of traffic over the following important coal carrying routes:—

(i) Bina-Ruthiyai-Maksi.

(ii) Bhopal-Ujjain-Nagda-Ratlam-Godhra.

(iii) Godhra-Anand and

(iv) Anand-Ahmedabad-Sabarmati.

गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान बाढ़ नियंत्रण के लिये राजस्थान को दी गई धनराशि

9297. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान को वर्ष, 1972, 1973 और 1974 में बाढ़ नियंत्रण के लिए केन्द्र ने कितनी कितनी धनराशि दी और उसका क्या आधार था तथा वह किस-किस काम के लिए दी गई तथा कौन-कौन से काम पूरा हो गए हैं; और

(ख) पाली जिले में बाढ़ नियंत्रण से सम्बन्धित किन-किन कामों के लिए गत तीन वर्षों में धनराशि दी गई तथा क्या वे सभी काम पूरे हो गए हैं या अधूरे पड़े हैं ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) :

(क) और (ख) चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिए बनाई गई पद्धति के अंतर्गत 1969-70 से लेकर राज्य सरकारों को उनकी विभिन्न विकासात्मक योजनाओं के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता ब्लाक ऋणों और अनुदानों के रूप में दी गई थी और यह किसी परियोजना विशेष अथवा विकास वर्ष से सम्बन्ध नहीं थी। इस प्रकार 1971-72, 1972-73 और 1973-74 के दौरान राजस्थान में बाढ़ नियंत्रण स्कीम के लिए विशेष रूप से कोई सहायता नहीं दी गई थी।

राजस्थान राज्य सरकार ने गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान अपनी योजना में निम्नलिखित बाढ़ नियंत्रण कार्यों के लिए धन की व्यवस्था की थी -

- (1) बगर बाढ़ नियंत्रण स्कीम
- (2) भरतपुर और सहवर्ती क्षेत्रों की सुरक्षा के लिए स्कीम ।
- (3) पहारी कामन नाला ।
- (4) लघु बाढ़ सुरक्षा स्कीम ।

उपर्युक्त में से पहारी कामन नाला लघुभूग पूर्ण हो चुका है और अन्यो को पाचवी योजना में पूरा किया जाना है ।

गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान पाली जिले में बाढ़ नियंत्रण कार्यों के लिए राज्य योजना ने कोई प्रावधान नहीं किया गया था ।

राज्य बिजली बोर्डों की ओर बकाया ऋण

9298. श्री नूल चन्द डागा क्या सिचवाई और बिजुत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) इस समय प्रत्येक राज्य बिजली बोर्ड की ओर कितना केन्द्रीय ऋण बकाया है,

(ख) इस समय प्रत्येक राज्य बिजली बोर्ड की ओर से कितना ब्याज बकाया है और उसकी प्रदायगी राज्य सरकार किस प्रकार करती है ; और

(ग) उनकी ओर उक्त राशि बकाया होने के क्या कारण हैं ?

सिचवाई और बिजुत मंत्रालय में उपर्युक्त (बी सिचवाई प्रसार) : (क) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा सीधे राज्य बिजली बोर्डों को कोई ऋण नहीं दिया गया है । भारत सरकार द्वारा गठित सरकारी संस्थान, ग्राम बिद्युतीकरण निगम द्वारा इन बोर्डों को अनेकों ग्राम बिद्युतीकरण स्कीमों के लिए ऋण सहायता दी जाती है । अब तक विभिन्न राज्य बिजली बोर्डों को बी नई ऋण सहायता का विवरण सलग्न है ।

(ख) और (ग) इस प्रकार दी गई धन राशियों के प्रति देय कोई भी ब्याज किसी भी राज्य बिजली बोर्ड से बकाया नहीं है ।

विवरण

31-3-74 तक विभिन्न राज्य बिजली बोर्डों को ग्राम बिद्युतीकरण निगम द्वारा दी गई ऋण सहायता का विवरण

(लाख रुपये में)

क्रम सं० राज्य बिजली बोर्ड का नाम धनराशि		
1	2	3
1 आंध्र प्रदेश .	1313	683
2 असम .	192	025
3 बिहार .	1312	469
4 गुजरात .	598	942
5 हरियाणा	528	429
6 हिमाचल प्रदेश .	337	141
7 केरल .	384	151
8 मध्य प्रदेश .	1513	912
9 महाराष्ट्र .	1711	946
10 कर्नाटक .	616	205
11 मेघालय .	16	371
12 उड़ीसा	806	822

1	2	3
13	पंजाब .	870.818
14	राजस्थान .	1225.916
15	तमिलनाडु .	868.357
16	उत्तर प्रदेश .	1751.714
17	पश्चिम बंगाल .	1135.886
18	जम्मू व कश्मीर .	247.523
	कुल .	15432.411

पाली स्टेशन का विकास

9299. श्री कूल चन्द डल्ला . क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जोधपुर और मारवाड़ा के जंक्शन के बीच पाली एक बहुत पुराना स्टेशन है और एक औद्योगिक नगर होने तथा वहाँ यात्रियों की संख्या को दृष्टि में रखते हुए क्या इस स्टेशन का विकास करने का विचार है ;

(ख) इस मामले में रेलवे ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ; और

(ग) क्या इस स्टेशन के विकास का कार्य धनराशि की कमी के कारण हाथ में नहीं लिया जा रहा है ?

रेल विभाग में एक नवी (श्री मुहम्मद सफी कुरैशी) . (क) सम्मेलन. माननीय सक्षम का आशय उत्तर रेलवे के जोधपुर मंडल के पाली/मारवाड़ा स्टेशन से है । यह जोधपुर स्टेट रेलवे का एक पुराना स्टेशन

है । स्टेशन की इमारत अच्छी हालत में है और वहाँ पर मौजूद सुविधाएँ यातायात के वर्तमान स्तर को सम्हालने के लिए पर्याप्त समझी जाती हैं और फिलहाल इस स्टेशन के विकास के लिए कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

(ख) और (ग). ज्ञान नहीं उठता ।

Railway premises let out to offices of Southern Railway Mazdoor Union

9300. SHRI G. BHUVARAHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) how many Railway premises have been let out to the Central and branch offices of the Southern Railway Mazdoor Union since 1986; and

(b) the total amount of rent assessed and realised in respect of these buildings upto 31st March, 1974?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) 50

(b) Material is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

Recognition to branches of Southern Railway Mazdoor Union

9301. SHRI G. BHUVARAHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Southern Railway Mazdoor Union has been permitted to open a number of branches in one and same place in order to exploit the privileges like free passes and special casual leave allowed to a recognised union; and

(b) whether the Southern Railway administration has observed the relevant rules in granting recognition to such branches?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Southern Railway Mazdoor Union has been permitted to open more than one Branch at one station for organisational purposes.

(b) Yes.

Ferrous scrap disposed of on Southern Railway

9302. SHRI G. BHUVARAHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of ferrous scrap disposed of on the Southern Railway under bipartite agreements during the last two years, and

(b) whether the procedures laid down in the relevant Railway Code and Manual have been followed in these cases?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) 1972-73 2570 814 M.Ts.

(a) 1972-73 2570.814 M.Ts.
1973-74 4495 704 M Ts.

(b) Yes.

Shareholders of Jaipur Udyog Limited

9303. SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE:

SHRI C K. CHANDRAPPA:

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

(a) whether Government are aware of the shareholdings of Shri Alok P Jain, the Chairman of Jaipur Udyog Limited in that Company;

(b) whether major shareholding in the Jaipur Udyog Limited belong to L.I.C., Rajasthan Government, Nationalised Banks and other public financial institutions;

(c) if so, the salient features of the shareholdings of each;

(d) whether there are any Government representatives on the Board of Directors of the Jaipur Udyog Limited, and

(e) if so, the name of the person who had represented Government or semi-Government financial institutions in the last Annual Meeting of the Company held on the 31st January, 1974 at Sawaimadhopur Rajasthan?

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

Non-payment of wages to employees of Nagpur (Central Railway) for participation in agitation

9304 SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees of Nagpur, Central Railway, who have been denied wages for the period of food agitation from the 19th December 1973 to 28th December, 1973,

(b) whether all the employees involved in the agitation have been denied wages and if not, the reasons for discrimination between employer and employee;

(c) whether any steps have been taken to ensure regular supply of rations after the agitation; and

(d) if so, what are they?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) 2041. On the policy of 'No work, no pay'.

(b) No discrimination was made.

(c) and (d). State authorities have been approached asking for regular and adequate food supply to staff

Supply of surplus water from Tungabhadra Reservoir for second crop cultivation in Krishna Delta

9305. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY:
Will the Minister of IRRIGATION
AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision or arrangement had been arrived at with the concurrence of Karnataka Government for the supply of surplus water from the Tungabhadra Reservoir for temporary second crop cultivation in the Krishna Delta;

(b) if so, the main features thereof;

(c) the extent of increase in acreage under second crop cultivation in Krishna Delta upto 1970;

(d) whether there is any provision in that arrangement for the supply of surplus Tungabhadra waters for the second crop under K. C. Canal also; and

(e) if so, the increased extent of acreage in second crop under the K.C. Canal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). In 1953-54, after the Tungabhadra Dam started functioning, it was decided that the surplus waters from the Tungabhadra Reservoir may be utilised for temporary second crop cultivation in the Krishna Delta, with the concurrence of the Government of Karnataka, and on the understanding that such cultivation would not give rise to any special claims and that the different blocks in the Delta would be supplied with water in different years. In accordance with this arrangement, which is purely temporary, water was released for the second crop cultivation in the Delta since 1953-54. The area of second crop cultivation which was 18350 hectares in 1953-54 increased to 196530 hectares in 1968-69.

(d) to (e). No such provision exists for supply of surplus Tungabhadra waters to K.C. Canal. However, releases were made from the Tungabhadra Dam to K.C. Canal since 1953-54 on the clear understanding that this would not give rise to any special rights. Due to such releases, there were larger withdrawals of water in K.C. Canal. The area irrigated under the second crop under the Canal increased from 7173 hectares in 1953-54 to 44232 hectares in 1968-69.

Canal project under Tungabhadra reservoir

9306. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY:
Will the Minister of IRRIGATION
AND POWER be pleased to state.

(a) the names of canals or projects completed or under construction under the Tungabhadra Reservoir;

(b) the estimated acreage under each canal or project, separately, district-wise;

(c) the extent of utilisation of water in T.M.C. under each canal or project; and

(d) when the spillover schemes are proposed to be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The following canal works form part of the Tungabhadra Project.

(i) Tungabhadra Low Level Canal on Left and Right Banks.

(ii) Tungabhadra High Level Canal Stage I & II on the Right Bank.

The Low level canal have been completed.

(b) The area proposed to be irrigated annually under both the canal systems is given below:—

	In Andhra Pradesh	In Karnataka
	(In Hectres)	
1. Low Level Canal (Right Bank) .	60212	37387
2. Low Level Canal (Left Bank) .	..	234822
3. High Level Canal (Stage I & II) .	101943	55263
	162155	327472

(c) The annual utilisation under the low level canals and High level canal is 1.47 million Cubic metres and 1.02 million Cubic metres respectively.

(d) The spillover High Level Canal works are expected to be completed in the Fifth Plan.

Formation of a holding company for Central Sector Power Projects

9307. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN:
PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a final decision to form a holding company for central sector power projects has since been taken;

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

(c) whether the proposed company is also likely to be entrusted with the task of Inter-State power transmissions?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). No final decision has yet been taken on the organisational set up for Central Sector Projects.

Review of Working of M.R.T.P. Commission and M.R.T.P. Act

9308. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN:
SHRI B. S. BHURA:

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

(a) whether Government have reviewed the working of M.R.T.P. Commission and M.R.T.P. Act in view of the growth in terms of turn-over, assets and profits of large business houses in spite of the operation of this Act and the Commission; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) and (b). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The M.R.T.P. Act came into force on 1st June, 1970 and its effective administration started only in 1971. It is too early to have a proper and objective assessment of its impact on the working of the big business houses or on the phenomenon of concentration of economic power in the hands of those houses to public detriment. The expression "big business houses" or "monopoly houses" has not been defined either in the MRTP Act or in the two reports submitted by the Monopolies Inquiry Commission and ILPIC respectively. The MRTP Act, in Chapter III, deals with the concept of "inter-connected" undertakings or groups of undertakings. However, the Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry

Committee gave a list of 20 industrial houses which it described as the larger industrial houses each of them with assets of Rs. 35 crores or above. For the present purposes, as a point of reference, one may take into account these 20 larger industrial houses and examine their growth in the last few years in terms of turn-over, assets and profits. The growth of their aggregate assets during the period 1963-64 to 1970-71 came down from 30.7 per cent to mere 5.8 per cent. The growth of these houses in terms of turnover, gross profits and net profits during the year 1969-70 and 1970-71 was also quite normal. Incidentally, it should be noted that there is nothing unusual in the normal growth of undertakings during a period of general industrial growth in the country. The object of the MRTP Act *inter-alia* is to provide the operation of economic system does not result in the concentration of economic power to the common detriment and it would appear therefore that the growth of any undertaking *per-se* cannot be called undesirable though it has to be ensured that such growth is, in no manner, detrimental to the public interest. It has to be observed that between 1955-56 and 1971-72 the share of the private sector companies in the paid-up capital of the total corporate sector has gone down from 83.6 per cent to 49.0 per cent while that of Government companies has shot up from 6.4 per cent to about 51 per cent. Again in the letters of intent/industrial licences issued during the last few years, the share of the larger industrial houses and foreign companies which have been assigned responsibilities largely in the core and the heavy investment sectors, has been progressively coming down. From 1970 to 1973, the share of the 20 large industrial houses was only 4.9 per cent as against 12.3 per cent of the letters of intent issued to them between 1956 and 1966. Their share in the industrial licences issued between 1970 and 1973 varied between 5.9 per cent and 8.5 per cent.

Under the Industrial Licensing Policy as announced in February, 1973, companies belonging to the large industrial houses as understood in Chapter III of the MRTP Act are eligible to expand only in 19 core industries as outlined in the Appendix to this Policy or in export-oriented industries. They are debarred from going into any other field. An informal study group appointed by the Ministry of Industrial Development to examine the question of breaking up of inter-connections in large houses, came to the conclusion that Central Government in the last few years had taken a series of measures calculated to reduce the concentration of economic power in the hands of the larger industrial houses e.g., the nationalisation of the major commercial banks, the abolition of the system of managing agency, the new guidelines on the investment policy of public financial institutions including convertibility of loans into equity and effective participation in management, the significant growth of public sector, and noted that as a result of these measures and as a result of the coming into operation of the present industrial licensing policy and of the MRTP Act, the concentration of economic power in the hands of these large houses had been significantly checked.

Loss suffered by Railways during 1973-74 due to Strikes and Thefts

**9309. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:
SHRI SHANKARRAO
SAVANT:**

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total loss suffered by the Railways during 1973-74 due to Railway strikes leading to arson, looting and sabotage of Railway property;

(b) the total amount of compensation paid to the public for the loss or pilferage of their goods and belongings during this period; and

(c) the total amount spent on the maintenance of Railway Protection Force during the last three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Rs. 1,20,025 approximately.

(b) Rs. 6.53 lakhs approximately.

(c) 1971-72 Rs. 13,75,00,094

1972-73 Rs. 14,84,15,625

1973-74 Rs. 17,74,85,638

(Estimated figures as the accounts have not yet been closed)

Target for Power Generation and Supply in West Bengal and Maharashtra in Fourth Plan

9310. SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the target fixed for Fourth Plan period for power generation and supply in West Bengal and Maharashtra;

(b) the progress made so far in these States;

(c) the reasons for shortfall, if any; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken in the Fifth Plan period to cover the back log in these States?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) In Maharashtra and West Bengal, an additional installed capacity of 1185 MW and 251 MW respectively was targetted to be commissioned during the Fourth Plan period.

(b) Installed capacity of 530 MW in Maharashtra and 131 MW in West

Bengal was commissioned during the Fourth Plan.

(c) and (d). The main reasons for shortfall have been slow progress in civil works, delay in delivery of equipment, and difficulties in the procurement of essential materials in time. To achieve the target of power generation envisaged in the draft Fifth Five Year Plan, the following steps are being taken:

(i) Restructuring of the electricity supply industry with a view to improve the capability to achieve targets and remove past short-comings.

(ii) Changing procedures and priorities so as to ensure timely and adequate availability of all required inputs including funds.

(iii) Installing effective multi-tiered monitoring systems so as to watch performance and supply timely correctives wherever necessary.

Rise in cost of continuing Irrigation Projects in West Bengal

9311. SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether estimated cost of each continuing irrigation project in West Bengal has now risen due to rise in cost of materials, land and labour rates; and

(b) if so, how far estimated costs have risen and to what extent the increase in the cost has been neutralised by increased central assistance?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The originally sanctioned cost and the latest estimated cost of such projects is as under:—

(Amount in Lakhs)

S. No.	Name of project	Original estimated cost	Latest estimated cost
1.	Mayurakshi Project	1550.00	2046.00
2.	Kangsabati Project	2525.90	5200.00
3.	Hinglow scheme	97.94	150.00
4.	Saharajore scheme	20.64	77.00

The Central financial assistance to the States, including West Bengal in the Fourth Plan, was being provided in the form of block loans and grants as a whole and it was not relatable to any particular project or head of development. The irrigation projects are implemented by the State Governments within their overall development resources.

FACT Officials visit Abroad

9312. SHRI RAMACHANDRAN

KADANNAPPALLI:

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:

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

(a) the number of officials of FACT, Kerala who have gone abroad during the last three years; and

(b) the total expenditure incurred by them including foreign exchange and the duration of stay abroad in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

मिट्टी के तेल तथा भट्टी के तेल की कमी

9313. श्री श्रीकृष्ण अग्रवाल : क्या पेट्रोलेियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताते की ठपा करेगे कि .

(क) क्या इंग्ले दर्य मिट्टी के तेल तथा भट्टी की कमी होने का आशंक है;

(ख) यदि हा तो इसके क्या कारण हैं, और

(ग) सरकार इस कमी को पूरा करने के लिये क्या प्रयास कर रही है ?

पेट्रोलेियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खाँ): (क) से (ग) अशोधित कच्चे तेल तथा अन्य पेट्रोलेियम उत्पादों के मूल्यों में तीव्र वृद्धि हो जाने के कारण देश की विदेशी मुद्रा साधनों पर भारी दबाव पड़ा है । इस कार्य के लिए 1974-75 के अन्तर्गत उपलब्ध हो सकने वाली सीमित विदेशी मुद्रा को ध्यान में रखते हुए इन उत्पादों की मांग को पूर्ण रूप से पूरा कर सकना संभव नहीं हो सकेगा । इसलिए इन उत्पादों के प्रयोग में बचत करना अत्यन्त आवश्यक है । कोयला तथा सौपट कोक जिनका भट्टी के तेल तथा मिट्टी के तेल के स्थान पर प्रयोग किया जा सकता है, के उत्पादन तथा परिवहन को बढ़ाने के कार्य को सरकार उच्चतम प्राथमिकता दे रही है । गांव की बिद्युतीकरण योजनाओं में तेजी लाई जा रही है । तेल कम्पनियों द्वारा भी ईंधन गैस के उत्पादन तथा विपणन के विस्तार कार्य को उच्चतम प्राथमिकता देने के लिए कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं ।

Unauthorised Production of certain Drugs by M/s Pfizers Limited

9314. SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s Pfizers Limited have made unauthorised production of Tetracycline and Chlorpropamide capacity for a long time and subsequently applied for its regularisation;

(b) whether these regularisations were allowed on the conditions that a certain percentage of production will be exported, an export bond executed and physical verification would be done by DGTD;

(c) whether these conditions were not adhered to, no export bonds were executed and exports as per conditions made; and

(d) if so, what steps Government propose to take to curb these anti-Indian activities of this multi-national foreign firm in our country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). Tetracycline.

M/s. Pfizers have been producing this item in excess of their licensed capacity except for the years 1961, 1967-68 and 1968-69. The capacities licensed in their favour at different times were as follows:—

Year	Licensed capacity(in Kg.)		
	Tetracycline	Oxytetracycline}	Total
1960	2000	3000	5000
1965	3000	7000	10000
1967	5000	9000	14000

The licence issued in 1965 was subject to the following export conditions:—

- That additional foreign exchange required for the import of raw materials in connection with the manufacture of additional 5000 Kg. of tetracycline would be earned by exports under Export Incentive Schemes; and
- That 25 per cent (Twenty five percent) of the actual production of tetracycline in value will be exported annually from 1966-67. A bond to this effect should be executed in consultation with the Ministry of Commerce.

The licence issued in 1967 was subject to the following export conditions:—

- Production in excess of ten tonnes of tetracyclines shall be exported, unless Government by prior approval give permission to sell any part of it in the country; in the first year four tonnes must be exported;
- Irrespective of the actual quantity of tetracyclines exported from the second year onwards, as above, a total of Rs. 15 lakhs annually must be exported as an average over five years of tetracycline and other items of pharmaceuticals. This export of Rs. 15 lakhs should be over and above the current level of export;
- The commitment to export 25 per cent of the initial capacity of ten tonnes of tetracyclines, in value, remains. There would, however be no objection to the export of tetracycline and other items of pharmaceuticals provided the total value of 2500 Kg. of tetracyclines will be calculating factor.

Chlorpropamide

M/s. Pfizer Limited, Bombay have been granted letter of intent No. 1 (56)/89-Chem. III dated the 16th November, 1972 for effecting substantial expansion for the manufacture of Chlorpropamide from 1.5 tonnes per annum to 8.5 tonnes per annum. The letter of intent contains the condition that 20 per cent of the additional capacity allowed will be exported and an export bond executed. Their production during the last three years was as under:—

1971	.	.	10.97 tonnes
1972	.	.	12.9 tonnes
1973	.	.	9.079 tonnes

(c) and (d).

Tetracycline

No export bond has so far been executed by M/s. Pfizer Ltd. Instructions have, however, been issued recently to them to execute an export bond valid upto 1978 extendable by 5 years at the option of Govt.

Chlorpropamide

The legal undertaking submitted by the party dated the 26th February, 1974 to give effect to the export obligation has been accepted vide communication received from CCI&E dated the 14th March, 1974.

Construction of Santaldih Thermal Power Station in West Bengal

9315. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the main features of the work done and the money spent for the construction of 120 M.W. unit of power generation at Santaldih

Thermal Power Station in Purulia (West Bengal);

(b) whether this project will be completed in scheduled time; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). The project for constructing a thermal station at Santaldih in West Bengal envisages installation of four units of 120 MW each. The commissioning of the units, however, could not be completed on schedule for several reasons like non-availability of essential materials, some items of equipment etc. The first unit was commissioned in October 1973. The second unit, scheduled to be commissioned by December, 1974, is now expected to be commissioned during the early part of 1975. The third and fourth units originally scheduled to be commissioned in December, 1975 and October, 1976 are now expected to be commissioned in June, 1976 and December, 1976, respectively. Various items of works connected with these units are at different stages. The total expenditure incurred on the project upto the end of March, 1974 is reported to be about Rs. 59.51 crores.

Plastic Producing Units and Supply of Raw Materials to them

9316. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) total number of units producing plastic and allied materials in the country, State-wise;

(b) how many of those units are (1) large, (2) medium and (3) small;

(c) quantity and value of each category of raw material needed for the plastic and allied industries

imported, year-wise during the last three years;

(d) quantity and value of raw materials produced indigenously; and

(e) quantity and value of each category of raw material supplied to (1) large, (2) medium and (3) small units, year-wise, during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid down on the Table of the House.

Shortage of Soda Ash in Small Scale Sector

9317. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that the 'Soda Ash' an essential industrial raw material is not available in the open market while it is available in black market; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to make it available to the genuine users and small scale sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Question of a black market in soda ash does not arise as neither the price nor the distribution of this commodity is controlled.

(b) The soda ash manufacturers have been advised to make supplies direct to their established actual users on the basis of the best offtake in the last three years. Besides, imported soda ash is available to all actual users under the canalised im-

port policy. To make the country self-sufficient in soda ash, adequate further capacity has been approved so that together with the capacity installed, it totals 13.90 lakh tonnes/year as against the production target of about 9 lakh tonnes by the year 1978-79.

Railways inability to move stocks to Steel Plants

9318. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether authorities of the Bharat Coking Coal have alleged that its production is improving, but the Railways are not able to move the stocks promptly to the Steel Plants; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Detention of Puri Express and Utkal Express by Hooligans at Balasore

9319. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Puri Express was detained on the 6th April night at Balasore by hooligans as a result of which the train was late by 5 hours and whether Utkal Express was also detained; and

(b) whether smugglers are regularly smuggling rice from Orissa to West Bengal by these trains?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) 7 Dn Puri-Howrah Express and 77Dn Utkal Express were detained at Balasore for about 4 hours on the night of 6-7/4/1974 by the public for checking rice smuggling.

(b) Some cases of smuggling of rice by trains have come to notice.

Shifting of some Departments of South Eastern Railway from Calcutta to Orissa

9320. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is likely that some Departments of South Eastern Railway will be shifted from Calcutta to Orissa in response to popular demand; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) No

(b) Does not arise.

Clearance of Varahi Hydro Electric Project in Karnataka

9321 SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHA-RIEF: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have cleared the Varahi Hydro Electric Project in Karnataka; and

(b) if so, the time by which the work on the project is expected to start?

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THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) No, Sir. The project report is under examination.

(b) The work on the project will be taken up after the approval of the project and provision of necessary funds.

Meeting with Chief Ministers of Punjab and Haryana regarding Settlement of Beas Dispute

9322. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL

BHATIA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether he had any meeting with the Punjab and Haryana Chief Ministers on the 3rd April, 1974 regarding settlement of Beas Dispute; and

(b) if so, whether any decision has been arrived at?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) and (b). Only the Chief Minister of Punjab had met the Union Minister for Irrigation and Power on the 3rd April, 1974, when, among other things, the question of sharing of the Ravi-Beas waters also figured in the discussions. No decisions have yet been reached

1971-72 और 1972-73 के दौरान बुधदमाओं के लिए मुआवजा देने के कारण रेलवे को हुई क्षति

9323. श्री प्रदल बिहारी बाजपेयी :
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1971-72 और 1972-73 के दौरान हुई रेल बुधदमाओं के कारण

मुआवज का मुआवज करने के लिए वे सरकार को प्रतिबंधित कीमतों पर हानि हुई; और

(ख) इस अवधि में ऐसी हानि को रोक बाम के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई तथा उसका क्या परिणाम निकला ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मुम्महब शाही हुसैन) : (क) रेलों से सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सप्ताह-पटल भर रहा हो जायेगी।

(ख) चूंकि रेल कर्मचारियों की गलती गाड़ी-दुर्घटनाओं का अकेला मसबबे बड़ा कारण है, इसलिए रेलों पर गठित सुरक्षा संगठन गाड़ी संचालन में सम्बन्धित कर्मचारियों में सुरक्षा के प्रति जागरूकता पैदा करने और वह यह सुनिश्चित करने में जो है कि कर्मचारी सुरक्षा-नियमों का उल्लंघन न करें अथवा लापरवाही न अपनाये। सभी दुर्घटनाओं के सम्बन्ध में पूरी-पूरी जांच की जाती है और इस प्रकार की दुर्घटनाओं को पुनरावृत्ति न होने पाये इसके लिए उपयुक्त उपचारात्मक उपाय किये जाते हैं। जहां तक व्यावहारिक है बेहतर मिगनल व्यवस्था, अन्तर्पाशन, रेल पथ-परिपथन आदि के रूप में औद्योगिक सुधार भी किये गये हैं। चूंकि रेल कर्मचारियों के अलावा दूसरे लोगों की गलतियाँ भी बहुत सी दुर्घटनाओं के लिए जिम्मेदार हैं, जनता को शिक्षित करने के लिए विविध माध्यमों के जरिये प्रचार-अभियान भी चलाये गये हैं। इन उपायों के परिणामस्वरूप गाड़ी-दुर्घटनाओं अर्थात् गाड़ियों को टक्करों, पटरी से गाड़ी के उतरने, समय-पार-दुर्घटनाओं और गाड़ियों

में आग लगने आदि दुर्घटनाओं की संख्या पार-तीय रेलों पर 1971-72 में 864 थी जो 1972-73 में घटकर 815 रह गयी।

Legal aid to Poor in Tamil Nadu

9324. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

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

(a) whether Tamil Nadu State has started giving financial aid to the poor in respect of court cases;

(b) if so, what kind of assistance is being provided to the poor in this regard;

(c) whether any other State has started this scheme;

(d) whether the Union Government have also decided to help the State Governments financially for implementation of such schemes; and

(e) if so, to what extent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise

Payment of Officiating Allowance to Luggage Porters at Ghaziabad

9325 SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS

be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Luggage Porters working at Ghaziabad station who were ordered by the administration to work as Goods Markers in the

Goods Office, Ghaziabad, have not been paid their officiating allowance for the period from 23rd October, 1969 to 22nd January, 1974,

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay, and

(c) the steps taken to expedite payment?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI) (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha

Irrigation Schemes for Rajasthan

9326 SHRI SHIVNATH SINGH Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state

(a) the irrigation schemes which are under consideration of Government for districts of Alwar, Bharatpur, Jhunjhunu, Churu and Nagore of Rajasthan during Fifth Five Year Plan,

(b) whether any survey has been made for irrigation canal for Alwar, Bharatpur and Jhunjhunu Districts of Rajasthan from Ganga River, and

(c) if so, the progress made in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) (a) The Fifth Five Year Plan of Rajasthan is yet to be finalised

(b) and (c) No scheme for such a canal system, based on a Survey has been received from the Government of Rajasthan

Running Rooms for Travelling Ticket Examiners and Conductors

9327 SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI.

SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR;

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS

be pleased to state:

(a) whether Travelling Ticket Examiners and Conductors are not provided with the facilities of proper running rooms, and

(b) if so, what action is being taken by the Railway Administration to provide separate running room facilities to them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI) (a) and (b) According to the extent instructions, certain categories of non-running staff like Travelling Ticket Examiners, Conductors etc., are permitted to avail of resting facility in the running rooms subject to spare accommodation being available therein after meeting the requirements of regular running staff. Railways have also been advised to provide rest room facility for certain categories of non-running staff including Travelling Ticket Examiners, Conductors etc., on a programmed basis at Stations, where spare running room accommodation is not available

Provision of Two Sets of Summer Uniforms to Ticket Collectors (North Eastern Railway)

9328 SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI

SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS

be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any circular by Railway Administration to provide two sets of Summer Uniform to

Ticket Collectors in place of 3 sets on North Eastern Railway; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). As a result of instructions issued on the basis of the recommendations of Uniforms Committee, 1969 and accepted by the Government, the Ticket Collectors on North Eastern Railway are entitled for two sets of Summer Uniforms.

Attack on the Demonstrators of Railwaymen at Pathardih by Anti-Social Elements

9329. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:

SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any anti-social elements attacked the demonstration of Railwaymen with lethal weapons and pipe guns at Pathardih on 29th November, 1973 causing serious injuries to some employees;

(b) if so, the facts of the incident;

(c) the salient features of the agreement made between the representatives of Railway employees and DS/Dhanbad on 30th November, 1973 following the agitation of Railwaymen; and

(d) the action taken to implement each item of the agreement?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Supply of Power to Calcutta by D.V.C. during last three years

9330. SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the total k.w. power supplied to Calcutta by D.V.C. during the last three years, year-wise; and

(b) the prospects of power supply to Calcutta from D.V.C. during 1974-75?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The power supplied by D. V. C. to Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation during the last three years is as given below:

Year	Million kwh.
1970-71	. 613.341
1971-72	. 505.781
1972-73	. 589.649

(b) There is no contractual obligation for the D. V. C. to continue to supply power to Calcutta, since the contract in this regard expired in 1969. However, considering the power shortage in Calcutta, D. V. C. will continue to supply power to Calcutta to the extent possible, after meeting its statutory obligations and the priority loads of national importance, such as railway traction, Coal mines, and steel plants which the D.V.C. is required to supply.

Memorandum on Extension of Railways in Bihar by Bihar Government

9331. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA:

SHRI M. S. PURTY.

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bihar Government has submitted any memorandum to the Central Government regarding extension of railway lines in that State;

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

(c) action taken or proposed to be taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD SHAFTI QURESHI) (a) Yes.

(b) and (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6929/74].

Selection of Rivers for Utilisation of River Waters

9332 SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have selected certain rivers in the country for full utilisation of river waters; and

(b) if so, the particulars of such rivers and the progress made in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). There is no particular river selected for full utilisation. Efforts are, however, being made for optimum utilisation of all available water resources.

Amount granted for Expansion and Repair of Railway Stations in Bihar

9333. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have granted any funds to expand and repair some of the Railway stations in the State of Bihar; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFTI QURESHI) (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is compiled.

Report from Bihar and West Bengal regarding Reorganisation of D.V.C.

9334. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any report from the States of Bihar and West Bengal regarding the re-organisation of Damodar Valley Corporation; and

(b) if so, the main feature thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise

Selection of Sites for Thermal Power Stations

9335. SHRI LUTFAL HAQUE: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Committee visited various places in the country to select

the sites for setting up large Thermal Power Stations in the Central sphere in the Fifth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the names of the members of the committee and the places visited; and

(c) the recommendations made by this committee and the action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). The Site Selection Committee under the Chairmanship of Member (Thermal) Central Water and Power Commission (Power Wing) consists of the following members.

- (1) Chief Engineers of the respective States for the sites in their States.
- (2) Shri S. K. Bose, Mining Adviser, Deptt. of Mines.
- (3) Shri K. S. Bannerji, Director Transportation (Traffic), Railway Ministry.
- (4) Shri S. K. Ganguli, Director (Chemical) Bhabha Research Centre, Trombay.
- (5) Shri P. K. Bhatnagar, Coordinator, National Council of Science and Technology, New Delhi.
- (6) Chief Engineer (Thermal), Central Water and Power Commission (Power Wing), New Delhi.

The Committee's report giving the details of the sites visited recommendations made etc., is awaited.

Steps to Improve Performance of Power Projects in West Bengal

9336. SHRI LUTFAL HAQUE: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to improve the performance of power projects in West Bengal, project-wise; and

(b) the results achieved so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). Concerted efforts are being made to maximise availability of power from the existing power stations and speeding up the commissioning of new generating units. Following is the position with regard to the different power stations in West Bengal.

Bandel Thermal Station

This station has four units of 82.5 MW each. It was receiving middlings from two-stage Lodna Washery and coal from a large number of collieries in the Raniganj coal fields. This was affecting the performance adversely due to inappropriate quality of coal. Receipt of middlings from the two-stage washery has been stopped and the Linkage Committee has been requested to link Bandel Thermal Power Station with a definite number of collieries which can supply coal of the right quality. Light diesel oil has been arranged in sufficient quantity for these stations. Spare parts for pulverisers has been arranged. As a result of these measures, the performance is improving. One unit is under annual overhaul and maintenance and the remaining three are operating. The generation is now in the range of 180-200 MW.

Durgapur Projects L'd.

This power station has two units of 30 MW each and three units of 75

MW each. Due to an accident in January 1974 the control cables and equipment connected with two units have been damaged. Necessary replacements have been arranged. It is expected that one unit will be brought back into commission by the end of May and the other unit in June 1974. The availability from the 75 MW units has been very much reduced due to the wearing out of turbine blades and replacements for the same have been ordered. The output of these units is also limited due to trouble in the coal mills. These matters are being attended to. The generation in this station is now in the range of 140-160 MW and will improve further when the repairs/renovations in hand are completed.

Santaldih Power Station

One unit of 120 MW has been commissioned and this unit is having teething trouble. Assistance of BHEL engineers has been available to the project for rectification and adjustment works.

Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation

The CESC has an installed capacity of 485 MW. Due to the plants being very old, the derated capacity of this station is 337 MW. The generation is in the range of 210-250 MW. It is understood that steps to increase power generation are under consideration.

Allocation of Funds for Execution of Power Projects in West Bengal in the current year

9337. SHRI LUTFAL HAQUE: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state the total

amount earmarked for the execution of power projects in West Bengal, project-wise in the current year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): While the annual plan outlay have yet to be finalised, the tentative outlays for the power schemes in West Bengal are as follows:—

I. GENERATION SCHEMES*

(a) Continuing Schemes (Rs. in lakhs)

1. Santaldih Thermal (4 × 120	900*
2. Jaldhaka Hydel Stage II (2 × 4 MW)	75
3. Kurseong Hydel Stage II (2 × 1 MW)	30

(b) New Schemes

1. Extension of Bandel Power Station 5th Unit (200 MW)	700
2. Kolaghat Thermal (3 × 200 MW)	900
3. Diesel Station (4 × 3.5 MW)	18
4. 110 MW unit at DPL	150

II. TRANSMISSION AND DISTRIBUTION

(a) 132 kV and above	800**
(b) Below 132 kV	240
(c) Expansion of existing grids and normal extension	200

III. Rural Electrification (M.N.P. 250 + R.E.C. 500)

750

IV. Investigation

75

V. Research and Testing

12

Total (I to V) 4850

*Outlay earmarked

*** Rs. 6.15 crores for transmission lines and sub-station associated with Santaldih to be earmarked.

Grant for Farakka Barrage Complex for 1974-75

9338. SHRI LUTFAL HAQUE: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any grant has been made for Farakka Barrage complex for 1974-75;

(b) if so, the amount of grant and the work to be completed in 1974-75; and

(c) the particulars of the work done regarding the Farakka Barrage complex up to date?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). A provision of Rs. 8 crores has been included in the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power for 1974-75 for the Farakka Barrage Project.

Work on the Farakka Barrage alone with the road and rail bridges has been completed. The feeder Canal is in an advanced stage of execution with over 97 per cent of work completed. The Jangipur Barrage has been completed.

During 1974-75, the balance works on the Feeder Canal are proposed to be completed to enable it become operational. The finishing works on the Farakka and Jangipur Barrages and ancillary works will be done. Work on the navigation structures (such as, locks at Farakka and Jangipur, approach Channels, etc.) will be continued.

Progress regarding Loktak Lift Irrigation Scheme

9339. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the Loktak Lift Irrigation Scheme;

(b) whether the progress of the Scheme has been hampered due to difficulties in acquisition of land; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Panel to examine Anomalies in Third Pay Commission Report

9340. SHRI TARUN GOGOI:
SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railway Ministry has decided to set up a sub-committee of the Departmental Council to examine anomalies in the Third Pay Commission Report;

(b) if so, whether the employees will also be included in the panel; and

(c) when the same will submit its report?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI). (a) Yes.

(b) Representatives of the recognised labour Federations are proposed to be included in the Sub Committee.

(c) It is not possible at this stage to indicate when it will submit its report.

Review of Fifth Plan Power Generation Targets due to Price Rise

9341. SHRI P. GANGADEB;
SHRI D. D. DESAI;

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Fifth Plan power generation targets will be lowered in view of the present price rise in the country;

(b) whether Government have made any review for power programmes in the context of high costs of fuel; and

(c) if so, the main features of the review?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The Fifth Plan is under finalisation. There is no proposal to lower power generation targets.

(b) and (c). The power programme of the country is based mainly on coal. There has been a rise in the price of coal and a much steeper rise in the price of oil. According every effort is being made to reduce the consumption of oil by conversion of power plants using oil as primary fuel to use of coal as primary fuel and also by taking steps to reduce the consumption of oil as secondary fuel in all the thermal power plants.

In view of the high cost of fuels and in the interest of conservation of the fuel resources, it is proposed to maximise the development of hydro-electric resources and use the thereof for power generation.

Every effort is also being made to reduce the system energy losses and operate the thermal plants at as high an efficiency as possible by improving their load factors.

Where industries required process steam in addition to electric power, use of captive plants based on the total energy concept is encouraged.

Power crisis in North India

9342. SHRI P. GANGADEB;
SHRI D. D. DESAI;

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a severe power crisis will hit North India till June, 1974;

(b) if so, whether India's Industrial and Agricultural sectors will be adversely affected; and

(c) the steps taken to meet the power requirements in Southern, Western and Eastern regions during this period?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI K. C. PANT):

(a) and (b). North India has been suffering from a power shortage for the last many months. The position is not expected to be significantly different upto June 1974 and supply to the priority sectors would thus largely remain the same as at present.

(c) Considering power shortages in the country and to meet the power requirements in the different regions including Southern, Western and Eastern Regions, guidelines have been formulated and circulated to the various States to distribute the available energy on a rational basis so that the economy of the region is not generally affected. The following efforts are also being made to increase the power availability to the industrial and agricultural sectors:

(i) Utilisation of existing power installations is being maximised by monitoring and

arranging for supply and transport of coal and fuel oil spare parts etc.

(ii) The projects which are nearing completion are being expedited to ensure early commissioning of the generating units.

(iii) Exchange of power between the neighbouring States is being encouraged so as to achieve optimum utilisation of generating capacity and minimise the requirements of reserves

मथुरा और वृन्दावन के बीच चलने वाली गाड़ी का घाटे पर चलना

9343. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :
क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या मथुरा और वृन्दावन के बीच चलने वाली गाड़ी घाटे पर चल रही है,

(ख) यदि हा, तो उससे प्रति वर्ष होने वाला घाटा कितना है,

(ग) गत तीन वर्षों में कितना घाटा हुआ,

(घ) इस लाइन को लाभ पर चलाने के लिए सरकार ने कोई योजना बनाई है, और

(ङ) यदि हा, तो उसकी रूपरेखा क्या है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरैशी) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) और (घ). विभिन्न जीव वर्षों में जो हानि हुई (लाभान को छोड़कर), वह नीचे बतायी गयी है :—

(लाख रुपये में)

1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
1 52	1.40	3 00

(घ) और (ङ). निकट भविष्य में इस लाइन को लाभकारी होने की सम्भावना नहीं है। लेकिन हानि की मात्रा को न्यूनतम रखने के लिए सभी सम्भव उपाय किये जा रहे हैं।

मथुरा और अलीगढ़ के बीच सीधा रेल मार्ग

9344. श्री भारतसिंह चौहान : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या मथुरा और अलीगढ़ के बीच कोई सीधा रेल मार्ग नहीं है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या इस प्रकार के रेल मार्ग की व्यवस्था करने सम्बन्ध, किसी प्रस्ताव पर सरकार विचार कर रही है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरैशी) : (क) मथुरा और अलीगढ़ के बीच कोई सीधा लाइन नहीं है। लेकिन इन दोनों स्टेशनों के बीच घाटन के रास्ते बड़ी लाइन और हाथरस के रास्ते मीटर लाइन मौजूद है।

(ब) धन की कमी और यातायात के पर्याप्त प्रभाव के आभाव में इस समय मन्त्रालय और कमीशन के बीच एक प्रतिरिक्त सीधी लाइन की व्यवस्था करने का कोई विचार नहीं है ।

वर्ष 1971 में बिहार, मध्य प्रदेश तथा उत्तर प्रदेश में मतदाताओं की संख्या

9345. श्री भरतसिंह चौहान : क्या बिबि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार, मध्य प्रदेश तथा उत्तर प्रदेश में 1971 के आम चुनाव के समय अलग-अलग प्रान्तों में कुल कितने-कितने मतदाता थे; और

(ख) उत्तर प्रदेश के पिछले विधान सभा चुनाव में कुल कितने मतदाता थे तथा कितने ने मतदान किया ?

बिबि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नीतिराज सिंह चौधरी) :
(क) और (ख) अपेक्षित जानकारी देने बाला विवरण मदन के पटल पर रख दिया गया है ।

विवरण

लोक सभा के लिए साधारण निर्वाचन 1971

राज्य का नाम	मतदाता
बिहार	31,019,951
मध्य प्रदेश	19,578,837
उत्तर प्रदेश	45,766,709

उत्तर प्रदेश विधान सभा के लिए साधारण निर्वाचन, 1974*

मतदाता	49,816,561
मतदाता, जिन्होंने मत दिए	28,326,880**

*भाकड़े अनतिम है ।

**207 नायपुर विधान सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र को छोड़कर, जहां मतदान रद्द कर दिया गया ।

Work to Rule Agitation by Employees of Northern Railways

9346. SHRI VASANT SATHE:
SHRI H. M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees of the Northern Railway have started work-to-rule agitation in protest against the repressive and vindictive attitude adopted by the Railway authorities; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to normalise the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). In the past few months, there have been "Work-to-Rule" agitations by some Sectional Unions/ Associations to press for their sectional demands and not against the alleged reprisal and unfavourable attitude of the railway authorities. It would continue to be Government's endeavour to resolve staff grievances through Permanent Negotiating Machinery on the basis of established procedure.

Oil Exploration in Amunachal

9347. SHRI VASANT SATHE:

PROF. MADHU DANDA-
VATE:

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

(a) whether the recent prospecting in Kharsang-II in Tirap District of Arunachal Pradesh has revealed the possibility of finding large oil reserves; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the plan formulated by Government for drilling of oil in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). Kharsang-II well has so far been drilled upto about 700 metres as against the objective depth of 4572 metres. No hydrocarbon indications have been obtained so far. Oil India Limited would be drilling 16 wells in the coming years in Dum Duma area of Assam and Ningru area of Arunachal Pradesh. The Fifth Five Year Plan of O.N.G.C. envisages drilling of 1.47 million metres in various areas in the country.

**Engineers to go on deputation to
Zambian Railways from North Eastern
Railway**

9348. SHRI CHANDRA SHAILANI:
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be
pleased to state:

(a) whether the General Manager of the North Eastern Railway sent a Radiogram No. E/73/5/1 (1) dated the 3rd October, 1973 to all the Divisional Superintendents in which some Engineers were asked to go on deputation to Zambian Railways;

(b) how many candidates applied and gave their willingness to go to Zambia; and

(c) the number and names of selected candidates who were sent to Zambian Railways?

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

(b) Thirteen.

(c) The North Eastern Railways recommended to the Railway Board four Officers of the Indian Railway Service of Engineers, viz. S/Shri M.P. Budhiraja, Ramesh Chandra, K. C. Bhandari and H. S. Ajwani. These names were considered along with those recommended by other zonal Railways and none of those recommended by North Eastern Railway was ultimately recommended to the Zambia Railways.

**Steps taken to reduce dependence on
foreign sources for machinery and
know-how to meet power shortage**

9349. SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI:
Will the Minister of IRRIGATION
AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) what steps Government have taken to reduce dependence on foreign sources for machinery and technical know-how to meet the power shortage in the country; and

(b) the steps taken to organise a consortium of industrialists for setting up power generating plants?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The indigenous manufacturing plants in the country now have the capacity to manufacture most of the plant and equipment required for the V Plan power projects in the country. Technical know-how for

planning, design and construction of power plants and transmission systems is already available and a further built up of the same is planned to meet the needs of the V Plan.

(b) There is no proposal to organise any consortium of industrialists for setting up power generating plants.

टिहरी, मनेरी और पञ्चेश्वर बांधों का निर्माण

9350. श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट : क्या सिंचाई और बिजुत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) टिहरी, मनेरी और पञ्चेश्वर बांधों के निर्माण का कार्य (बांध-बार) इस समय किम स्थिति में है ;

(ख) क्या योजना आयोग और सभी सम्बन्धित विभागों से इनके निर्माण की आवश्यक स्वीकृति मिल चुकी है और यदि हा, तो प्रत्येक बांध पर कितनी राशि खर्च होगी ;

(ग) उनका निर्माण कार्य कब शुरू होगा और यदि काम शुरू हो चुका है तो उसकी वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है ,

(घ) इन बांधों से कितनी बिजली का उत्पादन होगा और यह बिजली किन-किन स्थानों को पहुंचाई जाएगी ; और

(ङ) इनसे कितनी भूमि की सिंचाई होगी और किन-किन स्थानों को सिंचाई के लिए यह पानी भेजा जाएगा ?

सिंचाई और बिजुत मंत्री

(श्री कुल्लु बन्ध पन्त) : (क)

से (ग). टिहरी बांध और मनेरी भाली (चरण-एक) परियोजनाओं

पर निर्माण कार्य प्रगति पर है । मनेरी भाली परियोजना (चरण दो) और पञ्चेश्वर परियोजना पर निर्माण कार्य इन परियोजनाओं को कार्यान्वयन के लिए स्वीकृत किये जाने के उपरांत ही आरम्भ किया जा सकता है ।

पाचवीं योजना के प्रारूप के अनुसार पांचवी योजनावधि के दौरान केवल मनेरी भाली (चरण-एक) से ही लाभ प्राप्त होने अनुसूचित हैं। टिहरी बांध से लाभ छठी योजना में ही मिलने की आशा है ।

टिहरी बांध और मनेरी भाली (चरण-एक) परियोजना कार्यान्वयन के लिए स्वीकृत की जा चुकी हैं। इन परियोजनाओं की अनुमानित लागत क्रमशः 197.93 करोड़ तथा 17.18 करोड़ रुपये हैं। पञ्चेश्वर बांध परियोजना जिस पर 310 करोड़ रुपये लागत आने का अनुमान है भारत और नेपाल की सीमा पर स्थित है। इसे स्वीकृति नहीं दी गई है ।

मनेरी भाली परियोजना (चरण दो) सलाहकार समिति द्वारा कार्यान्वयन के लिए स्वीकृत हो चुकी है इस पर योजना आयोग की स्वीकृति की प्रतीक्षा है ।

(घ) और (ङ). इन परियोजनाओं की प्रतिष्ठापित विद्युत जनन क्षमता निम्न प्रकार है :—

मेगावाट

(1) टिहरी	4 × 150
(2) मनेरी भाली (चरण-एक)	3 × 35
(3) पञ्चेश्वर बांध (चरण-एक)	4 × 250

इन परियोजनाओं से उत्पन्न बिजुत, पंचेश्वर की, उतनी बिजुत को छोड़कर जितनी कि नेपाल को जरूरत होगी, उत्तर प्रदेश बिजुत ग्रिड में डाली जाएगी। टिहरी बाघ से 27 लाख हेक्टेयर का नया क्षेत्र सिंचित होगा और लगभग 13 लाख हेक्टेयर की सिंचाई में तीव्रता लाई जाएगी। पंचेश्वर परियोजना नियमित जल की व्यवस्था करेगी जिसे वर्तमान शारदा नहर प्रणाली द्वारा सिंचाई के लिए प्रयोग में लाया जा सकता है। मनेरी भाली केवल बिजुत परियोजना है।

ऋषिकेश से कर्ण प्रयाग तक रेल लाइन

9351. श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट : १। रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या ऋषिकेश से कर्ण प्रयाग तक रेल लाइन बनाने के लिए सर्वेक्षण किया गया था और इस मार्ग पर आर० के० आर० (ऋषिकेश-कर्ण प्रयाग रेलवे) नाम के पथर भी जयह-जगह लगाए गए थे,

(ख) यह योजना मंजित करने के क्या कारण है, और

(ग) क्या सरकार अब इस मार्ग का कार्य पुन आरम्भ करेगी ताकि इस उपेक्षित और पिछड़े क्षेत्र का आर्थिक विकास हो सके?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद अफी कुरेशी): (क) और (ख) इस लाइन के लिए 1927 में एक विस्तृत सर्वेक्षण किया गया था जिसमें मालूम था कि 160 किलोमीटर लम्बी इस लाइन को यदि छोटी लाइन

के रूप में बनाया जाए तो भी इस पर इतनी अधिक लागत आयेंगी जो प्रतिबन्धक होगी और इसका निर्माण वित्तीय दृष्टि से अशुभ-पूर्ण नहीं होगा। इसलिए 1930 में यह विनिश्चय किया गया था कि इस परियोजना को त्याग दिया जाए।

(ग) यातायात की बहुत कम सम्भावनाओं, निर्माण पर आने वाली अधिक लागत और नयी लाइनों के निर्माण के लिए रेलों के पास बहुत कम साधन होने का कारण इस संबंध में इस परियोजना को शुरू करने का कोई विचार नहीं है।

उत्तर प्रदेश में ग्राम बिजुतीकरण

9352. श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट : क्या सिंचाई और बिजुत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के लगभग 24 प्रतिशत गांवों में बिजली पहुंचाई जा चुकी है,

(ख) क्या नैनीताल और देहरादून जिलों को छोड़कर उत्तराखण्ड के छ अन्य जिलों अर्थात् अलमोड़ा, पिथौरागढ़, टिहरी, चमोली, उत्तरकाशी और गढ़वाल जिलों में अब तक केवल 2 प्रतिशत गांवों में बिजली पहुंचाई जा सकी है,

(ग) यदि हा, तो राज्य में अधिकतम प्रतिशतता की तुलना में उन जिलों के पीछे रहने के क्या कारण हैं, और

(घ) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में उन जिलों को सम्पूर्ण राज्य की औसत प्रतिशतता के

बराबर करने के लिए सरकार का विचार कोई विशेष कार्यक्रम बनाने तथा आरंभ करने का है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

सिन्हाई और विद्युत अंशालय में उपग्रही (बी सिस्टम पर प्रसार) : (क) उत्तर प्रदेश में 112624 गाव है। इनमें से 29341 गावों का मार्च, 1974 तक विद्युतीकृत कर दिया गया है। राज्य में विद्युतीकृत गावों की प्रतिशतता 26.1 है।

(ख) उत्तराखण्ड के छ जिलों अर्थात् अल्मोड़ा, पिथौरागढ़, टिहरी, चमौली, उत्तरकाशी और गढ़वाल में 12770 गाव है इनमें से 586 गाव 31-3-1974 तक विद्युतीकृत कर दिए गए हैं। इन जिलों में विद्युतीकृत गावों की प्रतिशतता 4.6 है।

(ग) ग्राम विद्युतीकरण का कार्यक्रम राज्य सरकारों द्वारा बनाया जाता है और राज्य बिजली बोर्डों द्वारा क्रियान्वित किया जाता है। इन जिलों में विद्युतीकरण की घीमी प्रगति के निम्नलिखित कारण हैं —

(1) ये जिले आर्थिक रूप से पिछड़े हुए हैं और ग्रामतौर से विद्युत् विकास समेत सामान्य विकास कार्यों के मामले में अन्य जिलों से पीछे हैं।

(2) यहाँ के लोगों का गरीब होने के साथ-साथ यहाँ पर पर्याप्त रूप में औद्योगिक और कृषि भार माँघ न होने के कारण भार विकास धीमा है।

(3) ग्रामों का जनसंख्या बहुत कम है और ये बहुत बड़े क्षेत्रों में बिखरे हुए हैं और तराई भी कठिन तथा लम्बी है और ग्रामों के विद्युतीकरण के लिए कीमती पारेषण तथा वितरण तार-जाल की आवश्यकता होगी जिसके लिए पर्याप्त निशेण की आवश्यकता होगी।

(घ) इन जिलों में स्थिति में सुधार करने के लिए निम्नलिखित पग उठाए जा रहे हैं—

(1) पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में विद्युत विकास के लिए राज्य सरकार द्वारा विशेष प्रावधान किये गये हैं।

(2) राज्य बिजली बोर्ड ने ऐसे क्षेत्रों में ग्रामों के विद्युतीकरण के लिए अने वित्तिय मान-दण्ड कम कर दिए हैं।

(3) भारत सरकार द्वारा स्थापित सरकारी क्षेत्र के एक मस्थान ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम लिमिटेड द्वारा राज्य बिजली बोर्डों को श्रृण सहायता दी गई है। अतमोड़ा, पिथौरागढ़ चमौली उत्तरकाशी और गढ़वाल जिलों के लिए पाच स्कीमें स्वीकृत की गई हैं। इन स्कीमों में 163 55 लाख रूपयों की सहायता शामिल है और 1084 ग्रामों का विद्युतीकरण तथा 34 पप-सेटों का ऊर्जन परिकल्पित है।

(4) पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में ऐसे पिछड़े क्षेत्रों की ओर विशेष ध्यान देने को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए ग्राम विद्युतीकरण का एक कार्यक्रम न्यून आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम में शामिल कर लिया गया है।

टिहरी बांध से विस्थापित परिवारों का पुनर्वास

9353. श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) टिहरी बांध से विस्थापित होने वाले परिवारों की संख्या कितनी है,

(ख) क्या उन परिवारों को मुआवजा दिया गया है, यदि नहीं, तो क्या,

(ग) क्या सरकार ने उन्हें अन्य स्थानों पर बसाने का पूरा प्रयत्न कर लिया है और क्या कुछ परिवार वहां बसे हैं, और क्या इन परिवारों को किन-किन स्थानों पर बसाया जा रहा है; और

(घ) उन परिवारों को टिहरी बांध क्षेत्र से कब तक हटा दिया जाएगा ताकि बांध का निर्माण अर्थात् गति में आ सके?

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) अभी तक किसी भी परिवार को विस्थापित नहीं किया गया है। बांध क्षेत्र में इस समय निवास कर रहे लगभग 4300 परिवार टिहरी बांध के पूर्ण हो जाने पर विस्थापित हो जाएंगे।

(ख) चूंकि कोई भी परिवार अभी तक वहां से विस्थापित नहीं हुआ है, इसलिए मुआवजा देने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ग) टिहरी बांध से विस्थापित होने वाले परिवारों को बादशाही बोल में बसाए जाने वाले उपनगर में पुन बसाने का प्रबन्ध किया जा चुका है। विस्थापित कुलक परिवारों को बदले में कृष्य भूमि देकर बसाया जाएगा। चूंकि अभी तक किसी को विस्थापित नहीं किया गया है, अब किसी भी परिवार को पुन नहीं बसाया गया है।

(घ) परियोजना के निर्माण में कोई बाधा न पड़े इसको सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, परिवारों को चरणबद्ध रूप में दूसरे स्थानों पर ले जाने का कार्य जून 1974 तक शुरू करने की संभावना है।

काठ गोदाम से टनकपुर तक रेल मार्ग

9354. श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार ने काठगोदाम से टनकपुर तक रेल-मार्ग को बढ़ाने का प्रस्ताव स्वीकार किया है,

(ख) यदि हा, तो उसकी अनुमानित लागत क्या होगी और वह कब तक पूरा होने की संभावना है, और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार इस प्रस्ताव पर विचार करेगी ताकि इस उपेक्षित और पिछड़े क्षेत्र का आर्थिक विकास हो सके।

रैल ब्रेकिंग में उध मंत्री (श्री सुहृन्व
झकी कुरेसी) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ब) प्रश्न नहीं उठना।

(ग) धन के अभाव और धातुगत वा
पर्याप्त औचित्य न होने के कारण इस समय
इस प्रश्नाव पर विचार कर रहे हैं।

Wagons breaking during 1972-73 and 1973-74

9355 SHRI SAMAR GUHA Will the
Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to
state

(a) the number of cases of wagon
breaking recorded during the years
1972-73 and 1973-74,

(b) the total losses due to such
wagon breaking during this period,

(c) 'number of wagon' breakers
killed, injured and arrested at the
time of wagon breaking;

(d) number of cases instituted and
wagon breakers convicted;

(e) whether cases of collusions bet-
ween the wagon breakers and Rail-
way police have been detected; and

(f) if so, facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI
MOHD SHAFI QURESHI): (a)
to (d) A statement is attached

(e) Yes in 1973-74

(f) In 1973-74 in 2 cases, 3 GRP
personnel were found having collu-
sion with wagon breakers. Of these,
one is facing trial in court of law,
and the cases of two are under in-
vestigation

Statement

	1972-73	1973-74
(a) No. of cases of wagon breaking recorded .	9314	8938
(b) Total losses due to Wagon breaking	Rs 64,06,741	Rs 74,96,880
(c) Number of wagon breakers killed, injured, arrested at the time of wagon breaking,		
(i) Killed	34	40
(ii) Injured	14	21
(iii) Arrested	2404	2617
(d) (i) Number of cases instituted in this connec- tion.	9314	8938
(ii) Number of wagon breakers convicted .	1048	704

Visit of expert team to Digha in West Bengal to study beach erosion

9356. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether an expert team was sent by the Central Government to Digha in West Bengal to study the nature of beach erosion there;

(b) if so, the findings of the expert team;

(c) the remedial measures suggested by them; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed by Government to implement the recommendations of the team?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (d). Members of the Beach Erosion Board constituted by the Government of India inspected the erosion site at Digha in December, 1972. On the basis of the inspection and available data, the Board observed that beach nourishment would be necessary for effective control of erosion. Pending procurement of sand pumps for such nourishment, it was recommended that sea walls should be constructed in selected reaches according to the design to be finalised in consultation with the Central Water & Power Research Station, Poona, supplemented by nourishment by coarse sand transported by trucks from nearby areas.

The State Government of West Bengal, who are responsible for the protection of the area, have reported that immediate works in the form of boulder pitching were carried out in a length of 220 metres at a cost of Rs. 2 lakhs before the monsoon of 1973 and that these have given good results. A further amount of Rs. 8 lakhs has been sanctioned for the

protection of an additional 300 metres length before the ensuing monsoon.

A scheme is also being formulated by the State Government consisting of a sea wall and sand nourishment, based on the recommendations of the Beach Erosion Board.

Withdrawal of catering arrangements from mail trains

9357. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have withdrawn catering arrangements from the mail trains;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the names of the companies given contracts for supplying breakfast, lunch and dinner to the passengers of mail trains;

(d) the terms and conditions of such contracts; and

(e) whether supply of food to passengers has deteriorated after giving contract to private agencies?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

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

(d) A statement is attached.

(e) The service of meals to passengers is generally satisfactory. However, the following steps are being taken to further improve the standard of service:

(i) Selection of suitable contractors having experience in the field of catering by a Committee of officers wherever vacancies occur.

- (ii) Limit on the maximum holdings of a contractor upto six units so that a contractor may bestow personal attention on his establishment and at the same time, the contract may be viable.
- (iii) Regular inspections by officers and inspectors of the standard of food supplied and service rendered by the contractors.
- (iv) Thorough investigation into all complaints and suitable action against contractors, including termination of contract, wherever warranted.

