

Tuesday, May 7, 1974

LOK SABHA DEBATES

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



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C O N T E N T S

[FIFTH SERIES, VOLUME XXXX, 10TH SESSION, 1974]

No.—*Tuesday, May 7, 1974/Vaisakha 17, 1896 (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 (ग्रान्डिंग) इतना बड़ा माम्रपादिक दंगा अभी तक नहीं दुआ है । . (अवधारण) घंटों तक पुलिस नहीं आई । गोलियां जलती 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 रामानुजारामस्त्री (पट्टना) : ऐसा दंगा कभी नहीं दुआ होगा, मध्यम 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 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 apprised 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. SHAIFI 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 Commissions 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 Miahbhoys 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 grain-shops, 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 co-operatives 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 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 सिंह : अध्यक्ष जी, ब्रायान के पढ़ने से ऐसा मालूम होता है कि सरकार ने मियाभाई टिक्कूनल की रिकार्डेशन को मान लिया है, पे 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 इफारमेंशन नहीं आई है। आप को इन्फार्मेशन मुझे देना चाहिए थी।

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी प्रामील बाजपेयी क्या है? आप के पास मरने की खबर कैसे आती है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय: हमारे पास कलक्टर में इन्फार्मेशन आता है। उन्हीं दफा ऐसा भी हो सकता है कि ग्रादमां जिन्दा हो और उस की हम यहा प्रांतिचुप्तेश्वरी बताएं। इसलाएं हम यह जरा आफिशियल लेना 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 सिंह: अध्यक्ष जी, ध्यान में स्टेटमेंट को देखने से मालूम होता है कि सरकार ने गंगवे डम्पलाइज को बहुत नियायते दी है। मियाभाई कमेटी की बात मान ली, पे-कमीशन की सिफारिशों मान ली, केजुश्ल लेवर को स्थायी कर दिया, क्लास 3 और क्लास 4 के कर्मचारियों के प्रोमोशन एवेन्यूज को इस्पूव करने के

निए केंद्र रिव्यू की बात को मान लिया है और फेयर प्राइम शाप्स काम्पारेटिव्स के जरिये ब्लॉक देने को भी मान लिया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस में अब एक फला है कि रेलवे इम्प्लाइज इन्डस्ट्रियल वर्कर्स है या सरकारी आदमी? तो अब मारी बातों को मान लिया है, तो मैं आप की मारकत आपने विरोधी भाइयों से पूछना चाहता हूँ... (अवधान)...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: We are ready to reply.

श्री विभूति मिश्न: मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूँ—ऐसी कौन सी बात नहीं गई थी कि जिसकी वजह से इन के माथ मोर्टिंग.

अध्यक्ष भाष्यकार: आप भाषण रखने की वजाय प्रश्न पूछिये।

श्री विभूति मिश्न: अध्यक्ष जी, वर्षेण्वन आवर के पूर्वे इन्होंने इन्हाना हा-हल्ला किया, आप ने इन से नहीं पूछा...

अध्यक्ष भाष्यकार: मिश्न जी, आप बृजुंग हैं, आप मेरे माथ क्यों उलझ जाते हैं। मैं तो आग को कोई बरो बात नहीं कह रहा हूँ—फिर भी आप मृक पर चरम पड़े।

श्री विभूति मिश्न: जब मैं पूछता हूँ आप बीच में बाधक हो जाते हैं। मैं तो पूछ ही रहा था, आप को इत्तिहास खबना चाहिये था...

अध्यक्ष भाष्यकार: आप मुझे बाट-बार क्यों कहते हैं, मैं तो आप का ताबेदार हूँ।

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

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

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरैशी: बहुत सी बातों का, जिन का जिक्र मेम्बर साहब ने किया है, इस्तिकाक हो चुका था, जिन में जाव इवें्यूएसन, फूड-प्रेन शाप्स, कैडर-रिव्यू मियां भाई एवाई शामिल हैं, इन बातों को हमने तसलीम कर लिया था। लेकिन जिन बातों पर अडचन आई—वे दो थीं—एक तो बोनम का मामला था, जिस पर गवर्नरमेंट का स्टैण्ड यह था कि बोनम का ममला बोनम रिव्यू मेट्री के मामले है, वह जो फैसला दिये गये उम पर फिर हम गौर कर सकते हैं। दूसरा इश्यू था—पै-पैट्रिटी का, जिस में मार्ग की गई थी कि पब्लिक सेन्टर प्रोजेक्ट्स में जो तनखाहे मिलती हैं, वही रेलवे मुलाजमीन को दी जाय, इस में यह भी कहा गया था कि तनखाहों में 75 फ सदी डिजाफा किया जाये—इन दो मामलों पर अडचन पैदा हुए, जिस की वजह से बातचीत नहीं हो रही थी मुझे।

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

इसी बात—रेल मंत्री कैबिनेट के बंदी हैं—क्या सरकार इन मामले को सारे देश के आधार पर उथ करना चाहती है—किसी भी संकटर में कोई भी काम करता हो—चाहे वह सरकार का सेक्टर

हो या कारबाने 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 कभी महोदय से पूछता चाहूँगा हूँ—क्या सरकार इस मुद्दे को तय करना चाहते हैं या नहीं, ताकि हमेशा के लिये यह सामला तय हो जाये?

श्री नूहम्बद शकी कुरंदी: सरकार की पालिमी यह है कि सरकार अभी भी बातचीत के लिये तैयार है...

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: किस से बातचीत करेगी?

श्री नूहम्बद शकी कुरंदी: लेकिन जैसा मैंने पहले इसी हाउस में अचं किया था, बातचीत करने के लिए एक मोहाल जरूरी होता है। मैं जारी फर्मान्डोज साहब में अपोल करूंगा कि वह प्रैस्टिज पर न रह, बल्कि हक्कोकृत को जान कर बातचीत के लिए 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 conductive 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.

बी आटल विहारी बाजपेयी : क्या यह सच नहीं है कि हड्डाल का नोटिस दिए जाने के बाद भी रेल कर्मचारियों के नेताओं से बातचीत की जा रही है? क्या

यह भी सच नहीं है कि हड्डताल को तोड़ने और हड्डताल को रोकने की सरकार की तैयारी दोनों साथ-साथ चल रही थी? किर हड्डताल की तैयारी को बहाना बना कर श्री जार्ज फर्नेंटीस तथा अन्य नेताओं को गिरफ्तार किया गया? क्या यह सच है कि कोझोड़िनेशन कमेटी के साथ प्रतिशत नेता अभी जेल में हैं? क्या सरकार उन्हें बिना शर्त छोड़ने का विचार कर रही है ताकि वे मारी स्वित पर किर से निर्णय कर सके और देश की परिस्थिति को ध्यान में रख कर कोई नया फैसला कर सके?

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी: हड्डताल का नोटिस मिलने से वहले भी चार फरवरी को /मिनिस्टर साहब ने नेताओं से बातचीत की थी और हड्डताल होने के बाद अग्रर हमन दुबारा बातचीत करने का उनको एक आफर दिया है तो इसमें गवर्नरमेट की मिमीरिटी हाँ जाहिर हाता है। रह गई यह बात कि इन नेताओं को बगैर किसी शर्त के छोड़ा जाए, यह गवर्नरमेट तसलीम करने को तैयार नहीं है जब तक वे हड्डताल का नोटिस वापिस नहीं ले लेते हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी: इसका मतलब है कि आप हड्डताल करवाने पर तुल द्वारा है।

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: I seek your protection, Sir

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

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: 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 MUNSI: 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 MUNSI: ** 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. Munshi used this language,— describing some gentlemen like that. I will see that

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 MUN-
SI 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 PRYJA 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.

~~Excluded as Ordered by the Chair.~~

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 Stat 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 7% 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 Bibhutī 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 fulfilled committee is needed for carrying on the negotiations, and therefore, will be 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 केवन दो रेलवे में काम करने वाली रेक्ट्राइंड फेडरेशन को अपनी नीति के मतालिक उन्होंने इनवाइट किया था बातचीत करने के लिए और बाद में कोप्राइंडेशन कमेटी ने और जार्ज परनेन्डीज ने और मेस्ट्ररों को शामिल किया तो क्या माननीय मंत्री जी आगे कोई नीतेशिंशन करने से पहले रेलवे में काम करने वाले उन तमाम लोगों को कैटगरी वाल्ज यूनियन जो है जिस के कि आगे इडिया आगे नाइजेशन के प्रेसीडेंट है उन को भी

इनवाइट करेंगे जब एसी स्थिति पैदा होगी जिस से कि सही तरीके से सही कड़ाशस कियेट की जाये ?

श्री मृहस्मद शक्ती कूरेशी : इस का जवाब मैं ने पहले भी दिया है कि रेलवे दो रेक्ट्राइंड यूनियन्स के साथ बातचीत कर रही है। इस बक्त तो इसा सवाल नहीं है कि कैटगरी यूनियनों के साथ बातचीत की जाये ।

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 नेतृत्व मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि:

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

(ब) वे बहां पर कब से अपना कार्य कर रहे हैं, और

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

रेल भवालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री मुहम्मद शाकी करेशी) : (क) में (ग) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

[भवालय में रखा गया। विवरण संख्या LT-6926/74]

हिन्दुस्तान आर्मेनिक कैमिकल्स लिमिटेड
में निवेशित पूँजी

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

(क) हिन्दुस्तान आर्मेनिक कैमिकल्स लिमिटेड में कुल कितनी पूँजी लगाई गई है और उक्त कम्पनी से सरकार को गत तीन वर्षों में, वर्षबार, कितना लाभ हुआ; और

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

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन भवालय में राज्य अधीक्षी (श्री जाहनवाल जां) : (क) 31 मार्च, 1974 तक हिन्दुस्तान आर्मेनिक कैमिकल्स लिमिटेड में सरकार द्वारा किये गये कुल निवेश की राशि साम्य ज्येत्र पूँजी तथा ऋण के रूप में कमश्व: 968.49 लाख रुपये तथा 950 लाख रुपये थी। वर्ष 1970-71, 1971-72 तथा 1972-73 के द्वारान विकास छूट आरक्षण की व्यवहस्त्रा करने के पश्चात् कापी को कमश्व: 42.56

702 L.S.—3

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

(ब) वर्ष 1970-71, 1971-72 तथा 1972-73 के द्वारान सरकारी ऋण पर व्याज कमश्व 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 Fertiliser 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 Railay 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 13th 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 Democratis 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 tube 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 35 percent 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.

**Opinion 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 FEDO and Prayon. The total amount of claim agreed upon by Prayon is Rs. 1,70,000.

(c) Does not arise.

रस से फरनेत आयत तथा एवियेशन
स्पिरिट का आयत

*967. श्री अमिताल माधवाल :

श्री डॉ औं डॉ वेसाई :

क्या येट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की हुपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या देश में फरनेम आयत तथा एवियेशन स्पिरिट की कमी को पूरा करने के

लिये सरकार ने इन पदार्थों के आयत के लिये रूस से अनुरोध किया है; और

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

येट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खान) :
(क) और (ब) . इस वर्ष अप्रैल में रूसी निर्यात संगठन "सोजूजनेप्टीएक्सपोर्ट" से प्रतिनिधि मण्डल के द्वारे के समय भारतीय तेल नियम ने उनसे निबेदन किया कि वे कुछ भट्टी का तेल विभानन गैसोलीन सप्लाई तथा करने पर विचार करें। रूसी निर्यात संगठन ने इस विषय पर विचार करने का वचन दिया है तथापि उसके उत्तर की प्रतीक्षा है।

Production of certain Medicines in Fourth Plan

*968. SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARAMAR: 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?

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

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

(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
Furosemide . . .	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. *Furosemide (M/s. Hoechst)*

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

2. *Prenilamine Lactate (Hoechst)*

	Prices in 1970	Existing prices w.e.f. 23-5-73	
		Rs.	Rs.
Seqantin 10 x 10 strip	135.00	89.00	

3. *Indomethacin (MSD)*

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

4. *Cyproheptadine (MSD)*

Paniactin 10 x 10 Tabs.	22.30	22.30
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Complaint regarding failure of Generation Unit of Durgapur Station of D.V.C.

*869. 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 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 SHIYAM 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 Ttube 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 मर्दी 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 बच व्यय किया गया,

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

(ग) मिट्टी की दुलाई हेतु श्री० ए० टी० की सेवाओं का उपयोग न करने का क्या कारण है?

रेल अंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शाफी कुरैशी) : (क) मिट्टी की दुलाई पर हुए खर्च के आवडे अलग से नहीं रखे जाते क्योंकि मिट्टी के काम की नागत में खुदाई उम्मत 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 ट्रॉक द्वारा परिवहन प्रभार के पावडे आदि भी अलग नहीं रखे जाते ।

(ग) श्री० ए० टी० द्वारा मिट्टी की दुलाई न लो कियायती है और न ही मुहम्मद अवधि उसका उपयोग केवल अपरिहार्य भागों में ही किया जाता है।

Use of Chemical Clearing Methods in Modern Power Plants

*973 SHRI C K. JAFFER SHARIEF 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 taken steps to organise a consortium of industrialists to allow them to set up power generating plants, and

(c) if so the salient features thereof?

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 transfer has to take place through these. Absolutely clean surfaces, give a higher efficiency of heat transfer and lead to economy of fuel.

Prior to commissioning the tubes of the boiler are cleaned by acid/alkal washing so that mill scale, grease, rust etc which may have been present inside the tubes are removed. Any residues/foreign particles which may yet remain after such cleaning are removed by blowing off steam through the tubes to the atmosphere. The external surfaces of the tubes are kept clean during operation by steam sootblow of the surfaces. 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.

पिछली तीन बारों के दौरान ग्रामों का विद्युतीकरण

*975. श्री अदल लिहारी बालचंदी :
श्री अमनलाल राव लोही :

नवा लिलार्ह और लिहार मंडी ग्रामों की कृपा करेंगे कि पिछले तीन बारों के दौरान प्रत्येक राज्य में कितने ग्रामों में विद्युती पहुंच दर्द, उनकी प्रतिशतता का बर्बाद ब्योरा क्या है ?

लिलार्ह और लिहार मंडलाल में कृपामंडी (श्री सिद्धोदेवर प्रसाद): गठ तीन बारों के दौरान प्रत्येक राज्य में विद्युतीकृत ग्रामों की बर्बाद ब्योरा प्रतिशतता का विवरण सभापत्तन पर रखा जाता है [मन्त्रालय में रखा गया। देखिये 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 Fertilisers 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 fertilisers 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 ful-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 व्यव्य प्रदेश के पश्चिम निमाड क्षेत्र की उपेक्षा

9238. श्री गंगावरण दीक्षित :

क्या रेल मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेग कि:

(क) क्या रेल के विकास के मायने में सरकार व्यव्य प्रदेश के पश्चिम निमाड क्षेत्र को प्रव तक उपेक्षा करती रही है और इम क्षेत्र के जिलों को मेल/एकमद्रेम तथा यावीगाड़ी मेवा भी उपलब्ध नहीं है; और

(ख) यदि हैं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

रेल नियमित में उप-मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) ये नहीं। यातायात तथा परिवासन की आवश्यकताओं को व्यान 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 खाद्यानांकों की एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान की दुलाई

9239. श्री गंगावरण 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 खाद्यानांकों को एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान पर लाने ले जाने में असफल रही है;

(ख) खाद्यानांक दुलाई का अनुभानित लक्ष्य क्या था और वास्तव में कितनी मात्रा में खाद्यानांकों की दुलाई हुई;

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

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

रेल नियमित में उप-मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) मे (घ) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही और मध्य पट्टन पर रख दी जायेगी।

और उच्च न्यायालय में अनिर्णीत रहे रामले

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

(क) इस समय इन्हींर (मध्य प्रदेश) उच्च न्यायालय में कितने रामले अनिर्णीत रहे हैं; और

(ख) पांच वर्ष अधिक वासियों से अधिक से अनिर्णीत पड़े रामलों की संख्या कितनी है ?

विधि, न्याय और काम्यनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री एच० आर० गोक्कले) . (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 निराड जिले को हराहूद तहसील के जलप्लानित हो जाने के लिये मुश्किला

9241. श्री गंगाधर दीक्षित : क्या तिचाई और विष्वुत मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नर्मदा परियोजना के निर्माण के कारण मध्य प्रदेश में पूर्व निराड जिले की हराहूद तहसील में अधिकारण क्षेत्र के जलप्लानित हो जाने की मशावरा है; और

(ख) उत्तरी तहसील के निवासियों को जिनकी भूमि तभी सम्पत्ति जलप्लानित हो जाएगी, मुश्किल देने के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही भरने का विचार है, और

(ग) क्या उस सबवध में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार को कोई अध्यावेदन न दिया है ?

तिचाई और विष्वुत न्यायालय में उच्चमंत्री (श्री विक्रमर मसाड) : (क) और (ख) . मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा तेपार की नई परियोजना रिपोर्ट (आर० एच० 860 के पूर्ण जलालय तंत्र तक) से मालूम होता है कि नर्मदा परियोजना से हराहूद तहसील में 156221 एकड़ लेट जलमण्डल होगा और 126 ग्राम प्रभावित होंगे ।

प्रभावित होने वाले भूमि और सम्पत्ति हेतु प्रतिपूति, तथा विस्थापित व्यक्तियों, जिन्हे वर्तमान गावों में और जहा आवश्यक हो, नए आदर्श गावों को विकसित करके, भूमिकालों को देकर सहवर्ती लोकों में पुनः बसाने का प्रस्ताव है, के पुनर्वास के लिए परियोजना रिपोर्ट में 24.89 फरोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान रखा गया है ।

(ग) जी, नहीं ।

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

9242. SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARAMAR: 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 Phenethecillin 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 DGTB 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 P.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	Delhi 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 Kakinada in Andhra Pradesh.
3	Gujarat State Fertilizer Co. Itd.	16-4-74	Substantial expansion of their existing fertilizer plant at Baroda in Gujarat.
4	Mysore State Industrial Development Corp. 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 cooperatives 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.

बत्तमान चुनाव पद्धति बदलने का प्रस्ताव

9247. श्री चन्द्रलाल चन्द्राकर : श्री विधि, न्याय और कानूनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की छपा करें कि

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

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

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

विवि, न्याय और कल्याणी कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नीतिराज तिह चौधरी) :

(क) और (ब). 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 कठिनाईयों का विवेतों को लौह अयस्क के नियति पर प्रभाव

9248. श्री चमूलाल चक्राकार : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने को क्षमा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या लौह-अयस्क के नियति में बृद्धि न होने का एक कारण यह भी है कि इसके परिवहन के लिए रेलवे समय पर और पर्याप्त संख्या में वैगंगों की मजलाई नहीं कर पाती;

(ब) यदि हाँ, तो परिवहन कठिनाईयों को दूर करने के लिए क्या उपाय किये जाये हैं; और

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

रेल मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शाफी कुरेशी) : (क) और (ब). विगत वित्तीय वर्ष में नियाति के लिए लौह-अयस्क के लदान में बृद्धि नहीं हुई। इसका कारण

रेल परिवहन में स्वामानिक रूप से होने वाला गत्यावरोध नहीं बल्कि कई बाहरी कारण ये जैसे गम्भियों में बिजली की कटौती, उसके बाद तूफान और टूट-फूट, कई बंदर-गाहों और रेलों पर अचानक हड़तालों और आत्मोननों का तांता, रेल उपकरणों की चोरिया, रेल पथ पर धरना तथा नागरिक उपद्रव आदि। इनका गाड़ी संचलन पर प्राप्त: निरन्तर दुष्प्रभाव पड़ा और बड़ी संख्या में माल डिव्हे रुके पड़े रहे।

(ग) रेलों पर काम की स्थिति सामान्य हो जाने पर रेलों द्वारा नियाति 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 GARGCHA:

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 PRA-SAD): (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 (सेन्ट्रल रेलवे एस्प्रा-इंज एसोसिएशन) की मार्गे

9252. श्री हुकम बहादुर कर्मचार : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या मध्य रेलवे कर्मचारी संघ (सेन्ट्रल रेलवे एस्प्रा-इंज एसोसिएशन) ने 22 और 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 नत्सम्बन्धी मुद्य बाने क्या हैं और उन पर सरकार ने क्या कार्य-वाही की है?

रेल व्यापार में उप संचारी (बी मोहम्मद जली कुरेशी) : (क) जी हा।

(ख) मार्गे इस प्रकार हैं—

(1) मध्य रेलवे कर्मचारी मध्य को मान्यता दी जाये।

(2) रेल कर्मचारियों का बोनस दिया जाये।

(3) रेलोंकेरिए स्वायत्निगम बनाया जाये।

(4) अनुसूचित जातियों और अनु-सूचित जन-जातियों के लिए आरक्षण और पदोन्नति बाने व्रेंडों में उनका कोटा भग जाये।

(5) सुरक्षित कर्मचारियों का स्थानात्मक बदल किया जाये।

(6) शोलापुर मण्डल को फिर से मध्य रेलों में भिलाया जाये।

(7) व्हाइट रेटिंग मिस्टम योररीयेंड-गन के जरिये गये कार्य मन्यवन के बाद रेल कर्मचारियों का पुनर्वर्गीकरण किया जाये। तब तक के लिए नैमित्तिक कर्मचारियों महिल सभी रेल कर्मचारियों को अन्तर्राम बेतन वृद्धि दी जाये ताकि उनकी परिलक्ष्या एम० एम० टी०, एल० आई० सी० जैसे सरकारी / निजी उपकरणों के कर्मचारियों की परिलक्ष्यों के बराबर की जा सके। महगाई भना छ:

महीनों में शोस्तन 4 प्लाइट की प्रत्येक वृद्धि के लिए निवाह सूचकांक की बड़ी हुई लागत के शर-प्रतिशत और बिन्दु दर बिन्दु निष्प्रभावन के आधार पर दिया जाये।

(8) रेल कर्मचारियों को सभी लोक-तांत्रिक अधिकार दिये जायें। अनु-शासन और अपील नियमों में भारत के संविधान की धारा 311 के अनुरूप उपयुक्त संशोधन किया जाये और मेवा में निलम्बन को मुद्य दण्ड माना जाये।

(9) अनिवार्य सेवा अधिनियम को निरस्त किया जाये।

(10) गाड़ियों में काम करने वाले दूसरे कर्मचारियों को रनिंग भना दिया जाये।

(11) रेल मेवा में श्रेणिया समाप्त बर दी जाये।

(12) जब तक रेल कर्मचारियों के बेतन आवश्यकता पर आधारित न्यूनतम बेतनों के साथ जोड़े नहीं जाते तब तक रेल कर्मचारियों को 10,000 हजार तक की वार्षिक आमदनी तक आयकर की छूट दी जाये और आय कर वे निधारण के लिए सभी निविष्ट रकम पर छूट दी जाये।

(13) एक सप्ताह में काम के 40 घण्टे होने चाहिए और प्रत्येक शनिवार और रविवार को साप्ताहिक छुट्टी माना जाना चाहिए। यदि कर्मचारियों को इस दिन बुलाया जाये तो उन्हें दुगना आर्थिक लाभ दिया जाना चाहिए।

(14) रेलवे की अनाज की दुकानें खोली जानी चाहिए।

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

(16) रेलवे एम्प्लाईज़ इंशेयरेंस सोसाइटी, गोरखपुर, एल०आई०सी००, 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 वार्तातिव और संयुक्त परामर्श तंत्र की बैठकों में बातचीत द्वारा तय कर लिया जाता है। उल्लिखित मांगों पर विचार किया गया है और यथा व्यावहारिक कार्रवाई की गई है ।

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

9253. श्री हुक्म चन्द्र कल्पवाय : 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 हाँ, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

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

हरियाणा में सिचाई और विद्युत परियोजनाएं

9254. श्री हुक्म चन्द्र कल्पवाय : क्या सिचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार इस समय हरियाणा में सिचाई और विद्युत की कौन-कौन सी परियोजनाएं चला रही हैं ;

(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 ?

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

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

(ग) और (घ). राज्य योजनाओं के लिए राज्यों को केन्द्रीय सहायता ब्लाक ब्रह्मणों एवं अनुदानों के रूप में दी जाती है और यह किसी विशिष्ट स्कीम, परियोजना अवावा 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	16.46
1972-73	15.99

इसके अतिरिक्त, कमशः 9.49 करोड़ रुपये और 12.92 करोड़ रुपये की विशेष ब्रह्मण सहायता भी इन वर्गों के द्वारा न कुछ सिचाई 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 उपरिपुल

9255. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाव : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपां करेंगे कि :

(क) महाराष्ट्र में वित्तीय वर्ष 1974-75 में कितने नये उपरिपुल 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 उपरिपुलों 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 सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

सेन्ट्रल रेलवे में प्लेटफार्मों पर विजली से प्रकाश की व्यवस्था

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

(क) सेन्ट्रल रेलवे में इस समय कितने प्लेटफार्मों पर विजली 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 विजली नहीं लगी है।

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

(ग) यद्योही निम्न बोल्टता वाली विजली की स्प्लाई आसास उपलब्ध हो जायेगी, त्योही अन्य स्टेशनों पर विजली 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 BEDABRATA 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 SHAHNAWAZ 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.

वैशाली एक्सप्रेस का आगरा फोर्ट तक विस्तार

9260. श्री चन्द्र शेलानी : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

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

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब तक ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शाही कुरेशी) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

विदेशी तेल कम्पनियों द्वारा अनियंत्रित तेल के मूल्यों में वृद्धि

9261. श्री चन्द्रलाल चन्द्राकर: क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सभी तीनों विदेशी कम्पनियों ने अजित 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 खान) : (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 बड़ी 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 यांत्री पर टट्टबंध बनाया जाना

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

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि राजमहल फस्टे (विहार)

मैं गंगा नदी की पार भास्त्वा जिसे मे पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार लगभग 100 किलोमीटर लम्बे तटबंध का निर्माण कर रही है, जिसके कारण बर्याई जल में गंगा नदी का प्रवाह रुक जाता है और भारी-भू-कटाव के कारण राजमहल और उसके प्रासाद पास के दियार राज में गम्भीर स्थिति पैदा हो गई है; और

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

सिवाई और विषुत मञ्चलय में उप बड़ी (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) . (क) और (ख) गंगा के बाए किनारे पर फरक्का बराज के बाए जलोत्थान बध में कालिन्दी नियामक तक 43 किलोमीटर लम्बा एक तटबंध पश्चिम बगाल 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 कारबंदी हो रहा है और उक्त तटबंध के बनने से पूर्व आरम्भ हो गया था । अत 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 SHAHNAWAZ 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 finalised 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 overhead 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 18'. This

location is only 890' 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 DASCHOWDHUARY: 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, inter-connected 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 Kalyan (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.I.s 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 Lairu 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 Lairu 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 विषय दायर की गई याचिका

9273. श्री मल अन्द द्वारा : क्या विधि, न्याय और कल्पनी कार्य मती यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

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

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

विधि, न्याय और कल्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री ए० आर० गोखले) : (क) रिटायाचिकाएँ श्री जितेन्द्र भोहन गुप्त, श्री पी० ए० ल० लखन पाल, श्री धर्म रिह राठी आर श्री दलजीत कुमार टण्ठन द्वारा दायर की गई थीं। सभी याचिकाएँ दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय द्वारा खारि कर दी गईं।

(ख) प्रध्याधियों की ओर से भारत के महा-यादवाची, भारत के महा सालिस्टिर, भारत के अपर महा सालिगिटर और वेन्ट्रो य सरकार के राथी वारदेल, श्री ए० ए० चहूा ने बहता की ओर इस में 36,345 रुपये की राशि व्यय कीं गईं।

एक प्रतिनिधि मंडल की बैठक

9274. श्री रामबहार शास्त्री: क्या ऐसे 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 प्रध्यक्ष श्री ए० ए० दांगे और उसकी कार्यकारी अध्यक्षा, श्रीमती पार्वती कुण्डन संसद सदस्या को कोई प्रतिनिधि मंडल उनसे मिला था;

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

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

ऐसे मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) और (ग) ज्ञापन में उत्तराखित मूल्य बाते इस प्रकार हैं—

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

(2) कमंचारियों के प्रतिनिधियों के साथ रेलवे कमंचारियों की उन मार्गों पर बातचीत की जाये जिन्हे रेल वर्मचारी कन्वेंशन ने आर्नी 27-2-1974 की बैठक में सुनिवाल किया था।

जहां तक उपर द (1) का सम्बन्ध है 4-2-1974 को हुई बैठक में जिसमें रेलों पर मान्यता प्राप्त हो एडेशनों वे प्रधाधिकारियों श्री ए० ए० चहूा ने बहता की ओर समझौते के लिए केवल एक यूनियन होती आहिए इस

यन्त्रियन का आधार विस्तृत हो और यह इतनी लोकप्रिय हो कि उस में रेल कर्मचारियों के सभी वर्गों एवं 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 BEDA-BRATA 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 malafide 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 Bhubaneshwar, Gauhati, Siliguri 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 thereabout?

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 SARAKAR: 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 & Godricke 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 PRA-SAD): (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)	$2 \times 15\text{MV}$ } $2 \times 50\text{MV}$ } 130MV
Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	$4 \times 15\text{MV}$ } $2 \times 30\text{MV}$ } 120MV
Trembey (Maharashtra tra)	$2 \times 62.5\text{MV}$ } 125MV
Dhuvaran (Gujarat)	$4 \times 63.5\text{MV}$ } 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. CHANDRAPPAN: 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 BEDABRATA 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, 1969, 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 MRTA 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 MRTA 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-Makai (New B. G. Line):

Construction of 193 Km. long B.G. line at an estimated cost of Rs. 16

trôres 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. in Lakhs)	Target date
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 Materials.

3. MAJORLINE CAPACITY WORKS.

Particulars of work	Cost in lakhs of Rs	Target date of completion.
(i) Itarsi Yard-Provision of additional facilities.	101.08	Not fixed
(ii) Bina-Provision of fylo vre across Bina-Jhansi main line to Bina-Kota and Bina-Jahsi lines.	103.11	Not fixed.
(iii) Bacheli-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 Ghoradongri 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 Mohaba to Khajuraho. Provision has been made for this survey in the Budget for 1974-75.

6. *Conversion of the northern portion of the Satura 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) Parasia-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 सिचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की दृष्टि 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 किस-किस कामों के लिए गत तीन वर्षों में धनराशि दी गई तथा क्या वे सभी काम पूरे हो गए हैं या अधूरे पड़े हैं?

सिचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री

(श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) श्री (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 दलाक वृहणों और अनुदानों के रूप में दी गई थी और यह किसी परियोजना विशेष अवधारणामध्ये संबंध 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 बोर्डों के नियन्त्रित बाढ़ नियन्त्रण कार्यों के लिए धन की व्यवस्था की थी ।

- (1) अगर बाढ़ नियन्त्रण स्कीम
- (2) भरतपुर और सहवर्ती बोर्डों की सुरक्षा के लिए स्कीम ।
- (3) पहारी कामन नाला ।
- (4) सब बाढ़ सुरक्षा स्कीम ।

उपर्युक्त में से पहारी कामन नाला लगभग पूर्ण हो चुका है और अन्यों को पारबंदी योजना में पूरा किया जाना है ।

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

राज्य विजली बोर्डों की ओर बकाया छह

9298. जी मूल अब ढागा क्या तिक्कार्ह और विषुर नवी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) इस समय प्रत्येक राज्य विजली बोर्ड की ओर कितना केन्द्रीय छह बकाया है,

(ख) इस समय प्रत्येक राज्य विजली बोर्ड की ओर मैं कितना व्याज बकाया है और उसकी अदायगी राज्य सरकार किस प्रकार करती है ; और

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

तिक्कार्ह और विषुर असल्लम में उल्लेखी (जी तिक्कार्ह ग्राम) : (क) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा सीधे राज्य विजली बोर्डों को कोई छह नहीं दिया गया है । असल्लम सरकार द्वारा गठित सरकारी संस्थान, ग्राम विद्युतीकरण नियम द्वारा इन बोर्डों को अनेकों ग्राम विद्युतीकरण स्कीमों के लिए छह सहायता दी जाती है । अब तक विभिन्न राज्य विजली बोर्डों को दी गई छह सहायता का विवरण सलझन है ।

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

विवरण

31-3-74 तक विभिन्न राज्य विजली बोर्डों को ग्राम विद्युतीकरण नियम द्वारा दी गई छह सहायता का विवरण

(लाख रुपयों में)

कम से १० राज्य विजली बोर्ड का नाम धनराशि				
१	२	३	४	५
१ आधि प्रदेश	.	1313	683	
२ असम	.	192	025	
३ बिहार	.	1312	469	
४ गुजरात	.	598	942	
५ हरियाणा		528	429	
६ हिमाचल प्रदेश	.	337	141	
७ केरल	.	384	151	
८ मध्य प्रदेश	.	1513	912	
९ महाराष्ट्र	.	1711	946	
१० कर्नाटक	.	616	205	
११ मेघालय	.	16	371	
१२ उडीसा		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 विवार

9299. जी मूल चल डला . क्या ऐसे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जोधपुर और मारवाड़ के जंशन के बीच पाली एक बहुत पुराना स्टेशन है और एक ग्रीष्मीय नदीर होने तथा वहाँ मालियों की संख्या को दृष्टि में रखते हुए क्या इस स्टेशन का विकास करने का विचार है ;

(ख) इन मामले में रेलवे ने क्या कार्रवाही की है ; और

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

ऐसे अंतर्वल में यह नीति (जी मूहम्मद सल्ली गुरुणी) . (क) सम्बद्ध. माननीय संस्थ का आशय उत्तर रेलवे के जोधपुर मंडल के पाली/मारवाड़ स्टेशन से है । वह जोधपुर स्टेट रेलवे का एक पुराना स्टेशन

है । स्टेशन की इमारत ग्रन्थी हालत में है और यहाँ पर बौद्धुर सुविधाएं यातायात के बर्तमान स्तर को सम्भालने के लिए पर्याप्त समझी जाती है और फिलहाल इस स्टेशन के विकास के लिए कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

(ज) और (ग). प्रश्न 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 1966; 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 MOND. 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. CHANDRAPPAH:

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 BARUA): (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 186530 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 Karn- ataka	
	(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. BHaura:

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 M.R.T.P. Act or in the two reports submitted by the Monopolies Inquiry Commission and ILPIC respectively. The M.R.T.P. 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. 38 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 93.6 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 8.9 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 PRA-SAD): (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 multilevel monitoring systems so as to watch performance and supply timely correctives whenever 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 PRA-SAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The originally sanctioned cost and the latest estimated cost of such projects is as under:-

S. No.	Name of project	(Amount in Lakhs)	
		Original estimated cost	Latest estimated cost
1.	Mayurakahi 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 भूमि के तेल की कमी

9313. श्री शीकुल्ला अध्यक्ष : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मर्दी यह बताने की हृषा करेगे कि ।

(क) क्या इगल दर्ये मिट्टी के तेल तथा भूमि की कमी होने की आशंका है;

(ख) यदि हा नो इसके क्या कारण हैं, और

(ग) सरकार इस कमी को पूरा करने के लिये क्या प्रयास बर रही है ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खान): (क) से (ग) अशोधित कच्चे तेल तथा अन्य पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के मूल्यों में निम्न वृद्धि हो जाने के कारण देश की विदेशी मुद्रा साधनों पर भारी दबाव पड़ा है । इस कार्य के लिए 1974-75 के ग्रन्थांगत उपलब्ध हो सकने वाली सीमित विदेशी मुद्रा को ध्यान में रखते हुए इन उत्पादों की मांग को पूर्ण रूप से पूरा कर सकना सभव नहीं हो सकेगा । इसलिए इन उत्पादों के प्रयोग में बचत करना अत्यन्त आवश्यक है । कोयला तथा सौफट कोक जिनका भूमि 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 । गोब की विद्युतीकरण 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:-

(a) 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

(b) 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:-

(a) 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;

(b) 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;

(c) 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/a. Pfizer Limited, Bombay have been granted letter of intent No. 1 (86)/68-Chem. III dated the 16th November, 1972 for effecting substantial expansion for the manufacture of Chlorpropamide from 1.5 tonnes per annum to 6.5 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

8315. 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 work 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 18.00 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 SHARIF: 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?

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 दुर्घटनाओं के लिए सुधारका देने के कारण रेस्ट्रे को हुई सति

9323. श्री घटल विहारी बाबपेंटी : श्री घटलवाह राव जोकी :

स्था रेस मंडी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1971-72 और 1972-73 के दौरान हुई रेस दुर्घटनाओं के कारण

मुद्रावाचक का मुद्रावाचक बदले के दृष्टि बैंकरकार को प्रतिवर्ष कितनी हानि हुई; और

(ब) इस अवधि में ऐसी हानि को रोक वाप के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई तथा उसका क्या परिणाम निकला?

रेल अंतरालय में उप मंत्री! (श्री मुन्नहर शाही कुरेली) १०८ के दृष्टि बैंकरकार की जा रही है, और सुधार-पट्टन बदल दी जायेगी।

(ब) चूंकि रेल कर्मचारियों की गतिशीलता गाड़ी-दुर्घटनाओं का अकेला सबमें बड़ा कारण है, इसलिए रेलो पर गठित सरकार संगठन गाड़ी सचालन में सम्बन्धित कर्मचारियों में सरकार के प्रति जागरूकता पैदा करने और वह यह मुनिषित बदले में जाने है कि कर्मचारी सुरक्षा-नियमों का उल्लंघन न करें अथवा जाम-विधिया न अप्लाये। सभी दुर्घटनाओं के सम्बन्ध में पूरी-पूरी जाव की जाती है और इस प्रकार की दुर्घटनाओं को पुनरावृत्ति न होने पाये इसके लिए उपयुक्त उपचारागम्बक उपाय किये जाने हैं। जहां तक व्यावहारिक है बेहतर मिगनल व्यवस्था, अन्तेष्ठान, रेल पथ-परिषद्धन आदि के रूप में श्रीखोगिक सुधार भी किये गये हैं। चूंकि रेल कर्मचारियों के अलावा दूसरे लोगों की गतिशीलता भी बहुत सी दुर्घटनाओं के लिए जिम्मेदार है, जनता को शिक्षित करने के लिए विविध भाष्यमानों के जरिये प्रचार-भाष्यान भी चलाये गये हैं। इन उपायों के परिणामस्वरूप गाड़ी-दुर्घटनाओं अवृत्ति गाड़ियों को टक्करों, पट्टी से गाड़ी के उत्तरने, समयपार-दुर्घटनाओं और गाड़ियों

में आवंशिक दुर्घटनाओं की संख्या भास्तीय दौसों पर १९७१-७२ में ७६४ भी जो १९७२-७३ में बढ़कर ८१५ 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, Ghazibehd 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

Supply of Power to Calcutta by D.V.C. during last three years

(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 SMASTRI:

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.

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 PRA-SAD): (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

Amount granted for Expansion and Repair of Railway Stations in Bihar

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 SHAFI 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 SIDDESHWAR PRA-SAD): (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.

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. SHAFI 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 SIDDESHWAR PRA-SAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise

Selection of Sites for Thermal Power Stations

9335. SHRI LUTTAL 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 Ltd.

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.

1000 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 nomal extension	200

III. Rural Electrification (M.N.P. 250+ R.E.C. 500)

IV. Investigation

V. Research and Testing

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 LUTTAL 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 ancilliary 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 (e). 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

मधुरा और बृन्दावन के बीच चलने वाली गाड़ी का घाटे पर चलना

9343. श्री भारत तिळू चौहान : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या मधुरा और बृन्दावन के बीच चलने वाली गाड़ी घाटे पर चल रही है,

(ख) यदि हा, तो उससे प्रति वर्ष होने वाला घाटा कितना है,

(ग) गन तीन बचों में किनना घाटा हुआ ,

(घ) इस लाइन को लाभ पर चलाने के लिए सरकार ने कोई योजना बनाई है, और

(ङ) यदि हा, तो उसकी स्थिति क्या है ?

रेल नियंत्रण में उप अंतर्वी (श्री गुहम्मद काफी कुरेशी) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) और (घ). बिलह और बचों में जो हानि हुई (लाभांग को छोड़कर), वह नीचे बताई गयी है :—

(लाख रुपयों 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 मूलतम रखने के लिए सभी सम्भव उपाय किये जा रहे हैं ।

मधुरा और अलीगढ़ के बीच सीधा रेल नारं

9344. श्री भारत तिळू चौहान : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या मधुरा और अलीगढ़ के बीच कोई सीधा रेल मार्ग नहीं है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या इस प्रकार के रेल मार्ग की व्यवस्था परन नव्यन्वर्ध, किंतु प्रस्ताव पर सरकार विचार कर रही है ?

रेल नियंत्रण में उप अंतर्वी (श्री गुहम्मद काफी कुरेशी) : (क) मधुरा और अलीगढ़ के बीच कोई सीधी लाइन नहीं है । लेकिन इस बोनो स्टेशनों के बीच दूर दूर के रास्ते बड़ी लाइन और हाथरस के रास्ते मीटर लाइन सीधा है ।

(ब) जम की कमी और यातायात के पर्याप्त आविष्य के आभाव में इस समय अनुरा और असीकड़ के बीच एक आतिरिक्त 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 बिहिं, न्याय और सम्पन्नी कार्य मंत्री यह कहाने की हुपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार, मध्य प्रदेश तथा उत्तर प्रदेश में 1971 के आम चुनाव के समय अल्प-अल्प प्रान्तों में कुल कितने-कितने मतदाता थे; और

(ख) उत्तर प्रदेश के पिछले विधान सभा चुनाव में कुल कितने मतदाता थे तथा कितनों ने मतदान किया ?

बिहिं, न्याय और सम्पन्नी कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नीतिराज सिंह चौधरी) :

(क) और (ख) अपेक्षित जानकारी देने वाला 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**

*मानक है 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 Arunachal**9347. SHRI VASANT SATHE:****PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:**

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). Khar-sang-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 Dung 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 Zambia 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/73/51 (1) dated the 3rd October, 1973 to all the Divisional Superintendents in which some Engineers were asked to go on deputation to Zambia 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 Zambia Railways?

THE DEUPTY 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 DEUPTY 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.

ठिहरी, मनेरी और पञ्चेश्वर बांधों का निर्माण

9350. श्री नरेन्द्र रित्यु विष्ट : क्या सिचाई और विद्युत मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ठिहरी, मनेरी और पञ्चेश्वर बांधों के निर्माण का कार्य (बांध-बांध) इस समय किम स्थिति में है;

(ख) क्या योजना आयोग और सभी, सम्बन्धित विभागों से इनके निर्माण की आवश्यक स्वीकृति भिल चुकी है और यदि हा, तो प्रत्येक बांध पर कितनी राशि बर्बं होगी;

(ग) उनका निर्माण कार्य कब शुरू होगा और यदि काम शुरू हो चुका है तो उसकी बर्तमान 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 सिचाई होगी और किन-किन स्थानों को सिचाई के लिए यह पानी भेजा जाएगा?

सिचाई और विद्युत मंत्री
(श्री कुल्लम चन्द्र पत्त) : (क) से (ग). ठिहरी 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।

पांचवीं योजना के प्रारूप के अनुसार पांचवीं योजनावधि के द्वारा न केवल मनेरी भाली (चरण-एक) से ही लाभ प्राप्त होने अनुमति है। ठिहरी बांध से लाभ छटी योजना में ही मिलने की आशा है।

ठिहरी बांध और मनेरी भाली (चरण-एक) परियोजना कार्यान्वयन के लिए स्वीकृति की जा चुकी है। इन परियोजनाओं की अनुमति लागत कमशः 197.93 करोड़ तथा 17.18 करोड़ रुपये है। 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 प्रनिष्ठापित विद्युत जनन क्षमता निम्न प्रकार है :—

मैगावाट

(1) ठिहरी	4 × 150
(2) मनेरी भाली (चरण-एक)	3 × 35
(3) पञ्चेश्वर बांध (चरण-एक)	4 × 250

इन परियोजनाओं से इत्यादि विद्युत, पंचेश्वर की, उद्धवी विद्युत को छोड़कर जितनी कि नेपाल को बहुरत होयी, उत्तर प्रदेश विद्युत प्रिड में डाली जाएगी। टिहरी बांध से 27 लाख हैक्टेयर का नया अंडा सिंचित होगा और लगभग 13 लाख हैक्टेयर की सिंचाई में तीव्रता लाई जाएगी। पंचेश्वर परियोजना नियमित जल की व्यवस्था करेगी जिसे बत्तमान शारदा नहर प्रणाली द्वारा सिंचाई के लिए प्रयोग में लाया जा सकता है। मनेरी भाली केवल विद्युत परियोजना है।

अधिकेश से कर्ण प्रयाग तक रेल लाइन

9351. श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह विष्ट : १। रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि

(क) क्या अधिकेश से कर्ण प्रयाग तक रेल लाइन बनाने के लिए सर्वेक्षण किया गया था और इस मार्ग पर आर० के० आर० (अधिकेश-कर्ण प्रयाग रेलवे) नाम के पत्थर भी जयह-जगह लगाए गए थे,

(ख) यह योजना स्थगित करने के क्या कारण हैं, और

(ग) क्या सरकार अब इस मार्ग का काय पुन आरम्भ कराएगी ताकि इस उद्देशित और पिछड़े क्षेत्र का आर्थिक विकास हो सके?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) प्रीर (ख) इस लाइन के लिए 1927 में एक विस्तृत सर्वेक्षण किया गया था जिसमें मालूम था कि 160 किलो-मीटर लम्बी इस लाइन को यदि छोटी लाइन

के क्षण में कमाल लाए तो भी इस पर इसी प्रक्रिया लागत आदर्शी भी प्रतिक्रिया होनी और इसका निर्माण वित्तीय दृष्टि से भौमिकत्य-पूर्ण नहीं होगा। इसलिए 1930 में यह विनियोजन किया गया था कि इस परियोजना को त्याग दिया जाए।

(ग) यातायात की बहुत कम मम्भावनाओं, 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 प्राम विद्युतीकरण

9352. श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह विष्ट : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के लगभग 24 प्रतिशत गांवों में विजली पहुंचाई जा चुकी है,

(ख) क्या नैनीतान और देहरादून जिलों को छोड़कर उत्तराखण्ड के छ अन्य जिलों अर्द्धता अलमोड़ा, पिथौरागढ़, टिहरी, चमोली, उत्तरकाशी और गढ़वाल जिलों में अब तक केवल 2 प्रतिशत गांवों में विजली पहुंचाई जा सकी है,

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो राज्य में अधिकता प्रतिशतता की तुलना में उन जिलों के पीछे रहने के क्या कारण हैं, और

(घ) क्या इस सर्वेक्षण में उन जिलों को कम्पूर्ण राज्य की असत्ता प्रतिशतता के

बराबर साते के लिए सरकार का विचार कोई विवेच कार्यक्रम बनाने आवश्यकार्य करने वाहू ही और यदि हो, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुद्रप बातें क्या हैं ?

सिवाई और विद्युत व्यवस्था में उत्तराखण्ड (भी विद्युत व्यवस्था) : (क) उत्तर प्रदेश में 112624 गाव हैं। इनमें से 29341 गावों का मासं, 1974 तक विद्युतीकृत कर दिया गया है। राज्य में विद्युतीकृत गावों की प्रतिशतता 26.1 है।

(ख) उत्तराखण्ड के 7 जिलों अधीन अल्मोड़ा, पिथौरागढ़, टिहरी, चमोली, उत्तरकाशी और गढ़वाल में 12770 गाव हैं 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 विजली बोर्ड द्वारा क्रियान्वित किया जाता है। इन जिलों में विद्युतीकरण की धीमी प्रगति के निम्नलिखित कारण हैं —

(1) ये जिले आर्थिक रूप में पिछड़ हुए हैं और आमतौर से विद्युत 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 आर्थिक और हृषि भार माझ न होने के कारण भार विकास धीमा है।

(3) यामों का जनसंख्या बहुत कम है और ये बहुत बड़े क्षेत्रों में विवाह हुए हैं और तराई भी कठिन तथा समीक्षा है और यामों के विद्युतीकरण के लिए कीमती पारेषण तथा विनरण तार-जाल की आवश्यकता होगी जिसके लिए पर्याप्त निवेश की आवश्यकता होगी।

(च) इन जिलों में स्थिति में मुद्रार करने के लिए निम्नलिखित पांच उठाए जा रहे हैं—

(1) पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में विद्युत विकास के लिए गाज्य मरकार द्वा विणेप्रावद्यान किये गये हैं।

(2) राज्य विजली बोर्ड ने ऐसे क्षेत्रों में ग्रामों के विद्युतीकरण के लिए अन्ते विनोद यान-दण्ड कम बर दिए हैं।

(3) भाग्य मरकार द्वारा स्थापित सरकारी क्षेत्र के एक पर्याप्त ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम लिमिटेड द्वारा गाज्य विजली बोर्ड को अट्टण महायता दी गई है। अल्मोड़ा, पिथौरागढ़ चमोली उत्तरकाशी और गढ़वाल जिलों के लिए पांच स्कीमें स्वीकृत दी गई हैं।

इन स्कीमों में 163 55 लाख रुपयों की सहायता शामिल है और 1084 ग्रामों का विद्युतीकरण तथा 34 पर-सेटों का ऊर्जन परिकल्पित है।

(4) पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में दूसरे पिछड़े लोगों की ओर विकास व्याप देने की सुनिश्चित करने के लिए बाब्त विकासीकरण का एक कार्यक्रम न्यून आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम में सामिल कर लिया गया है।

टिहरी बांध से विस्थापित परिवारों का पुनर्वास

9353. श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह विष्ट : क्या तिहरी और विकास मंत्री यह बताने की है परंतु 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 बमाने का पूरा प्रयत्न कर लिया है और क्या कुछ परिवार बहु दर्म र्थ गए हैं और इन परिवारों को किन-किन स्थानों पर बमाया जा रहा है; और

(घ) उन परिवारों को टिहरी बांध क्षेत्र से कब तक हटा दिया जाएगा ताकि बांध का निर्माण अर्द्धरागति में चल सके?

तिहरी और विकास मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री तिष्ठेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) प्रभी नक किसी भी परिवार को विस्थापित नहीं किया गया है। बांध क्षेत्र में इम समय निवास कर रहे लगभग 4 300 परिवार टिहरी बांध के पूर्ण हो जाने पर विस्थापित हो जाएंगे।

(ख) बूकी लोहे भी परिवार वर्षी तक वहां से विस्थापित नहीं हुआ है, इसलिए भुजा-बजा के ने का प्रबन्ध ही नहीं उठता।

(ग) टिहरी बांध से विस्थापित होने वाले परिवारों को बादलावी बोल में बसाए जाने वाले उपनगर में पुनर बसाने का प्रबन्ध किया जा चुका है। विस्थापित कुछ क परिवारों को बदले में कृष्ण भूमि देकर बसाया जाएगा। इक किसी तक किसी को विस्थापित नहीं किया गया है, इर किसी भी परिवार को पुनर नहीं बमाया गया है।

(घ) परियोजना के निर्माण में कोई वाधा न पड़े इसको सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, परिवारों को चरणबद्ध रूप में दूसरे स्थानों पर ने जाने का कार्य जून 1974 तक सुल करने की समावना है।

काठ गोदाम से टमकपुर तक रेल जारी

9354. श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह विष्ट : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बनाने की तृतीय करेग कि

(क) क्या सरकार ने काठगोदाम में टमकपुर तक रेल-मार्ग को बढ़ाने का प्रस्ताव स्वीकार किया है,

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसकी अनुमति नागत क्या होगी और वह कब तक पूरा होने की समावना है, और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार इस प्रस्ताव पर विचार करेगी ताकि इस उपेक्षित और पिछड़े क्षेत्र का आर्थिक विकास हो सके।

सर्व वर्षान्वय में उत्तर भवी (यी वृहत्यर जाती त्रुत्यो) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ब) प्रश्न नहीं उठा।

(ग) धन के अनुव और पानी नाना पर्याप्त शीतल न होने के कारण इस समय इस प्रस्ताव पर विचार कः। किंतु न है।

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 between the wagon breakers and Railway 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 collusion with wagon breakers. Of these, one is facing trial in court of law, and the cases of two are under investigation

Statement

	1972-73	1973-74
(a) No. of cases of wagon breaking recorded .	9314	8936
(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 connection. . . .	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 finalized in consultation with the Central Water & Power Research Station, Poona, supplemented by nourishment by coarse road 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 220 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) Licensees 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 प्रवेश के पूर्वी जिलों और बलिया में डी० एस० डल्लू बाराणसी और रेलवे बक्साप, गोरखपुर के एक की स्थापना करना

9358. श्री अनिका प्रसाद : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या अपने दोरे के दोगने उन्हें यह अधिकाशन दिया था कि बलिया की गरीबी और बेरोजगारी दूर करने के लिए डी० एस०

डल्लू बाराणसी और रेलवे बक्साप, गोरखपुर का एक उत्तर प्रवेश के पूर्वी जिलों में है बलिया में स्थ पित किया जाएगा ; और

(ख) इस मन्त्रालय में घब तक कितनी प्रश्न हुई है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उच बोर्डी (बी मुहम्मद शाही कुरेशी) : (क) नहीं । लेकिन यह कहा गया था कि इन लोकों में रेलवे उपरकर बनाने वाले कुछ कारखाने बांलने के प्रेस वर जाते की आपर्णि ।

(ब) यह मामला बिलाराधन है कि

बड़ी सिचाई परियोजनाओं का केन्द्र द्वारा बलिया संचालन

9359. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या सिचाई और विद्युत मंत्र यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार न सिद्धांत रु० में यह नियंत्रण रु० नया है कि वह विसी और वडी मिचाई परियोजना वा मन्त्रालय नहीं करेगी और

(ख) यदि हा० ता० इनके नया कारण हैं

सिचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (बी सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) नहीं (ख) : मिचाई राज्य विषय है तथा मिचाई परियोजनाओं का कार्यान्वयन राज्य सरकारों द्वारा उनकी विकासात्मक योजनाओं के भीतर किया जाता है । किसी भी मिचाई परियोजना को केन्द्र द्वारा चलाए जाने का कोई प्रस्तुत 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 लिए तीव्र जीवनयापन कर रहे हैं;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि वे अगर चाहें तो शी 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 करते 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 प्रभवित नहीं होता। निर्वाचन व्ययों की वर्तमान परिसीमा सभी सुखंगत 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 इह

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 परिसीमन और तत्पश्चात् नए सिरे से परिसीमन 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 परिसीमन 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 परिसीमन 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 हुए 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 सेल 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 उपभोक्ताओं के सभी वर्गों, जिन में संसद सदस्य भी शामिल हैं, को लागू है। वर्तमान संदर्भ में, उपभोक्ताओं को किसी वर्ग को इमदादी दरों पर पेट्रोल देने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

Educational facilities to children of Railway employees

9363. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: 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. CHANDRAPPAN: 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. CHANDRAPPAN: 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 Koyal 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. CHANDRAPPAN: 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 hect. 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 Kanalus-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

1370 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 Sector during the Fifth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAH-NAWAZ KHAN): Yes, Sir. The 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

8375. 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 RAJLWAYS (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 Teri

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 Teri 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 Teri. 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.

Proposed 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 GOMANGO Will the Minister of IRRIGATION 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 PRA-SAD) (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 NAC, Koraput

9384 SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO Will the Minister of RAILWAYS 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 NAC, 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 NAC 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 RAILWAYS 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. MURUGANAN-THAM: 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. MURUGANAN-THAM: 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 purposeful 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 DANDAVATE: 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 NITI-RAJ 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

MRTP Commission's recommendations on application of Kesoram Cement Industries

9392. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: 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 BEDE-BRATA 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 M.R.T.P. Act, dated the 21st March, 1974 laid on the Table of the House, along with the Report submitted by the M.R.T.P. 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:—

Orissa
Balmeila H.E. Project . . . 3×60 MW

West Bengal
Santaldih Thermal . . . 1×120 MW

D.V.C.
Chandrapura IV unit . . . 1×120 MW
(under trial operations)

Chandrapura V Unit . . . 1×120 MW

Assam
Namrup Thermal Extension . . 1×30 MW

Statement

Name of Power House	Energy generated (GWH) during	1971-72	1972-73
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1	2	3
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I. ASSAM
1. Umtrup (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. Gouripur (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	10.8 MW	125.8 MW
Nagaland	2.1 MW	3.6 MW
Tripura	5.3 MW	15.3 MW
Arunachal Pradesh	4.5 MW	6.5 MW
Total :	212 MW	478 MW

विस्कोट करके बांध बनाने के लिए रसी तकनीकी जानकारी

9398. श्री अन्नलाल अन्नाकर :
श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा :

क्या वित्तार्थ और विद्युत भंडी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे मैं :

(क) क्या विस्कोट करके बांध बनाने के लिए रसी तकनीकी जानकारी प्राप्त करने के बारे में सरकार के विचाराधीन कोई प्रस्ताव है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुद्द्य बताए क्या हैं ; और

(ग) ये बाध कहां बनाए जाएंगे तथा विस्कोट पर अनुमानत कितनी घनराशि खर्च होगी ?

वित्तार्थ और विद्युत भंडालय में उच्च अंडी (श्री विद्योवर 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. SHAFTI 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:

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(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 PRA-SAD): (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 Mal-practices 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 MRTP 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 MRTP 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 in 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 tonnes 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 SIDHESHWAR PRASAD): (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.P.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 Easter 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 NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY): No

election petition or election appeal pertaining to the general election of 1967 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 GARGCHA 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 विवाद

9420. श्री एम० एस० पुरस्ती :
श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :
क्या विधि, न्याय और कल्पनी कार्य नवी यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि :

(क) क्या उच्च न्यायालयों की बैचों में रिक्त पदों को भरने हेतु न्यायाधीशों की नियुक्ति का मामला विचाराधीन है ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस मामले में विवाद के क्या कारण है ; और

(ग) उक्त नियुक्तिया कब तक किये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

विधि, न्याय और कल्पनी कार्य नवी (श्री एम० आर० गोप्तवे) : (क) मे (ग). कठिपय उच्च न्यायालयों में नियन्त स्थानों को भरने के लिए प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हो गए हैं और उन पर कार्याधीश की जा रही है। अन्य उन उच्च न्यायालयों में, जहां रिक्त स्थान हैं, नियुक्ति के लिए राज्य प्राधिकारियों द्वारा, जिन्हे स्मरण करा दिया गया है, प्रस्ताव में जो जाने की प्रतीका की जा रही है।

दूसरी ओर के पासवारियों के लिये पृथक स्थान

9421. श्री सालवी भाई :

श्री अहृदीयक सिंह शास्त्री :
क्या ऐसे मवी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या नेलवे में एक अंगैन से नीमरी श्रेणी ममारन करने के बाद दूसरी श्रेणी के

पासवारियों के लिए उचित स्थान की स्थिति नहीं की गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार का क्या कार्याधीन करने का विचार है ?

ऐसे अंगैनमय में उपर्युक्ती (श्री मुहम्मद शर्फी कुरौशी) : (क) आर० (ख) 1-4-1974 से भारतीय नेतों से दूसरा दर्जा हटा लिये जाने के परिणामस्वरूप वर्तमान तीसरे दर्जे का नाम बदल कर दूसरा दर्जा कर दिया गया है। दूसरे दर्जे के पासवारी दूसरे परिवर्तित दूसरे दर्जे में यात्रा बरते हैं और वे बिना सरकारी दिए नये दूसरे दर्जे में शयन-स्थान प्राप्त करने के पाव हैं।

जैसलमेर में तेल के लिए खुदाई कार्य

9422. श्री लालबी भाई :

श्री महादीपक सिंह शास्त्री :

क्या रंदोलियम और रसायन मवी 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 बास्तव में कितने फुट गहराई तक तेल मिलने की सम्भावना है ; और

(ग) यह कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा ?

‘पिंडोनिवन और रसायन वैशालीय में राज्य भंडी (जी काल्याकुमारी का) : (क) जी हैं।

(क) दिनांक 6-4-74 को घब तक 1301.20 मीटर गहरी चुदाई हुई है। जिससे किसी महत्वपूर्ण तेल और गैस गो का पता नहीं चला है। मैटोजोहक सूज से सम्बन्धित फार्मेशन की जांच करने के लिए व्यधन कार्य 3500 मीटर की लक्षित गहराई तक जारी रहेगा, 1200 मीटर और 3500 मीटर की गहराई के बीच उसके बिलने की मन्त्रावना है।

(ग) व्यधन कार्य आरम्भ करने के उपरान्त योथ व्यधन कार्य को पूरा करने में मन्त्रावना बार महीने और सर्वेंगे।

मद्रास में कल्याकुमारी तक एक्स्ट्रेंस गाड़ी चलाना

9423. जी लालची भाई :
जी महाबीपक रिंह ज्ञाय :

क्या रेल मंडी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने मद्रास से कल्याकुमारी तक एक्स्ट्रेंस गाड़ी चलाई है;

(ख) क्या उक्त गाड़ी केवल तिस्तेलवैली तक जाती है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप यात्रियों को असुविधा होती है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उक्त गाड़ी को कल्याकुमारी तक चलाने के बारे में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है?

रेल वंशालय में उसकी (जी मुहम्मद जाकी चुरेशी) : (क) से (ग). मद्रास एवं घूर और कल्याकुमारी के बीच फिलहाल कोई गाड़ी नहीं चलती। फिर जी, मद्रास एवं घूर और तिस्तेलवैली के बीच चलने वाली नं० 119 डाउन/120 अप का नाम कल्याकुमारी एक्स्ट्रेंस रखा गया है क्योंकि वे कल्याकुमारी जिले तक आने-जाने वाले यातायात को सम्भालती है। मीटर लाइन की इन गाड़ियों को कल्याकुमारी तक और बहां से चलाना सम्भव नहीं है क्योंकि कल्याकुमारी नक्क बन रही नयी लाइन बड़े द्यावान की है।

महापन्थ से रामेश्वरम तक रेलवे लाइन

9424. जी लालची भाई : क्या रेल मंडी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने महापन्थ 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 हां, तो उक्त रेलवे लाइन के निर्माण पर कुल कितना खर्च आयेगा?

रेल वंशालय में उपर्यंती (जी मुहम्मद जाकी चुरेशी) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

विजली के उद्देश्य के लिए प्रतिबन्ध

9425. और लालकी भाई 1 क्या विचारी और विचुत् मंडी यह बताने की हप्ता करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार ने विजली की खपत को कम करने के उद्देश्य से गैर-सरकारी संस्थानों तथा दुकानों पर हाल ही में अनेक प्रकार के प्रतिबन्ध लगाये हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार विजली की खपत कम करने के उद्देश्य से सरकारी संस्थानों और कार्यालयों पर भी किसी प्रकार के प्रतिबन्ध लगाने का है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उसका संक्षिप्त व्यौरा क्या है ?

विचारी और विचुत् मंडालय ने उपलब्धी (व्यौरा विवर प्रसाद) : (क) से (ग). देश में विचुत् संकट के कारण विचुत् का प्रभावात्मक राशन करने के लिए कुछ मार्ग निर्देशन तैयार किए गए हैं और विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों एवं राज्य विजली बोर्डों को परिप्रक्रित किए गए हैं। इन मार्गनिर्देशनों में अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ नियोन-साइनों, सजावटी रोकनी, शादियों तथा अन्य उसकों में सजावटी रोकनियों के प्रबोग में पावनियां लगाने और दुकानों के कार्य-समय में कमी करने का सुझाव है। ये पावनियां राज्यों द्वारा प्रत्येक राज्य में विचुत् 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 BARUPAL: 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 indent 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 polyested 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 Laminia 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 वर्मा सिंह : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बनाने 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 किन-किस प्रकार की थीं और क्या वे अनियमितताएं मिलायट अथवा कम भाव की थीं तथा उनका संक्षिप्त विवरण क्या है; और

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में किन-किन पेट्रोल पम्पों के विहृद क्या-क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन अंशोंमें राज्य मंत्री (जो आहमवाले हो) : (क) और (ख) गत तीन महीनों के विराज जिन पेट्रोल पम्पों के मामले में अनियमितताएं पाई गई। पकड़ी गई अनियमितताओं के प्रकार उनके विहृद की गई कार्यवाही और उनके नाम राजा पट्टल पर रखा गया विवरण पत्र में हिंद गए हैं। [पर्यालय में रखा गया। बैलिए संस्करण एलटी.—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 UNSTARRED 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
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 pm (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 tired of shouting. You do it, then the other side does it. Then it subsidizes. 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. Shagnim, Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman Sait, Shri Sezhiyan, Shri Ramavtar 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:

"That the House do now adjourn"

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....

