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Tuesday, April 25, 1978
Vaisakha 5, 1990 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Fourth Session)



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NEW DELHI**

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Tuesday, April 25, 1978/Vaisakha 3,
1900 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

जमालपुर के पूर्व बाली सुरंग

*845. दा० रामजी सिंह : क्या रेल
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जमालपुर के पूर्व बाली
सुरंग ग्रावरेल गाडियों चलाने के लिये पूरी
तरह में मुरकित नहीं है,

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या सरकार ने
पहाड़ के साथ-साथ एक बैकल्पिक रेल
लाइन बनाने की योजना बनाई है ;

(ग) क्या जमालपुर में वर्कशाप हॉनें के
कारण इसमें होने वाले रेल यातायात के आवा-
गमन में कठिनाइया दूर करने के लिये आवश्यक
दोहरी लाइन के निर्माण में यह पहाड़ी
सुरंग, त्रिमये एक रेल लाइन है, एक बाधा
है ; और

(द) यदि हा, तो सरकार का उन
कठिनाइयों को किस प्रकार दूर करने का
विचार है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्रो० यशु दंडवते) : (क)
जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) और (द). वर्तमान सुरंग में
दोहरी लाइन नहीं बनायी जा सकती ।

खड़ीय क्षमता व ने और किउल-भागलपुर-
बड़हरवा के बीच दोहरी लाइन बिलाने के
लिये सर्वेक्षण किया जा रहा है । सर्वेक्षण
पूरा हो जाने पर ही यह पता लगाना समझ
हो पायेगा कि दोहरी लाइन की आवश्यकता
है या नहीं ।

दा० रामजी सिंह : प्रध्यक्ष महोदय,
रेल मंत्री जी ने यह बहुत अच्छी बात कही
है कि क्यूल से बड़हरवा लाइन के सम्बन्ध में
वे सर्वेक्षण करवा रहे हैं कि वहाँ पर दोहरी
लाइन बनेगी या नहीं । माननीय रेल मंत्री जी
का मालूम है कि 1861 में एक टनेल बनी
थी और इसी टनेल के कारण डबल लाइन
नहीं हो रही थी । इसी कारण सारा बाटल-
नेक बहाँ पर हो गया है और कोई अच्छी
गाड़ी बहाँ नहीं चलती है । माननीय
मंत्री जी को मालूम है कि यह सबसे पुरानी
लाइन है, 1861 में बनी थी और अब
1978 आ गया है, आबादी कई गुना बढ़
गई है, फिर भी दो रेल लाइने नहीं बन पाई
है । क्या हम आशा करे कि हमारे रेल
मंत्री जी कृपापूर्वक इस पर ध्यान करेंगे
और वहाँ दोहरी लाइन बना कर उस लोड
की जो यातायात की असुविधा है, उग बा
धन्त करने के लिये लोगों का आश्वस्त
करेंगे ?

श्रो० यशु दंडवते : श्रीमन्, मैंने पहले ही
वहा है कि सर्वेक्षण हो रहा है, सर्वेक्षण का
नतीजा हम लोगों के हाथ में आने से पहले कुछ
बताना ठीक नहीं होगा । लेकिन माननीय
सदस्य को मैं यह बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि
इस मार्ग पर इस संघर्ष 17 गाडियों
की है । इस लिये जितनी क्षमता है, उतना
इस्तेमाल भी पूरी तरह से नहीं हो रहा है ।

प्र० ० यथु बंडवते]

आज तो कई विवाह नहीं है, फिर भी जो सुखाव रखा गया है उस को व्यान में रखते हुए हम सर्वेक्षण करा रहे हैं। मैं यह भी बतला दूँ कि सर्वेक्षण से यदि ऐसा पता लगे कि डॉकर्लिंग करना आवश्यक है तो वहाँ की टनेल की हालत ऐसी है कि दूसरी लाइन टनेल की नीचे से नहीं जा सकती है, उस के लिये दूसरी टनेल बनाने ना कैमला करना होगा, लेकिन यह मब सर्वेक्षण के आधार पर करें।

प्र० ० रामजी सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, रेल मन्त्री जी ने वही जवाब दिया है जो गल वर्ष इन का दपनर से मिला था। शायद रेल मन्त्री जी का पना नहीं है कि वहा॒ पैसेंजर और एक्सप्रेस गाडियों के अतिरिक्त जमाल-पुर कारखाने के कारण कुली गाडिया॒ ६ अप्र० ० ६ डाउन चलती है, जिन का जिक्र इम मे नहीं है। यदि इन सारी बातों को व्यान मे लें और वहा॒ की स्थिति का देखे तो उन्हे॒ मालूम होगा कि वहा॒ यातायात से काफी असुविधा होती है। मैं यह भी कहता चाहता हूँ—यह ठीक है कि टनेल मे दो लाइने नहीं जा सकती हैं, लेकिन पहाड़ के बगल से बैकल्पिक लाइन निकाली जा जा सकती है। इस ने निये कई बार प्रयत्न भी किया गया। मैं समझता हूँ—हमारे रेल मन्त्री जी यदि एक बार स्वयं वहा॒ का निरीक्षण करे तो उन वे हृदय मे वहा॒ की कठिनाइयों के प्रति सहानुभूति पैदा होगी। क्या रेल मन्त्री जी हम लालों को आशवस्त करेंगे कि जो नये तथ्य मैंने उन वे मामने रखे हैं, वे उन पर विच र करेंगे और जां सर्वेक्षण दल है, वह भी इन बातों से व्यान मे रहे?

प्र० ० यथु बंडवते : श्रीमन् माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि एक साल पहले जो जवाब दिया गया था, वही मैंने आज भी दिया है—मैं उन से निवेदन करूँगा कि हर साल मेरा विचार बदलता नहीं है, लेकिन

साथ-साथ मैं यह भी बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि सर्वेक्षण के आधार पर यदि जरूरत होगी तो हमारे विचार बदल सकते हैं। हम विचार के ऐसे पक्के नहीं हैं कि सर्वेक्षण का नतीजा आने के बाद विचारों को न बदलें। जहा॒ तक बैकल्पिक लाइन शुरू करने की बात है, यदि उस को शुरू करना होगा तो ज्यादा अच्छा यह होगा कि दूसरी टनेल बनाये, लेकिन अभी जो टनेल है उसमे दूसरी लाइन बनाने का सबाल ही नहीं है। इस लिये मेरी दूर्घट मे सर्वेक्षण का इन्तजार करता ही ठीक होगा।

श्री मुकुराज़ मन्त्री जी ने बतलाया कि वहा॒ १७ गाडिया चल रही है और २० गाडिया चलने की क्षमता है।

प्र० ० यथु बंडवते : २२ गाडियों की क्षमता है।

श्री मुकुराज़ जब वहा॒ २२ गाडियों के चलने की क्षमता है तो किर कौन सी ऐसी परिस्थिति-दैवा हुई, जिस के बारण आप को सर्वे॒ कराना पड़ा, किन परिस्थिति मे आप ने सर्वे॒ कराने का आदेश दिया?