Statement

(d) The following are the important terms and conditions of catering contractors:

- (1) The contracts for catering in dining cars and restaurants are valid for 5 years from the date of allotment and those of stalls and refreshment rooms for 3 years.
- (2) Licensee can sell only such articles as are specifically permitted by the Administration at the rates fixed by the Administration.
- (3) Licensee should ensure supply of items of best quality.
- (4) He should exhibit a board prominently at the conspicuous place indicating that any complaints regarding food supplied or against staff may be entered into the complaint book.
- (5) Licensee shall not employ in any capacity any person of bad character.
- (6) Licensee shall not assign or sublet and any violation of these terms may lead to termination of the contract.

- (7) The licensee shall pay a penalty of Rs. 100 as the Administration may inflict for complaints against the licensee for mismanagement, etc. which in the opinion of the Administration is *bona fide* and substantiated.
- (8) The licensee shall pay a fine not exceeding Rs. 100 at the sole discretion of the Administration for any action in contravention of any of the clauses of the agreement.
- (9) The licensee shall pay licence fee, rent, etc., as fixed by the Administration.
- (10) He shall be responsible for all damages caused to the Administration and indemnify the Administration against the same.
- (11) He shall maintain all equipment and materials clean ensure proper sanitation and hygienic conditions.
- (12) The Railways have a right to inspect the premises and the working of the contractor at any time and to take action thereon.
- (13) The licensee shall pay not less than fair wages to the workers engaged by him.
- (14) He shall follow all rules as laid down by the various statutes and acts like the Hours of Employment Regulations, Payment of Wages Act, Workmen's Compensation Act, Hours of Employment Act, etc.
- (15) The contract can be terminated on three months notice on either side without assigning any reason.
- (16) All questions and disputes arising under or in connection with the agreements shall be referred to the sole

arbitration of the officer person appointed by the General Manager of the Railway concerned. The award of the arbitrator so appointed shall be final and binding on the parties.

- (17) The licensee or a duly appointed and competent Manager paid by him shall remain present in the premises to manage and supervise the business.
- (18) All employees should be medically examined and produce certificates in regard to their fitness.
- (19) In case of bad performance, the Administration has a right to terminate the contract
- (20) The Administration has got a right to terminate forthwith any contract in the event of licensee's conviction in the Court of Law under the Criminal Procedure Code or on account of insolvency
- (21) Licensee shall be responsible for complaints of all regulations under Food Adulteration Act and in case he is prosecuted under the provisions of the said Act, the contract shall be terminated
- (22) He should always ensure satisfactory and complaint free service to the public.

उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिलों और बलिया में डी० एल० डब्ल्यू बाराणसी और रेलवे वर्कशाप, गोरखपुर के एकक की स्थापना करना

9358. श्री अन्निका प्रसाद : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या अपने दोरे के दौरान उन्होंने यह आश्वासन दिया था कि बलिया की गरीबी और बेरोजगारी दूर करने के लिए डी० एल०

डब्ल्यू बाराणसी और रेलवे वर्कशाप, गोरखपुर का एकक उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिलों और बलिया में स्थापित किया जाएगा ; और

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक किन्तु प्रश्न है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप सचिव (श्री सुहृन्ध शर्मा कुरेशी) : (क) जी नहीं। लेकिन यह कहा गया था कि इन क्षेत्रों में रेलवे उपकरण बनाने वाले कुछ कारखाने खोलने के प्रश्न पर शीघ्र की जायगी।

(ख) यह मामला बिबाराध न है

बड़ी सिचाई परियोजनाओं का केन्द्र द्वारा संचालन

9359. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या सिचाई और विद्युत मंत्र यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार न सिचाई रु० में यह निर्णय कर लिया है कि वह किसी भी बड़ी सिचाई परियोजना का संचालन नहीं करेगी और

(ख) यदि हाँ तो उसे क्या कारण है ?

सिचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप-सचिव (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) और (ख) : सिचाई राज्य विषय है तथा सिचाई परियोजनाओं का कार्यान्वयन राज्य सरकारों द्वारा उनकी विकासात्मक योजनाओं के भीतर किया जाता है। किसी भी सिचाई परियोजना को केन्द्र द्वारा चलाए जाने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं

निर्वाचन लड़ने के लिये गरीबों को सहायता देने संबंधी प्रस्ताव

9360. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या

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

(क) क्या देश के लगभग 40 प्रतिशत लोग निम्न आय वर्ग के हैं, जो गरीबी के स्तर से नीचे जीवनयापन कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि वे अगर चाहें तो लोक सभा अथवा विधान सभा के लिए निर्वाचन नहीं लड़ सकते ; और

(ग) इन लोगों का प्रजातन्त्र में स्थान सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नीतिराज सिंह चौधरी

(क) से (ग) लोक सभा राज्यविधान सभा के लिए निर्वाचन लड़ने का अधिकार प्रश्न में उल्लिखित बात से प्रभावित नहीं होता । निर्वाचन व्ययों की वर्तमान परिसीमा सभी सुसंगत बातों पर सावधानी पूर्वक विचार करने के पश्चात्, विधि के अधीन नियत की गई है ।

गुजरात विधान सभा के चुनाव के लिये तैयारी

9361. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या

मंत्री यह

बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) गुजरात में कब तक चुनाव कराने का प्रस्ताव है ; और

(ख) इसके लिए सरकार ने किस प्रकार की तैयारी शुरू की है ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नीतिराज सिंह चौधरी) :

(क) 1971 की जनगणना के आधार पर निर्वाचन-क्षेत्रों का नये सिरे से परिसीमित और तत्पश्चात् नए सिरे से परिसीमित निर्वाचन-क्षेत्रों के संदर्भ में निर्वाचक नामावलियों का तैयार किया जाना और उनका पुनरीक्षण एसी दो आधारभूत अपेक्षाएं हैं, जिनको, नई विधान सभा गठित करने के लिए गुजरात में निर्वाचन कराने से पूर्व, पूरा किया जाना है । अतः इस समय यह बताना संभव नहीं है कि निर्वाचन कब कराए जाएंगे ।

(ख) गुजरात राज्य में निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों के परिसीमित का कार्य आरम्भ किया जा चुका है । 1971 की जनगणना के जनसंख्या-आंकड़ों के आधार पर राज्य में संसदीय और सभा निर्वाचन-क्षेत्रों के पुनः समायोजन के लिए परिसीमित आयोग के प्रस्ताव 28 फरवरी, 1974 को राज्य के राजपत्र और भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित किए गए हैं, जिसमें 31 मार्च, 1974 से पूर्व जनता से आक्षेप और सुझाव आमंत्रित किए गए थे । जनता से प्राप्त सभी आक्षेपों और सुझावों पर राज्य के विभिन्न स्थानों पर इस प्रयोजनार्थ की जाने वाली सार्वजनिक बैठकों में विचार किया जाना है । आयोग का अन्तिम आदेश सार्वजनिक बैठकों के आरम्भ किए जाने के पश्चात् लगभग छः सप्ताहों में जारी किया जाएगा ।

संसद सदस्यों को अपने निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों का दौरा करने के लिये रियायती दर पर पेट्रोल की सप्लाई

9362. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पेट्रोल की मंहगाई के कारण लोक-सभा के सदस्य अब अपने क्षेत्रों में घूमने से लाचार हो गए हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार कोई योजना बना रही है कि लोक-सभा के सदस्यों को अपने क्षेत्रों में घूमने के लिए रियायती दरों पर पेट्रोल दिया जा सके ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कब से ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां). (क) से (ग). आयातित कच्चे तेल के मूल्य में भारी वृद्धि होने तथा खपत में कमी करने हेतु लगाए गए शुल्क के कारण पेट्रोल के मूल्य में भारी वृद्धि हुई है। बढ़ाये गये मूल्य उप-भोक्ताओं के सभी वर्गों, जिन में संसद सदस्य भी शामिल हैं, को लागू है। वर्तमान संदर्भ में, उपभोक्ताओं के किसी वर्ग को इमदादी दरों पर पेट्रोल देने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

Educational facilities to children of Railway employees

9363. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have failed to provide adequate educational faci-

lities to the children of Railway employees;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) how many schools are run by Government for the children of the Railway employees in backward areas and regional headquarters?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) to (c). As education is a State subject, the children of Railwaymen share in common with other citizens the facilities provided by the State Governments. Railways are running 751 schools purely as a staff welfare measures at places including backward areas where schooling facilities provided by the State Government or other private agencies are inadequate or totally non-existent. The exact number of such schools in backward areas is not available.

Medical facilities to Railway employees

9364. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state.

(a) whether Railway employees are not provided with better medical facilities, and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(b) the total number of employees of the Railways and how many hospitals and dispensaries are there to cater to their needs?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Railway employees are provided with fairly comprehensive medical facilities, both curative and preventive.

(b) The total number of regular employees on the Railways is 14,00,112 and there are 98 hospitals and 561 health units (dispensaries) on the Indian Railways as on 31st March, 1973.

Expansion programme for Public Sector refineries

9365. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA:
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have asked the Indian Oil Corporation to go slow with the expansion of its existing public sector refineries;

(b) if so, whether refinery expansion programme has suffered a jolt as Government decided not to grant more than Rs. 900 crores for the import of crude oil and petroleum products;

(c) whether in view of this decision the expansion work of the Koyali refinery has to be stopped; and

(d) if so, how Government would meet the demand for petrol and petroleum products?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) No, Sir.

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

"Enquiry into the working of Jaipur Udyog Ltd."

9366. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA:
SHRI D. K. PANDA:

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

(a) whether Company Law Board made enquiry into the working of Jaipur Udyog Limited as well as other companies under the present management in the name of Alok Udyog Group;

(b) if so, the findings thereof; and

(c) what action the Company Law Board has taken to protect the in-

dustries run by this group and the interest of the employees working there?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) Inspection of the books of account and other documents of Jaipur Udyog Limited and 74 other companies belonging to the Dalmia-Jain Group was taken up under section 209 (4) of the Companies Act, 1956.

(b) The inspections have disclosed features that *prima facie* suggest contraventions of the Companies Act, 1956 or irregular company practices for which the explanations of the concerned companies have been called for. The inspection reports present the views of the Inspecting Officer, and until the explanation of the company is obtained on the various irregularities as pointed out by the Inspecting Officer, a decision cannot be taken.

(c) Reports of inspection have been received in 69 cases, out of which instructions have been issued to field officers in 62 cases. An order under section 237(b) for investigation into the affairs of Ashoka Marketing Company Limited has also been issued.

Irrigation facilities in Gujarat

9367. SHRI VEKARIA:
SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gujarat is the most backward State in respect of irrigation facilities; and

(b) if so, what steps Government are considering to take to improve the irrigation facilities in that State?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) No, Sir. Several States have a lower percentage of irrigated area to cropped area, than Gujarat.

(b) The Fifth Plan of the State has yet to be finalised. The major and medium irrigation projects with an irrigation potential of 8.21 lakh hec. are under construction in Gujarat, and it is tentatively anticipated that irrigation potential, as a percentage of cropped area would increase from 19 per cent to 26.3 per cent by the end of the Fifth Plan.

Irrigation and Power Projects in Gujarat

9368. **SHRI VEKARIA:**

SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the progress of irrigation and power projects in Gujarat has been rather slow;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken to accelerate the pace of progress of those projects?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). Of the 11 major and 59 medium irrigation schemes taken up in Gujarat during the Plan periods, work on 3 major and 44 medium irrigation schemes has been completed and 2 major schemes are nearing completion. The overall progress on irrigation projects is thus satisfactory. The delay in more expeditious completion is due to the inability of the State to provide adequate funds. The State Government propose to complete all spill-over schemes in the Fifth Plan.

"Of the Four Power generation schemes taken up in the Fourth Plan in Gujarat the work on two schemes has been completed. The delay has occurred mainly in the completion of the Ukai Hydro-Electric Project. This is due, mainly, to the delays in the supply of the generating plant and equipment by the Bharat Heavy Electrical Limited and to a small extent to an accident at the power house. Every effort is being made to expedite the supply of plant and equipment. The first set is expected to be commissioned shortly and others will follow in quick succession.

Conversion of Metre Gauge lines in Saurashtra Region into Broad Gauge on Western Railway

9369. **SHRI VEKARIA:**

SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any time-bound programme has been formulated for converting metre gauge lines into broad gauge in Saurashtra Region on Western Railway; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof and the outlay involved?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). At present conversion of 557 kms. long metre gauge section between Viramgam-Okha and Kanajus-Porbandar (including Kanajus-Sika and Jamnagar-Bedi branch lines), passing through Saurashtra region of Gujarat, sanctioned in December, 1971, at an estimated cost of Rs. 42.92 crores, is in progress. This work is likely to be completed by December, 1977.

Survey have also been carried out for the conversion of Gandhidham-Bhuj metre gauge section into broad gauge in Kutch/Saurashtra area of Gujarat and the reports are under examination.

For the present, there is no proposal to consider conversion of other metre gauge sections in the area into broad gauge.

Submarine pipe-line for crude oil drilled from Bombay High

4370 SHRI NIHAR LASKAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission will not wait for submarine pipe-line for conveying the crude from Bombay High sea shore;

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

(c) the other methods to be adopted when the production starts,

(d) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has also decided not to go in for shopping around world's shipyard for acquiring fixed drilling platforms needed for oil production at Bombay; and

(e) if so, the alternative measures proposed to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAH-NAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (c). No definite plans have been formulated for the production and transportation of crude oil from Bombay High to the shore as only one well has so far been drilled on the structure. All the available alternatives of transport would be considered on merit.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Question does not arise

Power crisis in Gujarat

9371. SHRI D. D. DESAI.
SHRI H. M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Federation of Gujarat Mills and Industries have expressed

great concern over frequent power restrictions imposed by Government:

(b) if so, whether Government are aware that thousands of workers would become unemployed due to this power cut; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). The requisite information is being collected from the Government of Gujarat and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

"Difference on Collaboration for Off-shore Oil Exploration"

9372 SHRI D. D. DESAI
SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:

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

(a) whether any differences have cropped up between his Ministry and four major oil companies for collaboration in off-shore oil exploration;

(b) if so, whether any negotiations are in progress between his Ministry and the Companies; and

(c) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAH-NAWAZ KHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Negotiations are in progress with certain selected companies which have submitted proposals.

(c) It would not be in public interest to disclose any details at the stage.

Supply of Petrol to Bangladesh and Nepal

8373. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Government supply petrol to Bangladesh and Nepal Governments.

(b) if so, the value in terms of money of petrol supplied so far during the current year, and

(c) whether there has recently been any change in the agreements due to price rise in petrol and if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAH-NAWAZ KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

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

(c) Except for prices there has been no other change in the agreements due to the price rise.

Expansion of refining capacities of refineries in Fifth Plan

8374. SHRI K. MALLANNA:
SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR:

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

(a) what is the total refining capacity at present in the country; and

(b) what targets are fixed by Government regarding increasing the refining capacity in Private Sector and Public Sectors during the Fifth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAH-NAWAZ KHAN): (a) The total refining capacity in the country at present is 24.05 million tonnes per annum. This includes the spare capacity available with the private refineries.

(b) In the draft Fifth Five Year Plan, the refinery capacity target is tentatively fixed at 39 million tonnes for 1978-79. In view of the rapidly escalating prices of crude oil and foreign exchange implications of the increases in crude oil price, the optimum refining capacity to be achieved during the Fifth Five Year Plan is still under consideration.

Low production at Durgapur Chemicals Limited

9375. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state.

(a) whether the production level of Phthalic, Caustic soda and phenol at Durgapur Chemicals Limited are still far below the capacity;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether in the caustic soda plant for which the raw material is common salt, only 45 per cent of the plant capacity could be used due to poor maintenance of the plant; and

(d) if so, what steps have been taken to improve it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAH-NAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (c). The production of the unit has been significantly below rated capacity. This has been caused by a series of operational problems as well as by the labour unrest, which has interrupted smooth functioning. The low output of the Caustic soda is due to problems in plant maintenance.

shortage of chlorine cylinders and power failures. Production of Phthalic Anhydride has, since November, 1973, improved because the defects in the plant have been remedied.

(d) It is a West Bengal Government undertaking. The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Alleged Booking Clerks' hand in cornering of seats by mushroom agencies

9376 SHRI RAJDEO SINGH:
SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that with the decision of the Railways to keep reservation open one year in advance from May this year, the cornering of most of the available seats on all important trains and routes is being done by a large number of the so-called travel agencies, which in large number are operating in nearly every big city and town during the forthcoming summer rush;

(b) if so, whether the cornering of seats by such agencies has of late been done with the connivance of Booking Clerks; and

(c) in the absence of any foolproof system or remedy, will the Government consider the withdrawal of the whole scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) to, (c). The decision of the Railways to keep reservation open one year in advance with effect from 1st May, 1974, on re-consideration was not implemented. As a result thereof the existing time limit for advance reservation in various classes remains unchanged

Goods shed at Okhla Station (Delhi Division)

9377. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given on the 4th December, 1973 to Unstarred Question No. 3323 regarding inward and outward wagons handled at Okhla Station in Delhi and state:

(a) whether the proposal for providing a covered goods sheds at Okhla Station in Northern Railway has since been examined; and

(b) if so, the time by which it will be provided there?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b) The proposal for provision of additional goods shed facilities at Okhla station is still under consideration. It is expected to be finalised shortly.

Funds for formulation of Irrigation and Power Schemes in Chotanagpur and Santhal Parganas

9378. SHRI KARTIK ORAON: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Irrigation Commission takes note of the needs of the backward area in formulating schemes for irrigation and power and whether there is any special consideration in the matter of allotting funds; and

(b) if so, (i) the names of big irrigation projects in Chotanagpur and Santhal Pargana areas (ii) the acres of land proposed to be irrigated, and (iii) power supplied to this region in Fifth Five Year Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PR-

ASAD): (a) No criteria have been indicated by the Irrigation Commission for formulating irrigation and power schemes and allotment of funds in the backward areas. All efforts are however, being made to take up more schemes in these areas. The draft Fifth Plan document also has emphasised on giving priority to tribal and backward areas in adopting new schemes.

(b) The Fifth Five Year Plan of Bihar is yet to be finalised.

Take-over of Irrigation and Power Projects by Centre

9379. SHRI KARTIK ORAON: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to take over Irrigation and Power departments of all States by the Centre; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise

New Railway line between Lohardaga and Tori

9380. SHRI KARTIK ORAON: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to consider construction of a new Railway line between Lohardaga and Tori and conversion of narrow gauge line from Ranchi to Lohardaga which will

shorten the present route to Delhi by 250 kilometers; and

(b) if so, when would it be taken up?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). There is no proposal for construction of a new line between Lohardaga and Tori. However, a traffic survey, for conversion of Ranchi-Lohardaga N.G. Section into B.G. has already been sanctioned on 8th January, 1974 and is in progress. A decision regarding the conversion will be taken after the survey is completed and the results thereof become known.

Declaration of Railways as Essential Services

9381. SHRI KARTIK ORAON: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway Ministry has thought of declaring Railways as 'essential services' so that public would be relieved of the fear of persistent threat of strikes; and

(b) whether the Railway Minister has carefully considered the demands of Locomen and other connected Unions?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). Railways are an essential public utility service and strikes cannot be resorted to except under provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act. Presently, however, even such a strike is illegal because of the promulgation of Defence of India Rules.

Demands as and when received are given due consideration and such action as is feasible is taken.

Proposal to run through train from Ranchi to Delhi and back

9382. SHRI KARTIK ORAON, Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry propose to run a through train from Ranchi to Delhi and back; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI) (a) No

(b) Does not arise

Execution of Baghalati River Project of Ganjam district of Orissa

9383 SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMAN-
GO Will the Minister of IRRIGA-
TION AND POWER be pleased to state

(a) whether the Baghalati River Project of Ganjam district of Orissa is pending for execution due to water dispute between the Orissa and Andhra Pradesh,

(b) if so, the progress of the dispute reached for finalisation so far, and

(c) whether other two tributaries will be taken up for execution as per the first clearance project report?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The Central Water & Power Commission has requested the concerned Chief Engineers of both the States to discuss and settle the dispute. The Chief Engineers have yet to meet and discuss the issue.

(c) The construction of two weirs, across the tributaries of the Bahuda

river, namely the weir at Budagoda across the Polchandia Nala and the weir at Surangi across the Bogi Nala has been completed as part of Bahuda Project Stage-I,

Service tax to be paid by South Eastern Railway to N A C, Koraput

9384 SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMAN-
GO Will the Minister of RAIL-
WAYS be pleased to state

(a) the service taxes yet to be paid by the South Eastern Railway for its building at Koraput, Orissa to the N A C, Koraput,

(b) the reasons therefor, and

(c) when are the dues likely to be cleared up?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI) (a) to (c) The service charges payable to the N A C Koraput are being assessed. As soon as the assessment is over, the amount found due will be paid.

Railway line between Kottayam and Madurai via Sabarimala

9385 SHRI S A MURUGANAN-
THAM Will the Minister of RAIL-
WAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to construct a new railway line between Kottayam and Madurai via Sabarimala, and

(b) if so the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI) (a) No

(b) Does not arise

Retirement benefits to Casual Labourers

9386. SHRI S. A. MURUGANATHAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether lakhs of casual workers holding temporary status, but not yet regularised are considered ineligible for retirement benefits like pension and employer's share of contribution towards provident fund irrespective of length of service;

(b) if so, what are the other benefits allowed to them other than their own contribution, after so many years of service; and

(c) the number of such cases in the Jaipur Division of Western Railway, Hubli Division of South Central Railway, Guntakal Division of Southern Railway and Vijayawada Division of South Central Railway, where retirement benefits have been denied to casual labourers who had acquired temporary status, during the last three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). Casual labour on daily rates are not entitled to any Provident Fund or Pensionary benefits. Casual labour who have acquired temporary status are eligible like other temporary Railway employees to subscribe to the Provident Fund after one year of such service.

Such workers when appointed (after selection) to regular posts, become entitled to the benefits admissible under the rules to regular Railway employees.

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

Adoption of standing orders in respect of casual labourers

9387. SHRI S. A. MURUGANATHAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether draft model Standing Orders under the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act for adoption in respect of casual labourers have been received from the Ministry of Labour and Employment; and

(b) if so, the reasons for delay in adopting the same and circulating them to the Zonal Railways for implementation?

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

(b) Model Standing Orders for application to casual labour in Central Government department undertakings were received from the Ministry of Labour and Employment for adoption as departmental rules. These rules have not been adopted on the Railways for the conditions of service of casual labour employed on the Railways are regulated by the rules contained in the Indian Railway Establishment Manual and the orders issued by the Railway Board from time to time. The Indian Railways have been granted exemption by the Central Government from the provisions of the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946, under section 14 thereof.

Trains cancelled in Samastipur Division during the last three months

9388. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) how many trains on different lines under Samastipur Division of the North Eastern Railway have been cancelled and how many passengers were

affected as a result thereof during the last three months; and

(b) the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). On an average, 30 pairs of passenger carrying trains were cancelled daily on Samastipur Division during 3 months ended March 1974, on account of difficult coal position, staff strikes/agitations and public agitations. It is not possible to indicate the number of passengers affected as a result of cancellation of these trains.

Negotiations with three Federations of Railway Employees

9389. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the three Central Federations of the Railway Employees have been negotiating for the acceptance of the minimum demands of the employees;

(b) if so, result of the negotiations;

(c) whether the three federation have been approached with the proposal of one Union on each Railway to be decided by secret ballot; and

(d) if so, their reaction, and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b) The negotiations held with the Labour Organisations and the results of negotiations have been the subject matter of a statement made by the Minister for Railways on the floor of the House on 2nd May, 1974.

(c) and (d). The Minister for Railways had convened a conference of the office-bearers of All India Railwaymen's Federation and the National Federation of Indian Railwaymen and also representatives of 4 Central Trade Union Organisations, apart from some Hon'ble Members of Parliament taking interest in labour rela-

tions, on 4th February, 1974. At this conference a general consensus emerged, that in order; to have purposful negotiations and settlement between labour and administration, there should be only one Union which could be broad based and popular enough to represent all crafts and categories of Railway workers. The ways and means of achieving the objective of one union in each Railway are receiving consideration. It will naturally take some time to achieve this objective in view of the complicated nature of the issues involved.

Suggestions made by the Minister of Industries, Kerala on Geological Investigations

9390. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minister for Industries, Government of Kerala has brought to the notice of the Central Government that a Geologist who has been detailed to carry out Geological investigation in the mud banks off Cochin, has given any indication of two places in Kerala where oil is likely to be found in abundance;

(b) whether an ex-employee of the Burmah Oil Company, Assam has also suggested some places where oil can be explored; and

(c) if so, whether it is proposed to undertake these ventures immediately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (c). The Minister for Industries, Government of Kerala wrote to the Minister of Petroleum & Chemicals on 4th March, 1974 inviting reference to two places mentioned by an ex-employee of Burmah Oil Company, Assam, where oil could be found. The places were investigated and found to be not prospective.

Proposal to convene a Conference on Electoral Reforms

939. PROF. MADHU DANDA-VATE: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to convene a conference of representatives of all the parties including the ruling Party and also eminent individuals outside party politics, to evolve a national consensus on electoral reforms including conduct of parties in the matter of fighting elections and raising of election funds; and

(b) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY): (a) The Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill based on the recommendations of a Joint Committee of both Houses, is before Parliament. It has been stated in the report of the Joint Committee that they "did not agree to the suggestion that opinion of various political parties and publicmen be invited for their consideration in view of the fact that the recommendations of the Election Commission, made on the basis of their experience in the conduct of General Elections and Mid-term polls both for State Assemblies and Lok Sabha, were made available to the Committee and also because all major political parties were represented in the Committee." In view of this, there is no proposal to convene a conference as suggested by the Hon'ble Member

(b) Does not arise

METP Commission's recommendations on application of Kesoram Cement Industries

9392. PROF. MADHU DANDA-VATE: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the M.R.T.P. Commission has submitted its unanimous re-

commendations on the application of Kesoram Cement Industries;

(b) if so, what are the recommendations;

(c) whether Government have modified the suggestions made by the M.R.T.P. Commission; and

(d) if so, what are the modifications made by Government?

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

(b) to (d) It will be seen from paragraph 3 of the preamble leading to the issue of the Order under Section 22(3) read with Section 54 of the MRTP Act, dated the 21st March, 1974 laid on the Table of the House, along with the Report submitted by the MRTP Commission in respect of the Kesoram Industries and Cotton Mills Limited, on the 23rd April, 1974 that the Central Government had given the reasons for approving the proposal of the Company without stipulating the conditions recommended by the Commission

Generation of power by Power Houses in Eastern Zone

9393 SHRI DEBENDRA NATH MAHATA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the total power generated by the power houses in Eastern Zone during 1972 and 1973, power house-wise; and

(b) the steps taken to create additional capacity during 1974-75, power-house-wise in this region?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The total power generated in the Eastern Zone during

1971-72 and 1972-73, power house-wise, is given in the statement attached (Annexure).

(b) The following power projects under construction are expected to be commissioned during 1974-75 in the region:—

<i>Orissa</i>		
Balmoria H.E. Project	. . .	3 × 60 MW
<i>West Bengal</i>		
Santalidih Thermal	. . .	1 × 120 MW
<i>D.V.C.</i>		
Chandrapura IV unit	. . .	1 × 120 MW
(under trial operations)		
Chandrapura V Unit	. . .	1 × 120 MW
<i>Assam</i>		
Namrup Thermal Extension	. . .	1 × 30 MW

Statement

Name of Power House	Energy generated (GWH) during	
	1971-72	1972-73

1	2	3
I. ASSAM		
1. Umtru (H)	61.71	73.43
2. Umsumer (Barapani (H))	40.80	45.46
3. Umiam (H)	86.46	96.13
4. Chandrapur (T)	..	2.40
5. Namrup (GAS)	219.84	249.02
II. ORISSA		
1. Hirakud I & II	1107.39	1049.21
2. Talcher (T)	516.53	638.17
III. D.V.C.		
1. Panchet Hill (H)	185.64	97.73
2. Maithon (H)	223.56	107.00

1	2	3
3. Bokaro (T)	1030.33	809.84
4. Chandrapur (T)	1903.86	2112.97
5. Durgapur (T)	1107.22	1011.89

IV. WEST BENGAL

1. Jaldhaka (H)	20.19	48.00
2. Gournpur (T)	76.96	81.59
3. Bandel (T)	1366.71	1523.72
4. Durgapur Project (T)	730.85	747.91
5. Dishergarh (T)	51.36	53.45
6. Cossipore (T)]	21.21	21.03
7. Southern (T)	196.73	205.73
8. Mulajore (T)	691.65	752.98
9. New Cossipore (T)	824.29	876.61

Working of Diesel Power Stations in West Bengal

9394. SHRI DEBENDRA NATH MAHATA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of working of diesel power stations in West Bengal during the last three years; and

(b) the steps taken to increase the installed capacity to meet the present need in each power station?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI K. C. PANT):

(a) The requisite information is given in the statement, laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6930/74].

(b) The diesel power plants are used either for emergency or for peaking purposes in West Bengal. Recently, the Government of West Bengal have placed an order for two diesel generating sets of 3.5 MW each. The exact locations will be decided by the State Government depending on the power supply position in the area.

With the recent oil crisis, addition to diesel-electric generating capacity is discouraged.

Generation of power by Diesel Power Stations at Siliguri and Cooch Bihar

9395. SHRI DEBENDRA NATH MAHATA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether diesel power stations at Siliguri and Cooch Bihar are generating power as per installed capacity;

(b) if not, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the figures of energy generated there during the last three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). Diesel power stations with aggregate installed capacities of 3560 kW and 3354 kW are located in Siliguri and Cooch Bihar respectively. These two towns get their main power supply from the Grid and these diesel plants are used either for emergency or for peaking purposes. Therefore, the question of generating power as per installed capacity does not arise. The quantum of energy generated and the installed capacity are shown in the statement attached.

Statement

	Installed capacity (K.W.)	Generation (M.Kwh)
<i>Siliguri</i>		
1970-71	2976	3.71
1971-72	3560	5.40
1972-73	3560	2.25
<i>Cooch Bihar</i>		
1970-71	2474	2.30
1971-72	3354	3.27
1972-73	3354	1.14

Expenditure incurred on Gumti Hydel Project of Tripura

9396. SHRI DEBENDRA NATH MAHATA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount spent so far for Gumti Hydel Project in Tripura, year-wise; and

(b) the time by which the project is expected to be completed and the amount to be spent thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). The Gumti Hydel Project, estimated to cost Rs. 1273 lakhs is expected to be commissioned by December, 1975. The expenditure so far incurred on the Project is indicated below:—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
Upto end of 1968-69	129
During 1969 to 1972	289
1972-73	100
1973-74 (anticipated)	456

Survey for power requirements for North Eastern Region States in Fifth Plan

9397. SHRI DEBENDRA NATH MAHATA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether, in view of the industrialisation of North Eastern Region States, any survey has been made about the requirement of power in the 5th Plan period, State-wise; and

(b) if so, the present power resources and the prospect, during the said period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The generating capacity, as at present and as planned for the end of the Fifth Plan, is as under:—

	At present (1973-74)	By the end of Fifth Plan (1978-79)
Assam Meghalaya Mizoram	189 MW	337 MW
Manipur		
Nagaland		
Tripura	10.8 MW	115.8 MW
Arunachal Pradesh	2.1 MW	3.6 MW
	5.3 MW	15.3 MW
	4.5 MW	6.5 MW
Total :	212 MW	478 MW

विस्फोट करके बांध बनाने के लिये कसी तकनीकी जानकारी

9398. श्री चन्नुलाल चन्नाकर :
श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा :

क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विस्फोट करके बांध बनाने के लिए कसी तकनीकी जानकारी प्राप्त करने के बारे में सरकार के विचाराधीन कोई प्रस्ताव है ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ; और

(ग) ये बांध कहां बनाए जाएंगे तथा विस्फोट पर अनुमानित कितनी धनराशि खर्च होगी ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप सचिव (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Survey for proposed Nangal-Talwara Railway Line

9399. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the orders for the final location-cum-Engineering survey for the proposed Nangal-Talwara-Railway line in two phases have been issued;

(b) if so, the date when the survey would start and the period by which it would complete the first phase i.e. 1st 50 kilometer from Nangal (upto Ambala); and

(c) the amount of money provided for carrying out this survey?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) A final location engineering Survey has been provided for in the budget for 74-75. The survey estimates are awaited from the Northern Railway.

(b) The survey work will commence as soon as the survey estimate awaited from the Northern Railway is sanctioned. It is difficult at this stage to indicate the period by which the first phase from Nangal up to Ambala will be completed.

(c) Rs. 3.00 lakhs in 1974-75.

Per Capita availability of Consumption of Power

9400. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the latest per capita availability and consumption of power for the whole country and each one of the North Western States J. & K. Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, U.P. and the Union Territories of Delhi and Chandigarh; and

(b) whether there is any plan to ensure the increased availability of power in such States among these as are lagging behind?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The per capita consumption of electricity for all India during 1972-73 was 96.6 KWh.

The per capita consumption of electricity in the North-Western States during 1972-73 is as under:—

Jammu & Kashmir	39.7 kwh
Himachal Pradesh	43.5 kwh
Punjab	165.4 kwh
Haryana	121.3 kwh
Rajasthan	58.5 kwh
U.P.	64.5 kwh

Union Territories

Delhi	301 kwh
Chandigarh	317 kwh

Per capita availability of power depends on generating capacity plus possible import over interconnections and cannot precisely be given.

(b) It is proposed to augment the power generating capacity by 5289.5 MW in the Northern region during the Fifth Five Year Plan which will ensure availability of power in the States of the region, including in the States presently lagging behind.

Setting up of a Regional Grid for Generation and distribution of power in North Western Region

9401. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up a regional grid for the generation and distribution of Hydro-electric power in the North Western region of the country; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) No, Sir. The Northern Regional Grid meets the needs of power transmission of the north-western area also.

(b) Does not arise.

Petrol pumps in Himachal Pradesh

9402. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of petrol pumps in Himachal Pradesh as on 31st March, 1974;

(b) the number sanctioned during 1973-74; and

(c) the procedure adopted for allotment of petrol pumps?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAH-NAWAZ KHAN): (a) 44 Nos.

(b) One.

(c) the procedure adopted for allotted on the basis of customer potential in various towns/areas. There is no State-wise allotment of petrol pumps.

“Committee on Appointment of Officers in O. and N.G.C.”

9403. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the & Power has therefore, been set up POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether many top posts in O. & N.G.C. are lying vacant and if so, the number thereof; and

(b) whether the Haksar Committee has been entrusted with the task of finding out suitable personnel to man these posts and if so, reasons for delay in finding these personnel and by what time suitable persons will be posted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAH-NAWAZ KHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) An informal Committee was set up to assist the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals in selecting a regular incumbent for the post of Chairman, ONGC. A regular incumbent has since been appointed to this post and be assumed charge of the post of Chairman ONGC on 10-4-1974.

Survey for non-implementation of Rural Electrification Schemes in Eastern Regions

9404. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether many of the rural electrification schemes in Eastern regions of the country have not been implemented;

(b) whether any official survey has been conducted to find out how and why these schemes have failed and particularly their non-implementation in the areas which have been declared backward; and

(c) if so, particulars of the findings of the survey with regard to Rajasthan, Assam, West Bengal, Orissa and Meghalaya?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The programme of rural electrification is formulated by the State Governments and implemented through their State Electricity Boards. On the basis of statistics compiled, it has been observed that the progress of rural electrification in the Eastern Region is comparatively slow. A Committee under the Chairmanship of Union Deputy Minister for Irrigation & Power has, therefore, been set up to examine the pace of rural electrification in the Eastern States and suggest remedial measures. The report of the Committee is still awaited.

(b) and (c). No official survey has been conducted by the Central Government for this purpose.

Irrigation Projects under Inter-state Dispute

9405. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the names and number of irrigation projects which have become

the subject matter of inter-state disputes;

(b) the policy of Government in respect of those irrigation projects; and

(c) whether it is proposed by the Centre to take-over all such projects and start them at the earliest possible in the interest of the nation as the country is facing huge loss for not utilising the water resources?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The sharing of waters of the Krishna, Godavari, Narmada and Cauvery basins amongst the concerned States is under dispute.

37 major and 87 medium irrigation projects in these basins are pending clearance.

(b) No projects in these disputed basins can be cleared unless there is agreement among the concerned States regarding any project or till the award of the Tribunals appointed to adjudicate upon the disputes has been given.

(c) No, Sir.

National Rayon Corporation

9406. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representation from M.Ps. shareholders of the National Rayon Corporation or the general public about extending the terms of the Government Director and about Government's duty to refuse approval to the elected directors (1973) of the said Corporation to prevent its take-over by the Kapadiyas;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Kapadiyas have been recently accused by the Bombay High Court of Malpractices and acting in a manner prejudicial to the public interest; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government on these representations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) and (c). Representations have been received from various quarters in regard to the affairs of the National Rayon Corporation Limited. These representations were taken into consideration by the Company Law Board while extending the terms of appointment of Government Directors upto the 30th June, 1974 and in rejecting the application under section 408(5) of the Companies Act in regard to the Directors elected in the Annual General Meeting held on the 11th May, 1973.

(b) The Bombay High Court have referred to the findings of the Company Law Board which go against the Kapadiyas and observed that Kapadiyas have not challenged the same.

Stay orders obtained by Coca Cola Export Corporation in respect of MRTTP proceedings

9407. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coca Cola Export Corporation has obtained any stay order in respect of any MRTTP proceedings;

(b) if so, the nature of the proceedings and the grounds on which stay order was given by the Delhi High Court;

(c) whether there was any technical lacuna in the Government reference; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government to cure the lacuna by amendment/fresh reference and to get the stay order vacated?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) and (b). On a petition made by the Company under Articles 226 and 227 of the Constitution of India, a Division Bench of the Delhi High Court, by an Order dated the 28th September, 1973 stayed the proceedings *ad-interim*. Subsequently, this stay was extended from time to time, and on the 18th December, 1973, the Division Bench passed an Order making the stay, absolute and directing the Company to file a rejoinder within four weeks from that date. No reasons were assigned by the Division Bench for granting the stay. Since the Company has not filed the rejoinder yet, the Court is being moved to post the case for a hearing at an early date.

(c) It is the contention of the Department that there is no technical or legal lacuna in the reference made to the Commission under Section 31 of the MRTP Act.

(d) Does not arise.

Negotiated settlement between Railway Ministry and Railway Employees

9408. **SHRI MADHU LIMAYE:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what were the attempts made by the Railway Minister to reach an honourable, negotiated settlement with the Railway employees;

(b) what were the demands of the AIRF and the action committee;

(c) what were the financial implications of these demands; and

(d) whether the Railway Ministry made any reasonable counter offer, and if so, the financial implications thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) to (d). A statement has already been made by the Minister for Railways on the Floor of the Sabha on 2-5-1974. A copy is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6931/74].

Fluctuation in Prices of Naphtha for Petro-Chemicals

9409. **SHRI MADHU LIMAYE:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) what was the price of naphtha both for fertilizers and Petro-chemicals on 26th January, 1974;

(b) the changes made in the price of naphtha after that date till the end of April, 1974 for both uses;

(c) the reasons for wide fluctuations in the prices of naphtha for petro-chemicals during this period; and

(d) the names of the major consumers of naphtha in the Petro-chemical sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) The prices of Naphtha ex Bombay on 26-1-1974 were as under:

- (i) Rs. 252.25 per metric tonne for fertilizer use.
- (ii) Rs. 446.31 per metric tonne for non-fertilizer use.

(b) The prices of Naphtha ex Bombay (for non-fertilizer use) after 26-1-1974 were as under:—

			Rs. per M.T.
w.e.f.	2-3-74	—	2320.06
w.e.f.	26-3-74	—	1000.00

(c) The prices of Naphtha for non-fertilizer use were increased to Rs. 2320.06 per M.T. ex Bombay w.e.f. 2-3-1974 to partly compensate the oil

companies for the losses on account of not allowing them to increase the prices of Kerosene, H.S.D. Oil and L.P. Gas to the full extent warranted by the increase in the prices of crude oil. However, taking into account the economics of the units using Naphtha for manufactures other than fertilizers the prices were reviewed and were reduced to Rs. 1000.00 per metric tonne ex Bombay w.e.f. 26-3-1974.

(d) The names of the major consumers of Naphtha in the Petro-Chemical Sector are as under:—

- (1) Indian Petro-Chemicals Corporation Ltd., Baroda.
- (2) Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd., Trombay.
- (3) Union Carbide (India) Ltd., Bombay.
- (4) National Organic Chemical Industries Ltd., Bombay.
- (5) Indian Organic Chemicals, Bombay.
- (6) Plastic Resin and Chemicals, Tuticorin.

Power cut for Industrial and Agricultural Sections in 1973-74 and 1974-75

9410. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) what were the power cuts effected in different States both for industrial and agricultural purposes in the year 1973-74;

(b) its estimated adverse impact on production in industrial and agricultural sectors; and

(c) the magnitude of power cuts likely to be imposed, State-wise in 1974-75?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDHESHVAR PRA-SAD): (a) to (c). Due to the demand being greater than the power availability in several States, power restrictions of varying nature were enforced in the States from time to time during 1973-74 depending on the position of supply and demand.

While enforcing the restrictions the States have generally given priority to maintenance of adequate power supply to the agricultural and other essential consumers.

Power restrictions would no doubt have affected production in industrial and other sectors, but it is not possible to assess the impact on the production in different sectors due to power restrictions alone since, lower production in the different sectors could be due to variety of reasons apart from the power restrictions.

It is expected that the generating capacity in the country would be augmented by the addition of 2.3 million KW during the year 1974-75.

The nature of the monsoons in the catchment areas of the hydro electric projects would determine the availability of energy from this source. The extent of power cuts in each state would depend on the actual shortages if any, that may prevail.

Allegedly collection of Money by unauthorised Persons and Police in the Passenger Train on Barwadih Line

9411. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that certain persons and the armed police in the passenger trains running on the Barwadih line collect money from the passengers without any authority and also harass the passengers; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Government to check this practice by R.F.F., other armed police and other persons?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) No such case has been reported.

(b) Does not arise.

Bogies of BD and GD passenger Trains running between Mughal Sarai, Dehri and Barwadih

9412. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn towards the condition of the bogies of BD and GD passenger trains in the Eastern Railway running between Mughal Sarai, Dehri and Barwadih which do not have light and other facilities as a result of which passengers are subjected to thefts and robberies in the darkness; and

(b) if so, the action to be taken to provide lights and fans in these trains and to repair the bogies?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) (a) Yes. The train lighting in the GD and BD passengers has not been satisfactory mainly due to theft and pilferages of equipments, short supply of materials and frequent disturbances to the rakes.

(b) Steps have been taken to improve the supply of vital materials to ensure replacement of deficient/defective parts. A drive is being launched to contain the activities of unsocial elements operating in this area. Instructions have been issued to ensure that the rake disturbances are minimised.

Amendment of Companies Act to curb expenditure by Private Companies

9413. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to amend the Companies Act to put a check on the expenses of the private companies and to force them to minimise their expenses so that the cost of production in these industries may not be high; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) No, Sir. There are already provisions in the Companies Act for cost audit. Moreover, Companies engaged in production, processing, manufacturing or mining activities are called upon to maintain accounts containing particulars relating to utilisation of material or labour or other items of cost as may be prescribed by the Government in their books of account. Companies are also called upon to disclose certain details in their annual profit and loss account which have a bearing upon their cost of production. It is expected that these provisions would make not only efficiency audit possible but also bring about an awareness on the part of companies as to the need for minimising costs of production.

(b) Does not arise.

Late running of Trains on Barwadih Line (Eastern Railway)

9414. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the passenger train running on Barwadih line in Eastern Railway always run late as a result

of which passengers in these trains always fail to catch the connecting mail/express trains;

(b) whether Government propose to take any action on the complaints made in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) The running of train services on Barwadih line has not been satisfactory on account of various factors like staff agitations, adverse law and order situation, alarm chain pullings, disconnection of hose pipes, thefts and pilferages, interference with signalling and communication arrangements etc.

(b) All the complaints in this regard are looked into and cases of avoidable detentions are taken up with the staff concerned for suitable remedial action.

(c) Does not arise.

Brand Names of Foreign Firms

9415. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA:
SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR:

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

(a) whether his Ministry are looking into the cases of some foreign firms functioning in the country regarding their brand names;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof; and

(c) the findings of the enquiry, if completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDA-BRATA BARUA): (a) to (c) Under the provisions of the MRTP Act the MRTP Commission has been request-

ed to look into the case of Colgate Palmolive India (P) Ltd. subsidiary of foreign company functioning in the country regarding its brand name. In this connection a reference has been made to the MRTP Commission under, Section 31(1) of the MRTP Act, 1969, to inquire and report, amongst others in respect of "selling not only what the company produces, but also a few products which it gets manufactured in other units and allowing such products to be sold under its own brand name while these products are manufactured for Colgate by outside agencies with indigenous raw materials and know-how, the Company reaps unreasonable profits to the detriment of the customer and the smaller units who produced such products, which may be considered as monopolistic trade practices as a result of which the cost relating to the production, supply and distribution of the products manufactured by the Company has unreasonably been increased."

The inquiry has not yet been completed. It may be stated that the provisions of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act and of Trade and Merchandise Marks Acts also provide for restrictions in the use of foreign brand names with which matter the Ministries of Finance, Industrial Development and Commerce, etc. are concerned.

Petitions filed in Madhya Pradesh High Court about elections to Legislative Assembly held in 1967

9416. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of **LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS** be pleased to state the particulars of elections petitions pertaining to 1967 elections to Madhya Pradesh Vidhan Sabha still pending?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI NITRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY): No

election petition or election appeal pertaining to the general election of 1987 to the Legislative Assembly of Madhya Pradesh is pending.

Complaints against Deputy Chief Commercial Superintendent (Claims), Western Railway

9417. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received complaints of corruption, bribery and favouritism against the Deputy Chief Commercial Superintendent (Claims) Western Railway;

(b) if so, whether the charges have been investigated; and

(c) if so, the findings thereof?

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

(b) and (c). Out of the three complaints taken up for investigation, enquiries into one have been completed and the case is under examination for a reference being made to the Central Vigilance Commission, as required under the extant instructions governing the disposal of complaints against gazetted officers. Enquiries into the other two complaints are in progress.

Import of Roller-bearing Wheel Sets for Wagon Industry

9418. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether fresh negotiations with some countries have been made to import roller-bearing wheel sets for the wagon industry, and

(b) if so, the names of the countries and the progress made in this direction?

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

(b) While quotations received against our global tender No. GP-72, which was opened on 31-10-1973, were still under finalisation, the Trade Representation of the Socialist Republic of Romania in India expressed their anxiety to supply roller bearing wheelsets and stated that they had overlooked the advertisement of our tender. The Trade Representation have been asked to submit the quotation as early as possible. Their quotation is however, still awaited.

Financial assistance to Children of Widows of deceased Railway Employees in Receipt of Family Pension

9416. SHRI M. S. PURTY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any stipend or financial assistance is given by Government to the children of widows of those deceased Railway employees who are drawing family pension; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b) Instructions have been issued to the Railways that Railway servants (not governed by the Workmen's Compensation Act) who die on duty owing to special risk/risk of office should be granted an educational allowance for children. This will be in addition to the pensionary benefits admissible to the families of the Railway servants concerned under the Extraordinary Pension Rules.

उच्च न्यायालयों में रिक्त पदों पर न्यायाधीशों की नियुक्ति में विलम्ब

9420. श्री एच० एस० पुरती :

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

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

(क) क्या उच्च न्यायालयों की बैंचों में रिक्त पदों को भरने हेतु न्यायाधीशों की नियुक्ति का मामला विचाराधीन है ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस मामले में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) उक्त नियुक्तियां कब तक किये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

बिधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री एच० आर० गोखले) : (क) में (ग). कतिपय उच्च न्यायालयों में रिक्त स्थानों को भरने के लिए प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हो गए हैं और उन पर कार्यवाही की जा रही है। अन्य उन उच्च न्यायालयों में, जहां रिक्त स्थान हैं, नियुक्ति के लिए राज्य प्राधिकारियों द्वारा, जिन्हें स्मरण करा दिया गया है, प्रस्ताव भेजे जाने की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है।

दूसरी श्रेणी के पासधारियों के लिये पृथक् स्थान

9421. श्री लालजी भाई :

श्री महादीपक सिंह शास्त्र :

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या रेलवे में एक अप्रैल से तीसरी श्रेणी ममान करने के बाद दूसरी श्रेणी के

पासधारियों के लिए उचित स्थान की व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरैशी) : (क) और (ख). 1-4-1974 से भारतीय रेलों से दूसरा दर्जा हटा लिये जाने के परिणामस्वरूप वर्तमान तीसरे दर्जे का नाम बदल कर दूसरा दर्जा कर दिया गया है। दूसरे दर्जे के पामदारी दन परिवर्तित दूसरे दर्जे में यात्रा करते हैं और वे बिना सर्वचार्ज दिए नये दूसरे दर्जे में शयन-स्थान प्राप्त करने के पात्र हैं।

जैसलमेर में तेल के लिए खुदाई कार्य

9422. श्री लालजी भाई :

श्री महादीपक सिंह शास्त्र :

क्या इंडीलिजम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या राजस्थान में जैसलमेर जिले में तेल के लिए 1,000 फुट गहरी खुदाई की जा चुकी है ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो उसका क्या परिणाम निकला और वास्तव में कितने फुट गहराई तक तेल मिलने की सम्भावना है ; और

(ग) यह कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा ?

विद्युत्प्रणाली और रसायन मंत्रालय में
राज्य मंत्री (श्री बालगंगाधर तिलक) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) दिनांक 6-4-74 को अब तक
1301.20 मीटर गहरी खुदाई हुई है ।
जिससे किसी महत्वपूर्ण तेल और गैस शो का
पता नहीं चला है । मैसोजोइक सृज से
सम्बन्धित फार्मेशन की जांच करने के लिए
व्ययन कार्य 3500 मीटर की लम्बित गहराई
तक जारी रहेगा, 1200 मीटर और 3500
मीटर की गहराई के बीच उसके मिलने की
सम्भावना है ।

(ग) व्ययन कार्य आरम्भ करने के
उपरान्त शेष व्ययन कार्य को पूरा करने में
लगभग चार महीने और लगेंगे ।

मद्रास में कन्याकुमारी तक एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी
चलाना

9423. श्री लालजी भाई :

श्री महावीर सिंह शास्त्री :

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने मद्रास से कन्या-
कुमारी तक एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी चलाई है ;

(ख) क्या उक्त गाड़ी केवल तिरुनेलवेल्ली
तक जाती है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप यात्रियों
को असुविधा होती है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उक्त गाड़ी को
कन्याकुमारी तक चलाने के बारे में सरकार
का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उत्तरांत्री (श्री महम्मद
शकी कुरैशी) : (क) से (ग). मद्रास
एम्बूर और कन्याकुमारी के बीच फिस्तहाल
कोई गाड़ी नहीं चलती । फिर भी, मद्रास
एम्बूर और तिरुनेलवेल्ली के बीच चलने
वाली नं० 119 डाउन/120 अप का नाम
कन्याकुमारी एक्सप्रेस रखा गया है क्योंकि वे
कन्याकुमारी जिले तक आने-जाने वाले
यातायात को सम्हालती है । मीटर लाइन
की इन गाड़ियों को कन्याकुमारी तक और
वहाँ से चलाना सम्भव नहीं है क्योंकि कन्या-
कुमारी तक बन रही नयी लाइन बड़े धामान
की है ।

मद्रास से रामेश्वरम तक रेलवे लाइन

9424. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या रेल
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने मद्रास से
रामेश्वरम तक रेलवे लाइन बनाने की कोई
योजना बनाई है अथवा इस बारे में कोई
सर्वेक्षण किया है जिससे माल को लाया तथा
ले जाया जा सके ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उक्त रेलवे लाइन
के निर्माण पर कुल कितना खर्च आयेगा ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उत्तरांत्री (श्री महम्मद
शकी कुरैशी) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

बिजली के कक्षों के लिए प्रतिबन्ध

9425. श्री लालजी भार्गव : क्या सिंचाई और बिजली यंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार ने बिजली की खपत को कम करने के उद्देश्य से गैर-सरकारी संस्थानों तथा दुकानों पर हाथ ही में अनेक प्रकार के प्रतिबन्ध लगाये हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार बिजली की खपत कम करने के उद्देश्य से सरकारी संस्थानों और कार्यालयों पर भी किसी प्रकार के प्रतिबन्ध लगाने का है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका संक्षिप्त ज़ोरा क्या है ?

सिंचाई और बिजली मंत्रालय में उपजोत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) से (ग). देश में बिजली संकट के कारण बिजली का प्रभावशाली राशन करने के लिए कुछ मार्ग निर्देशन तैयार किए गए हैं और विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों एवं राज्य बिजली बोर्डों को परिपक्वित किए गए हैं। इन मार्गनिर्देशनों में अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ नियोजन-साइनों, सजावटी रोशनी, सादियों तथा अन्य उत्सवों में सजावटी रोशनियों के प्रयोग में पाबन्दियां लगाने और दुकानों के कार्य-समय में कमी करने का सुझाव है। ये पाबन्दियां राज्यों द्वारा प्रत्येक राज्य में बिजली की उपलब्धता पर निर्भर करते हुए निजी एवं सरकारी उपभोक्ताओं पर लगाई जा रही है।

Improvement in Railway Quarters of Delhi Kishanganj Colony to avoid coming of dust

9426. SHRI PANNA LAL BARU-PAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some complaints were received by the Railway Administration from the residents of Block No. 22, Railway Colony, Delhi Kishanganj against dust coming in their quarters from the coal siding in front of their quarters;

(b) if so, whether outdoor verandahs of Block No. 22 quarters have been closed with glass windows; but both sides of the verandahs are still open; and

(c) when glass windows will be provided on both sides of outside verandahs of the quarters?

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

(b) and (c). It is proposed to provide glazed cover only to the front portion of the verandahs, the two sides being closed with bricks. This has already been done in respect of all the quarters on the ground floor. The work in first floor could not be carried out due to hindrance by the occupants.

Salt held up at Kuda Station

9427. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that four lakh tonnes of salt is held up at Kuda station;

(b) what steps have been taken by the Railways to transport the same;

(c) whether a quota of 1,000 railways wagons a month has been allotted for the Kuda salt but only less than 50 per cent of this was provided; and

(d) whether the Gujarat Salt Association has asked the Western Railway for more wagons and if so, the reaction of the Railways thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). Outstanding indents for salt at Kuda station total upto 5607 wagons in all categories. Efforts are being made to step up loading of salt within the overall constraints adversely affecting the mobility of Railway wagons in recent months.

(c) The quota for loading of programmed salt from Kuda is 875 wagons per month and not 1000 wagons. The percentage of the actual loading to this quota was 92 during the period from January to March 1974.

(d) Yes. Efforts continue to be made to step up loading and in March 1974, the actual loading of programmed salt was more than the quota, the loading being 1143 wagons.

Polyester Fibre Manufacturers selling DMT Chips to Monopoly Units

9428 SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether units licensed to manufacture Polyester Fibre like Indian

Organic Chemicals and Shree Synthetic Limited which were provided with imported DMT have sold DMT chips to other monopoly units like Modis, J. & K. Garware and Nirlon;

(b) if so, whether Chemicals and Fibres of India Limited, a subsidiary of I.C.I., are also indulging in similar corrupt practices;

(c) whether imported D.M.T. is converted into chips and sold to others for making huge profits which is not allowed under the rules;

(d) whether his attention was drawn to the above facts; and

(e) if so, what action has been taken against the firms held responsible for these practices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (e). A complaint was received in August, 1973, that certain polyester fibre manufacturers were selling polyester chips to other consumers instead of producing polyestered fibre for which they were licensed. On checking up the position it was found that M/s Indian Organic Chemicals had sold 14.1 tonnes of chips of a value of Rs 2,81,100 to the following parties—

Date	Party	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (Rs)
June, 1973	M/s Shree Synthetics	20	34,000
June, 1973	M/s Nirlon Synthetics	70	1,40,000
June, 1973	M/s Lamina Industries	01	2,100
August, 1973	M/s J. K. Synthetics	50	1,05,000
		141	2,81,100

Also, M/s Chemicals & Fibres of India Ltd. had loaned 2 tonnes to M/s Shree Synthetics for trial purposes in connection with the letter's

polyester filament yarn project. M/s. Indian Organic Chemicals were immediately advised not to sell chips.

Both M/s. Indian Organic Chemicals and Chemicals and Fibres of India Ltd. were allocated DMT from imports as well as from that produced by Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Ltd. Both have been manufacturing polyester fibre.

M/s. Shree Synthetics are not licensed to produce polyester fibre.

The alleged misuse of DMT imported by M/s. Indian Organic Chemicals as actual user is under examination.

Failure of Government to curb Practices of Foreign Monopolists

9430. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have failed to curb practices of big foreign monopolists like Firestone Company in respect of capitalising reserves, issuing bonus shares, remitting enormous sums abroad and other shady transactions; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

दिल्ली में पेट्रोल पम्पों द्वारा की गई अनियमितता

9431. श्री शंकर बंगल सिंह : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में गत तीन महीनों में किन-किन पेट्रोल पम्पों की जांच के क्रम में अनियमितताएं पाई गई और वे किन्-किस प्रकार की थी और क्या वे अनियमितताएं मिलावट अथवा कम माप की थी तथा उनका संक्षिप्त विवरण क्या है; और

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में किन-किन पेट्रोल पम्पों के विरुद्ध क्या-क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बाबुलाल जोशी) : (क) और (ख) गत तीन महीनों के दौरान जिन पेट्रोल पम्पों के मामले में अनियमितताएं पकड़ी गईं। पकड़ी गई अनियमितताओं के प्रकार उनके विरुद्ध की गई कार्यवाही और उनके नाम तथा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण पत्र में दिए गए हैं। [संसद में रखा गया। बेकिए संख्या एल.टी.—6932/74)]

Number of Large and Medium Industrial Houses in the Country

9432. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of large and medium industrial Houses in our country in 1973-74;

(b) their names, assets and profit or loss for the years 1971-72, 1972-73 and 1973-74; and

(c) the number of new industrial houses which entered the categories mentioned in part (a) above?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) to (c). According to the Revised Industrial Licensing Policy announced in February 1973, undertakings registered under Section 26 of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969 are considered as Large industrial houses. There are no other criteria in force, at present, to classify large and medium houses as referred to in the question.

A statement showing the names of all undertakings registered under section 26 of the M.R.T.P. Act upto 30-11-1972 was furnished in the Lok Sabha recently in reply to Unstarred Q. No. 4340 answered on 11-12-1973. These undertakings are not required to furnish information about the value of assets and profit or loss from year to year.

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO UN-STARRED QUESTION NO. 6182 DATED 9-4-1974 RE: SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES HOLDING CLASS I, II, III, IV POSTS IN INDIAN RAILWAYS.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): In reply to Unstarred Question No. 6182 asked by Shri Chhatrapati Ambesh in the Lok Sabha on 9th April, 1974 the strength of staff in Class III and Class IV on Western Railway on 30th September, 1973 was given as under:

Class III			Class IV (excl. Safaiwalas)			Class IV (Safaiwalas)			
Total	SC	ST	Total	SC	ST	Total	SC	ST	ST
40,006	3,374	861	46,875	5,806	2,603	2,561	2,533	2	

The correct information is as under :

Class III			Class IV (excl. Safaiwalas)			Class IV (Safaiwalas)		
Total	SC	ST	Total	SC	ST	Total	SC	ST
76,511	6,172	1,961	95,371	12,430	8,928	6,038	5,915	29

This correction in the statistical data could not be placed before Parliament earlier as the revised figures furnished by the Western Railway Administration had to be rechecked and this took some time.

The delay is very much regretted.

12.12 hrs.

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

FAILURE TO AVERT RIOT IN SADAR BAZAR AREA IN DELHI

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I have given notice of an adjournment motion about the riots in Delhi....(Interruptions)

702 LS-9.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): The Home Minister would make a statement at 4 p.m. (Interruptions)

MR SPEAKER: The Minister has already intimated that he would make a statement. I cannot listen to you all at the same time. You are never tried of shouting. You do it, then the other side does it. Then it subsidies. Again you start doing it and they are doing it. You do it most of the time, my friends on my left and especially your side started it.

The Minister is coming with a statement at 4 O' clock .

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: No, Sir. This is an adjournment motion we have tabled. We want to censure the Government.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): For a discussion I will not mind but I will come with my statement after an hour.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, the Minister is coming with a statement at 1 O' clock. You want a statement?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): We have given notice of an adjournment motion. The Minister's statement can come by way of reply to the adjournment motion. The adjournment motion must have priority over the Minister's statement. That is the precise procedural point which I want to make.

MR. SPEAKER: Already a lot of time has been taken. I have received notice of adjournment motions from: Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, Shri Shyamnandan Mishra, Shri Tridib Chaudhuri Shri S. A. Shamim, Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman Sait, Shri Sezhiyan, Shri Ramavatar Shastri, Shri H. N. Mukerjee, Dr. Ranen Sen, and Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu.

The notice by Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee has secured the first place in the ballot. It reads as under:

'Failure to avert riot in Sadar Bazar Area in Delhi, resulting in the death of 10 persons injuries to many others and large scale destruction of property.'

I hold the matter to be in order and I give my consent to the moving of the motion. Shri Vajpayee may ask for leave of the House.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior): I ask for the leave of the House to move my Adjournment Motion:

There is total failure to avert riot in Sadar Bazar Area in Delhi which has resulted in the death of 10 persons and injuries to many others and there has been large scale destruction of property. I have given official figures.

MR. SPEAKER: You may only move it, as you have put it down here.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Yes, Sir.