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, whereever it is necessary, I would forward it under Direction 115.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): 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 Shahnawaz 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 (Ba-
roda) for the year 1972-73.
- (2) Annual Report of the Indian
Petrochemicals Corporation
Limited Jawaharnagar (Ba-
roda) for the year 1972-73
along with the Audited Ac-
counts 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.—

(1) The Gujarat Slum Areas (Im-
provement, 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-1973/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 ver-
sion 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 Li-
mited, 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 Eng-
lish versions) explaining the
reasons for not laying simulta-
neously 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 18 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 extra-ordinary 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 SEZHIYAN (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 (Pupri): 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

hers; 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 शशु लिमये : (बाकां) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप मेरी बात भी सुन लीजिये, मैंने भी नोटिस दिया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप अपोजीशन में, आप का बड़ा भक्तार है, बड़ी इच्छा है, लेकिन हर काम के निए तरीका है, जिस ठंग से हर काम होना चाहिए। यह बड़ी भलत बात है, जिस ठंग से यह हो रहा है, इस से आप को तकलीफ होनी चाहिए।

श्री शशु लिमये : आप एक मिनट मेरी बात सुन लीजिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पहले जो मेंबर बाल रहे हैं, उन की बात सुन लेने दीजिये।

श्री शशु लिमये : धाधा 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 शशु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप ने कई दफा हम लोगों को ऐसे प्रश्न उठाने की अनुमति दी है कि जब संसद का गूत चलता हो और इस तरह के महत्वपूर्ण ऐलान बहार किये जायें तो हम लोग उम मामले को यहा उठा सकें हैं। इस मामले को आप प्रिविलेज के अन्दर उठाने नहीं देना चाहते हैं, आप कहते हैं कि प्रिविलेज नहीं बनता है, लेकिन यह अनौचित्य का सबाल है, इम्प्रोप्राइटी का सबाल है, 17 लाख रेल मजदूरों को, जो बेतन उन्होंने कमाया, उस को न देने की छट दी जा रही है। इस का मनलब है कि 17 लाख रेल मजदूरों को आप भूखा मार कर दबाना

[भी अबू लिम्ये]

चाहते हैं। क्या आप मंत्री महोदय को आदेश नहीं देये—रखूनाम रहवां जा। यहा बंठे हुए हैं वे अपने आप को बड़ा प्रगतिशील बतते हैं, लेकिन इस तरह के नोटिफिकेशन निकालते हैं, उन के मन्दर इतनी लज्जा भी नहीं है, इतनी शरम भी नहीं है। आप मंत्री महोदय को आदेश दीजिये कि वे इस के बारे में बक्तव्य दें और नोटिफिकेशन सभा पटल पर आना चाहिए। मंत्री महोदय को सभा से भाफी मागनी चाहिए, रेल-मजदूरों के साथ जो अन्याय उड़ाने किया है उस के लिए उन को पश्चात्याप हो रहा है—इसके बारे में उन का बक्तव्य आना चाहिए।

SHRI INDRAMIT GUPTA: You make some observation. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

SHRI INDRAMIT 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 INDRAMIT 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.

भी अबू लिम्ये: वे बड़े इनोसेंट हैं। हम लोग 10 बजे नोटिस दे रहे हैं और ये 12 बजे नोटिस दे रहे हैं। क्या बात है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप जान्त 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 बाल विहारी वालमेही : इनको
बेसमूल 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 Hedao, 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 Hedao 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).

12.59½ hrs.

COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

TWENTY-SIXTH REPORT

SHRI D. BASUMATARI (Kokrajharp): 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 showdown 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 रत्न कर्मी (बांगा) में
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 रत्न कर्मी : आपने देखा होगा मैं कभी शोर नहीं मचाता हूँ।

श्री राम रत्न कर्मी : शोर मचा लेते तो मच्छा या। 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 (Distribu-
tion) 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 (Distribu-
tion) 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

dum on the action taken by the Government thereon was laid on the Table of the House on the 18th December, 1973. The Finance Commission 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 allocation between the States of the respective 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 Centre and the States in accordance with the law made by Parliament after taking into account the recommendations 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 distribution 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 suggested any change in regard to sharing 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 Commission has, however, recommended that the auxiliary duties of excise introduced from 1973-74 which are not shareable with the States at present 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. 888 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.

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-
702 L.S.—10

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 CHATERJEE: 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 holdays, 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 Bill, 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 permissive 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 is 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 feds fiaance 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: News-paper 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 cheking the Rules. I was not following what you where 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 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 unrealistic data by certain State. 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 thus 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, Rayalasema. 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 पूर्ववन्न डाक्या (पाली) : उपायकल महोदय, फिनांस कमीशन का परिपूर्ण एक था, और है, कि देश में जो रिजनल इम्बेलेम है, उस को कम किया जाये। आज पंजाब में परकपिटा इनकम सग्गम 900 रुपये है, जब कि बिहार में सिफे 300 रुपये ही है—हमारे वहा रिजनल इनबैलेम इतना ज्यादा है। गवर्नरेट-राज्यों ने जो यूनियन इयूटी आफ एक्साइज का पैसा देती है, वह दूसरों में क्यों देती है? मैं ने कहा था कि अब राजस्वान के काल प्रायरेट को से लिया जाता, तो इसने कालों में

कितना ज्यान पैदा हो जाता, लेकिन किसी ने यह बात नहीं मानी। आज पंजाब और बिहार में कितना अन्तर है?

एजूकेशन के मामले में भी बताया कि 31.3 परसेंट केरल में एजूकेशन पर जर्व होता है और 3.11 परसेंट उत्तर प्रदेश में जर्व होता है। तो यह जो रिजनल इम्बेलेम है इस को मिटाना फाइनेंस कमीशन का परिपूर्ण होना चाहिए। सेटर को अपने रिसोर्सज पूल करने चाहिए लेकिन रिसोर्सज पूल करने के बाद जो स्टेट्स पिछे 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 मवाल है। फाइनेंस कमीशन इसलिए बैठा था कि जहा पर बड़े बड़े प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं उन के काम को हाथ में लिया जा सके। लेकिन राजस्वान कैनाल का काम वैसा ही पड़ा हुआ है। वहा हर साल बादल नहीं बरसता है, जब बादल नहीं बरसता है तो किर रूपया चाहिए, सेंट्रल गवर्नरेट कहती है कि हम रूपया नहीं दे सकते। अब यह क्या हमारा है कि बादल नहीं बरसते? सारा रेगिस्तान पड़ा हुआ है। उस रेगिस्तान को डेवलप करने के लिए कोई पैसा आप के पास नहीं? वह वैसे ही सकर करे। आप वैसा देना चाहते हैं पापुलेशन वैसिस पर और आमदानी की वैसिस पर। आप ने हम को बिया क्या है यूनियन एस्टेट्स से? राजस्वान में कई काल से अकाल होता है। आज अकालों में कलानिक की बाजार छपी है। आप उनकालों का बाजार हैं सेटर में पगार छपी है तो स्टेट्स को भी अपने एक्साइज को देना पड़ता

[भी सूल बन्द डाया—जारी]

है। काइरेंस कमीशन का परस्त यह वा कि पैसा एक जगह इकट्ठा किया जाय और उस में यह नहीं कि पापुलेशन की बेसिस पर या आमदनी की बेसिस पर दिया जाये बल्कि बेसिस देने की यह होनी चाहिए कि कौन सा प्रदेश पिछड़ा हुआ है और कौन से प्रोजेक्ट्स ऐसे हैं जिन को सकर्सेसक्युन करने से ज्यादा आमदनी हो सकती है, इस को देख कर पैसा दिया जाना चाहिए।

राजस्थान केन्द्र के लिए 20 साल से; म आवाज उठा रहे हैं। हमारी हालत ऐसी नहीं कि हम उस प्रोजेक्ट को ले सके। अगर केन्द्र उस के लिए धन दे तो न तो कारेन्ज से अनाज मंगाना पड़े और न उस के लिए बिदेशी मुद्रा खर्च करनी पड़े। लाखों हैंटर जर्सीन से उस से अनाज 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 तामिल-नाडू में कहां से माता 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 कायदा हो सकता है तो वह पैसा डाला जाये। लेकिन हमारी बात किसी ने सुनी नहीं। वह किन होता है, सारा डैंडट एरिया पड़ा हुआ है। वहा आप ने कोई पैसा नहीं लगाया। हम अब कहते हैं तो जवाब मिलता है कि आपने एरिया की पापुलेशन कम है। अब वहां तो डैंडट पड़ा हुआ है तो पापुलेशन तो कम होनी ही। तो काइरेंस कमीशन को चाहिए कि बड़े ज्यादा पैसा लगाए जिकरे उँ : एरि :

1 डेवलपमेंट हो। मगर हमारी बात युगी नहीं जाती है। इस तरह से वे रिकार्ड इह बेसेस बने हुए हैं। मैंने भारी बताया कहीं नो छोड़ना कहीं तीन ली रूपया 1, कहीं एकूकेशन पर 31 परसेंट खर्च होता है कहीं 3 परसेंट खर्च होता है।

स्टेट ड्यूटी के बारे में काइरेंस कमीशन की रिपोर्ट है, उम 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 लाने हैं। आप पूँजीपतियों को 9 पैसे में बिजली देते हैं कोटा के अन्दर, एलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड आटा जा रहा है। उन को आप बिजली सस्ती देते हैं और कन्यूमर्स को महंगी देते हैं, उन से उस के लिए ज्यादा पैसा लेते हैं। करोड़ों रूपया जिन इंडस्ट्री-लिस्ट्स के पास हैं, उन से कम पैसा लिया जाता है।

आकड़ाय ड्यूटी है, हिन्दुस्तान में आज 15 साल से इस का सवाल उठ रहा है। भोटरें जलती है, दिल्ली से मद्रास जाती है। 6-6, 7-7 घटे उन को एक एक जगह आकड़ाय ड्यूटी देने में लग जाते हैं। हर जगह उन को रोक कर उन के आकड़ाय ड्यूटी लेते हैं। गवर्नरमेंट से कहा गया कि इस आकड़ाय ड्यूटी को छाप करो, सैस्त टैक्स म बड़ा दों, और बूसरे टैक्स बड़ा दो ? लेकिन वह आकड़ाय ड्यूटी बराबर अभी तक चल रही है। कितना उसके बैरेज होता है ?

मैं यह कह रहा था कि फाइनेंस कमीशन का परमेण्ट यह था कि जो स्टेट्स फीडे हैं उन की आप नदद दें। आप को गाइड और किलास्फर की तरह नदद करती चाहिए। पैसा आप क्या देते हैं? हमारी स्टेट बाले बार बार आकर दरवाजे पर सिर नवाते हैं। फाइनेंस का एलाटमेंट भी बड़े आजीव तरीके से होता है। यहा आते हैं, बड़ी बड़ी मिस्त्रें करते हैं, गिनिस्टर्स आ कर ठहरते हैं और फिर एलाटमेंट कब होता है, इन दि मन्त्र आप फरवरी। फरवरी मे जाकर आप एलाटमेंट करते हैं। तो मैं ने यह कहा कि जो आप बिल लाना चाहते हैं उन में एक बात तो यह कीजिएगा कि जो स्टेट्स बैकवर्ड हैं उन को ज्यादा कीजिएगा। मगर आप का तो यह कहना है कि महागांधी में पैसा बड़ रहा है तो बड़ा चाहिए, नामिलनाहु में बड़ रहा है तो बड़ा चाहिए। आप ने उन का कंसिलरेशन कर लिया। मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि जो कुछ देना है वह हम को दीजिए ताकि रीजनल इन्वेसेज न रहें।

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान (धार) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह तीव्र बिल यहा पर प्रस्तुत हुआ है दरअमल में यह कोई विशेष विचार कर के पेश नहीं हुआ। क्यों कि फाइनेंस कमीशन ने भी, दूर सिकारिश की है कि 20 परमेण्ट यह एकमाइज ड्यूटी दी जाय, विशेष कर के आदिवासी क्षेत्रों जो मध्य प्रदेश के अंदर हैं उन के दारे में मैं इतना कह सकता हूँ कि फाइनेंस की कमी के कारण वहां की जो नेचुरल रिससेंस हैं, जो वहा खाने हैं उन की " जो तरक्की की जानी चाहिए वह नहीं हो पाई

है । ऐसे कई उदाहरण में आप के मामले पेश कर सकता हूँ कि मध्य प्रदेश शासन ने नर्मदा की योजना और भाठ नी योजनाएं भेजी हैं लेकिन फा नैस की कमी के कारण उन के ऊपर काम नहीं शुरू हो पा रहा है। वे योजनाएं केवल ज्यादा की तरक्की के बारे में ही नहीं हैं, बल्कि विद्युत के बारे में भी बहुत कायदेमन्द सार्वित हो मरकी हैं। इसलिए जो आदिवासी, ज्येव हैं उन में कम काइनेम कमीशन की जो रिकमडेशन है उस के अनुमार महायना दी जानी चाहिए। इस लिन्ट में जो आप ने बनाया है उस में मध्य प्रदेश को केवल 8 परसेट देने का प्रावधान बिल में किया गया है यह एक रिडिकलस बात है कि एक तरफ तो आप फाइनेंस कमीशन की रिपोर्ट को लेते हैं लेकिन दूसरी तरफ उस की सिकारिशों पर अमल नहीं करते। फिर कहते हैं कि इथेरेटी को मिटाने की कोशिश की जाती है। इस से तो साफ जाहिर होता है, इस तरह के बिल अगर पेश किए गए तो यह जो रीजनल इन्वेसेज है वह कभी पूर नहीं हो सकता। मैं इस बिल का विरोध करना हूँ

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Which Bill you are opposing? There are three Bills.

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : यह जो यूनियन ड्यूटीज आफ एक्साइज डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन का बिल है इस के बारे में कहना चाहना हूँ। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं यही कहना चाहना हूँ कि मध्य प्रदेश एक गरीब प्रान्त है, आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में वह भारत में बहने नस्बत, पर है। स प्रान्त में तीन करोड़ की आबादी में 80

[श्री भगत सिंह चौहान]

साथ आदिवासी हैं, इन के विकास के लिए जितना व्यापार देना चाहिए, उनकी जितनी मदद की जाना चाहिए, उस तरक बिलकुल व्यापार नहीं दिया गया है। इग लिस्ट से नाक जाहिर है कि हमारे प्रा- को केवल 8 परसेंट ही दिया गया है—यह उस लेन्ड की आवश्यकता को देखते हुए बहुत कम है।

हमारे यहा आपार वूरल रिसेंसेंस हैं, अनेकों कारखाने खाले जा सकते हैं। एलूमिनियम का बहुत बड़ा भाड़ा है, जिस के लिए काफी बड़ा वारखाना बनाया जा सकता है। और ज्वस को आगे भी बढ़ाया जा सकता है। इन्हे तरह से नापीं विद्युत की बाजाना बनाई गयी थी—लेकिन यह काम के इनैन्स की कमी की वजह से रुपए हुए हैं। आदिवासीयों के उत्थान के बारे में, उनकी एजेंसियों के बारे में उनके अन्य विकास के बारे में कुछ इसी रहा है। फाइनेंस की कमी की वजह से वहां नर जो दुर्दशा हो रही है, यदि आप उसहा देखे तो आप हा को दर्द हामा। इसके 1, 2, 3 नेकों योजनाएँ बनाई गयी लेकिन फूर्ने की कमी की वजह से उनका पूरा नहीं करा रहे हैं। उन के बांधिं हाऊमेज का दर्द, उनका विन्डिंग नहीं बनी है, यहां पढ़े हुए हैं। जितना स्काल-शिप उनका देना चाहूं उतना ग्रांडीवेट स्कालरशिप उनको नहीं मिल रहा है—यह गवर्नर काइनेंस की कमी की वजह से है, हमारी गर्फाद स्टैट काइनेंस की कमी रुप वजह से उनका दुरा नहीं कर पा रही है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि काइनेंस कमीशन ने जो रिकमीड़ किया है, उस के अनुसार उसको दिया जाना चाहिए, तभी इसकी रेज दूर हो सकेंगे।

हम इन्हे रेज की बहुत बात करते हैं,— हम चाहते हैं कि इम्पैलैसेंज को रोका जाय, लेकिन हम कुछ नहीं कर पाते—जो हालांत नजर आ रहे हैं कि यह एक बिडम्बना 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 abou' 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 177(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 STY OF STEEL AND MINES (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 payment; 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. 180 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): Mr. 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 employees 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 dis-continue 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 employees 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, arrears 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.

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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 शिंह भार्ड (इंदोर): जो बिल लाया थया है मैं उसका हृदय से समर्पण करता हूँ। राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद इस तरह का बिल लाया जाना बहुत जरूरी था। जब सरकार ने सारी कोल माइन्ज को अपने हाथ में ले लिया तो कोल बोर्ड बनाए रखने का कोई मतलब नहीं रह जाता। कोलबोर्ड उम्महानत में बना था जब कोल माइन्ज का प्रबन्ध निर्जी लेव में था। कोल माइन्ज के शासन के हाथ में था जाने के बाद उस व्यवस्था के अन्तर्गत कोल माइन्ज को बनाए रखना बतारे से खाली नहीं था। इसी लिए जरूरी था कि बोर्ड को समाप्त करके इस तरह की नई व्यवस्था को स्वापित किया जाता।

15.04 hrs.

[**Shri Dinesh Chandra Goswami in the Chair**]

इस बिल में आपने एकसमाइंज इंप्रूटी बार रपये से बढ़ा कर दस रपये की है। दुनिया भर की चीजों के भाव प्राप देखे, हर चीज महंगी हो गयी है, मजदूरी भी बहुत महंगी पड़ रही है सारे का सारा बच्चा जब इतना बढ़ा हो तो 1952 का बना हुआ यह कानून जिस में आर रपये पर टन रखा गया था उसको बढ़ा कर अगर दस रपये पर टन किया जा रहा है तो यह ऐसी बात नहीं है जिस पटीका की जासके। इसायतल का उद्देश्य, एक तो कोल बोर्ड को समाप्त करना है। दूसरे एकसमाइंज इंप्रूटी को बढ़ाना और तीसरे जो 1952 का एक्ट है और जिन का संलोकन 1970 में किया गया था। उसको समाप्त करना है। एकचीज़ इस बारे में और भी अच्छी है। धारा 5 के कालम (2) (ब) में कहा गया है कि कोला खानों के विकास की धीमता और उसका कार्यान्वयन वैज्ञानिक ढंग से करना

मैं समझता हूँ कि इसके सिवा आरा नहीं था । सबा सो साल से कोल माइंज निजी सेव में नहीं रही है । उन लोगों ने अपने निजी स्वार्थ की दृष्टि से कोल माइंज को छोड़ा है, कल से कम पैसा लगाकर ज्यादा से ज्यादा पैसा कमाने की कोशिश की है । के ल माइंज कोई बलप्रबलने की तरफ उन का ध्यान बिल-कुल नहीं गया है, कोई वैज्ञानिक ढंग उन्होंने नहीं अपनाया है उन के मजदूरों के माथ अच्छे सम्बन्ध नहीं रहे, उन्होंने गवर्नरेंट की परवाह नहीं की, उन्होंने सोचा कि दूध देने वाली गाय है तमको कम से कम चार दान कर ज्यादा से ज्यादा दूध पैदा कर लो, फिर जाहे बछड़े का या गाय का भी कुछ भी हाल हो ।

अब आपने कोल माइंज का राष्ट्रीयकरण कर दिया है । इस राष्ट्रीयकरण को नाकामयाब करने के लिए किस तरह की खटपट कर रहे हैं ये निजी सेव वाले यह मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ । अच्छे अच्छे लोग जो कारखाने दार नहीं हैं जिन को कोयला से कुछ लेना देना नहीं है जबर्दस्ती करते 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 गवर्नरेंट ही कोयला बनाती है । खानों में से कोयला निकलेगा जैसा जैसा ही तो कारखानों में जाएगा । कोयला खोदा जाता है बनाया नहीं जाता । गवर्नरेंट तो कोयला बनाती नहीं । यह तो निकलने की बात है जैसा निकलेगा जैसा मिलेगा जैसा बहा से निकलता है जैसा कारखानों में जाता है ।

पहले भी कोयला आता था और आज भी आता है ।

आपने वैज्ञानिक ढंग से विकास की बात कही है । वह ठीक है । लेविन आप देखे कि कोल माइंज की बेटेनेस नहीं हुआ है । वैज्ञानिक ढंग अपनाने पर आपका कितना बच्च होगा । आप दुर्निया के दूसरे देशों के आजहे देश और अपने देश में देखे । पर वकरं हमारे देश में बहुत कम कोला निकाला जाता है । इसका कारण यह है कि किंकाल माइंज का बेटेनेस ही नहीं किया गया है तो नवीकरण और आधुनिकीकरण ही क्या होगा ।

मैं समझता हूँ कि कोल माइंज को ज्यादा में ज्यादा श्रमिक रखने की दृष्टि से नहीं देखा जाना चाहिए । बर्त्तक यह देखना चाहिए कि हमें उत्पादन भी ज्यादा मिले और जन हार्दिन भी न हो । जिन्हे ज्यादा बर्कंग आप कोल माइंज में रखें उतने ज्यादा एक्सीडेंट होंगे । हमें जान माल का भी खाल रखना चाहिए और उसका खाल रखते हुए केल माइंज का आधुनिकीकरण करना चाहिए । भेकाइजेशन करना चाहिए । हर काम सिस्टर्मेंटेकर्नी, करना चाहिए ऐसा हमने किया तो हमारा बच्ची कम होगा, कास्ट आफ कोल प्रोडक्शन बाम आयेगा और जान माल का नक्सान भी कम होगा । हमने देखा है कि श्रमिकों की हिफाजत और खदानों की हिफाजत, दोनों की दृष्टि से निजी सेव वालों ने गवर्नरेंट को छोखा दिया है । अजदूरों को प्रबल्ल में हिस्सा नहीं दिया है । आपने देखा हो होगा कि जिन्हें एक्सीडेंट हुए हैं उन में से आधे से अधिक दीवारों और छांतों के बिन्ने से हुए हैं ।

(विं रामसिंह भाई)

अब कहा गया कि इसका खुलासा हो तो कहते हैं टिम्बर नहीं मिलता है। राष्ट्रीय करण करने के बाद यह बात पैदा नहीं होनी चाहिए कि एक्सीडेन्ट इसलिए ज्यादा होते हैं कि अमुक चीजें नहीं मिलती हैं। हमें सबसे पहले जान व माल की हिफाजत का प्रबन्ध करना है तो उसमें यह कहने का भीका नहीं पाना चाहिए — शासकीय अधिकारियों को भी कहने का भीका नहीं पाना चाहिए, अभियों को भी नहीं पाना चाहिए और आपको भी कहने का भीका नहीं पाना चाहिए। मैं मानता हूँ कि कोल माइन्स के लिए स्पेशल लकड़ी की जरूरत पड़ती है तो उसके लिए आप फारेस्ट रिजर्व कराये। जिस कारबाने में पल्प लगता है उसके लिए आप फारेस्ट रिजर्व कराते हैं उनी नहीं संकेत कोल माइन्स की प्रोटेक्शन के लिए। अगर टिम्बर की जरूरत है तो उसके लिए भी आप अमुक फारेस्ट को कोल माइन्स के लिए रिजर्व करा सकते हैं कि वहां कि लकड़ी केवल कोल माइन्स में ही आयेगी।

इसी प्रकार वे पिछले साल हमें बताया गया एक कानून में कि फारेन एक्सचेज की कमी के कारण कोल माइन्स के जो भजदूर हैं उन को स्पेशल जूते नहीं मिल रहे हैं। बड़ी भजे की बात है कि फारेन एक्सचेज से इस देश में बड़ी बड़ी चीजें आ रही हैं लेकिन भजदूरों के बचाव के लिए जो जूते होते हैं वह फारेन एक्सचेज की कमी के कारण नहीं आ रहे हैं। अगर कोल माइन्स के भजदूरों के पैरों में वह जूते नहीं तो कितने एकमीडेन्स हो सकते हैं। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि

राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद कोल माइन का ऐनेक्सेट वह सुयोग्य हाथों में गया है। हमारे भाजवीव जी वहे चतुर और व्यावहारिक आदमी हैं, वह बैसे भी काम लेते हैं लेकिन अपनी भीठी भज्या से बहुत ज्यादा काम ले लेते हैं। वे पैरों से कम, जबान से ज्यादा कम लेते हैं। मैं जानता हूँ आप के सामने कठिनाइया बहुत है, पैसा भी बहुत ज्यादा करना पड़ेगा लेकिन फिर भी आपको इन माइन्स को आधुनिक बनाना होगा। मैं तो यहा तक कहूँगा कि बहुत सी माइन्स में तो जितनी रेती डालनी चाहिए, जिस परिणाम में वह पानी होना चाहिए वह भी नहीं हुआ है। खासकर जो डस्ट है, जिसके कारण वर्कसें 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 बॉकिंग कड़ी-गन्ज हैं उनको सुन्दर बनाना होगा। जितना ही आप उनकी बॉकिंग कडीशन्स को सुधारें उतना ही ज्यादा प्रोडक्शन बढ़ेगा तथा कास्ट भी कम आयेगी। इसके अनावा बाहर की बात भी आपको देखनी है कि खानों में काम करने वाले वर्कसें 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 भन्दर से निकलने के बाद एक भजदूर को पानी कितना लाभता है इसको भी देखना है। शहरों में तो आप यह हिसाब लगाते हैं कि प्रति अवित इतने गैलन पानी होना चाहिए लेकिन उसी हिसाब से आप जान के वर्कसें का भी हिसाब नहीं लगा सकते क्योंकि बाहर के एक

आवासी को नहाने के लिए जितना पानी चाहिए उससे बार या छः गुना पानी एक बात बर्कर को चाहिए । लेकिन जब उनको जीते के लिए ही पानी नहीं मिल रहा है तो नहाने की बात ही क्या है । इसके साथ साथ मैं कहूँगा कि उनके रहने की अवस्था बहुत सुन्दर ही नीचा चाहिए । माइन्स के अन्दर और बाहर लैट्रिन्स और यूरिनल्स की जितनी सुन्दर अवस्था आप करेंगे उन्हीं ही कम अन्दरी वहां पर होगी ।

इस पर बोलने के लिए तो बहुत है लेकिन मैं अधिक नहीं बोलना चाहता हूँ, अभी भेरे साथी भी इस पर बोलगे । मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपके जो इंस्पेक्टर्स हैं वह तादाद में बहुत कम हैं । आप दुनियां के आंकड़े देखें, मैं तो बाहर गया हूँ और कोल माइन्स में जाकर देखा है वहां पर हालत यह है कि जितने इंस्पेक्टर गवनमेंट के हैं उन्हें ही इन्स्पेक्टर ट्रेड यूनियन के भी हैं । यांनी परलल तंत्र पर गवनमेंट के इंस्पेक्टर्स और ट्रेड यूनियन के इंस्पेक्टर इंस्पेक्शन करते हैं । ट्रेड यूनियन के इंस्पेक्टर्स खामियों को बताते हैं क्योंकि वहां पर जान माल और जीवन का सवाल होता है । कहा नहीं, जा सकता कि जहां पर आसानी से काम हो रहा है वहां पर कब छत या दीवाल गिर पड़ेगी । निजी छत बालों ने जो हालत कर रखी है उसका तो भगवान ही मालिक है और भगवान का भी कोन 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 । टेकेदारी के अन्तर्गत जितने भजदूर को पला जान में बड़े हुए हैं वह तो जितने आपके स्थाई भजदूर हैं उनसे भी ज्यादा हैं । तो इस प्रया को आप समाप्त करें । आपने बड़े बड़े राजा महाराजाओं की टेकेदारी खत्म कर दी तो फिर टेकेदारों के अन्तर्गत गरीब भजदूरों को रखना एक तरह से उनको बेच देना है । खुले बाजार में वे बिक रहे हैं । आप उनको कुछ भी दें लेकिन इस टेकेदारी प्रथा को बन्द करे । आप पीस रेट पर काम लेना चाहें तो मैं उसका भी सपोर्ट हूँ लेकिन किसी भी तरह से टेकेदारी 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

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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 coal-mine 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 Malithon 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

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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—the Government 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.

मेरे राम नारायण शर्मा (धनावद) सम्बाप्ति महोदय, कोल माइन्ज (कानपुर-बेशन एंड डेवलपमेंट) बिल, 1974 इसी नाम के 1952 के एकट का रेप्लिका है और 22 वर्षों के बाद इस बिल के द्वारा उस पुराने कानून को रिसील किया जा रहा है। मैं इस का समर्थन करता हूँ।

यह बिल बहुत ही स्वागत योग्य है। आज खानों की सुरक्षा और डेवलपमेंट के लिए फंडिंग की आवश्यकता है। 1972 में 4 रुपये प्रति टन का जो संस निश्चित किया गया था, 22 वर्षों के बाद आज 1974 में उस को बढ़ा कर 10 रुपये प्रति-टन किया जा रहा है। ऐसा मुल्यम होता है कि यह रकम शायद सारे कास्ट को ही मीट कर सके।

सरकार ने कोल बोर्ड को एवार्सिंग 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 बाले लोग हैं और उन में आठ-आठ बरस के प्रोवेनर भी पढ़े हुये हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में "आर्गनाइजेशन" रख कर कोई गलती नहीं की है। उन लोगों को केवल सी० एम००० या बी०सी०मी०एल० में ही रखा जायेगा, ऐसी बात नहीं है। उन को फर्टलाइजर कार्पोरेशन और माइन्ज एंड मेटलज एंड ट्रेडिंग कार्पोरेशन आदि दूसरी पब्लिक सैक्टर की आर्गनाइजेशन में भी रखने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए। इस बात का भी ध्यान रखना चाहिए कि उन लोगों की पे और सीनियो-रिटी वर्गीकरण का प्रोटेक्शन हो।

श्री चटर्जी ने कहा है कि सुरक्षा के उद्देश्य को इस बिल में से निकाल दिया गया है। मैं मानता हूँ कि सदस्य को बताना चाहता हूँ कि इस बिल के क्लाउज 3 में कोल माइन्ज और उन में काम करने वाले लोगों की सुरक्षा

के सम्बन्ध में 1952 के कालून का सन्दर्भ प्राविजन रखा गया है। डेफिनीशन के अन्तर्गत क्लाऊज 3 (आई) में कहा गया है "सेपटी इन कोल माइन्ज इनक्लूज दि सेपटी आफ एनी रेलवे मिल्यूटिड आन दि सरफेस एवाद ए काल माइन"।

इसी क्लाऊज में मैं एक लैकुना पाता हूँ। इस में "बीफ इस्पैक्टर" और "इस्पैक्टर" की डेफिनीशन दी गई है। लेकिन अब इन डेफिनेशन को बदलकर "डायरेक्टर-जनरल, माइन्ज सेपटी" और "डायरेक्टर" कर दिया गया है। इस लिए इस क्लाऊज में आवश्यक संशोधन किया जाना चाहिए।

15.30 hrs.

[SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI in the Chair]

जहां तक सेपटी का प्रश्न है, केवल रेलवे की सेपटी काही ध्यान नहीं रखा जाना चाहिए, बल्कि रोडज और मकानात को भी इस में शामिल करना चाहिए। सरफेस पर एपी-वन्चरिस्ट लोगों के खेत होते हैं, वे बाबाद हो जाते हैं, लेकिन उन को कोई मुश्किल नहीं दिया जाता है। मेरा निवेदन है कि कोल बोर्ड के द्वारा मैंपी सम्बन्धी इम प्राविजन वा पालन विकुल नहीं होना चाहिए। जहां तक स्टोइग का प्रश्न है, नियम यह है कि जितना कोयला निकाला जाय, खान में उतना बालू डाला जाय और अगर बालू न हो तो और मेट्रियल डाला जाये, जो एवसप्लाइब मैट्रियल न हो, और इस प्रकार खान की मतह को सुरक्षित रखा जाये। लेखित उस उद्देश्य की प्राप्ति की दिशा में यह बिल अपने लक्ष्य को प्राप्त नहीं कर सका है। यह बिल इम लक्ष्य को प्राप्त नहीं कर सका है कि हम अधिक से अधिक स्टोइग करेंगे, तो अधिक से अधिक कोयला भी निकालेंगे।

कोयले के नेशनल इंजेक्शन पर डॉकेट से नेशनल इंजेक्शन के लिए वो भी आर्मेड्स

दी गई, वे सब कोल बोर्ड के सम्बन्ध में भी लागू होती है। कोल बोर्ड ने अपना फक्शन पूर्ण नहीं किया। मैं भदन की जानकारी के लिए बताना चाहता हूँ कि जहां तक स्टोइग का प्राविजन है, जितना कोयला निकाला जाता है, उतनी भर्ती के लिए नरकार कम्प नियों का पैसा देती है, लेकिन कम्पनियां के व्यवस्थापक केवल दरवाजे पर दस बीस फोट भर कर सम्बन्धित अधिकारियों के माथ भिल कर बाकी मारे दैसों को पार कर जाते रहे हैं। पिछले 22 वर्षों में इस महत्वपूर्ण उद्देश्य की पूति की दिशा में कोई कदम नहीं उठाया जा सका। न हम खानों की सतह की सुरक्षा कर सके और न अंदर की सुरक्षा कर सके, जिस के परिणाम-स्वरूप खानों के ढंबने और उन में आग लगने की घटनाओं को रोका नहीं जा सका है।

अरिया कोयला खानों का एक पुराना क्षेत्र है, जहां से कोकिंग कोल निकलता है। वहां चारों तरफ सतह पर जमीन में आग लगी हुई है।

यह मैं आप को बताऊ कि जमीन की सतह में आग लगी हुई है तो आप कहेंगे कि यह कैसा दिवाना है जो कहना है कि मिट्टी में भी आग लगी हुई है। लेकिन आप देखेंगे कि मारी मिट्टी कट-कट कर घम रही है। कोपला खानात में आग लगी, उम को बुझाया नहीं गया, उम में बालू नहीं डाला गया। उस की ब्ल-कैटिंग होनी है मैं हम स्टोइग कर के बह नहीं किया गया जिस की बजह से सड़कों की, मकानों की, खेन, और खनिहानों की दुर्घटना है और गाव वाला का, शहर वालों को घर छोड़कर भागने के लिए मजबूर होना पड़ रहा है। इस तरह से नापरवाही बरती रही गई है। इस डिपार्टमेंट के अवालीगन के ऊपर अगर मिस्टर चटर्जी को एनगज हो तो मैं माय कहना कि इस डिपार्टमेंट की फक्शनिंग के सबव में एक कवीशन सरकार बहाल करे और देखे इस डिपार्टमेंट के एक-एक अफिसर को फि क क्यावह कितरी भी सरकारी काम में रहने लायक

[बी राम नारायण शर्मा]

हैं? आप देखेंगे कि इस डिपार्टमेंट का एक एक आदमी ऐसा है कि जिसको चाहे नेपिलिजिस 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 प्रदर है और यह कम चलता रहता है। इस कम को आज यह एक कदम बढ़ा करके रोका गया है। उस संस्था को जिस का कम से कम 23 वर्ष से पाप का बड़ा भर रहा था, उस को इस के द्वारा खत्म किया है। लेकिन वे आफिसर जिन को आप खन्न कर रहे हैं वे सीधे नहीं करते थे, वे तो इन्हीं लोगों की ताय 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 सबध में सरकार ने कहा है लेकिन मैं जानता हूँ कि दो कम्पनियां भी रहे हैं। एक सिगरेटी कोल कम्पनी है और आप ने इंडियन आयरन एंड कम्पनी को टेक औवर किया है, वह बौद्धी कम्पनी है। एक पात्रवी कम्पनी प्राइवेट सीटर में है, वह भी है क्योंकि उस के हाथ में अवस्था दे रहे—टाटा आयरन एंड स्टील कम्पनी। तो कोल माइन्स में ये पांच कम्पनियां हैं इन के हाथ में दे कर के आप क्या सुरक्षित रूप में रह सकते हैं?