प्र० ० यथु बंडवते : आप जानते हैं, कई पार्लियमेंट के सदस्यों ने यह सुखाव दिया था कि सर्वे॒ कराया जाय। यह भी दलील पेश की गई थी कि न केवल यातायात की दूर्घट से बल्कि उस प्रदेश के विवास के निये भी यदि यह नई लाइन शुरू की जाय तो अच्छा रहेगा। हमारी दूर्घट हमशा॒ विकास की नरक भी रहती है, न कि केवल यातायात की तरफ—इस लिए हम न तथ्य किया कि सर्वेक्षण कराया जाय।

पेट्रोलियम गैस का उपयोग

* ४९ श्री सुखेन सिंह : क्या पेट्रोलियम रसायन और उर्वरक मन्त्री यह बताने का कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार पेट्रोलियम गैस के,

जिसे देश के विभिन्न तेल शोधक कारखानों
में बड़े पैमाने पर जला दिया जाता है अथवा
नष्ट कर दिया जाता है, उपयोग सबंधी
प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है,

(क) प्रतिवर्ष कुल कितनी पेट्रोलियम
गैस को इस प्रकार नष्ट कर दिया जाता है,
और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इस गैस
को घरेलू अथवा औद्योगिक इंधन के रूप में
उपयोग में लाने की योजना बनाने का है ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्बन
मध्यी (धी हेमस्कॉरी नवन बहुगुणा) . (क)
से (ग). विवरण ममा पट्टन पर रख दिया
गया है ।

विवरण

(क) यह कहना मही नहीं है कि
विभिन्न शोधनशालाओं में पेट्रोलियम गैस
बड़े पैमाने पर जला दी जाती है या बरबाद
की जाती है । तकनीकी कारणों एवं
सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से गैस की कुछ मात्रा का
जलाया जाना अपरिहार्य होता है और इस
कारण जब कभी शोधनशाला काम करती
है तो गैस जलाई जाती है ।

(ख) चूंकि सामान्यतः न्यूनतम गैस
जलाई जाती है और केवल आपात काल में
ही गैस की काफी मात्रा जलाई जाती है और
वह भी थोड़े समय के लिये इसलिये प्रत्येक
शोधनशाला के केवल मोटे आंकड़े उपलब्ध
हैं जो कि नीचे दिये गये हैं :—

(आंकड़े मी० टन में)

शोधनशाला का नाम 1976-1977-
77 78

गोहाटी . 7500 4700

बरोनी 10300 3800

गुजरात . 2600 1900

हलिया . 3900 100

हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम

कारपोरेशन लि० . 1700 (वर्ष

1977

के लिये)

भारत पेट्रोलियम कार-

पोरेशन लि० . 1500 1600

मद्रास रिफाइनरीज लि० 3500 1900

कोचीन रिफाइनरी लि० 4000 8000

(ग) सभी शोधनशालाओं में गैस का
प्रज्वलन न्यूनतम रखा जाता है और वह भी
मात्र “एककों में गडबडी” हो जाने जैसी
आपात-स्थिति में ऐसा हाता है जब आड़ी
देर के लिये गैस का प्रज्वलन असाधारण हो
जाता है । अत इस प्रीति गैस को घरेलू
अथवा औद्योगिक धन के रूप में प्रयोग बरना
न तो व्यावहारिक अथवा भितव्ययी अथवा
यहा तक कि ऐसा बरना तकनीकी रूप से
सम्भव है । उक्त स्थिति का भ्यान में
गृहीत हुए इस प्रीति गैस का पैदलिय
रूप में प्रयोग बरने की याजनाग नैयार
बरने से सवधित प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

श्री सुखेन्द्र मिहूः अध्यक्ष महादेव,
मैंने अपने प्रश्न के (क) भाग में माननीय नवा
जी से जानना चाहा था कि पेट्रोलियम गैस,
जिसे देश के विभिन्न तेल शोधक कारखानों
में बड़े पैमाने पर जला दिया जाता है अथवा
नष्ट कर दिया जाता है, क्या सरकार उसके

उपयोग सम्बन्धी प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है? ममी जी ने जवाब दिया है कि तकनीकी कारणों एवं सुरक्षा की दृष्टि में गैस की कुछ मात्रा वा जलाया जाना अपरिहर्य होता है।

मैं ममी जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह महीने नहीं है कि आपके पास तेल शाधक कारबानों म तल के लिए जा आवश्यक स्टोरेज की आवश्यकता है, वह नहीं है और पर्याप्त मात्रा में पाइप लाइन नहीं है। इसलिए गैस को जला दिया जाना है? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आप पर्याप्त मात्रा में स्टोरेज की व्यवस्था करेंगे और इस के साथ ही साथ पाइप लाइन को व्यवस्था भी करेंगे ताकि यह जो गैस नाट जानी है उसको बचाया जा सके आप घरन् अथवा आंशिक इधन के रूप में उमरा उपयोग हो सके?

श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा : मान्यवर स्टोरेज इसका कारण नहीं है। गैस कितनी फ्लेयर होगी, जलाई जाएगी, इसके छ बारण हैं। पहला कारण तो यह है और इस बात पर यह निर्भर करता है कि जो हीटर और बायलर है, उनमें जो पूल आयल इस्टेमाल हो रहा है, सप्लीमेट्री पूल को हीस्पेन ने उसमें वितना और है। उसी तरह मेरा गल०प०००००० का जो प्राडक्शन है, कितना और उम को बढ़ाया और बढ़ाया जा सकता है वितनी उम ज्वाट की खुद की कैपेचिण्टी है। नीमरा यह है कि जो पानी को ठड़ा करने का मिलसिला है, उस की मौनीटिराइंग ठीक से हो रही है या नहीं हो रही है। चौथा, प्रिवेन्टिंग मैट्टीनेन्स, ताकि ग्लेन्डस लीक तो नहीं कर रहे हैं जिस बारण प्रेणर में कभी और ज्यादती आ जाती है जिसकी वजह से यवायक गैस को ज्यादा छोड़ देना पड़ता है जलाने के लिए ताकि वस्टर्ट न हो जाए। पाचवा कारण यह है कि उसका जो प्रिवेन्टिंग मैट्टीनेन्स चैक है, वह ठीक हो रहा है या नहीं हो रहा है और छठा कारण यह है कि जो हमारी पावर सप्लाई है, वह अनइनटरेंट है या नहीं है।

प्रगति पावर सप्लाई में कमी देखी हो जाती है, तो किर गैस को उसी प्रेसर पर जिन यूनिट्स में वह जेनरेट होती है, मेटेन करना मुश्किल होता है और यवायक उसको छोड़ देना पड़ता है। इसलिए मान्यवर गैस किसी रिफाइनरी में कितनी ज्यादा या कम होगी, यह हर साल, हर महीने बहुत सावधानी बरतने के बाद भी कुछ न कुछ कम या ज्यादा उसम आती रहती है।

श्री सुखेन्द्र सिंह : इसी प्रकार प्रश्न के (ग) भाग मे मैंने पूछा था कि क्या सरकार का विचार इस गैस को घरेलू अथवा आंशिक इधन के रूप में उपयोग में लाने की योजना बनाने जा है। डगाका जवाब ममी महोदय ने यह दिया है कि इस प्रीतात गैस को घरेलू अथवा आंशिक इधन के रूप में प्रयोग करना न ता व्यावहारिक अथवा मितव्ययी अथवा यहा तक कि ऐसा करना तकनीकी रूप से सम्भव नहीं है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आज जब कि विजली की कमी है और द्वासरे इधन का भी अभाव है जब कि गैस का रजिस्ट्रेशन अगर आज कराया जाए, तो कहीं चार, पाच साल मे जाकर वह मिलता है तो इस सारी कठिनाई को देखते हुए सरकार जिसे अव्यावहारिक कहती है, यह कहा तक सही है? गैस का उपयोग ठीक हो और उसकी ठीक तरह से व्यवस्था हो ताकि लोगों का बह मिल सकि, पर इसके लिए 'अव्यावहारिक' कहना या 'तकनीकी दृष्टि से इसे गलत कहना', यह मेरी समझ में नहीं प्राप्ता है और ममी जी इसे बताए?