I beg leave of the House to move my Motion:

"That the House do now adjourn."

MR. SPEAKER: Those who are in favour of this Motion may please rise in their seats.

There are more than 50 standing. So, leave is granted.

We will take it up at 4 O' clock.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Why not make it 3 O' clock?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: 2 O' clock....

MR. SPEAKER: We have other business. We have fixed 4 O' clock. There is no precedent. We go according to the rule. You will have it at 4 O' clock. We will stick to it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, we request you to take it up at 2 O' clock....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): I rise on a point of order ...

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I rise on a point of order. The Adjournment Motion must be taken up at the earliest and it is only to suit the convenience of the House that we sometimes accept to have it fixed at a time a little later. Otherwise the concern of the House should be to take it up at the earliest.

So, Sir we want it to be taken up at 2 O' clock....

"That the House do now adjourn"

MR. SPEAKER: No, I am sorry. We go by the rules. We do not allow more than two and a half hours. We fix it always for two and a half hours. We take it up at 4 O' clock. That was pointed out that day, it was not responded to that day.

Now we will take it up at 4 O' clock.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Make it a flexible thing....

MR. SPEAKER: You are not leaving anything flexible. You are completely distorting it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Am I so capable of that, Sir?
(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: I will examine everything. After all, if where is to be some statement or anything, wherever it is necessary, I would forward it under Direction 115.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contal):
Sir, I have raised a privilege issue.
(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not take the time of the House. It has already taken long. Now, Papers to be laid on the Table. There is no business before the House. I am going to pass on the next item.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I have given notice of privilege.

MR. SPEAKER: That does not come under Privilege. I do not hold the privilege motion in order. Do not bring in everything that is going on in every corner of the country as privilege or an adjournment motion. I am not allowing anything. Please resume your seat.

Mr. Guha why do you defy the Chair? By doing this you have reduced Parliament to a farce. I am unhappy about it. Kindly do not do it. You never go by the ruling of the Chair. Do not do it regularly.

I am not allowing anything. Please sit down

I have not permitted you, and you go on defying the Chair. What should I do?

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CENTRAL BOARD OF REVENUE ACT

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): On behalf of Shri K. R. Ganesh, I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) (i) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 4 of the Central Boards of Revenue Act, 1963:—

(a) G.S.R. 1408 published in Gazette of India dated the 29th December, 1973.

(b) G.S.R. 1409 published in Gazette of India dated the 29th December, 1973.

[Placed in Library.. See No. LT-6913/74].

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notifications.

(2) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 420 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th April, 1974, issued under the Central Excise Rules 1944 together with an explanatory memorandum.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6914/74].

REVENUE AND ANNUAL REPORT OF INDIAN PETROCHEMICALS CORPORATION LTD., JAWAHARNAGAR (BARODA)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): I beg to lay on the Table a

[Shri Shah Nawaz Khan]
copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 519A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- (1) Review by the Government on the working of the Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Limited, Jawaharlal (Baroda) for the year 1972-73.
- (2) Annual Report of the Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Limited Jawaharnagar (Baroda) for the year 1972-73 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-8015/74].

NOTIFICATION UNDER GUJARAT SLUM AREAS (IMPROVEMENT, CLEARANCE AND RE-DEVELOPMENT) ACT, ETC.,

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following Gujarat Notifications under sub-section (2) of section 59 of the Gujarat Slum Areas (Improvement Clearance and Re-development) Act, 1973, read with clause (c) (iii) of the Proclamation dated the 9th February, 1974 issued by the President in relation to the state of Gujarat:—

- (i) The Gujarat Slum Areas (Improvement, Clearance and Re-development) (Constitution of Board) Rules, 1973, published in Notification No. GH/J/21/73/SCA-1073A-1 in Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 2nd November, 1973.

(ii) Notification No. GH/J/20/73/SCB-1073-A(1), published in dated the 2nd November, dated the 2nd November, 1973.

(iii) Notification No. GH/J/22/73/SCB-1073/A(1) published in Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 2nd November, 1973.

(iv) Notification No. GH/J/26/73/SCB-1073/A-1 published in Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 2nd November, 1973.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing:

(i) reasons for delay in laying the above Notifications; and

(ii) for not laying the Hindi version of the Notifications

[Placed in Library See No. LT-8016/74].

REPORT OF THE MONOPOLIES AND RESTRICTIVE TRADE PRACTICES COMMISSION

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDA-BRATA BARUA) I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Report of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission under section 22(3) (b) of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969, in the case of Messrs. Birla Jute Manufacturing Company Limited, Calcutta and the Order dated the 3rd May, 1974 of the Central Government thereon, under section 62 of the said Act.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for not laying simultaneously the Hindi version

of the above Report and order of the Government thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6917/74].

NOTIFICATION UNDER GUJARAT CARRIAGE OF GOODS TAXATION ACT, AND BOMBAY MOTOR VEHICLES TAX ACT ETC.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) (i) A copy each of the following Gujarat Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 31 of the Gujarat Carriage of Goods Taxation Act, 1962, read with clause (c) (iii) of the Proclamation dated the 9th February, 1974 issued by the President in relation to the State of Gujarat:—

(a) Notification No. GH/G/73/246/MVA-7569/20193-E published in Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 4th October, 1973.

(b) Notification No. GH/G/16/MTA1773/302/E published in Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 8th February, 1974.

(ii) Two Statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notifications.

[Placed in Library. See No LT-6918/74].

(2) (1) A copy each of the following Gujarat Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 13 of the Bombay Motor Vehicles Tax Act, 1953, read with clause (c) (iii) of the Proclamation dated the 9th February, 1974 issued by the President in relation to the State of Gujarat:—

(a) Notification No. GH/G/73/243/MVA-7569/20193-E published in Gujarat Government

Gazette dated the 11th October, 1973.

(b) Notification No. GH/G/15/MTA/1773/302-E published in Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 8th February, 1974.

(c) Notification No. GH/G/73/42/MTA-1773-1350-E published in Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 15th February, 1974.

(ii) Three statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notifications.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6919/74].

ANNUAL REPORTS OF N.C.E.R.T., NEW DELHI I.I.T., KHARAGPUR, CENTRAL INSTITUTE OF ENGLISH AND FOREIGN LANGUAGES, HYDERABAD, AND I.I.T. KANPUR ETC.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Council of Educational Research and Training, New Delhi, for the year, 1972-73. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6920/74].

(2) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi version) of the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur for the 1971-72. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6921/74].

(3) A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) on the activities of the Central Institute of English and Foreign Languages, Hyderabad, for the year 1972-73 along with

[Shri D. P. Yadav]

the Audited Accounts. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6922/74]

(4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur, for the year 1971-72.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur, for the year 1972-73.

(5) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for not laying simultaneously the Hindi versions of the Report mentioned at (4) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6923/74].

ORDER UNDER PAYMENT OF WAGES ACT

MR. SPEAKER: Shri K. V. Raghunatha Reddy.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Sir, I rise on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: On what?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, on the business before the House, I gave notice of a privilege motion under Rule 222. I am sorry, I gave it on the 6th May. You must have opened it today. It was given before 10 O'clock.

MR. SPEAKER: I saw it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: This is a matter of extreme public importance, because the strike is taking place tomorrow. My privilege motion is against the Government for publishing a gazette extraordinary and exempting the Railway administration from the operation of Section 5 of the Payment of Wages Act. I would appeal to the sense of impartiality and justice, when both the Houses are

in Session what was the necessity for issuing a gazette extraordinary for excluding the Railway Board from the obligation of Payment of Wages Act. Even today that copy of the gazette extraordinary has not been laid on the Table of the House. Is this the way in which this House should be treated? May I request you to allow the privilege motion?

MR. SPEAKER: Whether good or bad this does not come under rules for privilege motion.

SHRI SEZHIAN (Kumbakonam): Does not propriety demand that it should be laid on the Table of the House? (Interruptions).

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, I have not finished. Kindly hear me for half a minute. Please have patience. I have been saying from 12 O'clock.—(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: But that does not solve the problem. By this temperamental exhibition, no problem can be solved.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: It is not a question of temperament. People are dying. 5,000 people have been arrested, and more people are likely to be killed. That is why we are much concerned about the matter.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH (Puri): What is the point of order?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: So, I request you to allow this privilege motion.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: May I know what is his point of order? May I know why the procedure of this House is being disturbed like this? He cannot take the time of the House like this. This is going on from 11 O'clock. (Interruptions).

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: The question is one of privilege. I request you to admit the question of privilege. The Home Minister is not

here; that is what he said. Now, let this matter be taken up. I have nothing against the labour Minister, but then—(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: He asked for half a minute. But then he is speaking all the time.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: What is the point of order? I want to know.

श्री मधु लिमये : (बाका) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप मेरी बात भी सुन लीजिये, मैंने भी नोटिस दिया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप अपोजीशन में, आप का बड़ा मत्कार है, बड़ी इज्जत है, लेकिन हर काम के लिए तरीका है, जिस ढंग से हर काम होना चाहिए। यह बड़ी मलत बात है, जिस ढंग से यह हो रहा है, इस से आप को तकलीफ होनी चाहिए।

श्री मधु लिमये: आप एक मिनट मेरी बात सुन लीजिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पहले जॉ मेम्बर बोल रहे हैं, उन की बात सुन लेने दीजिये।

श्री मधु लिमये: बाधा मिन्ट ही मेरी बात सुन लीजिये।

MR. SPEAKER: I have listened to the points.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) rose—

MR. SPEAKER: Now he is also rising. I permitted the other hon. Member's request that he should be given half a minute. I allowed him. Now he is getting up.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): Sir, you may or may not take it up as a matter of privilege. But the question is that an important policy decision has been announced through a Gazette Extraordinary when the House is in session. Do you not think that it is an impropriety on the part of the Government to issue it. This is a matter which has to come before the House. They have issued a Gazette Extraordinary completely exempting the railways from the operation of the Payment of Wages Act.

MR. SPEAKER: When I am reminded of propriety, then it does not come as a matter of privilege.

Now, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu has again got up. How many times are you getting up? When everybody is speaking, on every occasion, you force yourself upon me and them also. Now, why don't you allow me to listen to others? This is not a House which is to be always under the monopoly of one Member.

Do not take the House so lightly. This is your House; this is your Parliament; these are your rules. If you do anything in excitement; it does not take us anywhere.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप ने कई दफा हम लोगों को ऐसे प्रश्न उठाने की अनुमति दी है कि जब संसद का मूल चलना हो और इस तरह के महत्वपूर्ण ऐलान बहाल किये जायें तो हम लोग उम मामले को यहां उठा सकें हैं। इस मामले को आप प्रिविलेज के अन्दर उठाने नहीं देना चाहते हैं, आप बहते हैं कि प्रिविलेज नहीं बनता है, लेकिन यह अनौचित्य का मवाल है, इम्प्रोप्राइटी का सवाल है, 17 लाख रेल मजदूरों को, जो बेतन उन्होंने कमाया, उस को न देने की छट दी जा रही है। इस का मतलब है कि 17 लाख रेल मजदूरों को आप भूखा मार कर दबाना

[श्री वल्लु लिम्बे]

चाहते हैं। क्या आप मंत्री महोदय को आदेश नहीं देंगे—रघूनाथ रेड्डी जहाँ यहाँ बैठे हुए हैं वे अपने आप को बड़ा प्रगतिशील बनते हैं, लेकिन इस तरह के नोटिफिकेशन निकालते हैं, उन के अन्दर इतनी लज्जा भी नहीं है, इतनी शरम भी नहीं है। आप मंत्री महोदय को आदेश दीजिये कि वे इस के बारे में वक्तव्य दें और नोटिफिकेशन सभा पटल पर आना चाहिए। मंत्री महोदय को रुभा से माफी मागनी चाहिए, रेल-मजदूरों के साथ जो अन्याय उन्होंने किया है उस के लिए उन को पश्चाताप हो रहा है—इसके बारे में उन का वक्तव्य आना चाहिए।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: You make some observation. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: They will all sit down if you are going to make some observation or you are going to ask somebody from the Government to say something. Neither thing is happening. They go on standing.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr Raghunatha Reddy, I have made observations a number of times in this House that when you do anything, which is connected with matters of policy or matters of current importance....

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN (Kangra): It is purely an executive action.

MR. SPEAKER: I will have to ask you, Mr. Mahajan, also to sit down Mr Reddy, when you issued a notification, it should have been placed on the Table of the House at the earliest that is today. But, it is not in the Order Paper. I have got it just now. This is not the proper way of doing

it. After all, when you issued it day before yesterday, I should have got it at the earliest so that I would have been in the know of what is going on. Suddenly, something crops up and something comes to me at the last hour. Now, he has sent an intimation requesting that he may be allowed to lay it on the Table of the House.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior): Let him apology. Then, the House will allow him. It is a matter of propriety.

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): Sir, with great respect to you and the hon. Members, I may be permitted to state....

MR. SPEAKER You kindly lay it on the Table.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: I thought, when you called my name, I had already placed it on the Table of the House. Now, I am informed by your Office that I am permitted to place it on the Table of the House.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Two days ago, it has appeared in the newspapers.

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry, Mr Raghunatha Reddy, this is your intimation, on which the Office has written Received at 12 Noon.

श्री वल्लु लिम्बे: वे बड़े इन्फोर्मेड हैं। हम लोग 10 बजे नोटिस दे रहे हैं और ये 12 बजे नोटिस दे रहे हैं। क्या बात है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप शान्त रहिए।

As you know, since 11 O'clock I am sitting here, and this came to me just now. The office has put it up to me just now, and I have allowed you to lay it on the Table. You better lay it on the Table of the House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, why are you permitting him to lay it?

MR. SPEAKER: If he lays it on the Table later, you ask why there is delay. If he wants to lay it now, you take objection to that.

बी बिल बिहारी बाजपेयी : इनको बिलकुल होना चाहिए । कहना चाहिए गलती हो गई है ।

MR. SPEAKER: I must say that this notification is dated 4th May, 5th and 6th were holidays.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: How did it go to the press two days ago?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Is it proper? Before laying it on the Table of the House, it was sent to the press.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Raghunatha Reddy, their objection is that it was released to the press before it was laid before the House.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: I may be permitted to say a few words

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: We had a sitting on the 4th. It could have been laid on the Table on that day

MR. SPEAKER: We had decided not to transact any other business except the Finance Bill on that day.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What is the necessity for this? Why did the Government take this extraordinary step?

Sir, on a point of order. May I ask the Government through your good offices, what is the necessity for this at this juncture?

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order. It is only a question of laying it on the Table.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: Under section 5(3) of the Payment of Wages Act, this order has been issued. It could be done only in the

evening of 4th, at which time the House was not sitting. 5th and 6th were holidays. At the earliest available opportunity I have come to you for your kind permission to place it on the Table of the House. It is an executive order under section 5(3). The merits of the matter can be debated; one may or may not agree with it. But the question remains that it could be laid on the Table only today....(Interruptions).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, how did it appear in the press.....

MR. SPEAKER: This hon. Member is always standing. What is this? He cannot monopolise the time of the House.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: This order under section 5(3) does not mean that the railways do not pay the wages. Only, due to some circumstances, due to the threatened strike, the railways perhaps might not be in a position to pay; it is only an enabling measure so that the penalty provisions might not be invoked. That is all... (Interruptions) In case something happens, they are not entitled to any... (Interruptions) It could not be laid on the Table earlier because 5th and 6th were holidays. Sir, I have approached you at the earliest available opportunity to give me permission to lay it on the Table, and I hope hon. Members would not object to it....(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: May I request hon. Members not to waste any more time on this?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Order dated the 4th May, 1974, issued under Sub-section (3) of Section 5 of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, exempting the person responsible for payment of wages to persons employed upon any Railway from the operation of section 5 of the aforesaid Act. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6924/74].

SHRI SEZHIYAN: I am afraid this should not be taken as a precedent. He says, it was issued on 4th evening and that 5th and 6th were holidays. Then, even when the House is in session, they can take a decision on Friday evening and say, Saturday and Sunday are holidays; so, the Government may take this as a precedent and take important decisions only on Friday evening. This should not be taken as a precedent.

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot be hard and fast about it. Many things may be done on a day when they want it.

12.45 hrs.

ARREST AND RELEASE OF MEMBERS

MR. SPEAKER: I have to inform the House that I have received the following telegram dated the 3rd May, 1974, from the Officer-in-charge, Ranaghat Police Station:—

"Shrimati Bibha Ghosh Goswami, Member, Lok Sabha, was arrested in connection with C/W law violation movement on the 3rd May, 1974, at Ranaghat Court Compound."

MR. SPEAKER: I have also to inform the House that I have received the following telegram dated the 5th May, 1974, from the Inspector of Police, Police Station Ganeshpeth, Nagpur:—

"I have the honour to inform you that I have found it my duty to arrest Shri Ram Hedaoo, Member, Lok Sabha, in connection with crime No. 91/74, under Sections 147, 148, 149, 323, 336, 337, 341 and 352, Indian Penal Code, of Police Station Ganeshpeth, for assaulting Field Marshal Manekshaw, on the 28th February, 1974, while inaugurating Shahid Smarak at Cotton

Market Chowk between 17.00 hours to 18.00 hours and for committing other offences stated above. Shri Ram Hedaoo is, accordingly arrested at Nagpur in Balidan Karyalaya, Chitnis Park, Nagpur, at 11.00 hours, on the 5th May, 1974, and is released on Personal Bond for Rs. 500 immediately. The case against him is being put up in the Court shortly."

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): On a point of order, Sir. This is about the arrest of Shrimati Bibha Ghosh Goswami.

Rule 229 clearly states:

"When a member is arrested on a criminal charge or for a criminal offence or is sentenced to imprisonment by a court or is detained under an executive order, the committing judge, magistrate or executive authority, as the case may be, shall immediately intimate such fact to the Speaker indicating the reasons for the arrest....

—Has he done so?—

....detention or conviction, as the case may be, as also the place of detention or imprisonment of the member in the appropriate form set out in the Third Schedule." What is the Third Schedule? May I read it out?

MR. SPEAKER: This is only a telegram. It is always followed by a letter normally.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: This is the Third Schedule. The Third Schedule has not been complied with. I maintain that this is a clear case of breach of privilege. It is for you to take a decision on this.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall see to it.

12.59 hrs.

**SYNOPSIS OF PROCEEDINGS OF
COMMITTEE 'D' ON DRAFT FIFTH
FIVE YEAR PLAN**

SHRIMATI MUKUL BANERJI (New Delhi): I beg to lay on the Table Synopsis of Proceedings of Committee 'D' on Draft Fifth Five Year Plan (Social Services, Education, Manpower Planning and Population Policy).

12.50½ hrs.

**COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF
SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED
TRIBES**

TWENTY-SIXTH REPORT

SHRI D. BASUMATARI (Kokrajhar): I beg to present the Twenty-sixth Report of the Committee on the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on the Ministry of Home Affairs-Central Grants to Voluntary Organisations engaged in the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

12.51 hrs.

MATTER UNDER RULE 377

IMPENDING RAILWAY STRIKE

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): Under the 377, I request you to permit me to raise the following matter of urgent public importance.

The impending railway strike which is scheduled to start at 6.00 a.m. tomorrow morning is wrought with serious consequences and should be averted by all means. The Prime Minister should intervene immediately

to clear the strained atmosphere and to enable an amicable settlement by negotiations.

As has already been pointed out this morning during the Question Hours, we, Members of Parliament, are very much agitated about the impending strike. It looks as though rigid positions have been taken and a show-down is imminent. The strike is almost inevitable now. At least at this late hour, I would appeal to the Prime Minister to make an effective intervention to have all the leaders released and to start the negotiation. As has been rightly put forth by Mr. Patel, we can appeal to the other side also to postpone the starting of the strike. But, for that satisfactory arrangements have to be made, to the satisfaction of the Negotiating Committee. That is why, I appeal to the Prime Minister for her intervention.

SHRI S. B. GIRI (Warangal): I would also appeal to the Prime Minister, not to allow this country to go to disaster. Let the Prime Minister, at least at this late hour intervene and see that a settlement is made which is honourable to the workers because the Railway Ministry has completely failed on the issue of railway workers. I am supporting Mr. Sezhiyan...

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. It is not the practice here to allow others also to speak. Mr. Sezhiyan has spoken. I would say that Mr. S. B. Giri, Mr. Shamim and Mr. R. R. Sharma are all associated with this.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Mr. Fernandes has made two appeals to the Prime Minister for her intervention. We know that Government is not going to intervene at all. We are, however, eager to know; if she wants to intervene, let her make a statement.

MR. SPEAKER: Now we go to the next item.

Mrs. Sushila Rohatgi.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I was extremely excited this morning. That is why I lost my temper. Generally I do not lose my temper. I am sorry if I have injured your sentiments.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not a question that you should be sorry. I was really pained because I know you are not keeping very good health. I was much worried about your health. You were excited, and I was very much embarrassed because you would not listen to me.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I am really sorry.

MR. SPEAKER: If there were two normal individuals, it would have been alright. I, as Speaker, and you, who are not keeping good health, were in delicate positions.

श्री राम रतन शर्मा (बाँदा) मैं
377 के अन्तर्गत डाकटों—

MR. SPEAKER: I really wonder why you do not care that this House has to transact some business. Every day you come with some thing or the other and you are never tired of starting your attack in the Question-Hour also. Matters which should be finished in half an hour, you prolong. So many things happen in this country. It is a very big country. It has a large population and is a great democracy. Things cannot be discussed unless we have the discipline, decorum and dignity of the House. If you do not have it, then God help us. You are the custodians and not myself now. I am completely rendered helpless and now you have taken my place and become the custodians. Then you appeal to me to act as the custodian of your rights. How can I be the custodian when you defy every-

thing, when you do not maintain the decorum, when you do not care for the rules of procedure and when you flout everything? Who can under such difficult strains and stresses, care for the privileges and become the custodian? Kindly have mercy on me and also on this House, the Parliament and democracy.

श्री राम रतन शर्मा : आपने देखा होगा मैं कभी शोर नहीं मचाता हूँ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : शोर मचा लेते तो अच्छा था । तब आप इस तरह से फिर खड़े तो न होते ।

I come to the next item.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contd.): I will not take more than a minute, Sir. I want to make a submission to you.

Yesterday I was in the Garden Reach area in the South Eastern Railway. Thousands of workers came to me and complained that anti-social elements were allowed to attack them in the offices and in their homes in Howrah. I have received a telegram

MR. SPEAKER: The hon Member should not come with anything and everything to this House and at any time he likes. I have called the next item.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: The anti-social elements are attacking the railwaymen. I want to make a submission to you and draw your attention. Sir, it is they who are creating a violent situation and are trying to create an atmosphere of terror and intimidation almost at every Railway Headquarters. That is my submission.

MR. SPEAKER: I will run away from this House if you behave like this—all of you. I have called the next item.

12.57 hrs.

(i) UNION DUTIES OF EXCISE
 (DISTRIBUTION) AMENDMENT
 BILL,

(ii) ADDITIONAL DUTIES OF EX-
 CISE (GOODS OF SPECIAL IM-
 PORTANCE) AMENDMENT BILL,
 AND

(iii) ESTATE DUTY (DISTRIBU-
 TION) AMENDMENT BILL.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
 MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-
 MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): I
 move:

*"That the Bill further to amend
 the Union Duties of Excise (Distri-
 bution) Act, 1962, be taken into
 consideration."

*"That the Bill further to amend
 the Additional Duties of Excise
 (Goods of Special Importance) Act,
 1957, be taken into consideration."

*"That the Bill further to amend
 the Estate Duty (Distribution) Act,
 1962 be taken into consideration."

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

*"That the Bill further to amend
 the Union Duties of Excise (Distri-
 bution) Act, 1962, be taken into
 consideration."

"That the Bill further to amend
 the Additional Duties of Excise
 (Goods of Special Importance) Act,
 1957, be taken into consideration."

"That the Bill further to amend
 the Estate Duty (Distribution) Act,
 1962, be taken into consideration."

Now, all these three Bills will be
 discussed together. The time allotted
 is 2 hours.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI:
 The House will recall that the Report
 of the Sixth Finance Commission
 along with an Explanatory Memorandum

on the action taken by the Gov-
 ernment thereon was laid on the
 Table of the House on the 18th De-
 cember, 1973. The Finance Commis-
 sion was *inter alia* required to make
 recommendations to the President as
 to the distribution between the Union
 and the States of the net proceeds of
 taxes which are to be or may be
 divided between them and the alloca-
 tion between the States of the res-
 pective shares of such proceeds. Union
 duties of excise which are levied and
 collected by the Government of India
 under Article 272 of the Constitution
 fall in the category of taxes which
 'may be' distributed between the Cen-
 tre and the States in accordance with
 the law made by Parliament after
 taking into account the recommenda-
 tions of the Finance Commission.

12.59 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair.]

The Bill seeks to give effect to the
 recommendations of the Sixth Finance
 Commission in regard to the distribu-
 tion of the net proceeds of Union
 Duties of Excise between the Centre
 and the States on the one hand and
 among the different States on the
 other. The Commission has not sug-
 gested any change in regard to shar-
 ing of the basic Union Excise Duties
 and the States' share would therefore
 continue to be 20 per cent of the total
 net proceeds as at present. The Com-
 mission has, however, recommended
 that the auxiliary duties of excise
 introduced from 1973-74 which are
 not shareable with the States at pre-
 sent should also be shared with the
 States as in the case of basic Union
 Excise Duties from 1976-77. The
 Commission has recommended that
 the States' share should be distributed
 among themselves on the basis of 75
 per cent for population and 25 per
 cent for backwardness, the inter-se
 distribution of this portion being in
 relation to the 'distance' of a State's
 per capita income from that of the

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shrimati Sushila Rohatagi]

State with the highest per capita income multiplied by the population of the States concerned according to 1971 census. The weightage given to backwardness by the last Commission was 20 per cent and they had also adopted a variety of factors for determining backwardness of the States. 13 hrs.

The other recommendations of the Commission relating to the sharing of Income-tax and payment of grants-in-aid etc. have been dealt with in the Explanatory Memorandum already laid on the Table of the House and I need not go over these details once again.

The aggregate transfers to the States under the Commission's recommendations are estimated at Rs. 9609 crores in 1974-79 at 1973-74 rates of taxation.

The actual transfers during 1974-79 would be more as these will include States' share in additional taxation which the Central Government may undertake during these years.

Honourable Members would be interested to note that the transfers to States from the Centre have been steadily on the increase under the successive Finance Commission's awards. The transfers during the First Plan period which amounted to Rs. 447 crores went up to Rs. 918 crores during the Second Plan period, Rs. 1590 crores during the Third Plan period, Rs. 1782 crores during the period of three annual Plans and Rs. 5316 crores during 1969-74 and the estimated transfers during 1974-79 on the basis of the recommendations of the Sixth Finance Commission as mentioned by me earlier, are Rs. 9609 crores.

A noteworthy feature of the recommendation of the Sixth Finance Commission is that the Commission has provided Rs. 838 crores over the period of the Fifth Plan for upgradation of the standards of administration and social services in the backward States so as to enable them to come up to the level of average of all

States during the Fifth Plan period. Taking this amount into account the Commission has assessed the non-plan revenue gap of eighteen States at Rs. 7745 crores without devolution of taxes.

The States of Haryana, Maharashtra and Punjab are, in the assessment of the Commission, expected to have non-Plan Revenue surplus amounting to Rs. 312 crores even without any tax devolution. The tax devolution to all the States during the Fifth Plan period on the basis of the recommendations of the Commission would amount to about Rs. 7099 crores. With this devolution seven States will have a surplus aggregating to Rs. 2176 crores. The non-Plan deficit arising even after the devolution for the remaining fourteen States is estimated to be Rs. 2510 crores and the Commission has recommended grants-in-aid of this order under Article 275 of the Constitution for the period 1974-79.

This order of grants-in-aid shows a very large step-up over that given to the States under the recommendation of the Fifth Finance Commission.

With these words, I move my first Bill:

"That the Bill further to amend the Union Duties of Excise (Distribution) Act, 1962, be taken into consideration."

I have already moved the second Bill which says:

"That the Bill further to amend the Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Act 1957, be taken into consideration." The Bill seeks to give effect to the recommendations of the Sixth Finance Commission regarding distribution among the States of the proceeds of Additional Duties of Excise levied on sugar, tobacco and textiles.

Hon. Members are aware that these duties are levied with the agreement of the State Governments in 1957 in replacement of States' sales tax on these articles. The net proceeds of these duties, other than those attributable to Union Territories, accrue to the States.

Under the present arrangement, out of the net proceeds of Additional Excise Duties, certain sums not less than the revenue realised by each State from the levy of sales tax on sugar, tobacco and textiles, are guaranteed to it and the proceeds over and above the total guaranteed amount are also distributed to the States in accordance with the percentage share recommended for each State by the Fifth Finance Commission. The Sixth Finance Commission, like earlier Finance Commissions, had been asked to ensure that in this scheme of distribution recommended by it each State received a sum not less than the revenue realised by it from the levy of sales tax for the financial year 1956-57 in that State. The Commission has, however, felt that there was no need to set apart any guaranteed amounts to the States as in the Commission's opinion which is based on factual figures, there is no risk of the share of any State in the net proceeds of Additional Excise Duties falling short of the revenue realised from the levy of the sales tax on the commodities subjected to additional duties of excise in lieu of sales tax for the financial year 1956-57 in that State. The Commission has accordingly proposed that the entire net proceeds after deducting the portion attributable to the Union Territories be distributed among the States on the basis of population, State Domestic Product at State current prices and the production of the commodities subjected to Additional Excise Duties in the ratio of 70:20: 10. The Fifth Finance Commission had recommended that the distribution of the balance after payment of guaranteed amounts shall be made 50 per cent on the basis of population and 50 per cent on the basis of sales tax collection (excluding Central Sales Tax). The Sixth Finance Commission had fixed the share of the Union territories at 1.41 per cent and for the balance of 98.59 per cent prescribed percentage shares in respect of each State.

The yield from additional excise duties which amounted to only Rs. 52.68 crores in 1968-69 rose to Rs. 134.84 crores in 1972-73 and the Budget Estimate for 1974-75 places the net revenue from these duties at Rs. 175.52 crores. Excluding the cost of collection and the proceeds attributable to Union Territories the States' share would work out to Rs. 172 crores. The large increase follows the implementation of the decision of the National Development Council in December, 1970 that the incidence of the additional excise duties should be stepped upto 10.8 per cent of the value of the clearance within a period of two to three years. The Finance Commission has pointed out that it is clear from the Memoranda submitted to them by the State Governments that the State Governments are by and large satisfied with the manner in which Government of India have implemented the recommendations of the National Development Council and that most of the State Governments do not seek any material change in the present scheme of levy of additional excise duties.

The Bill being introduced is a simple one for giving effect to the recommendations of the Sixth Finance Commission.

Now, the third Bill is further to amend the Estate Duty (Distribution) Act, 1962

This Bill relates to the distribution of the net proceeds of Estate Duty in respect of property other than agricultural land among the States, as recommended by the Sixth Finance Commission. The Commission was, among other things, required to make recommendations in regard to the changes, if any, to be made in the principles governing the distribution amongst the States under article 269 of the Constitution of the net proceeds in any financial year of Estate Duty in respect of property other than agricultural land. In the Commission's Report, which together with an

[Shrimati Sushila Rohatagi]

Explanatory Memorandum on the action taken thereon, was laid before the Lok Sabha on the 18th December, 1973, the Commission has made recommendations in this regard.

Hon. Members would have observed from the Report that the Sixth Finance Commission, after considering the various suggestions made by the State Governments, came to the conclusion that the principles of distribution, enunciated by the Second Finance Commissions and endorsed by all the subsequent Finance Commission do not call for any change. The only change that the Sixth Finance Commission has recommended is reduction in the share attributable to Union Territories from 3 per cent to 2.5 per cent. This takes into account the population of the Union Territories as now constituted and the gross value of immovable property located therein and brought into assessment for the five years ending 1971-72. For the balance of the net proceeds, the sum apportioned to immovable property has been recommended to be distributed in proportion to the gross value of such property located in each State and brought into assessment in a year and the sum apportioned to other property in proportion to the population of each State according to the 1971 Census. The Government have accepted the recommendations of the Commission.

This Bill seeks to give effect to the recommendations made by an expert body constituted in terms of the constitutional provisions. Except for re-fixing the share of the Union Territories at a lower level, the Commission has not proposed any change in the existing principles in regard to the distribution of the net proceeds in any financial year of estate duty in respect of property other than agricultural land. The provisions of the Bill do not require any further elaboration. I shall try to cover the points that the Hon. Members may raise during the debate, later.

Excise (Distribution) Amdt. Bill, 256
Addl. Duties of Excise (Goods of Spl. Imp.) Amdt. Bill etc.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Before I call the next speaker I would like to clarify one point from the Minister with regard to the third Bill. Does it involve any outgo from the Consolidated Fund of India especially when the percentage is fixed by the Finance Commission and the reduction of Union territories per centage. In any case you can give the reply later.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Burdwan): Sir, these three Bills have been brought presumably to implement the recommendations of the Sixth Finance Commission. So far as the first Bill is concerned, that is, the Union Duties of Excise (Distribution) Amendment Bill, it appears from the recommendations of the Finance Commission that the basis of allocation has been the strength of population and the assessment of Duty. So far as the weightage of the population factor is concerned compared to the previous Finance Commission's recommendations the weightage of the population factor has been reduced from 80 per cent to 75 per cent and so far as the balance is concerned it is being recommended for distribution on the basis of the per capita income. It is seen that the Sixth Finance Commission has considered per capita income as the sole criterion to decide the relative economic position of the different States. But, Sir, while the per capita income has been treated the sole criterion the weightage is not being given on that basis but the element of population as well as the total assessment State-wise is also taken into consideration.

Now, the concept of a backward State has also been introduced in the Sixth Finance Commission's report, but so far, in relation to the shares of some of the backward States, although they need greater allocation, I am sorry to say that the pattern is not in conformity with the relative needs as indicated by the different levels of the per capita income of the different States. Therefore, there are certain anomalous approaches in the

Finance Commission's recommendations. The Government have accepted these recommendations, but so far as the backward States are concerned and the backward areas in different States are concerned, their grievances still remain.

So far as the additional excise duties are concerned, it appears that the entire amount has been thrown into the divisible pool. In this case, for the purpose of allocation, the weightage of population factor has been fixed at 70 per cent. The balance is sought to be decided on the basis of the level of consumption. How to determine this consumption level is not clear, because the sale-tax on these products is no longer in vogue. Therefore, what is the method of determining the consumption level area-wise and also the population factor?

The hon. Minister referred to the State domestic product. In this case, I find that the weightage of the State domestic product has been given as 20 per cent and that of production at 10 per cent.

When the population factor is given a weightage of 70 per cent, it shows the importance which is being attached to it, but what I want to say is that the population factor only furnishes a broad measure of the necessity or the need. It cannot be the sole basis. If the per capita income is treated as an indicator of the need, then a higher weightage should have been given to that factor. To meet the problem of backward areas, one has to find out how one tests the nature of the backwardness or the degree of backwardness. Is it on the basis of population? Is the requirement to be tested population-wise or per capita-wise?

AN HON. MEMBER: Per capita-wise.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: If it is per capita-wise, then, what is the relationship between the popu-

lation factor and per capita income as such, when the population factor is given a weightage here?

Therefore, two things have to be seen. If the per capita income is treated as an indicator, one has to ascertain correctly the per capita income. In so far as the other factors are concerned, namely, the factor of contribution by the States, on the basis of a very well-recognised principle, namely, locally originating income, then, some States should have been allotted a much larger percentage out of this divisible pool. Therefore, without ascertaining the real needs or the relative needs on the basis of per capita income, on the basis of locally originating income in the background of the population factor, one cannot arrive really at an acceptable basis of the division of the amount, which the Constitution requires, to be divided in accordance with the law to be made by Parliament.

The general system has been to follow the Finance Commission's recommendations, but so far as the Sixth Finance Commission is concerned, it has made certain important departures from the norms applied by the previous Finance Commissions. So far as the larger allocation to the States is concerned, we welcome it, but there are certain anomalies in the approach to this matter as I was trying to point out.

The other important aspect is the correlation between plan expenditure and non-plan expenditure. Sir, so far as the non-Plan accounts are concerned, there should be a proper adjustment between the Planning Commission's finding and the Finance Commission's recommendations. On the total allocation of the non-Plan expenditure, proper norms should be evolved jointly by the Planning Commission and the Finance Commission in consultation with each other. Then, Sir, for the proper utilisation of the resources, both Plan resources and non-Plan resources, it is essential that

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

there should be close cooperation between these two Commissions. Now, so far as the Plan resources are concerned, you are aware that this is being dealt with the Planning Commission and the non-Plan resources are primarily dealt with by the Finance Commission laying down the principle of distribution. Therefore, unless there is close cooperation between them and norms are evolved jointly by these two Commissions, there is bound to be lack of direction in the approach, in proper adjustment of these two different types of expenditures. Therefore, Sir, we submit that these aspects should be looked into.

The other two important points which I wish to stress are because here, we are not dealing with the recommendations of the Finance Commission as such recovery and realisation of these duties. So far as taxes and duties are concerned, there are charges of evasion, charges of under-assessment, and there are even charges that most of the duties are being written off for lack of seriousness or proper approach in regard to this. Therefore, lesser and lesser realisation is bound to affect the States' resources because unless the total resources are available this is done on a percentage basis it will not be possible to make a proper distribution. Therefore, it is essential that there has to be a proper realisation, collection and strict enforcement of the machinery for collecting these duties and taxes. But, as we know, in this country, there are some who are favoured. Those are favoured for reasons which are quite obvious. They are never made to pay their taxes. Large amounts are in arrears, but, they are never required to pay. The official machinery is not taking action against them.

My other point is this. Without being intending to be parochial, so far as the special needs of West Bengal are concerned, I wish to draw the

attention of the hon. Minister to certain matters. Sir, so far as the State of West Bengal is concerned, there are very many peculiar problems, particularly, the City of Calcutta, the navigability of the river Hooghly, the future of Calcutta Port which is at stake, the Haldia development project which has come to a standstill, our metropolitan project which is in doldrums....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All that has to come from the distribution of these duties?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: What I am trying to say is, it is necessary to remind the Government of the special problems of our State so that they may take note of it. My point is, these special problems should be kept in mind. So far as West Bengal's contribution to the Central pool is concerned, it is the highest if not the second highest. But, what is coming back to West Bengal, in the form of assistance from the different Central funds, is not commensurate with the contribution which is being made by the West Bengal Government. Therefore, Sir, I would request the hon. Minister to see that Government takes note of these facts and comes to appropriate decisions.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have not made any concrete proposal.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: We want more money.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: In that case, you should have come forward with some amendments. At this stage, what can the Government do? We are considering and passing this Bill.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Because of the three holidays, we could not give notice of amendments.

Lastly, I would like to know whether the Minister has obtained the Presidential recommendation under articles 117 and 274 of the Constitution of India. It is not clear from this Bill whether such a recommendation has been received.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Table has brought it to me that the recommendation is there and it was published on the 5th of March.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: It is not shown in this Bill.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: The State Duty (Distribution) Amendment bill, does not involve any outgo from the Consolidated Fund of India.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: But I still find that there is a recommendation.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There are a number of anomalous things about this last Bill. I do not know whether it requires President's recommendation. It is stated here that the Central Government is only a collecting agent. It collects taxes and gives it to the States. It is also determining the percentage. To me the entire thing appears to be rather anomalous. That is why I put the question to the hon. Minister.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Therefore, I submit these are important aspects which the hon. Minister should take note of and reduce the anomalies as far as possible. Although we have not been able to give amendments to these Bills, we have given our suggestions. All these aspects should be borne in mind and these anomalies should not be permitted to continue.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN (Madras South): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, as Shri Chatterjee has rightly pointed out, the object of these three Bills is to implement the recommendations of the Finance Commission on the sharing of excise duties, which is permissible by nature, unlike the sharing of income-tax, which is obligatory. As we all know, right from the first Finance Commission, various commodities have been added to the list and the First Finance Commission fixed that 40 per cent of the excise duties on three

major commodities should go to the States. Right from the third Finance Commission, 20 per cent of the excise duties on all commodities is divisible.

The question arises whether we should depend on the Finance Commission every five years for this division, because it is almost 20 per cent of the excise duties on all commodities. Is it necessary that we should leave this to the decision of the five wise men of the Finance Commission? This question was raised long before by Dr. Rajamannar. When Dr. Rajamannar was the Chairman of the Finance Commission, he wrote in his minutes:

"There should not be a gamble on the personal views of five persons, or a majority of them."

We have also the views of Shri Lakadwala, Shri Santhanam and others on this issue. Could we not say that a fixed percentage of these duties would be divisible among the States, and incorporate it in the Constitution itself? I am suggesting this because all the Finance Commissions are agreeing with the decisions of the earlier Commissions on this point. It will also avoid uncertainty and speculation.

Then the question arises as to how to apportion the divisible pool among the States, how much weightage should be given to the contribution consumption and the relative social and economic backwardness of the States. That still remains unsolved. The Sixth Finance Commission has suggested that the inter se distribution or the apportioning of excise duties should be in relation to the distance to the all-India average line.

I think, this is a remarkable improvement. But, as Mr. Somnath Chatterjee put it, how do we calculate the per capita income? Because it is not a dependable index, various States have objected to the calculation. I do remember, our State has pointed out to the Government at Delhi, immediately after the last Finance Commis-

[Shri Murasoli Maran]

sion Report arrived, that the data regarding per capita income are not at all correct regarding Tamil Nadu. So, the question still remains: How do they base the calculations? How do they get the data? So, my view is that per capita income is not a dependable index.

Now, the question of additional excise duty comes in. In 1956, in the National Development Council meeting of the Chief Ministers, all States surrendered the constitutional powers to levy sales tax on cotton fabrics, woolen fabrics, rayon and artificial silk fabrics, sugar and tobacco. Instead, the sales tax was replaced by additional excise duty. Many people have commented on it. I am told during the National Development Council meeting, when Pandit Nehru put that question to the Chief Ministers, they readily agreed. They did not even consult their colleagues in their Cabinet nor the Legislature. But those days have gone. The States have now become a little more sensitive. Then the States surrendered their powers of sales tax.

It is written in the Report of the Sixth Finance Commission that States, like, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal want the discontinuance of this system and they want *status quo ante* before 1956. They want that the States should be given back their right of sales tax on these commodities. It is an interesting question. In every federal country, this question comes up. We should ponder over this matter. Should a rupee be collected from either Kanyakumari or Kashmir or Lucknow, should it travel all over the place from Madras or Kashmir or Hyderabad to Delhi, should it wait for the recommendation of the Finance Commission and then should it travel back to those State capitals? This kind of travel will make the rupee weaker. I do not think that the rupee will be stronger by that.

That is why my view is that we should discontinue this system. The States should be given back those constitutional powers which might have been surrendered voluntarily by them. The States, like, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal have asked for it. I think, this should be considered by the Government.

We know that the Finance Commission in supposed to be the balancing wheel of the finances of the country. It is supposed to be an objective umpire in financial relations between the States and the Centre. But it is not doing the duty, unfortunately, in a way, judicious and acceptable to all the States. Ivor Jennings once said about the Commission, that Commissions propose but politicians dispose. While explaining the Indian conditions, he said, in India, the Commissions may have the mantle of independence but the moment they give recommendations, the politicians tamper with those recommendations. He was speaking during the '50s. The times have changed now. The situation is something different now....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Would you give up the right of this House to discuss the recommendations of any Commission?

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: Whatever the recommendations, I have to speak on the Finance Commission's Report also.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You are objecting to politicians disposing of the recommendations of the Commissions. Would you forfeit your right of discussing the recommendations, accepting or not accepting the recommendations, of any Commission?

You are very much a politician here.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: But the Commission should be independent. We should not tamper with the Commission if they are independent. My point is something different. Ivor Jennings is not right now. He might

have been right during those days. But now times have changed. Now we have committed Commissions instead of independent Commissions....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is different.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: That is my accusation.

The Sixth Finance Commission has come out with grants to States for upgradation of standards of administration. This is for the first time in our federal finance that grants-in-aid are given for upgradation of standards of administration. For upgradation of the general administration of States, a sum of Rs. 102 crores has been allocated, and of these Rs. 102 crores, Rs. 73 crores go to U.P. and Bihar. Secondly, for upgradation of the administration of justice, about Rs. 18 crores have been allotted, but Rs. 10 crores go to U.P. and Bihar..

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We are going a little too far afield. Here we are concerned with excise duty.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: The sum allotted to States for upgradation of standards of administration is Rs. 815 crores; of these, Rs. 456 crores, more than 50 per cent, go to the two States of U.P. and Bihar. Unfortunately, the recommendations of the Finance Commission came during the U.P. elections. That is why, I say that now the commissions are committed commissions; they are not independent commissions. Politicians need not tamper with those recommendations because it has already been tampered with. About Rs. 815 crores have been given to States for upgradation. And in this list Tamil Nadu does not find a place. It may be a compliment but it is a back-handed compliment. The understanding is that our levels are up. But at what cost have we upgraded? We have spent money on elementary education, slum clearance and administration of jails and other things. We devoted our scarce resources to those important activities of the Government. Now

those Governments which spent more on elementary education and other things like Tamil Nadu and Kerala, which spent more on social services, are being penalised. But those States which kept quite and which did not care for those activities are being crowned, are given prizes. More than Rs. 800 crores are being given for upgradation,

Now the question arises whether those State Governments will spend the money for those specific purposes. You give the money for specific purposes, for upgradation in respect of elementary education, in respect of jails, in respect of justice and so on. This doubt was in the minds of the members of the Finance Commission themselves. Now after allocating the money, more than Rs. 800 crores, the Finance Commission says on page 9:

"With all the emphasis at our command we wish to state here that effective mechanisms must be evolved to see that the funds provided by us for those services are not diverted to other purposes."

Here, after allocating more than Rs. 800 crores, they speak for some kind of effective mechanisms. Now I would like to have this clarified from the Minister whether they have thought of some effective mechanism so that those money may not be diverted to other functions. U.P. had its elections. Therefore, it is all the more important now. If Government have thought of those effective mechanisms, what are those mechanisms? This is the question which I pose to the hon Minister ..

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: What is the question that has been posed? I only heard of U.P. elections.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Have you any mechanism by which you can ensure that the moneys allotted by the Finance Commission are properly spent for those items by the States concerned?

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: Not all the money. For upgradation of services, the Finance Commission has allotted more than Rs. 800 crores and more than 50 per cent of it goes to UP and Bihar and after allotment of the money, the Finance Commission raises doubts that these may be diverted for other functions. So, once again, after five years the same upgradation and other things come up....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You are again going too far afield. When you are questioning the very basis of the distribution of these customs duties and other duties and then the percentage and all that, then it is relevant. But you are going into the very basis of the entire functioning of the Finance Commission and its recommendations.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: The entire bill comes out of the recommendations of the Finance Commission.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It proceeds from that.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: The House did not get an opportunity to discuss its recommendations ..

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is true. That is why I have allowed you.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: Again, the same point occurs and the Madam Minister also referred to some States getting more non-Plan money. So, with regard to that, I want to say something. The Sixth Finance Commission gave some debt relief. But was it judicious? Was it done on an objective basis? Once again, the answer is 'No', because they themselves say that the debt relief was given on a discriminatory basis. There is only one parallel for our Finance Commission. In Australia there is the Commonwealth Grants Commission which is famous for its objectivity. Nobody questions its judgment after it is delivered. But, here it is not so.

It is all created to favour a few States even though the Chairman and the Secretary-Member came from Tamil Nadu or from the South.

AN. HON. MEMBER: He has later become a Minister.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: That is what I am saying. They have become committed. A proper solution would be that at the end of the implementation of the recommendations of the Finance Commission, no State should have a big surplus and at the same time, no State should have a big deficit. But, what is happening now? That is not so. Some States are having a big surplus because of the debt relief.

I want to quote from the Sixth Finance Commission's report itself.

"If in the process some States emerge with surpluses on the non-Plan capital account, it cannot be helped."

They themselves are helpless but after giving a relief to all those States. My point is that in regard to these excise duties, the centre made a diversion. Some excise duties are called additional excise duties and some are called auxiliary duties. It is nothing but a change in the nomenclature because if they say it is an excise duty, the State will get a share and the money will go to the States. So, by changing the name of the tax, by changing the nomenclature, I think in the last Budget or a year before that, the Finance Minister saw to it that no State got a single paise, by changing the nomenclature of the excise duty as auxiliary duty. But the Finance Commission did help the States. But even then the help was reluctant. They have given the Centre the auxiliary duties but from 1976-77 onwards these auxiliary excise duties, about 20 per cent of it, should go to the States also.

So, my point is that the States are being starved. Look at the newspapers. In Kerala, and Karnataka, the

Reserve Bank has given instructions not to honour any cheques of the State Government. This is something unprecedented because the Kerala Government have to pay for the pensioners. The same is the case with....

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: May I intervene to submit whether it is relevant to the present Bill. Whether the cheques are honoured or not, that is unfortunate. But is it relevant?

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: Newspaper reports have come. It is connected with the Madam's Ministry. I thought you would throw some light on it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I was checking the Rules. I was not following what you were saying.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: By changing the nomenclature of the excise duty and calling it auxiliary duty, no share will go to the States. So, I was telling that the Centre was careful enough not to help the States by changing the nomenclature. The Centre is want only starving the States. As an example I quoted the recent news item....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is Additional Duties of Excise. The Act is already there in existence and this is only to amend that. You are going too far a field. You are discussing certain laws which are not there. You are discussing the entire basis of the functioning of the Finance Commission whereas you should have confined yourself to the basis of the recommendations with reference to these particular Bills.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: This is connected with the Excise duty. Just by changing the nomenclature as auxiliary duty they starve the State; I say, don't starve the States, don't change the nomenclature. You have starved it. That is why this thing happened in the case of States like

Kerala and Karnataka; they could not keep up their bills, the Finance Minister of the State had to come to Delhi, and all that. That is why I say that this should not be the policy.

With these words I conclude.

SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY (Chittoor): Sir, while supporting the Bill let me express my disappointment...

SHRI JAGADISH BHATTACHARYA (Ghatal): Sir, there is no quorum in the House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please sit down. Let the bell be rung.

—Now there is quorum. The hon. Member may continue.

SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, while supporting the Bill brought forward by the hon. Minister, let me express my disappointment at the way in which the Finance Commission itself has proceeded about its task after adumbrating good principles and criteria of what the federal finance should be and, in what, way, the interests of the States and the Centre should be ideally taken care of in the federal set-up.

Why I say is that while allocating the income-tax, the Commission itself has gone a step forward and not only it has increased the divisible pool by 5 per cent but it has also strongly suggested that the corporation tax should also be brought into the divisible pool as it is not being done according to the Constitution. In fact, a constitutional amendment has also been suggested in order to bring the corporation tax into the divisible pool as far as income-tax is concerned, and the Commission has gone beyond that and raised the divisible pool by about 5 per cent in the case of income-tax. Why the same logic was not followed in the case of excise duty distribution, passes my understanding. The Commission has rightly identified the festering sores, the problems that are now confronting

[Shri P. Narasimha Reddy]

the States and the Centre's relationship as far as the federal finances are concerned in the present day context of India. The Commission has rightly said that the States being directly concerned and being directly in touch with the people, are entrusted increasingly with burdensome responsibility in the field of socio-economic spheres and proceeding from that premise, the Finance Commission should address itself to the task of allocating, more realistically, more elastic sources of income to the States so that they may fulfil this task of solving the basic minimum needs and socio-economic problems of the people.

Conforming to that standard and following that logic, the divisible pool in the case of excise duty should, naturally, have been correspondingly increased. Why that should have been done I need not repeat it. But the revenue of the States vis-a-vis the revenues of the Centre have not shown that corresponding elasticity or buoyancy with the result, as Shri Maran pointed out, that the States are running into all sorts of difficulties in view of the increasing burdens. In fact, some of the States have been brought to the position of financial insolvency. In such a context realising all these factors, it is surprising why the Finance Commission has not been liberal enough or been logical enough to enhance the divisible pool, as in the case of income-tax, for excise and additional excise duties also. Anyhow, I expect that the Government is not barred from improving upon the Finance Commission's recommendations. I do not agree with Shri Maran in so far as he says, once the Commission makes its recommendations, they cannot be altered or improved upon or reconsidered at any other level. It is up to the Government and it is the Government's bounden duty to go into the reasonableness of the recommendations of the Commission vis-a-vis actual realities prevailing in the country and

improve upon the recommendations as such. There was every justification, every logic, every need for improving the divisible pool, in so far as the excise duties are concerned. Instead of going further into the matter, I am leaving it to the good sense of the Government to come up at least a little later to liberalise this sort of allocation in order to help the States out of their increasing predicament in their financial difficulties. I would suggest that the Finance Commission should, in its recommendations, have broken this tradition to come forward with more liberal recommendations. I do not think it is a committed Committee in the sense assigned to that word by Mr. Maran. This Commission is only to serve the interests of the country without making unnecessary distinction between the Centre and the States and leaving them to oppose each other. In fact, the Commission has rightly said that the administration of the programmes and other action thereon whichever could be conveniently carried out could be assigned to the Centre and whichever could be convenient to the States must be done by them and resources must be found for fulfilling these objectives of the administration. Following this laudable dictum the Finance Commission gave greater weightage to backwardness taking only per capita income as the feasible indicator for determining the backwardness of a State. No doubt, the per capita income is open to marginal error and is being attacked as unreliable data by certain States. But among the various States which came to the Finance Commission and which had to give their opinion on the ideal indicator for determining of backwardness gave varied suggestions—almost 22 indicators for deciding the backwardness criterion of the State—and it proved to be a very intractable problem. Under the circumstances, the Finance Commission has rightly decided that per capita income is certainly the best possible indicator of backwardness of a State.

But my fear is this greater weightage that has been given—though similar weightage though on a smaller scale was given by the previous Commission—what would happen to the funds allocated on the basis of backwardness of a State? There is no mechanism and machinery to ensure that these higher allocated funds for tackling the problem of backwardness are utilised for the purpose they are meant for. In fact the Finance Commission has expressed a doubt in this regard and has said that this mechanism must be evolved and the resources placed at the disposal of a State should be taken care of. So, it will be only a pious hope if it is thought that these funds will be employed for the purpose they are meant for.

I come from a very backward and drought affected area, that is, Rayalaseema. All these years several Finance Commissions keeping the factor of desert and drought into consideration allocated higher resources but I must frankly tell that these funds have not been used and employed for the purpose for which the Finance Commission have been releasing these resources. Unless the Minister comes with an assurance that such a mechanism will be evolved to ensure that actual utilisation of these funds will take place it will not help the backward areas and also the removal of regional imbalances in the country.

श्री पल्लभ डंगल (पाली) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, फिनांस कमीशन का परपञ्च एक था, और है, कि देश में जो रिजनल इम्बैलेस है, उस को कम किया जाये। आज पंजाब में पर-कपिटा इनकम लगभग 900 रुपये है, जब कि बिहार में सिर्फ 300 रुपये ही है—हमारे वहाँ रिजनल इम्बैलेस इतना ज्यादा है। गवर्नमेन्ट-राज्यों ने जो यूनिवर्सल बुटी प्राफ एक्साइज का पैसा देती है, वह दुर्गों में क्यों देती है? मैं ने कई बार कहा है कि अगर राजस्व को बाल ब्रैकेट को ले लिया जाता, तो इतने सालों में

कितना धान पैदा हो जाता, लेकिन किसी ने यह बात नहीं मानी। आज पंजाब और बिहार में कितना अन्तर है?

एजुकेशन के मामले में भी बताया कि 31.3 परसेंट केरल में एजुकेशन पर खर्च होता है और 3.11 परसेंट उत्तर प्रदेश में खर्च होता है। तो यह जो रिजनल इम्बैलेस है इस को मिटाना फाइनेंस कमीशन का परपञ्च होना चाहिए। सेंटर को अपने रिसोर्सज पूल करने चाहिए लेकिन रिसोर्सज पूल करने के बाद जो स्टेट्स पिछड़े हुए हैं उन के ऊपर ज्यादा ध्यान देना चाहिए। हिन्दुस्तान एक है। इसमें न तामिलनाडू का सवाल है न उत्तर प्रदेश का है न बिहार का है। पूरे देश को डेवलप करने का सवाल है। फाइनेंस कमीशन इसलिए बैठा था कि जहाँ पर बड़े बड़े प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं उन के काम को हाथ में लिया जा सके। लेकिन राजस्वान कौन्सिल का काम बैसा ही पड़ा हुआ है। वहाँ हर साल बाढ़ नहीं बरसता है, जब बाढ़ नहीं बरसता है तो फिर रूपया चाहिए, सेंट्रल गवर्नमेन्ट कहती है कि हम रूपया नहीं दे सकते। अब यह क्या हमारा है कि बाढ़ नहीं बरसते? सारा रेगिस्तान पड़ा हुआ है। उस रेगिस्तान को डेवलप करने के लिए कोई पैसा आप के पास नहीं? वह कैसे ही सफर करे। आप पैसा देना चाहते हैं पापुलेशन वेंसिस पर और आयदमी की वेंसिस पर। आप ने हम को विना क्या है यूनिवर्स एक्साइज से? राजस्वान में कई साल से अफ़ाल होता है। आज अफ़वारों में कन्सलिक की खबर छपी है। आप तनकाई बढ़ाते हैं सेंट्रल में पंगार बढ़ती है तो स्टेट्स को भी अपने एक्साइज को देना पड़ता

[श्री मूल सचिव डा. पी. ए. जयसिंग]

है। फाइनेंस कमीशन का परपत्र यह था कि पैसा एक जगह इकट्ठा किया जाय और उस में यह नहीं कि पापुलेशन की बेसिस पर या ग्रामदानी की बेसिस पर दिया जाये बल्कि बेसिस देने की यह होनी चाहिए कि कौन सा प्रदेश पिछड़ा हुआ है और कौन से प्रोजेक्ट ऐसे हैं जिन को सक्सेसफुल करने से ज्यादा ग्रामदानी हो सकती है, इस को देख कर पैसा दिया जाना चाहिए। राजस्थान कर्नाल के लिए 20 साल से म आवाज उठा रहे हैं। हमारी हालत ऐसी नहीं कि हम उस प्रोजेक्ट को ले सकें। अगर केन्द्र उस के लिए धन दे तो न तो फारेन्ज से ग्रनाज मंगाना पड़े और न उस के लिए विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च करनी पड़े। लाखों हेक्टर जमीन से उस से ग्रनाज पैदा हो सकता है। अभी भी कितने सालों से पाकिस्तान को पानी जाता है।

तो मेरा कहना यह है कि हिन्दुस्तान एक है। तामिलनाडू ज्यादा देता है तो तामिलनाडू में कहां से आता है? हमारे राजस्थान के लोग भी तामिलनाडू में गए हैं। सारा देश एक है और किसी भी प्रदेश के अन्दर कोई प्रोजेक्ट अच्छा बन सकता है जिस से लोगों को फायदा हो सकता है तो बड़ा पैसा बाला जाये। लेकिन हमारी बात किसी ने सुनी नहीं। बड़ा फेमिन होता है, सारा डेजर्ट एरिया पड़ा हुआ है। बड़ा आप ने कोई पैसा नहीं लगाया। हम अब कहते हैं तो जवाब मिलता है कि आपने एरिया की पापुलेशन कम है। अब वहां तो डेजर्ट पड़ा हुआ है तो पापुलेशन तो कम होगी ही। तो फाइनेंस कमीशन को चाहिए कि बड़ा ज्यादा पैसा लगाए जिससे उ। एरि :

1 डेवलपमेंट हो। मगर हमारी बात सुनी नहीं जाती है। इस तरह से बे रिजल्ट इस डेवलपमेंट बने हुए हैं। मैंने अभी बताया कहीं नो डीस्पेन्स कहीं तीन सौ रूपया 1, कहीं एक्जेशन पर 31 परसेंट खर्च होता है कहीं 3 परसेंट खर्च होता है।

स्टेट ड्यूटी के बारे में फाइनेंस कमीशन की रिपोर्ट है, उस में बताया है :

"A satisfactory and enduring solution to the problem of Centre-State relations cannot be found except through a vigorous and concerted drive against tax evasion, tax avoidance, waste and extravagance in public expenditure."