आप ने दिया है कि चीफ इंस्पेक्टर आफ माइन्स के विभागीय अधिकारी और इंस्पेक्टर-टोरेट बर्गरह जाव करेंगे। क्या आप समझते हैं कि चीफ इंस्पेक्टर-टोरेट आफ माइन्स के विभागीय अधिकारी जाव करेंगे और आप के आफिसर को प्राइवेट करेंगे तो आप चुप चाप बैठे रहेंगे? आप चुप चाप नहीं बैठे रहेंगे। आप उन को प्राइवेट करेंगे। कहेंगे कि नेबर डिपार्टमेंट के हैं और नेबर डिपार्टमेंट को शायद प्रायरिटी में लान्ट चास देते हैं, उस का अन्तिम स्थान होता है। क्योंकि उसी व्यालिफिकेशन

का आदमी अगर लेबर डिपार्टमेंट में काम करता है तो वह नान-टेक्निकल सबका जाता है। लेकिन माइन्स डिपार्टमेंट में जाये तो वह टेक्निकल हो जायेगा। सरकार में जो परिभाषा टेक्निकल और नान-टेक्निकल की की है, उस के सबंध में मैं पै कमिशन की रिपोर्ट की ओर आप का व्याप दिलाता हूँ। उस को आप जूनियर सुबार्डिनेट आफिसर बना कर रखे हुए हैं और उस के हाथ में आप इसपेक्शन की पावर देते हैं तो वह आपने इस्पैक्शन का प्रतिफल जो है उन को 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 आग बलाने के काम में लाते हैं। वह साफ्ट कोक जो होता है उसकी आग सही तरीके से तैयार निकाला जाय—बाहर बर्बों का इतिहास मैं बातां हूँ, सही तरीके से उस साफ्ट कोक को तैयार किया जाय तो कोयले की कीमत के बराबर का दूसरा सामान आप उस से से निकाल सकेंगे। उस से से कोलतार निकाल सकेंगे, नेपथलीन निकाल सकेंगे। 100 वाई-प्रोडक्ट्स उस के निकलते हैं। बेन्जिन निकाल सकते हैं। ये सारे वाई-प्रोडक्ट निकालने के बाद कोयला आप को बिना कीमत का बजेगा। आप इतना बड़ा डिपार्टमेंट रखे हुये हैं, कहते हैं दृ इम्प्रूव एंड डेवलप दि क्वालिटी आफ कोल—ये क्या इम्प्रूवमेंट करेंगे, क्या डेवलपमेंट करेंगे? इन को आपने 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 आ करके सारे बातावरण को विवाहित करती है उस को आप पैनेलाइज करें तो इस

देश की सारी इंडस्ट्री आज यैस है चल जाती है और यैस का जागरूक नहीं हो सकता। लेकिन ये सारी चीज़ इस तरह से हेपहेवाहू के में मैनेज की गई है कि उन ना सही उन से पूटिलाहू बैशन नहीं हो पाता है। आज भी नेशनलाइज हो जाने के बाद भी कोलियरिया जो बनी हैं वह हाउं कोक और बना रही है लेकिन उस में से कोई वाई-प्रोडक्ट निकालने का प्राविज्ञन नहीं है। उसी तरह से कूड मेयड से आज भी उस को जलाने जा रहे हैं।..... (अध्यायान)..... 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 निकाले—स्प्रिट निकाले, बैंचिंग निकाले, नेपचीन निकाले, संकीर्ण निकाले और भुल्क के इस्तेमाल के लिए उन सारी चीजों को लावें।

इस तरह से जो महत्व उद्देश्य है इस बिल का उस को दे। इस बिल का जो इतना बड़ा उद्देश्य है उन उद्देश्य की दिशा में जो एग्रीकूल्चर एंजीनी है उस ने कोई कदम नहीं उठाया है। माननीय श्री सेमनाथ चटर्जी साहब ने कहा कि कोल बोर्ड को क्यों उठा रहे हैं? तो ऐसा हाथी पाल कर क्या होगा कि जो सिर्फ़ चारा ही जाता ही और लीद ही देता हो, उस से हम कोई खेती का काम नहीं ले सकते, कोई बत्रा नहीं करवा सकते, कोई काम न ले सकते हों? आज की स्थिति में उस आफिस को बनाये रखने में क्या साम है? उस में से स्टेलेज आफिस को बनाए रखने के लिए हम ने देखा है कि आप के माइन्स डिपार्टमेंट की साजिश चल रही है कि उस को कोल कट्टोलर के रूप में रखेंगे, कोल बोर्ड के रूप में नहीं रखेंगे, कोयले का डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन उस से कट्टोल करेंगे। अब हाउं कोक इतना सा तो तैयार करेंगे क्योंकि इन के सारे कोक और बना बैठे हुए हैं, कोयला नहीं है, इसलें उसी के डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन के लिए उस हाथी की रखेंगे, केवल जोधा के

लिए, यह साजिश चल रही है। मेरा निवेदन है कि यह शीज नहीं रखनी चाहिए। उस की भी यूटिलिटी देखनी चाहिए कि हम कोक कंट्रोलर के आफिस को क्यों रख रहे हैं? क्या जरूरत है? क्या हम उस को कंट्रोल कर के उन एजेंसियों के मार्फत डिस्ट्रीब्यूट नहीं कर सकते जिनकी मार्फत भारा काम करते हैं?

इन शब्दों के साथ इस बिल का जो महत्व उद्देश्य है उन उद्देश्य की तरफ में सरकार का ध्यान ले जाना चाहुगा और कहुगा कि इस बिल को पास करके इस के उद्देश्य की प्राप्ति की दिशा में कदम उठावें।

श्री बनकाह प्रबाल (शहदोल) : सभापति महोदय, इस बिल का मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। जो कोल बोर्ड को समर्पित करने के लिए प्रस्ताव लाया गया है वह ठीक है, उसे खल्प होना चाहिए। लेकिन जो एकमाइज इपटी 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 आज उत्पादन हुआ है। यह कम हुआ है बदान के अन्दर जो मजबूर काम करते हैं उन की सेपटी के लिए कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। अपंकर धूप और गर्भी के दिनों में आज मजबूरों को ढंडा पानी नहीं पिल रहा है बदान के अन्दर जो गर्भी है जहां बन्टीलेशन या पंखे की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है, वहां मजबूर अपने कपड़े उतार कर काम करता है। मगर उसकी मुराम का बहा कोई इंतजाम नहीं है। लकड़ी नहीं है, बालू की व्यवस्था नहीं है। स हे देश की लदानों को आईवेट मालिकों से छीन कर सरकार ने अपने हृषि में ले लिया है लेकिन जो इसके अधिकारी हैं वे बया कर रहे हैं कि वहा पर बदान के जो पिलर हैं उसको काट कर निकास रहे हैं और उस से एंसीडेंट हते हैं।

सभापति महोदय, मजबूरों को कपड़ा साबुन, जूते इत्यादि नहीं पिल रहे हैं। अपर

[श्री छनसाह ग्रधान]

मिलते भी हैं तो बहुत थोड़े मिलते हैं। इस के अतिरिक्त वहां पर काम करने के लिये फावड़ा ने भी, उचिती इत्यादि भी पूरी मात्रा में नहीं मिलती है। ये श्रीजार यदि कम हो जाते हैं तो कलकत्ता या नागपुर से आर्डर मागा कर देते हैं जिसका नतीजा यह होता है कि मजदूर निहत्ये बैठे रहते हैं, काम पर आते हैं और इन चीजों के न मिलने से हाजारी लगा कर बाहर चले जाते हैं। जब मजदूरों को काम करने के श्रीजार ही नहीं मिलेंगे तो उत्पादन कंसे बढ़ेगा। मेरा निवेदन है कि इन बस्तुओं की व्यवस्था की जाये, उन के रहने के लिये मकानों का इन्तजाम किया जाय। इस समय जो अव्यवस्था वहां पर फैली हुई है उस को ठीक करने का प्रबन्ध किया जाय।

खदानों में सडास और पानी की व्यवस्था नहीं है। आवश्यकता को कोई जोख वहां उपलब्ध नहीं है। आपके माइन्ज इस्पेस्टर खदानों में नहीं जाते हैं, जो आज के अधिकारी हैं वे खदानों में जा कर कोई जाच नहीं करते हैं—कहा पर ये स है, क्या डिप्लोरिंग चल रही है, क्या लकड़ी लगानी है—इन सब कामों से आज के अधिकारी बिलकुल अनिभृत हैं। इस तरफ विशेष ध्यान दिया जाय।

ठेकेदारी की व्यवस्था भी भी कोयला खदानों में चल रही है—यद्यपि इस का तीव्र विरोध किया जा रहा है। कई बार इस सदन में भी ठेकेदारी प्रया समाप्त करने के लिये कहा गया लेकिन कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया। वहा के अधिकारी कहते हैं कि हम ठेकेदारी के, प्रया को चलायेंगे—मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस तरफ सरकार विशेष ध्यान दे।

हमारे यहां कैरीसीन आयल के बहुत कमी हैं। हमारे यथ्य प्रदेश में परालिया, शहडोल, सीधी, सरणुजा लेवरों में तेल की बहुत कमी है—यहां अधिक तेल की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। और शहडोल स्टेशन पर काफ़ी मात्रा में कैरीसीन तेल का स्टाक रखा जाना चाहिये तथा शीघ्र से शीघ्र वहां तेल पहुँचाने की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए।

वहा 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 वहा चल रही है।

जो कोयला बेचने के लिये भेजा जाता है पहले उस की तीन क्वालिटियां होती भी—स्लैक, स्टीम और रुबल, लेकिन अब उस को खत्म करके तिर्फ़ एक क्वालिटी रखी गई है। जो पुराने मालिक थे वे कोयले की तीन क्वालिटियों में बेचते थे तथा तीनों की अनग-अन्लग दाम होते थे। मैं चाहता हूँ कि तीन क्वालिटियों में कोयला बेचा जाये तथा तीनों की अनलग-अन्लग कीमत रखी जाय।

कोयला खदान के मजदूरों को ठीक मजदूरी नहीं मिल रही है। वहा के मजदूरों ने तीन महीने पहले नॉटिस दे कर भाग की कि कोयला बोरी भरने का रेट ठीक निर्धारित किया जाय, लेकिन अधिकारियों ने उन की मात्रा को टाल दिया, इस के बाद वे स्ट्राइक कर के चले गये, लेकिन आज तक उस का निर्यत नहीं हुआ। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इस तरफ़ शीघ्र स्थान 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 प्रया को समाप्त कर के मजदूरों को ठीक बेतान दें तथा अधिक से अधिक सुविधायें देने की कृपा करें।

बी बालोदर वर्षे (हजारीबांग) : सभापति जी, 1952 मे 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 की थी गई थी उस संस्था की आज ज़रूरत 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 मे सेस 4 रुपये से बढ़ा कर दस रुपये टेन किया जा रहा है। लेकिन मुझे सदैह है—मरी महोदय ने जो आवधान 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 मे 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, न जबीक की नदियों ने 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। अब नहीं निकाल सकेंगे तो कोई दूसरा रास्ता निकालना पड़ेगा और वह रास्ता भूषण होगा। अभी हाल मे एक्स्प्रेसिमेट के तीर पर एक जगह न्यूमेटिक स्टोइंग बालू किया गया, पत्थर को चुरा कर के खदानों मे भरने की कोशिश की गई तो उस को जो कास्ट आई, मैं नहीं समझ पाता

कि आप 10 रुपये के सेस से उस को कैसे पूरा कर सकेंगे। यहाँ सिफं बालू का सबाल 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 निवी हार्चों मे जो कोयला खदान थे उन के उत्पादन के खर्च मे विभिन्नता थी। उन के खर्च मे एक-रुपया 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 फ़ॉन्डेशन मे जो जो काम करने पड़ते हैं उन को सरकार की तरफ से सब्सीडी दिया जाय। सब्सीडी के मामले को ले कर सब से पहले यह तथ्य किया गया कि कम से कम जो स्टोइंग का खर्च है, उस का शत-प्रतिशत खर्च कोल-बोर्ड उन मालिकों को देगा। इस के अलावा दूसरा खर्च प्री-बाटरिंग का था—जहा जहा कोयला खदानों मे पानी भर जाता था, उस के खर्च का पैसा भी वहा के मिल मालिकों को दिया जाता था। इन दोनों खर्चों मे 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 अरिया क्षेत्र का एक—तिहाई हिस्सा आज भी जल रहा है, आग लगी हुई है, जिस को बुझाने के कार्यक्रम मे पिछले 22 वर्षों मे कुछ नहीं किया गया। आज वहा का जन-जीवन अस्त-व्यस्त है, सड़के नहीं बन पाती हैं डॉर जैसा सैन साहब ने कहा है—ऐसी हालत भी हुई है कि एक बार रेल भी बन्द हो गई, रेल लाइन सब्सिडेंस हो गई, जमीन नीचे घंस गई, ऐसी हालत चलने दी गई।

[भी दानोदर पान्डे]

आज जब बदली हुई परिस्थितियों में सभी बातों को देखा जाता है तो वह महसूस किया जाता है कि कोई बोर्ड कोई आवश्यकता नहीं रह गई थी, इसी लिए मंत्री महोदय जो बिल लाये हैं—कोन बोर्ड को समाप्त करने के लिये—यह स्वागत योग्य काम है।

सभापति महोदय : क्या आप और टाइम लेंगे।

भी दानोदर पान्डे : जी हां, मुझे थोड़ा बक्त और चाहिए।

सभापति महोदय : ठीक है, आप कल आरी रखिये।

अब हम एडजार्नमेंट मोशन लेते हैं—इस के लिये डाई चटा रखा गया है।

भी ज्योतिर्लंब बहु (डायमन्ड हार्बर) : डाई चटे में नहीं होगा।

सभापति महोदय : इस बक्त तो डाई चटे रखे गये हैं, बाद में देखा जायेगा।

16 hrs.

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT—
Contd.

FAILURE TO AVERT RIOT IN SADAR
BAZAR AREA IN DELHI—contd.

भी धृष्टल चिह्नारी बालपेटी (ब्लालियर) : सभापति जी, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं कि सदन की बैठक स्थगित की जाये।

यह कार्य-स्थगन प्रस्ताव, दिल्ली में जो साम्राज्यिक उपद्रव हुआ है, उसको लेकर है। साम्राज्यिक उपद्रव एक गंभीर घटना है। उसकी चर्चा एक नाजुक मामला है। हमें यह ध्यान रखना होगा कि चर्चा साम्रा-

ज्यिकता को और साम्राज्यिक उपद्रव को दबाने में सहायक होनी चाहिए, उसको बढ़ाने में नहीं। 1947 के बाद दिल्ली में यह सब से बड़ा साम्राज्यिक घटा हुआ है। सरकारी आकड़े के अनुसार दोनों में दस लोग मरे हैं, गैर-सरकारी आकड़े मरने वालों की संख्या इससे कही ज्यादा बढ़ते हैं। चायल होने वालों की संख्या सैकड़ों 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 प्रात काल मैं बग्गा-प्रस्त इलाके में थुमा था, मुझे एक डाक्टर ने बताया कि वो सौ डाई सी लोग उनके पास देसे आये जिनके शरीर में छर्ट लगे थे और वह छर्ट उन्होंने बही पर निकाले एं लोगों की तादाद अस्पतालों के आंकड़ों से नहीं मिलती। इंगे में बहुत बड़ी संख्या में दूकानों में आग लगाई गई और भारी पैमाने पर सम्पत्ति नष्ट हुई है। मैं इन्हे में मरने वाले सभी अवित्तियों के प्रति, चाहे वे किसी भी सम्राज्य के हों, शोक संबोधना प्रकट करना चाहता हूं। हमारी नजर में मरने वाले भले इस सम्राज्य के हों या उस सम्राज्य के हो—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, इसमें सारे सासार में हमारी प्रतिष्ठा गिरी है और हम एक असम्भव देश के नाते दुनिया के सामने कटघरे में जड़े हो गए।

आज सबेरे मुझे कई इलाकों में जाने का मौका मिला था। शोक सत्त्व परिवारों के बृश्य को मैं भूल नहीं सकता। 19 माल का एक लड़का सदार रजिस्टर्मैन, बाप का एकलोता बेटा, तीन बहनों में अकेला भाई, मोली का निशाना बनाया गया। बहकिसी उपद्रव में शामिल नहीं था। उसकी मां प्रश्निर्णी वीर मेरा बेटा क्यों गया? मरने वालों में एक

नौजवान बूँदुक नाम का भी है, उसकी उम्र 18 साल भी। उसके बारे बातें भी अब यह पूछते हैं कि उनके बेटे को अपनी जान से हाथ बचाये जाना पड़ा? सबाल यह है क्या उपद्रव को दोका नहीं जा सकता था? सबाल यह है क्या उपद्रव यह शुल्क हो या तो प्रशासी तरीके से उसको दबाया नहीं जा सकता था? इस उपद्रव के बारे में हमें दो तीन मुख्य बातें यदि 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 थाना है, वही आजाद मार्केट है जिसमें पिछले जून में आग लगी थी। यह ठीक है उस समय भरने वाले वे थे, आग से ज्यादा नुकसान हुआ था लेकिन यह इलाका वहीं है। भारत की राजधानी में एवं वर्ष में एक ही इलाके में दो बार साम्प्रदायिक दंगा होता है कि लोगों की जान व माल की हिक्काजत बरने की प्रारम्भिक जिम्मेदारी का सहकार पालन नहीं बर पा रही है। उब यह पता था यहां दंगा हो चुका है और उसे "हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स" से भारत में है, मैंने वहां के लोगों से भी बातचीत की थी कल पुलिस अफसरों ने भी प्रेस कान्फ्रेंस में यह रख्कार किया कि जिस छोटी सी घटना को ले कर दंगा शुरू हुआ उस घटना का आरब एक दिन पहले हो चुका था। सज्जी कहते हैं सिनेमा बार में कोई झगड़ा हुआ था, यह लगता है सरे दिन बढ़ गया। झगड़ा व्यापारियों का था मगर उसने दो फिरकों के बीच का रूप ले लिया। हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स कहता है 11 बजे से वहां लगाव था। पुलिस को पहली रिपोर्ट भिली है सब बजे के कर्त्रित और काफर लिंगें हो टेलीकोन किया गया है 1 बजे कर 13 या 1 बजे कर 15 बिन्ट पर। लेकिन अगर एक रात पहले कुछ घटना हो चुकी थी और वह इल्पका ऐसा है जहां 11 बजे से पहले दंगा हो चुका था, तो यह प्रशासन का यह काम नहीं था कि व्यापारियों के दर्शे को सम्प्रदायिक दंगे का रूप

लेने के पहले ही हस्तक्षेप करता, लोगों के साथ कहाँ ले निपटता? जिनसे उपद्रव की धारणका थी उन्हें गिरफ्तार करता लेकिन पुलिस यह करने में सर्वेवा बिफल रही है। सबीं जानते हैं जो भी उपद्रव शुरू होते हैं वे छोटी सी बात को लेकर होते हैं लेकिन बात का बलंगड़ बन जाता है व्यक्तिगत झगड़ा साम्प्रदायिक झगड़ों का रूप ले लेता है। यदि प्रारम्भिक कहीं कार्यवाही की जाये तो रोक-थाम की जा सकती है। इस भास्तु में रोक-थाम नहीं की गई। यदि पुलिस को पहले बबर मिली और पहला दस्ता पहुंचा तब हालत इतनी बिगड़ चुकी थी कि 10-15 पुलिस के जबान उस हालत पर कानूनहीं पा सकते थे। दुकानों में आग लगने लगी; किशनगंज में एक मर्सिद में भी आग लगी है, उसके नीचे दुकानें थीं। मर्सिदों में आग लगने की मौकों शब्दों में निवार करना चाहता हूँ। पूजा के स्थान फिर चाहे वे मन्दिर हो मस्जिद हो, किंवा भी सम्प्रदायिक के हां, सुरक्षित रहने चाहिए, उनकी परिवार की रक्त की जानी चाहिए। हमारे लिए छत्रपति शिंखराजी महाराज का आदर्श है जो माजादी के लिए मुख्लों से लड़े लेकिन उन्होंने मर्सिदों को हाथ नहीं लगने दिया। लेकिन मर्सिद जूनी तूँ इससे कोई इनकार नहीं कर सकता, वैसे आपनी आंखों से देख कर आया हूँ।

लेकिन मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ अगर पूजा के स्थानों का दु पदोन किया जाय, अगर किसी मन्दिर में हवियार इकट्ठे किये जायें, अगर किसी मन्दिर से पत्तर लीजे जायें, किसी मन्दिर से नोलियों की बोछार की जाये तो क्या पुलिस का काम नहीं है कि मन्दिर में चुस जाये और जो योसियों बलने वाले हैं उनको पकड़े? वही नियम में व्यवस्था पर भी लागू करना चाहता हूँ। एक सेक्युरिटी देश में पूजा के स्थानों का अगर दुरुपयोग किया जाता है तो उस पूजा के स्थानों की आड़ सेक्युरिटी उपद्रवकारियों को बचने की कूट नहीं

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

देनी चाहिए। मुझे ताज्जुब हुआ जब ब्रेस कान्केस में आई जी से पूछा गया मस्तिजद का नाम ले कर कि आप उसमें क्याँ नहीं गये। जहाँ से गोली चल रही थी तो उन्होंने यह कहा कि पुलिस को मस्तिजद में आने की इजाजत नहीं है। मैं नहीं जानता कि वहा से पेलेट्म चल रहे थे या नहीं लेकिन इतना जानता हूँ कि वी टी आई के संवाददाता ने रात में समाचार दिया कि मस्तिजद से स्त्रियों हो रहा था और इस समाचार की वापिस कर दिया गया। प्रधान मंत्री के घर से गृह मंत्री के घर से तूतवाना मंत्रीके घर से टी आई को, सरकारी अधिकारियों को जगा जगा कर कहा गया कि तुम ने यह खबर क्याँ भेजी इस खबर को वापिस करो और वह खबर वापिस कर ली गई। अगर इस का यह उद्देश्य था कि दंगों की ऐसी खबर नहीं जानी चाहिये तिन से भावनाएँ भड़कें, उत्तेजना हाँ तब तो मैं उससे सहमत हूँ लेकिन यह बात और यह स्विति स्पष्ट ही जानी चाहिये कि क्या पूछा के स्थानों को उपद्रवों के आइंड 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 क्याँ नहीं गए या मस्तिजद में क्याँ नहीं गए तो उनका जवाब यह नहीं दोना चाहिये कि वहा आने की हमें इजाजत नहीं है, गुरुद्वारे में, मंदिर में या मस्तिजद जाने की हमें इजाजत नहीं है, अगर उनका उपयोग साम्प्रदायिक शांत भग करने के लिये किया जाता है तो कानून की सीमा से काँई बच न पाये आपको ऐसी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये। देश में कानून और न्याय की व्यवस्था नहीं रहेगी तो कोई उपासना की पर्दात चल नहीं सकती है?

दूसरी बात इस दंगे के बारे में उल्लेख-निय यह है कि आधिकार जो सोग मरे-

म आधिकार कह रहा हूँ—वे गोलियों से मरे या छाँटों से मरे आम तौर पर दंगों में समाज बिरोधी तत्व शामिल हो जाते हैं, गृहे भाग लेते हैं, छुरेबाजी होती है और छुरेबाजी से भरने 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 सच नहीं है कि बाकी गोली या छाँटों से मरे हैं?

यह भी स्थान में रखने वाली बात है कि पुलिस समय पर क्यों नहीं पहुँची। पुलिस सड़कों से इतनी कम क्यों थी? आप मब अखबारों की रिपोर्टें पढ़े। 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। उस सात लोग वही मरे हैं। एक मकान से चनने वाली गोलियों से मरे हैं। उनके शरीरों पर छाँटों के निशान हैं, गोलियों के निशान हैं। लोगों ने पुलिस को बताया कि इस मकान से गोली चल रही है। पुलिस ने कहा कि हमारे पास गोली चलाने का आदेश नहीं है। इतना ही नहीं पाच लोगों ने उससे जाने लगे। लोगों ने उनको पकड़ा और कहा कि अगर तुम गोली नहीं चला सकते तो बदूक हमें दे दो। अखबारों में छपी हुई खबरें इसकी पुष्टि करती हैं। छप्टों गोलिया चलती रहीं, लोग मरते रहे, आगे लगती रहीं फिर भी दिली के उस हिस्से को उपद्रवकारियों के भरोसे छोड़ दिया गया। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि दिली 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 गड़ों के भरोसे छोड़ देंगे? फिर बाईं तिक्कोरिटी फोर्स बुलाई गई। भारत की सीमा तिक्कोरिटी जा रही है। अभी उस दिन विहार तक पहुँची थी, अब राजधानी तक आ गई है। क्या पुलिस की जकित-नो रुक है या जो पुलिस

की विचित्र है उसका हम ठोक उपयोग नहीं कर पाते ? यह भवी स्वीकार करेंगे कि बोर्डर सिक्योरिटी फोर्स के आने में भी देर हुई । कितनी देर हुई ? कहा गया कि एक घण्टे में था आएंगा । ऐरो अंदाज है कि उसके आने में दो ढाई घण्टे लगे । क्या संकट काल में यह हमारा इतजाम है ? मैं भानता हूँ कि बाहर से पुलिस लाने में कुछ समय लग सकता है । लेकिन विस विस्फोटिक परिस्थिति में हम यह रहे हैं उस में अगर इतना समय लगेगा तो हम साम्प्रदायिक दंगा हो या किसी और दंग की हिंसा हो तो किर उसका प्रभावशाली ढंग से निराकरण हम नहीं कर सकेंगे, उसका सामना नहीं कर सकेंगे । मैं चाहता हूँ कि गृह भवी इस पर प्रकाश ढालें ।

जब ह्यारह भवीने पहले इस इलाके में दंगा हुआ था तो हमने ज्यूडिशल इनक्वायरी की मांग की थी । सरकार की ओर से कहा गया था कि अदालती जांच में देर लगती है, उसमें प्रवृत्ति यह होती है कि पुलिस के अफसर अपना बचाव करना चाहते हैं, अपनी विफलता सामने आने देना नहीं चाहते, इसलिए हम अदालती जांच नहीं करेंगे, हम एक अफसर तैनात करेंगे, एक बड़ा अफसर जो इस इलाके में हुए साम्प्रदायिक दंगे की जांच करेगा । श्री टंडन तैनात किए गए । वह जांच सार्वजनिक जांच थी । अखबारों में विज्ञापन देकर जनता को गवाही के लिए बुलाया गया । हम जानना चाहते हैं कि वह जांच रिपोर्ट कहाँ है, उसे प्रकाशित कर्यों नहीं किया गया है ? उस रिपोर्ट से क्या निकर्ष निकाले गए हैं ? क्या यह सब 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 ? ह्यारह भवीने के बाद फिर वही इति-हास दोहराया जा रहा है । ऐरो भाग है कि वह रिपोर्ट प्रकाशित होनी चाहिये ।

उस समय हमने कहा था कि सदर थाने का इलाका बहुत बड़ा है, इसमें जगह जगह चौकियों की सावधानता है, कुछ ऐसे स्थान हैं, ऐसे

केन्द्र हैं जहाँ छोटी छोटी बातों को लेकर तनाव पैदा हो जाता है । यहाँ अगर तकाल पुलिस पहुँच सके तो फिर उस तनाव को हम व्यापक उपद्रव में बदलने से दोक सकते हैं । लेकिन उस सुसान पर ध्यान नहीं दिया गया, उस पर अमल नहीं हुआ । हमारी मांग है कि सारे सम्प्रदायिक उपद्रव की अदालती जांच होनी चाहिये, तथ्य सामने आने चाहिये, मैं उपद्रव करने वाले कौन हैं, इसका पता लगाना चाहिये, इन को कठघड़ में खड़ा किया जाना चाहिये और उन्हें बाठोर से कठोर सजा दी जानी चाहिये । क्या यह आश्चर्य की बात नहीं है कि बंदी गोली चलती रही और गोली चलाने वाले अभी तक पकड़े नहीं गये हैं ? उनके नाम दिये गये हैं, जिन वरों से गोलियाँ चली हैं, उसको पुलिस वालों ने देखा है, पुलिस के डी० आई० ज०० कुरे से, पेलेट से बायान हुये हैं । वे छोटे कहाँ से आए । हमारी मांग है कि सारे इलाके में जिन जिन को भी हथियारों के लाइसेंस दिये गये हैं, बन्दूकों के दिये गए हैं, सब को बुलाया जाना चाहिये और उनके हथियार थाने में जमा करा लिये जाने चाहिये । जिन वरों के बारे में भक है कि वहाँ हथियार छिपा कर रखे गये हैं या वहाँ से गोलियाँ चली थीं उन वरों की तलाशी जो आनी चाहिये फिर वाहे बैं हिन्दुओं वर हो या मुसलमानों के हों । एक एक वर में उन इलाके में तलाशी लेना जरूरी है । किसी को भी अवैध हथियार रखने को छूट नहीं दी जा सकते हैं । लेकिन ये कदम नहीं उठाए जा रहे हैं ।

यह भी जरूरी है कि नैशनल इंटरेशन काउंसिल को जो सिफारिशें थीं यह बताया जाये कि उन पर क्यों नहीं अमल किया गया है । चूँकि वे सरकारी सिफारिशें थीं इसलिए मैं उनका उल्लेख करता हूँ । वैसे तो हमारी सरकार के लिए नैशनल इंटरेशन का मामला भी एक मौसमी मामला है । 1961 में नैशनल इंटरेशन काउंसिल बनी थी जब ओन ने हमला किया था, उसको खत्म कर दिया गया । 1968 में फिर से उसको जिम्मा किया गया ।

[की अटल विहारी जायदेही]

श्रीलगद में उसकी बैठक हुई। वहाँ जो सिफारिशें को गई उनको फिर बेहोश कर दिया गया। कुछ महीने पहले फिर से उसको जिन्दा किया गया। अब पता नहीं वह मर गई है या अधिनायकी है या सिसक रही है....

श्री ज्ञान भूषण (दिल्ली) :
आप भी तो उसके सदस्य हैं।

श्री अटल विहारी जायदेही : इंगित 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 बुनियाद की रिपोर्ट क्या है? क्या उसके आधार पर पुलिस ने कार्रवाही 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 आदे 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 भक्ति को सजा देने के बजाय उन लोगों को तरफकी दी गई। किसी के खिलाफ कार्रवाही नहीं हुई। अब हम यह जानना चाहते हैं कि क्या इस उपद्रव के लिए किसी को बिमेदार ठहराया जायेगा या नहीं, किसी पर उत्तरदायित्व द्वाला जायेगा या नहीं, किसी से जबाब तलब होगा या नहीं।

लेकिन मुझे यह कहने में लकोच नहीं है कि साम्प्रदायिक उपद्रव जहा प्रशासन द्वारा निपटने का मालाना है, वहाँ वह लोगों के दिलों और दिमागों में चलने वाली लड़ाई को जीतने का भी सबाल है। हब उस लड़ाई को जीतने वे नाकाम रहे हैं, यह जानने वे किसी को लंकोच नहीं होना चाहिए।

अभी एक पाकिस्तानी पत्रकार, कराची के "इस्लामा" के सम्पादक, श्री महमूद काम, यहा आये थे। दिल्ली के उर्दू सांस्कृतिक 'पाकीजा' के अध्यक्ष थक में उनका एक इंटरव्यू लगा है। मैं उन के कुछ बहुत सवालों में सुनाना चाहता हूँ—अमा कोचिए, मैं उर्दू बही 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 शशि चूड़ा : यह पाकिस्तानी जनसंघी भास्तु होता है।

श्री चड्डा चिह्नारी चाजपेड़ी : और यह कांग्रेसी जनसंघी मालूम होता है।

हमें यह मानना पड़ेवा कि हम एक देश में रहते हैं, यहाँ भी हम एक कौम के रूप में नहीं रहते हैं। मजहब अलग होने के बाद भी एक राष्ट्रीयता का भाव हमने पैदा नहीं किया है। इसीलिए छोटी छोटी बटानायें ऐसे स्पष्ट में प्रकट होती हैं, जिस से हम को बारमिन्दा होना पड़ता है।

लेकिन जब तक इस साम्राज्यिक समझ को बोटों की नज़र से बेदा जात रहेता, तब तक यह समस्या हम नहीं होती। दंगा केवल एक गहरी बीमारी का बिल्कोट है—यह बीमारी नहीं है, बीमारी का लक्षण है। बीमारी अधिक यहाँ और अधिक कठिन है। जहाँ हम इकानिक स्तर पर इस सरकू के विस्कोटों को कही कार्यवाही के द्वारा दबाने की कोशिश करें, वहाँ बीमारी की तह में जा कर उस का स्वाक्षी हस्ताय ढूँढ़े का भी प्रयत्न करे, यही बेरा निवेदन है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:
"That the House do now adjourn."