श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा : मान्यवर, गैस शब्द इतना व्यापक है कि गैस शब्द को एल०प००० जी के साथ जाड़ा उचित नहीं है। जो गैस घर मे जलाई जाती है, वह गैस वा एक भाग है, सम्पूर्ण गैस नहीं है और जो गैस फ्लेयर होती है, उस को इस्टेमाल घरेलू जलाने वाली गैस के रूप में नहीं होता है। दोनों प्रलग अलग चीजें हैं। अगर उसको घरेलू

इस्टेमाल के लिए ला सकते, तो जरूर ले आठे लेकिन भलग भलग चीजें हैं और भलग भलग उनका इस्टेमाल होता है। जैसा मैंने कहा कि बायलर्स के लिए और दूसरी चीजों के जलाने के लिए उसका इस्टेमाल होता है। इसलिए वह एल०पी०जी नहीं है। तो जो चीज वह है हो नहीं, उस तरह से उनका इस्टेमाल करना अध्यावहारिक और तरांको दृष्टि से सभ्बव नहीं है।

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO: Whether the Minister is aware of the fact that there is acute shortage of cooking gas in the country. Particularly, in Andhra Pradesh, in no district, they have issued any agency at all. We are having so many difficulties. Whether the Minister is taking steps to see that cooking gas is supplied to the consumers.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not related to the question.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: We are talking of flare of gas and not cooking gas. The two gases are absolutely different. The hon. Member may ask a question about some medicine based on gas, which is not possible for me to answer.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: The hon. Minister said that certain amount of flare of gas is unavoidable. I want to know what is that certain amount? Because in the statement it is shown that in Gauhati in 1976-77, it was 7500 but in 1977-78, it came down to 4700. In Barauni, it was 10300 and came down to 3800 and in Cochin, from 4000 it had gone up to 8000. What action you are taking to keep it to the minimum?

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: The hon. Member is quite right when he compares the flaring of gas in Gauhati, Barauni and in Cochin. In Gauhati, the flare has come down almost to about half.

As I said earlier, it depends on many things. One of the factors is that from the Gauhati Refinery LS/HS had to be supplied to Chandrapuri Power House of Assam, which is 25 kms. away. In the previous year, we did not take an ounce of LS/HS. That is why, it had to be flared. Therefore, the flare was higher. Then, in Gauhati, it also depended on what we were producing from the consumer for whom it was committed. The commitment was with the Assam Government. So far as the question of Cochin is concerned, I have not been able to conceive of the answer given by Cochin Refinerics till todate. Cochin does not have a monitoring system. That is a particular type of meter which tells the quantity of gas flared. Therefore, there is an inbuilt weakness in Cochin refinery which we are going to remove by providing monitoring system which alone will determine the quantity. In Barauni, there are some problems, technical problems. But I quite agree with the hon. Member that the minimum size of the flare of gas for each plant has to be fixed according to the project report. Each project report carries that this is the minimum size of gas to be flared if all the cuts indicated are taken into account. If not, the flare will go up.

दिल्ली विद्युत प्रदाय संस्थान के एक अधिकारी द्वारा दुर्घटना रोकने के उपकरण का आविष्कार

* 850. श्री अनन्त राज जायसवालः क्या रेल मवी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली विद्युत प्रदाय संस्थान के एक अधीक्षक उनसे मिले थे और उनसे कहा था कि उन्होंने एक ऐसे उपकरण का आविष्कार किया है जो रेलगाड़ियों को टकराने से रोक सकता है ;

(ब) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार ने उसके आविष्कार की उपयोगिता का पता लगाने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की है ;

(ग) क्या उक्त अधीक्षक ने अपने आविष्कार की उपयोगिता सिद्ध करने के लिए किसी रेनबॉ यार्ड में अवसर देने के लिए अनुरोध किया है और यदि हाँ, तो क्या उनको कोई अवसर दिया गया था और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) क्या उक्त अधीक्षक अपने आविष्कार के बारे में सरकार को गत सात वर्षों से सूचित करता रहा है और यदि हाँ, तो इसके प्रति उपेक्षा के क्या कारण हैं?

रेल मंत्री (प्रो० अमृ० बंडकप्पे) : (क) से (घ). एक विवरण सभा पट्ट पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

(क) जी हा।

(ख) मे (घ). दिल्ली विद्युत प्रबाय संस्थान के एक अधीक्षक श्री बी० पी० शर्मा ने एक ऐसी युक्ति के आविष्कार का दावा किया है जिससे गाड़ी दुर्घटनाए टल जायेगी। नेकिन, श्री शर्मा अपने अधिकार्यों का विवरण बताने के लिए तैयार नहीं थे। इस युक्ति के सबध में किसी तरह के रहस्योदाहारण में पहले, उनका यह आप्रह था कि इसका प्रदर्शन करके दिखाने दिया जाये।

बाद मे 12 और 13 सितम्बर, 1977 को उन्होंने अनुसंधान, अधिकार्य और मानक सगठन, लखनऊ मे अपने मण्डल का प्रदर्शन करके दिखाया था। बानाये जाने वाले मण्डल का पूर्ण भूल्याकान करने के उद्देश्य से अनुसंधान, अधिकार्य और मानक सगठन ने उनसे अनुरोध किया था कि सभी तकनीकी विवरण सहित वह सक्रिट विवरण सुलभ कराये। परन्तु उन्होंने ऐसा नहीं किया।

यह 18-3-1978 की ही बात है जब श्री शर्मा ने इस युक्ति का सक्रिट डायग्राम प्रस्तुत किया। इस योजना की जाज की गयी है और यह पाया गया है कि यह योजना

बहुत ही अर्द्धांश, अव्यावहारिक और अविवेसनीय होती। श्री शर्मा देखारा विकसित युक्ति भी विफलता-संरक्षी रही है।

ओ अनन्त राम वायसवाल: क्या शर्मा ने अपने उपकरण के बारे में जाननी ही दावा किया है या उसका प्रदर्शन कर के भी दिखाया है? क्या यह सही नहीं है कि उनके उपकरण से इस बात की पूर्ण सूचना मिल जाती है और अगर एक स्टेशन पर गाड़ी खड़ी हो, और दूसरी गाड़ी आ रही हो तो इस उपकरण से पूर्ण सूचना मिल जाने पर गाड़ी की टक्कर की समावना नहीं रहती है? क्या यह भी सही नहीं है कि इस उपकरण से कही पट्टी तो ढूटी हुई नहीं है, कही रेल का पुल तो क्षतिप्रस्त नहीं है, ऐसी घाटक अवस्थाओं की भी पूर्ण सूचना मिल जाती है?