पहले वह बिल नहीं लाते हैं। आप पूंजीपतियों को 9 पैसे में बिजली देते हैं कोटा के अन्दर, एलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड बाटा खा रहा है। उन को आप बिजली सस्ती देते हैं और कन्ज्यूमर्स को महंगी देते हैं, उन से उस के लिए ज्यादा पैसा लेते हैं। करोड़ों रूपया जिन इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स के पास है उन से कम पैसा लिया जाता है।

आकट्राय ड्यूटी है, हिन्दुस्तान में आज 15 साल से इस का सवाल उठ रहा है। मोटरें चलती हैं, दिल्ली से मद्रास जाती है। 6-6, 7-7 घंटे उन को एक एक जगह आकट्राय ड्यूटी देने में लग जाते हैं। हर जगह उन को रोक कर उन के आकट्राय ड्यूटी लेते हैं। गवर्नमेंट से कहा गया कि इस आकट्राय ड्यूटी को खत्म करो, सैल्स टैक्स बढ़ा दो, और दूसरे टैक्स बढ़ा दो? लेकिन वह आकट्राय ड्यूटी बराबर अभी तक चल रही है। कितना उसने खर्च किया है।

मैं यह कह रहा था कि फाइनैस कमीशन का परपक्ष यह था कि जो स्टेट्स पीछे हैं उन की आप मदद दें। आप को गाइड और फिलास्फर की तरह मदद करनी चाहिए। पैसा आप क्या देते हैं? हमारी स्टेट वाले बार बार आकर दरवाजे पर सिर नवाते हैं। फाइनैस का एलाटमेंट भी बड़े अजीब तरीके से होता है। यहाँ आते हैं, बड़ी बड़ी मिन्नतें करते हैं, गिनिस्टस आ कर ठहरते हैं और फिर एलाटमेंट कब होता है, इन दि मन्थ आप फरवरी। फरवरी में जाकर आप एलाटमेंट करते हैं। तो मैं ने यह कहा कि जो आप बिल लाना चाहते हैं उस में एक बात तो यह कीजिएगा कि जो स्टेट्स बैकवर्ड हैं उन को ज्यादा दीजिएगा। मगर आप का तो यह कहना है कि महागण्ट में पैसा बढ़ रहा है तो बढ़ना चाहिए, तामिलनाडु में बढ़ रहा है तो बढ़ना चाहिए। आप ने उन का कंसिडरेशन कर लिया। मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि जो कुछ देना है वह हम को दीजिए ताकि रीजनल इम्बैलेसेस न रहें।

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान (धार) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह तो बिल यहाँ पर प्रस्तुत हुआ है दरअसल मैं यह कोई विशेष विचार कर के पेश नहीं हुआ। क्योंकि फाइनैस कमीशन ने भी, दूर सकारिश की है कि 20 परसेंट यह एक्साइज ड्यूटी दी जाय, विशेष कर के आदिवासी क्षेत्रों जो मध्य प्रदेश के अंदर हैं उन के बारे में मैं इतना कह सकता हूँ कि फाइनैस की कमी के कारण वहाँ की जो नेचुरल रिसोर्सेस हैं, जो वहाँ खाने हैं उन की, जो तरफकी की जानी चाहिए वह नहीं हो पाई

है। ऐसे कई उदाहरण मैं आप के सामने पेश कर सकता हूँ कि मध्य प्रदेश शासन ने नर्मदा की योजना 100 आठ नौ योजनाएँ भेजी है लेकिन फा नैस की कमी के कारण उन के ऊपर काम नहीं शुरू हो पा रहा है। वे योजनाएँ केवल खाद्य की तरफकी के बारे में ही नहीं है, बल्कि विद्युत के बारे में भी बहुत फायदेमन्द साबित हो सकती हैं। इसलिए जो आदिवासी क्षेत्र हैं उन में कम से कम फाइनैस कमीशन की जो रिकमंडेशन है उस के अनुसार महायाना दी जानी चाहिए। इस लिस्ट में जो आप ने बताया है उस में मध्य प्रदेश को केवल 8 परसेंट देने का प्रावधान बिल में किया गया है यह एक रीडिकलस बात है कि एक तरफ तो आप फाइनैस कमीशन की रिपोर्ट को लेते हैं लेकिन दूसरी तरफ उस की सकारिशों पर अमल नहीं करते। फिर कहते हैं कि इन्फेस्टी को मिटाने की कोशिश की जाती है। इस से तो साफ जाहिर होता है, हम तरह के बिल अगर पेश किए गए तो यह जो रीजनल इम्बैलेस है वह कभी पूरा नहीं हो सकता। मैं इस बिल का विरोध करता हूँ

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Which Bill you are opposing? There are three Bills.

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : यह जो यूनिवर्सल ड्यूटीज आफ एक्साइज इन्स्टीट्यूशन का बिल है इस के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं यही कहना चाहता हूँ कि मध्य प्रदेश एक गरीब प्रान्त है, आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में वह भारत में पहले नम्बर, पर है। स प्रान्त में तीन करोड़ की आबादी में 80

[श्री भगत सिंह चौहान]

साख धादिवासी हैं, इन के विकास के लिए जितना ध्यान देना चाहिए, उनकी जितनी मदद की जाना चाहिए, उस तरफ बिलकुल ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। इंग्लैंड से ग्राफ जारी है कि हमारे प्रा- को केवल 8 परसेंट ही दिया गया है—उस क्षेत्र की आवश्यकता को देखते हुए बहुत कम है।

हमारे यहां अपार नैचुरल रिसोर्स हैं, इनको कारखाने खोले जा सकते हैं। एलुमिनम का बहुत बड़ा भंडार है, जिस के लिए काफी बड़ा कारखाना बनाया जा सकता है। और उस को आगे भी बढ़ाया जा सकता है। इतने तरह से तापती विद्युत की योजना बनाई गयी थी—लेकिन यह काम फिनिश की कमी की वजह से रुके हुए हैं। धादिवासियों के उत्थान के बारे में, उनकी एजुकेशन के बारे में उनके अन्य विकास के बारे में कुछ हो रहा है। फाइनेंस की कमी की वजह से वहां पर जो हुई शा हो रही है, यदि आप उसका देखें तो आप का को दर्द होगा। इसके अलावा नेकों योजनाएं बनाई गयीं लेकिन फाइनेंस की कमी की वजह से उनका पूरा नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। उन के बाह्य हाऊसिंग का दायरा, उनकी बिन्डिंग नहीं बनी है, खूबसे पड़े हुए हैं। जितना स्काल-शिप उनका देना चाहिए उतना एडिक्वेट स्कालरशिप उनको नहीं मिल रहा है—यह सब फाइनेंस की कमी की वजह से है, हमारी गरीब स्टेट फाइनेंस की कमी की वजह से उनका पूरा नहीं कर पा रही है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि फाइनेंस कमिशन ने जो रिकमेंड किया है, उस के अनुसार उसको दिया जाना चाहिए, तभी इन्फ्लेक्शन दूर हो सकेगा।

हम इन्फ्लेक्शन की बहुत बात करते हैं,—

हमें चाहते हैं कि इन्फ्लेक्शन को रोका जाय, लेकिन हम कुछ नहीं कर पाते—जो हालात नजर आ रहे हैं वह एक बिहम्बना है। यह कहते हुए मुझे बहुत दुख है और मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस दृष्टि से इस बिल में सुधार किया जाय।

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, at the very outset, I would like to state that the remark of the hon Member of the DMK that this was a committed commission and that five wise people have no right to dictate to the rest of the country was not called for. On the contrary, I would say that the composition and personnel of the commission was of a very high calibre and they took an impartial view of the problem. As a matter of fact, I would like to place it on record that this is for the first time that no representation has been received in the Ministry against any one of the recommendations of the Finance Commission from any of the States. Although it was laid on the Table of both Houses on the 18th December 1973, no question has been admitted for answering in either House of Parliament on this subject. Therefore, I say that this has been generally welcomed by all sections of the public. The recommendations of the Commission have provided sizable amounts to the State Governments.

Then, many hon Members have tried to inject politics into this. Sir, as you have rightly stated in your wisdom, this is hardly the platform or occasion for bringing those points. I would like to assure all hon. Members that there was no question of discrimination, or starving any particular State or giving more to another State. So, the question of giving more to Bihar and Uttar

Pradesh and less to Tamil Nadu does not arise at all. On the contrary, if the hon. Member had tried to understand the poverty and anguish of certain backward districts in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, I am sure he would not have mentioned this point. I am not trying to compare any State with other States. Only so far as a particular charge was made about the Finance Commission having starved certain States at the expense of others, I would like to refute that categorically. If the population has some percentage to decide on this fortunately or unfortunately, whatever the merits of the case, Bihar and U.P. happen to be very populous States which is rather to their disadvantage in many other matters.

About the Estate Duty Bill, you, Sir, in your wisdom had mentioned that probably there was some anomaly in that. I would only like to state that the recommendation of the President is required under article 274(1) of the Constitution and the recommendation under article 117(1) was obtained as an abundant caution as on earlier occasions. I would like to put that on record.

About coordination between the Planning Commission and the Finance Commission I am happy to say that one of the Members of the Planning Commission, Dr. Minhas, was also a Member of the Finance Commission. Therefore, there was a coordination between the Planning Commission and the Finance Commission. Mr. Somnath Chatterjee who is himself a very eminent jurist mentioned that. I want to clear that point also.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:
 But Dr. Minhas is not an Economist.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI:
 The people can have their opinions. That is a matter of opinion. I will not rather go into that controversy.

About the basic purpose of the Finance Commission, I do not think anyone will disagree with that. The

fact remains that it has tried to concentrate on three particular things. It concentrate only on those three things which were mentioned in the terms of reference, that is, the devolution of taxes and duties grants-in-aid and repayments. These were the three things on which the Finance Commission had concentrated.

Some other matters were also raised by some hon. Members. One was about National Fund for natural calamities. I would only like to say that the Finance Commission has not favoured that there should be a natural calamity fund. The Commission has pointed out that the entire structure has to be rationalised. It has been decided that the long-term or the short-term process of giving relief, should be synchronised along with the entire Plan as such. Therefore, the programmes that can be taken up in the Plan as a whole would be integrated with the development of the State concerned.

Then, the hon. Members from Rajasthan pointed out about the Rajasthan Canal. I can share his anxiety about the non-completion or the delay in the execution of the Rajasthan Canal project which has been pending since very long but it does not directly concern with this. As a matter of fact, the devolution of taxes and other things that have been mentioned in this go a long way in removing the things he has mentioned.

About the repayment of Central loans, The Commission has made an assessment of the non-Plan capital gap of the States on uniform and comparable basis for the five years ending with 1978-79. So, there is no discrimination whatsoever. As regards the methodology adopted by the Commission and the State-wise non-Plan capital gaps as assessed by the Commission, these are indicated in Chapter XVI. In the light of this assessment, the Commission have made a general review of the States' debt position with particular reference to the Cen-

(Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi.)

tral loans advanced to them and likely to be outstanding as at the end of 1973-74. They have recommended these changes in terms of repayment of Central loans.

This is the point that I want to emphasize that this is not done on an ad hoc basis but on a uniform pattern in a rational manner taking India as a whole, not with reference to any particular State.

This is the point that this is not done on an ad hoc basis but on a uniform pattern in a rational manner taking India as a whole, not with reference to any particular State.

Second point was made about backwardness by some hon. Members. Special provision has been made for that. As one of the Members of the Congress Party, I think Mr. Narasimha Reddy, pointed out, new ground has been covered by the Commission. With regard to backwardness, the very criteria that have been fixed will show that attempts have been made to go a long way in meeting the requirements of backwardness. As I have said in my speech earlier, the Commission has recommended that the States' share should be distributed among themselves on the basis of 75 per cent for population and 25 per cent for backwardness, the inter se distribution of this portion being in relation to the "distance" of a State's per capita income from that of the State with the highest per capita income anticipated by the population of the States concerned according to 1971 census. The hon. Member from Rayalaseema also mentioned this question. About the mechanism part of it, that it is a very correct argument that, whatever money is given to a State should be utilised fully and properly. But that is about the implementing agency. So far as the Finance Commission's recommendations are concerned, they are before the House.

I think I have met almost all the points that have been raised by the hon. Members.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will take up these Bills separately.

The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Union Duties of Excise (Distribution) Act, 1962, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is no amendment to this Bill whatsoever. I will put all the relevant clauses and the other portions of the Bill together to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That Clauses 2 to 5, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 5, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI:
I move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is ..

SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR (Mathurapur): On a point of order. There is no quorum in the House. This is an important Bill, Sir. There should be quorum in the House when it is passed.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will check up.... Yes. Let the quorum bell be rung.Now there is quorum.

The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now we take up the next Bill,

The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of special importance) Act, 1957, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We take up clause-by-clause consideration.

The question is:

"That Clauses 2 to 4 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 4 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1—(Short title and commencement).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is an amendment by Government.

Amendment Made

Page 1, line 5,—

after "It shall"

insert "be deemed to have" (1)

(Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: I move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I now take up the third Bill. The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Estate Duty (Distribution) Act, 1962, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now we take up clause-by-clause consideration. The question is:

"That Clauses 2 to 4 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 4 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1—(Short title and commencement)

Amendment made

Page 1, line 5,—

after "It shall"

insert "be deemed to have" (1)

(Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, the question is:

"That Clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

The Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

(Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi.)

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: I move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

14.27 hrs

COAL MINES (CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT) BILL

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now we take up the next Bill, the Coal Mines (Conservation and Development) Bill.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE STRY OF STEEL AND MINING (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): On behalf of Shri Keshav Deo Malaviya I beg to move that the Bill to provide for....

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: (Burdwan): The senior Minister is there. He can move.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That struck me also. When the hon. senior Minister himself is present in the House, he should have done that or if he wants the junior to take it up, he should have informed the Chair at least.

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA): I am sorry that you were not informed.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I gave certain amendments before 9 a.m. I request they may be circulated. Not very many.

Earlier I have given amendments. Only two or three amendments I have given this morning. I request the hon. Minister to consider them..

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I cannot understand. If you would like now that the Minister should consider the amendments of the Members.... (Interruptions) there is no question of objection, but admitting the amendments or not admitting them is the sole prerogative of the Speaker and nobody else comes in between.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I was appealing to him.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You were appealing to the Minister. That is a different question. If you want to have a beeline between you and the Minister, then the House is not the forum but somewhere else.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Through you only I am appealing. Kindly instruct him.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: Sir, I beg to move:*

"That the Bill to provide for the conservation of coal and development of coal mines and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

The important features of this Bill are: the hon. Members will see that the Coal Mines (Conservation, Safety and Development) Act of 1952 will be repealed by this Bill. Another important feature is that the Coal Board which was set up under Sec. 4 of the above Act will be dissolved and the assets and liabilities of the Coal Board will be taken over by the Government which will have the discretion and authority to transfer the same to a Government company. All their pensionary rights will be protected so far as the employees of the

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

Coal Board are concerned and the services rendered by them to the Board will be treated as services rendered to the Government company or the organisation to which they may be transferred.

Another important feature of the Bill, as may be seen by the hon. Members, is that the Central Government will have the authority to impose a duty of excise on coal of all varieties but not exceeding Rs. 10 per tonne. Further, the Central Government will make over the net proceeds of the excise every year to the different coal producers according to their financial requirements for schemes of conservation and development subject to such conditions as may be prescribed.

The Central Government will have powers of inspection as regards conservation and safety measures of coalmines as are now available under the Coalmines (Conservation, Safety and Development) Act of 1952. This Act of 1952 which is being repealed by this legislation which is before the House was enacted when the coal industry was in the private sector. After the nationalisation of coalmines the position was reviewed and it has been found necessary to bring these changes. It was felt necessary that the special arrangements for conservation and development of coalmines provided in this Act were no longer necessary and the Coalmines Authority and the BCCL will necessarily take care of those problems that are involved in the conservation and development of the mines. In this changed context the responsibility for conservation of coal resources so far vested in the Coal Board will now be entrusted to the public sector undertakings which I have just now mentioned, that is, CMA and BCCL. In fact, as it has been stated in the Memorandum of Association of the Coalmines Authority one of the main objectives of the company would be to formulate and to recommend to the Central Government a national policy for conservation, development and

scientific utilisation of the coal reserves of the country and to advise the Government in all policy matters relating to the coal industry.

There is another point which requires mention here. This is about the assets and liabilities of the Coal Board. The Financial Memorandum appended to the Bill clearly indicates the extent and nature of the assets and liabilities of the Coal Board. The assets are Rs. 2562 lakhs and the liabilities are Rs. 2936.19 lakhs. The gap between the assets and the liabilities is expected to disappear by the time the new Act comes into force as a result of part utilisation of the budget provision of Rs. 11.2 crores included in the Budget for 1974-75 for payment to the Coal Board against not proceeds of excise duty collected during the preceding year. It is necessary to mention about the future of the ropeways which are the property of the Coal Board. This asset has been mainly in the Bengal-Bihar region and these are meant for the transportation of sand, for stowing purposes etc. The management of these ropeways has already been transferred to the DCCL and CMA because they are now responsible for the stowing of mines. The intention is that the ownership would also be transferred to these companies on payments; the mode of payment being either issue of shares or loan. Similar procedure will be followed in respect of the other fixed assets of the Board wherever feasible. As regards liabilities the unpaid amounts of the Government of India's loan for the construction of the ropeways will stand extinguished once this liability becomes vested in the Central Government under Clause 12 of the Bill. All other liabilities except the contingent liability pertaining to the construction of the ropeways which is about Rs. 190 lakhs, like settlement of claims for subsidy, will also be met out of the net proceeds of the excise duty collected under the present Act or from the net proceeds

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of excise and customs duty on be collected under Clauses 6 and 7 of the Bill.

The amounts that may be found payable in respect of claims of subsidy etc. pertaining to the nationalised mines for a period prior to their take-over will be paid in accordance with the provisions of the relevant taking-over of management/nationalisation Acts to C.M.A./B.C.C.L., the Commissioner of Payments or the erstwhile owners themselves.

It will be observed that the 1952 Act will be repealed by this legislation and the Coal Board will be dissolved. The task that is assigned to the Coal Board with regard to the conservation and development of mines will be mostly taken over by the public sector organisations which have been created under the Ministry of Steel and Mines.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for the conservation of coal and development of coal mines and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Burdwan): M-. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it appears that the main object of this Bill is to increase the excise duty from Rs. 5/- per ton to Rs. 10/-. From Rs. 4 or 5, it is now being raised to Rs. 10/-. And that seems to be the real object of this legislation.

Although the Title is Coalmines (Conservation and Development) Bill, 1974, it seems that apart from imposing this higher rate of excise duty, really, no attempt is being made to obtain the conservation of coal and development of coalmines. I shall come to it immediately.

Most significantly, the word 'safety' even does not appear in the Title. In the main part of Sec. 4(1), that is

the operative provision of this Bill, 'safety or maintenance of safety' has been omitted which was there in the previous Act. Though it is the Coalmines (Conservation and Development) Bill, by name, the real emphasis on the safety aspect or the maintenance of safety in a coalmine seems to have been relegated to the background.

Kindly see Sec.4(1). It says:

"The Central Government may, for the purpose of conservation of coal and for the development of coal mines, exercise such powers and take, or cause to be taken, such measures as it may deem necessary or proper or as may be prescribed."

It is almost a verbatim quotation from the relevant provision of the previous Act. But, significantly, the word 'maintenance of safety' has been omitted.

As the hon. Minister said one of the supposed main provisions of the Bill is the dissolution of the Coal Board. What has prompted this decision, we do not know. It is true that in the Bill, it was stated that one of the primary objectives of nationalisation was the conservation of coal and development of coal-mines and that has to be done by a public sector organisation. We are all for it and we support it wholeheartedly. The Coal Board is a public sector organisation; it is not a private organisation. Previously, when the 1952 Act was promulgated, the collieries were under the private management. As such, a very important work with regard to the safety was not being carried out properly. Conservation of coal was not being done properly. Mines development projects were not being undertaken; there was no investment made properly in these collieries and, therefore, it had become an imperative necessity to take over the management as well as the running of the coalmines. Certainly we gave our unanimous support to this. Why was this Coal Board set

up in 1952? It was done to do a particular job, namely, the conservation of coal or development of coal-mines and to supervise the operations in the mining areas. Why, when this Coal Board itself is a public sector organisation, a Government Department, it must be abolished and why it should be merged with and its functions be taken over by these two companies—Government companies? We do not know that. To-day there are serious charges of mismanagement made against these companies. So far as conservation measures that are to be undertaken are concerned

It is necessary that another organisation looks into this matter. Now, if the Coalmines Authority is made responsible for carrying out, let us say, stowing measures, they have also to supervise their own work. So far as stowing is concerned, CMA will be responsible. If he is also given the powers to supervise, then who will be responsible for it?

Therefore another organisation not directly connected with the CMA would have been in a better position to supervise from a really objective point of view. No reason has been put forward as to why Coal Board's continuation did not find favour with the Government and why suddenly, a very very important object which prompted this Government to nationalise the coal mines, this principle is being given a go by and these Government companies are being given the charge of carrying out mining operations as well as safety operations. I would place before the House how even the Government companies themselves are making grievances. The Inspector General of Mines Safety is complaining about the lack of safety operations being carried out. The consequence are going to come about on the dissolution of Coal Board. Firstly, what will happen to its employees? In clause 12 it is said;

"On the appointed day, the Coal Board, established under sec-

tion 4 of the Coal Mines (Conservation, Safety and Development) Act, 1952, shall stand dissolved."

Its liabilities, assets and properties shall vest in the Central Government. Clause 13 says after such vesting takes place under clause 12 then instead of continuing the vesting in the Government the Government may vest it in the Government company. I will read out clause 13.

"Notwithstanding anything contained in section 12 the Central Government may, if it is satisfied that a Government company is willing to comply, or has complied, with such terms and conditions as that Government may think fit to impose, direct, by an order in writing, that the right, title and interest of the Coal Board in relation to any property shall, instead of continuing to vest in it, vest in the Government company."

Now kindly come to clause 15.

"Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force or in any contract to the contrary, every officer or other employee of the Coal Board shall, on and from the appointed day, become an officer or other employee as the case may be, of such Government company or organisation as the Central Government may."

Therefore, what will be the position? By operation of clause 12 on the appointed day the vesting takes place in the Central Government and the Central Government may pass an order to discontinue the vesting. Now, this clause 15 does not provide for the employees becoming employees of the Central Government when the Coal Board's functions will be taken over by the Central Government. It has

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to be done under the Act but no provision has been made for that. There is no other procedure left.

Now, I come to another intriguing phrase "Government company or organisation". I can understand that the functions of the Coal Board are being taken up by the Government company and all these employees are being made employees of the Government company which will do the job of the Coal Board. But, what is this organisation? Which organisation has Government in mind? It is wholly unrelated to the work being done by the employees in the Coal Board. What is this organisation? Can these employees be sent to other Government departments? What sort of organisation is contemplated? We do not find any reference in this regard. We feel this has to be clarified. One of my amendments is for deletion of this phrase.

We would like the hon. Minister to state which organisation Government have in mind.

It is also essential that these persons who have been working in the Coal Board doing a particular type of work and who have become experienced in that type of work should be guaranteed continuation of the job or the work that was previously being done by them which may be transferred to a new Government company or the BCCL or the CMA. They should not be thrown here and there in different sundry Government Department or organisations but they must be assured about the continuation of the type of work they had been doing before and they should not be asked to do any and every type of work.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: That is his suggestion?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Yes.

I find that after nationalisation is taking place a Government company

is taking over the management. A Government body like the Coal Board is being taken over by a Government company which is not Central Government as such in law. But what is the position of the employees? Merely saying that they are being taken in in the new organisation does not allay their misgivings. The provision is:

"Unless and until his employment in the Government or organisation is terminated or until his remunerations are duly altered by the Government company as the case may be, they will continue".

What is the protection given to the employees? Does it become completely the option of the Government or the Government company to terminate a person's employment by giving him 15 days' notice or one month's notice? So long as they have been Government servants, they have been entitled to certain protection under article 311 of the Constitution or some other provisions of law, but now they will be completely at the mercy of this Government company against which, as you know, no writ lies, and the employees cannot go to any constitutional court and ask for a writ against the company because it has been held that no writ lies against these Government companies since they are separate from Government.

With regard to the terms and conditions and remuneration etc. they can be altered with the previous approval of the Central Government. Now we do not find even the usual provision that is being made during these days that service terms and conditions which are onerous to the organisation or the Government company or the Government may be altered, but here blanket power is being taken by the Government company or the Central Government to change the terms and conditions of every type of employee who may be transferred to it, and these employees will be completely at the mercy of the Department or the Secretariat or the bureaucracy and

they will have no protection whatsoever. Therefore, initially, although some protection is intended to be given to them by the law, the provisions of the Bill including the proviso to clause 15 take away whatever little is being assured to them.

The other point is about seniority. *Inter se* seniority is very much a term and condition of service. It is a sore point for every employee and for sections of employees. But in sub-clause 2 of clause 15 no mention is about the seniority *inter se*; although mention is being made about fixation of pay or emoluments etc., and even pension is mentioned, yet nothing is mentioned about seniority.

There is one other matter to which I would request the hon. Minister to give very serious thought. It is not clear what type of officers or employees will be taken in by the Government company. So far as the Coal Board is concerned, there are casual workers and daily rated and contingent workers. Apart from them, there is a well-run and well managed society called the Coal Board Cooperative Canteen Society, and I would like to know what the fate of the staff and employees of that societies will be. They were doing their job very well and there has been no grievance against them and there has been no complaint against them. "What will happen to those employees?" We want a categorical assurance from the hon. Minister that they will also be taken over and absorbed by the Central Government or the Government company or whichever other company is assigned this job. This is very important, and I would request the hon. Minister to give very serious thought to it so as to allay the well-justified misgivings in the mind of the employees.

Although no reference has been made in the body of the Bill to BCCL or CMA, from the Statement of Objects and Reasons and also from the hon. Minister's statement here, it appears that the functions of the Coal

Board are being made over to these two Government companies namely the BCCL and the CMA.

Now, so far as this Act is concerned, you will find that there is a definition in clause 3 which says, "agent", "manager" and "owner" have the meanings respectively assigned to them in the Mines Act, 1952. The Mines Act, 1952 defines an owner as the immediate proprietor or lessee or occupier of the mine. So far as the present set-up is concerned, there cannot be a lessee or an occupier of the mine except the Government company. Therefore, the owner will always be the Government company itself. So, the CMA or the BCCL will be the owner within the definition of the Act. So far as the agent is concerned, I do not know what sort of agency still the Government has in mind after ownership has vested in the Government company. I do not know what type of agency is contemplated for the purpose of furthering the objective of nationalisation. But, in any event the agent will be the employee either of the Central Government or the Government company. It cannot be a private person. Kindly see what sort of thought has been given to this, for the purpose of drafting this Bill. You are mechanically copying some of the provisions of the 1952 Act without even giving a thought to the fact that the entire structure of the coal industry in this country has radically changed. In the Act, the Central Government has been given the power to give directions to the owner, agent or manager of a mine to do certain things. Therefore, the Central Government will give directions to the CMA to do certain things. The CMA is a Government organisation. What sort of directions you are thinking of giving? This is not a direction which the Chief Inspector of Mine Safety will give. It is a different type of direction. Then, no sanction is provided. Supposing the CMA does not carry out the directions; no sanction is provided as to what will be done. They can

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violate with impunity and direction that may be given. What will be the method of securing the compliance of the directions? Of course, I have given notice of amendments, and I would like to see what the reaction of the hon. Minister is. But kindly see clause 5. It says:

"The owner of a coal mine shall take, in relation to each coal mine owned by him, such steps as may be necessary to ensure the conservation of coal and development of the coal mine."

These are the obligations of the CMA and the BCCL. This is very important. I appeal to the hon. Minister to kindly look into this aspect. By his clause, through this organisation you are imposing this duty upon the CMA or the BCCL themselves. Who will supervise whether these obligations are being carried out or not? Is it the same organisation, CMA or the BCCL? Can you think of an absurd state of things like this? If we want an independent and separate organisation to see that the very important safety operations, conservation processes, and the development scheme are being carried out by these Government companies, you put the Government companies themselves to supervise whether they are doing it or not. What is the good of having such a statute?

AN HON. MEMBER: It is provided in clause 3(d).

SHRI SOMNATH - CHATTERJEE: What is the good of providing a Bill for this? What is the meaning of this statutory provision? I think we are bringing about an absurd situation. Therefore, I said that the real object was not to do anything for safety operations or mining operations or development processes, but that the real object is to give more power to the Coal Mines Authority because it has entered into somebody's head that the Coal Board cannot be kept as a separate organisation without

any resultant benefit and the other overriding object is to increase the excise duty.

So far as the CMA and the BCCL are concerned, the time has come when very serious attention has to be paid by the Government with regard to their functioning. We do not want that the inglorious record of mismanagement which has been witnessed in those two bodies in this short span of their lives should be repeated any longer. We are all for nationalisation and we have supported it. We have all along been saying that these nationalised undertakings should be properly managed and they should not be the playground for dacoits and such persons who will be indulging in loot and robbery. Sir, I shall give you extracts from one or two documents. Sir, so far as the conservation and development, showing and safety operations are concerned, I may read out some extracts from a letter of the General Secretary, Coal Mines Officers' Association of India—they are all officers of the CMA. In the 'Statesman' of 19th February 1974, he says this. I quote:

"A large number of mines work grossly violating mine safety laws. This may end up in mine disasters killing large numbers of workers. Such mines should stop functioning in the national interest. This would result in further decline in production, but, we trust it will be appreciated that this cannot be helped as officers cannot expose themselves to penal action by the Government for violating safety laws."

This is the position with regard to the safety operations. I may quote from another letter from the Administrative Officer, Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation, Directorate General of Mines Safety, Government of India, Dhanbad. It was published in the 'Statesman' of 25th April 1974. It says:

"In some coal mines, accidents in stowing had increased by as much

as 500 times after nationalisation and this Directorate had to take stringent measures to put a stop to such unhealthy practices by ordering stoppage of work in dangerous areas having excessive lags in stowing."

Now, Sir, stowing operations are to be done by the colliery management after nationalisation. CMA and BCCL are responsible for carrying out stowing operations. But, the Directorate General of Mines Safety says that they were in arrears 500 times more than they were before nationalisation. Now, the CMA and BCCL are being given complete charge of supervising and carrying out the stowing operations. Kindly see, what will be the result of it and what will be the effect of it. Therefore, Sir, we felt that the functioning of the Coal Board should be streamlined and perfected. But, you are dissolving the Coal Board and you are giving its functions to the persons whose work has to be supervised. This is not our statement. This is the statement of the Ministry of Labour, Government of India, connected with a particular department. Therefore, Sir, our view is, this important work should not be allowed to be combined and should be kept separate as far as possible. Therefore, the alleged object behind the proposed dissolution of the Coal Board does not appeal to us and impress us.

15 hrs.

There is one more thing which I would like to mention in regard to the functioning of CMA. I would like to quote from a statement of Mr. Chari, which was published in the Delhi edition of *Statesman* in the 13th January 1974.

"He admitted that under private operations railway employees used to be paid lump sums for every wagon. Now the Government could not pay anything which could be called a 'bribe'. But in effect this payment enabled the coal to be

lifted speedily and increased the turnaround of wagon. Why not introduce a system of incentives? It would hardly cost Rs. 3 a tonne or 30 paise a quintal or 12 paise a maund."

Mr. Chari, who is, I believe, the Secretary now, said in January 1974 that coal wagons cannot be moved because the private colliery owners are not there who used to pay 'bribe'. Now, he is advocating openly a system of giving incentives to the Railways for the purpose of getting wagons for movement of coal. This is the state of affairs, we find, these two organisations have come to. Sir, I have nothing against the CMA and BCCL as such. I wish that these companies should be properly managed and controlled and they should carry out the very important task which has been assigned to them. But, whose responsibility is it to see that they function properly and not against the national interest? Therefore, by merely saying 'When we conceived of nationalisation, we thought of giving more and more powers to the Government companies, that would be set up, and therefore, we are mechanically abolishing the Coal Board; we are mechanically abolishing the functions of the Chief Inspectorate of Mines Safety,' you do not really achieve anything. But, on the other hand, these companies, by not rectifying themselves are being given a pat on their back—for what, I do not know—are not justifying the confidence which has been reposed in them. There have been very serious charges. Even yesterday or day before we found in the papers that about 30 to 40 officers of the CMA have either been arrested or proceedings taken for bribery, corruption etc. In the Coalfield Times, which is one of the well-known newspapers of the Jharia coalfield area, there is mention of a complaint of purchase of stores at inflated rates to the extent of one crore of rupees in the Eastern Division of the Coal Mining Authority according to the police authorities.

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Therefore, these are matters which require immediately to be looked into. Do not tinker with these things, because they do not help in any way to get a solution of the real problem. Instead of solving these problems of corruption, mismanagement, accumulation of coal, improper distribution of coal and so on, what you are now doing is putting the employees to risk about their future, the Coal Board is being abolished, and you are giving more and more powers to the CMA and the BCCL, which is not justified, in the process. But this has been a facade only; the real object is to increase the excise duty, which will necessarily mean an immediate increase in the price of coal for the consumers. Therefore, the consumers are not thought of, the mine safety is not thought of, the employees are not thought of. All that this Government wants is more and more money from the poor people and the poor consumers. Therefore, we oppose this Bill for these reasons.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Although Shri Somnath Chatterjee has given his amendments only this morning and, according to the rules, they should be time-barred, some discretion is left to the Chair, and in view of the arguments he advanced, which appear to me to be cogent and reveal certain serious lacunae in the Bill, I would go out of my way and admit these amendments even now. But, when I do it in his case, I have to admit the other amendments too; I cannot discriminate. I would ask the Table to make a few copies of these amendments and give them to the Minister. He will study them in the meanwhile. I would say this to Shri Chatterjee. Whenever he speaks, he speaks with a certain knowledge and cogency. But he is always derelict in the matter of submitting amendments in time. I would like that he does not repeat this, and does not put the Chair in this embarrassing situation in the future.

श्री राम सिंह भार्गव (इंदौर): जीबिल लाया गया है मैं उसका हृदय से समर्थन करता हूँ। राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद इस तरह का बिल लाया जाना बहुत जरूरी था। जब सरकार ने सारी कोल माइन को अपने हाथ में ले लिया तो कोल बोर्ड बनाए रखने का कोई मतलब नहीं रह जाता। कोलबोर्ड उस हालत में बना था जब कोल माइन का प्रबन्ध निजी क्षेत्र में था। कोल माइन के शासन के हाथ में आ जाने के बाद उस व्यवस्था के अन्तर्गत कोल माइन को बनाए रखना खतरे में खाली नहीं था। इसी लिए जरूरी था कि बोर्ड को समाप्त करके इस तरह की नई व्यवस्था को स्थापित किया जाता।

15.04 hrs.

[SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI in the Chair]

इस बिल में आपने एक्समाइन ड्यूटी चार रुपये से बढ़ा कर दस रुपये की है। दुनिया भर की चीजों के भाव घाप देखें, हर चीज महंगी हो गयी है, मजदूरी भी बहुत महंगी पड़ रही है सारों का मारा खर्चा जब इतना बढ़ा हो तो 1952 का बना हुआ यह कानून जिस में चार रुपये पर टन रखा गया था उनको बढ़ा कर अगर दस रुपये पर टन किया जा रहा है तो यह ऐसी बात नहीं है जिस पटीका की जासके। इसीसल का उद्देश्य, एक तो कोल बोर्ड को समाप्त करना है। दूसरे एक्समाइन ड्यूटी का बढ़ाना और तीसरे जो 1952 का एक्ट है और जिन का संशोधन 1970 में किया गया था। उसको समाप्त करना है। एक चीज इस बारे में और भी झंझट है। धारा 5 के कालम (2) (घ) में कहा गया है कि कोयला खानों के विकास की योजना और उसका कार्यान्वयन वैज्ञानिक ढंग से करना

में समझता हूँ कि इसके सिवा चारा नहीं था। सवा सौ साल से कोल माइन्ज निजी क्षेत्र में नहीं रही है। उन लोगों ने अपने निजी स्वार्थ की दृष्टि से कोल माइन्ज को खोदा है, कम से कम पैसा लगाकर ज्यादा से ज्यादा पैसा कमाने की कोशिश की है। कोल माइन्ज को खोदने के लिए उन का ध्यान बिल्कुल नहीं गया है, कोई वैज्ञानिक ढंग उन्होंने नहीं अपनाया है उन के मजदूरों के साथ अच्छे सम्बन्ध नहीं रहे, उन्होंने गवर्नमेंट की परवाह नहीं की, उन्होंने सोचा कि दूध देने वाली गाय है उसको कम से कम चारा डाल कर ज्यादा से ज्यादा दूध पैदा कर लो, फिर बाहे बछड़े का या गाय का भी कुछ भी हाल हो।

अब आपने कोल माइन्ज का राष्ट्रीयकरण कर दिया है। इस राष्ट्रीयकरण को नाकामयाब करने के लिए किस तरह की खटपट कर रहे हैं ये निजी क्षेत्र वाले यह मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ। अच्छे अच्छे लोग जो कारखानेदार नहीं हैं जिन को कोयला से कुछ लेना देना नहीं है चर्चा करने समय कहते हैं कि कोयला नहीं मिल रहा है और जो मिल रहा है वह बहुत खराब मिल रहा है। वे लोगों को ऐसा समझते हैं जैसे राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद गवर्नमेंट ही कोयला बनाती है। खानों में से कोयला निकलेगा जैसा जैसा ही तो कारखानों में जाएगा। कोयला खोदा जाता है बनाया नहीं जाता। गवर्नमेंट तो कोयला बनाती नहीं। यह तो निकलने की बात है जैसा निकलेगा वैसा मिलेगा जैसा बहा से निकलता है वैसा कारखानों में जाता है।

पहले भी कोयला घाता या और घाज भी घाता है।

आपने वैज्ञानिक ढंग से विकास की बात कही है। वह ठीक है। लेकिन आप देखें कि कोल माइन्ज की मॅटेनेंस नहीं हुआ है। वैज्ञानिक ढंग अपनाने पर आपका कितना खर्च होगा। आप दुनिया के दूसरे देशों के प्राइड देखें और अपने देश में देखें। पर वर्कर हमारे देश में बहुत कम कोला निकाला जाता है। इसका कारण यह है कि कोल माइन्ज का मॅटेनेंस ही नहीं किया गया है तो नवीकरण और आधुनिकीकरण ही क्या होगा।

मैं समझता हूँ कि कोल माइन्ज को ज्यादा से ज्यादा श्रमिक रखने की दृष्टि में नहीं देखा जाना चाहिए। बल्कि यह देखना चाहिए कि हमें उत्पादन भी ज्यादा मिले और जन हानि भी न हो। जितने ज्यादा वर्कर आप कोल माइन्ज में रखेंगे उतने ज्यादा एक्सीडेंट होंगे। हमें जान मान का भी ध्यान रखना चाहिए और उसका ध्यान रखते हुए कोल माइन्ज का आधुनिकीकरण करना चाहिए। मेकाइजेशन करना चाहिए, हर काम सिस्टमेटिकली करना चाहिए, ऐसा हमने किया तो हमारा खर्च कम होगा, कास्ट आफ कोल प्रोडक्शन कम आयेगा और जान माल का नुकसान भी कम होगा। हमने देखा है कि श्रमिकों की हिफाजत और खदानों की हिफाजत, दोनों की दृष्टि से निजी क्षेत्र वालों ने गवर्नमेंट को धोखा दिया है। मजदूरों को प्रबन्ध में हिस्सा नहीं दिया है। आपने देखा हो होगा कि जितने एक्सीडेंट हुए हैं उन में से आधे से अधिक दीवारों और छतों के गिरने से हुए हैं।

(श्री रामसिंह भार्गव)

जब कहा गया कि इसका खुलासा हो तो कहते हैं टिम्बर नहीं मिलता है। राष्ट्रीयकरण करने के बाद यह बात पैदा नहीं होनी चाहिए कि एक्सप्लेन्ड इसलिए ज्यादा होते हैं कि श्रमिक चीजें नहीं मिलती हैं। हमें सबसे पहले जान व माल की हिफाजत का प्रबन्ध करना है तो उसमें यह कहने का मौका नहीं पाना चाहिए — शासकीय अधिकारियों को भी कहने का मौका नहीं आना चाहिए, अधिकारियों को भी नहीं आना चाहिए और आपको भी कहने का मौका नहीं आना चाहिए। मैं मानता हूँ कि कोल माइन्स के लिए स्पेशल लकड़ी की जरूरत पड़ती है तो उनमें लिए आप फारेस्ट रिजर्व कराये। जिस कारखाने में पल्प लगता है उसके लिए आप फारेस्ट रिजर्व कराते हैं उसी तरह से कोल माइन्स की प्रोटेक्शन के लिए अगर टिम्बर की जरूरत है तो उसके लिए भी आप श्रमिक फारेस्ट को कोल माइन्स के लिए रिजर्व करा सकते हैं कि वहाँ कि लकड़ी केवल कोल माइन्स में ही जावेगी।

इसी प्रकार से पिछले साल हमें बताया गया एक कान्फ्रेंस में कि फारेन एक्सचेंज की कमी के कारण कोल माइन्स के जो मजदूर हैं उन को स्पेशल जूते नहीं मिल रहे हैं। बड़ी मज की बात है कि फारेन एक्सचेंज से इन देश में बड़ी बड़ी चीजें आ रही हैं लेकिन मजदूरों के बचाव के लिए जो जूते होते हैं वह फारेन एक्सचेंज की कमी के कारण नहीं आ रहे हैं। अगर कोल माइन्स के मजदूरों के पैरों में वह जूते नहीं तो कितने एक्सीडेंट्स हो सकते हैं। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि

राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद कोल माइन्स का मैनेजमेंट बड़े सुयोग्य हाथों में गया है। हमारे मालवीय जी बड़े चतुर और व्यावहारिक आदमी हैं, वह जैसे भी काम लेते हैं लेकिन अपनी मीठी भाषा से बहुत ज्यादा काम ले लेते हैं। वे पैसे से कम, खदान से ज्यादा काम लेते हैं। मैं जानता हूँ आप के सामने कठिनाइयाँ बहुत हैं, पैसा भी बहुत खर्च करना पड़ेगा लेकिन फिर भी आपको इन माइन्स को आधुनिक बनाना होगा। मैं तो यहां तक कहूँगा कि बहुत सी माइन्स में तो जितनी रेली डालनी चाहिए, जिस परिणाम में वहाँ पानी होना चाहिए वह भी नहीं हुआ है। खासकर जो डस्ट है, जिसके कारण वर्कर्स को बहुत तकलीफ होती है उसका भी सही प्रबन्ध नहीं है। इसी प्रकार से माइन्स में ताजी हवा का प्रबन्ध नहीं है। यदि हमें अधिक प्रोडक्शन लेना है और कास्ट कम करनी है तो माइन्स में जो वर्किंग कंडीशन हैं उनको सुन्दर बनाना होगा। जितना ही आप उनकी वर्किंग कंडीशन को सुधारेगे उतना ही ज्यादा प्रोडक्शन बढ़ेगा तथा कास्ट भी कम आयेगी। इसके अलावा बाहर की बात भी आपको देखनी है कि खानों में काम करने वाले वर्कर्स किस हालत में खाना खाते हैं। उनको नहाने के लिए बराबर पानी नहीं मिलता है। वे अपने कपड़े भी नहीं बदल पाते हैं। खदान के अन्दर से निकलने के बाद एक मजदूर को पानी कितना खबता है इसको भी देखना है। शहरों में तो आप यह हिसाब लगाते हैं कि प्रति व्यक्ति इतने गैलन पानी होना चाहिए लेकिन उसी हिसाब से आप खान के वर्कर्स का भी हिसाब नहीं लगा सकते क्योंकि बाहर से एक

आवामी को नहाने के लिए जितना पानी चाहिए उससे चार या छः गुना पानी एक खान बर्कर को चाहिए। लेकिन जब उनकी पीने के लिए ही पानी नहीं मिल रहा है तो नहाने की बात ही क्या है। इसके साथ साथ मैं कहूँगा कि उनके रहने की व्यवस्था बहुत सुन्दर हीनी चाहिए। माइन्स के अन्दर और बाहर लैट्रिन्स और यूरिलत्स की जितनी सुन्दर व्यवस्था आप करोगे उतनी ही कम गन्दगी वहाँ पर होगी।

इस पर बोलने के लिए तो बहुत है लेकिन मैं अधिक नहीं बोलना चाहता हूँ, अभी मेरे साथी भी इस पर बोलेंगे। मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपके जो इन्स्पेक्टर हैं वह तादाद में बहुत कम हैं। आप दुनियाँ के फ्रांकफे देखें, मैं तो बाहर गया हूँ और कोल माइन्स में जाकर देखा है वहाँ पर हालत यह है कि जितने इन्स्पेक्टर गवर्नमेंट के हैं उतने ही इन्स्पेक्टर ट्रेड यूनियन के भी हैं। यानी परलल तौर पर गवर्नमेंट के इन्स्पेक्टर और ट्रेड यूनियन के इन्स्पेक्टर इन्स्पेक्शन करते हैं। ट्रेड यूनियन के इन्स्पेक्टर खामियों को बताते हैं क्योंकि वहाँ पर जान माल और जीवन का सवाल होता है। कहा नहीं जा सकता कि जहाँ पर आसानी से काम हो रहा है वहाँ पर कब छत या दीवाल गिर पड़ेगी। निजी छेत्र वालों ने जो हालत कर रखी है उसका तो भगवान ही मालिक है और भगवान का भी कौन मालिक है पता नहीं। तो मैं हृदय से इसका समर्थन करते हुए कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपको इसमें सभी का सहयोग लेना होगा।

अन्त में एक बात और कहकर समाप्त करूँगा। ठेकेदारी के अन्तर्गत जितने मजदूर कोयला खान में पड़े हुए हैं वह तो जितने आपके स्याई मजदूर हैं उनसे भी ज्यादा हैं। तो इस प्रथा को आप समाप्त करें। आपने बड़े बड़े राजा महाराजाओं की ठेकेदारी खत्म कर दी तो फिर ठेकेदारों के अन्तर्गत गरीब मजदूरों को रखना एक तरह से उनको बेच देना है। खुले बाजार में बे विक रत हैं। आप उनको कुछ भी दें लेकिन इस ठेकेदारी प्रथा को बन्द करे। आप पीस रेट पर काम लेना चाहें तो मैं उसका भी सपोर्ट हूँ लेकिन किसी भी तरह से ठेकेदारी प्रथा बन्द होनी चाहिए।

इतना ही कहते हुए मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ।

DR. RANEN SEN (Barasat): The coal industry has assumed much importance today in view of the oil crisis in our country. Therefore, the importance of coal has to be realised in the sense that better coal should be mined, more coal should be mined, better coal should be supplied to essential services and the coalmines should be conserved very carefully. There are no two opinions on this point. Probably the idea of bringing this Bill before the House is to create a climate in which the coal industry will get strengthened. We have some examples how previously the mine-owners had neglected conservation of coalmines. The question of stowing and other things was there. I remember, a few years back, a particular area of Barakar, where the grand trunk railway line passes between Dhanbad and Asansol, was endangered because it was feared that there was a coalmine which had been used long before but no stowing had been done. The coalmine was just beneath the railway line, so much so that the

[Dr. Ranen Sen]

public got worried when this news came in the newspapers. Ultimately, for a few days running of trains between Asansol and Dhanbad was stopped. This shows how the coal-mines were used by the owners.....

AN HON. MEMBER: How the Coal Board was functioning.

DR. RANEN SEN:how the Coal Board was functioning, how the Chief Inspectorate of Mines and Safety was functioning and by and large how the Government was functioning. Therefore, if you raise those points, all these points have to be covered. I was not saying with a view to criticising the Government or the Inspectorate. What I said was that the position was very bad. Quite a few years before the nationalisation of coalmine, I have an occasion to visit Dhanbad and I found one coalmine burning for years together....

SHRI R. N. SHARMA (Dhanbad): 50 at least.

DR. RANEN SEN: I saw one; I did not see 50. For years together it was burning, and it was nobody's business. Therefore, it could be concluded and it was rightly concluded by late lamented Shri Mohan Kumaramangalam that the whole thing was being massacred by the employers in order to mint more profit; it was found that the Coal Board was neglecting; the Mines Safety Organisation was neglecting. As a result of that, so many disasters took place in the coalmines—not only in Raniganj and Jharia but even in Madhya Pradesh, Parasia and other places. So, it was high time that the coal mines had to be nationalised and something had to be done in regard to conservation and development of the coal mines.

There is another point. In this Bill, in Chapter II, clause 4(2)(c) there is a reference to washing of coal with a view to beneficiation and reducing the ash content of coal.

When the coal mines were nationalised, in that Bill in all speeches made by the hon. Minister those days, a special point was made about washing coal. But, even now and even to-day all the thermal plants in Bihar and Bengal are complaining—I am not speaking of other thermal plants and other industries, I am more concerned with this Bengal and Bihar belt because there is a joint grid for producing electricity and distributing it—that the coal they get is a very bad coal, badly washed, as a result of which Chandrapur on one day, Patratu the second day, the Maithon on the third day and Durgapur on the fourth day are going out of commission. One of their main complaints is the supply of bad coal and there was no proper washing of the coal. Therefore, this mention was made and I am not very much enthused because long before, more than one and half years back these speeches were made here and a particular reference was made to the washeries supplying good quality coal to industries and thermal plants. Therefore, whatever is written in the paper is not always implemented....

AN HON. MEMBER: Washed coal goes to industries and rejected coal goes to thermal plants.

DR. RANEN SEN: The result of that is that Bengal and Bihar have become the worst sufferers in regard to power supply.

Another point I want to make is about the officers of the CMA and its sister organisation, B.C.C.L. and the role they play. There, I beg to submit that it is still time for the Government and the Steel and Mines Ministry to wake up and see how the production and distribution of coal is being sabotaged by a section of the officers. It is a known fact that after nationalisation, somehow or other these officers or at least some of them—I cannot tar all the officers with the same brush—who did not like this nationalisation and as a result of that

because they had no spirit of dedication, they are opposed to it. Somehow or the other they are tied up with these individual mine-owners and they saw to it that the production was hampered, the safety rules are violated and a series of corruption and nepotism took place with regard to supply of coal. That is why coal prices have risen. Less coal is being produced. Less coal in the sense that less than the expected amount is being produced.

It is reported that these mine officers whose duty it is to go down the mines to inspect and see for themselves and to help the workers, in most cases, refuse to do it. I learn all the trade unions, irrespective of their political affiliations, have complained to the Ministry, but nothing much has been done in this regard to make these officers give up their reticence and obdurate attitude. This is the second point I wanted to make because this relates to this particular Bill.

Thirdly, I want to make another point. This is in regard to these safety measures. When this question of safety of mines, not only the safety of the coal deposits but the safety of the lives of the workers also, arose, it has been over and over again pointed out to us that the workers' participation will be sought. As far as I know, there has been some improvement in regard to the workers' participation in many matters. I must admit that. In many matters there has been substantial improvement, but not in respect of this. I want to know from the Minister as to what actually is being done to see that the safety measures are being properly enforced. There should be cooperation with the workers' trade unions. This cooperation should be sought for by the management. Otherwise what happens is this. The Inspector of Mines is situated somewhere else. Whenever a disaster takes place they reach the place long afterwards and by that time, sufficient damage would have been done already. This is the position in regard

to those cases and, therefore, a suggestion was made by the August House which was accepted by the Minister in those days saying that the trade unions' participation in regard to safety measures should also be ensured. I request that this point should be brought out clearly.

My next point is this. This is in regard to certain points raised by Mr. Chatterjee. I think he has done it quite justifiably and this is in regard to Clause 15. Now, in regard to Clause 15, I do not know what is the purpose of putting in the word 'organisation' there. The words 'organisation' such other things have been introduced and I have not been able to understand this. I will not be so vociferous as Mr. Chatterjee to condemn this word altogether but the difficulty is this. In the Bill unless these things are clearly specified this may create some loopholes which may be used by certain interested quarters later. Therefore, as Mr. Chatterjee as asked, what is the purpose of introducing the word 'Government company or organisation'? This is the point to be clarified with regard to Clause 15. Then, the second line reads like this:

...and shall continue to do so unless and until his employment in the Government company or organisation is terminated or until his remuneration or terms and conditions of service are duly altered by the Government company or organisation as the case may be.'

Obviously the CMA and BCCL as employers have certain rights in regard to working and service conditions of the employees. So, why do you mention about punishment and other things in the Bill? What is the object, I would like to know. The proviso says:

"Provided that the tenure, remuneration and other terms and conditions of service of any such officer or other employee shall not be altered to his disadvantage except with the previous approval of the

[Mr. Ranen Sen]

Central Government or without such approval except as a measure of punishment, under the rules of the Government company or the organisation concerned."

Why mention the word 'punishment' in the Bill? That creates apprehension in the minds of the workers. Therefore I agree with Mr. Catterjee when he said that these points have to be clarified.

My last point is this. It is a very good thing for which I congratulate to the Minister that they have taken steps to raise the wages and the emoluments of the colliery workers. They have been increased to a certain extent and far that I thank the Minister.

There was a newspaper report before the Bill was placed before the House that the price of coal was going to be increased.

This leaves a bad taste in the mouth if the workers are pitted against the public. Unfortunately that has been the attitude of the Government to put the workers against the public and vice versa. This is very bad. Secondly, after the Bill has been introduced, there is a real apprehension in the minds of the people that when the cess rises from Rs. 4/5 per ton to Rs. 10/- naturally, they fear that the price may still rise. In such a situation, the Ministry should see—that the prices are not enhanced. Already it was reported in the Calcutta newspaper that at the price fixed by the C.M.A. and D.C.C.L. for the supply of coal to Calcutta, namely Rs. 5 and 7.50 per maund respectively the coal is not available at these prices but it is available at Rs. 8. The House should be assured by the Ministry that the price of coal would not be increased.

With these words, I say that this Bill is to be implemented and it should not be kept in cold storage like the other Bill which had not been implemented

even though the same was passed by this House.

श्री राम नारायण शर्मा (धनबाद)
सभापति महोदय, कोल माइन्ज (कानून-वैशेष एंड डेवलपमेंट) बिल, 1974 इसी नाम के 1952 के एक्ट का रीप्लिका है और 22 वर्षों के बाद इस बिल के द्वारा उस पुराने कानून को रिपील किया जा रहा है। मैं इस का समर्थन करता हूँ।

यह बिल बहुत ही स्वागत योग्य है। घाज खानों की सुरक्षा और डेवलपमेंट के लिए फंडज की आवश्यकता है। 1952 में 4 रुपये प्रति टन का जो रैस निश्चित किया गया था, 22 वर्षों के बाद घाज 1974 में उस को बढ़ा कर 10 रुपये प्रति-टन किया जा रहा है। ऐसा मालूम होता है कि यह रकम शायद सारे कास्ट को ही मीट कर सके।

सरकार ने कोल बोर्ड को एवालिज करते हुए उसके मुलाजिमों की नोकरी की सुरक्षा के सम्बन्ध में जो व्यवस्था की है, उस में कुछ और सुधार करने की आवश्यकता है। कोल बोर्ड में सभी तरह की सर्विस वाले लोग हैं और उन में घाठ-घाठ बरस के प्रोबेशनर भी पड़े हुये हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में "थार्गनाइजेशन" रख कर कोई गलती नहीं की है। उन लोगों को केवल सी० एम०ए० या वी०सी०मी०एल० में ही रखा जायेगा, ऐसी बात नहीं है। उन को फटेलाइजर कार्पोरेशन और माइन्ज एंड मेटलज एंड ट्रेडिग कार्पोरेशन आदि दूसरी पब्लिक सेक्टर की थार्गनाइजेशन में भी रखने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए। इस बात का भी ध्यान रखना चाहिए कि उन लोगों की वे और सैनियो-रिटी बयौरह का प्रोटेक्शन हो।

श्री चटर्जी ने कहा है कि सुरक्षा के उद्देश्य को इस बिल में से निकाल दिया गया है। मैं माननीय सदस्य को बताना चाहता हूँ कि इस बिल के क्लॉज 3 में कोल माइन्ज और उन में काम करने वाले लोगों की सुरक्षा

के सम्बन्ध में 1952 के कानून का सन्तुष्टि प्राविजन रखा गया है। डेफिनीशन के अन्तर्गत क्लाज 3 (आई) में कहा गया है "सेप्टी इन कोल माइन्ज इनक्लूडज दि सेप्टी आफ ऐनी रेलवे मिच्युरिटिड आन दि सरफेस एबाय ए काल माइन"।

इसी क्लाज में मैं एक लैकुना पाता हूँ। इस में "बीफ इस्पेक्टर" और "इस्पेक्टर" की डेफिनीशन दी गई है। लेकिन अब इन डेफिनेशन को बदलकर "डायरेक्टर-जनरल, माइन्ज सेप्टी" और "डायरेक्टर" कर दिया गया है। इस लिए इस क्लाज में आवश्यक समोधन किया जाना चाहिए।

15.36 hrs.

[SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI in the Chair]

जहाँ तक सेप्टी का प्रश्न है, केवल रेलवे की सेप्टी का ही ध्यान नहीं रखा जाना चाहिए, बल्कि रोडज और मकानों को भी इस में शामिल करना चाहिए। सरफेस पर एपी-वन्चरिस्ट लोगों के खेत होते हैं, वे बचाव हो जाते हैं, लेकिन उन को कोई मुआवजा नहीं दिया जाता है। मेरा निवेदन है कि कोल बोर्ड के द्वारा सेप्टी सम्बन्धी इस प्राविजन का पालन बिल्कुल नहीं हुआ है। जहाँ तक स्टोइंग का प्रश्न है, नियम यह है कि जितना कोयला निकाला जाय, खान में उतना बालू डाला जाय और अगर बालू न हो तो और मेंटिरियल डाला जाये, जो एक्सप्लॉजिव मेंटिरियल न हो, और इस प्रकार खान की सतह को सुरक्षित रखा जाये। लेकिन उस उद्देश्य की प्राप्ति की दिशा में यह दिल अपने लक्ष्य को प्राप्त नहीं कर सका है। यह बिल इस लक्ष्य को प्राप्त नहीं कर सका है कि हम अधिक से अधिक स्टोइंग करेंगे, तो अधिक से अधिक कोयला भी निकालेंगे।

कोयले के निर्यात इन्फेशन पर डीवेंट से निर्यात इन्फेशन के लिए जो भी आर्नुमेन्ट्स

दी गई, वे सब कोल बोर्ड ने सम्बन्ध में भी लागू होती हैं। कोल बोर्ड ने अपना फक्शन पूरा नहीं किया। मैं मदन की जानकारी के लिए बताना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ तक स्टोइंग का प्राविजन है, जितना कोयला निकाला जाता है, उतनी भर्ती के लिए सरकार कम्पनियों का पैसा देती है, लेकिन कम्पनियों के व्यवस्थापक केवल दरवाजे पर दस बीस फीट भर कर सम्बन्धित अधिकारियों के साथ मिल कर बाकी मारे पैसे को याच कर जाते रहे हैं। पिछले 22 वर्षों में इस महत्वपूर्ण उद्देश्य की पूर्ति की दिशा में कोई कदम नहीं उठाया जा सका। न हम खानों की सतह की सुरक्षा कर मके और न अंदर की सुरक्षा कर मके, जिन के परिणाम-स्वरूप खानों के डूबने और उन में आग लगने की घटनाओं को रोक नहीं जा सका है।

अरिया कोयला खदानों का एक पुराना क्षेत्र है, जहाँ से कोयला को निकलता है। वहाँ चारों तरफ सतह पर जमीन में आग लगी हुई है।

यह मैं आप को बताऊँ कि जमीन की सतह में आग लगी हुई है तो आप कहेंगे कि यह कैसे दिवान है जो कहता है कि मिट्टी में भी आग लगी हुई है। लेकिन आप देखेंगे कि मारी मिट्टी फट-फट कर घूम रही है। कोयला खदान में आग लगी, उन को बचाया नहीं गया, उन में बालू नहीं डाला गया। उस की ब्ल-कॉटिंग होनी है मीड स्टोइंग कर के वह नहीं किया गया जिस की वजह से सड़कों की, मकानों की, खेतों और खनिहानों की दुर्गति है और गांव वाला का, शहर वालों का घर छाड़कर भागने के लिए मजबूर होना पड़ रहा है। इस तरह से लापरवाही बरती गई है। इस डिपार्टमेंट के अगलीशन के ऊपर अगल मिस्टर चटर्जी को एनगज हो तो मैं माय कहेगा कि इस डिपार्टमेंट की फक्शनिंग के सबब मैं एक कमीशन सरकार बहाल करे और देखे इस डिपार्टमेंट के एक-एक आफिसर को कि क्या वह किसी भी सरकारी काम में रहने लायक

[श्री राम नारायण शर्मा]

हैं ? आप देखेंगे कि इस डिपार्टमेंट का एक एक आदमी ऐसा है कि जिसको चाहे नेमिलजिस कहिये, चाहे वह जानबूझकर अन्दाज करता हो चाहे नजर-अन्दाज करने के लिए उनके साथ उस का राजीनामा हो, इस तरह की बात उस के घबर है और यह क्रम चलता रहता है । इस क्रम को आज यह एक कदम बढ़ा कर रोक रखा गया है । उस सस्था को जिस का कम से कम 23 वर्ष से प.प का घड़ा भर रहा था, उस को हम के द्वारा खत्म किया है । लेकिन वे आफिसर जिन को आप खत्म कर रहे हैं वे सीधे नहीं करते थे, वे तो इन्हीं लोगों की राय से करते थे जो आज भी इन को चलाते हैं । आज भी एम ए के अधिकारी हो गए, डी सी सी एल के अधिकारी हो गए । यह केवल सी एम ए और डी सी सी एल के संबंध में सरकार ने कहा है लेकिन मैं जानता हू कि दो कम्पनियाँ और हैं । एक सिगरेटी कोल कम्पनी है और आप ने इंडियन आयरन एंड कम्पनी को टेक ओवर किया है, वह चौथी कम्पनी है । एक पाचवी कम्पनी प्राइवेट सेक्टर में है, वह भी है क्योंकि उस के हाथ में व्यवस्था बगे—टाटा आयरन एंड स्टील कम्पनी । तो कोल माइन्स में ये पांच कम्पनियाँ हैं इन के हाथ मेदे कर के आप क्या सुरक्षित रूप में रह सकते हैं ?