श्री एस० के० एस० भगत (पूर्व दिल्ली) : सभापति महोदय, भभी श्री बाजपेड़ी ने कहा है कि यह बहुत नाज़ुक मामला है, और इस बारे में इस सदन में ऐसी बहस होनी चाहिए, जिस का असर बाहर बाराबन पड़े

और जिस से साम्राज्यिक तत्व या दंगा करने वालों की कोई हौसला-मकावाई न हो। मैं श्री बाजपेड़ी का जाती तौर पर बहुत धारा करता हूँ। लेकिन काश ! जो बात श्री बाजपेड़ी कहते हैं, वही बात यह या उन की पार्टी करती होती।

एक जानलीब सदस्य : और जो पालिया मेट में कहते हैं, वही बाहर भी कहते।

श्री एस० के० एस० भगत : उन्होंने पालियामेट में जो कहा है, उस पर भी मैं प्रा रहा हूँ। महां पर उन्होंने ऐसी बातें कही हैं, जिन से साम्राज्यिक दंगा करने वालों की हौसला-मकावाई हो सकती है और मैं उन से यह उम्मीद नहीं करता या कि वे ऐसी बातें कहेंगे।

श्री जब कि लोगों के बारों में ज्ञान सभी हुई है—पूरी तरह बुझी नहीं है, जो बेगुनाह लोग जरे हैं, भभी उन के बारों में मात्रम बनाया जा रहा है, बाहर के उस हिस्से में भभी कर्म लग्य हुआ है, स्थिति कट्टोल में तो कही जा सकती है, लेकिन यह नहीं कहा जा सकता है कि दंगा बिल्कुल कृत्य हो गया है, क्या ऐसी हालत में हम लोग जो चाहे यहा कह सकते हैं ? काश ! श्री बाजपेड़ी और उन के कुछ दूसरे जालियों ने यह सीका होता कि इस समय बहरत किस बात की है। इस सदस्य बहरत इस बात की बी कि लोगों से बिल कर उन को ज्ञानित के लिए तैयार किया जाता, दुलियों की मदद की जाती और दिल्ली में ज्ञानित का बालाकरण बनाने के लिए काब किया जाता। लेकिन मुझे इस बात का बहुत दुःख है कि ऐसा करने के बजाये श्री बाजपेड़ी की तरफ से —और कुछ और पार्टियों के नेताओं की तरफ से, जिन के बारे में मैं इमानदारी से महसूस करता हूँ कि वे साम्राज्यिक ज्ञानित बाहते हैं; इस का मुझे और ज्यादा दुःख है—

[श्री पंच० के० एल० भगत]

उस समय इस हाउस में एजार्नमेंट भोजन लाया जा रहा है। मैं इसमें इनकार नहीं करता हूँ कि वह उन का अधिकार है। लेकिन जब घर जल रहा हो, जब आग लगी हो, तो आग में कूछ कर आग को बुझाया जाता है। उस समय पोस्ट मार्टिम नहीं किया जाता और न ही कुछ बातों को प्रियूम करके स्पीच दी जाती है।

मुझे अफसोस के साथ बहना पड़ता है कि श्री वाजपेयी की स्पीच को मुन कर मुझे यह लगा कि उन का निशाना दिल्ली में शान्ति नहीं है। एक तरफ नो वह माल न कर रहे हैं कि इस मामले की जुड़िशल एनक्वायरी होनी चाहिए और दूसरी तरफ उन्होंने इस मामले के भुतालिक कुछ बातों को प्रियूम कर लिया है। श्री वाजपेयी मंके पर गये हैं, लेकिन वह दगे बाले दिन तो गये नहीं। आई-विट्टेस वह नहीं हैं। उन के सामने कुछ नहीं हुआ। उन्होंने विसी को कार्यरिंग करते नहीं देखा है। कार्यरिंग मस्जिद से हुई या नहीं, उन्होंने इस बात को नहीं देखा। लेकिन उन्होंने यहा कहीं फँक्ट्स बयान कर दिये।

मुझे ताज्जुब हुआ कि श्री वाजपेयी जैसा समझदार इन्हान एक तरफ एन्वायरी की माल कर रहा है और दूसरी तरफ ऐसी बाते कर रहा है, जिन को इस पालियामेंट में कहने से करन्सी मिल सकती है और जो बाहर फैल कर जनता में भी और ज्यादा उत्तेजना पैदा कर सकती है। श्री वाजपेयी ने जो कुछ कहा है, उस को उन्होंने खुद अपनी स्पीच से नेगेटिव कर दिया है।

मुझे ताज्जुब है कि श्री वाजपेयी जैसा आदमी इन्होंने एन्जेंरेशन कर सकता है कि मैं ने उस इलाके के एक प्राइवेट डॉक्टर से बात की, जिस ने कहा कि मैंने दो डाई सौ आदमियों के जिस्म से पैलेट छुस जाये और एक प्राइवेट आदमी मीके पर खड़ा हो कर उन सब के जिस्म से पैलेट निकाल दे, इस बात पर कौन यर्कन करेगा? मैं श्री वाजपेयी से कहा चाहता हूँ कि वह बातों को ग्रासनी एन्जेंरेट कर रहे हैं, उन को ट्रिक्स्ट कर रहे हैं।

बोडा सा ऐडिशन साईंस का नामेज नुझे भी है। पैलेट कैसे निकाले जा सकते हैं? दो डाई सौ आदमियों के जिस्म से पैलेट छुस जाये और एक प्राइवेट आदमी मीके पर खड़ा हो कर उन सब के जिस्म से पैलेट निकाल दे, इस बात पर कौन यर्कन करेगा? मैं श्री वाजपेयी से कहा चाहता हूँ कि वह बातों को ग्रासनी एन्जेंरेट कर रहे हैं, उन को ट्रिक्स्ट कर रहे हैं।

श्री वाजपेयी का मकसद क्या है? वह मुझे माफ करें, उन का मकसद शान्ति कायम बरना नहीं है, बल्कि उन का मकसद शान्ति को बिंगाड़ना है। इस के मुद्रूत के नीर पर मैं कहता चाहता हूँ कि अगर उन की पार्टी की नीति शान्ति कायम करने की होती, तो वह ऐसे काम न करती, जो इस ने किये हैं। श्री वाजपेयी 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 फ़ॉर्म बाद श्री वाजपेयी की पार्टी का बयान आ जाता है कि कांग्रेस बाले इकानीमिक इस्तूप से बचने के लिए दगे करता रहे हैं। इस तरह का रेजोल्यूशन पास किया जाता है और उन के प्रैजिडेंट का स्टेटमेंट आ जाता है। इस हालत में अगर मैं कह दूँ दंगा करवा कर उस का ज्वेल कांग्रेस पर डालने तो कोशिश की जानी है, तो क्या वह गलत होगा?

आप भी रहे कि श्री वाजपेयी की पार्टी शान्ति कायम रखने के लिए क्या मदद कर रही है। उन के लोकल यूनिट की मोटिंग होने के बाद एक बयान दिया गया—और श्री वाजपेयी उस बयान को कान्द्राविक्ट नहीं कर सकेंगे, क्योंकि वह ताम अब्दारो में आया है—कि जिन लोगों ने गोली चलाई है, अगर उन को बौद्धिक घटे के अन्दर अन्दर गिरफ्तार न किया गया, तो हम विली में

डायरेक्ट एक्शन लूक कर देंगे । वब यहां दंगा हो रहा है, तब इस तरह डायरेक्ट एक्शन की अमिकियां देना, और एक पार्टी के नेता की तरफ से कुछ बातों को प्रियंकूम करना, कहां तक हक्क-जाजिनिव है? मैं उन के अखबार अवरलैंड को फ्लोट कर रहा हूँ—यू० एन० आई० ने उस न्यूज को स्क्रूलेट किया है, “दि दिल्ली प्रदेश जनसंघ हैज थ्रेटन्ड ट्रिसार्ट ट्रॉड डायरेक्ट एक्शनम्,” अगर फ्लां फ्लां 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 किरके से ताल्लुक रखने वाला हो, उस को एकदम गिरफ्तार करना चाहिए । लेकिन यह कितनी अजीब बात है कि कोई यह तथ्य कर दे कि अगर फ्लां फ्लां आदमियों को नहीं पकड़ा गया, तो डायरेक्ट एक्शन शुरू कर दिया जायेगा । और डायरेक्ट एक्शन वया है? ये लोग सड़कों पर आ जायेंगे । डाइरेक्ट एक्शन क्या है? आप सड़कों पर आ जाएंगे? आप कानून सुनेंगे? जो कानून और अवस्था दिग्गजों ने तोड़ी है आप उस में शरीक होना चाहते हैं? अनता को आप क्या कहना चाहते हैं? यह आप का बयान साफ साफ बताता है कि आप इस सिव्हूएशन का अनदृय एडब्लॉडेज लेना चाहते हैं ।

फिर मौके पर क्या हुआ? मौके पर सुभड़ा जोधी जी गई, अमरनाथ चावला जी गए तो वहां पर इन के कार्यकर्ताओं ने लोगों को प्रोबोक किया । वह गए थे शाति से मदद करने के लिए और लोगों को प्रोबोक कर के उन को तंग करने की, उनको परेशान करने की, उन के खिलाफ मुझाहिरा करवाने की कोशिश की गई । फिर आप कहते हैं कि आप शांत चाहते हैं । मैं कहता हूँ कि आप ठण्डे दिल से लोगों का यह आप के अखबार में लिखा है जो मैं

कोट कर रहा हूँ, किसी दूसरे जगह से कोट नहीं कर रहा हूँ यू० एन० आई० ने खबर दी है । आप की लोकल पार्टी बूनिट की खबर है । पिछली दफा दंगा हुआ तो आप ने एक बड़ा भारी सीरिलिंग पोर्टर निकाल दिया । अभी बाजपेही जी ने कहा कि टंडन कमेटी की रिपोर्ट 11 महीने पहले आई थी । उस रिपोर्ट को नहीं लापा गया । बाजपेही जी को पता होगा टंडन कमेटी के एक्सट्रैट्स छपे थे । उसके बाद कई बार पालियामेट हुई है आप ने भी मांग नहीं की कि टंडन कमेटी की रिपोर्ट छपे आज 11 महीने के बाद आप टंडन कमेटी की रिपोर्ट लापने 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 यहीं काम करता कि हम दंगों की निवाद करते हैं, पहले दिल्ली में शान्ति करें, उसके बाद बढ़ेंगे और उसे छिस्कस करें । फिर उस में जो कसूरवार होगा उस को सजा देंगे ।

अभी बाजपेही जी ने कहा कि ज्यूडॉ सियल एन०बायरी कर्टिए जूडिशियल एन्वायरी कर लिखिए लेकिन उस में आधिक में क्या निकलता है? दो साल, तीन ताल, चार साल, पांच साल लगते हैं । जूडिशिल, एन्वायरी में । तब तक गवाहिया खत्म हैं जारी हैं । गवाहियां देने वाले खत्म हो जाते हैं । मैंनियुलेशन का टाइम मिल जाता है । मैं मांग करता हूँ कि एक हाई बेंच एन्वायरी फोरन कफ्ट्स लस्ट होगे के दाबहीं सरकार को शुरू करनी चाहिये जिस में मैं यह देख की दंगा बंदे शुरू हुआ, इस के पीछे कौन से तत्व हैं, कौन सी अवित्तियां हैं, कौन लोग हैं जिन्हें इस को एन्करेज किया, अबेट किया और एड किया? किन लोगों का मौके पर बिहेवियर क्या रहा, पीछे क्या रहा, उन के अखबारों ने क्या लिखा कौन शाकितयां हैं हमारे देश में जो इन दंगों को करना चाहती है?

[श्री एच० के० एल० भगत]

एक बात मैं भीर कहूँग जांचनं काला भीर से जो हमारे सी यी आई भीरती सी आई ऐस के नेता हैं उन से ठीक है, उन को अधिकार है जो जाहे करने में ईश्वरनवासी के बह महसूस करता हूँ कि वे भीर हमारे भी ल्याम नवन किंवद्ध की पार्टी के लोग तथा सी एस के बाले साक्षात्कारिक बने नहीं बाहुते, वे इस के लियाँ हैं। लेकिन ये ज्योतिर्मर्म बसु की सूक्ष्मा के लिए कहना बाहुत हूँ, इन दंगों के बारे में आप की लोकत जो यूनिट्स हैं सी यी आई ऐस की भीर सी यी आई की उन का बया फूहना है, वह मैं पह कर सुनाना 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 blackmarketeers into communal orgies."

यह कमेटी है आप के सी यी आई ऐस भीर सी यी आई के लंडर्स का; आप को वह सीखना चाहिये कि जब काल्युनल फीस, नेशनल हारमनी प्रेटेन होती है तो बाबेदारी जी के साथ आज की तारीख में जब कि भ्रमन की जरूरत है, आप ऐडजनेट भ्रमन के लिये जड़े होते हैं।

(अध्यक्षाचार)...

श्री एस० ए० शमीम : इन की इतिला 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 शमीम साहब की बात मानता हूँ।... (अध्यक्षाचार)

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: There is an adjournment motion which has been tabled by me also. (Interruptions).

यह रेलवे बकंस का मामला नहीं है, जरा तमीज से बात करिए...

श्री अंकर बाल तिह (च०र्ट) : प्लांट आफ आर्डर। माल्यवर सदन में बड़ी जांति से बात होनी चाहिए भीर हो भी रही है। अमरणीय भगत जी का बहुत ही सुन्दर सुझाव भीर आप हो रहा है। लेकिन अभी माल्यीय शमीम साहब ने शमां जी के लिए कहा कि जरा तमीज से बात करें। मैं इसके बापस लौं।

श्री एस० ए० शमीम : यह कोई जुम्ह है कहना कि तमीज से बात करिये? क्या ये यह कहूँ कि बदतमीजी से बात करिए? यह कोई प्लांट आफ आर्डर है?

सभापति लहोदेश : यह इस सबाल पर प्लांट आफ आर्डर मते ही न हो लेकिन हमारी दबान में अल्काज बहुत अच्छे नहीं समझ जाते उन इस्तेमल नहीं करता चाहिए।

श्री एस० ए० शमीम : सभापति महोदेश, वे कांग्रेस के किटी लोहर बात करते हैं कि गीचे ढो, चुरू ढो, लंडरे की तरह बात करते हैं। वह किसी लोहर बते किये हैं? इन्हें बताना पड़ेगा कि तमीज से बात करिए।

श्री अधिकारी भूषण : यह लक्षण शब्द कम से कम निकलता दीजिए रेकार्ड से ?

श्री ए० पी० शर्मा (बप्सर) : इन्होंने यह कहा कि ये रेलवे बर्कर नहीं हैं। ये रेलवे बर्कर को अनेसे हेय समझते हैं ? वे इन से बहुत अच्छे हैं।

श्री ए० पी० शर्मा अगत : मध्यापति महोदय, मैं बात मानता हूं शर्म म साहब की इतनी थोड़ी सी बात मैं भी ममझता हूं कि उन्होंने जो एडजर्नेमेट मोशन दिया और कुछ दूसरे नेताओं ने भी दिया, बाजपेयी जी का भी आया, इसलिए उन्होंने मूव किया। मैं कहना चाहता हूं शर्म म साहब से, बुरा भत माने उनको आज के दिन मोचना चाहिए था कि उन्हें दिल्ली के अन्दर हालत अच्छी नहीं है तो एडजर्नेमेट मोशन लाने का कोई कायदा होगा या नहीं ? यह दूसरे नेताओं को भी मोचना चाहिए था।

मैं यह अजंकरना चाहता हूं कि दंगे हुए और यह हमारे मव के लिए बहुत शर्म की बात है। दिल्ली के नाम पर यह बहुत बड़ा धन्वा है और उस धन्वे से हम मैं से कोई आदमी बच नहीं सकता। दुनिया में हमारी पोजीशन गिरी है। हमारे देश का नुकशान कुमा है।

मैं आप से यह कहना चाहता हूं 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 हूं और अब भी यह कह रहा हूं। इस का ताल्लुक बहुत इर्मेडिएट उस से हो या न हो, लेकिन ताल्लुक साफ है।.. (अवधान) ..मैं खत्म कर रहा हूं।

बाजपेयी जी ने बहुत सी बातें कही। उन्होंने फैक्ट्स भी बयान कर दिए।

उन्होंने एक बटा भीके पर आ कर देखा। मैं आप की ईमानदारी से बताना चाहता हूं कि मैं वहाँ 8 बटे लगतार भीके पर रहा। साढे तीन से लेकर के रात के 11 बजे तक और मैं ईमानदारी से कहता हूं कि तमाम बातें जानें और पूछने के बाद भी मैं इस राय पर नहीं पूँछ सका कि मैं यह कहूं कि यह सब किस ने शुरू किया ? कहा से गोली आई ? मुझे लोगों ने बहा कि गोली के लिए जगह हम नहीं बता सकते, डायरेक्शन बता सकते हैं। इन्होंने तो एक पर्टीकुलर प्लेस भी आइडेटिफाई कर दिया। सबाल यह होता है कि ऐसे मामलों में फैक्ट्स हम पालियामेट के सामने कहे तो उसमें कोई प्राइमरी बेसिस होनी चाहिए, उस में कुछ सच्चाई होनी चाहिए, कुछ उसका ताल्लुक होना चाहिए। यह नहीं कि मैं गया, मुझे एक डाक्टर ने बताया, दो सी गोलियाँ मैंने निकाली। डाक्टर से यह पूछा नहीं कि दो सौ गोलियाँ कैसे निकाली जा सकती हैं ? क्या उसने आपरेशन किया था क्या किया ? एक भजाक लगता है। आप सोचिए जरा। एक जिमेदार आदमी इतना ग्रास एजेंजरेशन हाउस में खड़े हो कर कर रहे हैं। मैं जाती तीर पर उनका आदर करता हूं।... (अवधान) ...

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : ये छर्टे देखें।

श्री ए० पी० शर्मा अगत : मेरे आई कह रहे हैं कि हाई-लेबल इन्वेयरी की जाय, मैं भी इस मांग का समर्थन करता हूं और बाहता हूं कि हाई लेबल इन्वेयरी जरूर की जाय ताकि मालूम हो सके कि किस का कुसूर है। अगर पुलिस का कुसूर निकले, बाजपेयी जी के चलों का कुसूर निकले, वेरा निकले, जो भी कुसूरवार साबित हो, उस को सजा से सजा सजा दी जाय—इस बात की माल करता हूं।

यह बड़ा आसान काम है—यहाँ खड़े होकर सरकार की निम्ना करना, सरकार के

[श्री एच के० एल० भगत]

खिलाफ कहना और अगर सरकार का कुप्री होगा तो सरकार उस से बच नहीं सकती। लेकिन इस सामले में मैं जानता हू—हमारे होम मिनिस्टर और प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने सारी सिचुएशन के साथ पूरा टच रखा है, वे भीके पर गये। जब जरा सी भी खबर आई कि अगढ़ा फिर शुरू हो गया—15 मिनट के अन्दर-अन्दर होम मिनिस्टर और प्राइम मिनिस्टर भीके पर आये, उन्होंने वहां की स्थिति को समझा और जरूरी हिंदायते दी। मेरा यह कहना कि अगर सरकार को ब्लेम करने से प्राप्तेम हल हो जाती है तो कोजिए, लेकिन इससे आप क्या प्राप्त बुझा रहे हैं? सरकार को ब्लेम कीजिए—लेकिन इससे 'प्रावलम हल नहीं होगी। सरकार अपनी जिम्मेदारी को उठायेगी, जो उसे करना होगा, वह करेगी लेकिन आप भी अपनी जिम्मेदारियों से बच नहीं सकते।

समाप्ति महोदय, मैं ऐसा भानता हू कि देश में जो कुछ हो रहा है—यह सब एक दूसरे का हिस्सा है—ये सब लिंक हैं—Links in the chain of efforts being made in this country to create chaos and lawlessness.

इस में कुछ पार्टीज एक दूसरे को कम्पीट कर रही हैं, सब सोचे बैठे हैं कि देश में रिवॉल्यूशन आने वाला है, इसको कौन लीड करें, राइटिस्ट्स करें लेफ्टिस्ट्स करें—सब एक दूसरे से आगे बढ़ने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं... (व्यवहार) .

मैं बड़े अदब से एक बात सिम्बोलिकली कह रहा हू—ये कोशिश विसी भी नाम से की जाए—कम्यूनल दंगे के नाम से की जाए, रोजनल स्लोगन्ज के नाम से की जाए, प्राइज राइन के नाम से की जाए, करप्शन के नाम से की जाए वाजपेयी जी ने कहा पीस्कूल एस्ट्रा कास्टीचूशनल मीन्स का इन्वेमाल किया जाए, मैं बहुगा आप चरा इस की स्पॉको को देखिये—आप को मालूम

होगा कि ये सोय बाय-बायलेस इस कल्टी की डेमोक्रेसी को तबाह करना चाहती है; याद-रखिये अगर मुल्क में किरकेवाराना दग हूँगे तो वह जम्हूरियत कायम नहीं रह सकेगी। इन्होंने अपने भाषण में यह भी कहा कि मन्दिरों और मस्जिदों का इतेमाल इन बासों के लिए नहीं करने देना चाहिए, इस किस्म की ना-लैस एक्टिविटीज के लिए नहीं करने देना चाहिए। लेकिन मैं उन से पूछता हू—यह बाब्या हिन्दुस्तान में पहला बाब्या नहीं है, इस से पहले बीसियों दफा बाब्य हुए हैं—मैं उन को चलेन्ज कर रहा हू आप अपनी किसी स्पीच को निकाल कर बतला दे जहा पहले उन्होंने यह कहा हो कि किसी मन्दिर या मुख्दारे का इस किस्म की एक्टिविटीज के लिए इन्वेमाल नहीं होना चाहिए—हालांकि मैं भी इन रुपाल से मुर्ता कक हूँ।

एक बात कह कर मैं खत्म करूँगा डेमो-के पी अगर इस मुल्क में कायम नहीं तो यह मुल्क कायम रहेगा, लेकिन अगर डेमोक्रेसी नहीं रही तो एक बात कहना चाहता हू—मैं ने उस दिन भी कहा था—प्राज फिर सिम्बोलिकली कह रहा हू—मेरे भाई ज्योतिर्मय बमु की गद्दन बाफो स्टिक है, जुबान उन की नेज है—सबसे पहला नम्बर लैप्टोप्स्टर पर उन्हीं का होगा, ये फासिस्ट पार्टी सब से पहले उन का ही खत्म करेगी, उस के बाद माइल्ड-मैनेज इन्ड्रा जॉर्ज गुप्ता साहब का नम्बर आयेगा, मेन्टन। लुकिंग हरन मूख्यमंजी माहूर का नम्बर आयेगा सांघे लट्टा दिया जाएगा, मैं मिश्रा जी की दारफ भी देख रहा हू—उन को भी कोई बचत नहीं देगा, और फिर वाजपेयी जी को भी कहता हू—

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 बेटी-परस तेलिटी आंग जबान की ताकत से इस हाउस में डामिनट करते हैं, अगर डेमोक्रेसी चली गई तो वे भी बेट-लैस पर्सनलिटी बन जायेंगे, उन की जुबान बन्द हो जाएगी।

‘आखरी तार समर गुहा साहब से कहता चाहता हूँ—वे हेमोकेटी हैं, उन का हेमोकेसी में विश्वास है, लेकिन उन को कोई बंगला देश जाने नहीं देगा। हमारे मध्य लियदे भी बले गए—

The laborious Mr. Madhu Limaye who always has a point to make and makes it rather grimly.

समाप्ति महोबयः मब आप खत्म कीजिए ।

भी एक० के० एस० भगतः मैं बेयर का हस और बरलाना 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 यज्य प्रकाश वाबू को तद कपड़ा बाधनं की जरूरत नहीं रही है, उन की जुबान 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 हेमोकेसी खत्म हुई तो मब कुछ खत्म हो जाएगा। बाजेयों जी, यह डुप्लीसिटी, लीगल-फैब्रिलिंग शीर टैकनीकल एक्स्प्रेसेनेशन की बात को छोड़ कर साफ़ माफ़ तय कीजिए—आप को हम मुल्क के निजाम को बचाना है या नहीं, हेमोकेसी की रक्षा करनी है या नहीं, अगर हम नहीं कर सकेंगे याद रखिये हम मुल्क के करोंड़ों 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 therats 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 Bosu]

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. Strangely 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 outfit? 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 frontage 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 man 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 *हमें दो लगता 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 somebody else. 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 दिव्यांशु) : श्री बनु जे कानू मुद्दों पर प्रश्नाश डाला है। उन्होंने कहा हिन्दुस्तान में माइनोरिटीज सेफ नहीं है। इनको कोई नहीं मान सकता। दक्षिणा के दूसरे देशों से यहां ये जगदा सेफ है हालांकि हम बहुत अच्छा माहौल इनके लिए यहां नहीं बा पाए है। मैं उनको याद दिलाना चाहता हूं कि लेसटाइन में अब माइनोरिटीज के साथ क्या हुआ, चौन में मंजोलों और मांचू अंग्रेजों के साथ क्या हुआ, साउथ अफ्रिका 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 ते उनके ज़ंडा अपने हाथ में रखा है। इसके लिए गांधी जो ने अपनी कुर्बानी दी, योगेश शर्कर विद्यार्थी ने कुर्बानी दी, सैम्यूलर 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 सैम्यूलर सोसाइटी बनाने का भी है। उसका हम हमेशा प्रयास करते हैं। लेकिन कुछ जमायते हमारे देश में ऐसी है जिन को आप भी जानते हैं और हम भी जानते हैं जो इस में विश्वास नहीं करती है। सैनिक पैरेड मुबह शाम करती है। हाथों में डन्डे लेकर चुरेले कर, भले ले कर ट्रेनिंग लोगों को देती है। क्यों देती है? 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 तो आम तौर पर यही कहा जाता है और अंग्रेजों के ज़माने में भी यही कहा जाता था कि धार्मिक स्थानों से पत्थर बरसाए गए, गोलियां चलाई गईं। यही कहा जाता है कि फला जानवर की

हड्डों फैक दो गई और इस तरह से दंगे करा दिए जाते हैं। आज भी मस्जिद का जिक्र किया गया है। यह मस्जिद इतनी छोटी है कि वहां से कोई गोली चला कर बच नहीं सकता, सम्भव भी नहीं बचता। सारे शहर में अफवाह फैला दो गई कि मस्जिद से गोली आ रही है, फलां जगह से आ रही है। इस तरह की अफवाहें जो लोग फैना कर दंगे करते हैं हम चाहते हैं कि सरकार उन पर बंदिश लगाए। यह हमारी हमेशा से डिमांड रही है। इस प्रजांतंत्र की छविभाया में अब तक इन पर बैन नहीं लग सका है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि कितने और लोगों की कुर्बानी दो 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 पैरेड करने वालों की क्या जरूरत है? क्या उन्हें सेना 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 सकते हैं। 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 आग लगी 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 हिन्दू इलाकों के अन्दर मुसलमानों ने गोलियां चलाई और कुछ मुसल-

[श्री शशि भूषण]

मान इलाकों के अन्दर हिन्दूओं ने बलाई। आप देखें कि इन दंगों में कांग्रेस कार्यकर्ता भी मारे गए हैं। सत्य नारायण को आप जानते हैं। यह कांग्रेस के एक अच्छे कार्यकर्ता थे। न मुसलमान और न हिन्दू उनके प्रति द्वेषभाव रखते थे। वह क्यों मारे गए भारते वाले कौन थे? डी आई जी भरवाह साहब को छारे लगे हैं? उनको ये भारते वाले कौन थे? वह दिन पहले मेरी उन से बात हुई थी? उन्होंने कहा था कि विल्स्ली में फ्रिंजा बहुत खराब है हम लोग चाहे जितने सिक्योर हैं लेकिन हमें भी कभी भी गोली लग सकती है देश में ऐसा ही बातवरण बना हुआ है। यह दस दिन पहले की बात है। आज उनको गोली लग गई। हर आदमी साम्प्रादायिक लाकर्त जब हाथ में मार्चिस लिए फिरती हैं तो उन से देश को खतरा होना स्वाभाविक है। सरकार ने बहुत तप्परता से काम लिया हम सामने में। लेकिन वह बहुत बना इलाजा है। वहां बहुत कम पुलिस चौकियां हैं। एक दो हिल्कान और वहां बनने चाहिए। वहां पुलिस चौकियां ज्यादा बनानी चाहिए। क्योंकि आम तौर पर इस इलाके में काफी दगे होते आये हैं, पता नहीं इस दंगे में लाइसेंस वाली बन्दूकों का इस्तेमाल किया गया है या गैर-लाइसेंस हुआ बन्दूकों का। जो लोग मरे हैं पता नहीं उन में से किसने सरकारी गोलियों से मरे हैं और किसने गैर-सरकारी गोलियों से मरे हैं। लेकिन जो कुछ भी हुआ है वह विल्स्ली के सभी नागरिकों के लिए सर्व की बात है? इस बात की कोशिश करनी चाहिए कि आईन्दा ऐसा न हो।

आज और कल दिन भर इस तरह की अफवाहें फैलाई जाती रही है कि कलां पुलिस बाला भर गया यह ही गया वह ही गया कलां जबह लोग इकट्ठे हो रहे हैं चालनों चौक में गोली चल गई है आरिद। लेकिन किर भी स्थिति को विकूल कावू में कर लिया गया है। सरकारी अधिकारी और सामाजिक कार्यकर्ता इस बात के लिए बवाई के पाल हैं कि उन्होंने तिक्ष्ण एवं इतनी जल्दी कावू पा लिया है।

लेकिन जो लाकर्ते ये दंगे करवाती हैं और बाहर की जो लाकर्ते उन की भवद करती हैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार उन की तरफ व्यापक और उन के लियाँ सख्त कार्यवाही करें। हिन्दुस्तान में राइट रीएक्शन और लेफ्ट रीएक्शन दोनों मिल कर यहां की आबू-हवाह को खाराब करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। लेफ्ट रीएक्शन से मेरा मतलब नक्सलाइट्स से है। हम ने देखा है कि राइट रीएक्शन किस तरह गुजरात, विहार और दूसरी जगह प्रजातन्त्र पर कुठाराबात कर रहा है और वहां तरीके अपना रहा है कोई सांचुओं के नाम पर कोई दंराग और विलिदान के नाम पर यह सब बुँद भर रहा है। ऐसे लोगों में हम को मतकं रहना चाहिए।

जितनी नाजुक घड़ी से आज हमारा देश गुजर रहा है पहले कभी हम को बैंसी स्थिति का मामना नहीं करना पड़ा है? आधिक कठिनाइयों और नामाजिक स्थिति के कारण देश को गम्भीर समस्याओं का मामना करना पड़ रहा है। जो विद्यशक्ति लाकर संगठित हो कर काम कर रही है ज्ञान तौर से उन से हमें सतक रहना चाहिए। इस के लिए यह ज़रूरी है कि कम्यूनल सोसिज के लिए इन्टलिजेंस 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 दंगों के अपराधी छढ़ जाते हैं और कम्यूनल दंगों में 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 रिवालवर और दूसरे हथियार हैं लेकिन किर भी उन को कोई सजा नहीं दी गई है। साम्प्रादायिक दंगों में लोग पुरानी दुश्मनी भी निकालते हैं।

साम्प्रदायिक दंगों में हिस्सा लेने वालों के विलाक्ष कार्यवाही करने के लिए सरकार कामूल बनाया जाए, ताकि हम ऐसी स्थिति

से अच्छी तरह से निपट सके। मैं फिर कहूँगा कि सरकार साम्प्रदायिक भाषाओं के बिलाफ़ सख्त कार्यवाही करे और उन को बैन करे।