प्रो० अमृ० बंडकप्पे: सुपरिल्टेडेंट दिल्ली इलेक्ट्रिक सफ्टाई, शर्मा जी ने एक नया टैक्सीकी तैयार किया है। कोलिशन अगर गाड़ी को हाने वाला है उसकी पूर्ण सूचना देने वाला वह है। उसकी जाज हमारे आर० डी०एस०ओ० के अधिकारियों ने की है। बुद मैने भी उसको देखा है। मेरे मकान पर यह डिवाइस लाया गया था और वह किस तरह से चलता है उसका प्रदर्शन किया गया था। छोटे रैमाने पर उन्होंने इसको दिखाया था। इस डैमेंट्सेशन को देखने के बाद मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि सिफ रेल अधिकारियों की जो राय है या सलाह है मैं उस पर ही निर्भर नहीं करता हूँ, बुद मैं साइस और फिजिक्स का एक विद्यार्थी रहा हूँ। इस टैक्सीको बहुत अच्छी तरह मैंने भी देखा है। चार पांच कारणों से एक्सीडेंट रोकने के लिए जो डिवाइस उन्होंने तैयार किया है वह ठीक नहीं हो सकता है।

पहली बजह तो यह है कि अगर इस डिवाइस को अगल में लाना है तो जड़े देमाने

पर बुडन स्लीपर की आवश्यकता होती । आज हम लोगों की दिक्षत यह है कि सारे देश में बुडन स्लीपर हम इस्तेमाल नहीं कर सकते हैं । कनकीट स्लीपर की भी जरूरत है । कनकीट स्लीपर की इसलिए जरूरत है कि अगर बैलिंब रेल्वे है जिस में किस प्लेट्स एजिनेट करती है और उनका इस्तेमाल करना है तो बुडन स्लीपर के बजाय कनकीट स्लीपर ज्यादा अच्छे होते हैं ।

दूसरी बात यह है कि जो टेक्नीक उन्होंने तैयार किया है उस में हर स्टेशन के दो तरफ बड़े पैमाने पर साथ साथ इंटरमिडिएट रेल्वे की जरूरत होती है । ये साथ-साथ होती हैं और बीस फीट लम्बाई होती है । इस प्रकार से एडीशनल रेल्वे रखनी होती है । अगर यह होना तो बलास्ट पैकिंग करने में काफी दिक्षत हो जाएगी ।

इसके बजाय मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि जो टेक्नीक है वह चाहते हैं कि लोकोमोटिव का काटिंग नीचे की जो रेल रहेगी उसके साथ रहे । यह बड़ी डेंजरस पोजिशन है और तुरला के ब्याल से, बच्चे के ब्याल से अच्छार के ब्याल से हम समझते हैं कि वह ठीक नहीं होगा । इसलिए उसे मजूर नहीं किया गया है :

श्री प्रभानन राज आयस्वामी : आपको क्या एतराज है, आपके मतालय या बोर्ड को क्या एतराज है कि आपने उनको किसी रेलवे बार्ड में, किसी बाली पटरी पर बैंबंस्टेशन करने का मोका नहीं दिया, उनकी इस प्रार्थना वर विचार नहीं किया ।

श्रोता मधु दंडपते : मैंने बताया है कि जो माफल बनाया गया है उसका लबॉरेटरी में बैंबंस्टेशन कर सकते हैं । इलैक्ट्रिक स्किट की भाग उन्होंने की । पहला डिजाइन और स्किट बताने के सिए बह तेयार नहीं थे । इस तरह से हम जिम्मेदारी नहीं ले सकते थे । अब तक पूरी डिटेल्स नहीं बताएं तब तक जिम्मेदारी नहीं ली जा सकती थी । आर

डी० एस० श्रो० ने पूरी डिटेल्स देख ली है पूरा स्किट देख लिया है, उसका डिजाइन देख लिया है । हम समझते हैं कि तुरला के ब्याल से उसको अमल में लाना ठीक नहीं होगा, उचित नहीं होगा । उसके बजाय जो आटोमेटिव वार्निंग टिस्टम है जो ये सकारात्मक में इटोड्यूस किया है अगर उसको और सेकंड में इटोड्यूस करे तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा । यह हम लोगों की राय है ।

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: The Railway Minister, at the time of replying to the Demands for Grants for his Ministry, said that he had placed equipment to prevent accidents on the Howrah-Burdwan section of the eastern railway. May I know what is the difference between the instrument invented by Mr. Sharma and the equipment which his Ministry had placed on the Howrah-Burdwan section of the eastern railway?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: As I gave details earlier, the device, automatic warning system, which we are using on two routes, that is, Burdwan and Howrah and Mughalsarai and Gaya, is an instrument which is fixed in the locomotive. If there is a signal which is not taken note of by the driver, in that case, that signal, red aspect acting on the track magnet, exercises the electric circuit in the locomotive. The current is set up in the locomotive. Then there is a whistle making the driver to feel that there is a danger signal. If he is very much absent-minded and does not take cognizance of that particular whistle, then within 5 seconds of the whistle automatically the brakes are applied and the train comes to a stop. I think this is the best available device and if we are able to have proper grants and the device is extended to a number of routes, that will be far better than the instrument that has been devised by Mr. Sharma

श्री प्रभानन राज आयस्वामी : मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं आया है ।

प्रध्यक्ष महोदयः दूसरा प्रश्न नहीं हो सकता है।

श्री अबनत राम जायसवालः रेल एक्सीडेट रोड हो रहे हैं और आप सवाल पूछने नहीं दे रहे।

MR SPEAKER Not more than two supplementary questions are allowed under the rules. It is not allowed under the rules.

श्री द्वीप प्रकाश त्यागी मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि 1977 में कृत वित्त एक्सीडेट हुए और उन में आपके

MR SPEAKER That does not arise.

श्री द्वीप प्रकाश त्यागी मैं प्रा रहा हूँ। अधिकारियों को भल से जा एक्सीडेट्स हुए हैं उनकी संख्या क्या है और विशेष रूप में क्या यह मही है कि अधिकारियों की भव से या ड्राइवर्स को भल से जा चढ़नाये हो रही है उनका ट्रेनिंग में आवरणाइम आपका जो चल रहा है वही मन कारण है।

MR SPEAKER We are on machine now not on man at all. If you want to ask about machine, you can do; otherwise no.

श्री अबनत राम जायसवालः प्रध्यक्ष महादय आर मदान पूछन दीजिये।

MR SPEAKER Please study the rules then you will be satisfied.