आप ने दिया है कि चीफ इस्पेक्टर आफ माइन्स के विभागीय अधिकारी और इस्पेक्टर-रटोरेट वगैरह जाच करेंगे । क्या आप समझते हैं कि चीफ इस्पेक्टर आफ माइन्स के विभागीय अधिकारी जाच करेंगे और आप के आफिसर को प्राइवैक्यूट करेंगे तो आप चुप चाप बैठे रहेंगे ? आप चुप चाप नहीं बैठे रहेंगे । आप उन को प्राइवैक्यूट नहीं करने बगे । कहेंगे कि लेबर डिपार्टमेंट के हैं और लेबर डिपार्टमेंट को शायद प्रायोरिटी में लास्ट पास देते हैं, उस का अन्तिम स्थान होता है । क्योंकि उसी क्वालिफिकेशन

का आदमी अगर लेबर डिपार्टमेंट में काम करता है तो वह नान-टेकनिकल समझा जाता है । लेकिन माइन्स डिपार्टमेंट में जाये तो वह टेकनिकल हो जायेगा । सरकार ने जो परिभाषा टेकनिकल और नान-टेकनिकल की की है, उस के संबंध में मैं पै कमिशन की रिपोर्ट की ओर आप का ध्यान दिलाता हू । उस को आप जूनियर सुबाडिनेट आफिसर बना कर रखे हुए हैं ओहदे के मामले में और उस के हाथ में आप इस्पेक्शन की पावर देते हैं तो वह अपने इस्पेक्शन का प्रतिफल जो है उस का कहा तक लागू कर सकेगा, यह देखने की बात है ।

इस में लिखा है कि कोयले की क्वालिटी भी इम्प्रूव करने के लिए वह काम करेगा । कोयला देश की सम्पत्ति है । आज उसकी क्वालिटी की इतनी बरबादी हो रही है कि कोयला जैसा धन आप सिर्फ भाग जलाने के काम में लाते हैं । वह साफ्ट कोक जो होता है उसकी अगर सही तरीके से तैयार किया जाय—बाइस वर्षों का इतिहास मैं बताता हू, सही तरीके से उस साफ्ट कोक को तैयार किया जाय तो कोयले की कीमत के बराबर का दूसरा सामान आप उस से निकाल सकेंगे । उस से कोलतार निकाल सकेंगे, नेफथलीन निकाल सकेंगे । 100 वाई-प्रोडक्ट्स उस के निकलते हैं । बेंजिन निकाल सकते हैं । ये सारे वाई-प्रोडक्ट निकालने के बाद कोयला आप को बिना कीमत का बचेगा । आप इतना बड़ा डिपार्टमेंट रखे हुये हैं, कहते हैं दु इम्प्रूव एंड डेवलप दि क्वालिटी आफ कोल—ये क्या इम्प्रूवमेंट करेंगे, क्या डेवलपमेंट करेंगे ? इन को अपने आफिस को डेवलप करने की चिन्ता रहती है । उसी की चिन्ता में ये भग्न रहते हैं । आज जितनी गैस की बरबादी होती है, वह सारी गैस जो हवा में जा करके सारे वातावरण को विषाक्त करती है उस को आप पैनेलाइज करें तो इस

देश की सारी इंडस्ट्री घाज गैस से चल सकती है और गैस का ख़ास नहीं हो सकता। लेकिन ये सारी चीज़ इस तरह से हेपेचर्ड बे में मैनेज की गई हैं कि उन का सही इन से यूटिलाइज़ेशन नहीं हो पाता है। घाज भी मेशनलाइज़ हो जाने के बाद भी कॉलियरिया जो बनी हैं वह हार्ड कोक ओबेन बना रही है लेकिन उस में से कोई वाई-प्रोडक्ट निकालने का प्राविजन नहीं है। उसी तरह से कूड मेयड से घाज भी उस को जलाने जा रहे हैं। (व्यवधान) बिहार में कोकिंग कोल है तो बिहार में तो ज्यादा होगा ही।

तो आप उन को मजबूर करें कि वे वाई-प्रोडक्ट भी उसके साथ साथ निकालें—स्प्रिट निकालें, वैजिन निकालें, नेफथीन निकालें, संक्रान निकालें और मुल्क के इस्तेमाल के लिए उन सारी चीज़ों को लावें।

इस तरह से जो महन् उद्देश्य है इस बिल का उस को बे। इस बिल का जो इतना बड़ा उद्देश्य है उम उद्देश्य की दिशा में जो एग्जीक्यूटिव ऐंजमी है उस ने कोई कदम नहीं उठाया है। माननीय श्री सीमनाथ चटर्जी साहब ने कहा कि कोल बोर्ड को क्या उठा रहे हैं? तो ऐसा हाथी पाल कर क्या होगा कि जो सिर्फ चारा ही खाता हो और लीद ही बेता हो, उस से हम कोई खेती का काम नहीं ले सकते, कोई धरा नहीं करवा सकते, कोई काम न ले सकते हों? घाज की स्थिति में उस आफिस को बनाये रखने में क्या लाभ है? उस में से स्कोलेटन आफिस को बनाए रखने के लिए हम ने देखा है कि घाप के माइन्स डिपार्टमेंट की माजिंग चल रही है कि उस को कोल कंट्रोलर के रूप में रखेंगे, कोल बोर्ड के रूप में नहीं रखेंगे, कोयले का डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन उस से कंट्रोल करेंगे। अब हार्ड कोक इतना सा तो तैयार करेंगे क्योंकि इन के मारे कोक ओबेन घाज बैठे हुए हैं, कोयला नहीं है, इसलिए उसी के डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन के लिए उस हाथी की रखेंगे, केवल गोधा के 702 LS—12.

लिए, वह साजिश चल रही है। मेरा निवेदन है कि यह चीज नहीं रखनी चाहिए। उस की भी यूटिलिटी देखनी चाहिए कि हम कोक कंट्रोलर के आफिस को क्या रख रहे हैं? क्या जरूरत है? क्या हम उस को कंट्रोल कर के उन एजेंसियों के मार्फत डिस्ट्रीब्यूट नहीं कर सकते जिनकी मार्फत मारा काम करते हैं?

इन शब्दों के साथ इम बिल का जो महत् उद्देश्य है उम उद्देश्य की तरफ मैं सरकार का ध्यान ले जाना चाहूंगा और कहूंगा कि इस बिल को पास करके इम के उद्देश्य की प्राप्ति की दिशा में कदम उठावें।

श्री धनसाह प्रधान (शहडोल) : सभापति महोदय, इस बिल का मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। जो कोल बोर्ड को समाप्त करने के लिए प्रस्ताव लाया गया है वह ठीक है, उसे खत्म होना चाहिए। लेकिन जो एक्साइज इपूटी लगी है और जो रेट बढ़ाए जा रहे हैं यह गलत है। जो पहले रेट था उसी रेट पर लोगों को दिया जाए। राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद जो घाज उत्पादन हुआ है। यह कम हुआ है खदान के अन्दर जो मजदूर काम करते हैं उन की सेपटी के लिए कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। भयंकर धूप और गर्मी के दिनों में घाज मजदूरों को ठंडा पानी नहीं मिल रहा है खदान के अन्दर जो गर्मी है जहां बन्टीलेमन या पंखे की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है, वहां मजदूर अपने कपड़े उतार कर काम करता है। मगर उनकी सुरक्षा का बड़ा कोई इंतजाम नहीं है। लकड़ी नहीं है, बाक् की व्यवस्था नहीं है। सर देश की खदानों को प्राईवेट मालिकों से छीन कर सरकार ने अपने हाथ में ले लिया है लेकिन जो इसके अधिकारी हैं वे क्या कर रहे हैं कि वहां पर खदान के जो पिलर हैं उसको काट काट कर निकास रहे हैं और उस से एक्सीडेंट हो रहे हैं।

सभापति महोदय, मजदूरों को कपड़ा साबुन, जूते इत्यादि नहीं मिल रहे हैं। अगर

[श्री अनन्ताह प्रधान]

मिलते भी हैं तो बहुत थोड़े मिलते हैं । इस के अतिरिक्त वहाँ पर काम करने के लिये फायदा गेरी, छिन्नी इत्यादि भी पूरी मात्रा में नहीं मिलती हैं । ये औजार यदि कम हो जाते हैं तो कलकत्ता या नागपुर से आर्डर मगा कर देते हैं जिसका नतीजा यह होता है कि मजदूर निहत्थे बैठे रहते हैं, काम पर आते हैं और इन चीजों के न मिलने से हाजिरी लगा कर बाहर चले जाते हैं । जब मजदूरों को काम करने के औजार ही नहीं मिलेंगे तो उत्पादन कैसे बढ़ेगा । मेरा निवेदन है कि इन वस्तुओं की व्यवस्था की जाये, उन के रहने के लिये मकानों का इन्तजाम किया जाय । इस समय जो व्यवस्था वहाँ पर फैली हुई है उस को ठीक करने का प्रयत्न किया जाय ।

खदानों में सड़ास और पानी की व्यवस्था नहीं है । आवश्यकता को कोई चीज वहाँ उपलब्ध नहीं है । आप के माइन्ज इंस्पेक्टर खदानों में नहीं जाते हैं, जो आज के अधिकारी हैं वे खदानों में जा कर कोई जाच नहीं करते हैं—कहा पर गैस है, क्या डिप्लारिंग चल रही है, क्या लकड़ी लगानी है—इन सब कामों से आज के अधिकारों बिलकुल अनभिज्ञ हैं । इस तरह विशेष ध्यान दिया जाय ।

ठेकेदारी की व्यवस्था अभी भी कोयला खदानों में चल रही है—यद्यपि इस का तीव्र विरोध किया जा रहा है । कई बार इस सदन में भी ठेकेदारी प्रथा समाप्त करने के लिये कहा गया लेकिन कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया । वहाँ के अधिकारी कहते हैं कि हम ठेकेदारी की प्रथा को चलायेंगे—मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह सरकार विशेष ध्यान दे ।

हमारे वहाँ कैरीसीन आयरन की बहुत कमी है । हमारे मध्य प्रदेश में परासिमा, महुबोल, सीधी, सरगुजा क्षेत्रों में तेल की बहुत कमी है—वहाँ अधिक तेल की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए और महुबोल स्टेशन पर काफ़ी मात्रा में कैरीसीन तेल का स्टॉक रखा जाना चाहिये तथा शीघ्र से शीघ्र वहाँ तेल पहुँचाने की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए ।

वहाँ के अधिकारी खदानों के लिये जो समान मंगाते हैं, वे किसी कम्पनी या फैक्टरी से मंगाते हैं तथा उन के बिल ज्यादा कीमत के बनवाये जाते हैं—इस तरह की बेइमानी वहाँ चल रही है ।

जो कोयला बचने के लिये भेजा जाता है पहले उस की तीन क्वालिटीया होती थी—स्लैक, स्टीम और रबल, लेकिन अब उस को खत्म करके सिर्फ एक क्वालिटी रखी गई है । जो पुराने मालिक थे वे कोयले की तीन क्वालिटीयों में बेचते थे तथा तनों के अलग-अलग दाम होते थे । मैं चाहता हूँ कि तीन क्वालिटीयों में कोयला बेचा जाय तथा तीनों की अलग अलग कीमत रखी जाय ।

कोयला खदान के मजदूरों को ठीक मजदूरी नहीं मिल रही है । वहाँ के मजदूरों ने तीन महीने पहले नोटिस दे कर माग की कि कोयला बोरी भरने का रेट ठीक निर्धारित किया जाय, लेकिन अधिकारियों ने उन की माँगों को टाल दिया, इस के बाद वे स्ट्राइक कर के चले गये, लेकिन आज तक उस का निर्णय नहीं हुआ । मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इस तरह शीघ्र ध्यान दे ।

आप ने जो यह बिल पेश किया है इसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ लेकिन आप से निवेदन करता हूँ कि कोयला खदानों से ठेकेदारी प्रथा को समाप्त कर के मजदूरों को ठीक वेतन दें तथा अधिक से अधिक सुविधायें देने की कृपा करें ।

श्री बालीधर शर्मा (हजारीबाग) :
सभापति जी, 1952 में जब यह बिल कानून
बना था तो इसका एक निश्चित उद्देश्य था;
लेकिन आज 22 वर्षों के बाद यह महसूस
किया जा रहा है कि उद्देश्य को पूरा करने
की जिम्मेदारी इस कानून की मार्फत जिस
संस्था को दी गई थी उस संस्था की आज
जूरत नहीं है तथा आज उस को समाप्त
करने के लिए हमारे सामने यह बिल आया
है—हम इस बिल का स्वागत करते हैं ।

आज जो कानून व्यवस्था रखी गई है
उस में सेस 4 रुपये से बढ़ा कर दस रुपये
टन किया जा रहा है । लेकिन मुझे सदेह
है—मन्त्री महोदय ने जो प्रावधान रखा है,
10 रुपये सेस रख कर वह जिस काम को पूरा
करना चाहते हैं वह पूरा नहीं हो सकेगा ।
मैं यह महसूस करता हूँ कि इस को कुछ
और अधिक बढ़ा कर रखना चाहिए था ।
इस लिए कि जब हम महसूस करते हैं कि
कोयले का अधिक उत्पादन हो, जब हम
यह महसूस करते हैं कि और अधिक गहराई
में जा कर कोयला खोदना पड़ेगा, जब और
अधिक उत्पादन की आवश्यकता होगी तो
हमें और अधिक कठिनाइयों का सामना
करना पड़ेगा ।

अभी आपने सुना होगा कि कोयला
खदानों के लिए बालू नहीं मिलता, नजदीक
की नदियों में जो बालू है, वह पूरा नहीं हो
पाता, जिस से कोयला खानों की भराई की
जा सके, स्टोइंग की जा सके । तो क्या आप
यह महसूस करते हैं कि बिना बालू के कोयला
निकाल लेंगे । अगर नहीं निकाल सकेंगे
तो कोई दूसरा रास्ता निकालना पड़ेगा और
वह रास्ता महंगा होगा । अभी हाल में
'एक्स्पेरिमेंट' के तौर पर एक जगह न्यूमेटिक
स्टोइंग बालू किया गया, पत्थर को चुरा कर
के खदानों में भरने की कोशिश की गई तो
उस को जो फास्ट आई, मैं नहीं समझ पाता

कि आप 10 रुपये के सेस से उस को कैसे
पूरा कर सकेंगे । यहाँ सिर्फ बालू का सवाल
ही नहीं है, बहुत से ऐसे काम हैं जो आप को
करने होंगे, जो कोयले के उत्पादन के लिये
आवश्यक हैं । इस लिये इन कामों को करने
के लिये अधिक से अधिक धन की आवश्यकता
है ।

सभापति जी, यह कोल-बोर्ड जो उस समय
बनाया गया था उस का एक मकसद था और
वह मकसद यह था अलग अलग निजी हाथों
में जो कोयला खदान थे उन के उत्पादन के
खर्च में विभिन्नता थी । उन के खर्च में
एकरूपता लाने के लिये ताकि पूरे देश को एक
निश्चित दाम पर कोयला मिल सके, इस
के लिये कोल बोर्ड की स्थापना की गई थी और
यह सोचा गया था कि एडवर्स कन्डीशन
में जो जो काम करने पड़ते हैं उन को सरकार
की तरफ से सन्सीडाइज किया जाय । सन्सिडी
के मामले को ले कर सब से पहले यह तय किया
था कि कम से कम जो स्टोइंग का खर्च है, उस
का शत-प्रतिशत खर्च कोल-बोर्ड उन मालिकों
को देगा । इस के अलावा दूसरा खर्चा प्री-
वार्टरिंग का था—जहाँ जहाँ कोयला खदानों
में पानी भर जाता था, उस के खर्च का पैसा
भी वहाँ के मिल मालिकों को दिया जाता था ।
इन दोनों मसौ में यह देखा गया कि जो पैसा
दिया जाता है—मालिकों के प्रतिनिधि और
कोल-बोर्ड के प्रतिनिधि मिल कर इतना नुकसान
कर रहे थे—जिस का जीताजागता नमूना
हमारे शर्मा जी ने अभी दिया है । पूरे भरिया
क्षेत्र का एक - तिहाई हिस्सा आज भी जल
रहा है, प्रागल्गी हुई है, जिस को बुझाने
के कार्यक्रम में पिछले 22 वर्षों में कुछ नहीं
किया गया । आज वहाँ का जन-जीवन अस्त-
व्यस्त है, सड़कें नहीं बन पाती हैं डोर जैसा
सैन साहब ने कहा है—ऐसी हालत भी हुई
है कि एक बार रेल भी बन्द हो गई, रेल लाइन
सन्सिडेंस हो गई, जमीन नीचे धंस गई, ऐसी
हालत चलने दी गई ।

[श्री दामोदर पाण्डे]

आज जब बबली हुई परिस्थितियों में सभी बातों को देखा जाता है तो वह महसूस किया जाता है कि कोल बोर्ड की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं रह गई थी, इसी लिए मंत्री महोदय जो बिल लाये हैं—कोल बोर्ड को समाप्त करने के लिये—यह स्वागत योग्य काम है।

सभापति महोदय : क्या आप और टाइम लेगे।

श्री दामोदर पाण्डे : जी हां, मुझे थोड़ा वक्त और चाहिए।

सभापति महोदय : ठीक है, आप कल जारी रखिये।

अब हम एडजर्नमेंट मोशन लेते हैं—
इस के लिये डाई बटा रखा गया है।

श्री ज्योतिर्नय बसु (डायमंड हाबंग) :
डाई घंटे में नहीं होगा।

सभापति महोदय : इस वक्त तो डाई घंटे रखे गये हैं, बाद में देखा जायेगा।

16 hrs.

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT—
Contd.

FAILURE TO AVERT RIOT IN SADAR
BAZAR AREA IN DELHI—contd.

श्री छटल बिहारी बाजपेयी (खालियर) :
सभापति जी, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि सदन की बैठक स्थगित की जाये।

यह कार्य-स्थगन प्रस्ताव, दिल्ली में जो साम्प्रदायिक उपद्रव हुआ है, उसको लेकर है। साम्प्रदायिक उपद्रव एक गंभीर घटना है। उसकी चर्चा एक नाबुक मामला है। हमें यह ध्यान रखना होगा कि चर्चा साम्प्र-

दायिकता को और साम्प्रदायिक उपद्रव को दबाने में सहायक होनी चाहिए, उसको बढ़ाने में नहीं। 1947 के बाद दिल्ली में यह सब से बड़ा साम्प्रदायिक बगा हुआ है। सरकारी आकड़ों के अनुसार बंगे में बस लोग मरे हैं, गैर-सरकारी आंकड़े मरने वालों की संख्या इससे कहीं ज्यादा बताते हैं। घायल होने वालों की संख्या सैंकड़ों में है। अस्पतालों से उनकी सही तादाद का पता नहीं लग सकता। बहुत से लोग पुलिस द्वारा परेशान किये जाने के डर से अस्पतालों में नहीं जाते। आज प्रातः काल मैं बगा-ग्रस्त इलाके में घुमा था, मुझे एक डाक्टर ने बताया कि वो ली डाई सी लोग उनके पास ऐसे आये जिसे शरीर में छर्रे लगे थे और वह छर्रे उन्हीं ने वही पर निकाले ऐसे लोगों की तादाद अस्पतालों के आंकड़ों से नहीं मिलेगी। बंगे में बहुत बड़ी संख्या में दुकानों में आग लगाई गई और भारी पैमाने पर सम्पत्ति नष्ट हुई है। मैं बंगे में मरने वाले सभी व्यक्तियों के प्रति, चाहे वे किसी भी सम्प्रदाय के हों, शोक संवेदना प्रकट करना चाहता हूँ। हमारी नजर में मरने वाले भले इस सम्प्रदाय के हों या उस सम्प्रदाय के हों—सरकारी आकड़ों के अनुसार दस लोग मरे हैं, उनमें 8 हिन्दू बताये गये हैं, 2 मुसलमान—लेकिन दुनिया की नजरों में जो मरे हैं वे भारतीय हैं भारत की राजधानी दिल्ली से ये मरे हैं, हमने सारे ससार में हमारी प्रतिष्ठा गिरी है और हम एक असम्भव देश के नाते दुनिया के सामने कटघरे में खड़े हो गए।

आज सबेरे मुझे कई इलाकों में जाने का मौका मिला था। शोक सन्तप्त परिवारों के दृश्य को मैं भूल नहीं सकता। 19 साल का एक लड़का सरदार रजित सिंह, बाप का एकलौता बेटा, तीन बहनों में प्रेमेला भाई, गैली कारनिहाना बनाया गया। वह किसी उपद्रव में शामिल नहीं था। उसकी मां पुछड़ी की मेरा बेटा क्यों गया ? मरने वालों में एक

बीजवात मुसुफ नाम का भी है, उसकी उम्र 18 साल थी। उसके घर वाले भी जब यह पूछते हैं कि उनके बेटे को झपली जान से हाथ क्यों धोना पड़ा? सवाल यह है क्या उपद्रव को रोक नहीं जा सकता था? सवाल यह है क्या उपद्रव जब शुरू हो गया तो प्रजादी तरीके से उसको दबाया नहीं जा सकता था? इस उपद्रव के बारे में हमें दो तीन मुख्य बातें याद रखनी होंगी। पहली बात यह कि दंगा उसी इलाके में हुआ है जिसमें 11 महीने पहले एक साम्प्रदायिक दंगा हो चुका है। वहीं सदर का बाना है, वही आजाद मार्केट है जिसमें पिछले जून में आग लगी थी। यह ठीक है उस समय मरने वाले कम थे, आग से ज्यादा नुबसान हुआ था लेकिन यह इलाका वहीं है। भारत की राजधानी में एवं बर्ष में एक ही इलाके में दो बार साम्प्रदायिक दंगा होना, यह बताता है कि लोगों की जान ब माल की हिफाजत करने की प्राथमिक जिम्मेदारी का सरकार पालन नहीं कर पा रही है। अब यह पता था यहाँ दंगा हो चुका है और मुझे "हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स" से मालूम हुआ है, मैंने वहाँ के लोगों से भी बातचीत की थी कुल पुलिस अफसरों ने भी प्रेस कॉन्फ्रेंस में यह रर्बकार किया कि जिस छोटी सी घटना को ले कर दंगा शुरू हुआ उस घटना का आरम्भ एक दिन पहले हो चुका था। सच्ची कहते हैं सिनेमा घर में कोई झगड़ा हुआ था, वह झगड़ा दूसरे दिन बढ़ गया। झगड़ा व्यापारियों का था मगर उसने दो फिरकों के झगड़े का रूप ले लिया। हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स कहता है 11 बजे से वहाँ तनाव था। पुलिस को पहली रिपोर्ट मिली है सवा बजे के करीब और फायर ब्रिगेड को टेलीफोन किया गया है 1 बज कर 13 या 1 बज कर 15 बिनट पर। लेकिन अगर एक रात पहले कुछ घटना हो चुकी थी और वह इलाका ऐसा है जहाँ 11 महीने पहले दंगा हो चुका था, तो क्या प्रशासन का यह काम नहीं था कि व्यक्तियों के शब्दों को साम्प्रदायिक दंगे का रूप

लेने से पहले ही हस्तक्षेप करता, लोगों के साथ कड़ाई से निपटता? जिनसे उपद्रव की आशंका थी उन्हें गिरफ्तार करता लेकिन पुलिस यह करने में सर्वथा विफल रही है। सभी जानते हैं जो भी उपद्रव शुरू होते हैं वे छोटी सी बात को लेकर होते हैं लेकिन बात का बतंगड़ बन जाता है व्यक्तिगत झगड़ा साम्प्रदायिक झगड़ों का रूप ले लेता है। यदि प्रारम्भिक कड़ी कार्यवाही की जाये तो रोक-बाम की जा सकती है। इस मामले में रोक-बाम नहीं की गई। जब पुलिस को पहले खबर मिली और पहला दस्ता पहुंचा तब हालत इतनी बिगड़ चुकी थी कि 10-15 पुलिस के जवान उस हालत पर काबू नहीं पा सकते थे। दुकानों में आग लगने लगी; किशनगंज में एक मस्जिद में भी आग लगी है, उसके नीचे दुकानें थीं। मस्जिदों में आग लगने की मैं कठोर शब्दों में निन्दा करना चाहता हूँ। पूजा के स्थान फिर जाहे से मन्दिर हो मस्जिद हो, किसी भी साम्प्रदायिक के हों, सुरक्षित रहने चाहिए, उनकी पब्लिस की रक्षा की जानी चाहिए। हमारे लिए उत्तरपति प्रजादी महाराज का आदर्श है जो आजादी के लिए मुसलमानों से लड़े लेकिन उन्होंने मस्जिदों को हाथ नहीं लगने दिया। लेकिन मस्जिद जली हैं इससे कोई इनकार नहीं कर सकता, मैं अपनी आंखों से देख कर आया हूँ।

लेकिन मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ अगर पूजा के स्थानों का दु पयोज किया जाय, अगर किसी मस्जिद में हथियार इकट्ठे किये जायें, अगर किसी मन्दिर से पत्थर कैंके जायें, किसी मन्दिर से गोसिबों की बीछार की जाये तो क्या पुलिस का काम नहीं है कि मन्दिर में घुस जाये और जो गोसिबों बसाने वाले हैं उनकी पकड़े? वहीं नियम मैं मजिस्ट्रेटों पर भी लागू करना चाहता हूँ। एक सेक्युलर देश में पूजा के स्थानों का अगर दुरुपयोग किया जाता है तो उस पूजा के स्थानों की आड़ लेकर उपद्रवकारियों को बचाने की छूट नहीं

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

देनी चाहिए। मुझे ताजुब हुआ जब प्रेस कॉन्फ्रेंस में आई जी से पूछा गया मस्जिद का नाम ले कर कि आप उसमें क्यों नहीं गये। जहाँ से गोली चल रही थी तो उन्होंने यह कहा कि पुलिस को मस्जिद में घाने की इजाजत नहीं है। मैं नहीं जानता कि वहाँ से पेलेट्स चल रहे थे या नहीं लेकिन इतना जानता हूँ कि पी टी आई के संवाददाता ने रात में समाचार दिया कि मस्जिद से स्निपिंग हो रहा था और इस समाचार को वापिस कर दिया गया। प्रधान मंत्री के घर से गृह मंत्री के घर से सूचना मंत्री के घर से टी आई की, सरकारी अधिकारियों को जगा जगा कर कहा गया कि तुम ने यह खबर क्यों भेजी इस खबर को वापिस करो और वह खबर वापिस कर ली गई। अगर इन का यह उद्देश्य था कि दंगों की ऐसी खबर नहीं जानी चाहिये जिन से भावनाएं भड़कें, उत्तेजना हों तब तो मैं उससे सहमत हूँ लेकिन यह बात और यह स्थिति स्पष्ट हो जानी चाहिये कि क्या पूजा के स्थानों को उपद्रवों के झड़्डे बनने की छूट देंगे? नियम सब के लिये समान होना चाहिये, ऐसी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये कि उससे कोई बच न पाए।

SHRI A. SHAMIM (Srinagar):
It is a question of fact.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: तथ्य का पता लगा लो।

फैक्ट कुछ भी हो अगर पुलिस अफसर से पूछा जाय कि आप मंदिर में क्यों नहीं गए या मस्जिद में क्यों नहीं गए तो उनका जबाब यह नहीं होना चाहिये कि वहाँ जाने का हमें इजाजत नहीं है, गुरुद्वारे में, मंदिर में या मस्जिद जाने की हमें इजाजत नहीं है, अगर उनका उपयोग साम्प्रदायिक शांति भंग करने के लिये किया जाता है तो कानून की सीमा से कोई बच न पाये आपको ऐसी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये। देश में कानून और न्याय की व्यवस्था नहीं रहेगी तो कोई उपासना की पर्याप्त चल नहीं सकती है?

दूसरी बात इस दंगे के बारे में उल्लेख-लिय यह है कि अधिकतर जो लोग मरे-

न अधिकतर कह रहा हूँ—वे गोलीबारी से मरे या छतों से मरे आम तौर पर दंगों में समाज बिरोधी तत्व शामिल हो जाते हैं, गुंडे भाग लेते हैं, छुरेबाजी होती है और छुरेबाजी से मरने वालों की तादाद बढ़ती है। मैं गृह मंत्री से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जो दम लोग मरे हैं उन में से एक आध को छोड़ कर क्या यह मच नहीं है कि बाकी गोली या छतों से मरे हैं?

यह भी ध्यान में रखने वाली बात है कि पुलिस समय पर क्यों नहीं पहुँची। पुलिस संख्या से इतनी कम क्यों थी? आप सब भ्रष्टाचारों की रिपोर्टें पढ़ें। सब से ने एक बात यही कही है कि पुलिस देर से पहुँची, तो कम संख्या में पहुँची, पहुँची तो इस हालत में नहीं थी कि उपद्रव पर काबू कर सके। उपद्रव फैलता गया। बहादुर गढ़ रोड पर पहुँचा। मरने वालों की सब से अधिक तादाद वहाँ है। छ सात लोग वहीं मरे हैं। एक मकान से चपने वाली गोलीबारी से मरे हैं। उनके शरीरों पर छतों के निशान हैं, गोलीबारी के निशान हैं। लोगों ने पुलिस को बताया कि इस मकान से गोली चन रही है। पुलिस ने कहा कि हमारे पास गोली चलाने का आदेश नहीं है। इतना ही नहीं पाँच छः जो पुलिस वाले थे वे उस स्थान से जाने लगे, भागने लगे। लोगों ने उनको पकड़ा और कहा कि अगर तुम गोली नहीं चला सकते तो बंदूक हमें दे दो। भ्रष्टाचारों में छपी हुई खबरें इसकी पुष्टि करती हैं। चण्डों गोलीबा चनती रही, लोग मरते रहे, आगें लगती रही फिर भी दिल्ली के उस हिस्से को उपद्रवकारियों के भरोसे छोड़ दिया गया। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली पुलिस कहाँ थी? क्या सारी पुलिस रेलवे स्टेशन को तोड़ने के लिए लगा दी गई है? क्या जान और माल और इज्जत की हिफाजत आप गुंडों के भरोसे छोड़ देंगे? फिर बाईं सिक्कोरिटी फोर्स बुलाई गई। भारत की सीमा अक्रुडती जा रही है। अभी उस दिन बिहार तक पहुँची थी, अब राजधानी तक आ गई है। क्या पुलिस की क्षमता कम है या जो पुलिस

को बलिष्ठ है उसका हम ठोक उपयोग नहीं कर पाते ? गृह मंत्री स्वीकार करेंगे कि बोर्डर सिक्कीमिटी फोर्स के भाने में भी देर हुई। कितनी देर हुई ? कहा गया कि एक घण्टे में आ जाएगी। मेरा भ्रमाज है कि उसके भाने में दो-हाई घण्टे लगे। क्या संकट काल में यह हमारा इंतजाम है ? मैं मानता हूँ कि बाहर से पुलिस लाने में कुछ समय लग सकता है लेकिन जिस विस्फोटिक परिस्थिति में हम रह रहे हैं उस में अगर इतना समय जगंगा चाहेबह साम्प्रदायिक दंगा हो या किसी और तरह की हिंसा हो तो फिर उसका प्रभावशास्त्री ढंग से निराकरण हम नहीं कर सकेंगे, उसका सामना नहीं कर सकेंगे। मैं चाहता हूँ कि गृह मंत्री इस पर प्रकाश डालें।

जब ग्याल्ह महीने पहले इस इलाके में दंगा हुआ था तो हमने ज्यूडिशल इनक्वायरी की मांग की थी। सरकार की ओर से कहा गया था कि भ्रदालती जांच में देर लगती है, उसमें प्रवृत्ति यह होती है कि पुलिस के भ्रफसर अपना बचाव करना चाहते हैं, अपनी विफलता सामने आने देना नहीं चाहते, इसलिए हम भ्रदालती जांच नहीं करेंगे, हम एक भ्रफसर तैनात करेंगे, एक बड़ा भ्रफसर जो इस इलाके में हुए साम्प्रदायिक दंगों की जांच करेगा। श्री टंडन तैनात किए गए। वह जांच सार्वजनिक जांच थी। भ्रखबारों में बिज्ञापन देकर जनता को गबाही के लिए बुलाया गया। हम जानना चाहते हैं कि वह जांच रिपोर्ट कहाँ है, उसे प्रकाशित क्यों नहीं किया गया है ? उस रिपोर्ट से क्या निष्कर्ष निकाले गए हैं ? क्या यह सच नहीं कि उसमें कहा गया है कि पुलिस अगर समय के कदम उठाती और पहले से सावधान होती तो दंगों को टाला जा सकता था ? ग्यारह महीने के बाद फिर वही इतिहास दोहराया जा रहा है। मेरी मांग है कि वह रिपोर्ट प्रकाशित होनी चाहिये।

उस समय हमने कहा था कि सदर बाने का इलाका बहुत बड़ा है, इसमें जगह जगह चौकियों की आवश्यकता है, कुछ ऐसे स्थान हैं, ऐसे

केन्द्र हैं जहाँ छोटी छोटी बातों को लेकर तनाव पैदा हो जाता है। वहाँ अगर तत्काल पुलिस पहुंच सके तो फिर उस तनाव को हम व्यापक उपद्रव में बदलने से रोक सकते हैं। लेकिन उस सुझाव पर ध्यान नहीं दिया गया, उस पर भ्रमल नहीं हुआ। हमारी मांग है कि सारे सम्प्रदायिक उपद्रव की भ्रदालती जांच होनी चाहिये, तथ्य सामने आने चाहिये, में उपद्रव करने वाले कौन हैं, इसका पता लगना चाहिये, इन को कठपड में खड़ा किया जाना चाहिये और उन्हें कठोर से कठोर सजा दी जानी चाहिये। क्या यह आश्चर्य की बात नहीं है कि घंटों गोली चलती रही और गोली चलाने वाले अभी तक पकड़े नहीं गये हैं ? उनके नाम दिये गये हैं, जिन घरों से गोलियां चली हैं, उसको पुलिस वालों ने देखा है, पुलिस के डी० आई० जी० छुरों से, पेंलेट से घायल हुये हैं। वे छरें कहाँ से आए। हमारी मांग है कि सारे इलाके में जिन जिन को भी हथियारों के लाइसेंस दिये गये हैं, बन्सूकों के दिये गए हैं, सब को बुलाया जाना चाहिये और उनके हथियार बाने में जमा करा लिये जाने चाहिये। जिन घरों के बारे में शक है कि वहाँ हथियार छिपा कर रखे गये हैं या वहाँ से गोलियां चलीं थीं उन घरों की तलाशी ली जानी चाहिये फिर चाहे वे हिन्दुभां घर हो या मुसलमानों के हों। एक एक घर में उत इलाके में तलाशी लेना जरूरी है। किसी को भी भ्रवैध हथियार रखने की छूट नहीं दी जा सकती है। लेकिन ये कदम नहीं उठाए जा रहे हैं।

यह भी जरूरी है कि नेशनल इंटेग्रेशन काउंसिल को जो सिफारिशें थीं यह बताया जाये कि उन पर क्यों नहीं भ्रमल किया गया है। चूंकि वे सरकारी सिफारिशें थीं इसलिए मैं उनका उल्लेख करता हूँ। वैसे तो हमारी सरकार के लिए नेशनल इंटेग्रेशन का मामला भी एक मौसमी मामला है। 1961 में नेशनल इंटीग्रेशन काउंसिल बनी थी जब चीन ने हमला किया था, उसको खत्म कर दिया गया। 1968 में फिर से उसको जिन्दा किया गया।

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

धीनगर में उसकी बैठक हुई। वहाँ जो सिफारिशें की गईं उनको फिर बहोश कर दिया गया। कुछ महीने पहले फिर से उसको जित्ना किया गया। अब पता नहीं वह मर गई है या अघमरी है या सिसक रही है....

श्री जगजि भूषण (दक्षिण दिल्ली) :
भाप भी तो उसके सदस्य हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : इरीलिए मुझे पता नहीं है। मैं खत्म करना चाहता हूँ।

"As communal disturbances result from building up of communal tensions, it is essential to have prompt and correct intelligence available to the Government. For this the following measures should be taken:-

(a) A Special Intelligence Unit should be constituted at the State and Central levels. The Unit should be composed of persons specially trained, possessing aptitude and absolute impartiality for this type of work."

क्या दिल्ली में ऐसा हुआ ? उन स्पेशल इन्टेलिजेंस युनिट्स की रिपोर्ट क्या है ? क्या उसके आधार पर पुलिस ने कार्यवाही की।

"(b) Intelligence Agencies should furnish their reports and assessments to the District Magistrates and District Superintendents of Police regularly and without delay.

"(c) The District Magistrates and District Superintendents of Police should be charged with personal responsibility for scrutinising these reports and taking preventive action promptly to forestall any communal disturbances"

इस में घाते यह कहा गया है :

"The District Magistrate and Superintendent of Police should be made personally responsible for prompt action to prevent or stop communal disturbances."

दिल्ली में जो पिछला उपद्रव हुआ था; उसके बाद किसी भ्रष्टाचर को सजा देने के बजाय उन लोगों को तरक्की दी गई। किसी के खिलाफ कार्यवाही नहीं हुई। अब हम यह जानना चाहते हैं कि क्या इस उपद्रव के लिए किसी को जिम्मेदार ठहराया जायेगा या नहीं, किसी पर उत्तरदायित्व डाला जायेगा या नहीं, किसी से जवाब तलब होगा या नहीं।

लेकिन मुझे यह कहने में संकोच नहीं है कि साम्प्रदायिक उपद्रव जहाँ प्रशासन द्वारा निपटने का सामना है, वहाँ वह लोगों के दिलों और दिमागों में चलने वाली लड़ाई को जीतने का भी सामना है। हम उस लड़ाई को जीतने में नाकामवाब रहें हैं, यह मानने में किसी को संकोच नहीं होना चाहिए।

अभी एक पाकिस्तानी पत्रकार, कराची के "ज़ुलूमदार" के सम्पादक, श्री महमूद शम, यहाँ आये थे। दिल्ली के उर्दू मासिक 'पाकिज' के अर्धवार्षिक में उनका एक इन्टरव्यू छपा है। मैं उन के कुछ शब्द सचची में सुनाना चाहता हूँ—अगरा कीजिए, मैं उर्दू नहीं पढ़ सकता हूँ :—

"Shree Sham has expressed surprise that the Indian nation is compartmentalised into majority and minority. He said that Indian Muslim leaders are more to blame in this respect and that they seem to suffer from inferiority complex."

He further said that:

"High officials in New Delhi had told him that Shrimati Gandhi's public declaration that India should

have been invited to the Islamic Conference as there are largest number of Muslims in India after Indonesia, was an election speech. However, he wondered why the Indian leaders still think in terms of Hindu and Muslim if they are against the two-nation theory."

श्री सतिश चूबन : यह पाकिस्तानी जनसंघी मालूम होता है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : श्री यह कांग्रेस जनसंघी मालूम होता है ।

हमें यह मानना पड़ेगा कि हम एक देश में रहते हैं, मगर अभी हम एक कौम के रूप में नहीं रहते हैं । मजहब अलग होने के बाद भी एक राष्ट्रीयता का भाव हम में पैदा नहीं किया है । इसीलिए छोटी छोटी बटनावें ऐसे रूप में प्रकट होती हैं, जिस से हम को शरमिन्दा होना पड़ता है ।

लेकिन जब तक इस साम्प्रदायिक मजहब को बोटों की नजर से देखा जात रहता, तब तक यह समस्या हम नहीं होगी । दंगा केवल एक गहरी बीमारी का बिल्कोट है—यह बीमारी नहीं है, बीमारी का लक्षण है । बीमारी अधिक गहरी और अधिक कठिन है । जहाँ हम प्रशासनिक स्तर पर इस तरह के बिल्कोटों को कड़ी कार्यवाही के द्वारा दबाने की कोशिश करें, वहाँ बीमारी की तह में जा कर उस का स्वामी इलाज करने का भी प्रयत्न करे, यही मेरा निवेदन है ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the House do now adjourn."

श्री एच० के० एल० अगत (पूर्व दिल्ली) : सभापति महोदय, अभी श्री वाजपेयी ने कहा है कि यह बहुत नाजुक मामला है, और इस बारे में इस सदन में ऐसी बहस होनी चाहिए, जिस का अंतर बाहर खराब न पड़े

और जिस से साम्प्रदायिक तत्व या दंगा करने वालों की कोई हौसला-भ्रमण्डाई न हो । मैं श्री वाजपेयी का जाती तौर पर बहुत आदर करता हूँ । लेकिन काश ! जो बात श्री वाजपेयी कहते हैं, वही बात वह या उन की पार्टी करती होती ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : और जो पालिया मेट में कहते हैं, वही बाहर भी कहते ।

श्री एच० के० एल० अगत : उन्होंने पालियामेट में जो कहा है, उस पर भी मैं आ रहा हूँ । यहाँ पर उन्होंने ऐसी बातें कही हैं, जिन से साम्प्रदायिक दंगा करने वालों की हौसला-भ्रमण्डाई हो सकती है और मैं उन से यह उम्मीद नहीं करता था कि वे ऐसी बातें कहेंगे ।

अभी जब कि लोगों के घरों में आग लगी हुई है—पूरी तरह बुझी नहीं है, जो बेगुनाह लोग मरे हैं, अभी उन के घरों में मशम बनाना जा रहा है, महर के उस हिस्से में अभी कर्फ्यू लगा हुआ है, स्मिथ कटोल में तो कड़ी जा सकती है, लेकिन यह नहीं कहा जा सकता है कि दंगा बिल्कुल खत्म हो गया है, क्या ऐसी हालत में हम लोग जो चाहे यहाँ कह सकते हैं ? काश ! श्री वाजपेयी और उन के कुछ दूसरे साथियों ने यह सोचा होता कि इस समय जरूरत किस बात की है । इस समय जरूरत इस बात की थी कि लोगों से मिल कर उन को शान्ति के लिए तैयार किया जाता, दुश्मियों की मदद की जाती और दिल्ली में शान्ति का वातावरण बनाने के लिए काम किया जाता । लेकिन मुझे इस बात का बहुत दुःख है कि ऐसा करने के बजाये श्री वाजपेयी की तरफ से—और कुछ और पार्टियों के नेताओं की तरफ से, जिन के बारे में मैं ईमानदारी से महसूस करता हूँ कि वे साम्प्रदायिक शान्ति चाहते हैं; इस का मुझे और ज्यादा दुःख है—

[श्री एच० के० एल० भगत]

उस समय इस हाउस में एजानमेंट मोशन लाया जा रहा है। मैं इसमें इन्कार नहीं करता हूँ कि वह उन का अधिकार है। लेकिन जब घर जल रहा हो, जब भाग लगी हो, तो भाग में कूद कर भाग को बुझाया जाता है। उस समय पोस्ट मार्टम नहीं किया जाता और न ही कुछ बातों को प्रिज्यूम कर के स्पीच दी जाती है।

मुझे अफसोस के साथ बहना पड़ता है कि श्री बाजपेयी की स्पीच को सुन कर मुझे यह लगा कि उन का निशाना दिल्ली में शान्ति नहीं है। एक तरफ तो वह माग कर रहे हैं कि इस मामले की जूडिशल एन्क्वायरी होनी चाहिए और दूसरी तरफ उन्होंने इस मामले के मुतालिक कुछ बातों को प्रिज्यूम कर लिया है। श्री बाजपेयी मंके पर गये हैं, लेकिन वह दगे वाले दिन तो गये नहीं। आई-विटनेस वह नहीं हैं। उन के सामने कुछ नहीं हुआ। उन्होंने किसी को फायरिंग करते नहीं देखा है। फायरिंग मस्जिद से हुई या नहीं, उन्होंने इस बात को नहीं देखा। लेकिन उन्होंने यहाँ कई क्लैमट्स बयान कर दिये।

मुझे ताज्जुब हुआ कि श्री बाजपेयी जैसा सम्मानदार इन्सान एक तरफ एन्क्वायरी की माग कर रहा है और दूसरी तरफ ऐसी बातें कर रहा है, जिन को इस पार्लियामेंट में कहने से करन्सी मिल सकती है और जो बाहर फैल कर जनता में और ज्यादा उत्तेजना पैदा कर सकती है। श्री बाजपेयी ने जो कुछ कहा है, उस को उन्होंने खुद अपनी स्पीच से नेगेटिव कर दिया है।

मुझे ताज्जुब है कि श्री बाजपेयी जैसा आदमी इतनी एम्बेजेशन कर सकता है कि मैं ने उस इलाके के एक प्राइवेट डाक्टर से बात की, जिस ने कहा कि मैंने दो ढाई सौ आदमियों के जिस्म से पैलेंट निकाले हैं।

बोड़ा सा मैडिकल साईंस का मालूम मुझे भी है। पैलेंट कैसे निकाले जा सकते हैं? दो ढाई सौ आदमियों के जिस्म से पैलेंट घुस जाये और एक प्राइवेट आदमी मीके पर खड़ा हो कर उन सब के जिस्म से पैलेंट निकाल दे, इस बात पर कौन यर्कन करेगा? मैं श्री बाजपेयी से जमा चाहता हूँ, लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह बातों को ग्रासनी एम्बेजरेट कर रहे हैं, उन को ट्रिब्सट कर रहे हैं।

श्री बाजपेयी का मकसद क्या है? वह मुझे माफ करें, उन का मकसद शान्ति कायम करना नहीं है, बल्कि उन का मकसद शान्ति को बिगाड़ना है। इस के सुबूत के तौर पर मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर उन की पार्टी की नीयत शान्ति कायम करने की होती, तो वह ऐसे काम न करती, जो कि उस ने किये हैं। श्री बाजपेयी ने कहा कि इस मामले को राजनीति में न डाला जाये। जब कोई दगा होता है, तो हम लोगों को शान्ति कायम करने के लिए कहते हैं। लेकिन दगे के प्रौरन बाद श्री बाजपेयी की पार्टी का बयान आ जाता है कि कांग्रेस वाले इकानोमिक इस्थूख से बचने के लिए दगे करवा रहे हैं। इस तरह का रेखोल्यूशन पास किया जाता है और उन के प्रैसिडेंट का स्टेटमेंट आ जाता है। इस हालत में अगर मैं कह दू कि दंगा करवा कर उस का ब्लेम कांग्रेस पर डालने की कोशिश की जाती है, तो क्या वह गलत होगा?

घाप और करे कि श्री बाजपेयी की पार्टी शान्ति कायम रखने के लिए क्या मदद कर रही है। उन के लोकल यूनिट की मीटिंग होने के बाद एक बयान दिया गया—और श्री बाजपेयी उस बयान को कान्फ्रामिक्ट नहीं कर सकेंगे, क्योंकि वह तमाम अधिकारों से धाया है—कि जिन लोगों ने गोली चलाई है, अगर उन को चौबीस घंटे के अन्दर अन्दर गिरफ्तार न किया गया, तो हम दिल्ली में

डाइरेक्ट एक्शन शुरू कर देंगे। जब यहाँ बंगो हो रहा है, तब इस तरह डाइरेक्ट एक्शन की प्रतिक्रिया देना, और एक पार्टी के नेता की तरफ से कुछ बातों को प्रिज्यूम करना, कहाँ तक हक-बजानिब है ? मैं उन के अखबार मबरलैंड को क्वोट कर रहा हूँ— यू० एन० आई० ने उस न्यूज को सक्लेट किया है, “दि दिल्ली प्रदेश जनसंघ हैज ओटेंटदु रिपोर्ट टू डाइरेक्ट एक्शन,” अगर कलां कलां लोगों को पकड़ा न गया। कौन लोग हैं, उन के नाम दिये गये हैं। इस दंगे के पीछे जो कोई भी आदमी हो, वह छोटा हो या बड़ा, और वह चाहे किसी भी क्रिके से ताल्लुक रखने वाला हो, उस को एकदम गिरफ्तार करना चाहिए। लेकिन यह कितनी अजीब बात है कि कोई यह तय कर दे कि अगर कलां कलां आदमियों को नहीं पकड़ा गया, तो डाइरेक्ट एक्शन शुरू कर दिया जायेगा। और डाइरेक्ट एक्शन क्या है ? ये लोग सड़कों पर आ जायेंगे। डाइरेक्ट एक्शन क्या है ? आप सड़कों पर आ जाएंगे ? आप कानून तोड़ेंगे ? जो कानून और व्यवस्था दंगाबाजों ने तोड़ी है आप उस में शरीक होना चाहते हैं ? अनरता को आप क्या कहना चाहते हैं ? यह आप का बयान साफ साफ बताता है कि आप इस सिचुएशन का अनइयू ऐडवांटेज लेना चाहते हैं।

फिर मौके पर क्या हुआ ? मौके पर सुभद्रा जोशी जी गईं, अमरनाथ चावला जी गए तो वहाँ पर इन के कार्यकर्ताओं ने लोगों को प्रोबोक किया। वह गए थे शांति से मदद करने के लिए और लोगों को प्रोबोक कर के उन को तंग करने की, उनको परेशान करने की, उन के खिलाफ मुआहिदा करवाने की कोशिश की गई। फिर आप कहते हैं कि आप शांति चाहते हैं। मैं कहता हूँ कि आप ठण्डे दिल से सोचें। यह आप के अखबार में लिखा है जो मैं

कोट कर रहा हूँ, किसी दूसरे जगह से कोट नहीं कर रहा हूँ यू एन आई ने खबर दी है। आप की लोकल पार्टी यूनिट की खबर है। पिछली दफा दंगा हुआ तो आप ने एक बड़ा भारी सीरिअल पोस्टर निकाल दिया। अभी वाजपेयी जी ने कहा कि टंडन कमेटी की रिपोर्ट 11 महीने पहले आई थी। उस रिपोर्ट को नहीं छापा गया। वाजपेयी जी को पता होगा टंडन कमेटी के एक्स्ट्रैट्स छपे थे। उसके बाद कई बार पालियामेंट हुई है आप ने भी मांग नहीं की कि टंडन कमेटी की रिपोर्ट छपे मात्र 11 महीने के बाद आप टंडन कमेटी की रिपोर्ट छापने की मांग कर रहे हैं और उस में आप सरकार की बहुत कोताही की बात कर रहे हैं। मैं कहता हूँ कि बहुत अच्छा होता कि आज यह हाउस यहाँ काम करता कि हम दंगों की निन्दा करते हैं, पहले दिल्ली में भ्रान्ति कर लें, उसके बाद बैठेंगे और उसे डिस्कस करेंगे। फिर उस में जो कसूरवार होगा उस को सजा देंगे।

अभी वाजपेयी जी ने कहा कि जूडिसियल एन्क्वायरी कर लिए जूडिशियल एन्क्वायरी कर लिये लेकिन उस में आखिर में क्या निकलता है? दो साल, तीन साल, चार साल, पांच साल लगते हैं। जूडिशियल एन्क्वायरी में। तब तक गवाहिया खत्म हो जाती हैं। गवाहिया देने वाले खत्म हो जाते हैं। मेनिफेस्टेशन का टाइम मिल जाता है। मैं मांग करता हूँ कि एक हाई लेवल एन्क्वायरी फोरन कर्फ्यू खत्म होने के साथ ही सरकार को शुरू करनी चाहिये जिस में यह देखे की दंगा कैसे शुरू हुआ, इस के पीछे कौन से तत्व हैं, कौन सी शक्तियाँ हैं, कौन लोग हैं जिन्होंने इस को एन्करेज किया, अरेट किया और एड किया ? किन लोगों का मौके पर बिहेवियर क्या रहा, पीछे क्या रहा, उन के अखबारों ने क्या लिखा कौन शक्तियाँ हैं हमारे देश में जो इन दंगों को करना चाहती है?

[श्री एच० के० एल० भगत]

एक बात मैं और कहना चाहूँगा कि और से जो हमारे श्री पी.वाई. और श्री पी.वाई. एम के नेता हैं उन से ठीक है, उन को अधिकार है जो चाहे करें मैं ईमानदारी से वह यह कहता हूँ कि वे और हमारे श्री. श्याम नन्दन किश की पार्टी के लोग तथा श्री. एम के वाले साम्प्रदायिक दंगे नहीं चाहते, वे इस के खिलाफ हैं। लेकिन मैं ज्योतिर्मय बसु की सूचना के लिए कहना चाहता हूँ, इन दंगों के बारे में आप की लोकल जो यूनिट्स हैं श्री पी.वाई. एम की और श्री पी.वाई. की उन का क्या कहना है, वह मैं पूछ कर सुनना चाहता हूँ।

"In a press note issued on Monday CPI, Delhi State Council Secretary, Premagar Gupta and CPI(M) Regional Committee Secretary, Jaipal Singh said it was absolutely certain that the riots were premeditated and organised by the RSS, and the origin of the fight had been stage-managed. For the past three months, it said, the Jan Sangh had been trying in various ways to disturb peace in Delhi as part of an all-India plan to create anarchy and chaos. The success of the left and democratic movements culminating in the successful one on Friday had completely unearthed the Jan Sangh. As a result it was now trying to drown this democratic unity of these people against hoarders and blackmargeteers into communal orgies."

यह कमेंट्री है आप के श्री पी.वाई. एम और श्री पी.वाई. के लीडर्स का; आप को यह सूचना चाहिये कि जब कम्युनल पीस, नेशनल हारमनी ब्रेटेन होती है तो बाजपेयी जी के साथ आप की तारीख में जब कि घमन की जरूरत है, आप ऐडजर्नमेंट मोशन के लिये खड़े होते हैं।

(व्यवधान)...

श्री एल० ए० शमीन : इन की इतिहास के लिये मैं बता दूँ।

He is confusing the issue. This is a mistaken motion. Our adjournment motion is for entirely different reasons. Only Mr. Vajpayee's has been ballotted as No. 1. He should stand corrected.

श्री एच० के० एल० भगत : मैं शमीन साहब की बात मानता हूँ।... (व्यवधान)

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: There is an adjournment motion which has been tabled by me also. (Interruptions).

यह रेलवे बर्कस का मामला नहीं है, जरा तमीज से बात करिए...

श्री कंकर बहाल सिंह (ब.र.) : प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर। माल्यवर सदन में बड़ी कांति से बात होनी चाहिए और हो भी रही है। अमरप्रेम भगत जी का बहुत ही सुन्दर सुझाव और वाचन हो रहा है। लेकिन अभी मातृमीय शमीन साहब ने शर्मा जी के लिए कहा कि जरा तमीज से बात करें। ये शब्द के आपस में।

श्री एल० ए० शमीन : यह कोई जुर्म है कहना कि तमीज से बात करिये? क्या मैं यह कहूँ कि बहतमीजी से बात करिये? यह कोई प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है?

समाजपति महोदय : यह इस सवाल पर प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर भले ही न हो लेकिन हमारी उद्धान में अल्फाज बहुत झटके नहीं समझे जाते उन इस्तेमाल नहीं करना चाहिए।

श्री एल० ए० शमीन : सभापति महोदय, वे कांग्रेस के डिप्टी सीडर बात करते हैं कि श्रीके.बी.टी, बुप.बी.टी, लफ्फे की तरह बात करते हो। यह डिप्टी सीडर बने फिरो है? इन्हें बताना पड़ेगा कि तमीज से बात करिये।

श्री बाबू भूषण : यह लफंग! शब्द कम से कम निकलवा दीजिए रेकार्ड से ?

श्री ए० पी० शर्मा (बनसर) : इन्होंने यह कहा कि ये रेलवे वर्कर नहीं हैं। ये रेलवे वर्कर्स को अपनेसे हेय समझते हैं? वो इन से बहुत अच्छे हैं।

श्री एच० के० एन० भगत : मभापति महोदय, मैं बात मानता हूँ शर्मन साहब की इतनी थोड़ी सी बात मैं भी समझता हूँ कि उन्होंने जो ऐडजर्नमेंट मोशन दिया और कुछ दूसरे नेताओं ने भी दिया, बाजपेयी जी का भी आया, इसलिए उन्होंने मूव किया। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ शर्मन साहब से, बुरा मत माने उनकी बात के दिन मोचना चाहिए था कि अब अर्थ दिल्ली के अन्दर हालत अच्छी नहीं है तो ऐडजर्नमेंट मोशन लाने का कोई फायदा होगा या नहीं? यह दूसरे नेताओं को भी मोचना चाहिए था।

मैं यह प्रज्वल करना चाहता हूँ कि दंगे हुए और यह हमारे सब के लिए बहुत शर्म की बात है। दिल्ली के नाम पर यह बहुत बड़ा धब्बा है और उस धब्बे से हम में से कोई आदमी बच नहीं सकता। दुनिया में हमारी पोजीशन गिरी है। हमारे देश का नुकसान हुआ है।

मैं आप से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि सी० पी० आई और सी० पी० आई० एम० के नेताओं ने जो कहा है कि

It is a part of an All India Plan to create chaos in the country.

मैं उससे ऐसी करता हूँ और अब भी यह कह रहा हूँ। इस का ताल्लुक बहुत इम्पर्टेंट उस से हो या न हो, लेकिन ताल्लुक साफ है। (व्यवधान) मैं बतल कर रहा हूँ।

बाजपेयी जी ने बहुत सी बातें कही। उन्होंने फॅक्ट्स भी बयान कर दिए।

उन्होंने एक घंटा मौके पर जा कर देखा। मैं आप की ईमानदारी से बताना चाहता हूँ कि मैं वहाँ 8 घंटे लगातार मौके पर रहा। साढ़े तीन से लेकर के रात के 11 बजे तक और मैं ईमानदारी से कहता हूँ कि तमाम बातें जानने और पूछने के बाद भी मैं इस राय पर नहीं पहुँच सका कि मैं यह कहूँ कि यह सब किस ने शुरू किया? कहाँ से गोली आई? मुझे लोगों ने कहा कि गोली के लिए जगह हम नहीं बता सकते, डायरेक्शन बता सकते हैं। इन्होंने तो एक पार्टीकुलर प्लेस भी प्राइवेटिफाई कर दिया। सबाल यह होता है कि ऐसे मामलों में फॅक्ट्स हम पालियामेंट के सामने कहे तो उसमें कोई प्राइमाफाई बेंसिस होनी चाहिए, उस में कुछ सच्चाई होनी चाहिए, कुछ उसका ताल्लुक होना चाहिए। यह नहीं कि मैं गया, मुझे एक डाक्टर ने बताया, दो सौ गोलियाँ मैंने निकाली। डाक्टर से यह पूछा नहीं कि दो सौ गोलीबारी कौन निकाली जा सकती है? क्या उसने आपरेजन किया था क्या किया? एक मजाक लगता है। आप सोचिए जरा। एक जिम्मेदार आदमी इतना घास एग्जैजेशन हाउस में खड़े हो कर कर रहे हैं। मैं जाती तौर पर उनका आदर करता हूँ। (व्यवधान)...

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : ये छरें देखें।

श्री एच० के० एल० भगत : मेरे भाई कह रहे हैं कि हाई-लेबल इन्वॉयरी की जाय, मैं भी इस मांग का समर्थन करता हूँ और चाहता हूँ कि हाई लेबल इन्वॉयरी जरूर की जाय ताकि मालूम हो सके कि किस का कुसूर है। अगर पुलिस का कुसूर निकले, बाजपेयी जी के चेलों का कुसूर निकले, मेरा निकले, जो भी कुसूरवार साबित हो, उस को सख्त से सख्त सजा दी जाय—इस बात की मांग करता हूँ।

यह बड़ा आसान काम है—यहाँ खड़े होकर सरकार की निन्दा करना, सरकार के

[श्री एच. के. एल. भगत]

खिलाफ कहना और अगर सरकार का कुत्तर होगा तो सरकार उस से बच नहीं सकती। लेकिन इस मामले में मैं जानता हूँ—हमारे होम मिनिस्टर और प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने सारी सिचुएशन के साथ पूरा टच रखा है, वे मौके पर गये। जब जरा सी भी खबर आई कि झगड़ा फिर शुरू हो गया—15 मिनट के अन्दर-अन्दर होम मिनिस्टर और प्राइम मिनिस्टर मौके पर आये, उन्होंने वहाँ की स्थिति को समझा और जल्द ही हद्दायते दी। मेरा यह कहना कि अगर सरकार को ब्लेम करने से प्राब्लेम हल हो जाती है तो कीजिए, लेकिन इससे आप क्या आग बुझा रहे हैं? सरकार को ब्लेम कीजिए—लेकिन इससे 'प्राब्लेम हल नहीं होगी। सरकार अपनी जिम्मेदारी को उठायेगी, जो उसे करना होगा, वह करेगी लेकिन आप भी अपनी जिम्मेदारियों से बच नहीं सकते।

समापति महोदय, मैं ऐसा मानता हूँ कि देश में जो कुछ हो रहा है—यह सब एक दूसरे का हिस्सा है—ये सब लिंक्स हैं—links in the chain of efforts being made in this country to create chaos and lawlessness.

इस में कुछ पार्टीज एक दूसरे को कम्पिट कर रही हैं, सब सोचें बैठें हैं कि देश में रिबॉल्यूशन आने वाला है, इसको कौन लीड करे, राइटिस्ट्स करे, लेफ्टिस्ट्स करे—सब एक दूसरे से आगे बढ़ने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं ... (व्यवधान)

मैं बड़े अदब से एक बात सिम्बोलिकली कह रहा हूँ—ये कोशिशें किसी भी नाम से की जाएँ—कम्यूनल दंगे के नाम से की जाएँ, रीजनल स्लोगन्ड के नाम से की जाएँ, प्राइज राइज के नाम से की जायें, करप्शन के नाम से की जायें बाजपेयी जी ने कहा पीसफूल एक्स्ट्रा वास्टीचूशनल मीन्स का इस्तेमाल किया जायें, मैं कहूँगा आप बरा इस की र्सीचो को देखिये—आप को मालूम

होगा कि ये लोप बाय-बायलेस इस कन्ट्री की डेमोक्रेसी को तबाह करना चाहते हैं; याद रखिये अगर मुल्क में फिरकेबाराना दंग होंगे तो यह जम्हूरियत कायम नहीं रह सकेगी। इन्होंने अपने भाषण में यह भी कहा कि मन्दिरों और मस्जिदों का इस्तेमाल इन नामों के लिए नहीं करने देना चाहिए, इस किस्म की ना-लैस एक्टिविटीज के लिए नहीं करने देना चाहिए। लेकिन मैं उन से पूछता हूँ—यह वाक्या हिन्दुस्तान में पहला वाक्या नहीं है, इस से पहले बीसियों दफा वाक्य हुए हैं—मैं उन को चलेज कर रहा हूँ आप अपनी किसी स्पीच को निकाल कर बतला दें जहाँ पहले उन्होंने यह कहा हो कि किसी मन्दिर या मुस्जिदों का इस किस्म की एक्टिविटीज के लिए इस्तेमाल नहीं होना चाहिए—हालांकि मैं भी इन क्वाल से मुताफिक हूँ।

एक बात कह कर मैं खत्म करूँगा डेमोक्रेसी अगर इस मुल्क में कायम रही तो यह मुल्क कायम रहेगा, लेकिन अगर डेमोक्रेसी नहीं रही तो एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ—मैं ने उस दिन भी कहा था—आज फिर सिम्बोलिकली कह रहा हूँ—मेरे भाई ज्योतिर्मय बनू की गर्दन काफी स्टिक है, जुबान उन की तेज है—सबसे पहला नम्बर लैम्पपोस्टर पर उन्हीं का होगा, ये फासिस्ट पार्टी सब से पहले उन का ही खत्म करेगी, उस के बाद माइल्ड-मैन जे इन्द्रार्जुन गुप्ता साहब का नम्बर आयेगा, मेन्टन। लुविग हार्न मुखर्जी माहव का नम्बर आयेगा सी. घेलटवा दिया जाएगा, मैं मिश्रा जी की तरफ भी देख रहा हूँ—उन को भी कोई बचन नहीं देगा, और फिर बाजपेयी जी को भी कहता हूँ—

Even you will be honoured out by your hoardes—RSS hordes—because then they would not need a parliamentarian.