बी रामाबाद शास्त्री : (पटना) समाप्ति महोदय जिस समस्या पर हम विचार कर रहे हैं सधूमच में वह एक बहुत ही नाजुक समस्या है। लेकिन इस नाजुक सवाल के बारे में स्थगन प्रस्ताव पेश करते हुए थे। वाजपेयी ने जिस दृष्टिकोण से अपनी ओत रखी है उन में साम्प्रदायिक दर्गे कम होने के बजाय और भड़केंगे। उन्होंने जो विचार प्रकट किये हैं मैं उनसे महमत नहीं हूँ।

मैं यहा स्पष्ट करना चाहता हूँ कि इम स्थगन प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करने के लिए हमारे कुछ कारण हैं। दिल्ली हिन्दुस्तान की राजधानी है। यहा गृह मंदी और गृह मन्दालय, दिल्ली प्रशासन और उनकी लाइनी दिल्ली पुलिस की नाक के नीचे इस तरह की खोफनाक वहशियाना घटना घटी। यह पूरे हिन्दुस्तान के लिए दुख की बात है और स्वतन्त्रत्वा धर्म-निरस्कारा की हमारी नीति को चुनौती है। इसलिए इम स्थगन प्रस्ताव के जरिये गृह मंदी और गृह मन्दालय की निन्दा करने के उद्द्यय से ही हमारे दल ने इम स्थगन प्रस्ताव का समर्थन किया है।

सदर बाजार और आजाद मार्किट में जो कुछ भी हुआ है वह एक पूर्व-नियोजित कार्यक्रम के भनुसार ही हुआ है। केवल यह बात नहीं है कि दो आदमी चुपड़े और इतने बड़े पमाने पर लूट-मार और आगजनी हो गई। जून, 1973 में भी इस तरह की घटना हुई थी और उस समय भी यही कहा जाया था कि दो गुंडे आपस में लड़ गये। इतने बड़े पमाने पर आगजनी इस बात का सबूत है कि साम्प्रदायिक तत्वों की तरफ़ से यह एक पूर्व-नियोजित कार्यक्रम था जिससे

जनसंघ और आर० एस० एस० के लोग अपने को अलग नहीं कर सकते।

मैं खुद एक प्रतिनिधिमंडल के मात्र उस इलाके में चूम आया हूँ। किशनगढ़ और आजाद मार्किट के इलाके में शायद ही कोई मकान या दुकान बची हो। और उम इलाके में कौन लोग रहते हैं? अल्पसंख्यक जाति के लोग वहाँ रहते हैं। उम इलाके को बिन्कुल मरवट बना दिया गया है कोई चीज़ वहाँ नहीं बची है। पाव लाख रुपये का एक कारबाना जला दिया गया। एक व्यक्ति की तीन गाड़ियाँ गैराज में रखी हुई थीं उनको निकाल कर जला दिया गया। यह देख कर रोगटे खड़े हो जाते हैं कि क्या हिन्दुस्तान में रहने वाले हम लोग इतने बहशी हो गये हैं कि हम अपने भाइयों को भाई नहीं ममते और उन पर इस तरह ओछे तरीके से बार करते हैं।

यह ठीक ही कहा गया है कि वहा पुलिस लगभग दो घण्टे के बाद पहुँची। वहाँ के मल्पसंख्यक लोगों का कहना है कि पुलिस में वहाँ जाकर दग्धाइयों की ओर मदद की। इस बात की जांच होनी चाहिए। इतना ही नहीं पुलिस बाले और उनके अफ़सर डर के मारे घरों में चुसे हुए थे जब कि दग्धाइ लोगों को मार रहे थे सामान लूट रहे थे और जला रहे थे। मुझे तो भय है कि दिल्ली पुलिस और हकूमत में साम्प्रदायिक तत्व और जनसंघ के लोग चुसे हुए हैं। पटना वे 18 तारीख को जो आगजनी की गई थी उसके सम्बन्ध में आर० एस० एस० और जनसंघ बालों के नाम लिये गये थे और यहाँ भी उनका नाम लिया जा रहा है। उस समय श्री उमा शकर दीक्षित इस बारे में चुप रहे थे और उन्होंने कुछ कहने की कोशिश नहीं की थी और शायद आज भी वह ऐसा ही करते।

[वी. रामवितार शास्त्री]

मुझे सन्देह होता है कि वह उन तत्वों के प्रति नवीनी की नीति बरतते हैं—नम हैं और रेलवे मजदूरों तथा आम जनता के प्रति गम है । याताफाल्डेरो, गल्लाल्डेरो और अप्टाचारियों के खिलाफ तो कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की जाती है लेकिन जो लोग देश में जनतान्त्र का हिफाजत के लिए सर्वर्थ कर रहे हैं जन-आन्दोलन कर रहे हैं उन पर अटक से एम० आई० एस० ए० और डी० आई० आर० लागू कर दिया जाता है ।

अभी अभी बड़ीदा ह उस में 200 रेल कर्मचारियों को शिरपत्तार किया गया । एक तरफ इस तरह से आप कर रहे हैं और दूसरी तरफ आप के नाक के नीचे इस तरह से मैसाकर हो रहा है जनता का और खास कर के अल्पसंघक लोगों का और आप अपनाए दुकुर दुकुर लाक रहे हैं । मरकारी रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक दग लोगों की मत्यु हुई और गैर मरकारों रिपोर्टों के मुताबिक 20 यादमियों की मत्यु हुई । यहा जाता है उस से भी उपादा हो सकती है । उसमें दोनों सम्बद्धाय के लोग हैं । लेकिन मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिनके मकानात या दुकाने जली क्या मौत जी यह बतायेंगे कि उनमें से ज्यादातर अल्पसंघकों के मकान और दुकानें हैं या नहीं ? स्पष्ट आप बताए कि क्या बात है ? यहा आम जनता जो गरीब है वह इस दिगे में गामिल नहीं है । मैं पहले ही कह चुका हूँ कि कुछ उगठित लोग कुछ जो उत्तुनाव होने वाले हैं उनको निगाह में रख कर इस तरह के दिगे करवा रहे हैं । आम जनता का उससे कोई मतभन्द नहीं है और उनको तरजीह देती है पुनिम उनके खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही नहीं करती । इनना ही नहीं अभी भी भगत बोल रहे थे तो उन्होंने कम्प्युनिस्ट पार्टी और मार्कसवादी कम्प्युनिस्ट पार्टी के बक्तव्य का खिल करते हुए कहा कि यहाँ के जनसंघ के लोगों ने एक प्रस्ताव पास किया है कि 24 घण्टे के अन्दर

कार्यवाही नहीं करोगे तो किर ट्रैन आन्दोलन करेंगे । इनका आन्दोलन तो कहीं बने का ही आन्दोलन होता है । इनका जन-आन्दोलन दूषण कराने का ही होता है । गल्ला आदां और चौर अपाराधियों के खिलाफ लड़ने का इनका कोई जन-आन्दोलन न आज तक चला है न चलने वाला है । इसी तरह की घमकी इन्होंने 1973 के जून में भी दी थी और उस समय मवी महोदय को याद होगा मत्याग्रह आन्दोलन हुआ था । उस समय भी मत्याग्रह आन्दोलन दग्ध घड़काने के लिए या और अभी भी 24 घण्टे के बाद आन्दोलन न रहे तो उसमें भी और क्या होगा ? इस तरह से ये आप से अपने पक्ष में दग्ध करने वालों के पक्ष में नाक रगड़वाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं । इससे सावधान रहने की जरूरत है । । कहा गया था कि जब मजदूर आन्दोलन करते हैं विसान आन्दोलन करते हैं, शहरी जनता टबस की बढ़ती के खिलाफ आन्दोलन करती है महगाई के खिलाफ अस्त थे कि लाक आन्दोलन करती है एंसे मौका पर इस आन्दोलन से जनता का दिमाग़ फेरने के लिए, उस में फूट डालने के लिए इस तरह के कुचक ये साम्बद्धायिक तत्व रखते हैं । आज भी कही बात आ गई कि 3 मई को ऐसा जानवार दिल्ली बन्द हुआ, तमाम कारोबार बन्द रहे (अवकाश) सुनिए सुनिए, इन का साथ मत दीजिए, इतना जानवार दिल्ली-बन्द हुआ उससे हमारे जनसंघ के भाइयों के सीमि पर सोप लोटने लगा । उम सफलता को इन्हीं देखते तो सोचो कि उसको गलत रास्ते पर ले जाओ ; उस बीच मैं भी इन्होंने कोशिश की लेकिन वे कामयाद नहीं हो सके । तो अब ये कामयाद हो रहे हैं । इस तरह से सारे हिन्दुस्तान में दक्षिण पर्वी तरबों को समेट कर एक करौं के लिए ये आन्दोलन कर रहे हैं प्रगतिशील नीतियों के खिलाफ । बिहार में भी, इनका

कृत जान्मसंघ चल रहा है विज्ञान समा को चंग करो, तारा यह है और दीवारों पर कड़ा लिखा जा रहा है ? मेरे साथ चलें जनसंघ के जाई पट्टा में, दरभंगा में, कई जगह विज्ञान दूंगा, तारा विद्या जा रहा है—गाय हमारी माता है, गफूर गाय जाता है । यह क्या है ? इस तरह की बातें की जा रही हैं

भी कूत सिंह बर्ना (उज्जैन) . यह मन्त्र है ।

भी रामावतार जात्री : मेरे साथ चलिए, मैं दिखला दूंगा ।

भी कूत सिंह बर्ना : यह सी पी आई बालों ने लिखकाया है जो जय प्रकाश बाबू को हिंकेम करना चाहते हैं, जनसंघ को बदलाम करना चाहते हैं, इन्होंने लिखकाया है ।

सभापति भग्नोदय : बर्ना जी, आप बैठ जाइये । आपको मैंने परमिट नहीं किया है । आपके लीडर जवाब देने आप उन से कह दीजिएगा ।

भी ए ख्यातार जात्री : पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में इनका यह कुचक्क चल रहा है साम्बद्धिक तत्त्वों के लिए विजित क्षम्यी तत्त्वों को समेटने का । इसलिए मैं मांग करना चाहता हूँ कि आप इसके लिए एक जांच कर्मिण नियुक्त कीजिए और नहीं तो पालियामेंट के भेष्वरों के जरिए जांच करवाइए । दूसरे, तमाम लोग जो गुनहगार हैं, आपने अभी तक ज्यातार मुसलमान आचाम को गिरफ्तार किया है, ग्रागर यह बात सही है तो यह निन्दा की बात है, अप तमाम कल्मिदस को बह को ; भी हों, हिन्दू हों, मुसलमान हों, उनके गिरफ्तार कीजें ; और उनके विसाफ सज्ज कर्मवाही कीजिए, उन को सज्ज सजा दीजिए । कायर आर्म, बन्दूक या और विस्कोटक पर्यावर्त जो बारों में पड़े हुए है उनको निकलवा कर बदल कीजिए । अस्तमसंघकों की एका का भूसा पूरा मकान कीजिए और

तमाम लोगों के पुरवाल और जाने पाने की; व्यवस्था कीजिए जो लोग मारे गए हैं उनके साथ हमारी हस्तर्दी है, और हम उनके प्रति समर्वेदना प्रकट करते हैं । मात्र ही मांग करते हैं कि उनके वरिवार के लोगों की उचित मुआवजा दीजिए । दो हक्कार हस्ता मुआवजा नाकाफी है । श्रीनगर में जो केशलल इटीप्रेशन कैमिल में फैसला किया था उन कैमलों को अमल में लाडें और जो लोग उन फैसले में दखल दे उनके खिलाफ कार्यवाही कीजिए । आर० एम० एस०, जनसंघ और जमायते इस्लामी पर रोक लगाइये । यह हमारी मांग नहीं, आप इडिया कांसेस कमेटी यह मांग कर चुकी है । आखिर में ही कहना चाहता हूँ दीक्षित जी से कि अगर उनसे यह नहीं समझ पाना है तो वे जनसंघ से दोस्ती निभाना चाहते हैं तो वे नो बेहराही करके वे गढ़ी खाली कर दे । दिल्ली पुलिस में आमूल परिवर्तन आप कीजिये । उसने अल्पसंखक जाति के लोगों को भी भर्ती कीजिए । जहां तक मेरी जानकारी है वे उसमें बहुत कम है या नहीं के बराबर है । इन सभी सदाचारों का जबाब वे दे देये तभी इनका दामन पाक व साफ होगा और तर्च सज्जमुद्र में हम देश में जनता और अमंतिरपेक्षा की नीति की हिफाजत कर सकेंगे ।

श्रीमती सुखदा जोकी (चादरी चौक) : सभापति जी, इसी दिल्ली में जो साम्बद्धिक दणे हुए उसकी कुछ चर्चा यहां पर हुई और कुछ समासदों ने उन पर रोकाई डाली । मैं तो गृह मंदी जी का द्वान 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 इस बक्त जनता में बहुत क्षोभ और बहुत रोष है । जनता का क्षोभ और रोष बहुत उचित है । आर एस इस का काम है उस रोष और क्षोभ को दिशा देना । उन्होंने कहा कि 'ये दिन देने का जिम्मेदारी से राष्ट्रीय स्वयं सेवक संघ

[श्रीमर्ति सुभद्रा जीवानी]

अलग नहीं रह सकता और हमारा कर्ज है कि हम उसको दिशा दे। उन्होंने यह भी कहा—समापति महोदय—मई मेरे हर डिस्ट्रिक्ट मे यूथ भीटब्स कीजिये, राष्ट्रीय स्वय सेवक सघ के कार्यकर्ताओं को इस बात की ट्रेनिंग दीजिए कि जनता को अपनी तरफ किस तरह से खीचा जा सकता है। उन्होंने कहा कि आज तमाम लोगों के अन्दर रोप है—इस लिये ऐसे भीके पर जनता को अपनी तरफ खीचना आसान है और इसके लिये तमाम स्वय सेवकों को ट्रेनिंग दी जानी चाहिये। इस ट्रेनिंग के बाद, अप्रैल और मई का महीना ट्रेनिंग मे इस्तेमाल बरते के बाद, राष्ट्रीय स्वय सेवक सघ के लोगों का यह कर्तव्य होगा की उनको यह मन्देश हिन्दुस्तान के गाव गांव मे ले जाना होगा।

“इस समा मे बैठ हुए मर्मी मध्यसद और गृह मर्मी जी खुद इस बात का अन्दाजा सायें कि इन बातों से यह जमायत किस कार्यक्रम को लेकर चलने वाली है। अभी न-मारे यहा के समासद-अधी अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी ने कहा—मन्जिदो 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। समापति महोदय, मैं बड़े अदब से अर्जु करना चाहती हूँ कि इस जमायत का, खास तौर से राष्ट्रीय स्वय सेवक सघ का यह रवैया रहा है—अफवाह उड़ाना, इस तरह की कहानिया जोड़ना कि कला मन्जिद मे यह काम होता है, कला मन्जिद मे वह काम होता है—यह उनका पुराना हथियार रहा है। उस दिन भी, जिस दिन कि यह घटना घटी है, शहर के दूसरे कोनों मे यह अफवाह फैला दी गई कि इस मन्जिद से हथियार रखे हैं, कला मन्जिद मे तथियार रखे हैं—इस तरह भी अफवाह पुरानी दिल्ली मे फैलाई गई। हमारे कार्यकर्ताओं ने लोगों को मुहल्लों मे लंजा ले जा कर मस्जिदें दिलाई और उनको

यकीन दिलाया कि वहाँ कोई हथियार नहीं रखे हैं . . . (अपवास) . . .

मैं बड़े अदब से कहना चाहती हूँ—जो बाते यहा पर बड़ी हल्लासेन्टली कही जाती है उन बातों को बाहर बड़े खराब तोर से अफवाहों की शक्ल मे इन्हेमाल विया जाता है, इस बात की कांशिश की जाती है कि कही न कही धर्म स्थानों पर हमला करने के लिये लोगों को बहकाया जाय, बेचारे नौजवान घड़क कर उतर्क, तरफ चले जाय। मैं गृह मन्त्री जी मे निवेदन बनाना चाहती हूँ कि मैंने अफवाह इस बात बा है कि आप इन घटनाओं का गाक नहीं सकत। कहा यह जाता है—डेव इज सपोज टु बी नेब्लम—लेकिन दुर्भाग्यवश हमारे यहा जब कोई मर जाता है तो य फिरवाराना जमायत, उनके धर्म व मार्गिक, उनकी बम्पूनिटी के मुताबिक उनका नाम ले ले वर आपके मामने आ जाती है कोई हिन्दुआ का ठेकेदार बन कर आ। जाता है, कोई सुमलमानो का ठेकेदार बन वर आ जाता है। समापति महोदय, मैं आपसे माफ़ माफ़ कहना चाहती हूँ—मैं राष्ट्रीय स्वय सेवक सघ को हिन्दुओं का नुमाइना नहीं भमझनी, उमीं तरह मेरे जिस तरह से मैं जमायत-इस्लामी या मुस्लिम नींग को मुसल्लम नों का नुमाइना नहीं ममझनी। मैं यह अर्जु करना चाहती हूँ जब तक हमारे देश की मियासत मे हमारे देश की गजनीति मे इन चीजों पर पाबन्दी नहीं लगाई जायेगी, तब तक इसका कोई इनाज, मुस्तकिल इलाज नहीं होने वाला है।

अभी जनमघ के नेता ने यहा पर कहा और हमारे भगत जी ने उमका जबाब दिया—इन को कैसे मालूम हुआ कि गोलिया किवर से आई, कैसे मालूम हुआ कि किस मकान से गोलियां आई और माय ही वे इसकी जात की भाग कर रहे हैं। सिफ़ इन्होंने ही ऐसा नहीं कहा है—मैं हीम भिनिस्टर साहब की तबज्जब हिस तरफ दिलाना चाहती हूँ—इन के

भवत्स्तैऽशब्दारं को देखिये—जिस दिन बंगा हुआ उसके दूसरे दिन जो अखबार निकला और उसके बाद जो अखबार निकल—उस में जिस तरह से ये खबरें थीं गईं, इसी तरह में जब मेरठ में बंगा हुआ था, उस समय भी इस अखबार में ये खबरें निकली थीं। मैं, हमें भिन्निस्टर साहब से पूछना चाहती हूँ—न आप इन जमायती के खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही करना चाहते हैं, न आप उन अखबारों के खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही करना चाहते हैं तो किर जनता की रक्त किस के हाथों में सौपना चाहते हैं। हम बार-बार कह रहे हैं, इतने बर्पे से लगानार कहते आ रहे हैं, लेकिन कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हो रही है।

आज मुझे हम बात का गम है—हमारे पुलिय अधिकारियों पर चार्ज लगाया जा रहा है। वे हमारे भाई हैं, हमारे ही चरों में से गये हैं, हमारे ही बच्चे और भाई है—समापति महोदय, वे बश करे, इनकी शिक्षा तो आर० एस० एस० में हो जाती है, करोक आपने उनको आज तक भना नहीं किया है कि वे आर० एस० एस० के मेम्बर नहीं हो सकते, आप न कोई फैपला नहीं किया है कि सरकारी मुलाजिम आर० एस० एस० के मेम्बर हो सकते हैं या नहीं हो सकते हैं। यह सरकार कांग्रेस की सरकार है—लेकिन वे कांग्रेस के मेम्बर नहीं हो सकते। सरकार का कहना है कि सरकारी मुलाजिम कांग्रेस के मेम्बर नहीं हो सकते, कम्पनिस्ट पार्टी के मेम्बर नहीं हो सकते, किसी जमायत के मेम्बर नहीं हो सकते, लेकिन आर० एस० एस० के मेम्बर हो सकते हैं। यह नीति कांग्रेस के उसूल के खिलाफ है, ये साम्बद्धिक जमायत है, फिरकेपरस्त जमायत है, जन्मूरियत के खिलाफ है—फिर आप किस तरह में अपने सरकारी अक्षपरों को कहते हैं कि आप इसके मेम्बर हो सकते हैं लेकिन दूसरी जमायतों के मेम्बर नहीं हो सकते। ऐसी हालत में आप अपने

अक्षपरों में क्या तबको रखते हैं। मैंने बार बार हम हाउस में कहा है—हमारे नेताओं की, हमारे वजीरों की, जो हकूमत चला रहे हैं, उनकी शिक्षा गांधी जी के चरणों में हुई, उनका शिक्षा नेहरू जी के चरणों में हुई, लेकिन जिनको हम अधिकार देकर प्रशासन का काम चलाते हैं उनकी शिक्षा शाखाओं में लड़ी चलाते हुए कण्ठ छेद मंखन के लिये हुई उन में हम कोई नवाज्ञा नहीं रख सकते हैं। हम लिये में आप में निवेदन कर्त्ता यदि आप बास्तव में जनता को सुरक्षा देना चाहते हैं, तो इन लोगों का मही ट्रेनिंग दीजिये उस गलन ट्रेनिंग में निकाल कर मही गम्भे पर लाइये तब कुछ हो मरेगा।

ममारति महोदय, मैं एक बात भीर कहना चाहती हूँ दिल्ली की दशा अभी सुधरी नहीं है जिस किस्म की अनुचाने पर और कहानिया फैलाई जा रही है इन जमायती द्वारा, उस पर रोक आम करने की ज़रूरत है, अगर रोकाया नहीं होगी तो जिस डायरेक्ट एक्शन कं। ये लोग धमकी दे रहे हैं वह डायरेक्ट एक्शन क्या होगा, आप भीर हम नोग अच्छी तरह में परिचित हैं। समापति 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 भी धमकी दे रहे हैं तो सरकार इन को भी पहले में 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. Vajpayee 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, shattered 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, there 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 guided 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 it 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.

ओ अमर नाथ चाला (दिल्ली सदर) : समाप्ति महोदय, यह मेरी बद्विस्मती है कि फिरकेबाराना फसादात मेरे लेव में हुए। औं उस दिन 3 बजे से सवा 11 बजे रात तक वहां रहा और उसकी बिना पर आपकी खिदमत में कुछ बाते रखना चाहता हूँ। यह बात बार बार कही गई कि जो बैंड एसिमेन्ट है, गुंडा एसिमेन्ट है उसके ऊपर नजर रखनी चाहिए, सब्लॉट कार्पवाही उनके साथ करनी चाहिए—इसमें कोई दो राये नहीं हो सकती है। जो राइट हुआ है इम सारे हादसे को देख कर मैं यह समझता हूँ कि केवल बैंड एनीमेंट्स का हाथ इसमें नहीं है और इसके पीछे कोई गहरी साजिश है। सै नहीं मैन सकता कि इस इलाके में दो जूम पीने वाले लड़े या दो बैंड एनीमेंट्स आपन में टकरा गए और यह सारा झगड़ा शुरू हो गया। थोड़ से ही असें में कितनी ही जगह आग लगा दी गई। मैं वहां तीन बजे पहुँचा तो मुझे पता लगा कि डी आई जी बेट मरवाह के गोली लगी है। वे मुझे वहां नहीं भिले। मैंने उनके साथ अस्पताल में जाकर भेज की। मैंने उनसे पूछा कि आपको गोली नगी तो क्या आप यह बता सकते हैं कि गोली किस तरफ से आई। उन्होंने कहा कि उस बक्त धुआ था, यैस का भी धुआ था, आग का भी था इस बस्ते यह कहना बहुत मश्किल है कि गोली किस तरफ से आई। गोली मुझे नगी तो मैंने पीठ फेंली। फिर पीछे मुझे गोली लगी। उसके बाद मुझे पता नहीं क्या हुआ। वे आगे इमलिए बढ़ 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 कोर्स 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 बक्त उनको ये पैलेट्स आकर लगे और वे जखमी हो गए। जिस बहादुरी के साथ उन्होंने काम किया उसकी जितनी सराहना की जाए थीं ही। आग बुझाने के काम में रुकावट

डालने वाले अगर यह कहा जाता है कि गुंडे ही थे तो इस बात को मैं भानने के लिए तैयार नहीं हूँ। इसके पीछे और हाथ था। तीन बजे के करीब उस इलाके में एम पी थ्री गोलम कील भी भोवा समझाये हुए थे और वह निचुलेशन को काफी कप्टोल में ला चुके थे। पहले आजाद मार्किट के इलाके, किंशनगंज के चौक के आसपास जो दूकानें थीं उनको आग लगाई गई। उसके बाद बहादुरगढ़ रोड की तरफ आग लगाने वाले बड़े और उस तरफ आग लगाई। जहां जहां पुलिस काबू पानी चली गई वहां वहां से हट कर ये लोग दूसरी तरफ आग लगाते चले गए। इसमें साफ जाहिर है कि केवल बैंड एनीमेंट्स का ही इसके पीछे हाथ नहीं था बल्कि कोई आर्गेनाइज्ड प्रूप काम कर रहा था। बहादुरगढ़ में ये आगे बढ़े तो वहां पुलिस वालों ने कप्टोल किया। फिर ये सदर थाना की तरफ आ गए। वहां पर कप्टोल किया। फिर एक मस्जिद गुल है उसके पास की दूकानों को आग लगाई गई। पुलिस ने वहां तक कप्टोल किया तो ईदगाह के पास मोतियाखा के अन्दर आकर आग लगा दी गई। इस तरह से ये लोग आगे बढ़ते चले गए। जहां जहां पुलिस काबू आग पर पाती गई यह प्रूप आगे बढ़ता गया। गढ़वाल थाने के इलाके के अलावा पहाड़गंज के थाने के इलाके में सतरह लोग शिरफ्तार हुए हैं। वहां पर माइनोरिटी 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 आर्गेनाइज्ड प्रूप था जो यह सारा काम कर रहा था, किसी खास प्रूप का आस हाथ इसके अन्दर रहा है—

एक भाननीय सदस्य : कौन प्रूप था ?

ओ अमर नाथ चाला : वही लोग हो सकते हैं जिनका इससे कुछ कायदा हो सकता है, ऐसी किंजा ऐदा करके जो साम उठाना चाहते हैं। वह चीज़ आपके सामने आ जाती है।

धर्मी कुछ कारों का जिक हुआ है । कारों को गैरेज के अन्दर आग नहीं लगाई गई । बाहर निकाल कर आग करों लगाई गई ? इसलिए कि मकान या गैरेज न जलें । मकान विसी खास कम्पनी के थे, कारे दूसरी कम्पनी की थी । इससे माफ़ जाहिर हो जाता है कि किम का हाथ इसके पीछे है ।

मारी चीज़ को मैंने आपनी आड़ा में जाकर देखा है । कुछ एलीमेट्टम ने मेरे साथ बुरा अवहार करने की कोशिश भी की । उसको भी मामने रखने दुएँ मैं रुह सकता हूँ कि आम जनता का इसमें हाथ नहीं है और न आम जनता चाहती है कि रायटम हा । एक छाटा सा आगेनाइज़ युप जगह जगह पर आग लगाता है । अगर आम जनता का इसमें हाथ हाना ना इन्हीं अल्ही इसको क्षट्रोल नहीं किया जा सकता था । व्यापारी तबका, लेवर, कम्बाचारी, आदि कोई भी नववा नहीं चाहता है कि वहे फसाद हा, उनका इसमें इटरेस्ट नहीं है । एक खास युप, एक खास तबका ही इसमें इटरेस्टिड है और वह मबको मान्यम है और उसका मैं आपके मामने जिक किया है ।

जहा जहा आग नगी है और हिन्दू, मिथ्या, मुसलमानों आदि की मैंने हुई हैं उनको फौरन मदद मिलनी चाहिये और वहा उनके बरो के अन्दर रिलीफ़ पहुँचना चाहिये, कर्पूर के अन्दर भी और उसके बाद भी । यह चीज़ जरूरी है । वहाँ पर उनको खाने का जो सामान है मिलना चाहिये, पहुँचना चाहिये । बेईमिस उनको पहुँचनी चाहिये और इसका इतजाम होना चाहिये । बिजली का इतजाम कल तक वहा नहीं था । कल स्ट्रीट लाइटिंग का इतजाम कर दिया गया है । बिजली बरो में नहीं पहुँची है । बिजली कर्बचारियों को प्रोटेक्शन मिलना चाहिये ताकि अल्ही से अल्ही बरो के अन्दर भी कलेक्शन हो सकें । बरो को मैंने के लिए दूध वहा पहुँचना चाहिये । मैं इर्वन अस्पताल

गया था । वहाँ मैंने लोगों को देखा है, जिनके छुरे लगे हैं, गोलिया लगी हैं, चाकुओं से जल्मी हुए हैं । उनमें हिन्दू, मुसलमान, सिख सभी हैं । उनकी तरफ भी तबज्जठ बी जानी चाहिये, उनका रिनाफ़ पहुँचना चाहिये ।

जहा मैं सरकार से एक हाई लेवेल फैक्ट फाइंडिंग इकायरी कमेटी की मांग करता हूँ वहाँ मैं इस बात को भी समझता हूँ कि हमें बड़ी तेजी के साथ ऐसा बातावरण बनाना चाहिये ताकि लागा व अन्दर कान्फिडेस रेम्टोर हा । रूपमर मायनिंग से भी आपको मावधान रखना चाहिये और इनको फैनने नहीं देना चाहिये । मैंगा पूरा विश्वास है कि चुक्कि जनता का महयोग ऐसे तब्दी को प्राप्त नहीं है इस बास्ते आप बड़ी जल्दी से जल्दी मारी स्थिति पर काबू पा नेंगे ।

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,

[Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman Sait]

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 can-

not 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, Kasarpura, Thana Road, Sevram Khalel. 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 largescale 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 crushed 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 is 10 people are arrested 9 of them belong to minority community. We appeal for getting protection and justice. My friend, Shri Shaheed 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 befool 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 Bilmiran 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 security.

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 was told that it had been alerted 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 Saif]

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 चमत्तन चमत्तन ही नहीं जिसके गाँधी ग शे मे कहीं बहार न आए, कहीं बहार आए ।
वे मध्यवर्दे कीं धह साकीर्गरी की है ताहिन कोई हीं हाँ ज.म बकफ कोई ग्रन्तीर शग ॥

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.

शीर्षकी भुकुल जलबी (नई दिल्ली) : अध्यक्ष भहोदय, 5 तारीख को दिल्ली मे जो कुछ हुआ उस के लिए सारी दिल्ली के नहीं सारे हिन्दुस्तान के नलाट पर कलक का टीका यह गया है। इसनिए सब के दिल मे दुख है और होना भी चाहिए। हम ने देखा विभाग्याधिकारा के ऊपर हमारा देश दो टुकड़ों हुआ था। देश के आजादी के बार महीने के अंतर साम्प्रदायिकता को समोर्ट करने वाले भी लोग ये उन्हांने राष्ट्रियता गार्डी की हत्या कर दी और यह साम्प्रदायिकता भीरे भीरे बढ़ती रही। मगर हमारा सरकार ने बहुत कोशिश करके काफ़ी इस का दमन कर दिया।

यह जो हालत आज हुई है यह बार्ल, एक अस्थ चीज नहीं हुई है। यह यहां पर जो लोग मांस्प्रदायिकता में विश्वास करते हैं, जो लोग सिखते हैं, जो सुवह शाम परेह करने भी सिखते उन लोगों ने इसके लिए कोशिश की, काफ़ी हिलों से वे कोशिश कर रहे थे दिल्ली मे आग सानां की सेकिन २५ भी इन्होंने कोशिश की उस बहुत दूसरे लोग जो अच्छे हैं, जो सेन

लोग हैं, उन लोगों ने कोशिश कर के उस को दबा दिया, हीमें नहीं दिया। मगर इत्तार को अचानक उन लोगों ने जो किया वह कोई चन्द गुहो का काम नहीं है, चन्द ऐंटी सीशल एर्मेंट्स का काम नहीं है। एकदम जैसे चून चून कर लोगों को मारा गया उस से पक्ष चलता है कि यह पूरा प्री-प्लान्ड या और इन लोगों का काम है, इन लोगों ने बरबादा है, जो साम्प्रदायिकता मे 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 बहत मे सब लोगों को चाहिए कि सब एक साथ हो कर तकलीफ का मामना करे, और इस मे भी तर मे गुजर कर एक अच्छा टाइम ले आए, चुणहाली मे आए, लोगों की तकलीफ हूर कर। लेकिन यह न कर के वे बरते क्या हैं कि दोगों की तकलीफ और भी बढ़ाने की कोशिश करते हैं कि रेलवे को बन्द करो, गर्वनमेट एम्प्लाइज को न्ट्रोडाक मे ले लाओग्रों। वे यह कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि ऐसे जितने तबके हैं जिन को वह आये ला सकते हैं, उन को ला लर मारी हमारी आर्थिक हालत को खराब करे, यह कोशिश उन की कामयाब काफी नहीं होगी। मगर कभी वभी कोशिश कर के इत्तर उत्तर वे लोग कुछ कर लेते हैं। यह जो हुआ है उन्हों लोगों ने करवाया है, मगर एक चीज मैं बता दू कि हिन्दुस्तान की जनता भूखी हो सकती है, हिन्दुस्तान की जनता नंगी हो सकती है, मगर हिन्दुस्तान की जनता बदकूफ नहीं है। जो ये कोशिश कर रहे हैं, इन की सारी कोशिश इन की सारी साजिश बन्म हो जाएगी। इन्होंने जो किया है वह भी लोग समझ जाएंगे कि वहा फसाद कीन करवाता है? मे तो एक चीज बताया चाहती हूं कि यह जो हो रहा है, इसे हमारे देश मे कराने की कोशिश करते हैं वह चाहे हिन्दु लस्ता हो, चाहे मुरिलम संस्थाही, चाहे सिख सस्ता हो, चाहे इसाई सस्ता हो, इस के हमे जात्य करदा चाहिए। मुझे गाँधी जी मे एक बका कहा चाहिन्दुस्तान मे हिन्दु देवता हूं मुसलमान देवता हूं, जिस, हिंदू देवता हूं, महाराष्ट्रियन देवता हूं, बंगलादी

देखता हूँ, पंजाबी देखता हूँ, मगर मूले बहाली की हिन्दुस्तानी कोत है। तो वह हालत हम को से आती है।

हिन्दू के ऊपर गर्व करते हैं हिन्दू की सम्पत्ता, हिन्दू की संस्कृति, इन सब पर गर्व करते हैं और दूसरी तरफ साम्राज्यिकता बढ़ाते हैं। उन को भी मैं बता रही हूँ कि जारी 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 जाहिंदे और मैं गूह मरी जी से बहुत अदब से कहाना चाहती हूँ, मैं उन से अनुरोध करती हूँ कि इस के लिए एक हार्दिक लेबेल फैस्ट फाइंडिंग कमेटी बैठनी चाहिए। मैं इस मामले में भगत जी से एक राय हूँ, भेरी पूरी रेसेट, जुडिशियल एन्डवायरी पर और जुडिशियल स्टूडबर पर है मगर जुडिशियल एन्डवायरी में बहुत टाइम लगता है। इस का जल्दी से जल्दी हल निकलना चाहिए। इसलिए एक हाई लेबेल फैस्ट फाइंडिंग कमेटी इम्मोरिएटली अप्पाइट करनी चाहिए और जो लोग होंगा फासाद करवाते हैं, जो साम्राज्यिकता कैसाते हैं, जो इस को दूसरी जगह भी करवाना चाहते हैं, उन लोगों को फौरन पकड़ना चाहिए और उन्हें कड़ी मेरड़ी सजा देनी चाहिए। देखाओहँ की जो सजा होती है वह इन लोगों को देनी चाहिए। इतना मैं कह कर सकाप्त 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 Ghaffar Khan who happened to work in the riot-affected areas of Bihar. The kind of scenes which I saw yesterday, reminded me of those horrifying 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 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 wreckage 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

[Shri Shyamnandan Mishra]

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 hordes 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 Vejpalya.