राजी रोड से गिरिही तक रेल लाइन

*852. डा० बी० एन० मिहः क्या रेल मंत्री यह बनाने की क्षमा बरेंगे रि

(क) क्या सरकार ने इस बीच कोहरमो-हजारीबाग से होकर गाँवी रोड में गिरिही नक बड़ी लाइन बिछाने के लिये

यातायात सवारी भवुमान और अन्य तकलीकी सर्वेक्षण किया है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो प्रधक और कोमले के निक्षेपों बाले इस क्षेत्र के लालों विछड़े लोगों को परिवहन सुविधा उपलब्ध कराने और इन खानिजों के परिवहन के लिये ठोस मुद्रिताये प्रदान करने की दृष्टि से प्राथमिकता के आधार पर इस लाइन को बनाने वाले कब तक शुरू किया जायेगा?

रेल मंत्री (प्रो० नवू दड्डते)। (क) और (ख) काडमा और हजारी बाग टाउन के रास्ते राजी रोड और गिरिही के बीच एक नवी बड़ी लाइन बिछाने के लिए यातायात एवं-इजीनियरी मूल्यांकन सर्वेक्षण का काम चल रहा है। सर्वेक्षण वा काम शुरू हो जाने और रिपार्ट वी जाच-मडताल हो जाने के बाद इस पर बोई निर्णय दिया जायेगा। परन्तु यह धन की उपलब्ध पर भी निर्भर चर्चा है।

DR B N SINGH With due deference to the Minister I must say that it is a very bureaucratic type of reply which leave me as ignorant as I was before I put the question. Surveys have taken place. The Minister has not said by which time he expects the survey to be completed. This is a very backward area inhabited by Harijans, backwards and Adivasis. It has got all the potential for development, but unless the railway lines are brought, the area will remain very backward. 82 percent of the people of the district of Hazaribagh are below poverty line. May I know from the hon. Minister first what is the necessity for conducting so many surveys. Three surveys have already taken place, but no decision has been taken. This is the fourth survey which the Minister is trying to conduct. Secondly, may I know whether any time schedule has been fixed, by which time he expects the survey report to come and the

time schedule for the Ministry to examine the feasibility of the scheme of laying the railway line?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I may inform the hon. Member that, originally, we had already tried to survey for an alternative route from Ranchi Road to Giridih via Hazaribagh, and it was found that that would be uneconomical. The very persons who had suggested this particular survey, when they were convinced on the basis of the surveys showing that that line would be uneconomical, themselves suggested an alternative route. The alternative route that has been suggested now is from Barakana Ranchi Road to Koderma via Hazaribagh town. As far as this route is concerned, the advantage is that there is a smattering of Adivasi population, and the area is undeveloped. It is probable that this particular route might help the development of that particular area. Therefore, we are awaiting the findings of the survey. As soon as the survey report is submitted to us, you can rest assured, within a few months, we take a decision and report to Parliament as to what will be the future of that particular route.

DR. B. N. SINGH: The Minister, as yet, has not been able to give the time within which he expects the report to come. My question was whether any time schedule had been fixed by the Minister. Otherwise, he will take its own time, the whole of the Fifth and Sixth Plan will be taken for the survey work. Kindly help me, Sir, and get the answer from the Minister whether he has been able to fix any time limit within which the survey report is to reach the Ministry.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, there are two unknown variables. One is the time by which the survey will be submitted to us and the second is the time by which we take a decision. There is also a third one, though I did not want to frighten him and that variable is the time by which the Planning Commission will give their

clearance to us on what we have decided upon. I can only say this much, that from the moment we receive the survey, within six months we will be able to take a decision. But since the survey is being conducted on the basis of certain experience, I cannot pin it down to any particular date. Otherwise, it means giving an assurance to the House and then flouting it. I will not do that. But the moment we get the survey we will make an effort to take a decision and will communicate to the House as to what is our decision.

DR. B. N. SINGH: The Minister conveniently throws everything on the Planning Commission, as if it is a super Cabinet. If the Minister is convinced that Hazaribagh should be connected by a railway line and develop this backward area which promises to become the Ruhr of India, though, paradoxically enough, the people are very, very poor. So, if the Minister cannot give any date, may I at least expect the Minister to assure the House that he will see that the work of survey is expeditiously finished?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Firstly, let me set the record straight, I do not want to blame the Planning Commission. I do not want to describe it as a super Government agency because the very task of the Planning Commission is that, when certain projects are to be started by a number of Ministries—somewhere a fertilizer project, somewhere an aluminium project, somewhere railway lines etc.—naturally they have to decide as to how to coordinate the finances, not in their own interest but in the interest of the general economy of the country. They have to take a coordinated decision so let us not blame the Planning Commission. But, as far as the Railway Ministry is concerned, we will undertake our own responsibility, but since coordination has to be done with the Planning Commission, we will have to refer the matter to it. But we shall try to expedite the matter to the highest possible degree and there will be no difficulty at all.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: The Hon. Minister has been happily evasive in spite of repeated requests by the Member. I can understand his difficulty because our previous experience is that, even where surveys have been completed and an assurance was given in this House—for example the Badnera-Amravati link etc. etc., you know very well, I do not know...

MR. SPEAKER: If I begin to remember all that, I will go mad.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I don't want you to do that!

MR. SPEAKER: In your own interest?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: In our own interest.

I would like to know from the Hon. Minister, particularly when it is accepted that, as a policy statement which he has made repeatedly, whenever an area is backward the question of mere economic viability will not be the determining factor, then why is it that this so-called survey—and then the Planning Commission and all that—is acting as an inhibiting factor, particularly in this area? As my friend has pointed out, this is admittedly a predominantly backward area: why can't you, as you did in the case of the Konkan Railway, make a positive commitment in the House that this railway will be undertaken and that all that is necessary—survey, clearance from the Planning Commission, etc.—will be got done within a particular time-bound programme? Why can't such a statement be made?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Firstly, I would like to refute the charge of evasiveness. My friend Shri Sathe is seeing in me the reflection of himself. I can assure him that I won't be evasive, in this or anything else.

Here, I may also tell him—to show that in the case of the projects we are not evasive—that in the last budget,

after whatever clearance was given by the Planning Commission, before the completion of one month, the Kalyani-Kalyani project in Bengal was inaugurated. Another project, viz. Modasa-Nadiad, which was cleared in his budget by the Planning Commission has already been inaugurated and on the 20th we are also inaugurating the West Coast railway. Therefore, rest assured that no sooner clearance from the Planning Commission comes, we shall not wait even for a month but will go ahead. But if you say that we have to scuttle the procedure of survey, the previous Railways Ministers would also convince you that as far as the survey work is concerned, it is absolutely necessary. I dare say this much that as far as the problems of backward areas are concerned, I shall put my full weight, whatever it might be, on the Planning Commission to see that there is no let up in the development of backward areas.

मराठवाडा डिवीजन के लिए एक उच्च न्यायालय चैन की मांग

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* 854. ओं केशव राव घोड़गे :

डा० बसन्त कुमार पांडित :

क्या चिंहि, 'भाष्य और कल्पाण कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की रूपा करेंगे कि ।

(क) मराठवाडा डिवीजन के लिए उच्च न्यायालय की एक पृष्ठक चैन बनाने के लिए महाराष्ट्र की जनता की मांग पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ;

(ख) यदि कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है तो उसके क्या कारण है, और

(ग) उपरोक्त मांग पूरा करने में सरकार को भार कितना समय लगेगा ?