पीलू मोदी चले गए—पीलू मोदी साहब जो अपनी बेंटी-परस में लिटी और जबान की ताकत से इस हाउस में डामिनट करते हैं, अगर डेमोक्रेसी चली गई तो वे भी बेंट-लैस पर्सनलिटी बन जायेंगे, उन की जुबान बन्द हो जाएगी।

आज की रात समर मुहा साहब से कहना चाहता हूँ—वे डेमोक्रेटी हैं, उन का डेमोक्रेसी में विश्वास है, लेकिन उन को कोई बंगला देश जाने नहीं देगा। हमारे मधु लिमये भी बचले गए—

The laborious Mr. Madhu Limaye who always has a point to make and makes it rather grimly.

समापति महोदय : अब आप खत्म कीजिए ।

श्री एच० के० एल० अगत : मैं बेयर का हस और बल्लाना चाहता हूँ। मैं कह रहा था—

Mr. Madhu Limaye will have no opportunity to makes a point in a grim manner.

मोरारजी देसाई साहब का मैं बहुत आदर करता हूँ, वह भी इन्दिरा जी के जानसीन नहीं बन सकेंगे जब प्रकाश बाबू को तब कपड़ा बचने की जरूरत नहीं रहेगी, उन की जुवान भी आटोमेटिकली बन्द हो जाएगी, कोई उन को बोलने नहीं देगा ।

Take it as coming from one of your very small colleague.

आज जो सबाल हमारे सामने आया है—

As I am one of your humble colleagues in Parliament, take it as a warning of one citizen of India.

अगर डेमोक्रेसी खत्म हुई तो सब कुछ खत्म हो जाएगा। बाजपेयी जी, यह डुप्लिसिटी, लीगल-फिर्वालिग और टेक्नीकल एम्प्लेनमेंशन की बात को छोड़ कर साफ़ साफ़ तय कीजिए—आप को इस मुल्क के निजाम को बचाना है या नहीं, डेमोक्रेसी की रक्षा करनी है या नहीं, अगर हम नहीं कर सकते तो याद रखिये इस मुल्क के करोड़ों लोग हम पर हमेशा लानत भेजेंगे ।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Mr. Chairman, the latter part of Shri Bhagat's speech has indeed amused many of us. The Communists have fought Fascists through decades and so these threats will never make us change our process and our methods. We have also seen the fangs

of the ruling party in West Bengal, how close they are to Fascists in their actions. We will face the right reaction with full vigour, and we are not at all afraid of that.

Coming to the real business, namely the riots in Delhi, Shri Bhagat took us to Faridabad when we were trying to travel to Ghaziabad. The riot that has taken place on Sunday and afterwards is the worst ever riot since independence, and it has taken place within a stone's throw of the Home Minister's residence and the seat of the Home Ministry. This shows the utter failure to protect the minorities by this Government because of which the confidence of the minorities in the whole sub-continent has been shaken altogether.

Now on earth in the capital of this country a riot like this could take place and move forward within hours without any effective control. I could have understood if the riot had taken place in Karimganj. Then I could have understood that the Government could have an alibi to say that it was in a remote corner. But Sadar Bazar is within a stone's throw of this Government. According to hospital sources, 28 people dies, 300 were injured, many buildings gutted and the loss of property is modestly valued at Rs. 1½ crores. I had been to that area three times since Sunday and, according to my knowledge, in that area 60 shops belonging to the minorities have been burnt, five mosques have been burnt and partially demolished also, and the intensity of the fire was so severe that even pucca roofs collapsed, thus rendering many homeless. And I regret to reveal that most of them belong to the minorities.

I would request the Home Minister to take the trouble of going to premises No. 1088 at Kishanganj. In fact, there are many other houses in that area which are in the same position. In that building petrol-soaked rags were thrown from outside with the result that the premises, which houses

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bose]

30 to 50 families, was completely gutted and the roof, which would be at least 15" thick, collapsed because of the intensity of the fire. It was not petrol-soaked rags alone but even petrol cans were hurled at the fire. In the same area, twice within a short time, riots have taken place. Strongly enough, it happened—I do not know, I may be wrong; tell me, if I am wrong—whenever there was a leftist united bandh. We had one bandh on the 3rd of May this year and we had one last year.

It is very strange.

Last year, 11 months ago, a riot took place. Is it not a fact that the same Deputy Commissioner is still there? What action has been taken against him? Is it not a fact that this gentleman has in the past been a sympathiser of a particular political outlook? We want to put a question bluntly to the Home Minister. We must know whether this Deputy Commissioner had been lenient, had been inefficient and had a design to help somebody. We want to know whether allegations have come to his notice that this person in the past had been a sympathiser of a particular set of people.

Another interesting thing here is that a bye-election to the Metropolitan Council in Paharganj area is also pending. Incidentally, I would like to quote what Shrimati Indira Gandhi had once said presiding over the National Integration Committee of the A.I.C.C.:

"The part played by the politics and their encouragement of anti-social elements must also be considered. A point to note is that such disturbances are more frequent near election time."

We would like to be enlightened on this from Mrs. Indira Gandhi or Mr. Dikshit or from both.

The worst thing was the total failure of the Administration and the Police.

That failure was greatly responsible for the losses. If I were Mr. Dikshit, I would have resigned because this is a glaring instance of the total failure on the part of the Home Minister. I would like to know from the Home Minister as to when he first got the information about the rioting on Sunday and what action did he take and at what time.

I am told by very reliable people repeatedly, by many persons, that the police did not arrive in time. The trouble started at 1.30 P.M. on Sunday. Mobs of 500 to 2000 in each group were given a free hand to indulge in arson and rioting. As I told you, the hurling of petrol-soaked rag balls was one of the main weapons. I have told you the premises No 1088 which has a frantage on Bahadurgarh Road. This is one example.

I may tell you that *jhagra* over sugarcane juice drinking is only a plea, a pretext. I asked senior police officers as to how many arsons took place. Because they are accustomed to deal with a particular type of Congress Ministers, they can always give cock and bull stories. Two or three times, immediately in half an hour's time I talked to two or three fire-men of the Fire Brigade. I started by asking them, "You must be very tired, working very hard since yesterday." And the reply was "Yes Sir. We have never had any rest at all. We have not been able to remove our helmets."

Two or three arsons, any rian with commonsense will understand, will not keep the Fire Brigade people occupied for 36 hours. So, it has been a continuous progress. The Paharganj Police Station arrested 17 persons for setting fire to properties belonging to minorities but housed in houses belonging to other communities. Here, I would like to ask Mr. Dikshit about it. My information is that they have been treated rather leniently. I would like to

know what specific action has been taken against them.

Further, I am very distressed to hear that some people frantically phoned the Prime Minister, the Home Minister, the Lt. Governor, the Deputy Commissioner, the Superintendent of Police and the Police Station from 1-30 P.M. and one Mr. Kadar told me that he got no response, no help, from any of these quarters. I am told that the Prime Minister spoke to a Member of Parliament of this House at 5 P.M. that army was being summoned and it may be deployed. That gentleman again at 5.30 phoned up to ask if the Army had been deployed, and he was told *हमने देर लगती है*, it could not come. It is very difficult to accept that because if they really meant business, then they should have come. I want to ask why the Police did not come during the first 2½ hours. Why is it that the Border Security Force was brought after 2½ hours only? Why is it that the first set of policemen were passive? Why is it that the policemen who came later connived with the miscreants and they fired their teargas shells and bullets towards the houses where minorities were living. These are very serious matters. If this can happen in Delhi, you can well imagine what can happen in Meerut. Gen. Shah Nawaz Khan will recall what happened in 1968. You have a huge Home Ministry. And what is your Budget? It has gone up from Rs. 3 crores to Rs. 160 crores for Central policing. Is it for this that the Delhi Police expenses have touched over Rs. 10 crores? It is a shame on you that you consume people's hard-earned money like this. You have a Home Minister who does not know the difference between a butt and a barrel. I have had lots of talks with him. The most regrettable thing is this. When some of us were very anxious to help them in the situation, I got in touch with Mr. Dikshit and told him that we, six or seven MPs from the

Opposition, wanted to do some good, wanted to help the administration and, therefore, we wanted to go there. He said, "please get in touch with the Lt. Governor; I am speaking to him." I spoke to Mr. Baleswar Prasad and he said, "I am speaking to Paharganj and Sadar Bazar Police Stations". So, myself and my friends went and sat in the Paharganj Police Station for 45 minutes, to be told by a puny inspector that no instructions had been issued and that we could not go. Then we went to the Sadar Bazar Police Station. There also we met with the same fate. And when we hear that the Congress MP was allowed to go, discrimination was made, I am compelled to say that you want to make politics even in a critical situation like this. It is really a most shameful attitude. Mrs. Gandhi should assess whether the Home Minister is worth his salt, whether he is capable of running the affairs of a vast country like ours and particularly when the country is facing serious trials in various spheres, particularly due to the economic crisis and failures. She has to take a decision. If she is guided by other considerations, then it will be terrible.

They have talked about firing. We are told that shotguns, pistols and revolvers were used. There were two types of firing. We have analysed them clearly. One set of people used fire-arms as a mode of aggression; they fired to move forward as an expeditionary force. Then there was another set of people. I must frankly say that Mr. Vajpayee's parents belonged to the same religion as my parents belonged to. I profess no religion. It is a fact that the minorities had to resort to firing in desperate self-defence, when the police did not come, when they were being attacked, when they found that murders were being committed, houses were set on fire. What would you do in such a situation when you have fire-arms? You

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu.]
do not carry fire-arms for display. You fire. I would do the same thing. So, they fired. What is wrong in that? But the question is: Mr. Ved Marwah was fired at. He is a triple-striped uniformed policeman and I am a little confused to understand whether a man belonging to the minority community will have the courage and guts in this country to fire at the DIG, Police with a posse of policemen around him. I do not accept it.

17 hrs.

The question is: at one place a very interesting thing has happened. In one place, a Plymouth car was taken out of the garage and burnt. I inquired why it has been done. The car belongs to a man from the minority community and the garage belongs to a person of the opposite community. So, the people who wanted to set fire to the car did not want to damage the building belonging to the somebodyelse. So, these are the happenings.

What happened? Why were the rowdies not taken care of by the Police well in advance? I saw the Home Minister. I repeatedly said, 'If I were you, I would have rounded up the rowdies.' I saw the Prime Minister and made the same suggestion at 10 p.m. I am told that many of them are very much at large and tension is growing and we never know what is going to happen tomorrow or tonight. We would like to know what is happening.

Then, about the supply of food and relief. Children are starving. No curfew passes. Curfew passes to a selected few, a chosen and favoured few and not to all—curfew passes, food, milk, water etc. We have a huge Red Cross establishment, well subsidised from people's money. What have they done? I have to chase them. 'What are you doing my dear General Maitra?' They were pushed to go in and see Mr. Mirdha but so far I do not know what they have been able to do.

What I say is, the recruitment to the Defence Services and the Police forces is extremely important. There are recommendations which say that due weightage should be given. We went to Meerut in 1968. The percentage of Muslims there was about 38 per cent at that time. I asked them, 'How many Sub-Inspectors and Constables are there from the minority community?' The figures they gave were next to nothing. If you want to really create confidence, their share in the recruitment to Police force and the Defence forces must be increased.

Then, about verification of new recruits. Do you verify the antecedents? You do it for me. A CPM man applying for a job, you cannot touch with a barge-pole, but if somebody who had been an out and out communalist all his life, applies, he is most welcome to come and work in the Home Ministry. I am telling you on my responsibility. The Home Ministry is full of such kinds of communal elements. That is why to-day these things are happening. I will give one or two incidents to show how unfair they are.

Take, for example, the case of one little Muslim girl, Miss Rehmani of Lucknow whose boy-friend was shot at and killed. This girl has been sanctioned parole but is not being released. What is the noting? I am told that if she is released, there will be communal tension. So, Miss Rehmani, aged 25, cannot be released.

Then, a former Member of Parliament, Shri Badrudduzza two years under MISA. No trial, no bail and after a lot of pressure from here, we have succeeded in getting his release and now after two years, no charge-sheet....

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon Member's time is up.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Only one thing I want to say. My demand is that full and adequate compensation

should be given to those who have suffered in these riots, irrespective of caste, creed and community and I demand a parliamentary probe, suspension of officers who are posted there, senior officers particularly, and Shri Dikshit has no moral right to continue as the Home Minister.

श्री शशि भूषण (दक्षिण दिवनी) :
श्री बसु ने काफ़ी मुद्दों पर प्रकाश डाला है। उन्होंने कहा हिन्दुस्तान में माइनोरिटीज सेफ नहीं है। इनको कोई नहीं मान सकता। दुनिया के दूसरे देशों से यहां ये उगादा सेफ है हालांकि हम बहुत अच्छा माहौल इनके लिए यहां नहीं बना पाए हैं। मैं उनको याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि गैलेसटाइन में अरब माइनोरिटीज के साथ क्या हुआ, चीन में मंजोलों और मांचू अरबों के साथ क्या हुआ, साउथ अफ्रीका में काले लोगों के साथ क्या हुआ, अमरीका में काले लोगों के साथ क्या हुआ? हमारे देश में सब से बड़ी पार्टी कांग्रेस है, राष्ट्रीय एकता का हमेशा से उत्तम झंडा अपने हाथ में रखा है। इसके लिए गांधी जी ने अपनी कुर्बानी दी, गणेश शंकर विद्यार्थी ने कुर्बानी दी, सैक्यूलर सोसाइटी बनाने के लिए हमेशा पंडित जवाहर लाल जी ने प्रयत्न किया। जिस तरह से आज भी हमारा मकसद समाजवाद का है उसी तरह से सैक्यूलर सोसाइटी बनाने का भी है। उसका हम हमेशा प्रयास करते हैं। लेकिन कुछ जमायतें हमारे देश में ऐसी हैं जिन को आप भी जानते हैं और हम भी जानते हैं जो इस में विश्वास नहीं करती हैं। सैनिक परेड सुबह शाम करती हैं। हाथों में डण्डे लेकर घूरेले कर, भले ले कर ट्रेनिंग लोगों को देती हैं। क्यों देती हैं? इसलिए की जब कभी दंगे हों तो ये उन में भाग लें, अफवाहें फैलाएं और दंगा कार्यवाही शुरू कर दें। जब कभी दंग होते हैं आम तौर पर यही कहा जाता है और अंग्रेजों के जमाने में भी यही कहा जाता था कि धार्मिक स्थानों से पत्थर बरसाए गए, गोलियां चलाई गईं। यही कहा जाता है कि फलां जानवर की

हड्डी फैंक दी गई और इस तरह से दंगे करा दिए जाते हैं। आज भी मस्जिद का जिक्र किया गया है। यह मस्जिद इतनी छंटी है कि वहां से कोई गोली चला कर बच नहीं सकता, सम्भव भी नहीं बचना। सारे शहर में अफवाह फैला दी गई कि मस्जिद से गोली आ रही है, फलां जगह से आ रही है। इस तरह की अफवाहें जो लोग फैला कर दंगे करते हैं हम चाहते हैं कि सरकार उन पर बंदिश लगाए। यह हमारी हमेशा से डिमांड रही है। इस प्रजातंत्र की छत्रछाया में अब तक इन पर बैन नहीं लग सका है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कितने और लोगों की कुर्बानी दी जाएगी इन लोगों के सामने। जितनी भी इस तरह का मुस्लिम या हिन्दू या दूसरी जमायतें हैं, उन पर आप बंदिश लगाएं ताकि लोगों को इस से छुटकारा मिल सके। हमारे पास इतनी बड़ी पुलिस और फौज है। फिर नेकर पहन कर परेड करने वालों की क्या जरूरत है? क्या उन्हें सेना पर विश्वास नहीं है, सरकार पर विश्वास नहीं है? अंग्रेजों के जमाने में यह समझ में आता था कि युनियन जैक के साथ साथ हरे और पीले झंडे हों लेकिन वे भी इनको बैन नहीं कर सके। हम नहीं कर सकते हैं। यह बात अब समझ में नहीं आती है? शायद वहीं प्रवृत्ति जो तब थी आज भी है। आज भी आप सुबह किसी भी पार्क में जा कर देख लें आपको लोग परेड करते हुए मिल जाएंगे। उन पर जब तक बैन नहीं होता दंगे खत्म नहीं होंगे।

यह कहा जाता है कि पुलिस देर में पहुंची जब आम लोको उससे कोई पंद्रह मिनट बाद पुलिस पहुंच गई थी एसपी, आईजी तथा सारे अफसर पहुंच गए थे। हिन्दुस्तान की प्राइम मिनिस्टर और होम मिनिस्टर भी पहुंचे वहां आग लगाने का क्या है? एक मिनट में लगाई जा सकती है। पहले से प्लान न किया हों तो ऐसा नहीं हो सकता है। एक बात में इस बार एकता जरूर रही। कुछ हिन्दु इलाकों के अन्दर मुसलमानों ने गोलियां चलाई और कुछ मुसल-

[श्री शशि भूषण]

मान इलाकों के अन्दर हिन्दुओं ने बलाई। आप देखें कि इन बंगों में कांग्रेस कार्यकर्ता भी मारे गए हैं। सत्य नारायण को आप जानते हैं। यह कांग्रेस के एक अच्छे कार्यकर्ता थे। न मुसलमान और न हिन्दु उनके प्रति द्वेषभाव रखते थे। वह क्यों मारे गए मारने वाले कौन थे? डी आई जी भरवाह साहब को छत्रे लगे हैं? उनको ये मारने वाले कौन थे? दस दिन पहले मेरी उन से बात हुई थी? उन्होंने कहा था कि दिल्ली में क्रिडा बहुत खराब है हम लोग चाहे जितने सिक्कीर हों लेकिन हमें भी कभी भी गोली लग सकती है देश में ऐसा ही वातावरण बना हुआ है। यह दस दिन पहले की बात है। आज उनको गोली लग गई। हर आदमी साम्प्रदायिक ताकतें जब हाथ में माचिस लिए फिरती हैं तो उन से देश को खतरा होना स्वाभाविक है। सरकार ने बहुत तत्परता से काम लिया इस मामले में। लेकिन वह बहुत घना इलाका है। वहां बहुत कम पुलिस चौकियाँ हैं। एक दो डिबीजन और वहां बनने चाहिए। वहां पुलिस चौकियाँ ज्यादा बनानी चाहिए क्योंकि आम तौर पर इस इलाके में काफी दगे होते आये हैं, पता नहीं इस वंगे से लाइसेंस वाली बन्दूकों का इस्तेमाल किया गया है या गैर-लाइसेंस मुदा बन्दूकों का। जो लोग मरे हैं पता नहीं उन में से कितने सरकारी गोलियों से मरे हैं और कितने गैर-सरकारी गोलियों से मरे हैं। लेकिन जो कुछ भी हुआ है वह दिल्ली के सभी नागरिकों के लिए शर्म की बात है? इस बात की कोशिश करनी चाहिए कि आईन्दा ऐसा न हो।

आज और कल दिन भर इस तरह की अफवाह फैलाई जाती रही है कि फ़लां पुलिस वाला मर गया यह हो गया वह हो गया फ़लां जगह लोग इकट्ठे हो रहे हैं चादनों चौक में गोली चल गई है आदि। लेकिन फिर भी स्थिति को बिल्कुल काबू में कर लिया गया है। सरकारी अधिकारी और सामाजिक कार्यकर्ता इस बात के लिए बधाई के पात्र हैं कि उन्होंने सिबुएशन पर इतनी जल्दी काबू पा लिया है।

लेकिन जो ताकतें ये वंगे करवाती हैं और बाहर की जो ताकतें उन की मदद करती हैं मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार उन की तरफ ध्यान दे और उन के खिलाफ़ सख्त कार्यवाही करें। हिन्दुस्तान में राइट रीएक्शन और लेफ्ट रीएक्शन दोनों मिल कर यहां की आबो-हवा को खराब करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। लेफ्ट रीएक्शन से मेरा मतलब नक्सलाइट्स से है। हम ने देखा है कि राइट रीएक्शन किस तरह गुजरात, बिहार और दूसरी जगह प्रजातन्त्र पर कुठाराघात कर रहा है और क्या तरीके अपना रहा है कोई माधुओं के नाम पर कोई धर्म के झंडों के नाम पर कोई तंग और वलदान के नाम पर यह सब कुछ कर रहा है। ऐसे लोगों से हम को मतकं गठना चाहिए।

जितनी नाजुक घड़ी से आज हमारा देश गुजर रहा है पहले कभी हम को वैसी स्थिति का सामना नहीं करना पड़ा है? आर्थिक कठिनाइयों और सामाजिक स्थिति के कारण देश को गम्भीर समस्याओं का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। जो विध्वंसक ताकतें संगठित हो कर काम कर रही हैं खास तौर से उन से हमें सतर्क रहना चाहिए। इस के लिए यह जरूरी है कि कम्यूनल सोसिज के लिए इन्टेलिजेंस का एक विभाग अलग से बनाया जाए। आज तक कम्यूनल फोसिज से पैदा होने वाले भयानक खतरे को ठीक तरह से नहीं समझा गया है। हम देखते हैं कि कम्यूनल दलों के अपराधी छट जाते हैं और कम्यूनल दलों ने दूसरों को मारने वालों में से किसी को भी आज तक फांसी की सजा नहीं हुई है। लोगों को पता है कि कुछ लोगों के पास रिवाल्वर और इमरे हथियार हैं लेकिन फिर भी उन को कोई सजा नहीं दी गई है। साम्प्रदायिक दलों ने लोग पुरानी दुश्मनी भी निकालते हैं।

साम्प्रदायिक दलों में हिस्सा लेने वालों के खिलाफ़ कार्यवाही करने के लिए सख्त कानून बनाया जाए, ताकि हम ऐसी स्थिति

से अच्छी तरह से निपट सके। मैं फिर कहूँगा कि सरकार साम्प्रदायिक अमातों के खिलाफ सत्त कायवाही करे और उन को बँन करे।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : (पटना)
समापति महोदय जिम समस्या पर हम विचार कर रहे हैं सधमुच में वह एक बहुत ही नाजुक समस्या है। लेकिन इस नाजुक सवाल के बारे में स्थगन प्रस्ताव पेश करते हुए श्री वाजपेयी ने जिस दृष्टिकोण से अपनी बात रखी है उन में साम्प्रदायिक दंगे कम होने के वजाय और भड़केगे। उन्होंने जो विचार प्रकट किये हैं मैं उनसे महमन नहीं हूँ।

मैं यहाँ स्पष्ट करना चाहता हूँ कि इस स्थगन प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करने के लिए हमारे कुछ कारण हैं। दिल्ली हिन्दुस्तान की राजधानी है। यहाँ गृह मंत्री और गृह मंत्रालय, दिल्ली प्रशासन और उनकी लाइनी दिल्ली पुलिस की नाक के नीचे इस तरह की खौफनाक बहगियाना घटना घटी। यह पूरे हिन्दुस्तान के लिए दुख की बात है और स्वतन्त्र तथा धर्म-निरपेक्षता की हमारी नीति को चुनौती है। इसलिए इस स्थगन प्रस्ताव के जरिये गृह मंत्री और गृह मंत्रालय की निन्दा करने के उद्देश्य से ही हमारे दल ने इस स्थगन प्रस्ताव का समर्थन किया है।

सदर बाजार और आजाद मार्किट में जो कुछ भी हुआ है वह एक पूर्व-नियोजित कार्यक्रम के अनुसार ही हुआ है। केवल यह बात नहीं है कि दो भादमी झगड़े और इतने बड़े पैमाने पर लूट-मार और आगजनी हो गई। जून, 1973 में भी इस तरह की घटना हुई थी और उस समय भी यही कहा गया था कि दो गुंडे आपस में लड़ गये। इतने बड़े पैमाने पर आगजनी इस बात का सबूत है कि साम्प्रदायिक तत्वों की तरफ से यह एक पूर्व-नियोजित कार्यक्रम था जिससे

जनसंघ और भार० एस० एस० के लोग अपने को भलग नहीं कर सकते।

मैं खुद एक प्रतिनिधिमंडल के साथ उस इलाके में घूम आया हूँ। किशनगज और आजाद मार्किट के इलाके में शायद ही कोई भकान या दुकान बची हो। और उस इलाके में कौन लोग रहते हैं? अल्पसंख्यक जाति के लोग बहा रहते हैं। उस इलाके को विन्कुल मरघट बना दिया गया है कोई चीख बहा नहीं बची है। पाच लाख रुपये का एक कारखाना जला दिया गया। एक व्यक्ति की तीन गाड़िया गैराज में रखी हुई थी उनको निकास कर जला दिया गया। यह देख कर रोंगटे खड़े हो जाते हैं कि क्या हिन्दुस्तान में रहने वाले हम लोग इतने बहशी हो गये हैं कि हम अपने भाइयों को भाई नहीं ममझते और उन पर इस तरह ओछे तरीके से बाग करते हैं।

यह ठीक ही कहा गया है कि वहाँ पुलिस लगभग दो घंटों के बाद पहुँची। वहाँ के अल्पसंख्यक लोगों का कहना है कि पुलिस में वहाँ जाकर दगाइयों की और मदद की। इस बात की जाँच होनी चाहिए। इतना ही नहीं पुलिस वाले और उनके अफ़सर डर के मारे घरों में घुसे हुए थे जब कि दगाई लोगों को मार रहे थे सामान लूट रहे थे और जला रहे थे। मुझे तो भय है कि दिल्ली पुलिस और हुकूमत में साम्प्रदायिक तत्व और जनसंघ के लोग घुसे हुए हैं। पटना में 18 तारीख को जो आगजनी की गई थी उसके सम्बन्ध में भार० एस० एस० और जनसंघ वालों के नाम लिये गये थे और यहाँ भी उनका नाम लिया जा रहा है। उस समय श्री उमा शंकर दीक्षित इस बारे में चुप रहे थे और उन्होंने कुछ कहने की कोशिश नहीं की थी और शायद आज भी वह ऐसा ही करगे।

[श्री रामधितार शोर्लाह]

मुझे सन्नेह होता है कि वह उन तत्वा के प्रति नमी की नीति बरतते हैं—नमं हैं और रेलवे मजदूरों तथा आम जनता के प्रति गर्म हैं। मनाफाखोरो, गस्ताखोरो और भ्रष्टाचारियों के खिलाफ तो कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की जाती है लेकिन जो लोग देश में जनतन्त्र का हितकृत के लिए सचर कर रहे हैं जन-आन्दोलन कर रहे हैं उन पर झट से एम० आई० एस० ए० और डी० आई० आर० लागू कर दिया जाता है।

अभी अभी वडीदा ह उस में 200 रेल कर्मचारियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया। एक तरफ इस तरह से आप कर रहे हैं और दूसरी तरफ आप के नाक के नीचे इस तरह से मीसाकर हो रहा है जनता का और खास कर के अल्पसंख्यक लोगों का और आप चुपचाप टुकुर टुकुर ताक रहे हैं। सरकार रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक दंग लोग की मृत्यु हुई और गैर मरकारो रिपोर्टों के मुताबिक 20 आदमियों की मृत्यु हुई। कहा जाता है उस से भी ज्यादा हो सकती है। उसमें दोनों सम्प्रदाय के लोग हैं। लेकिन मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिनके मकानात या दूकाने जली क्या मंत्री जी यह बतायेगे कि उनमें से ज्यादातर अल्पसंख्यकों के मकान और दुकानें हैं या नहीं? स्पष्ट आप बताए कि क्या बात है? वहां आम जनता जो गरीब है वह इस दंगे में शामिल नहीं है। मैं पहले ही कह चुका हूँ कि कुछ संगठित लोग कुछ जो उग्र-चुनाव होने वाले हैं उनको निगाह में रख कर इस तरह के दंगे करवा रहे हैं। आम जनता का उससे कोई मतलब नहीं है और उनको तरजीह देती है पुलिस उनके खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही नहीं करती। अपना ही नहीं अभी श्री भगत बोल रहे थे तो उन्होंने कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी और माक्सवादी कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के वक्तव्य का जिक्र करते हुए कहा कि यहां के जनसभ के लोगों ने एक प्रस्ताव पास किया है कि 24 घंटे के अन्दर

कार्यवाही नहीं करोगे तों फिर एंव आन्दोलन करेंगे। इनका आन्दोलन तो खूबी दंगे का ही आन्दोलन होता है। इनका जन-आन्दोलन दंग कराने का ही होता है। गस्ताखों और और व्यापारियों के खिलाफ लड़ने का इनका कोई जन आन्दोलन न आज तक चला है न चलने वाला है। इसी तरह की धमकी इन्होंने 1973 के जून में भी दी थी और उस समय मंत्री महोदय को याद होगा सत्याग्रह आन्दोलन हुआ था। उस समय भी सत्याग्रह आन्दोलन दंगा भड़काने के लिए था और अभी भी 24 घंटे के बाद आन्दोलन करेंगे तो उसमें भी और क्या होगा? इस तरह से ये आप से अपने पक्ष में दंगा करने वालों के पक्ष में नाक रगड़वाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। इससे सावधान रहने की जरूरत है। कहा गया कि जब मजदूर आन्दोलन करते हैं किसान आन्दोलन करते हैं, शहरी जनता टबस की बढ़ती के खिलाफ आन्दोलन करती है महंगाई के खिलाफ अथवा के खिलाफ आन्दोलन करती है ऐसे मौका पर इस आन्दोलन से जनता का विभाग फेरने के लिए, उस में फूट डालने के लिए इस तरह के कुचक ये साम्प्रदायिक तत्व रखते हैं। आज ठीक वही बात आ गई कि 3 मई को ऐसा शानदार दिल्ली बन्द हुआ, तमाम कारोबार बन्द रहे (व्यवधान) सुनिए सुनिए, इन का साथ मत दीजिए, इतना शानदार दिल्ली-बन्द हुआ उसने हमारे जनसभ के भाइयों के सीने पर लॉप लोटने लगा। उस सफलता को इन्होंने देखा तो सोचा कि उसको गलत रास्ते पर ले जाओ। उस बीच मैं भी इन्होंने कोशिश की लेकिन वे कामयाब नहीं हो सके। तो अब ये कामयाब हो रहे हैं। इस तरह से सारे हिन्दुस्तान में दक्षिण पश्चिम तरफों को समेट कर एक करार के लिए ये आन्दोलन कर रहे हैं प्रगतिशील नीतियों के खिलाफ। बिहार में भी इनका

एक आन्दोलन चल रहा है विधान सभा को बंग करो, तारा यह है और दीवारों पर क्या लिखा जा रहा है ? मेरे साथ चले जनसंघ के आई पटना में, दरभंगा में, कई जगह विखला दूंगा, नारा दिया जा रहा है—माय हमारी माता है, गफूर माय छाता है। यह क्या है ? इस तरह की बातें की जा रही हैं

श्री कूल सिंह वर्मा (उज्जैन) : यह मसल है ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मेरे साथ चलिए, मैं दिखला दूंगा ।

श्री कूल सिंह वर्मा : यह सी पी आर्द्र वाकों ने लिखावाया है जो जय प्रकाश बाबू को डिफेंड करना चाहते हैं, जनसंघ को बदनाम करना चाहते हैं, इन्होंने लिखावाया है ।

सभापति महोदय : वर्मा जी, आप बैठ जाइये । आपको मैंने परमिट नहीं किया है । आपके लीडर जवाब देने आप उन से कह दीजिएगा ।

श्री रा त्तार शास्त्री : पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में इनका यह कुछ चल रहा है साम्प्रदायिक तत्वों के लिये दक्षिण पन्थी तत्वों को समेटने का । इसलिए मैं मांग करना चाहता हूँ कि आप इसके लिए एक जांच कमीशन नियुक्त कीजिए और नहीं तो पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों के जरिए जांच करवाइए । दूसरे, तमाम लोग जो गुनहगार हैं, आपने अभी तक ज्यादातर मुसलमान आश्राम को गिरफ्तार किया है, अगर यह बात सही है तो यह निन्दा की बात है, आप तमाम कालिदास को वह को भी हों, हिन्दू हों, मुसलमान हों, उनको गिरफ्तार कीजिए और उनके खिलाफ सख्त कार्यवाही कीजिए, उन को सख्त सजा दीजिए । फायर आर्म, बन्दूक या और विस्फोटक पदार्थ जो घरों में पड़े हुए हैं उनको निकालवा कर जप्त कीजिए । अल्पसंख्यकों की पक्षा का घूस पूरा मन्थन कीजिए और

तमाम लोगों के घरों में घोर खाने पीने की व्यवस्था कीजिए जो लोग मारे गए हैं उनके साथ हमारी हजदों हैं और हम उनके प्रति समवेदना प्रकट करते हैं । मांग की मांग करते हैं कि उनके परिवार के लोगों को उचित मुआवजा दीजिए । दो हजार रुपये मुआवजा नाकाफी है । श्रीनगर में जो नेशनल इटीप्रेगन कौन्सिल ने फैसला किया था उन फैसलों को अमल में लाए और जो लोग उस फैसले में दखल दे उनके खिलाफ कार्यवाही कीजिए । आर० एम० एम०, जनसंघ और जमायते इस्लामी पर रोक लगाइये । यह हमारी मांग नहीं, आम इंडिया कांग्रेस कमेटी यह मांग कर चुकी है । आखिर में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ दीक्षित जी से कि अगर उनसे यह नहीं सभल पाना है तो वे जनसंघ से दोस्ती निभाना चाहते हैं तो मेहरबानी करके वे गद्दी खाली कर दें । दिल्ली पुलिस में आमूल परिवर्तन आप कीजिये । उसमें अल्पसंख्यक जाति के लोगों को भी भर्ती कीजिए । जहां तक मेरी जानकारी है वे उसमें बहुत कम है या नहीं के बराबर है । इन सभी सवाल का जवाब वे दे देये तभी इनका दामन पाक व साफ होगा और तब तक मुझ में हम देश में जनता और अल्पसंख्यकों की नीति की हिकमत कर सकेंगे ।

श्रीमती सुप्रभा बोशी (चादनी चौक) : सभापति जी, अभी दिल्ली में जो साम्प्रदायिक दंगे हुए उसकी कुछ चर्चा यहां पर हुई और कुछ सभासदों ने उन पर रोशनी डाली । मैं तो गृह मंत्री जी का ध्यान पीछे ले जाना चाहती हूँ । 16-17 मार्च को दिल्ली में राष्ट्रीय स्वयं सेवक संघ के ऊपर के नेताओं की मीटिंग हुई । उस मीटिंग में यह कहा गया, उनके एक उच्च अधिकारी ने कहा कि हम वक्त जनता में बहुत कोष और बहुत रोष है । जनता का कोष और रोष बहुत उचित है । अगर एस एस का काम है उस रोष और कोष को दिशा देना । उन्होंने कहा कि जिस दिशा देने का जिम्मेवारी से राष्ट्रीय स्वयं सेवक संघ

[श्रीमती. सुभद्रा जैराम]

भ्रमण नहीं रह सकता और हमारा फर्ज है कि हम उसको दिशा दे। उन्होंने यह भी कहा—सभापति महोदय—मई में हर डिस्ट्रिक्ट में यूथ मीटिंग कीजिये, राष्ट्रीय स्वयं सेवक सघ के कार्यकर्ताओं को इस बात की ट्रेनिंग दीजिए कि जनता को अपनी तरफ किस तरह से खींचा जा सकता है। उन्होंने कहा कि भ्राज तमाम लोगों के अन्दर रोष है—इस लिये ऐसे मौके पर जनता को अपनी तरफ खींचना आसान है और इसके लिये तमाम स्वयं सेवकों को ट्रेनिंग दी जानी चाहिये। इस ट्रेनिंग के बाद, अप्रैल और मई का महीना ट्रेनिंग में इस्तेमाल करने के बाद, राष्ट्रीय स्वयं सेवक सघ के लोगों का यह कर्तव्य होगा कि उनको यह मन्देश हिन्दुस्तान के गांव गांव में ले जाना होगा।

इस सभा में बैठ हुए सभी सभासद और गृह मंत्री जी खुद इस बात का अन्दाजा लगायें कि इन बातों से यह जमायत किस कार्यक्रम को लेकर चलने वाली है। अभी हमारे यहां के सभासद—श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी ने कहा—मस्जिदों या अन्य धर्म स्थानों का गलत इस्तेमाल नहीं होना चाहिये और वह यह भी चाहते हैं कि किसी भी धर्म स्थान का अपमान न हो। सभापति महोदय, मैं बड़े अदब से अर्घ्य करना चाहती हू कि इस जमायत का, खास तौर से राष्ट्रीय स्वयं सेवक सघ का यह रवैया रहा है—अफवाहें उड़ाना, इस तरह की कहानियां जोड़ना कि फला मस्जिद में यह काम होता है, फला मस्जिद में वह काम होता है—यह उनका पुराना हथियार रहा है। उस दिन भी, जिस दिन कि यह घटना घटी है, शहर के दूसरे कोनों में यह अफवाह फैला दी गई कि इस मस्जिद से हथियार रखे हैं, फला मस्जिद में हथियार रखे हैं—इस तरह की अफवाह पुरानी दिल्ली में फैलाई गई। हमारे कार्यकर्ताओं ने लोगों को मुहल्लों में संजा लें जा कर मस्जिदें दिखावाई और उनको

यकीन दिलाया कि वहां कोई हथियार नहीं रखे हैं... (अपमान)

मैं बड़े अदब से कहना चाहती हू—जो बातें यहां पर बड़ी इन्साइन्टली कही जाती हैं उन बातों को बाहर बड़े खराब तौर से अफवाहों की शक्ल में इस्तेमाल किया जाता है, इस बात की कोशिश की जाती है कि कहीं न कहीं धर्म स्थानों पर हमला करने के लिये लोगों को बहकाया जाय, बेचारे नौजवान भड़क कर उनका तरफ चले जाय। मैं गृह मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहती हू कि मैंने अफमान इस बात का है कि आप इन घटनाओं का राक नहीं सकते। कहा यह जाता है—डेथ इज सपोज्ड टु बी नेबलम—लेकिन दुर्भाग्यवश हमारे यहां जब कोई मर जाता है तो य फिरक्काराना जमायत, उनके धर्म के मातृक, उनकी कम्यूनिटी के मातृक उनका नाम ले ले कर आपके सामने आ जाती है। कोई हिन्दुओं का ठेकेदार बन कर आ जाता है, कोई मुसलमानों का ठेकेदार बन कर आ जाता है। सभापति महोदय, मैं आपसे माफ़ माफ़ कहना चाहती हू—मैं राष्ट्रीय स्वयं सेवक सघ को हिन्दुओं का नुमाइन्दा नहीं समझती, उसी तरह से जिस तरह से मैं जमायत-इस्लामी या मुस्लिम लीग को मुसलमानों का नुमाइन्दा नहीं समझती। मैं यह अर्घ्य करना चाहती हू जब तक हमारे देश की नियासत में हमारे देश की राजनीति में इन चीजों पर पाबन्दी नहीं लगाई जायेगी, तब तक इसका कोई इलाज, मुस्तफिल इलाज नहीं होने वाला है।

अभी जनसच के नेता ने यहां पर कहा और हमारे भगत जी ने उसका जवाब दिया—इन को कैसे मालूम हुआ कि गोलियां किबोर से आईं, कैसे मालूम हुआ कि किस मकान से गोलियां आईं और साथ ही वे इसकी जांच की मांग कर रहे हैं। सिर्फ इन्होंने ही ऐसा नहीं कहा है—मैं होम मिनिस्टर साहब की तबज्जह इस तरह दिलाना चाहती हूँ—इन के

मधर-जैड अखबार को देखिये—जिस दिन बंगा हुआ उसके दूसरे दिन जो अखबार निकला और उसके बाद जो अखबार निकल।—उस में जिस तरह से ये खबरे दी गई, इसी तरह में जब मेरठ में बंगा हुआ था, उस समय भी इस अखबार में ये खबरे निकली थी। मैं, होम मिनिस्टर साहब से पूछना चाहती हूँ—न आप इन जमायतों के खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही करना चाहते हैं, न आप उन अखबारों के खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही करना चाहते हैं तो फिर जनता की रक्षा किम के हाथों में सौंपना चाहते हैं। हम बार-बार कह रहे हैं इतने वर्षों से लगातार कहते आ रहे हैं, लेकिन कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हो रही है।

आज मुझे इस बात का गम है—हमारे पुलिस अधिकारियों पर चार्ज लगाया जा रहा है। वे हमारे भाई हैं, हमारे ही घरों में से गये हैं, हमारे ही बच्चे और भाई हैं—सभापति महोदय, वे क्या करें, इनकी शिक्षा तो आर० एम० एम० में हो जाती है, क्योंकि आपने उनको आज तक बना नहीं किया है कि वे आर० एम० एम० के मेंबर नहीं हो सकते, आप न कोई फैसला नहीं किया है कि सरकारी मुलाजिम आर० एम० एम० के मेंबर हो सकते हैं या नहीं हो सकते हैं। यह सरकार कांग्रेस की सरकार है—लेकिन वे कांग्रेस के मेंबर नहीं हो सकते। सरकार का कहना है कि सरकारी मुलाजिम कांग्रेस के मेंबर नहीं हो सकते, कम्प्यूनिस्ट पार्टी के मेंबर नहीं हो सकते, किसी जमायत के मेंबर नहीं हो सकते, लेकिन आर० एम० एम० के मेंबर हो सकते हैं। यह नीति कांग्रेस के उसूल के खिलाफ है, ये साम्प्रदायिक जमायते हैं, फिरकेपरस्त जमायते हैं, जन्तूरियत के खिलाफ हैं—फिर आप किस तरह में अपने सरकारी अफसरों को कहते हैं कि आप इसके मेंबर हो सकते हैं लेकिन दूसरी जमायतों के मेंबर नहीं हो सकते। ऐसी हालत में आप अपने

अफसरों में क्या तबकों रखते हैं। मैं ने बार बार इस हाउस में कहा है—हमारे नेताओं की, हमारे वजीरों की, जो हुकूमत चला रहे हैं, उनकी शिक्षा गांधी जी के चरणों में हुई, उनकी शिक्षा नेहरू जी के चरणों में हुई, लेकिन जिनको हम अधिकार देकर प्रशामन का काम चलवाने हैं उनकी शिक्षा शाखाओं में लड़ी चलाते हुए कण्ट छेद मारखने के लिये हुई उन में हम कोई तबकों को नहीं रख सकते हैं। इस लिये मैं आप में निवेदन करूँगी यदि आप वास्तव में जनता को सुरक्षा देना चाहते हैं, इन लोगों का सही ट्रेनिंग बीजिय उस गलन ट्रेनिंग में निकाल कर मही गमने पर लाइये तब कुछ हो सकेगा।

सभापति महोदय, मैं एक बात और कहना चाहती हूँ दिल्ली की दशा अभी सुधरी नहीं है जिस किस्म की अफवाहें और कहानियाँ फैलाई जा रही हैं इन जमायतों द्वारा, उस पर रोक थाम करने की जरूरत है, अगर रोकथाम नहीं होगी तो जिन डायरेक्ट एक्शन का ये लोग धमकी दे रहे हैं वह डायरेक्ट एक्शन क्या होगा, आप और हम लोग अच्छी तरह से परिचित हैं। सभापति महोदय, मैं कहना यह चाहती हूँ कि जब भी कोई ऐसा प्रोग्राम आता है तो उन लोगों की पहले पकड़ धकड़ हो जानी है उसी तरह से जब ये लोग धमकी दे रहे हैं तो सरकार इन को भी पहले से क्यों न पकड़ ले इस का क्या उत्तर सरकार देना चाहती है?

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): Mr Chairman, Sir, it has been reported in the press that communal riot that rocked the Sadar area on Sunday was the worst riot since partition in Delhi. I share the concern of all the members who spoke before me, whether they were sitting on this or that side, that it is a disgrace to the working of secular democracy in this country to have such communal riots. In spite of our Constitution, which has

[Shri Sezhiyan]

got very many noble provisions, in spite of the many pious wishes on our part, in spite of the National Integration Council, which is put in liberation, which works now and then, we find to our dismay that there are communal riots. It is a very disgraceful thing to any human democracy in this world that just because a person's name is Ram or Rahim, he is done to death. It is the most inhuman thing that can happen in any civilized society.

We celebrated the Buddha Purnima on Monday. One day earlier a carnage had taken place, a communal holocaust had occurred, in the heart of the capital of India. If this discussion is only going to bring forth some sound and fury against communalism, if communalism is only going to be castigated in a loud voice, I do not think it is going to serve any purpose. Previously also, we had many discussions wherein such wishes were expressed. So far, to our dismay, no effective remedy has been found to root out communalism and communal riots in this country.

I do not want to go into the entire ambit of the working of communal forces in this country because our discussion is limited to the adjournment motion moved by Mr. Vaipayee regarding failure on the part of the Government in preventing and controlling the riot that took place on Sunday in the Sadar Bazar area.

Yesterday, I had occasion to visit some of the riot-affected areas. I saw the roads littered with bricks and broken glasses, many houses razed to the ground, sharrd and spoiled vegetables scattered everywhere. The sight was a very pathetic one. Fear-stricken faces were peering out from the broken glasses. I do not know to which community they belonged. They belonged to one community or the other. The poor innocent people have suffered during the communal riot.

Before condemning other things, we are more concerned with this thing. If there have been some communal elements—in a vast society, these are bound to be bad elements—our charge is as to why the Government has not taken any precaution, what action has been taken by the Government when the first news about the communal holocaust came to their notice.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY (Rajnandgaon). The Government has taken all the precautions.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: I am glad to hear Mr. R. S. Pandey assuring me about it. But I am gunded by what the newspaper reports say. I do not know the inner working of the very many things that happen inside the Government to which he may have an access.

This is what the Times of India says

"There appears to have been a total collapse of intelligence and inadequate appreciation of the situation by the police. If previous experience is any guide, the simmering discontent erupted on Sunday's long hot afternoon with the heating providing the spark.

The first reports of stoning appear to have reached the police around 10 a.m. Large-scale rioting and arson started only about 1.30 p.m. what were the police officers in charge of the area doing in these vital three and a half hours? It is incontrovertible that they were much too slow to react."

This is what the papers have reported. From 10 a.m., the news has been reaching the police station. At 1.30 p.m., the large-scale arson and rioting started. What were the police officials doing for 3 1/2 hours? This is the question. Then, it also says:

"A contributory cause of Sunday's rioting was the generally lax police supervision of bad characters who generally hold people to ransom. Only two days ago, six toughs.

roamed about freely with drawn knives in the evening...."

This is what the papers say.

Our charge on the Government and the administration is that they have failed to take precautions and to keep these things under control. If a small band of people, however bad they may be, if they are able to hold to ransom the entire society, why there should be a civilised Government, a police administration worth the name. If a handful of people could hold the entire society to ransom, it is not a civilised administration worth its name.

I need not bring to your notice the past experiences. The Home Ministry of all the Departments hold all the secrets and the intelligence. In December, 1972, an exhaustive note was prepared after much discussion inside the Home Ministry and it was reported to the press also. It has been stated in that note that the Home Ministry, after detailed analysis of various communal riots that rocked the country at various places found that whenever the administration has been firm, the riots have either been averted or controlled effectively in a short time. They also found out that, on the other hand, if the law and order machinery failed to anticipate the tension or could not act promptly, the results were disastrous. It was found that in almost all cases the unsocial elements exploited the situation and innocent people were the worst sufferers."

Therefore, it was nothing new. The Government knew the whole process very much. Why did they not act here in time, in the Sadar Bazaar area, even though the news came them that the trouble had started, that bad elements were roaming about with drawn knives. Why were these elements not rounded off? Why was no action taken by the police for 2½ to 3 hours? Loot and arson had started at 1.30, but the police reached there much later. Yesterday somebody told us—it is for him to verify

and if it is not correct, to repudiate that the police went there at 4.00 p.m. And they say that the situation worsened after the police came. After 4.00 p.m. when the police came to the area, the situation worsened and loot and arson began to spread in larger numbers and to other areas. The chief responsibility for this squarely lies at the doors of the police administration which failed in the duty that they owe to the society, in their duty of protection of the minorities.

In the National Integration Council it was recommended that the authorities in charge of maintenance of law and order should be made personally responsible for preventing communal incidents. I want to know whether the Home Ministry would take action against those persons who were found wanting, who were very complacent in spite of repeated warnings given to them. Even now nobody is sure what was the starting point of the communal riots. It has been said in some papers that there was a brawl in a sugarcane juice shop. Even that does not appear to be the real basis or the starting point. Because it is reported in one of the papers that, "according to another version, two members of the same community quarrelled at a fruit juice shop and this was followed by a brawl during which the other communities got involved." Therefore, the base seems to be very thin. But a huge, cruel riot has rocked the Sadar Bazaar area, for which, I feel, the Government and the administration is squarely responsible. They have failed in their elementary duty of giving protection to the minorities and keeping in control the bad characters. Even when the brawl started and stone-throwing had been indulged in, they did not rush to the spot immediately to maintain law and order. On the other hand, when they went, it seems the intensity of the riot increased and it also spread to other areas. Therefore, it is the Home Ministry and the police administration that has miserably failed the people of Delhi.

श्री अमर नाथ चावला (दिल्ली सदर) : सभापति महोदय, यह मेरी बदाकिस्मती है कि फिरकेवाराना फसादात मेरे क्षेत्र में हुए। मैं उस दिन 3 बजे से सवा 11 बजे रात तक वहां रहा और उसकी बिना पर आपकी खिदमत में कुछ बातें रखना चाहता हूँ। यह बात बार बार कही गई कि जो बैंड एलिमेन्ट है, गुंडा एलिमेन्ट है उनके ऊपर नजर रखनी चाहिए, सख्त कार्यवाही उनके साथ करनी चाहिए—इसमें कोई दो रायें नहीं हो सकती हैं। जो राइट हुआ है इस सारे हादसे को देख कर मैं यह समझता हूँ कि केवल बैंड एलीमेन्ट्स का हाथ इसमें नहीं है और इसके पीछे कोई गहरी साजिश है। मैं नहीं मान सकता कि इस इलाके में दो जून पीने वाले लड़े या दो बैंड एलीमेंट्स आपस में टकरा गए और यह सारा झगड़ा शुरू हो गया। थोड़ा से ही असें में कितनी ही जगह आग लगा दी गई। मैं वहां तीन बजे पहुँचा तो मुझे पता लगा कि दो आई जी वेद मरवाह के गोली लगी है। बं मुझे वहां नहीं मिले। मैंने उनके माथ अस्पताल में जाकर भेंट की। मैंने उनसे पूछा कि आपको गोली लगी तो क्या आप यह बता सकते हैं कि गोली किस तरफ से आई। उन्होंने कहा कि उस वक्त धुआँ था, मैंस का भी धुआँ था, आग का भी था इस वास्ते यह कहना बहुत मुश्किल है कि गोली किस तरफ से आई। गोली मुझे लगी तो मैंने पीठ फेर ली। फिर पीछे मुझे गोली लगी। उसके बाद मुझे पता नहीं क्या हुआ। बं आगे इसलिए बड़ थे कि फायर इंजन जो आग बुझाने के लिए वहां आए हुए थे उनको आगे नहीं बढ़ने दिया जा रहा था। इसलिए उन्होंने हवाई फायर किए, अपने फोर्स को लेकर आगे बढ़े। उन्होंने बड़ी बहादुरी से काम लिया और फायर इंजन काम करने लगे। जब फायर इंजन काम कर रहे थे तो उस वक्त उनको ये पैलेट्स आकर लगे और बं जल्मी हो गए। जिस बहादुरी के साथ उन्होंने काम किया उसकी जितनी सराहना की जाए थोड़ी है। आग बुझाने के काम में रुकावट

डालने वाले अगर यह कहा जाता है कि गुंडे ही थे तो इस बात को मैं मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं हूँ। इसके पीछे और हाथ था। तीन बजे के करीब उस इलाके में एम पी श्री गौतम कौल भी मोर्चा सम्भाले हुए थे और वह मिचुगशन को काफी कण्ट्रोल में ला चुके थे। पहले आजाद मार्केट के इलाके, किशनगंज के चौक के आसपास जो दूकानें थी उनको आग लगाई गई। उसके बाद बहादुरगढ़ रोड की तरफ आग लगाने वाले बड़े और उस तरफ आग लगाई। जहाँ जहाँ पुलिस काबू पानी चली गई वहाँ वहाँ से हट कर ये लोग दूसरी तरफ आग लगाते चले गए। इसमें साफ जाहिर है कि केवल बैंड एलीमेंट्स का ही इसके पीछे हाथ नहीं था बल्कि कोई आर्गनाइज्ड ग्रुप काम कर रहा था। बहादुरगढ़ में ये आगे बढ़े तो वहाँ पुलिस वालों ने कण्ट्रोल किया। फिर ये सदर थाना की तरफ आ गए। वहाँ पर कण्ट्रोल किया। फिर एक मस्जिद गुल है उसके पास की दूकानों को आग लगाई गई। पुलिस ने वहाँ तक कण्ट्रोल किया तो ईदगाह के पास मोतियाबा के अन्दर आकर आग लगा दी गई। इस तरह से बं लोग आगे बढ़ते चले गए। जहाँ जहाँ पुलिस काबू आग पर पाती गई यह ग्रुप आगे बढ़ता गया। सदर थाने के इलाके के अलावा पहाड़गंज के थाने के इलाके में सतरह लोग गिरफ्तार हुए हैं। वहाँ पर भाइनोरिटी कम्युनिटी की जो दूकानें हैं उनको आग नहीं लगाई गई। उनसे तमाम सामान निकाल कर ही, बाहर रख कर ही आग लगाई गई। इससे जाहिर होता है कि कोई आर्गनाइज्ड ग्रुप था जो यह सारा काम कर रहा था, किसी खास ग्रुप का आस हाथ इसके अन्दर रहा है—

एक माननीय सदस्य : कौन ग्रुप था ?

श्री अमर नाथ चावला : वही लोग हो सकते हैं जिनका इससे कुछ फायदा हो सकता है, ऐसी फिजा पैदा करके जो लाभ उठाना चाहते हैं। वह चीज आपके सामने आ जाती है।

अभी कुछ कारो का जिक्र हुआ है। कारो को गैरेज के अन्दर भाग नहीं लगाई गई। बाहर निकाल कर भाग क्यों लगाई गई? इसलिए कि मकान या गैरेज न अग्नै। मकान किसी खास कम्युनिटी के थे, कारे दूसरी कम्युनिटी की थी। इससे माफ जाहिर हो जाता है कि किस का हाथ इसके पीछे है।

मारी चीज को मैंने अपनी आखा में आकर देखा है। कुछ एलीमेंट्स ने मेरे साथ बुरा व्यवहार करने की कोशिश भी की। उसको भी मामले रखत हुए मैं रह सकता हूँ कि ग्राम जनता का इसमें हाथ नहीं है और न ग्राम जनता चाहती है कि रायट्स ह। एक छाटा सा आर्गेनाइज्ड ग्रुप जगह जगह पर भाग लगाता है। अगर ग्राम जनता का इसमें हाथ हाता ना इतनी जल्दी इसको कण्ट्रोल नहीं किया जा सकता था। व्यापारी तबका, लेबर, कर्मचारी, आदि कोई भी तबका नहीं चाहता है कि बगे फसाद हा, उनका इसमें इंटरेस्ट नहीं है। एक खास ग्रुप, एक खास तबका ही इसमें इंटरेस्टिड है और वह सबको मान्य है और उसका मैंने आपके सामने जिक्र किया है।

जहाँ जहाँ भाग लयी है और हिन्दू, सिख, मुसलमानों आदि को मौने हुई हैं उनको फौरन मदद मिलनी चाहिये और वहाँ उनके घरों के अन्दर रिलीफ पहुँचना चाहिये, कर्फ्यू के अन्दर भी और उसके बाद भी। यह चीज जरूरी है। वहाँ पर उनको खाने का जो सामान है मिलना चाहिये, पहुँचना चाहिये। मेडीसिन उनको पहुँचनी चाहिये और इसका इन्तजाम होना चाहिये। बिजली का इन्तजाम कल तक बहा नहीं था। कल स्ट्रीट लाइटिंग का इन्तजाम कर दिया गया है। बिजली घरों में नहीं पहुँची है। बिजली कर्मचारियों को प्रोटेक्शन मिलना चाहिये ताकि जल्दी से जल्दी वे घरों के अन्दर भी कनेक्शन दे सकें। बच्चों को पीने के लिए दूध वहाँ पहुँचना चाहिये। मैं इबिन अस्पताल

गया था। वहाँ मैंने लोगों को देखा है जिनके छुरे लगे हैं, गोलिए लगी हैं, चाकुओं से जखमी हुए हैं। उनमें हिन्दू, मुसलमान, सिख सभी हैं। उनकी तरफ भी तबज्जह बी जानी चाहिये, उनका रिलीफ पहुँचना चाहिये।

जहाँ मैं सरकार से एक हाई लेवल फैक्ट फाइंडिंग इन्क्वायरी कमेटी की माग करता हूँ वहाँ मैं इस बात को भी समझता हूँ कि हमें बड़ी तेजी के साथ ऐसा वातावरण बनाना चाहिये ताकि लागा व अन्दर कान्फिडेंस रेस्टोर हा। र्यूमर मार्गिंग से भी आपको सावधान रहना चाहिय और इनको फैलने नहीं देना चाहिये। मेरा पूरा विश्वास है कि ब्रूकि जनता का सहयोग ऐसे तत्वों को प्राप्त नहीं है इस वास्ते आप बड़ी जल्दी में जल्दी मारी स्थिति पर काबू पा लेंगे।

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT (Kozhikode) Mr Chairman, Sir, it is with a very heavy heart and with great pain and anguish that I stand up in this august House to take part in this debate about the unprecedented and pre-planned riots which have rocked this capital city only the other day

Sir, I must tell this House very frankly that the riots that took place two days ago in the capital city were the biggest riots that this capital city has seen after the independence of this country

I must also tell you that the destruction the colossal destruction which has been caused by these riots in the capital city of Delhi has no parallel before as far as Delhi is concerned. Not only 10 to 20 people were dead, not only property in the shape of houses, shops, godown and factories worth crores of rupees has been destroyed, but also thousands and thousands have been rendered homeless and penniless on the streets and this has been the magnitude of the sort of riots which rocked the capital city, day before yesterday. Those friends,

(Add. Mat.)

[Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman Salt]

those colleagues, who have not visited that area, cannot understand the magnitude of the destruction which has been caused to persons and property in the capital city.

18 hrs.

Even yesterday, when I had gone over there with other leader of opposition we saw the smoke coming out from the debris. That means the fire was still there. As far as death toll is concerned, I would like to quote from the Patriot

"The death toll rose to 28 according to hospital sources with the number of injured taken for medical attention increasing to 300. It was, however, learnt that 22 persons died in Irwin Hospital and six in the Willingdon Hospital. The figure for police and other hospitals as also those believed dead under the falling debris could not be ascertained."

Further it says

"Till Monday evening, doctors in the Irwin Hospital had attended about 200 cases. Ninety of them had bullet and pellet wounds and 10 bore multiple stab injuries. The condition of 15 of them was said to be serious."

So, this was the magnitude of the riot that had taken place. Let me tell you very clearly that by this adjournment motion we do not intend to apportion blame here. We just want the Government of this country to understand and realise their responsibility. They must clearly understand that the Government, the Administration and the Police had utterly failed to put down the riot and bring the situation under control in time. This riot started at about 1-30 P.M. and it went on till midnight for about 12 hours. Till then the Government of this country was not able to put down the riot with a firm hand. If arson, loot, fire and killing continued here for hours together, what was the police, administration and Government doing? I cannot

understand. It has been stated by my friends here that the Police came three hours after that is, they came three hours after the riot started. They came at 3 or 4 o'clock. They were not able to control or handle the situation. Therefore, the Border Security Force was called in. After being called, it took two hours for BSF to reach that is, they reached there at 6-30 P.M. The situation went on till midnight. This was the position in that area. The riot spread to other areas like Bahadurgarh Road, Kasabpura, Thana Road, Saran Khaleel. The situation was under control, of course, at Kishanganj.

What is the Intelligence worth? I ask. Riots cannot take place without preparation. It was on large-scale and preplanned. A large-scale destruction had taken place. The Government must take the responsibility for all this. I just want to quote what the Times of India says. It says,

"There appears to have been a total collapse of intelligence and inadequate appreciation of the situation by the police. If previous experience is any guide, the simmering discontent erupted on Sunday's long hot afternoon with the heating providing the spark."