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. Thus 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 it 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 दयाल सिंह (चतुर्थ) : सभापति जी, काही 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 सच्चाई सुनने का उनमें साहस नहीं है।

श्री शंकर दिल्ली बिहारी बाजपेयी : मैं चार बजे से यहां बैठा हूं।

सभापति महोदय : किसी दूसरे कारण से जा रहे हैं, ममी वापिस आयेंगे।

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : सभापति जी दिल्ली में जो कुछ भी हुआ, इसमें दो भय नहीं है कि बहुत ही शर्मनाक, दर्दनाक और भयानक यह हुवेटना या घटना हुई है। स्याम बाबू ने ठीक ही कहा कि इससे पूरे भारतवर्ष का भाषण नीचे होना है। जो खबरे अखबार में प्राई हैं उनसे पता नहीं चलता है कि दगे का कारण क्या था। जो कारण आये हैं वह पंचतत्त्व की कहानी के समान है। दो व्यक्तियों का रस पी रहे थे। कहा जाता है ये गम्भीर रस बेचने वाले और पीने वालों में लडाई हुई। बाद में वे बगल की एक दुकान से टकरा गए, उस दुकान के काँच टूट गए। जिस दुकान के काँच टूट गए उस दुकानदार ने उनको पीटना शुरू किया। वहां से वे भाग कर एक टाइपराइटर के दुकान में चुम्ब और बड़ा ए न दो टाइप ट्रॉटर गिर गए तो टाइपराइटर के दुनिया ने मा. ना. शुरू किया। इस पार मे यह पचनक की कहानी बर्नी है।

एक दूसरा बर्जन है कि दो जुवारियों के दल मे झगड़ा हो गया और झगड़ा बढ़ते बढ़ते बात यहां तक पहुच गई। जो अखबारों में बातें प्राई हैं उन बातों को मैं कह रहा हूं लेकिन इसके बारे में हम लोगों को कुछ पता नहीं है। अगर स्यामबाबू, अटलजी और सुलेमान सेठ जी सहब को पता हो तो बताये कि कैसे हुआ। उन्होंने बहुत सारी बातें कही हैं प्रते भाषण मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूं देख म भानी जो हालत है उनको देखते हुए कहीं न कहीं कुछ बाते ही रही है, कोई न

कोई दिल , कोई न कोई बर्ग, कोई न कोई तत्व ऐसे तत्व नाहे वे देखी हों या बिदेशी, इस बात में लगे हुए हैं, इसके लिए प्रयत्नशील हैं कि देश को हम स्थिर नहीं रहने देंगे। जब यहां की व्यवस्था स्थिर नहीं रहेगी तब यहां की सत्ता भी स्थिर नहीं रह सकेगी। गुजरात में जो भी बाते हुई, बिहार में जो भी बारदातें हुईं, चाहे भाग लगाने की घटनायें हों, लूट की घटनायें हों, हत्या की घटनायें हों, उसी तरह से दिल्ली की भी यह घटना है जो पूर्व नियोजित हो, सुनियोजित हो या एसें डेटल हो लेकिन इन घटनाओं से देश पीछे हटता है, आगे नहीं बढ़ना है।

बहुत भारं : बाते हमारे दोस्तों ने आपके समाने कही हैं। अटल जी ने इस घटना के सम्बन्ध में यह कहते हुए बड़े ऊर से अपना भाषण शुरू किया कि यह बहुत ही नाजुक मामला है। मैं समझता हूं यह नाजुक मामला नहीं है, बहुत ही गम्भीर मामला है। आप अपने शब्द को बदलिये। स्यामबाबू का भाषण होने न गा तो मैं समझ नहीं सका कि रायट के बारे में बोल रहे हैं या फिर काफ़िल ईरव्व प्लान के बारे में बोल रहे हैं।

श्री स्यामबाबू निष्ठ : मैं निवेदन करूँगा कि उनकी समझ को ममी बहुत विकसित होना है।

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : मैं उनको इतना ही विश्वास दिनाता हूं कि जब कभी पर्यंत व्यवस्था पर योजना पर मैं बोलूगा तो स्याम बाबू से जा कर सीखूँगा।

श्री सुलेमान सेठ जा तकारीर कर रहे थे तो पता चला कि केन्त्र में जो मामला ऊर नीचे हो रहा है, उसकी तमाचीर उनकी तकारीर में थी। वह वहां से बरार हुए थे।

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु ने कहा कि हम भी हमदर्द हैं। हमारे साथी रामावतार शास्त्री गृहमन्ती और गृह मन्दालय पर बहुत बातें बोल गए। उनको तो मैं समझ सकता हूं। बेचारे रेलवे के मामले में फेल हो गए तो गृह

[श्री शंकर दवाल सिंह]

मन्दासय पर अपट पड़े। उनकी बातों में क्या तथ्य है इसके बह भी जानते हैं और हम भी जानते हैं। सभी जानते हैं कि भगर सरकार एलटै नहीं रहती, ठीक समय पर सरकार कदम न उठाती, अधिकारी तुरन्त बटना स्थल पर न पहुँचे होते तो दंगा बहु भड़क जाता, भगर जाता और जहा दस लोग मरे वहां सैकड़ों लासे पड़ी हुई आपके मिलती। प्रधान मन्त्री जी, गृह मंत्री जो तुरत गए और उन्होंने स्थिति का जायजा लिया। मैं भी सदर बाजार में, किशन गंज में और आजाद मार्किट में गया हूँ। वहा के नागरिकों ने मुझे बताया है कि भगर सरकार तुरन्त कारबाई न की होती तो तीन बार दिनों तक वहा पर लाशों के अम्बार लगे रहते और लग जाते। एक भी व्यक्ति ने इसको नहीं कहा है कि सरकार की बजह से ये दगे हुए। ओटे मोटे पुलिस के आदमी की बात यथा की जाए, पुलिस के एक बड़े अफसर, डी आई जी के रैक के अफसर श्री मरवाह को भी छर्ता लगा, गोर्फ़ और वे बेचारे अस्ताल में हैं। उन सब लोगों ने अगर तपरता नहीं दिखाई होती तो दगा बन्द नहीं होता।

दंगों और दूसरी तरह की जो बारदाते होती है उन में बहुत बड़ा अन्तर होता है। करीब कर्दब सभी पाठ्याङ्क इस बात को मान कर चलती है कि दगा नाम की जो चीज़ है वह मनुष्यता के ऊपर एक बहुत बड़ा चतरा है, अधिकाप है। इसलिए दर्द में चाहे हिन्दू का खून गिरे या मुसलमान का, इसान का खून गिरता है, लाल खून गिरता है, इसान का खून गिरता है। इसलिए किसी शायर ने कहा है:

‘हिन्दू हो, मुसलमान हो, सि व हों, ईसाई हो लेकिन वहन तो उमका है जो खून दे वहन के लिए देश पर सवट आता है तो जो खून देता है वह शहीद कहलाता है। लेकिन इस तरह की जब बाते होती हैं तो उम में एक दर्द उमरता है..

श्री इयाज नवन निधि: यह बिलकुल भीजू नहीं हुमा।

श्री शंकर दवाल सिंह: इनकी सो वह हालत है:

मेरे आह भी भरता हूँ तो हो जाता हूँ बदलाव ये कस्त भी करते हैं तो चर्चा नहीं होती।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो बटना हुई है उसकी जांच होनी चाहिये। कई भाइयों ने कहा कि अटिशल इनकायरी बिठाई जाये। लेकिन मैं नहीं चाहता कि जांच रिपोर्ट धाने में देरी हो। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जांच रिपोर्ट तुरत आए, जल्दी आए। इस प्रश्न को किसी भी तरह ने राजनीतिक प्रश्न न बनाया जाए यह खीचातानी का सबाल नहीं है, इधर इधर आप इसको न खीचें। आप राजनीति करना चाहते हैं तो उसके लिए बहुत ही जपहों हैं, बहुत से भसले हैं। मनुष्यता के ऊपर इससे बड़ा दर्द फूट पड़ा है। ऐसे समय में आप इसको राजनीतिक प्रश्न न बना कर मानवता का प्रश्न बनायें। किर चाहे किसी भी दल के लोग क्यों न हों। सब को इस बटना की भर्तव्या करनी चाहिये। जिन लोगों का भी इसमें हाथ है जाच करके उनके खड़ीदों को आपको सामने रखना चाहिये ताकि दूसरे लोग उपर खूँके और आगे ऐसे ऐसे असामाजिक तत्वों में होशियार रहे।

बहुत से बेक्षुर लोगों का खून हुमा है उनको सरकार उचित मुआवजा दे। जो वहा भय का बातावरण छाया है उस स्थिति का सामना करें और उस बातावरण को दूर करे। वहां जाने पीने की बीजे पहुँचाई जानी चाहिये।

सरकार को देश के कई हिस्सों में जो इस तरह की बटनाएं हो जाती है उनके प्रति एलटै रहना चाहिये। यह ठीक है कि कुछ ऐसे बल हैं जो इस तरह की बातों में लगे रहने हैं और जाहसे हैं कि इस तरह की बातें हों और हमारा भी उम्म स बीस काम चलता रहे। इसान का बर जला है और दूसरे इस में हाथ सेकते हैं। यह नहीं होना चाहिये। यूक बात मैं बाजेयः ज़ि जे जहर खड़ा चाहता हूँ। इस बात को वह सबैदना ब

सदार बाजार से नहीं बाहर रहे हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि स्वतंत्रता मान्य हो लेकिन वह चाहते हैं कि स्वतंत्र असामान्य हो....

भी अबल विहारी शास्त्रीयोः हम नहीं चाहते हैं।

श्री शंकर दत्तात्रेय सिंहः इनके दल ने कल दिल्ली बन्द का नारा दिया है, हड्डताल की बात कही है। जहाँ पे घटनाएँ हुई हैं वहाँ जो लोग गए होंगे उन्होंने देखा होगा कि आग 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 आत्मके सामने लोहे के इन टुकड़ों को रख रहा हूँ ताकि पता चल सके कि किस तरह से वहाँ घटनाएँ हुई हैं। जब लोहा तक गल गया है तो मैं नहीं जानता कि हमारे विरोधी दल के साथी इस सवाल को राजनीतिक सवाल बनाएँ। हम चाहते हैं कि उनके दिल भी पिछने ताकि मानवता का कल्पण 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 fire, that they were killed or due to fire by shivers? 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 than 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 of 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 guarantees 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 1968, 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 are engaged in communal activities. Let Sadar Bazar be the last incident and we should be united to face the situation if it happens tomorrow.

छी एस० ए० श्वीम (श्रीनगर) : सभापति जी इस मुल्क की ओर 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 बांडी से ऊपर आते हैं। अगर आज का फसाद इस मुल्क का आखरी फसाद होता तो मुझे कोई ऐतराज़ नहीं था कि चलो, 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 फिल्हा इस मुल्क का माहौल सुधर जाना लेकिन सबक बदकिस्मती यह है कि फसादात का यह सिल्ला पिछले 27 सालों से जारी है और आज इस फसाद ने किर एक बार दिल को ढहना दिया

है। इस लिये नहीं कि 100 आदमी भारे गये या 100 यकान जाले, लेकिन अभी तो हजारों आदमियों को मरना है, सैकड़ों नहीं हजारों यकानों को जलना है—इस बात ने बैचैन कर दिया है। इसी बजह से प्राप्त की तबजजह इस तरफ दिलाने के लिये हम ने इस ऐवान में बहस को आगाज किया है।

मैंने बाजपेयी जी और सेट जी की तकरीरों को हुक्मरान मेम्बरों की तकरीरों को बड़ी दिलचस्पी से सुना। बाजपेयी जी की तकरीर के एक एक शब्द से मुझे ऐतराज़ नहीं है, बड़ी मासूम तकरीर उन्हें नहीं की। बाजपेयी जी की तकरीर के बाद मैं अपने प्राप्त 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 स्थाल रखते हैं तो किर इस किस्म की दुर्घटनाये क्यों होती हैं। बाजपेयी जी ने पूछा—रजीत सिंह की मां ने और यूसुफ 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 यक़ज़ने कि कूक़ि इस का कोई जवाब नहीं है इस लिये इस सवाल का जवाब देना हमारा फ़र्ज़ भी नहीं है। लेकिन हमारी बदकिस्मती यह है कि इस सवाल का जवाब भीजूद है—बाजपेयी जी भी जानते हैं, मैं भी जानता हूँ, आप मब जानते हैं कि क्यों वे मासूम भारे जाते हैं, जिन की सिफ़े यह खता होती है कि उन्होंने एक खास घराने में पैदा होकर एक खास नाम अपने ऊपर लिया है। इस की बजह यह नहीं है कि दो रस-पिलाने वाले आपस में लड़ पड़े। इस की बजह यह नहीं है कि माईकल बाला और ठेलेबाला टकरा गये, इस बजह से खून खारबा हो गया। फसादात के लिये सैकड़ों आदमियों को पापल बनाना पड़ता है उन्हे बायलेस जुल्म और तशद्दुद की शराब पिलानी पड़ती है और असल बात यह है कि हम लोगों ने इस मुल्क में अभी इस फिल्हा को जल्म नहीं किया है जिस में बायलेस फिर केबाराना बायलेस बायलेस तौर से परवरिश

पाती है। यह तो एक बहाना है कि हुक्मत ने कोताही की है, हुक्मत से गफलत हुई है, लापरवाही हुई है, फसादात को बरवद्ध रोका जाता तो आयद 30 आदमी न मरते, 5 आदमी मरते या 2 आदमी मरते लेकिन यह मसले का हल नहीं है। हम हुक्मत को दोष देते हैं, उस की नाअश्वलियत, गफलत और लापरवाही को दोष देते हैं लेकिन मैं हुक्मत की बादर्भयती को दोष नहीं देता क्योंकि इस सारी दुर्घटना से यूं तो सारे मूँछ़े में इस ज़हर की कालिख लगी हुई है—लेकिन सब से ज्यादा इस भूल की हुक्मत हुई है। मैं नहीं ममकाता कि इस हक्मत मैं ऐसे हुक्माम मौजूद हैं जो भिन्न अपने दुश्मन को नीचा दिखाने के लिये चेहरे पर कालिख मले। इस भूल में इस हुक्मत में इस कानून के तहत ऐसे लंग मौजूद हैं जो फिरा तैयार करते हैं—जिस तरह खेती में फसाद के बीज डाल दिय जाये तो फसाद की पूरी फसल तैयार हो जाती है।

बाजपेयी जी आपने कहा है कि मस्तिष्ठानी और मन्दिरों का गलत इर्तेमाल नहीं होना चाहिये। कौन कहता है कि होना चाहिये? आप ने कहा है कि हिन्दुरक्षानी मरे हैं और इस देश के माझे पर कलं कलगा है—लेकिन यहां मुझे एसा महसूस होता है कि हम पालियामेन्ट में एक ज़ुबान बोलते हैं और जब हमारे पास मुहिज्जद आदियेस होते हैं तो दूसरी ज़ुबान इस्तेमाल करते हैं। हमारी ज़ुबान में बड़ी मासूमियत होती है, मैं इस के लिये आप को देख नहीं देता, लेकिन क्या आप अपनी पाटी के अखबार पढ़ते हैं, या आप की पाटी का अखबार “मदर लैंड” भी यही यही बात कहता है, क्या आगोंनाइज़र भी यही

बात कहता है? इस भूल में हिन्दू मुसलमान, मिथ्या, इसाई सब एक हैं क्या ये अखबार ऐसा, कहते हैं, मस्तिष्ठानी और मन्दिरों का गलत इर्तेमाल नहीं होना चाहिये—क्या ये अखबार भी ऐसी राय ज़ाहिर करते हैं? मैं बाकायदा इन अखबारों का मुताला करता हूँ और इस लिय करता हूँ कि ज़हर की बुनियाद को जानना चाहता हूँ। यहा सेट साहब मौजूद हैं—उन्होंने भी बड़ी परेशानी का इज़हार किया है। लेकिन क्या सेट साहब अपनी पाटी के अखबारात पढ़ते हैं? मैं भी उन के अखबारागत पड़ता हूँ मैं सेट साहब को दोष नहीं देता हूँ, मैं बाजपेयी जी को दोष नहीं देता हूँ, दोष इस हूँ तक देता हूँ कि पालियामेन्ट में खूबसूरत आवण करने से, मासूम बातें करने से ये हुक्मत के बुकला हुक्मत की बकालत करने से क्या उस ज़ब्द को खत्म कर सकते हैं जिस ने इस भूल का बटबारा किया और जो आज भी हमारे दिलों का बटबारा 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 रजीत सिंह की बात की, मूसुफ की बात की, वे तो मर गये, उन पर फातिहा पढ़ कर मुतमई हो सकते हैं लेकिन वे बच्चे जिन्हे अभी माझों से जन्म लेना है जो, माझों की कोख में पल रहे हैं उनको कल्पने के मसूदे बन रहे हैं उनको मठिया-मेठ करवे की साजिश हो रही है—उसकी फिल कर लीजिए। हम अपने बच्चों को कौन सा मुस्तकबिल दें, इसकी फिल कीजिए। वह कहने से बात नहीं बनेगी कि हुक्मत ने बरवद्ध कार्यवाही की,

[भी एवं ए. शर्मा]

पुलिस वहाँ पर पहुच गई थी और उसके बाद विशेषी दल का गलत इलाजाम है—यह बात उन सोचों ने की है जिनके लक्ष्ये जिगर इस फसाद की आग में भुलस गए उहे मालूम है कि पुलिस वहा पहुची या नहीं पहुची। आप लांग एयरकंडीशन्ड एवान में बैठकर बर्यों फैसला देते हैं आप आप ज. जमोर की भद्रालत के सामने खड़े हीकर देखे कही कोताही जरूर हुई है, कही जरूर 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 रवीत सिंह की। एक बात हम भूल जाते हैं, एक भा के बच्चा को, भार बच्चों को द कती आग में जलाया गया था। हमारी कोताही यह है कि हम अपना कोताहीवो को, अपनी बुज्जिदिली को, हम अपनी गहारी को भूल जाते हैं। अगर हर लम्हा हमारे सामने उस बेगुनाह औरत के मासूम बच्चे रहते तो हमारे हाथ से कभी ऐसा हादमा नहीं होता। मुझे यह बात्या श्रीमती सुभद्रा जीर्णी जी 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 बारनाक है, मुसलमानों पर सख्त जुल्म हो रहे हैं, मुसलमान मारे जा रहे हैं तो गांधीजी ने पूछा उनको बचाने के लिए क्या कर रहे हो? उन सोचों 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 परियामेन्ट है, यहा वहाँ पर एक तरक इलाजम लगते हैं कि उसने

हिमाकत की, उसने बहारी की और दूसरी तरफ यह इलाज लगता है कि कुसूर आपका है। गांधी जी की तरह से यहाँ पूछने वाला कोई नहीं है कि तुम जो पालेमेन्ट के एयररैंड ईवान में तकरीर कर रहे हो तुम मे मुसलमानों को बचाने के लिए कितने हिन्दू मरे और हिन्दुओं को बचाने के लिए कितने मुसलमान मरे। यह सबाल पूछने वाला अब इस देश से कोई नहीं रहा। यही बजह है कि यह आजिरी फसाद नहीं है। मैं जिस बात पर तबजह ह दिलाना चाहता हूँ वह यह नहीं है कि फसाद हुआ उसकी अहमियत है लेकिन मैं इस एवान को बताना चाहता हूँ कि इस मुल्क में आपी और फसादात होगा इसलिये उसकी फिक कीजिए। अगर दयानतदारी से आप न हसूस करते हैं कि हमन, हमारी लीड शिप ने, हमारे तालीमी इदारों ने, मास भीडिया ने, सियासी जमातों न जो एक जबान पार्सेमेन्ट में आकर बोलते हैं, एक जबान अखबार में लिखते हैं और एक जबान से मोहल्ले वालों के जो जलसे होते हैं उनमें तकरीर करते हैं। एक ही तरीका है हम एक दिल और एक जबान से जो महसूस करते हैं, अगर बाकी दयानतदारी ने महसूस करते हैं कि मुसलमान एक साथ नहीं रह सकते तो बजाये इसके कि सेक्युलरिज्म का सठारा 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 गई बगला देश की और अमरीका की। जिस तरह से कुछ सोच

रेल की बुड़ीटा फो दोकनों के लिए जनताहनी दैश करने के लिए बहने को एक वहां देते हैं उसी तरह से कुछ सोम असल बाज़ेरे से दावजह हटाने के लिए ऐसी बाले करते हैं बगला देश की, दूरान की और पाकिस्तान की। रेल टेल से इसका कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है। इस बकल सबाल यह है कि इस मुल्क में हर साल अगर सैकड़ों मीले होती हैं तो क्या बजह है कि अभी तक एक कातिल को भी फासी के तखते पर नहीं लटकाया गया जिसने एक बेगुनाह इनसान का गला काटा। क्योंकि जब ऐसे कातिल को मालूम होगा कि उसका हर अमल जेल ही नहीं, फासी के तखते पर उसको लटकायेगा तभी उसके दिल में खौफ पैदा होगा। अगर एक आदमी किसी का करत करता है तो उसको आप फासी की सजा देते हैं लेकिन जब सो आदमी मिलकर एक हजार कल्प करते हैं तो कहने हैं कि इक्वायरी कमीशन अपनी रिपोर्ट सबमिट कर रहा है। इन्साफ और कानून के यह तकाजे जो हैं वह यकीनन इस मुल्क के लिए नेक फेल का हिमाब नहीं रखते हैं। हमें सोचना होगा और खुलकर सोचना होगा कि हम फिरकापरस्त ताकतों को रोकने के लिए, उनके असर को

इस मिनट की तकरीर के लिए मैं ने साड़े तीन बटे की तकरीरे सुनी है, मैं बो मिनट और चाहता हूँ।

मैं सिफ़े यह कहना चाहता हूँ इस मुल्क की सीढ़ीशिप बहुसिध्द मज़मुई यह फैसला करे कि हमें फिरकापरस्त जमातों को नहीं बल्कि दिलों में परवाहिया पाने वाली फिरका-परस्ती को खत्म करता है। अभी बाजपेही

जो ने भाजा में शशि भूषण जी से बहा था आप तो कांग्रेसी जनमदी है—शशि भूषण जी की सेक्युलरिज्म पर मुझे बड़ा विश्वास है—लेकिन इस बात में कोई शक नहीं है कि इस जमात में भी आपकी तरह सोचने वाले मौजूद हैं और उस जमात में भी आपकी तरह सोचने वाले मौजूद हैं। हमें इस मुल्क की सियासत को एकलाकी बुनियादों पर कायम करना होगा जब इस मुल्क में गांधी जी जैसा कोई आदमी यह पूछे बताओ फानादात की कहानिया बड़े मज़े में सुनते हों, कुछ ऐसे भी मोलबी और पड़ित हैं इस मुल्क में जो फानादात की मुबालगा—अबेज लज्जीज़ कहानिया सुना सुना कर लह गरम रहते हैं। मैं ने ऐसे मोलबी भाहब को सुना जो कर्वी कहानिया सुना सुना कर लह गरमते हैं। वे जो कहानिया सुनते हैं उन कहानियों को सुनाने पर बोई पाबन्द, नहीं है। अखबारात जहर फैलते हैं और हमारे इन्द्र कुमार गुरुराल साहब वहते हैं मैं बिल्कुल गैरजानिबदार हूँ, फिरवेवाराना जहर फैलाने वाले अखबारात को भी इश्तहार देता हूँ और सेक्युलरिज्म फैलाने वाले अखबारात को भी इश्तहार देता हूँ, हमारी दाद़ हो मैं कितना गैरजानिबदार हूँ। हमें इस मुल्क के लिए राह मुकर्रं करनी है कि इसे गांधी जी के रास्ते पर चलना है या गोडम के रास्ते पर चलना है। इसीलिये आज जो हुआ है वह इसलिये हुआ है कि हमने अहमदाबाद की हकीकत को तस्लीम कर लिया, हमने जलशाब, चिकित्सी और राजी की हकीकत को तस्लीम कर लिया कि यह तो ऐसा होता ही रहता है। शशि भूषण जी ने कहा इस देश में अक्षिलग्न महफूज़ है। किसी हल्कत के

[धी एस०ए० शर्वीम]

उनसे मुत्तफिक हैं। इस मुल्क में 55 करोड़ की आबादी में 50 करोड़ हिन्दू हैं, यहां अगर 5 करोड़ मुसलमान जिन्दा हैं तो इसलिये जिन्दा है कि 50 करोड़ हिन्दुओं की नीयत थीक है, उनका किरदार थीक है लेकिन काले कौबे कहा नहीं होते ? वह मुसलमानों में भी है और हिन्दुओं में भी है। उन गुडों का जैसा सेवा 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 भकाद की ओर है तो वे यकबयक जनसंघी, काप्रेसी और कम्युनिस्ट कहलाते हैं। आप गुडों के मजहब का मुताला करके गुडों के खिलाफ यलगार कीजिए। वे किसी मजहब के साथ ताल्लुक नहीं रखते। यह महज इतकाक है कि एक गैंग का लीडर रामबीन है तो दूसरे का अल्लासंघ। जिस वक्त उन्होंने कल्प भारत का बाजार गर्म किया उस वक्त वह न हिन्दू रहते हैं न मुसलमान।

मेरा आविरिये जुमला यह है कि जब तक यह हाउस अपने कौल व अमल में, जो कुछ वह कहते हैं और करते हैं उसमें हमाहमी न करे हमारी लच्छेदार तकरीरों से कुछ नहीं होगा। होम मिनिस्टर साहब, आपकी काम्बियत अपनी जगह मुसल्लम 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 शेषम अस्ट शेषम (श्रीमल्कर)]

सेहापति जी एस मंड़क की ओर अस हाउस की बदत्तस्ति ये है कि दूसरे का हामले हो या तहल का हामले हो-

कृष्ण का मामले हो या शेषम का मामले हो हम लोग बहुत कम जांच बाजी से और अती ही- और आज का फसाद लें मंड़क का अंतर्गत फसाद होता है। तो मजह तकी अत्तराफ़ि नहीं तो- के ज्ञान ये लें मंड़क का अंतर्गत फसाद होना तो- और अली आज तक बहुत दी तो कूली बात नहीं- कम से कम लें मंड़क की फसा- अर मंड़क का माहूल स्थग्न जाता- लेकिन मंड़क बदत्तस्ति ये है कि फसाद का वाला लें मंड़क बदत्तस्ति ये है- लेकिन जाओ- और आज लें मंड़क लें मंड़क लें मंड़क दिया है- लेकिन ये लें मंड़क नहीं- के 100 अद्यमि मार्दे की और 100 मकान जले- लेकिन आहो तो दरारों अद्यमों को मरना है- स्थलकर्तृरों नहीं हवादूर, मकानों को जलाना है- लें मंड़क ने बहुतेहुं कर दिया है- ऐसी वजह से अब की तौजे अस त्रै दलाल के लिए हम ने अस लें मंड़क में बहुत का आवाज कहा है-

मैंने ने वाजहीनी कहा- और बहुत ही की तिरियों को- हक्मरान मूसियों की तिरियों को बड़ी दख्खस्ती से लेना- वाजहीनी जी की तिरिये के अब एक शहद से मजह अत्तराफ़ि नहीं है- बड़ी मधुमूल तिरिये लेने ने की- वाजहीनी जी की तिरिये के बहुत में अब अब से ये सोल बोग्ध देता तो- और अब से ये लें मंड़क के लिए बहुत बड़े

نہیں۔ جن کے پیغمبر ایک جماعت کی ہے۔ یہ دجلہ و کہتے ہوں۔ یہ ختم دکھتے ہوں۔ تو یہ اس قسم کی درکھنکاری کیوں ہوتی ہیں۔ واجھتی ہی نے پوچھا۔ رنجیت سلکو کی ملن نے اور یوسف کی ملن نے ہم سے یہ سوال کیا ہے۔ کہ ان کا بھتیا کیوں سارا کیا۔ اور اس سوال کا کوئی جواب نہ ہوتا تو ہم سمجھتے۔ کہ چونکہ اس کا کوئی جواب نہیں ہے اس لئے۔ اس سوال کا جواب دیتا ہیا را فرض ہیں نہیں ہے۔ لیکن ہماری بد قستی یہ ہے کہ اس سوال کا جواب موجود ہے۔ واجھتی ہی نے ہی چانتے ہیں۔ میں بھی چانتا ہوں۔ آپ سب چانتے ہیں کہ کیوں وہ معصوم مارے جاتے ہیں۔ جن کو صرف یہ خطا ہوتی ہے۔ کہ انہوں نے ایک خاص کھوانے میں پیدا ہو گر ایک خاص کام ایسے اور لما ہے۔ اس کی وجہ یہ نہیں ہے۔ کہ دو دس پالے والے اپس میں لو ہوئے۔ اس کی وجہ یہ نہیں ہے کہ مانگکل والے اور تھالی والے تکرا کئے۔ اس وجہ سے خون خراہ ہو گئا۔ فسادات کرائے پر سملکوں لرگوں کو یہ کل بھاتا پوتا ہے۔ انہیں والہمليس۔ ہلم اور دشمنت کی شراب پالی یوتی ہے۔ اور اصل بات یہ ہے۔ کہ ہم لوگوں نے اس ملک میں انہیں اس فھا کو ختم نہیں کیا ہے۔ جس میں واہاپس۔

فرمہ دو لاوانہ والہاپس خاص طور پر پوچھ پاتے ہوں۔ یہ تو ایک بہائی ہے کہ حکومت نے کوناہی کی ہے۔ حکومت کے فنکت ہوئی ہے۔ لاپرواہی ہوئی ہے۔ فسادات کو ہر وقت دو کا جاتا تو شاہد ۳۰ آدمی نہ موت۔ ۵ آدمی موتی یا دو آدمی موت۔ لیکن یہ مسئلے کا حل نہیں ہے۔ ہم حکومت کو دوہش نہیں ہیں۔ اس کی نا اہمیت۔ فنکت اور لاپرواہی کو دوہش دیتے ہوں۔ لیکن میں حکومت کی بددیانتی کو دوہش نہیں دیتا۔ کوئیکہ اس ساری درکھنکا۔ یوں تو اور ملکوں میں انہیں زہر کی کالس لگی ہوئی ہے۔ لیکن سب سے زیادہ دسوا اس ملک کی حکومت ہوئی ہے۔ میں نہیں سمجھتا کہ اس حکومت میں ایسے حکم موجود ہوں۔ جو صرف اپنے دشمن کو نیچتا دکھانے کے لئے اپنے چہرے پر کالس ملے۔ انہی ملک میں اس حکومت میں۔ اس قانون کے تحت ایسے لوگ وجود ہوئے۔ جو فھا تباہ کرتے ہوں۔ جس طرح کوہتی میں فساد کے بھیج ڈال دئے جائیں تو فساد کی ہوئی نصل تباہ ہو جاتی ہے۔