चिंहि, भाष्य और कल्पनी कार्य मंत्री (भी शामिल भूम्भण) : (क) से (ग). सरकारी 1977 में महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने भूम्भण उच्च न्यायालय की एक न्यायालयीय घोरंगावाद में स्थापित करने का एक प्रस्तुत

भेजा था । राज्य सरकार से अनुरोध किया गया था कि वह इस बात का पता लगा ले कि मुम्बई उच्च न्यायालय के मुख्य न्यायाधिपति के इस बारे में क्या विचार है । हाल ही में राज्य सरकार से एक पत्र प्राप्त हुआ है, जिसमें यह बताया गया है कि उनकी विधान सभा ने एक संकल्प पारित किया है जिसमें श्रीरामबाद और पुरों में न्यापीठे स्वाधित करने की मांग की गई है । राज्य सरकार ने यह भी बताया है कि यह पता लगाया जा रहा है कि मुख्य न्यायाधिपति के विचार क्या है और ये विचार राज्य सरकार की तिफारिलों के साथ भारत सरकार को भेज दिए जाएंगे । इस विवेद में आगे की कार्यवाही मुम्बई उच्च न्यायालय के मुख्य न्यायाधिपति के विचार जान लेने और राज्य सरकार का अगला पत्र प्राप्त हो जाने के वक्षात् ही की जा सकती है ।

श्री केशव राव धोड़गे : सदर साहब कम्से-कम 30 सालों से यह मसला है और लोगों की मांग है कि मराठबाड़ा एरिया के 5 जिलों के लिये श्रीरामबाद की जगह पर एक हाईकोर्ट का बैच बनाया जाए । मैं 20 सालों से यह सवाल महाराष्ट्र विधान सभा में उठाता रहा हूँ और कई लोगों ने बेमोरडम भेजे हैं, यहाँ भी सवाल उठाया है । फरवरी, 1977 में महाराष्ट्र स्टेट की तरफ से आपकी विदमत में जो कुछ लिखकर आया है, उसके बाद आपने दोबारा लिखकर भेजा है कि वहाँ के मुख्य न्यायाधीश की क्या राय है । आपने कौन सी तारीख को लिखकर भेजा है और उसके देर होने के लिये पता लगाने में क्या मुश्किल है ? इस बारे में मैंने आपसे लिखकर भी चर्चा की है, निवेदन भी किया है ।

श्री तांत्रि धूलज़ : जहाँ मैंने बतलाया कि जब मुख्य मंत्री का सुझाव पहले प्राप्त हुआ था तो उनको यह लिखा गया था कि क्योंकि हाईकोर्ट की बैच बनाने का मामला

हाईकोर्ट से भी सम्बन्ध रखता है, इसलिये हाईकोर्ट के विचार इस सम्बन्ध में क्या है, यह भी जानने की आवश्यकता है । जो बहा के हाईकोर्ट के मुख्य न्यायाधीश है, उनके विचार मनाकर भी वह भेजें । मुख्य न्यायाधीश के विचार अभी तक प्राप्त नहीं हुए हैं । अभी हाल ही में महाराष्ट्र के लामिनिस्टर का पत्र आया है, जिसमें उन्होंने जिक्र किया है कि महाराष्ट्र लैंजिस्टेटिव असेम्बली ने एक प्रस्ताव पास किया है कि हाई कोर्ट की एक बैच श्रीरामबाद में बनाई जाये और और एक बैच पूना में बनाई जाये ।

बम्बई हाईकोर्ट की एक बैच नागपुर में तो पहले से ही है, अब इन दा जगहो पर हाईकोर्ट की बैच बनाई जाये यह मांग है । हाई कोर्ट की बैच बनाना किस जगह ठीक होगा और किस जगह ठीक नहीं होगा, यह विवादास्पद प्रश्न है । इस बारे में बहुत से मत उधर हैं और बहुत से मत उधर हैं । इस पर गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार करना होगा, लेकिन विचार तभी किया जा सकता है जब हाईकोर्ट का मत प्राप्त हो जाये । लामिनिस्टर ने खुद ही अपने पत्र में लिखा है कि लैंजिस्टेटिव असेम्बली ने जो रेज्यूलूशन पास किया है, इसको भेज रहे हैं । हाई कोर्ट के चीफ जस्टिस की राय जानने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं, जैसे ही राय प्राप्त हो जायेगी, वह दूसरा पत्र लिखेगे ।

इसलिये जब वह पत्र प्राप्त हो जायेगा, तभी इसपर केन्द्रीय भरकार विचार कर के कोई फैसला करेगी ।

श्री केशव राव धोड़गे : आपने कहा है जब तक मुख्य न्यायाधीश का तरफ से राय नहीं आये, तब तक आप फैसला नहीं करेंगे, लेकिन महाराष्ट्र के अन्दर पूर्ण तरह श्रीरामबाद में हाई कोर्ट की बैच कायम करने के लिये लैंजिस्टेटिव असेम्बली ने यूनिवर्सिटी रेज्यूलूशन 22-3-78 को पास किया

और हमारी मराठवाडा की माग पिछले 30 साल से है। मैं किर से गुजारिश करता हूँ कि वहाँ के मुख्य न्यायाधीश की गयत्री तो जब आयेगी तब आयेगी लेकिन इस बारे में सैंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की क्या राय है और क्या नीति है? जो बेवकूफ गणिया है जिन लोगों को इसकी सहुलियत नहीं है उन्वें बारे में सैंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की क्या राय है और गवर्नमेंट क्या माज़ना चाहती है? न्या दान का विकेन्द्रीकरण करने के बारे में ज्ञासन की क्या नीति है?

ओं शांति भूषण कन्द्रीय सरकार ने इस प्रश्न पर विचार कर के अभी कोई मत नहीं बनाया है क्याकि बहुत से प्रदेशों से इस प्रकार भी माग है जैसे न्यमितनाडु में भी इस प्रवार की माग आई है कि मदुरे में मद्रास हाई-कोर्ट की बैच बनाइ जाय। उत्तर प्रदेश में भी इस प्रवार का प्रस्ताव आया है। बाका सभी मुख्य मतियों का लिखा गया है कि नाई कार्ट के चीफ जस्टिस को गय जाना जरूरी है क्याकि यह मामला हाईकोर्ट से सम्बन्ध रखता हाई कोर्ट के चीफ जस्टिस की गय जाना जरूरी है। इस के बाद ला कमीशन ने भी इस पर विचार किया है। काई 20 साल पहले ला कमीशन बैठा था सीतलवाड़ा ला कमीशन उस ने भी इस प्रश्न पर विचार किया था और कुछ अपना मत जाहिर किया था। उन्होंने ना खेर बैच के विषद्ध मत जाहिर किया था कि बैच बनाना अच्छा नहीं हाता। 1972 में एरियाज कमटी जिस के चयरमन जस्टिस गाहरथ ने भी इस प्रश्न पर विचार कर के कुछ मत व्यक्त किया था। उन्होंने भी बैच बनाने के पक्ष में मत नहीं दिया था।