We have the experience of the riots that took place in Ahmedabad, we have seen the riots in Bhiwandi, we have seen the riots in Jamshedpur. Everywhere there was a colossal failure of the Government. The mischievous elements are trying to destroy all peace in this country. Why is Government allowing this to happen? Government should realise their responsibility. We have brought forward the adjournment motion for this purpose only. The Government have got the police force, they have got military force. They should act in time by using these forces so that the mischievous elements are put down with a heavy hand. If there are militant forces, they must be smashed so that the people can live in peace in this country.

You all know that we are a weaker section of the society. Numerically we are weak, economically we are weak and whenever riots take place, it is we who suffer. You would have known the article written by Shri Inder Malhotra in the Illustrated Weekly of India in which he said that whenever riots take place in this country, out of ten people who are killed, nine of them belong to Muslim community.

The tragedy if 10 people are arrested 9 of them belong to minority community. We appeal for getting protection and justice. My friend, Shri. Shashi Bhushan said that minorities have complete protection I differ with him. There is no security of honour, life and property of the minority community. The Kishanganj area is completely a minority community area. All the houses set on fire belong to minority community and then you say there is security for minorities in this country. Can anybody believe it? Can you throw dust in the eyes of the people and defoul them? Therefore, let us act. It is our duty.

It is said arms were found in the mosque. It is also said police do not enter the mosques. I can quote hundred and one instances where police entered the mosques on false charges and found nothing. Mosques are open for 24 hours. It is only Motherland and Pratap newspapers which choose to publish such type of news and no other paper does it.

Now, after these riots what happens? Arrests take place. I do not want to go into the details because there is tension in Jama Masjid and Billimaran areas. When curfew was relaxed this morning for a few hours in Sadar Bazar stabbing cases took place. One Maulana Abdul Hamid Rehman was pulled from the tonga and stabbed. So, the situation is not under control. Therefore, first and foremost task should be to establish perfect cordiality.

Then, what have you done to mischievous makers? You do not give them exemplary punishment. They must be meted out exemplary punishment—whosoever he might be. People who kill and loot have no religion. Therefore, they must be met with exemplary punishment. Again, the victims of riots must be fully compensated. Only houses belonging to minority community were destroyed and set on fire. Where the building belonged to majority community the cars were brought out from the garage and set on fire on the road.

Lastly, during these riots what happens is women and children shriek and cry for protection and help. The women with their young babies undergo the agony of hunger. There is no water in the pipes and there is complete darkness. They have no drop of milk or loaf of bread. If we want to go there for relief works no passes are issued. Since Sunday morning the riots started but till yesterday evening nothing was given to the victims particularly women and children. If the Government cannot take the responsibility of feeding women and children of the locality where riots take place then they must allow social workers to go there and provide help. This is what should have happened. I myself along with other Leaders of the Opposition wanted to go even in the forenoon of yesterday, but we were not allowed to go. It was only in the afternoon that we were allowed to go. As far as Government's giving protection to the people who are suffering is concerned, I myself had approached the Home Minister and told him to call the military at 4.30 p.m. I had met also the Prime Minister and told her that the military should be called. I was told that it was coming. But the Military did not come at all. I am told that it had been started and it was standing by. But what I would say is that if the police is not able to control the situation, the military should be called at all costs.

(Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman Sakl)

Therefore, we must see that everybody should have protection in this country. There should be complete cordiality. We desire that all should live happily in a peaceful manner with complete amity and cordiality. I would only say one word more finally before I conclude:

‘वह चमन चमन हैं। नहीं, जिसके गाँवों में मे
कहीं बहार न आए, कहीं बहार आए।
वे मधुबन की हैं साकीगरी की हैं नारीन
कोई हैं जम बकफ कोई मरार भए ॥

Therefore, let everybody have proper protection in this country. Let Government act in time and see that all these mischief-makers are completely put down and peace is established and the minority is given all protection possible.

जीवन्ती मुकुल बनर्जी (नई दिल्ली) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, 5 तारीख को दिल्ली में जो कुछ हुआ उस के लिए सारी दिल्ली के नहीं सारे हिन्दुस्तान के जलाट पर कलक का टीका पड़ गया है। इसलिए सब के दिल में दुख है और होना भी चाहिए। हम ने देखा कि साम्प्रदायिकता के ऊपर हमारा देश दो टुकड़ों में टूटा था। देश के आजादी के चार महीने के भीतर साम्प्रदायिकता को समोर्ट करने वाले जो लोग थे उन्होंने राष्ट्रपिता माँगा की हत्या कर दी और यह साम्प्रदायिकता धीरे धीरे बढ़ती गई। मगर हमारा सरकार ने बहुत कोशिश करके काफी इस का दमन कर दिया।

यह जो हालत आज हुई है यह खाल, एक खाल चीज नहीं हुई है। यह यहाँ पर जो लोग साम्प्रदायिकता में विश्वास करते हैं, जो लोग सिखाते हैं, जो सुबह शाम परेड करने भी सिखाते उन लोगों ने इसके लिए कोशिश की, काफी दिनों से वे कोशिश कर रहे थे दिल्ली में आज समाज की लेकिन अब भी इन्होंने कोशिश की नहीं, बल्कि दूसरे लोग जो अच्छे हैं, जो सेन

लोग हैं, उन लोगों ने कोशिश कर के उस को दबा दिया, हमने नहीं दिया। मगर इतबार को अचानक उन लोगों ने जो किया वह कोई चन्द गुड़ों का काम नहीं है, चन्द ऐंटी सीशल एल्मीनेट्स का काम नहीं है। एकदम जैसे चुन चुन कर लोगों को मारा गया उस से पता चलता है कि यह पूरा प्री-प्लान्ड था और इन लोगों का काम है, इन लोगों ने करवाया है, जो साम्प्रदायिकता में विश्वास रखते हैं और जो यह देख रहे हैं कि हमारा देश एक बहुत हालत पूरी न, बहुत तकलीफ के जमाने से गुजर रहा है। ऐसे वक़्त में सब लोगों को चाहिए कि सब एक साथ हो कर तकलीफ का सामना करे और इस के भीतर में गुजर कर एक अच्छा टाइम ले आए, खुशहाली में आए, लोगो की तकलीफ दूर कर। लेकिन यह न कर के वे करते क्या है कि इगो की तकलीफ और भी बढ़ाने की कोशिश करते हैं कि रेलवे को बन्द करो, गर्वनमेन्ट एम्पलाइज़ को स्ट्राइक में ले आओ। वे यह कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि ऐसे जितने तबके हैं जिन को वह आये ला सकते हैं, उन को ला कर सारी हमारी आर्थिक हालत को खराब करे, यह कोशिश उन की कामयाब काफी नहीं होगी। मगर कभी कभी कोशिश कर के इधर उधर वे लोग कुछ कर लेते हैं। यह जो हुआ है उन्होंने लोगो ने करवाया है, मगर एक चीज मैं बता दू कि हिन्दुस्तान की जनता थूकी हो सकती है, हिन्दुस्तान की जनता नंगी हो सकती है, मगर हिन्दुस्तान की जनता बकफ नहीं है। जो ये कोशिश कर रहे हैं, इन की सारी कोशिश इन की सारी साजिश खत्म हो जाएगी। इन्होंने जो किया है वह भी लोग समझ जाएंगे कि क्या फ़साद कौन करवाता है? मे तो एक चीज बताया चाहती हूँ कि यह जो हो रहा है, इसे हमारे देश में कराने की कोशिश करते हैं वह चाहें हिन्दु सत्ता हो, चाहें मुस्लिम सत्तावादी, चाहें सिख सत्ता हो, चाहें ईसाई सत्ता हो, इस को हमें खत्म करना चाहिए। मुझे गाँधी जी ने एक वक़्त कहा था हिन्दुस्तान में हिन्दु देखता हूँ मुसलमान देखता हूँ, सिख, ईसाई देखता हूँ, महाराष्ट्रियन देखता हूँ, बंगाली

देखा है, पंजाबी देखा है, मगर मुझे बसाओ की हिन्दुस्तानी कोन है। तो वह हालत हम को ले घाली है।

हिन्दू के ऊपर गर्ब करते हैं हिन्दू की सम्प्रदाय, हिन्दू की संस्कृति, इन सब पर गर्ब करते हैं और दूसरी तरफ साम्प्रदायिकता बढ़ाते हैं। उन को भी मैं बता रही हूँ कि खाली हिन्दु लोगों के लीडर बनते से काम नहीं चलेगा, खाली मुसलमान लोगों के लीडर बनने से काम नहीं चलेगा, हरिजन के लीडर खाली हरिजन के बनने से काम नहीं चलेगा। आज सारे हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों को, सारे हिन्दुस्तान के दबे हुए और तकलीफ में पड़े हुए लोगों को ऊपर उठाना होगा। इसलिए ये जो कर रहे हैं इस को तो दबाना हो चाहिये और मैं गृह मंत्री जी से बहुत श्रद्धा से कहना चाहती हूँ, मैं उन से अनुरोध करती हूँ कि इस के लिए एक हाई लेवेल फैंट फार्मिंग कमेटी बैठनी चाहिए। मैं इस मामले में भगत जी से एक राय हूँ, मेरी पूरी रिसपेक्ट, जुडिशियल एन्क्वायरी पर और जुडिशियल स्ट्रक्चर पर है मगर जुडिशियल एन्क्वायरी में बहुत टाइम लगता है। इस का जल्दी से जल्दी हल निकलना चाहिए। इसलिए एक हाई लेवेल फैंट फार्मिंग कमेटी इम्प्लीमेंटली प्रपोज़िट करनी चाहिए और जो लोग इसा फसाव करवाते हैं, जो साम्प्रदायिकता फैलाते हैं, जो इस को दूसरी जगह भी करवाना चाहते हैं, उन लोगों को फोरन पकड़ना चाहिए और उन्हें कड़ी में बर्क। सजा देनी चाहिए। देशद्रोहों की जो सजा होती है वह इन लोगों को देनी चाहिए। इतना मैं कह कर समाप्त करती हूँ।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the first question to which I would like to address myself is whether we were wrong in bringing forward this Adjournment Motion. My mind is clear that we were not. I think we would be doing less than our duty if we did not invite the attention of the House to the colossal failure of the administra-

tion is saving the lives and property of the people.

It has been said that it is one of the blackest scars probably the blackest scar on the face of Delhi. As a Member of the Opposition. I would say that it is the blackest scar on the face of the Central Government but at the same time as an Indian, I have no hesitation in saying that it is the blackest scar on the face of all of us.

When we visited some of the areas we found that almost a mini earthquake had rocked them. I am particularly referring to the Kishanganj and Sadar Bazar areas. I worked as a volunteer during the 1946 riots. Though at the time I might not have been very well known, yet I had the great privilege of working in the great company of Dr. Rajendra Prasad and also Khan Abdul Ghaflar Khan who happened to work in the riot-affected areas of Bihar. The kind of scenes which I saw yesterday, reminded me of those horrid orgies which were perpetrated during 1946.

Now, I am also conscious of the fact, Mr. Chairman, that to take part in this debate is, in all conscience, like walking on a sword's edge, as they say in Sanskrit. The situation is not fully defused yet. There is still a precariously unstable equilibrium and we have got the disturbing news that the virus has a tendency of spreading. I hope it is wrong. However, one has to say certain things so so that it is nipped in the bud. I know where, plainly, my duty lies. If we cannot save any life it is clear that we should say or do nothing which would endanger any life. So, our concern would be, and particularly, so far as I am concerned, my concern would be to say nothing which will exacerbate the feelings or further add to the tension although I must tell this House that I came to form a clear impression, in the midst of the wrecks in which I found myself yesterday, what kind of devastations had been brought about what kind of orgies have been perpetrated. But, I would not like to go into the

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arithmetic of the losses suffered by the various sections of the community at this point of time. That would not help matters. But, those of us, who have worked for quite some time now, in causes like this, feel sometimes frustrated that the policy of the country is irrelevant both from the point of view of material development and spiritual development of the country. What has to be done about it, is the basic question to which this House has to address itself. But, I would not like to go into that matter just now. The time does not permit me to do that.

Now, Mr. Chairman, no one in this House, I am quite sure, would wield even a knife in dealing with a political opponent. Yet, this House is to answer a question, why is it not able to radiate a moral influence which will prevent incidents of this kind? All of us, I can say without any fear of contradiction, would not do anything of that kind. It appears to me, therefore that neither this Government is able to wield any moral authority nor is this House able to radiate the necessary moral influence to prevent happenings of this kind. Otherwise, how do you explain that only within a walking distance of this great institution, within a walking distance of the headquarters of the Central Government, such orgies had been perpetrated and these institutions have had absolutely no deterring influence on the incidents which took place day before yesterday.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul): You identify the sections on which we should exercise the moral influence.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: On the general atmosphere in the country. I have told you.

Now, Sir, a few things are clearly established. There was a complete failure of the intelligence system of the Government. What is this intelligence system for? Is it meant for spying on the Members of Parliament? Is it only meant for tapping the tele-

phone systems? Again, what are these policemen for? Are they meant for protecting the hoards of the ruling party who carry out raid on 7, Jantar Mantar? I have seen in the past that the Police had behaved as shameless domestic servants of the establishment. This fact would be borne out by many people in this city who had seen certain things.

Then, Sir, it is also clear that no prompt and adequate measures to meet the situation had been taken. Who will answer for this? There must be some person who owns the oral responsibility for this and makes a bow. If I beseech the Home Minister to do so, I am not motivated by malice. We are only trying to do good to him; we are not trying to do anything which would harm him. He would not be having a big bungalow to live in, he would not have many facilities which he now enjoys, but he would be rising in the eyes of the people if he resigns on this issue. Many of us do not happen to be in power, but we value the glow of moral power much more than the artificial shine of the crowns on the other side.

We would like every one to realise this and have inspiration and....

MR. CHAIRMAN: He should conclude now.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Sir, I will take a few more minutes. This is a very important subject. How can I finish my observations within a few minutes?

MR. CHAIRMAN: My problem is that we have to finish this by 6-30 p.m. because only 2½ hours have been allotted. The Minister has to be called and Shri Vajpayee has to reply. So, would the House like to extend the time by, say, half an hour?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: The Minister will have to speak and I will have to reply. So, more time is required.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are two more speakers from the Government

side and two from the opposition, apart from the Minister and Shri Vajpayee.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K RAGHU RAMAIAH): It may be extended by one hour.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right, it is extended by one hour.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Let me make my points clear, even though I know what I am going to say would be just like throwing water on a duck's back so far as the hon. Members on the other side are concerned.

My submission is that had sufficient force been summoned, including the army, in time the situation would not have aggravated that badly. I am really surprised to find that although an appeal was made by an hon. Member of this House that the situation was grave that the army had to be summoned, it was not done.

Then, it beats me completely why the Government did not care to send any relief till yesterday evening. Not a loaf of bread was sent. Did the Government think that this House would refuse the necessary supplies to them if they gave relief to the people there? That also was not done.

Then, what is most reprehensible is the fact that the Government, the ruling party, has tried to exploit the situation for its own political advantage. Otherwise how do you explain that the hon. Member, Shrimati Subhadra Joshi, was allowed to go round and we were prevented from doing so in the first instance; and it was only on second thoughts that many of the leaders of the opposition were allowed to go into that area? I have also seen jeeps laden with breads and other food materials brought by the ruling party to be distributed, but for the supplies that some of the hon. Members from this side had carried, there was hesitation in the eyes of the officers in charge in taking hold of them.

Why is there so much of violence in the country at the moment? The reasons are obvious. The high prices are violence; serious unemployment is violence, added to that, increasing disparity is violence.

AN HON. MEMBER: Communal violence.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Yes, I am coming to that. You have brought about a situation where all these things are in existence.

But, more than all these, the main reason is that you have neglected the fundamental development of the country, that is, the development of character of the people of the country. The movement for independence succeeded, because it was built on the formation of character of the people. What is the position now? Whatever character formation had taken place in the past had been undone during the recent years. That is one of the reasons that you find the spread of violence.

Shall I draw the attention of this honourable House to a report that has appeared in one of the national dailies? Probably, it is the *Indian Express* which says that many of these incidents can be traced to the influence of liquor. This is one of the great achievements of the ruling party that it has completely scrapped prohibition. During the course of last few years, the consumption of liquor has doubled and trebled in the city of Delhi. If my hon friend, Mr. Salve wants to know, it is this kind of thing, the spread of liquor and the like which brings about many unfortunate developments.

My demand is that certain immediate steps must be taken. Firstly, as has been rightly stressed by many hon. Members, the appointment of a judicial commission has to be announced forthwith. But this judicial commission, I must say, must be a judicial commission with a difference. We have appointed so many judicial commissions, but with what result? They have yielded little result. So this judicial commission must be told, to find

(Shri Shyamnandan Mishra.)

out what recommendations of the previous Commissions were not acted upon and, therefore in consequence, such incidents are taking place. That, I have no doubt will clearly forest the responsibility on the head of the Government and on the administration. I think, I am quite clear that this also must be one of the terms of reference of the judicial commission.

Secondly, we must try to see that adequate relief is reached to the people. We must enable the students to take part in their examination. Many students from the minority community, we are told, want to be enabled to take their examinations. That encouraged me very much that in the midst of the worst happenings that had been enacted there, these boys do not forget their real works—their studies and their examinations. The Government must do something about it.

I would also like to submit that the Government must take the problem of national integration a little more seriously than they have been doing so far. To the Government, the National Integration Council is nothing more than a needless encumbrance. If they want to completely burn the Council, let them do that. For all practical purposes, they have already done that.

We are trying to build an economy without building the foundation of the nation itself. That is the tragedy.

Here are a few suggestion's of mine, in this connection. A pledge for national integration must be taken collectively, every day, in every institution, including the Parliament of India. Why should it not be so? You might say that in would be only dramatising the whole thing. But drama and emotions have not certain place in life. This will remind us of this great duty. Before the commencement of work. If in every educational institution, the pledge of national integration is taken by boys and girls and also in legislatures by their Mem-

bers, I think, it will be conducive to an atmosphere of national integration.

The daily programme of radio, television and cinema should also begin with a reminder of the pledge. Why should we not, right from the morning, be reminded of this pledge?

Due recognition should be given for services in the course of national integration. We have not heard yet that any person had been conferred the highest decoration of the land for his excellent work for national integration. For certain aspects of national development, it has, of course, been done.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: They will award it Mrs. Subhadra Joshi.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: You spell out the meaning of national integration to Mr. Vajpayee.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: We must also be assured if the Government means seriously by the National Integration Council, that this Council will meet regularly at an interval of three months. There must not be any let up in that.

Again, the question of social harmony should be discussed in every Block meeting. Why have you got these institutions at the Block level? Do you think that the process of national integration is that simple that you can talk once in a while in this House and it will come about? So, in every Block Development Committee and in every city with large congregations of people, there must be social harmony committee—indeed, in every walk of life. If you are able to do that, then I think we would be doing something in the direction in which we all want the country to go. Therefore, my humble submission is that, if the Government is not able to assure us with some concrete and fresh approach with regard to this matter, we would not feel satisfied or happy and we would say that this incident of the most shameless kind has been lost upon the Government.

श्री शंकर बयाल सिंह (बलरघ) : सभापति जी, कई तरह के बौद्धिक भाषण यहां पर सुनने को मिले। मैंने जब भाषण देना शुरू ही किया है बाजपेयी जी बाहर जा रहे हैं। इससे पता चलता है कि मेरी संचाई सुनने का उनमें साहस नहीं है।

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : मैं चार बजे से यहां बैठा हूं।

सभापति महोदय : किसी दूसरे कारण से जा रहे हैं, अभी वापिस आयेगे।

श्री शंकर बयाल सिंह : सभापति जी दिल्ली में जो कुछ भी हुआ, इसमें दो मत नहीं है कि बहुत ही शर्मनाक, दर्दनाक और भयानक यह दुर्घटना या घटना हुई है। श्याम बाबू ने ठीक ही कहा कि इससे पूरे भारतवर्ष का माथा नीचे होना है। जो खबरें अखबार में आई हैं उनसे पता नहीं चलता है कि दंगे का कारण क्या था। जो कारण आये हैं वह पंचतंत्र की कहानी के समान है। दो व्यक्ति गधे का रस पी रहे थे। कहा जाता है गधे का रस बेचने वाले और पीने वालों में लड़ाई हुई। बाद में वे बगल की एक दुकान से टकरा गए, उस दुकान के कांच टूट गए। जिस दुकान के कांच टूट गए उस दुकानदार ने उनको पीटना शुरू किया। बड़ा से बड़ा भाग कर एक टाइपराइटर की दुकान में घुसे और वहां एक दो टाइपराइटर गिर गए तो टाइपराइटर के दुकानदार ने मारना शुरू किया। इस पक्ष में यह पंचतंत्र की कहानी बनी है।

एक दूसरा वर्णन है कि दो जुवारियों के दल में झगड़ा हो गया और झगड़ा बढ़ते बढ़ते बात यहां तक पहुंच गई। जो अखबारों में बातें आई हैं उन बातों को मैं कह रहा हूँ लेकिन इसके बारे में हम लोगों को कुछ पता नहीं है। अगर श्यामबाबू, अटलजी और सुलेमान सेठ जी साहब को पता हो तो बतायें कि कैसे हुआ। उन्होंने बहुत सारी बातें कही हैं अपने भाषण में आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि वे भी जो हालत है उसको देखते हुए कहीं न कहीं कुछ बातें हो रही हैं, कोई न

कोईदल, कोई न कोई वर्ग, कोई न कोई तत्व ऐसे तत्व गाहे वे देशी हों या विदेशी, इस बात में लगे हुए हैं, इसके लिए प्रयत्नशील हैं कि देश को हम स्थिर नहीं रखने देंगे। जब यहां की व्यवस्था स्थिर नहीं रहेगी तब यहां की सत्ता भी स्थिर नहीं रह सकेगी। गुजरात में जो भी बातें हुई, बिहार में जो भी वारदातें हुई, चाहे भाग लगाने की घटनाएँ हों, लूट की घटनाएँ हों, हत्या की घटनाएँ हों, उसी तरह से दिल्ली की भी यह घटना है जो पूर्व नियोजित हो, सुनियोजित हो या एंर्स डेंटल हो लेकिन इन घटनाओं से देश पीछे हटता है, आगे नहीं बढ़ता है।

बहुत भारी बातें हमारे दोस्तों ने आपके समाने कही हैं। अटल जी ने इस घटना के सम्बन्ध में यह कहते हुए बड़े जोर से अपना भाषण शुरू किया कि यह बहुत ही नाजुक मामला है। मैं समझता हूँ यह नाजुक मामला नहीं है, बहुत ही गम्भीर मामला है। आप अपने शब्द को बदलिये। श्यामबाबू का भाषण होने लगा तो मैं समझ नहीं सका कि रायट के बारे में बोल रहे हैं या फिफ्थ फाइव ईयर प्लान के बारे में बोल रहे हैं।

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र : मैं निवेदन करूँगा कि उनकी समझ को अभी बहुत विकसित होना है।

श्री शंकर बयाल सिंह : मैं उनको इतना ही विश्वास दिलाता हूँ कि जब कभी अर्थ व्यवस्था पर या योजना पर मैं बोलूँगा तो श्याम बाबू से जा कर सीखूँगा।

श्री सुलेमान सेठ जी तफरीर कर रहे थे तो पता चला कि केवल में जो मामला ऊपर नीचे हो रहा है, उसकी तमबीर उनकी तफरीर में थी। वह वहां से बबराए हुए थे।

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु ने कहा कि हम भी हमदर्द हैं। हमारे साथी रामावतार शास्त्री गृहमन्त्री और गृह मन्त्रालय पर बहुत बातें बोल गए। उनको तो मैं समझ सकता हूँ। बेचारे रेलवे के मामले में फेल हो गए तो गृह

[श्री संकर दयाल सिंह]

मन्त्रालय पर झपट पड़े। उनकी बातों में क्या तथ्य है इसको वह भी जानते हैं और हम भी जानते हैं। सभी जानते हैं कि भ्रगर सरकार एलर्ट नहीं रहती, ठीक समय पर सरकार कबम न उठाती, अधिकारी तुरन्त घटना स्थल पर न पहुँचे होते तो दंगा बड़ा भड़क जाता, भभक जाता और जहाँ दस लोग मरे वहाँ सैकड़ों लाशें पड़ी हुई आपको मिलती। प्रधान मन्त्री जी, गृह मन्त्र: जो तुरत गए और उन्होंने स्थिति का जायजा लिया। मैं भी सदर बाजार में, किशन गंज में और आजाद मार्किट में गया हूँ। वहाँ के नागरिकों ने मुझे बताया है कि भ्रगर सरकार तुरन्त कारवाई न की होती तो तीन चार दिनों तक वहाँ पर लाशों के भ्रम्बार लगे रहते और लग जाते। एक भी व्यक्ति ने इसको नहीं कहा है कि सरकार की बजह से ये दंगे हुए। छोटे मोटे पुलिस के आदमी की बात क्या की जाए, पुलिस के एक बड़े अफसर, डी आई जी के रैंक के अफसर श्री मरवाह को भी छरी लगा, गोरी: और वे अचारे अस्तित्व में हैं। उन सब लोगों ने भ्रगर तत्परता नहीं दिखाई होती तो दंगा बन्द नहीं होता।

दंगों और दूसरी तरह की जो वारदातें होती हैं उन में बहुत बड़ा अन्तर होता है। करीब करीब सभी पाटिया इस बात को मान कर चलती हैं कि दंगा नाम की जो चीज है वह मनुष्यता के ऊपर एक बहुत बड़ा अस्तर है, अभिशाप है। इसलिए दंगे में चाहे हिन्दू का खून गिरे या मुसलमान का, इमान का खून गिरता है, लाल खून गिरता है, इमान का खून गिरता है। इसीलिए किसी शायर ने कहा है:

हिन्दू हो, मुसलमान हो, सिद्धांतों, ईसाई हो लेकिन बतन तो उभका है जो खून दे बतन के लिए देश पर सबट आता है तो जो खून देता है वह ग्राहीद कहलाता है। लेकिन इस तरह की जब बाते होती हैं तो उभ में एक दर्द उभरता है...

श्री इयास नन्दन मिश्र: यह बिलकुल मोजू नहीं हुआ।

श्री संकर दयाल सिंह: इनकी तो वह हालत है:

मैं आह भी भरता हूँ तो हो जाता हूँ बचनान ये कत्त भी करते हैं तो बर्षा नहीं होती।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो घटना हुई है उसकी जांच होनी चाहिये। कई आइयों ने कहा कि जूडिशल इनक्वायरी बिठाई जाये। लेकिन मैं नहीं चाहता कि जांच रिपोर्ट आने में देरी हो। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जांच रिपोर्ट तुरन्त आए, जल्दी आए। इस प्रश्न को किसी भी तरह ने राजनीतिक प्रश्न न बनाया जाए यह बीचातानी का सवाल नहीं है, इधर इधर आप इसको न खींचें। आप राजनीति करना चाहते हैं तो उसके लिए बहुत ही जगहें हैं, बड़ा से मसले हैं। ममुष्यता के ऊपर इससे बड़ा दर्द फूट पड़ा है। ऐसे समय में आप इसको राजनीतिक प्रश्न न बना कर मानवता का प्रश्न बनायें। फिर चाहे किसी भी दल के लोग क्यों न हों। सब को इस घटना की भर्त्सना करनी चाहिये। जिन लोगों का भी इसमें हाथ है जांच करके उनके मखाँटों को आपको सामने रखना चाहिये ताकि दूसरे लोग डा पर बूके और आगे से ऐसे प्रसामाजिक तत्वों में होशियार रहे।

बहुत से बेकसूर लोगो का खून हुआ है उनको सरकार उचित मुआवजा दे। जो वहाँ भय का वातावरण छाया है उस स्थिति का सामना करें और उस वातावरण को दूर करे। वहाँ खाने पीने की चीजें पहुँचाई जानी चाहिये।

सरकार को देश के कई हिस्सों में जो इस तरह की घटनाएं हो जाती हैं उनके प्रति एलर्ट रहना चाहिये। यह ठीक है कि कुछ ऐसे वल हैं जो इस तरह की बातों में लगे रहने हैं और चाहते हैं कि इस तरह की बाते हों और हमारा भी उर्लस बीस काम चलता रहे। इमान का धर जल है और दूसरे इस में हाथ सेकते हैं। यह नहीं होना चाहिये। एक बात में वाज्यर्थ: ज: से जरूर कहना चाहता हूँ। इस बात को वह सबेदना व

खल्लूयुति से नहीं देखा रहे हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि स्थिति सामान्य हो लेकिन वह चाहते हैं कि स्थिति असामान्य हो। . .

श्री छतल बिहारी बाजपेयी : हम नहीं चाहते हैं।

श्री शंकर बवाल सिंह : इनके दिल ने कल विल्ली बन्द का नारा दिया है, हड़ताल की बात कही है। जहाँ ये बटनाएं हुई हैं वहाँ जो लोग गए होंगे उन्होंने देखा होगा कि प्राग किस तरह से भयंकर रूप में लगी है, सुनियोजित ढंग से लगाई गई है, लोहा तक गल गया है, बिल्कुल जल गया है। मैं आपकी इजाजत से आपके सामने लोहे के इन टुकड़ों को रख रहा हूँ ताकि पता चल सके कि किस तरह से वहाँ घटनाएं हुई हैं। जब लोहा तक गल गया है तो मैं नहीं जानता कि हमारे बिरोधी दिल के साथी इस सवाल को राजनीतिक सवाल बनाएं। हम चाहते हैं कि उनके दिल भी पिघने ताकि मानवता का कल्याण हो।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contd.). I have not given an Adjournment Motion, but I thought it would be proper to support it, because it is better that we should discuss this ugly incident freely, frankly and openly, instead of taking an attitude of hush-hush. Let the people of the country know, let the world know, let our neighbours know that we are all united in this House, the people of India are united in condemning the ugly incident and also the motive behind it. I express my regret and shame for what happened to these persons and I request that adequate compensation should be given to these sufferers. At the same time I am with the others who have demanded a probe. I have a sort of feeling—after going through the facts of the case—whether there is some sort of a conspiratorial plot behind this sudden and ugly communal incident. Is there any intriguing hand

behind this? The reason is this; the ground why I have come to entertain this sort of suspicion is this. Let us look into the causes which have been attributed to this sort of a communal flare-up. It has been stated that there was some altercation between two young boys before a sugarcane stall. Some others said that this was due to assault and clashes between two sets of gamblers. Some others said that this was due to some contests between a shop-keeper and a customer. Others said that there was a cinema house and there was some trouble over there.

It appeared to me that such silly things cannot flare up into a communal incident all of a sudden unless there are some people there to start it. Immediately it came to my mind—this suspicion came to my mind—how and from where such an incident could take place all of a sudden. There must be some other reason behind all this. This is one aspect.

There is another reason for this incident. This is a sensitive area. There had been a riot a year before. There must be a chart—crime chart at the police station. Why did they not act? I do not want to quote but it has been reported in every paper that the police who were there were hesitating to take the necessary steps. Shri Rajgopal went there. It was only then that the police took some active steps. What are the reasons for this? There is another mysterious report that appeared in the press. What was the report? Some press report—I do not know whether it is from the National Herald Press or some other paper—was there that about eight people were killed; Patriot said that 28 people were killed. Each and every paper reported differently. Is it due to police firing that they were killed or due to firing by snipers? There is a report in almost all the papers that there were sniper fires and most of the injuries and deaths were as a result of the fire of these snipers. What did the police do? I do not know whether it was a fact but a report has

[Shri Samar Guha]

been given to me that most of the killings were due to the snipers from the house-top. Who was that person responsible for this? It has been stated that he is a retired police officer who did this. Is it a fact? This has to be probed into. Why did I use the word 'Conspiratorial plot'? Because, I have developed a suspicion—maybe, there is overzealous enthusiasm—because there is overzealous enthusiasm to scuttle even the railway strike by someone? It is they who have been trying to mislead the people.

I know how the people are going on in different parts of the country—I mean the railway offices—threatening to scuttle the railway strike. It is they who create the misunderstanding in the minds of the people. It is these people, in their overzealous attitude, who try to take steps to create confusion in the minds of the people. Is it imaginative? I say that it is the retired police officer who fired from the top of a house. Why cannot he be arrested? He should have been arrested? I want to disabuse my mind from this suspicion. That is the reason I have raised certain postulates. I have not come to the conclusion.

I am worried for another reason. When we have good relations with Bangladesh, Tehran, Afghanistan and trying to ease our relations with Pakistan the world should not get any impression of violence on account of communalism existing in our country. This monster of communalism must be rooted out.

There are reports in the Press saying that there will not be any Magisterial or Judicial probe. Why should such reports appear in the Press? It creates suspicion in the minds. I do not want a Magisterial or a Judicial inquiry. I want a committee of the Members of Parliament to be set-up immediately. I want it for two reasons. First, to extend relief and to create a sense of confidence amongst sufferers. This committee should visit the area immediately and create a sense of faith and

confidence. Second, this Committee with a sense of seriousness and urgency should probe whether this is a plot and conspiracy of certain mischief mongers and over-enthusiastic people or is it a spontaneous flare up. It not give me an impression of spontaneous flare up. There seems to be some conspiracy behind it and maybe a political conspiracy to divert the attention of the people.

Lastly, I want to address the Prime Minister. She is the President of the National Integration Committee. Let us look at ourselves. There is still that lingering poison in our body-politic. It is the political parties who are responsible for all this. The hearts of the people are clean. The peasants sleep together; the workers sleep together but we shed our crocodile tears before elections. We beg of the minorities for their votes but we have never made any positive efforts whatsoever for harmonious nationalism. I request the Prime Minister—if they really mean business—to see to it that the community is completely free from the virus of communalism and also the task before the National Integration Committee be taken up seriously and sincerely so that the concept of harmony be developed in our country.

19 hrs.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI (Calcutta-South): Sir, almost all the speakers from the Opposition and from our Party have expressed their sentiments and condemned the situation which happened on the 5th. It would have been better if Mr. Vajpayee and other Members from the Opposition had expressed that their main intention was to draw the attention of the Government then to create a situation and atmosphere which may further precipitate the tense atmosphere. It would have been better if all political parties in the Parliament had expressed their dissatisfaction over the situation which took place on the 5th and condemned all those forces which

were responsible for this incident and expressed their united sentiments for the people who still love this country than to see whether Administration is wrong or whether the police force is sufficient or not. But unfortunately, the basic intention of some of the political parties today in bringing forward this adjournment motion is not to ease the situation but to malign the Government and to create an impression or a situation that Government is not at all looking after the interests and rights of the minorities in this country. As you know, and even the enemies of the Congress Party will agree, that the record and the history of the Congress Party will show that the basic character of the Congress Party has been that it has stood all along for secularism. It may be that the Congress has not had the strength enough to fight in the economic struggle; it may be that it did not have strength enough to create a situation where even the poorer people can get food. But no one can deny the fact that the Congress is the only party in India which from the freedom movement up to this day has stood united at least for one cause, and that is the cause of secularism. The basic foundation of our party is the spirit of secularism which we had inherited from the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi.

Unfortunately, I could not follow what Prof. Samar Guha was wanting to explain when he said that he did not even believe in secularism, but he wanted some synthetic nationalism. I do not know what synthetic nationalism is.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I wanted it to develop into a positive concept

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI Unfortunately, the great patriot Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, for whom Prof. Guha has a tremendous regard, is not with us today; if he would have been with us, he would have explained the concept of secularism better and he would have said that secularism

was the real concept and synthetic nationalism had no meaning.

Charges have been made by the Members of the Opposition, almost by all the Members of the Opposition, against the Congress Party and the Government, that we had simply allowed the situation to continue, as a result of which some people had unfortunately lost their lives. It may be a fact that due to various reasons, either due to their delayed arrival there or due to various other reasons the police arrived there late or they arrived in time but could not take action to bring the situation within control. But is it not a fact that every time when we accuse the police forces in this country for all the incidents which have taken place, at least some responsible officers have proved their loyalty not to the Congress Party and the Government but to the Constitution and to the people of this country, even risking their lives in order to control the situation? We have witnessed this on many occasions. I would, therefore, say that there are patriots in the police forces and there are patriots in the administration who do feel that if things continue like this, their children would also suffer in course of time. So, I would submit that it is not always wise to accuse the police forces or to accuse the Government and say that they are hopeless and helpless as if only the Members of Parliament and the political parties are the only forces which can control the situation and restore normalcy.

Charges have been made against our party to the effect that the Congress MPs went there with political patronage, having been blessed by Government, whereas the Opposition Members could not there. I deny this charge. Neither Mr. H. K. L. Bhagat nor the other Congress MPs who went there even telephoned to Mr. Uma Shankar Dikshit or even the police officers asking for protection, but they went on their own taking all the risk. But some of the Members of the Oppo

[Shri Priya Rajan Das Munsi] sition first contacted the Lt. Governor, and then they contacted the Home Minister not with a view to go there and create a situation conducive to the restoration of peace, but first to be safeguarded with police protection for themselves and then to go and witness the situation. This is the fact. This was what they did. But the Members of the Congress Party did not do so. (Interruptions). They went on their own. Mr. Bhagat went on his own. Even in the Shahdara incidents I know that he did the same thing; risking his life, he went there on his own. (Interruptions) Let not my hon. friends interrupt. I know what security they require. So, why should they shout and interrupt?

MR. CHAIRMAN: He did not name any Opposition Member or party. So, why should the hon. Member or a particular section of hon. Members from the Opposition get provoked?

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI Another charge that has been made is that enthusiastic sections of the Government side or of the Congress Party were amongst the people who went to resist the strike or who went to see the failure of the strike and they were the partners in the game, as Prof. Samar Guha had explained in his speech.

Sir, I would like to put it in another way. Perhaps this is one plot that the gangsters have understood, namely, when the Government and its entire machinery and the responsible patriotic forces are doing their best to avert the threatened railway strike, when their entire attention is engaged there, then the gangsters have chosen the right and opportune moment to create a further massacre in the capital to divert the entire attention of the Government, so that there might be perhaps another situation created.

Sir, we have been witnessing during the last three months speeches and incidents directing the target, Delhi chalo, to create a situation in Delhi as was seen in Gujarat and Bihar, and

experiments have been made on various occasions but they have all failed. Perhaps the incident in Sadar Bazar and Azad Market is not an accident. But I do feel that it has failed, and I feel that it might be a planned, organised effort to create a situation not only in Delhi but all over India to create a situation in the economic development of the country.

Sir, this is a strike call given by a particular party or certain political parties, I do not know. If those political parties are sincerely demanding peace at the moment with the co-operation of the Government and all the political forces, is it proper at the moment to call a bandh to excite or incite violence, especially those gangsters who have been waiting till now for further opportunities to create disorder and disaster in this capital? Is it fit enough at the moment? Whether a Hindu dies or a Muslim dies, everybody has sympathy for all the poor people, and I do feel that the compensation that the Government would like to give is not sufficient in the shape of money. The real compensation for the loss would be the guarantee of the political parties that united we shall resist all the hooliganism, united we shall oppose it and united we shall condemn this sort of activities in our country. That will be the real compensation for those families.

My last appeal to you is this. Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu said many things and charged us with many things. I do not wish to repeat them because on most of the occasions I ignore his argument. They are not practical, and nobody cares. But I would like to refer to only one point. He said that the riot took place under the leadership of Mrs. Indira Gandhi and the Congress Party. He said that the Government have failed everywhere and that the Home Minister should resign. I would like to remind him and his party—at least the Communist Party of India will agree with me that it was his party, at the time of

the rule of the United Front Government in West Bengal in 1969, when the non-Bengali speaking Muslims and the Hindustanis stood firmly by the Congress in a pocket of the Hooghly district, namely, Telenapara, when the others indulged in massacre. (Interruptions)

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Shame, shame.

SHRI NOORUL HUDA (Cachar): It is absolutely wrong. (Interruptions).

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Please stop. You are just a new entrant. You were not a member of the party then. (Interruptions). At that time, we requested and we demanded the Home Minister there, Shri Jyoti Basu, and all the political parties, to restore peace, law and order. If I am wrong, it may be verified from the records of the West Bengal Government. It was happening in Kerala. I am told. But Shri Vayalar Ravi knows it better. So, Sir, it is not wise to say that the Government intentionally allowed the situation to grow like that. But one thing is very clear. I would appeal to the Home Minister and the Government and to our revered leader, the Prime Minister also, that in this situation, at the moment, there is a threat to the Government and the patriotic forces: either you compromise or we will create trouble. I say that it is better to fight and not to compromise. Either we fight for progress and succeed or we do not. There is no midway. There is no question of compromise.

The Jan Sangh said—and Motherland was referred to by Bhagatji—that they are for direct action. What do they mean by direction? By calling for direct action, are they deliberately creating a situation whereby an incident as in Sadar Bazar took place with the help of the gangsters? If that is so, I would finally appeal to the Government that they should stand firm and be bold enough to deal with the

situation. If the gangsters are going to kill, we are ready to die, but no compromise in this hour of crisis. This is one thing on which I would appeal to you. Sir, my last submission is this. The licences for arms are huge in number in Northern India. I am told that the Punjab Police and the Delhi Police make some relaxation in regard to issue of arms licences. When I compare the licensing procedure that is obtaining in Calcutta with that of other places like Delhi, I find that there is a tremendous disparity. I do not know how they get it. I would request the Home Minister to clarify the position. There should be a uniform pattern all over India in regard to the issue of arms licences.

Telescopic rifles are being found in Delhi and other places. What happened in Sadar Bazar? I am not saying that some people took part and took the initiative, but, I believe and I apprehend that it was a planned game. Every such incident, whether it is communal or any other incident, is started with professional goondas. They are hired and they are paid for it. I am sorry to submit before the hon Home Minister that in Delhi, during the last one year, activities of the anti social elements have been on the increase. I think Members of the Opposition as well as the ruling party would agree with me that in the picture houses, in night shows, even in Connaught Place, responsible family people, unless they are accompanied by four or five family members, dare go and enjoy the films. I have personal experience about this. Goondas completely drunk with dagger, sometimes with gun, use filthy language times hold out threats. If a single girl, goes to see a film or goes for shopping, there is no guarantee that she will come back home safe. It is not that Government has failed. But, perhaps, the anti social elements have gained upper hand in Delhi and other places because of many reasons, either they are planted by political parties or they are being hired by some foreign

[Shri Priya Rajan Das Munsi] agents. I am not quite sure. But, it is a fact that last year, one girl was raped in the Delhi University campus and there were several incidents of looting. The anti social elements have got monopoly right in Delhi streets in the nights. Whatever they want, they can do. It is a fact. Taxiwalas do not want to take passengers to the remote places of Delhi after 9 P.M. This is happening. My submission to the Home Minister is, all the anti-social elements whether they come from Punjab or Delhi or any other part of India, and who are staying at Delhi, irrespective of their caste, creed and religion, should be detained under MISA until the law and order situation improves and incidents of the nature of Sadar Bazar do not recur. I appeal to the Members of the Opposition, forgetting the adjournment motion, forgetting who is right and who is wrong, let us unanimously resolve that Parliament is against those forces which an engaged in communal activities. Let Sadar Bazar be the last incident and we should be united to face the situation if it happens tomorrow.

श्री एस० ए० शमीर (श्रीनगर) : सभापति जी इस मुल्क की और इस हाउस की बदकिस्मती यह है कि रेल का मामला हो, या तेल का मामला हो फसादात का मामला हो या शुबहात का मामला हो, हम लोग बहुत कम पार्टी बाजी से ऊपर आते हैं। अगर आज का फसाद इस मुल्क का आखरी फसाद होता तो मुझे कोई ऐतराज नहीं था कि जनों, यह इस मुल्क का आखरी फसाद होना था, अगर इतनी बड़ी कीमत दी तो कोई बात नहीं, कम से कम इस के बाद तो इस मुल्क की फिजा इस मुल्क का माहौल सुधर जाना लेकिन सऊन बदकिस्मती यह है कि फसादात का यह सिलसिला पिछले 27 सालों से जारी है और आज इस फसाद ने फिर एक बार दिल को दहका दिया

है। इस लिये नहीं कि 100 आदमी मारे गये या 100 मकान जले, लेकिन अभी तो हजारों आदमियों को मरना है, सैकड़ों नहीं हजारों मकानों को जलना है—इस बात ने बचन कर दिया है। इसी वजह से आप की तबज्जह इस तरफ़ दिलाने के लिये हम ने इस ऐवान में बहस को आगाज किया है।

मैंने बाजपेयी जी और सेट जी की तकरीरों को हुकमरान मेम्बरों की तकरीरों को बड़ी दिलचस्पी से सुना। बाजपेयी जी की तकरीर के एक एक शब्द से मुझे ऐतराज नहीं है, बड़ी मासूम तकरीर उन्होंने की। बाजपेयी जी की तकरीर के बाद मैं अपने आप के यह सवाल पूछ रहा था—अगर इस मुल्क के एक बहुत बड़े नेता जिन के पीछे एक जमायत है, ये विचार रखते हैं, ये ख्याल रखते हैं तो फिर हम किम्म की दुर्घटनाये क्यों होती हैं। बाजपेयी जी ने पूछा—रजॉत सिंह की मां ने और यूसुफ़ की मां ने हम से यह सवाल किया है कि उन का बेटा क्यों मारा गया? अगर इस सवाल का कोई जवाब न होता तो हम समझते कि चूँकि इस का कोई जवाब नहीं है हम लिये इस सवाल का जवाब देना हमारा फर्ज भी नहीं है। लेकिन हमारी बदकिस्मती यह है कि इस सवाल का जवाब मौजूद है—बाजपेयी जी भी जानते हैं, मैं भी जानता हूँ, आप सब जानते हैं कि क्यों वे मासूम मारे जाते हैं, जिन की सिर्फ़ यह खता होती है कि उन्होंने एक खास घराने में पैदा होकर एक खास नाम अपने ऊपर लिया है। इस की वजह यह नहीं है कि दो रस-पिलाने वाले आपस में लड़ पड़े। इस की वजह यह नहीं है कि माईबल वाला और ठेलेवाला टकरा गये, इस वजह से खून खराबा हो गया। फसादात के लिये सैकड़ों आदमियों को पागल बनाना पड़ता है उन्हें बायलेस जुल्म और तबादुद की शराब पिलानी पड़ती है और असल बात यह है कि हम लोगों ने इस मुल्क में अभी इस फिजा को खत्म नहीं किया है जिस में बायलेस फिर केबाराणा बायलेस खास तौर से परबरेख

पाती है। यह तो एन बहाना है कि हुकूमत ने कोताही की है, हुकूमत से गफलत हुई है, लापरवाही हुई है, फसादात को बरबस्त रोकना जाता तो शायद 30 आदमी न मरते, 5 आदमी मरते या 2 आदमी मरते लेकिन यह मसले का हल नहीं है। हम हुकूमत को दोष देते हैं, उस की नाग्रहलियत, गफलत और लापरवाही को दोष देते हैं लेकिन मैं हुकूमत की बादर्भयती को दोष नहीं देता क्योंकि इस सारी दुर्घटना से यू तो सारे मुल्क में इस ज़हर की कालिख लगी हुई है—लेकिन सब से ज्यादा ख़तरा इस मुल्क की हुकूमत हुई है। मैं नहीं समझता कि इस हुकूमत में ऐसे हुक्काम मौजूद हैं जो फ़र्क अपने दुश्मन को नीचा दिखाने के लिये चेहरे पर कालिख मले। इस मुल्क में इस हुकूमत में इस कानून के तहत ऐसे लॉग मौजूद हैं जो फिजा तैयार करते हैं—जिस तरह खेती में फसाद के बीज डाल दिये जायें तो फसाद की पूरी फसल तैयार हो जाती है।

वाजपेयी जी आपने कहा है कि मस्जिदों और मन्दिरों का ग़लत इस्तेमाल नहीं होना चाहिये। कौन बहता है कि होना चाहिये? आप ने कहा है कि हिन्दुस्तानी मरे हैं और इस देश के माथे पर कलं कलगा है—लेकिन यहाँ मुझे ऐसा महसूस होता है कि हम पार्लियामेंट में एक जुबान बोलते हैं और जब हमारे पास मुहज़िब आडियेस होते हैं तो दूसरी जुबान इस्तेमाल करते हैं। हमारी जुबान में बड़ी मासूमियत होती है, मैं इस के लिये आप को धन्य नहीं देता, लेकिन क्या आप अपनी पार्टी के अखबार पढ़ते हैं, क्या आप की पार्टी का अखबार "मदर लैंड" भी यही बात कहता है, क्या आगोनाइज़र भी यही

बात कहता है? इस मुल्क में हिन्दू मुसलमान, मिश्र, इसाई सब एक हैं क्या ये अखबार ऐसा कहते हैं, मस्जिदों और मन्दिरों का ग़लत इस्तेमाल नहीं होना चाहिये—क्या ये अखबार भी ऐसी राय ज़ाहिर करते हैं? मैं बाकायदा इन अखबारों का मुताला करता हूँ और इस लिये करता हूँ कि ज़हर की बुनियाद को जानना चाहता हूँ। यहाँ सेट साहब मौजूद हैं—उन्होंने भी बड़ी परेशानी का इज़हार किया है लेकिन क्या सेट साहब अपनी पार्टी के अखबारों पढ़ते हैं? मैं भी उन के अखबारों पढ़ता हूँ मैं सेट साहब को दोष नहीं देता हूँ, मैं वाजपेयी जी को दोष नहीं देता हूँ, दोष इस हद तक देता हूँ कि पार्लियामेंट में खूबसूरत भाषण करने से, मासूम बातें करने से ये हुकूमत के बुकला हुकूमत की बकालत करने से क्या उस ज़ब के ख़तम कर सकते हैं जिस ने इस मुल्क का बटवारा किया और जो आज भी हमारे दिलों का बटवारा करना चाहता है। कौन कहता है—हिन्दू मरा, कौन कहता है—मुसलमान मरा, मैं नहीं जानता उन का मजहब क्या था, लेकिन इतनी बात जानता हूँ कि उन्होंने कोई कुसूर नहीं किया था उन्होंने कोई गुनाह नहीं किया था। आप ने रजॉल सिंह की बात की, यूसुफ की बात की, वे तो मर गये, उन पर फासिहा पड़ कर मुतमईन हो सकते हैं लेकिन वे बच्चे जिन्हें अभी माँओं से जन्म लेना है जो, माँओं की कोख में पल रहे हैं उनको कत्ल करने के मसूबे बन रहे हैं उनको मटिया-मेट करने की साख़िशें हो रही हैं—उसकी फ़िक्र कर लीजिए। हम अपने बच्चों को कौन सा मुस्तक़बिल दें, इसकी फ़िक्र कीजिए। वह कहने से बात नहीं बनेगी कि हुकूमत ने बरबस्त कार्यवाही की,

[बी एस २ ए० शर्मा]

पुलिस वहाँ पर पहुँच गई थी और उसके बाद विरोधी दल का गलत इलजाम है—यह बात उन लोगों ने की है जिनके लक्ने ज़िगर इस फसाद की भाग में झुलस गए उन्हें मालूम है कि पुलिस वहाँ पहुँची या नहीं पहुँची। आप लांघ एयरकडीशन्ड एवान में बैठकर क्यों फैसला देते हैं आप आप री. ज़मोर की भदालत के सामने खड़े हीकर देखें कहीं कोताही ज़रूर हुई है, कहीं ज़रूर कोई गफलत हुई है और जो कुछ हुआ उससे सिर्फ यह सबक हासिल कर लीजिए कि आइन्दा ऐसा न हो। आपने बात की यूसुफ की, आपने बात की रजीत सिंह की। एक बात हम भूल जाते हैं, एक मा के बच्चा को, चार बच्चों को द कती भाग में जलाया गया था। हमारी कोताही यह है कि हम अपना कोताहीबो को, अपनी बुद्धिदली को, हम अपनी गद्दारी को भूल जाते हैं। अगर हर लमहा हमारे सामने उस बेगुनाह औरत के मासूम बच्चे रहते तो हमारे हाथ से कभी ऐसा हादसा नहीं होता। मुझे यह वाक्या श्रीमती सुभद्रा जी की ने बताया कि 1947 में जब इस मुल्क में, दिल्ली में खास तौर से फिरकेबाराना फसाद हो रहे थे तो वह और बहुत से लोग गांधी जी के पास गए उनसे कहा कि गांधीजी दिल्ली की हाल बहुत खतरनाक है, मुसलमानों पर सक्त जुल्म हो रहे हैं, मुसलमान मारे जा रहे हैं तो गांधीजी ने पूछा उनको बचाने के लिए क्या कर रहे हो? उन लोगों ने कहा बहुत कुछ कर रहे हैं। गांधीजी ने कहा या बनाओ मुसलमानों को बचाने में कितने हिन्दू मारे गए? अब यह सबाल पूछने वाला इस मुल्क में कोई नहीं रहा। अब यह पार्लियामेन्ट है, यहाँ वहाँ पर एक तरफ इल्जाम लगते हैं कि उसने

हिमाकत की, उसने गद्दारी की और दूसरी तरफ यह इल्जाम लगता है कि कुसूर आपका है। गांधी जी की तरह से यहाँ पूछने वाला कोई नहीं है कि तुम जो पार्लियामेन्ट के एयरकडीशन्ड एवान में तकरीर कर रहे हो तुम में मुसलमानों को बचाने के लिए कितने हिन्दू मारे और हिन्दुओं को बचाने के लिए कितने मुसलमान मारे। यह सबाल पूछने वाला अब इस देश में कोई नहीं रहा। यही बजह है कि यह आखिरी फसाद नहीं है। मैं जिस बात पर तबज़ह दिलाया चाहता हूँ वह यह नहीं है कि फसाद हुआ उसकी भ्रमियत है लेकिन मैं इस एवान को बताना चाहता हूँ कि इस मुल्क में अभी और फसादात होगा इसलिये उसकी फिक कीजिए। अगर दयानतदारी से आप महसूस करते हैं कि हमन, हमारी लीड शिप ने, हमारे तालीमी इदारों ने, मास भोडिया ने, सियासी जमातो न जो एक जबान पार्लियामेन्ट में भाकर बोलते हैं, एक जबान अखबार में लिखते हैं और एक जबान से मोहल्ले वालों के जो जलसे होते हैं उनमें तकरीरे करते हैं। एक ही तरीका है हम एक विल और एक जबान से जो महसूस करते हैं, अगर बाकई दयानतदारी ने महसूस करते हैं कि मुसलमान एक साथ नहीं रह सकते तो बजाये इसके कि सेक्युलरिज्म का सहारा ले, बजाये इसके कि रियाकारी से काम ले, यह कहे कि नहीं नहीं, हम इस देश में एक साथ रहने वाले नहीं हैं, उनका बड़ा करम होगा अगर खुलकर आये और कहे कि नहीं और, हिन्दू मुसलमान इस देश में एक साथ नहीं रह सकते।

बहुत सी बातें कही गईं बगला देश की और अमरीका की। जिस तरह से कुछ लोग

रेल की बुझटना को रोकने के लिए नवतफहमी ईश करने के लिए बसने को एक बहुत देते हैं उसी तरह से कुछ लोग असल बाक्ये से तबबजह हटाने के लिए ऐसी बातें करते हैं बगला देश की, इरान की और पाकिस्तान की। रेल तेज से इसका कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है। इस बात सवाल यह है कि इस मुल्क मे हर साल अगर सैकड़ों मौतें होती हैं तो क्या बजह है कि अभी तक एक कातिल को भी फासी के तखते पर नहीं लटकाया गया जिसने एक बेगुनाह इन्सान का गला काटा। क्योंकि जब ऐसे कातिल को मालूम होगा कि उसका हर भ्रमल जेल ही नहीं, फासी के तखते पर उसको लटकायेगा तभी उसके दिल मे खौफ पैदा होगा। अगर एक आदमी किसी का कत्ल करता है तो उसको आप फासी की सजा देते हैं लेकिन जब सौ आदमी मिलकर एक हजार कत्ल करते है तो कहते हैं कि इन्वायरी कमीशन अपनी रिपोर्ट सबमिट कर रहा है। इन्साफ और कानून के यह तकाजें जो हैं वह यकीनन इस मुल्क के लिए नेक फेल का हिमाब नहीं रखते है। हमे सोचना होगा और खुलकर सोचना होगा कि हम फिरकापरस्त ताकतों को रोकने के लिए, उनके असर को

बस मिनट की तकरीर के लिए मैं ने साठे तीस बटे की तकरीरे सुनी है, मैं वो मिनट और चाहता हू।

मैं सिर्फ यह कहना चाहता हू इस मुल्क की लीडरशिप बहूसियत मजबूरी यह फैसला करे कि हमे फिरकापरस्त जमातों को नहीं बल्कि विलो मे परवरिश पाने वाली फिरका-परस्ती को खत्म करना है। अभी बाजपेयी

जी ने मजाक मे शशि भूषण जी से कहा था आप तो कांग्रेसी जनमन्त्री हैं—शशि भूषण जी की सेक्युलरिज्म पर मुझे बड़ा विश्वास है—लेकिन इस बात मे कोई शक नहीं है कि इस जमात मे भी आपकी तरह सोचने वाले मौजूद है और उस जमात मे भी आपकी तरह सोचने वाले मौजूद है। हमे इस मुल्क की सियासत को एखलाकी बुनियादों पर कायम करना होगा जब इस मुल्क मे गांधी जी जैसा कोई आदमी यह पूछे बताओ फनादात की कहानिया बडे मजे मे सुनते हो, कुछ ऐसे भी मोलवी और पंडित है इस मुल्क मे जो फनादात की मुबालया —आमेज लजीज कहानिया सुना सुना कर लहू गरम करते है। मैं ने ऐसे मोलवी साहब को सुना जो फर्मी कहानिया सुना सुना कर लहू गरमाने है। वे जो कहानिया सुनाते है उन कहानिया को सुनाने पर कोई पाबन्दी नहीं है। अबबारात जहर फैलाते है और हमारे इन्द्र कुमार गुजराल साहब कहते हैं मैं बिल्कुल गैरजानिबदार हू, फिरवेवाराना जहर फैलाने वाले अबबारात को भी इस्तहार देता हू और सेक्युलरिज्म फैलाने वाले अबबारात को भी इस्तहार देता हू, हमारी दाद दो मैं कितना गैरजानिबदार हू। हमे इस मुल्क के लिए राह मुकर्रर करनी है कि इसे गांधी जी के रास्ते पर चलना है या गोडम के रास्ते पर चलना है। इ ईलिये आज जो हुआ है वह इसलिये हुआ है कि हमने अहमदाबाद की हकीकत को तस्वीम कर लिया, हमने जलसाब, निवण्डी और राप्ती की हकीकत को तस्वीम कर लिया कि यह तो ऐसा होता ही रहता है। शशि भूषण जी ने कहा इस देश मे अखिलयते महफूज है। किसी हवतक से

[बी एस०ए० श्रीमम]

उनसे मुसफिक हूँ। इस मुल्क में 55 करोड़ की आबादी में 50 करोड़ हिन्दू हैं, यहा अगर 5 करोड़ मुसलमान जिन्दा हैं तो इसलिये जिन्दा हैं कि 50 करोड़ हिन्दुओं की नीयत ठीक है, उनका किरदार ठीक है लेकिन काले कौबे कहा नहीं होते ? वह मुसलमानों में भी है और हिन्दुओं में भी है। उन गुंडों का जैसा मोक्ष साहब ने कहा कोई मजहब नहीं होता। उन्होंने अकबर की तरह अपना एक मजहब ईजाद किया है। उस मजहब का मुताला कीजिए वह अगर उनके मफाद की चीज है तो वे यकबयक जनसंघी, कांग्रेसी और कम्युनिस्ट कहलाते हैं। आप गुंडों के मजहब का मुताला करके गुंडों के खिलाफ यलवार कीजिए। वे किसी मजहब के साथ ताल्लुक नहीं रखते। यह मजहब इस्फाक है कि एक गैंग का लीडर रामबीन है तो दूसरे का अल्लाखान। जिस वक्त उन्होंने कल्लो भारत का बाजार गर्म किया उस वक्त वह न हिन्दू रहते हैं न मुसलमान।

मेरा आखिरी जुमला यह है कि जब तक यह हाउस अपने कोल व अमल मे, जो कुछ वह कहते हैं और करते हैं उसमे हमामही न करे हमारी लच्छेदार तकरीरो से कुछ नहीं होगा। होम मिनिस्टर साहब, आपकी कान्तिनयत अपनी जगह मुसलमन है, हो तो हो लेकिन जो कुछ हुआ है इसके लिए भगवान के यहा आपका हिसाब किताब होगा लेकिन जो कुछ होने वाला है उसकी फिक कीजिए।

[श्री श्रीम अहमद शमम (श्रीमंकर)]

सिपायि जी अस मुल्क की ओर अस हाउस की बदलसुती ये है के रील का मामले हो या तेल का

मसाले का मामले हो या शहदात का मामले हो हम लोक बेत कम आरती बाड़ी से ओर आते हैं- अर ओर का फसाद अस मुल्क का आखरी फसाद होना तो मजहब कोली अमरान नहों- तो- के चलो ये अस मुल्क का आखरी फसाद होना- अर आली बरी बेत दी तो कोली बात नहों- कम से कम अस के बाद तो अस मुल्क की नफा- अस मुल्क का माहोल सदर जाना- लेकिन सफ्टे बदलसुती ये है के फसादत का ये सलसले पछले २७ सालों से जावो है- ओर ओर अस फसाद ने १९९० एक बार दल को फसाद दिया है- अस लगे नहों- के १०० आदमी मारे गले ओर १०० मकान जले- लेकिन अभी तो हजारों आदमों को मरना है- मलकुरों नहों हजारों, मकानों को जलाना है- अस बात ने बेचम को दिया है- असी रजे से आप की रोजे अस طرف दलाने के लगे हम ने अस लवान में बेत का आर कहा है-