واجھتی ہی اب لے کیا ہے کہ مسجدوں اور مدرسوں کا فلک استعمال نہیں ہونا چاہئے۔ کون کہتا ہے کہ ہونا چاہئے۔ آپ نے کہا ہے کہ

[پھر شیم لحمد شیم]
ہندوستانی مرے ہیں اور اس نیوں
کے منصہ ہو گلک لکا ہے لیکن
یہاں مجھے ایسا محسوس ہوتا ہے
کہ ہم پارلیمنٹ میں ایک زبان
بولتے ہیں اور جس سماں پاں
مہذب انہیلوں ہوتے ہیں۔ تو دوسروں
زبان استعمال کرتے ہیں۔ ہماری زبان
میں یوں معصومیت ہوتی ہے۔
میں اس کے لئے اب کو دوہن نہیں
دیتا۔ لیکن کہا اب اپنی پادتوں کے
اخیاں پوچھتے ہیں۔ کہا آ کی پارتوں
کا اخیار مدر لیکن بھی یہی بات
کہتا ہے۔ کہا آرکلائز بھی بھی
ہات کہتا ہے اس ملک میں ہندو-
مسلمان۔ سکھ۔ عیسائی سب ایک۔
ہیں۔ کہا یہ اخیار ایسا کہتا ہے۔
مستحدوں اور ملدوں کا فقط استعمال
نہیں ہوا چاہیئے۔ کہا یہ اخیار
باقا تھوڑا۔ ان اخیاروں کا مطالہ کرتا
ہوں۔ اور اس لئے کوتا ہوں کہ زہر
کی بلیاد کو جاتا چاہتا ہوں۔ یہاں
یوں صاحب موجود ہیں۔ انہوں نے
بھی یوں یہیشانی کا اظہار کہا ہے۔
لیکن کیا سہی صاحب اپنی پارتوں
کے اخیاروں پوچھتے ہیں۔ میں بھی
ان کے اخیارات پوچھتا ہوں میں
سہی صاحب کو دوہن نہیں دیتا
ہوں۔ دوہن اس حد تک دیتا ہوں
کہ پارلیمنٹ میں خوبصورت بھائیں
کرنے ہے۔ مخصوص بائیں کرنے سے یہ
حکومت کے دلکشیت ہے کی وکالت

کرنے سے کہا اس نتھے کو ختم کو سکھتے
ہیں۔ جس نے اس ملک کا بتوارہ
کیا۔ اور جو آج ہی ہمارے دلنوں کا
بیتلرہ کونا چاہتے ہیں۔ کون کہتا ہے
کہ ہندو میں۔ کون کہتا ہے کہ
مسلمان میں۔ میں نہیں جانتا کہ ان
کا ہمذہب کیا تھا۔ لیکن اتنی بات
جانتا ہوں کہ انہوں نے کوئی تصور
نہیں کہا تھا۔ انہوں نے کوئی کہا
کی بات کی یوسف کی بات کی۔
وہ تو مل کئے۔ ان پر فاتحہ پوہ کو
مطمئن ہو سکتے ہیں۔ لیکن وہ بھی
جنہیں انہی ماؤں سے جنم لیتا ہے۔
جو ماؤں کی کوئی مہن پل دی
ہیں۔ ان کو قتل کرنے کے مقصوبے بن
دیے ہیں ان کو ملیا مہت کرنے کی
سازش ہے وہی ہے۔ اس کی فکر
کو لے جائی۔ ہم اپنے بھروسوں کو کونسا
مستقبل دیں۔ اس کی فکر کیجئے۔
یہ کہلے ہے بات نہیں بلکہ۔ کہ
حکومت نے ہر وقت کا دلائی کی
پولس وہاں پر پہنچ گئی تھی۔ اور
اس کے بعد ہو دہی دل کا غلط الزام
ہے۔ یہ بات ان لوگوں نے کی ہے۔
جن کے لفڑت چکر اس فساد کی اگ
میں چھلک گئی ہے۔ انہیں معلوم
ہے کہ پولس وہاں پہنچی ما نہیں
پہنچی۔ اب لوگ لیڈر کلکٹوں نے
میں بھی کو کوئی فوصلہ دیتے ہیں۔
اپنے لہی شہر کی حکومت کے سامنے
کوئی ہو کر دیکھیں۔ کہہن کوئی

اب یہ پارلیومنٹ ہے۔ بہانہ ہے ایک طرف الیام لکھتے ہیں کہ اس نے حداقت کی لئے نے غادی کی۔ اور دوسری طرف یہ الیام لکھتے ہیں کہ قصور آپ کا ہے۔ گاندھی جی کی طرح سے بہانہ ہو چکا ہے والا کوئی نہیں ہے کہ تم جو پارلیومنٹ کے لیئے کہتے ہیں ایوان میں تقدیر کر دو رہے ہو۔ تم میں مسلمانوں کو بچانے کے لئے کافی ہلدو مرے۔ اور ہندوں کو بچانے کے لئے کافی مسلمان مرے۔ یہ سوال پوچھتے ہو۔ اب اس نیھن میں کوئی نہیں دھے۔ بہی وجہ ہے کہ یہ آخری فساد نہیں ہے۔ میں جس بات پر توجہ دلاتا چاہتا ہوں۔ وہ یہ نہیں ہے کہ فساد ہوا۔ اس کی اہمیت ہے۔ لیکن میں اس ایوان کو بچانا چاہتا ہوں کہ اس ملک میں ابھی اور فسادات دونگے۔ اس لئے اس کی نک کوچھیتے۔ اگر ہبھانڈاری سے اب محسوس کرتے ہوں۔ ہم نے۔ ہماری لہذا شہر نے۔ ہمارے تعلیمی اداروں نے۔ میں میتھی نے سماں جماعتیں نے جو لوگ زبان پارلیومنٹ میں اپنے بولتے ہوں اور لوگ زبان سے متعلق والوں کے جو جلسے ہوتے ہوں۔ ان میں تقدیر کرتے ہوں۔ ایک ہی طبقہ ہے۔ ہم ایک دل اور ایک زبان سے جو محسوس کرتے ہیں۔ تو والی دیبات داری سے محسوس کرتے ہیں۔ اب یہ سوال ہو چکا ہے۔ والا اس ملک میں کوئی نہیں دھے۔ تو ہلدو۔ مسلمان ایک

[شہری شہم احمد شہم]
 ساتھ نہیں ڈال سکتے تو بھائی اس کے
 کہ سہکولبریزم کا سہارا نہیں بھائی اس کے
 کہ دیاکری سے کام نہیں یہ کہوں۔ کہ
 نہیں۔ نہیں۔ ہم اس دیہی میں
 ایک ساتھ دھلتے والے نہیں ہیں۔ ان
 کا بوا کوم ہوا۔ اکو کھل کر اکھن اور
 کہوں کے نہیں۔ ہندو۔ مسلمان اس
 دیہی میں ایک ساتھ نہیں ڈال سکتے۔

بہت سی باتیں کہی کہیں۔
 بلکہ دیہیں کی اور امریکہ کی۔ جس
 طرح سے کچھ لوگ دیل کی درگفتگی
 کو دوکلے کے لئے غلط فہمی پیدا
 کرنے کے لئے مسلسلے کو ایک ہہلو دیتے
 ہیں۔ اسی طرح سے کچھ لوگ اصل
 واقع سے توجہ ہٹانے کے لئے ایسی
 باتیں کرتے ہیں۔ بلکہ دیہیں کی۔
 ایرون کی۔ اور پاکستان۔ کی۔ دیل
 تیل سے اس کا کوئی سیندھ نہیں
 ہے۔ اس وقت سوال ہے کہ اس ملک
 میں ہر سال اکو سیلکریوں موتیں
 ہوتی ہیں۔ تو کہا وجہ ہے کہ ابھی
 تک ایک قاتل کو بھی پہانسی کے
 تھتے پر نہیں چوہایا گیا۔ جس نے
 ایک بے کلام انسان کا کلا کاتا۔ کہونکہ
 جب ایسے قاتل کو معلوم ہوا۔ کہ
 اس کا ہو عمل جعل ہی نہیں۔
 پہانسی کے تھتے پر اس کو لکھا۔
 تمہیں اس کے دل میں خوف پیدا
 ہوا۔ اکو ایک آدمی کسی کا قتل
 کرتا ہے۔ تو اس کو اب پہانسی کی

سما دیتے ہیں۔ لیکن جب سو آدمیں
 ملکو لوگ ہولہ قتل کرتے ہیں تو
 ابھی ہیں کہ انکو اگر کسیکسی لہلی
 دھوونکا سہمیت کو دھا ہے۔ انصاف اور
 قاتلوں کے یہ تقاضے جو ہیں ڈیکھنا
 اس ملک کے لئے نہک فہل کا حساب
 نہیں دکھتے ہیں۔ ہمیں سوچنا ہوا
 اور کھل کر سوچنا ہوا۔ کہ ہم فرقہ
 پرست طالبوں کو دوکلے کے لئے ان
 کے اتو کو - - - - (کھلکھلے بھلے بھ)
 دس منٹ کی تحریر کے لئے میں
 نے سازہ تھا کھلکھلے کی تحریریں
 سلی ہیں۔ میں دو منٹ اور چاہتا
 ہوں۔

میں صرف یہ کہنا چاہتا ہوں۔
 اس ملک کی لیکر شہب بھیٹھیت
 مجمومی یہ فہصلہ کرے کہ ہمیں
 فرقہ پرست جماعتوں کو نہیں بلکہ
 دلیں میں پردوہش پالے والی فرقہ
 پرستی کو ختم کرنا ہے۔ ابھی واچھتی
 ہی نے مذاق میں ششی بہوشن ہی
 سلکھی ہیں۔ - - - - ششی بہوشن ہی
 کی سہکولبریزم پر سمجھے بوا وہاں
 ہے - - - لیکن اس میں کوئی
 ہٹ نہیں ہے کہ اس جماعت میں
 ہیں اب کی طرح سوچنے والے
 موجود ہیں۔ اور اس جماعت میں
 ہیں اب کی طرح سوچنے والے موجود
 ہیں۔ ہمیں اس ملک کی سہاست

کو اخلاقی بلیادوں ہو قائم کونا ہوگا۔
جب اس ملک میں گذھی جی
جوہسا کوئی اُدمی ہے یوچھ بخوا
فسادات کی کہانیاں ہوئے میں میں
سلتے ہو۔ کچھ نیسے بھی مولوں اور
پلقدت ہیں۔ اس ملک میں جو
فسادات کی مہالٹہ اگھڑ لذیز کہانیاں
سلا سلا کر لہو گرم کوئے ہیں۔ میں نے
ایسے مولوں صاحب کو سلا جو غرضی
کہانیاں سلا سلا کر لہو گرماتے ہیں۔
وہ جو کہانیاں سلا نے ہیں ان کہانیوں
کو سدا نہ ہو کوئی پابخش تھیں ہے۔
اخبارات زہر پہنچاتے ہیں اور ہمارے
اندر کیاں کھجوراں صاحب کہتے ہیں
کہ میں بالکل فیو جاتب دار ہوں۔ فرقہ
دلرانہ زہر پہنچاتے والے اخبارات کو
میں اشتھار دیتا ہوں اور سکولویزم
پہنچاتے والے اخبارات کو بھی اشتھار
دیتا ہوں۔ ہماری داد دو میں کتنا
فیو جانب دار ہوں۔ ہمیں اس
ملک نے لئے دا مقدور کوئی ہے کہ
ایسے گذھی جی کے داستے پر چلتا ہے
یا لکھتے کے داستے پوچلتا ہے۔ اس
لئے اُج جو ہوا ہے۔ اس لئے ہوا ہے
کہ ہم نے احمدآباد کی حلقہت کو
تسلیم کرلیا۔ میں نے جل گوں،
بہوونقی اور دانچی کی حلقہت کو
تسلیم کرلیا۔ یہ تو ایسا ہوتا ہی
رہتا ہے۔ شفی بہوشن جی نے کہا۔
اس دیس میں اللہیوں مصلحت
ہیں۔ کسی حد تک میں ان سے

متفرق ہو۔ اس ملک میں ۵۵
کروڑ کی آبادی میں ۵۰ کروڑ ہندو
ہیں۔ یہاں لگو ۵ کروڑ مسلمان زندہ
ہیں تو اس لئے زندہ ہوں کہ ۵۰
کروڑ ہندوں کی نیت تھیک ہے۔ ان
کا کوڈلو تھیک ہے۔ لیکن ٹالے کوئے
کہاں نہیں ہوتے؟ وہ مسلمتوں میں
بھی ہیں اور ہندوں میں بھی ان
غلقوں کا۔ جوہسا شیعہ صاحب نے
کہا۔ کوئی مذہب نہیں ہوتا۔ انہوں
نے اکوئی کی طرح لہذا ایک مذہب
لیجاد کیا ہے۔ اس مذہب کا مطالعہ
کوچھ تھے وہ اکو ان کے اپنے مذاہ کی
چوری ہے تو وہ یہک جن سلکی۔
کانگریسی اور کیوبنست کہلاتے ہیں
اپنے غلقوں کے مذہب کا مطالعہ کر
کے غلقوں کے خلاف بیٹھا کوچھ تھے۔ وہ
کسی مذہب کے ساتھ تعلق نہیں
رکھتا۔ یہ محض اتفاق ہے کہ ایک
گھلک کا لھتر دام دینی ہے تو دوسروے
کا اللہ رکھتا۔ جس وقت انہوں نے قتل
و فحش کا بازار گرم کیا۔ اس وقت
وہ نہ ہندو رہتے ہیں اور نہ مسلمان۔

مہوا آخری جملہ یہ ہے کہ جب
تک یہ ہاؤس اپنے نول و عمل میں
جو کچھ وہ کہتے ہوں لو دکوئے ہیں
اس میں ہماری ہمی نہ کرے۔ ہماری
لچھیدار تحریکوں سے کچھ نہیں ہوگا۔
ہم ملستو مذہب اپنے کی
قابلیت لہیں جائے مسلم ہے۔ ہو تو

لئوں شیدم احمد شہمی
ہو کہیں جو کہو ہو لئے اس کے لئے
بہکوان کے بہل آپ کا جسیاب کتاب
دیکھ لئیں جو کہو ہوئے والا ہے اس
کی فکر دھمکے۔

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 Kishenganj 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 Kishenganj 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 CRPF and Delhi Armed Police were pressed into service in this area and were subsequently reinforced by another eight companies of the BSF 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

[Shri Uma Shankar Dixit]

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 deported 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

(Shri Uma Shankar Dikshit)

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. 'Sulaiman' Saifi's party or the 'Jamat-e-Islami' or the 'Hindu 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 Ramavtar Shastry 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 offi-

cer 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 this 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 P.M. 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 रामाबनारायणस्त्री जी ने कहा है कि मेरा दामन नव पाक और याम होता जब मैं उन के कहने के मुताबिक कार्यवाही करता। मुझे मालूम नहीं है, मब की अपना अपना दामन मालूम होता है, शास्त्री जी को अपना

मालूम होता, शास्त्री जी मेरे दामन के बारे में विस्ता करें उस से पहले उन को अपने दूसरे सब व्यक्तियों के दामन को देख लेना चाहिए और अगर मेरा दामन उन को जादा पाक साफ लगे, तो कृपा कर के इस तरह के आरोप न लगाए। यह सोभा नहीं देता।

श्री एत० ए० श्रीमी. तरदामनी पै देख
हमारी न जाइयो।
दामन निचोड़ दे तो
फरिखते बूजू करे ॥

श्री उमा शंकर दीक्षित उन्होंने भी कहा और दूसरे माननीय सदस्यों ने भी कहा कि जो साम्राज्यिक दल हैं उन को भारत सरकार को बेकायदा विवित कर देना चाहिए। मैं इस सबप्रभ 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 हिचकेगे नहीं। अगर हम और भीको पर नहीं हिचके हैं तो इस माने पर भी नहीं हिचकेगे। इस में आप को सन्देह कैसे होता है? लेकिन अभी से हम कहते रहें कि हम इन को बैन करें उन को बैन करें, यह तो समझ में नहीं आता। इस समय जो स्थिति है वह हम बता रहे हैं। जिस दिन करना होगा उस दिन कर देंगे।

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार साल्वे 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. Sezhiyan 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 zexact 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 form 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

[Shri Uma Shankar Dixit] 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 Jamat-e-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.

बी अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : प्रध्यक्ष महोदय, यह स्वयम प्रस्ताव इस बृष्टि से द्वारा उद्देश्य में कुछ हुद तक पूरा हुआ है कि गृह मंत्री अहोदय ने सारे काल्पन की उच्चकालीय जांच करने की चोराणा कर दी है। उन्होंने यह भी चोराणा कर दी है कि जांच रिपोर्ट प्रकाशित की जावेंगी, उसे अल्पार्दी की शोभा 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 मुनाया है . . .

बी उमा कांकर दीक्षित : मैंने सारांश मुनाया है, रिपोर्ट कोट नहीं की है।

बी अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : जो सारांश है उस से इस बात की पुष्टि हो गई है कि पिछले बर्ष जो बंगे हुए थे उस के बारे में भ्राप के उच्च-प्रविकारियों ने यह कहा था—अगर पुलिस प्रारम्भ से रोक-थाम की कार्रवाई करती तो शायद बंगे को टाला जा सकता था . . . (व्यवाहान) . . . वही बात हम इस बंगे में कह रहे हैं, लेकिन गृह मंत्री इस बात को स्वीकार करने के लिये नैयार नहीं है।

मुझे लगे हैं मेरे भ्राप को जिस भावना से लिया जाना चाहिए था उम सावना से हमारे कई कांसेली मित्रों ने नहीं लिया। उन्होंने मेरे ऊपर आरोप लगाया है जैसे मैं ने कुछ चीजों की खोज की है, उन्हें इजाद किया है और उन्हें पका कर सदम के सामने पेश कर दिया है। उदा हरण के लिये श्री अंगतजी ने कहा था यह बताया गया कि मरने वाले कौन हैं, उनका सम्प्रदाय क्या है, और भ्रिजद से गोली आने की बात कही गई। मैं बड़े आदर के साथ निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ यह जींजे प्रखाराओं में छी हैं। उस अंगतजार में नहीं जिसका हक्कासा हमारे लिये सुलेखानसेह जी ने दिया है, यह 6 मई अंगतजार हुरालूह मेरे हाथ में है।

SHRI S. A. SHAMMI: This is one paper which Dikshitji never reads.

बी 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 पाई दर्दी है। मैं फिर नेशनल हुरालूह 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."

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय, यह हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स है, इस पर कोई साम्प्रदायिकता फैलाने का आरोप नहीं लगा सकता है। इसका संबंधदाता बटना-स्थल पर मौजूद था। जो प्रविकारियों ने बात की ओर जो कुछ देखा उसके भ्रापर 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 थगर गृह मन्त्री जी इस बात की भी सदन को जानकारी देते कि जिन्होंने गोलिया चलाई—वे किसी भी वर्ग के हो, सम्प्रदाय के हो—उन्हें गिरफ्तार में ले लिया गया है, उन्हें पकड़ लिया गया है उन पर मुकदमे चलाये जायेंगे जैसा उन्होंने कहा है कानून अपनी। दिशा लेना लेकिन उनके विरुद्ध कठी कार्यवाही की जायेगी। अभी तक गृह मन्त्री महोदय यह धारणा नहीं कर सके हैं।

श्री उमा शंकर बीकिंह मैं ने उनकी सल्लाह बताई है जो पकड़े गए हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं ने बहुत सी बातें गृह मन्त्री जी का पत्र में लिखी हैं जो मैं इस सदन में कहना नहीं चाहता हूँ। मैंने उन्हें 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 मन्त्री जी और भगत जी ने भी यह बहा 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 प्रात छाल बहां गया था, वहां से छरें भी लाया हूँ। यह छरें बिल्कुल छोटे-छोटे हैं। (व्यवधान) गृह मन्त्री जी मानेंगे आगर विनी व्यक्ति के एक आष छरें लगे हैं तो वह वहीं पर प्रयत्न करके निकाले जा सकते हैं। (व्यवधान) यह खायाल आपका गलत है। यह इस बात पर निर्भर करता है कि छरों पितना गहरा गया है।

श्री उमाशंकर बीकिंह : कितने छरें लाये हैं?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह तो तीन हैं।

श्री उमा शंकर बीकिंह : जो निकाले थे सभी से आते हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मुझे पता नहीं था, मेरी बात पर इस प्रकार से अविश्वसन 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 सल्ला बड़ा-बड़ाकर कही हो। मैं उसकी जिम्मेदारी लेने के लिए तैयार नहीं हूँ। लेकिन मैं आज सबेरे धूमा हूँ, मेरी उनसे बातचीत हुई है। (व्यवधान) डाक्टर का नाम भी मेरे पास है। उन्होंने यह कहा कि करीब दो सौ डाईसी लोग मेरे पास आये, हो सकता है इन में कुछ सल्ला बड़ाकर उन्होंने कही हो। लेकिन गृह मन्त्री महोदय यह आरोप लगा रहे हैं कि वे इसलिए अस्पताल नहीं गए कि उसमें कुछ और भी गडबड है। मेरा कहना है यह आरोप निराधार है। मैं गृह मन्त्री जी से कह सकता हूँ कि जितने बायल हुए सब अस्पताल में बहुत सी परेशानी में बचने के लिए नहीं जाते हैं। आगे कही उन्हें मुकदमों में न फासा जाये, पुलिस पूछ-ताल न करे। (व्यवधान) लेकिन इससे बायलों की सल्ला कम नहीं होती है।

श्री उमाशंकर बीकिंह : न बढ़ती है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्योंकि आप बायलों की भी सल्ला बताते हैं वह अस्पतालों के रजिस्टर बताते हैं। जो अस्पताल नहीं जाते उनकी सल्ला बढ़ती, यह आपको मानना पड़ेगा।

इस बर्चा में एक बात बार बार कही गई। मुझे अफसोस है की मन्त्री सुझाव आयी का वही चिसा पिटा पुराना राग और राष्ट्रीय स्वरं

सेवक संघ पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने की मांग । वह राष्ट्रीय स्वयं सेवक संघ नहीं बना था तब भी साम्प्रदायिक दंगे होते थे । जिन भागों में राष्ट्रीय स्वयं सेवक संघ नहीं है वहाँ भी साम्प्रदायिक दंगे हुए हैं । और जैसे नागपुर में राष्ट्रीय स्वयं सेवक संघ है वहाँ उसके जन्म के बाय पैसे सेवक धार्य तक कोई साम्प्रदायिक हानि नहीं हुआ ।

श्री उद्देश कुमार जाल्मे : यह गलत है, पिछले साल ही वहाँ दगा हुआ ।

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : मुझे मालूम है जो नागपुर में दगा हुआ था वह बीड़ों में और मुसलमानों में हुआ था । मैंने महाराष्ट्र के मुख्य मंत्री से पूछा था क्या इसमें राष्ट्रीय स्वयं सेवक संघ का हाथ है तो उन्होंने कहा हमारे पास इसका कोई सबूत नहीं है । यह बात महाराष्ट्रीय विधान सभा में भी कही गई है ।

मेरा निषेद्ध है कि किसी एक संगठन को, किसी एक पार्टी को सारा दोष देकर बरकार न तो इस भाष्मे में अपनी विफलता की जिम्मेदारी से वह सकती है और न इस वायित्व से मुक्त हो सकती है । स्वाधीनता के 26 साल बाद भी हमें साम्प्रदायिक सौहार्दता साम्प्रदायिक एकता का जैसा बातावरण बनाना चाहिए था वह हम नहीं बना सके हैं । गृह मंत्री आरोप लगाते हैं कि जब दगा होता है तो किसको लाभ होता है, मुस्लिम लोग को ।

श्री उमाशंकर बीमित : कहा गया है कि हमे साम्भ होता है इसलिये मैंने कहा ।

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : अगर मुस्लिम लोग को दगे से लाभ होता है तो मुस्लिम लींग से आपका गठबंधन समाज क्यों नहीं होता है ? (व्यवधान) अगर दगे से लाभ होता है तो जहाँ दगे होते हैं वहाँ से कांग्रेस और दल भी तरह नहीं आती ।

इस देश की कलिनाई यह है कि यह देश माईनारिटीज का देश है । यहा॒ं बहुसंख्यक है कौन ? अगर बहुसंख्यक है, उस तरफ बेंडे हुये लोगों को उनकी जिन्दा होती है तो कल प्रधान मंत्री दगाप्रस्त इलाके से नहीं, बृहं मंत्री दगाप्रस्त इलाके में गए, श्री कलहन्दीन प्रधान अहमद दगाप्रस्त इलाके में गए, श्री शफी कुरेजी दगाप्रस्त इलाके में गए वे केवल चार बरों में गए लेकिन उन्हें बाले आठ हिन्दू लड़के हैं उनके बर में कोई नहीं गया । (व्यवधान)

श्री उमाशंकर बीमित : हम किसी के घर में नहीं गए हमने बाहर की स्थिति देखी ।

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ श्री स्पॉन नन्दन मिथ जी ने आरोप लगाया है कि डबलरोटिया और दूध बाटने में साम्प्रदायिक भेदभाव से काम लिया जा रहा है, हम भी सामान ले जाना चाहते बे लेकिन हमे इजाजत नहीं दी गई । श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोसी डबलरोटिया ले जा सकती है और लोग वहा॒ं भूखे नहीं दें ? उन्हें दूध की आवश्यकता नहीं है ? (व्यवधान)

श्री एस० ए० शामील : प्राप कितने मुसलमान बरों में गए ?

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : प्राप कितने हिन्दू बरों में गए ?

श्री एस० ए० शामील : मैं नहीं गया । मैंने कब दावा किया है ?

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : मैं मुस्लिम मुहल्सों में गया हूँ । कमा कीजिये, एक बात मैं कहना चाहता हूँ । मुझे चुनीती दी गई है । मैं मुस्लिम मुहल्सों में भी गया हूँ और एक सज्जन का नाम मैं गृह मंत्री को बताना चिन्होंने मुझे यह कहा कि साहब जो कुछ हुआ है, वहाँ बुरा हुआ है लेकिन हमे बक है कि हमारे कुछ लोग इसलिये जामिल हैं कि

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

मेरे भूजीवुरेहमान की भारत यात्रा के अवसर पर हिन्दूस्तान की दस्तीर बिगड़े, इस बात की कोशिश की गई। (अध्यवधान)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (आजमगढ़) : यह अनपालिमेंटरी है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप चुनौती दे रहे हैं, भार घटे से हम सुन रहे हैं, हमारी पार्टी पर अनवंगल, निराधार और भारारतपूर्ण 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 भूखण्ड की स्थिति बदली और सचमूच में इस बदली हुई स्थिति में इन दंगे का कोई औचित्य नहीं है और इसकी भारत से समाप्त हो जाना चाहिये (अध्यवधान)

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार सात्त्वे : पहले था क्या?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : पहले भी नहीं था। लेकिन अब इस बात को आप स्वीकार करेंगे कि सारी परिस्थिति में भौलिक परिवर्तन हुआ है और वह भौलिक परिवर्तन अब जनता के 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 बागड़ोर है वे बच नहीं सकते हैं

श्री बंसत साठे (अकोता) : हड्डताल वाली बात का भी खुलासा कर दें।

श्री श्यामनन्दन चिंध : मेरा नाम लिया गया है। मैं एक बात साफ कर देना चाहता हूँ। मैंने यह कहा है कि संतास्त दल दलगत भावना से बहाना काम कर रहा है, यह नहीं कहा कि साम्प्रदायिक भावना से काम कर रहा है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैंना हुआ कि मित्र जी ने अपनी स्विति लाक कर ची। लेकिन मैं जोड़ना चाहता हूँ कि दलगत भावना के साथ साम्प्रदायिक भावना जुड़ी हुई है इसीलिये लाभ सत्तास्त दल को होता है। अल्पसंख्यकों में असुरक्षा की भावना पैदा करके कांपेस कहती है कि वही उन को बचा सकती है और कोई नहीं, इस लिये दंगे सत्तास्त दल को लाभ पहुँचाते हैं, किसी विरोधी दल को नहीं।

बार-बार पूछा जा रहा है कि डायरेक्ट एक्शन की धीरणा जो की गई है या कल जो हड्डताल 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 हड्डताल होगी तो शान्तिपूर्ण होगी। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि गृह मंत्री की धीरणा के बाद कि उच्च स्तरीय जांच की जायगी और टंडन कमेटी की रिपोर्ट प्रकाशित होगी। अब हड्डताल करने की आवश्यकता नहीं रह जाती है। मैं दिल्ली प्रदेश जनसंघ को सलाह दूँगा कि वह हड्डताल न करे मैं यह भी कहूँगा कि इस बात को जनता तक पहुँचाने के लिये हमें रेडियों की सहायता चाहिये। मैं समझता हूँ कि अब हड्डताल 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 कराये जा रहे हैं। इन उपचुनावों का दंगा से कोई संबंध नहीं है। 1973 वाली बात भी वह कह रहे हैं कि उस समय भी जन-संघ ने एक आन्दोलन किया था और तब भी कि सदर में दंगा हुआ है। इस के संबंध में मैं उनकी पार्टी के मुख्यत अल्पसंख्यकों में प्रकाशित 17 जून, 1973 की दिप्पती की उद्दृत करना चाहता हूँ :

‘दंगाइयों की दिलचस्पी इस इलाके से एक बास साम्प्रदाय के कुछ व्यापारियों और निवासियों को भगा देना था।’

इसको आप संदर्भ में पढ़े तो सदर में जो दो दुपे उम्मेद की पीछे कौन सी भावना काम कर रही थी, इसकी जनवृत्त भी अवहेलना नहीं कर सका।

राजनीतिक कारण या चुनाव श्री शास्त्री के दिमाग में दो मरने हैं, हमारे दिमाग में नहीं हैं। कोई भी साम्प्रदायिक दशा अड़का 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 वह अल्पसंख्यक है, इसी लिये उपेक्षा हो मरकी है, अवहेलना हो मरकी है।

साम्प्रदायिकता का मामला केवल एक दर्गे से संबंधित नहीं है। गृह मंत्री ने इस बात का कोई उत्तर नहीं दिया है कि नेशनल इंटरेंगेशन कार्डिनल जो पुनर्गठित की गई है उसका क्या हुआ? क्या वह समाप्त हो गई है या मौछत अवस्था में है और अगर बेहोश है तो कौन सजीबनी भा कर उसको फिर से होश में लायेगा? क्या दोनों होने पर ही मैक्यूलरिज्म की याद आयगी और उसके बाद सैक्यूलरिज्म विरोधी काम चलेगे 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 इंटरेंगेशन कार्डिनल की सिफारिशों को कार्यान्वित करने के लिये तथा भविष्य में उसके काम को आग बढ़ाने के लिये वह क्या करने जा रहे हैं...

श्री उमाशंकर दीक्षित : स्टीरीरिंग कमेटी की बैठक हुई थी; उसमें सब पार्टीयों को कहा गया था कि वे अपने सुझाव एक महीने के अन्दर-अन्दर भेज दें। किसी ने भेज ही नहीं आया। हम क्या करे, किसी का उत्तर ही नहीं आया।

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेही : यह सोच दूर कि हम कोई सुझाव नहीं देना है, हम चुप रहे, हम समझते थे कि आगे कार्यवाही चलेगी। क्या स्टीरिंग कमेटी का सारा काम इस बात पर निर्भर करता है कि लोग सुझाव देते हैं या नहीं देते हैं? अब कम्बलटेटिव कमेटी के लिये भी सुझाव मार्ग जाते हैं। हम नहीं भेजे तो क्या उसकी बैठक ही नहीं होगी....

श्री उमाशंकर दीक्षित : एक भी न आए तो नहीं कर ये।

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेही : सरकार को भी नां कुछ करना है या नहीं करना है। हम भमझते हैं कि राष्ट्रीय एकात्मकता परिषद के काम को किसी एक दिन के साथ आप न बाधे। 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 स्टीरिंग कमेटी की बैठक हुई तो मी० पी० आई० नहीं आई, सी० पी० आई० इसलिये नहीं आई कि मुस्लिम लीग नहीं आई, सी० पी० आई० आगर राष्ट्रीय एकात्मकता परिषद का यह हाल है तब कहना पड़ेगा कि उसके बारे में हम गंभीर नहीं हैं

[बी बटन विहारी बाजारेंदी]
दये भविष्य मे न हो इसकी हमे कामना
करनी चाहिये और प्रशासन के स्तर पर रखना-
त्मक दृष्टि से ऐसे कदम उठाने चाहिये कि
भारत मे फिर से यह मुर्माय देखने का अवसर
न आए कि दगा 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.

बी बटन वार्ड : प्रभ्यक महोदय, कोप
माइन (कवरवेजन एण्ड डेवेलपमेंट) विल
मे 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