(ब्यूब्यान) मैं तो यह कह रहा हूँ कि जब तब इस प्रश्न पर गम्भीरतापूर्वक वेन्द्रीय सरकार विचार न कर ले तब तक तुम्हें नहीं कहा जा सकता। लेकिन विचार बरने का अभी तो अवसर नहीं आया क्याकि उन से कहा गया है कि हाई कार्ट के जो मुख्य

न्यायाधीश है उन का भी मत लिखिए। जब उन का भी मत आ जायगा तब उस पर कन्द्रीय सरकार विचार कर के अपना काई नीति निर्णायित करेंगी जिसे बैच बनाने के बारे में क्या नीति है।

DR VASANT KUMAR PANDIT
Hon Speaker Sir will the hon Minister for Law explain to this House the methodology and the criterion upon which his department decides about this question *suo motu*. After all, we know that the number of cases pending and the appeals pending in the High Courts has been rising throughout the whole country. Why does the Central Government not consider on its own this matter instead of asking for recommendations of the State Governments and the concerned Chief Justice and throwing the ball in the courts of the States? There are several such proposals from the State Governments as well as the various Chief Justices of High Courts but no decision for years has been taken by the Centre. People in the backward areas have to travel a lot of distance and they are put to a great inconvenience when they have to attend the High Courts situated at long distances. The number of pending cases is also going up. Will the Government apply its mind to this question and evolve a method whereby they themselves can decide about this matter?

Now Bhopal is the capital of Madhya Pradesh but there is no High Court bench there. After all, there should be some guidelines and criterion for this purpose. Will the hon Minister consider evolving some suitable norms and conditions whereby the Department of Law at the Centre can decide about this matter and set up new Benches of High Court wherever required?

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN First of all I would like to make it clear that so far as the question of formation of benches of High Courts is concerned,

It has no connection whatsoever with the pendency of cases, because the number of cases which are disposed of by the High Courts depend upon the number of judges. Whether the judges sit in one place or at different places, does not affect the number of cases which will be decided. It is the total number of judges which may have an impact on the number of cases which may be decided by those judges.

So far as the Law Commission is concerned, it was of the view that if the entire High Court sits at one place, the work can be done more efficiently and perhaps the speed of disposal of cases can be higher and the speed of disposal will be affected if there are more benches. Even the Arrears Committee headed by Justice Shah had also come to the same conclusion.

So far as the liquidation of arrears is concerned, it is a very pressing problem and the Government is fully seized of the problem, but, of course, it will take some time. The matter has been referred to the Chief Justice of India and the Chief Justice of India has appointed a Committee of the Judges of the Supreme Court, who are studying this question. The problem has also been referred to the recently reconstituted Law Commission headed by Justice Khanna. They are also going through the exercise of studying this problem. We have also written to the Bar Councils, including the All-India Bar Council as also various Bar Associations, so that a new atmosphere is created for this and there is realization on all hands that this problem of arrears has got to be effectively tackled very soon, otherwise the whole system of justice is going to collapse.

SHRI K. MALLANNA: Just now, the hon. Minister mentioned about the guidelines for opening the benches of High Courts in different regions of the various States. In this connection I want to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister that the new Minister of Law

from Karnataka a few days ago promised to open a new Bench of the High Court in the Hubli and Dharwar region. May I know from the hon. Minister whether it has come to the notice of this Government or whether the Supreme Court or the Karnataka Government has made a request to this Government?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: If so, what is the reaction of the Government thereto?

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: At present, so far as this proposal of formation of a Bench of the Karnataka High Court at Dharwar is concerned, some proposal was received in December 1976. But then the Chief Minister of Karnataka earlier in his letter in 1976 has mentioned that this proposal need not be considered for the present. Now if any new proposal is being sponsored and if the proposal is received, then in that case evidently the mind will have to be applied to that proposal and some decision will have to be taken.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: How does this question arise? It relates to Marathwada.

SHRI K. MALLANNA: What was the opinion of the High Court?

MR. SPEAKER: Therefore, you will not have it now. Please table a separate question.

श्री कंबल लाल गुप्त: अध्ययन महोदय, अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया कि इस सवाल पर ला कमीशन विचार कर रहा है और यह सवाल कोई आज का नहीं है, पिछले तीन मालिं से ऐसी कमीटियां बन रही हैं और यह कमेटी भी आप बना रहे हैं। हमारे देश में बहुत सारी न्यूटेंस बड़ी बड़ी हैं और हर जगह इस चीज की मांग है कि इन्हीं दूर आना जाना हर एक के लिए कौस्तब्ली होता है। अबर आप चीज जस्टिस देना चाहते हैं तो आपको जगह जगह

बड़ी स्टेट्स में जैसे यू० पी, मध्य प्रदेश, बिहार में बैचेज बनानी होगी। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि कई स्टेट्स से माग आई है कि हाई कोर्ट बैचेज खोली जायें तो बैचेज खोलने का आपका काइटीरिया क्या है? आखिर तीस साल में सरकार ने काई काइटीरिया बनाया होगा कि कहा पर हाईकोर्ट की बैच खोलेगी।

श्री शांति भूषण: मान्यवर, जैसा मैंने पहले कहा कि ला कमीशन को हमने सुपुर्द किया हुआ है और वह विचार कर रहा है लेकिन वह बैचेज के बारे में नहीं है। ला कमीशन जा इस बात का देख रहा है कि एरियर्स को किलयर करने के लिए, जो बाद है उन पर जन्दी में जन्दी निर्णय कर दिये जायें—उसके लिए क्या क्या किया जा सकता है। बैच बनाने के बारे में, जैसा मैंने पहले कहा, यह एक विवादास्पद प्रश्न है कि हर जगह बैचेज बन जाये ताकि ज्यादा दूर न जाना पड़े और हाई कोर्ट भी एफीसिए-न्सी से काम कर सके। ला कमीशन ने कहा है कि यह अच्छी बात नहीं है। जनता पार्टी की सरकार ने अभी इस नीति पर विचार नहीं किया है। (अवधारणा) इसलिए नहीं किया है कि सुप्राव के बारे में अभी पूरी जानकारी प्राप्त नहीं हुई है। अभी सिर्फ उत्तर प्रदेश से एक सुप्राव आया है लेकिन हाईकोर्ट का उसके बारे में क्या मत है जब तक वह न मिल जाये क्योंकि हाईकोर्ट से भी इसका सम्बन्ध है और तब तक कीफ जस्टिस से जानकारी न हो सके कि उनका क्या मत है तब तक कैमे विचार विधा जा सकता है। विचार तभी हो सकता है जब उसके बारे में जो भी मत है वह सब मालूम हो जाये (अवधारणा)

SHRI KANWARLAL GUPTA: Has the Government decided upon any norms? That I wanted to know.

MR. SPEAKER: That is under consideration. This is what he is saying. Question No. 855.

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose.

MR. SPEAKER: No please. Question No. 855.

Plan to step up coal wagon loading

*855 SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state?