महों ने वाजहती र- ओर सलत जी की तद्वीरों को- हकुरीन मसुरों की तद्वीरों को बरी दलसुती से सला- वाजहती जी की तद्वीर के आ- एक शहद से मजहब अमरान नहों है- बरी मसुर तद्वीर लहों ने की- वाजहती जी की तद्वीर के बाद महों लगे आप से ये सवाल रजे रजा- तो ओर अस मुल्क के एक बेत बरे

نہا۔ جن کے ہاتھ ایک جہاں
ہے۔ یہ وجہ رکھتے ہیں۔ یہ کھال
رکھتے ہیں۔ تو پھر اس قسم کی
درگھٹائیں کہیں ہوتی ہیں۔ واجھٹی
جی نے پوچھا۔ رنجیت سنگھ کی
میں نے اور یوسف کی میں نے ہم
یہ سوال کیا ہے۔ کہ ان کا بیٹا
کہیں مارا گیا۔ اگر اس سوال کا کوئی
جواب نہ ہوتا تو ہم سمجھتے۔ کہ
چونکہ اس کا کوئی جواب نہیں ہے
اس لئے۔ اس سوال کا جواب دینا
ہمارا فرض بھی نہیں ہے۔ لیکن
ہماری بد قسمتی یہ ہے کہ اس سوال
کا جواب موجود ہے۔ واجھٹی جی بھی
جانتے ہیں۔ میں بھی جانتا ہوں۔
آپ سب جانتے ہیں کہ کیوں وہ
معصوم مارے جاتے ہیں۔ جن کی
صرف یہ خطا ہوتی ہے۔ کہ انہیں
نے ایک خاص گھرانے میں پیدا
ہو کر ایک خاص کام اچھے اور اچھے
اس کی وجہ یہ نہیں ہے۔ کہ دو
دس پلائے والے آپس میں لڑ پڑے۔
اس کی وجہ یہ نہیں ہے کہ سائیکل
والے اور تھیلے والے ٹکرا گئے۔ اس وجہ
سے خون خرابہ ہو گیا۔ فسادات کرائے
پر سہلکوں لڑکوں کو بے گل بلانا پڑتا
ہے۔ انہیں واٹھالہس۔ ظلم اور دھند
کی شراب پلائی پڑتی ہے۔ اور اسل
بانت یہ ہے۔ کہ ہم لوگوں نے اس
ملک میں ابھی اس فضا کو ختم
نہیں کیا ہے۔ جس میں واٹھالہس۔

فرقہ دہانہ واٹھالہس خاص طور سے
پرورش پاتے ہیں۔ یہ تو ایک بہانہ
ہے کہ حکومت نے کوتاہی کی ہے۔
حکومت سے غفلت ہوئی ہے۔ لہرواہی
ہوئی ہے۔ فسادات کو ہر وقت روکا
جاتا تو شاید ۳۰ آدمی نہ مرتے۔ ۵
آدمی مرتے یا دو آدمی مرتے۔ لیکن
یہ مسئلے کا حل نہیں ہے۔ ہم
حکومت کو دوش دیتے ہیں۔
اس کی نا اہلیت۔ غفلت اور
لہرواہی کر دوش دیتے ہیں۔ لیکن
میں حکومت کی بددیانتی کو دوش
نہیں دیتا۔ کہونکہ اس ساری درگھٹنا
سے۔ یوں تو اور ملکوں میں اس زہر
کی کلاس لگی ہوئی ہے۔ لیکن سب
سے زیادہ رسوا اس ملک کی حکومت
ہوئی ہے۔ میں نہیں سمجھتا کہ
اس حکومت میں ایسے حکم موجود
ہوں۔ جو صرف اپنے دشمن کو نہچا
دیکھانے کے لئے اپنے چہرے پر کالس
ملے۔ اس ملک میں اس حکومت
میں۔ اس قانون کے تحت ایسے
لوگ موجود ہوں۔ جو فضا تیار کرتے
ہوں۔ جس طرح کہتی ہیں فساد
کے بھیج ڈال دئے جائیں تو فساد کی
پوری فصل تیار ہو جاتی ہے۔

واجھٹی جی آپ نے کہا ہے کہ
مسجدوں اور مندروں کا غلط استعمال
نہیں ہونا چاہئے۔ کون کہتا ہے کہ
ہونا چاہئے۔ آپ نے کہا ہے کہ

[پری شہم لصند شہم]

ہندوستانی مرے ہیں اور اس دیش کے ساتھ پر کلک لگا ہے لیکن یہاں مجھے ایسا محسوس ہوتا ہے کہ ہم پارلیمنٹ میں ایک زبان بولتے ہیں اور جب سڑک پاس مہذب آفیسر ہوتے ہیں۔ تو دوسری زبان استعمال کرتے ہیں۔ ہماری زبان میں بڑی معصرت ہوتی ہے۔ میں اس کے لئے آپ کو دوش نہیں دیتا۔ لیکن کہا آپ اہلی پارٹی کے اخبار پڑھتے ہیں۔ کہا ا کی پارٹی کا اخبار مدر لہند بھی بھی بات کہتا ہے۔ کہا آرگنائز بھی بھی بات کہتا ہے اس ملک میں ہندو۔ مسلمان۔ سکھ۔ عیسائی سب ایک ہیں۔ کہ یہ اخبار ایسا کہتا ہے۔ مساجدوں اور مندروں کا فاط استعمال نہیں ہونا چاہئے۔ کیا یہ اخبار بھی ایسی رائے ظاہر کرتے ہیں۔ میں باقائدہ ان اخباروں کا مطالعہ کرتا ہوں۔ اور اس لئے کرتا ہوں کہ زہر کی بلیاد کو جاننا چاہتا ہوں۔ یہاں سب صاحب موجود ہیں۔ انہوں نے بھی بڑی پیشانی کا اظہار کیا ہے۔ لیکن کیا سب صاحب اہلی پارٹی کے اخبارات پڑھتے ہیں۔ میں بھی ان کے اخبارات پڑھتا ہوں میں سب صاحب کو دوش نہیں دیتا ہوں۔ دوش اس حد تک دیتا ہوں کہ پارلیمنٹ میں خوبصورت بھاشن کرتے ہیں۔ معصوم باتیں کرتے ہیں یہ حکو کے وکلا حکومت کے کی وکلا

کرتے ہیں۔ کہا اس نکلے کو ختم کر سکتے ہیں۔ جس نے اس ملک کا بقا وادہ کیا۔ اور جو آج بھی ہمارے دلوں کا بقا وادہ کرنا چاہتے ہیں۔ کوئی کہتا ہے کہ ہندو مرے۔ کوئی کہتا ہے کہ مسلمان مرے۔ میں نہیں جانتا کہ ان کا مہذب کیا تھا۔ لیکن اتنی بات جانتا ہوں کہ انہوں نے کوئی قصور نہیں کیا تھا۔ انہوں نے کوئی گناہ نہیں کیا تھا۔ آپ نے رنجیت سنگھ کی بات کی یوسف کی بات کی۔ وہ تو مر گئے۔ ان پر فاتحہ پڑ کر مطمئن ہو سکتے ہیں۔ لیکن وہ بچے چلیں ابھی ماؤں سے جلم لڑا ہے۔ جو ماؤں کی کوکہ میں پل رہے ہیں۔ ان کو قتل کرنے کے منصوبہ بن رہے ہیں ان کو مایامیت کرنے کی سازش ہو رہی ہے۔ اس کی فکر کر لےجئے۔ ہم اپنے بچوں کو کونسا مستقبل دیں۔ اس کی فکر لےجئے۔ یہ کہنے سے بات نہیں بلیگی۔ کہ حکومت نے ہر وقت گروائی کی پولیس وہاں پر پہنچ گئی تھی۔ اور اس کے بعد روودھی دل کا فاط الزام ہے۔ یہ بات ان لوگوں نے کی ہے۔ جن کے لخت چکر اس فساد کی آگ میں جھلس گئے ہیں۔ انہیں معلوم ہے کہ پولیس وہاں پہنچی یا نہیں پہنچی آپ لوگ ایئرکونڈیشن لہولہ میں بیٹھ کر کہیں فہلے دیتے ہیں۔ آپ اہلی سب کی عدالت کے سامنے کہتے ہو کر دیکھیں۔ کہیں کوئی

ضرور ہوئی ہے۔ کہیں ضرور کوئی
فیلڈ ہوئی ہے۔ اور جو کچھ ہوا اس
سے صرف یہ سبق حاصل کر لیتے
کہ آئندہ ایسا نہ ہو۔ آپ نے بات
کی کی یوسف کی۔ آپ نے بات کی
رنجیت سنگھ کی۔ ایک بات ہم
بھول جاتے ہیں ایک ماں کے بچوں
کو۔ چار بچوں کو دیہکتی آگ میں
جالیا گیا تھا۔ ہماری کوتاہی یہ ہے
کہ ہم اپنی کوتاہیوں کو۔ اپنی
بزدلی کو۔ ہم اپنی غداری کو بھول
جاتے ہیں۔ اگر ہر لمحہ ہمارے سامنے
اس بھگتہ عورت کے معصوم بچے دھتے
تو ہمارے ہاتھ سے کبھی ایسا حادثہ
نہیں ہوتا۔ مجھے یہ واقعہ شرمیتی
سبھارا جوشی جی نے بتایا۔
سنہ ۱۹۳۷ میں جب اس دلی
میں خاص طور سے فرقہ دارانہ فساد
ہورہے تھے۔ تو وہ اور بہت سے لوگ
گاندھی جی نے پاس کئے۔ ان سے کہا
کہ گاندھی جی دلی کی حالت بہت
خطرناک ہے۔ مسلمانوں پر سخت
ظلم ہورہے ہیں۔ مسلمان مارے جارہے
ہیں۔ تو گاندھی جی نے پوچھا ان
کو بچانے کے لئے کیا کر رہے ہو۔ ان
لوگوں نے کہا کہ بہت کچھ کر رہے
ہیں۔ گاندھی جی نے کہا کہ بتاؤ
مسلمانوں کو بچانے کے لئے کتنے
ہندو مارے گئے۔ اب یہ سوال پوچھتے
والا اس ملک میں کوئی نہیں رہا۔

اب یہ پارلیمنٹ ہے۔ یہاں ہر ایک
طرف الزام لگتے ہیں کہ اس نے
حکومت کی اس نے غداری کی۔ اور
دوسری طرف یہ الزام لگتے ہیں کہ
قصور آپ کا ہے۔ گاندھی جی کی طرح
سے یہاں پوچھتے والا کوئی نہیں ہے
کہ تم جو پارلیمنٹ کے ایگزیکٹو
ایوان میں تقریر کر رہے ہو۔ تم
میں مسلمانوں کو بچانے کے لئے کتنے
ہندو مارے۔ اور ہندو کو بچانے کے
لئے کتنے مسلمان مارے۔ یہ سوال
پوچھتے والا اب اس دیہ میں کوئی
نہیں رہا۔ یہی وجہ ہے کہ یہ آخری
فساد نہیں ہے۔ میں جس بات پر
توجہ دلانا چاہتا ہوں۔ وہ یہ نہیں
ہے کہ فساد ہوا۔ اس کی اہمیت
ہے۔ لیکن میں اس ایوان کو بتانا
چاہتا ہوں کہ اس ملک میں ابھی
اور فسادات ہونگے۔ اس لئے اس کی
فک کر لیتے۔ اگر جمہوریت سے آپ
مستعصم کرتے ہیں۔ ہم نے۔ ہماری
لہذا شپ نے۔ ہمارے تعلیمی اداروں
نے۔ ماس مینیج نے سیاسی جماعتوں
نے جو ایک زبان پارلیمنٹ میں
آپ بولتے ہیں اور ایک زبان سے
معدی والوں کے جو جلسے ہوتے ہیں۔
ان میں تقریر کرتے ہوں۔ ایک ہی
طریقہ ہے۔ ہم ایک دل اور ایک
زبان سے جو مستعصم کرتے ہیں۔
اگر واقعی دیہانت داری سے مستعصم
کرتے ہوں۔ تو ہندو۔ مسلمان ایک

[ہری شہم احمد شہم]

ساتھ نہیں رہا سکتے تو بھاگے اس کے کہ سیکولریزم کا سہارا لیں بھاگے اس کے کہ ریاستی سے کام لیں یہ کہیں۔ کہ نہیں۔ نہیں۔ ہم اس دیہی میں ایک ساتھ رہنے والے نہیں ہیں۔ ان کا ہوا کوم ہوگا۔ اگر کھل کر آگے اور کہیں کہ نہیں۔ ہندو۔ مسلمان اس دیہی میں ایک ساتھ نہیں رہا سکتے۔

بہت سی باتیں کہی گئیں۔ ہنگامہ دیہی کی اور امریکہ کی۔ جس طرح سے کچھ لوگ ریل کی دو ٹوٹا کو روکے کے لئے غلط فہمی پیدا کرنے کے لئے مسئلے کو ایک پہلو دیتے ہیں۔ اسی طرح سے کچھ لوگ اصل واقع سے توجہ ہٹانے کے لئے ایسی باتیں کرتے ہیں۔ ہنگامہ دیہی کی۔ ایران کی۔ اور پاکستان کی۔ ریل تھل سے اس کا کوئی سبب نہیں ہے۔ اس وقت سوال ہے کہ اس ملک میں ہر سال اگر سیکڑوں موتیں ہوتی ہیں۔ تو کیا وجہ ہے کہ ابھی تک ایک قاتل کو بھی پھانسی کے تختے پر نہیں چڑھایا گیا۔ جس نے ایک بے گناہ انسان کا گلا گٹا۔ کہونکہ جب ایسے قاتل کو معلوم ہوگا۔ کہ اس کا ہر عمل جہل ہی نہیں۔ پھانسی کے تختے پر اس کو لٹکاے گا۔ تبھی اس کے دل میں خوف پیدا ہوگا۔ اگر ایک آدمی کسی کا قتل کرتا ہے۔ تو اس کو آپ پھانسی کی

سزا دیتے ہیں۔ لیکن جب سو آدمی ملکر ایک ہزار قتل کرتے ہیں تو کہتے ہیں کہ انکوائری کمیشن اہلی رپورٹ سہم کر رہا ہے۔ انصاف اور قانون کے یہ تقاضے جو ہیں وہ پھلتا اس ملک کے لئے نیک فعل کا حساب نہیں دیتے ہیں۔ ہمیں سوچنا ہوگا اور کھل کر سوچنا ہوگا۔ کہ ہم فرقہ پرست طاقتوں کو روکے کے لئے ان کے اثر کو - - - (گہلتی بھولے پر) دس منٹ کی تقریر کے لئے میں نے ساڑھے تین گھنٹے کی تقریریں سنی ہیں۔ میں دو منٹ اور چاہتا ہوں۔

میں صرف یہ کہنا چاہتا ہوں۔ اس ملک کی لہذا شپ بھٹیٹت مجموعی یہ فیصلہ کرے کہ ہمیں فرقہ پرست جماعتوں کو نہیں بلکہ دلوں میں پرورہی پانے والی فرقہ پرستی کو ختم کرنا ہے۔ ابوی واچھنی جی نے مذاق میں ششی بھوشن جی سے کہا تھا آپ تو کانگریس جی منگی ہیں۔ - - - ششی بھوشن جی کی سیکولریزم پر مجھے ہوا دھواہی ہے - - - لیکن اس میں کوئی شک نہیں ہے کہ اس جماعت میں بھی آپ کی طرح سوچنے والے موجود ہیں۔ اور اس جماعت میں بھی آپ کی طرح سوچنے والے موجود ہیں۔ ہمیں اس ملک کی سیاست

کو اخلاقی بلیادوں پر قائم کرنا ہوگا۔ جب اس ملک میں گندھی جی جیسا کوئی آدمی یہ پوچھتا ہے بتاؤ فسادات کی کہانیاں بڑے بڑے میں ملتے رہیں۔ کچھ ایسے بھی مولوی اور پلندت ہیں۔ اس ملک میں جو فسادات کی مبالغہ آلودہ کہانیاں سنا سنا کر لوگوں کو کرتے ہیں۔ میں نے ایسے مولوی صاحب کو سنا جو فریسی کہانیاں سنا سنا کر لوگوں کو کرتے ہیں۔ وہ جو کہانیاں سناتے ہیں ان کہانیوں کو سنانے پر کوئی پابندی نہیں ہے۔ اخبارات زہر پھیلاتے ہیں اور ہمارے اندر کساد گچوال صاحب کہتے ہیں کہ میں بالکل فوہو جانب دار ہوں۔ فرقے دارانہ زہر پھیلانے والے اخبارات کو میں اشتہار دیتا ہوں اور سیکولرزم پھیلانے والے اخبارات کو بھی اشتہار دیتا ہوں۔ ہماری داد دو میں کتنا فوہو جانب دار ہوں۔ ہمیں اس ملک نے لئے راہ مقرر کرنی ہے کہ اسے گندھی جی کے راستے پر چلنا ہے یا گڈسے کے راستے پر چلنا ہے۔ اس لئے آج جو ہوا ہے۔ اس لئے ہوا ہے کہ ہم نے احمدیہ کی حقیقت کو تسلیم کر لیا۔ میں نے چل گوں؟ بہہونتی ا، رانچی کی حقیقت کو تسلیم کر لیا۔ یہ تو ایسا ہوتا ہی دھتا ہے۔ شفی بہوشن جی نے کہا۔ اس دیکھ میں اکتوتھیں مسکوتہ ہیں۔ کسی حد تک میں ان سے

متعلق ہوں۔ اس ملک میں ۵۵ کروڑ کی آبادی میں ۵۰ کروڑ ہندو ہیں۔ یہاں اگر ۵ کروڑ مسلمان زندہ ہیں تو اس لئے زندہ ہیں کہ ۵۰ کروڑ ہندو کی نصف تھوک ہے۔ ان کا کردار تھوک ہے۔ لیکن ڈالے کوئے کہاں نہیں ہوتے؟ وہ مسلمانوں میں بھی ہیں اور ہندو میں بھی ان فتنوں کا۔ جیسا شیعہ صاحب نے کہا۔ کوئی مذہب نہیں ہوتا۔ انہوں نے اکتو کی طرح اپنا ایک مذہب ایجاد کیا ہے۔ اس مذہب کا مطالعہ کیجئے وہ اگر ان کے اپنے مداد کی چوڑ ہے تو وہ یکت بہک جن سلگی۔ کانگریسی اور کمیونسٹ کہلاتے ہیں آپ غلطوں کے مذہب کا مطالعہ کر کے غلطوں کے خلاف بلغار کیجئے۔ وہ کسی مذہب کے ساتھ تعلق نہیں رکھتے۔ یہ محض اتفاق ہے کہ ایک گیلنگ کا لختور رام دھیں ہے تو دوسرے کا اللہ رکھا۔ جس وقت انہوں نے قتل و غارت کا بازار گرم کیا۔ اس وقت وہ نہ ہندو دھتے ہیں اور نہ مسلمان۔

میرا آخری جملہ یہ ہے کہ جب تک یہ ہاؤس اپنے قول و عمل میں جو کچھ وہ کہتے ہیں اور کرتے ہیں اس میں ہماں ہمی نہ کرے۔ ہماری لچہہدار تقریروں سے کچھ نہیں ہوگا۔ ہوم منسٹر صاحب آپ کی قابلمت اہلی جگہ مسلم ہے۔ ہو تو

پیشی شیم احمد شیم
 ہو کہیں جو کہہ ہو لی اس کے لئے
 بہکوان کے یہاں آپ کا جواب کتاب
 ہو کہ کہیں جو کہہ ہوئے والا اس
 کی فکر نہ ہوئے

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): I propose to take this occasion as seriously as is humanly possible for me, a Minister responsible to Parliament and to the people of India. I shall deal with some of the criticisms at the end, but, before that I would like to give a brief connected account of the events which will give information in reply to many of the questions which have been raised here.

I agree with all the Members of the House who have expressed their anguish over what happened day before yesterday and I join them in expressing my very deep grief over what happened despite the best efforts that were made.

On the 5th afternoon, violence and arson occurred on a large scale in certain parts of Sadar Bazar Police Station area resulting in a number of casualties, destruction of valuable property and widespread panic. According to information so far available, it appears that at about 1.30 in the afternoon, information was received in the Sadar Bazar Police Station that rioting was taking place in Kishanganj Chowk and the Azad Market area within the jurisdiction of the Sadar Bazar Police Station and the Sub-Divisional Officer and the Station-House Officer of the Sadar Bazar Police Station immediately reached the scene of trouble within a few minutes.

Finding the situation serious they called for reinforcements and also altered the higher officers. Between 1.45 P.M. and 2 P.M., the Additional

District Magistrate and the Superintendent of Police, North District, also reached the Kishanganj Chowk—Azad Market area. The A.D.M. found it necessary to order the police to open fire to disperse the mobs indulging in arson and violence. The I.G.P., the District Magistrate and the D.I.G. had all reached the scene of trouble soon thereafter. There were numerous instances of violence, including resort to use of private fire-arms, brick-battings, throwing of soda-water bottles etc. and arson in the Kishanganj Chowk—Azad Market area until about 3-30 P.M. when the situation started coming under control. Such incidence, however, spread to Bahadurgarh Road area and the situation in that locality came under control by about 4 P.M.

These disturbances spread to Sadar Thana Road area which came under control by about 5 P.M. Stone throwing and arson started occurring in the Kasabpura Motia Khan area from about 6 P.M. The mobs were dispersed and the situation was brought under control in this area by about 7 P.M. The entire disturbances came under full control by about 8 P.M. when curfew was announced and effectively enforced soon thereafter. The fires had also been brought under control by 8 P.M. though fire-fighting operations continued till late at night.

During this period, all locally available resources were mobilised by the Delhi Administration to control the situation and for preventing it from escalation. The I.G.P., District Magistrate and other senior officers were personally directing the measures to control the situation. About eight companies of C.R.P. and Delhi Armed Police were pressed into service in this area and were subsequently reinforced by another eight companies of the B.S.P. for intensive patrolling and vigilance in the

affected areas as well as other sensitive parts of the city. About two dozens of fire tenders were pressed into operation to put out fires caused by person. It is a matter of profound sorrow to all of us that ten valuable lives were lost in the course of the disturbances and about 131 persons were known to have received injuries. Fifteen Policemen including the IGP, the DIG and ten Firemen also received injuries.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: What is the condition of the DIG, Mr. Marwah in the hospital?

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: I visited him in the morning. He has received five pellets, three at the back on his head and two when he turned right on the sides. The pellets have not been removed and the authorities at the Wellington Hospital will decide when to remove the pellets. But he is out of danger though he would have to remain in the hospital for a few days.

About 60 of the injured persons are still receiving treatment. As I said, Sir, the doctors have given us their assurance that all the cases are out of danger.

Investigations are in progress to ascertain the cause of the disturbances. Three criminal cases have been registered and 66 persons including some apprehended on the scene of occurrence have been arrested. More arrests are expected in the course of the specific investigations. An assessment is being made of the damage caused to property.

Sir, in this connection I wish to announce on behalf of the Government, that we have decided to institute a fact-finding inquiry of a comprehensive character at as high a level as possible. We have not decided whether it should be a judi-

cial inquiry but it has to be a high-level inquiry, not a magisterial inquiry. And the idea is that as soon as possible the real facts should be unearthed so that the Government would be enabled to take effective and proper action.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: It should be a Committee of Members of Parliament.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: It should not be like other commissions which have not yielded any results....

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: Result is another matter.... So far as the present case is concerned, first, the facts have to be ascertained and made available to Government further action. Thereafter will have to be taken. At that time the question can be considered. The malady is very deep-rooted and merely by the result of the recommendations of one Commission you cannot remove it.

As many hon. Members have pointed out, it is a very complicated problem and it is a deep-rooted malady. We have inherited it from olden times. It is a kind of a poison which entered into the body-politic of India more than fifty or hundred years ago.

During the foreign regime, we had been endeavouring consistently not only since the Congress came into existence but even after Gandhiji gave his life, all the time to establish secularism in this country.

The Prime Minister as well as myself had been keeping in touch with the situation continuously from the afternoon of the 5th. We also visited the area of these occurrences on the 5th evening and my colleague, Shri R. N. Mirdha, Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs, went round the area yesterday. All the concerned

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officers of the Delhi Administration are doing all that is possible to restore the sense of security and remove unnecessary panic. They have been given special instructions firstly to find out the material facts so that the terms of reference can be quickly drafted regarding the constitution of an inquiry committee and a one-man Committee can be appointed without delay.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:
Will that Committee's Report be published at all?

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT:
It will be published. Also I want to say one thing. About the origin, I cannot really vouchsafe completely for the correctness of the information. I have received. Upto now, from whatever information has come to us, I would say that one proprietor of a typing institute at Chowk Kishanganj had quarrelled with three boys on the 5th May at about 1 p.m. in Mohalla Sheez Mahal. While quarrelling, they reached near the Chowk Kishanganj at about 1-50 p.m. and when they were near the Chowk Kishanganj, arguments developed and three of them assaulted the typing institute proprietor. Some people intervened at this stage and three boys asked for help at which they joined and started pelting stones and soda-water bottles and thereafter the trouble escalated. I have given the facts.

Shri Vajpayee referred to the Tandon Inquiry. He wanted to know why it was not published and what action had been taken on that Report of Shri Tandon? In the first place, neither Shri Vajpayee nor anybody else ever demanded the publication of that Report. I am even now willing to place a copy of it in the Library of Parliament and I can also offer a copy of it to any Member who wants to have it. Now, this

is not at all the time for placing it on the table. But, I would briefly give an account of what has happened in that connection.

The main finding of Shri N. N. Tandon who went into the communal riots of June 1972 was that, preceding the riot, the bad characters involved in it had engaged in several quarrels. Shri Tandon felt that had due note been taken of their doings and that had the police taken adequate preventive action against them, riot might perhaps, have been averted. Therefore, the main recommendations made by Shri Tandon related to effective preventive action against bad characters. He also touched on various procedural aspects of such preventive action, such as up-to-date maintenance of history-sheets, legal aspects of the relevant provisions of the Cr. P.C. etc. The recommendations of Shri Tandon were seriously considered by the Administration and a well-coordinated strategy was evolved for effective and sustained action against bad characters and criminals throughout Delhi. In the ten months since then over 4,000 bad characters have been bound down under the preventive provisions of the Cr. P.C. and about 300 expelled from Delhi under the provisions of the Bombay Police Act. (Interruptions).

SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Shri Tandon has not referred to the paramilitary organisation.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT:
Shri Tandon had also recommended certain improvements in the set up for the collection of intelligence on communal matters. Action on those recommendations has also been taken. Intelligence units have been set up now within the District Police also.

Before I proposed to deal with other points I must admit that so far as intelligence is concerned not only was the cell or the officer who was

entrusted with this job not able to give any advance information about what was going to happen but also the other agencies did not give any idea about any such plan. The fact of the matter is that in that area—I mean it in the best possible spirit—small incidents can escalate into big ones or into unfortunate, deplorable events, which continue to happen from time to time. I have been assured on authority by responsible officers that a large number of such intimations or complaints are given from time to time and the officers are able to intervene and prevent escalation. Some other time I can place a statement on the Table of the House or inform the House that small incidents do occur from time to time and they do not all escalate into such events. In this particular case, a news report was published in the Nav Bharat Times to the effect that there was some quarrel in connection with a girl who was passing. I have made inquiries and questioned all the four or five responsible officers, who have assured me that there could be no conceivable connection between that event and this. Eve teasing does occur sometimes and unless the report goes to the police some of these persons get away with it.

Now, I shall very briefly deal with the other important points. So far as Shri Vajpayee is concerned, I have answered part of his question. He wanted to know how many people were killed by bullets and how many by pellets. According to the ascertained information five of those who have died were killed by bullets and the other five by pellets. He also said there was a particular house from which firing was going on I do not know which house he refers to. There were some houses—whether residential or other—from which shots were fired. In one particular case police was able to locate the house and went up to the first or

second floor and the person there was silenced. I have tried to answer his main points.

Our friend, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu, of course, used his usual phraseology. One cannot quarrel with him. That is his way of life. So far as figures are concerned he said many things, which, I think, as a responsible person he should not have uttered. He is not here and, as such, I need not dwell much on it. For instance, the figures of death and injured quoted by him are probably beyond all conceivable reality

Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee has said that all the injured people did not go to hospital. But the fact that his statement was equally exaggerated has been quite correctly and effectively brought out by Shri H. K. L. Bhagat. When he goes on to say that from 200 persons pellets were removed by one doctor during that short time, I submit that it is too tall a claim for anybody to believe. My main point is that so far as we are concerned, we go by the figures of the number of persons who entered the hospital. Anyone who went to the hospital was treated; all who went were treated; where it was not necessary and the hurt was not grievous, they were allowed to go away. These men and women would also have been allowed to go away. If certain people did not go to hospital—I want to be excused, but I am willing to attribute a possible motive for their not going—they did not, deliberately, go to the Government hospitals for fear that they might be identified as persons concerned and they might be asked. How did you get this? Where were you and what were you doing? and so on. There may be mixed motives. But if it is said that such a large number was injured, I have no reason and no

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ascertained information to help me believe in a figure of that size. Therefore, I hope and believe that the House will not go by such fantastic figures, both about death and about injury. As regards the injured persons, the House will have noted that I have given a much larger figure..

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Jainager): Why does he not ask Shri Vajpayee to give him the names?

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: This is not an occasion for any frivolous discussion or repartee or exchange of words for no purpose. It is a serious and solemn occasion. I do feel distressed and deeply anguished over what has happened, and my hon. friend should not unnecessarily lower the debate to a point of controversy. It will not help anybody, nor will it help the common cause, and I think he and I hold the same view so far as this matter is concerned. Why do they want to spoil the atmosphere? We are wedded to this policy of secularism, and we will do everything that is possible to identify the miscreants and to deal with them as strongly as possible.

Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu had said that this had been done or instigated or encouraged, indirectly or even overtly by the Government, by the Congress Party Government because there was an election to come. I do not know to which election he was referring. He asked 'Who profits from the riots?'. I ask this question of this House 'Who profits from the riots?'. Has the Indian National Congress ever before or after it entered the Government profited from a riot? You can take every instance. I challenge them and say this without any fear of contradiction that on every such occasion, there were other parties like, for instance, the party of which my hon. friend Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee is

the head or Mr. 'Subhman' Bait's party or the 'Jammat-e-Islami' or the 'Hindia Mahasabha'. In case after case it has happened, it has always happened for giving profit—I would not call it profit, but political benefit—to the people who want to get advantage out of such a situation. It is something which in my opinion was so callous and so cruel that any party which has Gandhiji's ideology dear to it and Jawaharlal Nehru's ideology to follow will not even look at it. There may be, as Mr. Shamim said, black sheep and white sheep. I do not say that we are all milk-white and so on. But so far as secularism is concerned, I say without fear of contradiction that there is no other party which is more secular than the Congress Party and the Congress Government. It may be that we have failed in controlling eruptions like the one in question. I have said that it is a superficial assessment of the situation for anybody to think that if you arrest some people quickly or kill more people in the first instance then it will all be, as Mr. Shamim wanted to put it, peace and nobody will ever be hurt hereafter. That is not so. It is a poison which has entered every part of the body-politic. We have to remove that poison. A friend like him should not take this as a kind of a table-talk. Let him seriously ponder and consider what he should do for himself....

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: Is he agreeing with me or disagreeing with me or is he angry with me?

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: I agree with him but he has also paid a left-handed compliment. Let him follow a straight line and he will find that he is very much more at home in our party than the place where he is sitting. (Interruptions).

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: You want to eliminate my effectiveness?

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT:
I think I am inclined to agree with him in the sense in which he said it.

Then, Shri Ramavatar Shastri said that this is *Vahshyana Ghatna*. It is quite correct that when people go about hitting each other and burning houses, it is something beastly. But if you see the number of persons killed from bullets, it is not more than five to six persons.

If it were an open place where one strong firing of a few rounds would have brought the situation under control, probably they would have done so. But there are several lanes and the crowd came from several areas and assembled there. I am afraid—I do not know if the House is inclined to blame me for I am willing to take the blame for the constructive responsibility as Home Minister—the loss of life would have been very much more if heavy firing had been resorted to too early.

What did they do? On every occasion, as soon as the officers reached there, firing had taken place; apart from Kasabpura, Bahadurgarh Road Sadar Thana Road etc. It is not that they hesitated to do that. May be some of the jawans lower down did not feel as strong as they should have. What happened? When four or five fire brigade engines entered, they were not allowed to proceed. There was a hail of stones, bottles pellets from shot guns, and not one of them could go forward. Only one head driver of an engine or the head of the fire brigade could enter because they showed courage and finally they were able to make a dent. When the DIG was hurt, they did not know that he had been hit by pellets—many thought that he was possibly killed or was on his way to death. And this had affected the mind of some people to some extent. But off-

icer after officer came up, and the IG himself came in. In a situation like this, some blame must be attached to all of us, to the Delhi Administration and ourselves. But I do want to say that the IG—I do not know whether he is the most fit person on earth and I am not saying anything of the kind—did show courage and went forward and was able by his example to show the way.

Then there was the other point. I do not think it was a very fair one. An hon. Member mentioned the name of an officer and said that he formerly belonged to the Jan Sangh or the RSS. We have never known about this. Even if a person formerly belonged to the Congress (O) or Jan Sangh or the CPM or the CPI, if today he carries on the discipline of his office and is doing his work efficiently, we do not go back to his antecedents. But if there is any proof or any cause for real suspicion that an officer is showing a certain tendency repeatedly which is born out of his earlier association, we shall certainly consider it. This is the first time that I have heard this allegation. But before he mentioned the name, it would have been far better and more appropriate if he had written to me....

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): He just wants publicity.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT:
Now, they were there all the time I got the first information of it at 3 p.m. And from then on up to the night, we were in touch. But these officers from before and up to the end, were there all the time working to control the situation.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:
Why did you get it so late?

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT:
Sir, whenever it came, I received it.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:
Is that a reply?

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT:
I am telling the fact. What is the use of disputing it?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:
We would like to know, why was the Home Minister informed so late?

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT:
It is not always that the Prime Minister and the Home Minister are informed. So long as the officers felt that they could deal with the situation at their own level they did not want to...

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:
This was considered to be a very petty matter to be conveyed to the hon. Home Minister of the Government of India.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT:
By 2.30 PM they felt that the situation was coming under control. As the firing took place and the crowd receded from the Azad Market area, they went to other areas and then elsewhere arson was resorted to. Two boys were caught red-handed with cloth soaked in kerosene or petrol. They were seen throwing it at two buildings and they have been caught. Therefore, by that time, the officers felt that the situation had come under control. When it began to spread and when they found that the situation might escalate and become much worse, they did inform me. They might have had their reasons and I am telling you frankly from what I know of the situation.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री जी ने कहा है कि मेरा दामन तब पाक और माफ होगा जब मैं उन के कहने के मुताबिक कार्यवाही करूँगा। मुझे मान्य नहीं है, सब को अपना अपना दामन मालूम होता है, शास्त्री जी को अपना

मालूम होता है, शास्त्री जी मेरे दामन के बारे में चिन्ता करें उससे पहले उन को अपने दूसरे सब व्यक्तियों के दामन को देख लेना चाहिए और अगर मेरा दामन उन को ज्यादा पक्का साफ लगे, तो कृपा कर के इस तरह के आरोप न लगाए। यह सोचना नहीं देता।

श्री एस० ए० लक्ष्मी . तरदामनी पै शेख
हमारी न जाइयो।
दामन निचोड़ बे तो
फिरिस्ते बजू करे ॥

श्री उमा शंकर दीक्षित उन्होंने भी कहा और दूसरे माननीय सदस्यों ने भी कहा कि जो साम्प्रदायिक दल हैं उन को भारत सरकार को बेकायदा घोषित कर देना चाहिए। मैं इस सब में यही कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस विषय पर पहले भी विचार हो चुका है और यदि हम को कभी ऐसा लगा कि किसी समय कोई विशेष कानूनी कार्यवाही करने से देश का लाभ होगा तो मैं इतना ही कह सकता हूँ कि उस में हम हिचकेंगे नहीं। अगर हम और मोको पर नहीं हिचकेंगे है तो इस मामले पर भी नहीं हिचकेंगे। इस में आप को सन्देह कैसे होता है? लेकिन अभी से हम कहते रहें कि हम इन को बैन करेंगे उन को बैन करेंगे, यह तो समय में नहीं आता। इस समय जो स्थिति है वह हम बता रहे हैं। जिस दिन करना होगा उस दिन कर देंगे।

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा जल्दी आए वह दिन।

19 58 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT:
I think I have already answered this point. Mr. Sezhian has said that intelligence was not received earlier. I have said that it is a fact that in the matter of intelligence the administration really did not get the help that they should have got in

this case. How much difference it would have made, it is very difficult to say at this stage because as soon as the trouble started, even with the best of efforts thereafter, the situation did escalate and arson had travelled from place to place.

It has been said that BSF took two or two and a half hours to reach the place. I have explained this in my main statement. Another question was asked, why the army was not called? I would reply to both these questions very briefly. Neither the army nor the B.S.F. was intended for the normal duty. The idea was that it should come for route marches or flag marches and then assist the other police which was there with the city administration to help them in this matter, not directly to take part in it. But, of course, they did arrive and it is not that they started at 8 O'clock or 8.15 they started coming from several places, and it took two or more hours. It is almost outside the Union Territory of Delhi where these forces are kept. Normally, if they are ready in uniforms and in all other respects, it should take at least one hour. I do not think it took them unduly more time. Possibly, another 15 minutes or half an hour would have been saved. But I do not think much difference would have occurred.

20. hrs.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:
When did the B.S.F. arrive?

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT:
I said, it was coming all the time. Finally, it came at about 8 O'clock. All the time, it was coming, in groups.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:
When did the first group arrive.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT:
I do not know the exact time. But it was not more than about 2 or 2½ hours. It was coming in groups. The first full battalion had reached at about 8 O'clock or 8.15. Thereafter, another battalion came. It started early it was evening all the time.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:
How early? He is evading the main question. By what time did it arrive?

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT:
I do not know the exact time. There are many points which have to be investigated. Unless we go into details it is not possible to give a thoroughly reliable reply.

Mr. Ebrahim Sulaiman Sait said that the death roll was 28.

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT:
I quoted from the *Patriot*.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT:
Perhaps, this is the only time he has quoted the *Patriot*. I do not think he reads the *Patriot*. If he had been a regular reader of the *Patriot*, then he would have held different views.

What I am trying to say is that Mr. Ebrahim Sulaiman Sait should have come to me; he could have gone to the hospitals; he could have asked me in writing or otherwise. We have given

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accurate facts and figures to everybody who enquired about it. If there is any more information available, we shall do so. Earlier, we had the number of 9 deaths and then a dead body was brought in the morning and we added that. I have taken every care to see that the facts I give are correct and reliable.

In my opinion, the Muslim League, the Jamate-Islami, the Jana Sangh the Hindu Sabha and the R.S.S. have no right to complain about the communal happenings until they themselves reform their policies and their ideologies. (Interruptions). After the Partition, there was no Muslim League in India. However, they kept the League in Kerala only claiming that it was a different thing, that it was not a Muslim League at all. It got the name of Muslim League. Otherwise, it is as secular as any other party in India. Credit or discredit must go to Mr. Ebrahim Sulaiman Sait that he has now started an all-India League and has started branches all over India. What does he want now? Does he want another partition? (Interruptions). As regards the trouble in Sadar Bazar, I will do everything, any reasonable request that he makes to help him. (Interruptions).

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: What is the justification for having a coalition with them in Kerala? (Interruptions)

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: Kerala is different.

Shri Sulaiman Sait said that, formerly, the fact used to be that, if ten persons were killed, nine used to belong to minorities. This is not supported by facts.....

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT: I have quoted from Inder Malhotra's article in *The Illustrated Weekly*.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: From what I know, for more than one

year, this is not so, and I do not think it was ever so; there might have been one such case in a 100. We should not go into this kind of calculations. I agree with Mr. Shamim that it was wrong of Mr. Sulaiman Sait to bring it up like this. (Interruptions) I can say without fear of contradiction that it is not so in the present case.

He has said that we should give exemplary punishment. This is one point on which I find myself in complete agreement with Mr. Sulaiman Sait, and I can assure him that, to the maximum limit of our capacity, we shall see that the law takes its course and that the courts will note the spirit in forming the speeches of the hon. members.

Mr. Samar Guha has said that these are silly causes and he gave a very brilliant speech on the root causes. I agree with his philosophical assessment of the situation, but usually—the misfortune of this country is—I do not know why this is so—that, usually it is the silly causes that lead to such deplorable and painful incidents.

Although I do not completely agree with the very picturesque language used by Mr. Shamim the spirit of his speech was such that all of us must express agreement...

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: That means, you did not understand it.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: Quite possible; your language was so inexplicable.

He was talking of the seed of communalism and the depth of it. I would like to say that that seed of communalism was sown long ago, and the poison has entered deep into the body. Since the time of Mahatma Gandhi, the Congress Government has been engaged in a most consistent endeavour for achieving secularism in this country.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह स्वयं प्रस्ताव इस बुद्धि से अपने उद्देश्य में कुछ हद तक पूरा हुआ है कि गृह मंत्री महोदय ने सारे काण्ड की उच्चस्तरीय जांच कराने की घोषणा कर दी है। उन्होंने यह भी घोषणा कर दी है कि जांच रिपोर्ट प्रकाशित की जायेगी, उसे अल्पापी की सीमा बढ़ाने के लिये नहीं रखा जायेगा। यह भी सन्तोष की बात है कि उन्होंने टण्डन रिपोर्ट की प्रति लाइब्रेरी में रखने का ऐलान किया है। टण्डन रिपोर्ट का एक हिस्सा उन्होंने पढ़ कर सुनाया है . . .

श्री उमा शंकर दीक्षित : मैंने सारांश सुनाया है, रिपोर्ट कोट नहीं की है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : जो सारांश है उस से इस बात की पुष्टि हो गई है कि पिछले वर्ष जो बंगे हुए थे उस के बारे में आप के उच्च-अधिकारियों ने यह कहा था—अगर पुलिस प्रारम्भ से रोक-थाम की कार्यवाही करती तो शायद बंगे को टाला जा सकता था . . . (व्यवधान) . . . वही बात हम इस बंगे में कह रहे हैं लेकिन गृह मंत्री इस बात को स्वीकार करने के लिये तैयार नहीं है।

मुझे खेद है मेरे भाषण को जिस भावना से लिया जाना चाहिए था उस भावना से हमारे कई कांग्रेसी मित्रों ने नहीं लिया। उन्होंने मेरे ऊपर आरोप लगाया है जैसे मैंने कुछ चीजों की खोज की है, उन्हें ईजाद किया है और उन्हें पका कर सदन के सामने पेश कर दिया है। उदाहरण के लिये श्री अमृतजी ने कहा यह बताया गया कि भरने वाले कौन हैं, उनका सम्प्रदाय क्या है और मस्जिद से गोली आने की बात कही गई। मैं बड़े आदर के साथ निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ यह चीजें अखबारों में छपी हैं। उस अखबार में नहीं जिसका हवाला हमारे मित्र बुलेटिनसेट की ने दिया है, यह 6 मई को अखबारों में छपा था और हाथ में है।

SHRI S. A. SHAMMI: This is one paper which Dikshitji never reads.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

"The hospital authorities identified the dead as Rajinder, Rajesh, Sat Narain, Prakash Narain, Ranjit Singh, Nathu and Rajesh Kashmiri. The remaining one had not been identified till late tonight."

जहां तक पुलिस के ऊपर गोली की बात है, वह भी समाचार-पत्रों में आई हुई है। मैं फिर नेक्शनल हेराल्ड को उद्धृत कर रहा हूँ :

"There was an exchange of brick-bats and bottles before some men opened fire from a house top on the street crowd. People alleged that the firing came from a mosque. However the Deputy Commissioner said that he could not be definite about it because there was a cluster of houses adjacent to the mosque from where the firing could have come."

Apparently, the police displayed caution which was taken as 'inaction' by the irate crowd, which shouted anti-police slogans. It was not before five men were hurt (including Mr. Marwah), two of them probably dead that the police decided to position their gunmen to answer the fire."

अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स है, इस पर कोई साम्प्रदायिकता फैलाने का आरोप नहीं लगा सकता है। इसका संवाददाता घटना-स्थल पर मौजूद था। जो अधिकारियों ने बात को और जो कुछ देखा उसके आधार पर उसने रिपोर्ट किया है। मैं इसका एक अंश उद्धृत करना चाहता हूँ :

"Although the police refused to confirm, the eye-witnesses unequivocally claimed they did see bricks being hurled from the mosque. Later they 'saw' snipers firing indiscriminately."

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

It was in one such sniper shot that the DIG Mr Marwah, was injured, these people claimed Mr. Rajgopal admitted there were snipers, without pinpointing their position The police fired back at them "

अध्यक्ष महोदय, अच्छा होता अगर गृह मंत्री जी इस बात की भी सदन को जानकारी देते कि जिन्होंने गोलीया चलाई—वे किसी भी वर्ग के हों, सम्प्रदाय के हों—उन्हे गिरफ्तार में ले लिया गया है, उन्हे पकड़ लिया गया है उन पर मुकदमे चलाये जायेंगे जैसा उन्होंने कहा है वातानुमति। दिशा लेगा लेकिन उनके विरुद्ध कड़ी कार्यवाही की जायेगी। अभी तक गृह मंत्री महोदय यह घोषणा नहीं कर सके हैं।

श्री उमा शंकर बीक्षित : मैं ने उनकी सख्या बताई है जो पकड़े गए है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं ने बहुत सी बातें गृह मंत्री जी का पत्र में लिखी है जो मैं इस सदन में कहना नहीं चाहता हूँ। मैंने उन्हे कुछ नाम भी दिए हैं। अभी तक मुझे यह नहीं बताया गया है कि वे गिरफ्तार कर लिए गए हैं।

मुझे दुख है कि गृह मंत्री जी और भगत जी ने भी यह कहा कि मैं ने एक डाक्टर के बारे में कहा कि उसने दो सौ लोगों के शरीर में से छरें निकाले (व्यवधान) गली महावीर में एक सज्जन रहते हैं, मैं आज प्रातः काल वहाँ गया था, वहाँ से छरें भी लाया हूँ। यह छरें बिल्कुल छोटे-छोटे हैं। (व्यवधान) गृह मंत्री जी मानेंगे अगर किसी व्यक्ति के एक आध छरें लगे हैं तो वह बन्नी पर प्रयत्न करके निकाले जा सकते हैं। (व्यवधान) यह ख्याल आपका गलत है। यह इस बात पर निर्भर करता है कि छरें कितना गहरा गया है।

श्री उमाशंकर बीक्षित : कितने छरें लाये हैं ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह तो तीन हैं।

श्री उमा शंकर बीक्षित : जो निकले थे सभी ले आते।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मुझे पता नहीं था, मेरी बात पर इस प्रकार से अविश्वास प्रकट किया जायेगा नहीं तो मैं सारे छरें भर कर ले आता जो निकाले गए थे। लेकिन जो मुझे कहा गया है वह मैं ने सदन में कहा है। हो सकता है उसने सख्या बढ़ा-चढ़ाकर बन्नी हो। मैं उसकी जिम्मेदारी लेने के लिए तैयार नहीं हूँ। लेकिन मैं आज सबेरे घूमा हूँ, मेरी उनसे बातचीत हुई है। (व्यवधान) डाक्टर का नाम भी मेरे पास है। उन्होंने यह कहा कि करीब दो सौ ढाई सौ लोग मेरे पास आये, हो सकता है इन में कुछ सख्या बढ़ाकर उन्होंने बन्नी हो। लेकिन गृह मंत्री महोदय यह आरोप लगा रहे हैं कि वे इसलिए अस्पताल नहीं गए कि उसमें कुछ और भी गड़बड़ है। मेरा कहना है यह आरोप निराधार है। मैं गृह मंत्री जी से कह सकता हूँ कि जितने घायल हुए सब अस्पताल में बहुत सी परेशानी में बचने के लिए नहीं जाते हैं। आगे कहीं उन्हे मुकदमों में न फासा जाये, पुलिस पूछ-ताछ न करे। (व्यवधान) लेकिन इससे घायलों की सख्या कम नहीं होती है।

श्री उमाशंकर बीक्षित : न बढ़ती हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्योंकि आप घायलों की सख्या बताते हैं वह अस्पतालों के रजिस्टर बताते हैं। जो अस्पताल नहीं जाते उनकी सख्या बढ़ेगी, यह आपको मानना पड़ेगा।

इस वर्ष में एक बात बार बार कही गई। मुझे अफसोस है श्रीमती सुझा जोषी का बन्नी घिसा पिटा पुराना राग और राष्ट्रीय स्वयं

सेवक सच पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने की माग ।
जब राष्ट्रीय स्वयं सेवक सच नहीं बना था तब
भी साम्प्रदायिक दंगे होते थे । जिन भागों में
राष्ट्रीय स्वयं सेवक सच नहीं है वहाँ भी साम्प्र-
दायिक दंगे हुए हैं । और जैसे नागपुर में
राष्ट्रीय स्वयं सेवक सच है वहाँ उसके जन्म के
बाद से लेकर आज तक कोई साम्प्रदायिक दंगा
नहीं हुआ ।

श्री नरेंद्र कुमार शाल्वे : यह गलत है,
पिछले साल ही वहाँ दंगा हुआ ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मुझे मालूम
है जो नागपुर में दंगा हुआ था वह बीड़ों में
और मुसलमानों में हुआ था । मैंने महाराष्ट्र
के मुख्य मंत्री से पूछा था क्या इसमें राष्ट्रीय
स्वयं सेवक सच का हाथ है तो उन्होंने कहा
हमारे पास इसका कोई सबूत नहीं है । यह
बात महाराष्ट्र विधान सभा में भी कही गई है ।

मेरा निवेदन है कि किसी एक सगठन
को, किसी एक पार्टी को सारा दोष देकर सरकार
न तो इस मामले में अपनी विफलता की जिम्मे-
दारी से बच सकती है और न इस दायित्व से
मुक्त हो सकती है । स्वाधीनता के 26
साल बाद भी हमें साम्प्रदायिक सौहार्दता
साम्प्रदायिक एकता का जैसा वातावरण बनाना
चाहिए या वह हम नहीं बना सके हैं । गृह मंत्री
आरोप लगाते हैं कि जब दंगा होता है तो
किसको लाभ होता है, मुस्लिम लोग को ।

श्री उमाशंकर बीजित : कहा गया है कि
हमें लाभ होता है इसलिये मैंने कहा ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अगर
मुस्लिम लोग को वगैरे लाभ होता है तो मुस्लिम
लोग से आपका गठबंधन समाप्त क्यों नहीं
होता है ? (अवधान) अगर दंगे से लाभ
होता है तो जहाँ दंगे होते हैं वहाँ से कांग्रेस
बीचारा भीतर नहीं जाती ।

इस देश की कठिनाई यह है कि यह देश
माईनारिटीज का देश है । यहाँ बहुसंख्यक
है कौन ? अगर बहुसंख्यक थे, उस तरफ
बैठे हुये लोगों को उनकी चिन्ता होती तो कल
प्रधान मंत्री दगाप्रस्त इलाके में गई, गृह मंत्री
दगाप्रस्त इलाके में गए, श्री फखरुद्दीन अली
अहमद दगाप्रस्त इलाके में गए, जनरल
साह दगाप्रस्त इलाके में गए, श्री शर्मा,
कुरैशी दगाप्रस्त इलाके में गए वे केवल
चार बरों में गए लेकिन बरने वाले भाट हिन्दु
सड़के हैं उनके घर में कोई नहीं गया ।
(अवधान)

श्री उमाशंकर बीजित : हम किसी के
घर में नहीं गए हमने बाहर की स्थिति देखी ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं जानना
चाहता हूँ श्री स्वयंसेवक मित्र जी से आरोप
लगाया है कि डबलरोटिया और दूध बाटने में
साम्प्रदायिक भेदभाव से काम चला रहा
है, हम भी सामान ले जाना चाहते थे लेकिन हमें
इजाजत नहीं दी गई । श्रीमती सुषमा जोशी
डबलरोटिया ले जा सकती हैं और लोग वहाँ
भूखे नहीं हैं ? उन्हें दूध की आवश्यकता
नहीं है ? (अवधान)

श्री एस० ए० जामीन : आप कितने
मुसलमान घरों में गए ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप कितने
हिन्दु घरों में गए ?

श्री एस० ए० जामीन : मैं नहीं गया ।
मैंने कब दावा किया है ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं मुस्लिम
मुहल्लों में गया हूँ । क्षमा कीजिये, एक बात
मैं कहना चाहता हूँ । मुझे चुनौती दी गई है ।
मैं मुस्लिम मुहल्लों में भी गया हूँ और एक
संज्ञक का नाम मैं गृह मंत्री को बताऊँगा
जिन्होंने मुझे यह कहा कि साहब जो कुछ हुआ
है, बहुत बुरा हुआ है लेकिन हमें शक है कि
हमारे कुछ लोग इसमें इसलिये शामिल हैं कि

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

मेरे मुजीबुर्हमान की भारत यात्रा के अवसर पर हिन्दुस्तान की तस्वीर बिगड़े, इस बात की कोशिश की गई। (व्यवधान)

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव (आजमगढ़) : यह अनपॉलिमेटरी है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप चुनौती दे रहे हैं, चार घंटे से हम सुन रहे हैं, हमारी पार्टी पर अनगल, निराधार और शरारतपूर्ण आरोप लगाए जा रहे हैं। क्या इस बात का संकेत हमारे मित्र श्री समर गुह ने भी नहीं दिया है? मैं चाहता हूँ कि जब उच्च स्तरीय जांच होने वाली है वह इस पहलू की भी जांच करे। पाकिस्तान टूटा, बंगला देश बना, इस भूखंड की स्थिति बदली और सचमुच में इस बदली हुई स्थिति में इन दंगे का कोई औचित्य नहीं है और इसको भारत से समाप्त हो जाना चाहिये (व्यवधान)

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार साल्वे : पहले था क्या?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : पहले भी नहीं था। लेकिन अब इस बात को आप स्वीकार करेंगे कि सारी परिस्थिति में मौलिक परिवर्तन हुआ है और वह मौलिक परिवर्तन अगर जनता को दिल और दिमाग को छूने में विफल रहा तो इसकी जिम्मेदारी हम सब के ऊपर है और इसकी जिम्मेदारी से जिनके कंधों पर शासन की बागडोर है वे बच नहीं सकते हैं। . . .

श्री बंसत साठे (अकोटा) : हड़ताल वाली बात का भी खुलासा कर दें।

श्री व्याघ्रनन्दन मिश्र : मेरा नाम लिया गया है। मैं एक बात साफ कर देना चाहता हूँ। मैंने यह कहा है कि सत्तावद्ध दल दलगत भावना से बड़ा काम कर रहा है, यह नहीं कहा कि साम्प्रदायिक भावना से काम कर रहा है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अच्छा हुआ कि मिश्र जी ने अपनी स्थिति साफ कर दी। लेकिन मैं जोड़ना चाहता हूँ कि दलगत भावना के साथ साम्प्रदायिक भावना जुड़ी हुई है इसीलिये लाभ सत्तावद्ध दल को होता है। अल्पसंख्यकों में असुरक्षा की भावना पैदा करके कांग्रेस कहती है कि वही उन को बचा सकती है और कोई नहीं, इस लिये दंगे सत्तावद्ध दल को लाभ पहुंचाते हैं, किसी बिरोधी दल को नहीं।

बार-बार पूछा जा रहा है कि डायरेक्ट एक्शन की घोषणा जो की गई है या कल जो हड़ताल होने वाली है उसके बारे में मुझे क्या कहना है। मुझे इसका पता नहीं है। दिल्ली प्रदेश जनसंघ ने अगर कोई फैसला किया है तो मैं जाकर पता लगाऊंगा। लेकिन अगर हड़ताल होगी तो शान्तिपूर्ण होगी। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि गृह मंत्री की घोषणा के बाद कि उच्च स्तरीय जांच की जायगी और टंडन कमेटी की रिपोर्ट प्रकाशित होगी, अब हड़ताल करने की आवश्यकता नहीं रह जाती है। मैं दिल्ली प्रदेश जनसंघ को सलाह दूंगा कि वह हड़ताल न करे मैं यह भी कहूँगा कि इस बात को जनता तक पहुंचाने के लिये हमें रेडियो की सहायता चाहिये। मैं समझता हूँ कि अब हड़ताल का कोई औचित्य नहीं रह गया है और मैं आशा करता हूँ कि वह नहीं होगी।

मेरे मित्र श्री रामावतार शास्त्री ने कहा है कि दिल्ली में उपचुनाव होने वाले हैं इसलिए दंगे करायें जा रहे हैं। इन उपचुनावों का दंगों से कोई संबंध नहीं है। 1973 वाली बात भी वह कह रहे हैं कि उस समय भी जनसंघ ने एक आन्दोलन किया था और तब भी कि सबर में दंगा हुआ है। इस के संबंध में मैं उनकी पार्टी के मुख्यतः जनबुम में प्रकाशित 17 जून, 1973 की दिप्पणी की उद्धृत करना चाहता हूँ :

“दंगाइयों की दिलचस्पी इस इलाके से एक खास साम्प्रदाय के कुछ व्यापारियों और निवासियों को भगा देना था।”

इसको आप संदर्भ में पढ़ें तो सदर में जो दंगे हुये उसके पीछे कौन सी भावना काम कर रही थी, इसकी जनयुग भी अवहेलना नहीं कर सका। राजनीतिक कारण या चुनाव भी शास्त्री के दिमाग में हो सकने हैं, हमारे दिमाग में नहीं है। कोई भी साम्प्रदायिक दंगा भड़का कर इस देश में चुनाव नहीं जीत सकता, उससे चुनाव में कोई लाभ होने वाला नहीं है। मैं फिर कहता हूँ कि इसलिये लाभ होने वाला नहीं है कि इस देश में हिन्दू कोई नहीं है, इस देश में सब अल्पसंख्यक है, इसी लिये उपेक्षा हो सकती है, अवहेलना हो सकती है।

साम्प्रदायिकता का मामला केवल एक दंग से संबंधित नहीं है। गृह मंत्री ने इस बात का कोई उत्तर नहीं दिया है कि नेशनल इंटिग्रेशन काउंसिल जो पुनर्गठित की गई है उसका क्या हुआ ? क्या वह समाप्त हो गई है या मौखिक अवस्था में है और अगर बं होना है तो कौन सजीवनी ला कर उसको फिर से हाँस में लायेंगे ? क्या दंगे होने पर ही मैकडूलरिज्म की याद आयगी और उसके बाद मैकडूलरिज्म विरोधी काम चलेंगे और चुनाव में बोट की राजनीति उभर कर सामने आयगी ? ऐसी बात है तो यह कोई इसका स्थायी हल नहीं है। अच्छा होता अगर गृह मंत्री यह भी बताते कि नेशनल इंटिग्रेशन काउंसिल की सिफारिशों को कार्यान्वित करने के लिये तथा भविष्य में उसके काम को आगे बढ़ाने के लिये वह क्या करने जा रहे हैं...

श्री उमाशंकर बीक्षित : स्टीयरिंग कमेटी की बैठक हुई थी। उसमें सब पार्टियों को कहा गया था कि वे अपने सुझाव एक महीने के अन्दर-अन्दर भेज दें। किसी ने भेज ही नहीं। हम क्या करें, किसी का उत्तर ही नहीं आया।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह सोचें कि हम को कोई सुझाव नहीं देना है, हम चुप रहें, हम समझते थे कि आगे कार्यवाई चलेगी। क्या स्टीयरिंग कमेटी का सारा काम इस बात पर निर्भर करता है कि लोग सुझाव देते हैं या नहीं देते हैं ? अब कंमलटेटिव कमेटी के लिये भी सुझाव मांगे जाते हैं। हम नहीं भेजें तो क्या उसकी बैठक ही नहीं होगी...

श्री उमाशंकर बीक्षित : एक भी न आए तो नहीं कहे।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : सरकार को भी नां कुछ करना है या नहीं करना है। हम समझते हैं कि राष्ट्रीय एकात्मकता परिषद् के काम को किमी एक दन के साथ आप न बाधें। किसी एक पार्टी के हाथ में बीटो दे रखना ठीक नहीं है। पहले कम्युनिस्ट मित्र नहीं आये इसलिए नेशनल कम्पेन नहीं हुआ। इस बार जब स्टीयरिंग कमेटी की बैठक हुई तो मी० पी० आई० नहीं आई, सी० पी० आई० इसलिये नहीं आई कि मुस्लिम लीग नहीं आई, सी०पी० आई० और मुस्लिम लीग नहीं आई तो जितने आए उन सबका छुट्टी कर दी गई। अगर राष्ट्रीय एकात्मकता परिषद् का यह हाल है तब कहना पड़ेगा कि उसके बारे में हम गंभीर नहीं हैं

[श्री प्रटन बिहारी बाजपेयी]
 दये अधिष्य मे न हो इसकी हूमे कामना
 करनी चाहिये और प्रशासन के स्तर पर रचना-
 त्मक दृष्टि से ऐसे कदम उठाने चाहिये कि
 भारत में फिर से यह दुर्भाग्य देखने का अवसर
 न आए कि दंगा हुआ है।

MR SPEAKER The question is

"That the House do now adjourn"
 The motion was negatived.

20 30 hrs

COAL MINES (CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT) BILL—contd.

MR. SPEAKER The House will now take up further consideration of the Coal Mines (Conservation and Development) Bill. Shri Damodar Pandey was on his legs, and he may now resume his speech

श्री दामोदर बाण्डे : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कोय
 भाइज (कजरबेखन एण्ड डेवेलपमेन्ट) बिल
 में जो प्रावधान रखे गए हैं

MR SPEAKER The hon Member may continue on the next day

20 31 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till
 Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday
 May 8 1974/Vaisakha 18 1896