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railways have worked out a plan to step up coal wagon loading in the four.trv and

(b) if so, what are the main features thereof and how it is being implemented?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) and (b). Railways are constantly endeavouring to maximise the loading of coal so as to satisfy the demands of the various sectors as assessed from time to time. In this endeavour Railways are also maintaining close liaison with the concerned Departments of the Government, like Department of Coal, Department of Energy and other State Governments. Additional assets by way of more wagons and engines are also being created as found necessary to enable the Railways to meet the overall loading targets, including coal.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Though the reply of the Minister is not very clear, I would like to request the Minister of Accidents to let me know what is the loading position of Black Coal to Power Houses and to brick kilns and what is the pit head stock at collieries today, as compared to the last year?

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE: Firstly, let me inform the House that in 1976-77, 82 million tonnes of coal was moved. In 1977-78 84 million tonnes of coal was moved and in 1978-79 we have made arrangements to move 87 million tonnes of coal.

He has asked the second question about the pit head stocks. I am not able to give that figure just now. I would like to receive notice.

I would however like to give another aspect of that.

It has been our unfortunate experience, at a number of coal pits for some time that where we sent a full rake for collecting coal for movement we found that at some of the coal pits, stocks were not sufficient to fill up the rake immediately in the prescribed time and send back all the Wagons loaded, with the result that the number of wagons that were left behind per day were of the order of about 900. That was pointed out to the Coal Department. They immediately moved in the matter and, therefore, that defect is getting completely eliminated and as a result of that, in the coming months, there will not be much difficulty about the movement of coal.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: In view of the reply given by the hon. Minister, I would like to know whether he would assure coal supply to the industries fully.

PROF. MADHU DANDAWATE: It is not the business of the Railway Minister to assure that there will be coal supply. My only assurance will be, whatever be the coal that will be filled or loaded on the wagons, those wagons will move swiftly. There is one 'if'. What is happening is that to-day we are utilising certain wagons for the movement of coal. At times, because of bottlenecking, the movement starts rather late. If it starts in time, in case they come to the other end, they are unloaded and some wagons have to be utilised for other commodities, if those commodities also can be loaded quickly without much loss of time, and if there is no bottlenecking, I can assure the House that problem will be solved.

In the end, I will assure the Members that to-day there is no inadequacy of the wagons. We have 3,97,000 wagons to-day in our possession and even if all the commodities including coal are to be moved effectively, on the broad gauge, we require to load 28,000 wagons per day. On the metre-gauge we require to load 7,000 wagons per day. On the whole we require to load 35,000 wagons per day. I can assure the entire House that abundant wagons will be available for the movement provided there are no bottlenecks created by the industrialists and others.

SHRI C. N. VISVANATHAN: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he has taken any special steps to send the coal from the coal-mines to the Madras Thermal Station. Sir, during the discussion on the Calling Attention Motion, the hon. Minister has assured the House that he will take immediate steps. But, Sir, so far, no steps have been taken. The Madras Thermal Station is having only five days' stock of coal. If the coal is not coming properly, it will affect the area under the Madras Thermal Station as well as the entire Madras City. So, I want to know whether he will take immediate steps to improve the situation.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: We have already received a communication from the Tamil Nadu State Government and we have gone into the matter. We have taken necessary steps and necessary instructions have already been issued.

I can assure the hon. Member that there will be no dislocation in the movement of coal due to want of wagons.

श्री लाल प्रसादः मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि कोयला एक ऐसी चीज़ है जोकि खाना पकाने से ले कर ईंटें पकाने के काम में आता है और बगलों के भ्रमाव में टूकों से लोगों को कोयला मांगाना पड़ता है, जिस से लोगों को

काफ़ी महंगा कोयला पड़ता है। यह कोयला ऐसी चीज़ है, जिस से सरकार की छवि बनती है और बिगड़ती है। इसलिए मैं मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता कि आप भ्रष्टाचार रहित बैगने लोगों को उपलब्ध कराने के लिए क्या कर रहे हैं? एक बैगन या दो बैगन अगर किसी को लेना होता है, तो उग गे पूसखोरी; नलता हो और जो ठेकदार ज्यादा पैसे दे देता ह, उम को बैगन समिल जाते हैं और दूसरों का नहीं मिलते हैं। मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि हर घर में, उत्तर बिहार से ले कर दक्षिण बिहार तक और देण के तमाम कोनों में कोयला आमतौर से पहुँच में उम के लिए आप बया कर रहे हैं और भ्रष्टाचार को गोकर्णे के लिए आप बया कर रहे हैं?

प्रो० मधु दंडवते: मैंने पहले ही जवाब दे दिया है कि कोयले के मूलमेंट वे सिलसिले में जो दिक्कतें थीं, उन के बारे में जो कुछ करना था, वह हम लोगों ने किया है और मैं यह भी बताना चाहता हूँ कि एक टास्क फोर्स सेट आप की गई है जिस में रेनबो, इडस्ट्री, डिपार्टमेंट आफ कोल और मेन्डल इलेक्ट्रिसिटी अपार्टमेंट, इन सब के नुमायदे हैं और उन लोगों की तरफ से कांगड़ानिशन ठीक ढंग से हो है। रहा है और हम लोगों की तरफ से कोशिश की जाएगी कि मद जगहे, जहां कोल की आवश्यकता है, किसी भी काम के लिए आवश्यकता है, वहां काम बैगनम की कमी नहीं होगी और न उम की रक्षा होने देगे।

श्री सालू प्रसाद : भ्रष्टाचार के बारे में नहीं बताया। जो चारी हाती है और जो धूसखोरी चलती है, उम के लिए भी मंत्री जी बताए।

MR. SPEAKER: That is a broader question. It cannot be answered in the Question Hour.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: Sir, the Hon. Minister has stated that he is in a position to supply all the wagons for loading coal. And he has stated himself that from the pit-heads when the coal wagons are sent, 900 wagons every day are returned without loading. So, it is not the efficiency of the Railways which is involved, but it is because of the inefficiency of the Coalmines Department, because, they are not able to produce coal. So, my question is this: Will the hon. Minister assure this House that he will be able to take up all the coal for loading if the efficiency of the Coalmines Department is improved?

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, the Hon. Member has stressed only one aspect. I said that there was a time when 900 wagons per day were held back. But, after that time, the situation has now improved. I have got with me some figures. Today the position has improved.

The pit-head stock as on 31-3-78 was of the order of 12.46 million tonnes and there will be no difficulty in this regard, as far as the Railway Ministry and the Coal Department are concerned. We will manage it.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Sir, the Minister has given his answer with ifs and buts. Now, he is in a mess. In Kothagudem, there is a strike and, as a result, there is a difficulty in the movement of coal. Will the Minister consider taking this up with the Ministry of Energy and the Ministry of Finance to see that that is settled immediately so that coal is available to be moved in your empty rakes which will be there because, in less than five days, they have to supply coal to the Thermal Station. This is being neglected.

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE: All steps including consultation with the various ministries which will help in tackling the problem including the suggestion which the hon

Member has made will be taken into account and that will be done immediately. I assure the House that all that is necessary in this Direction will be done.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

इतिहास रेलवे में रिक्त पदों का भरा जाना

* 843. श्री हुकमसाह कल्याण: क्या रेल भंडी दक्षिण रेलवे में अबर श्रेणी लिपिक के पदों के बारे में 13 दिसम्बर, 1977 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 3751 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दक्षिण रेलवे में अबर श्रेणी लिपिक तथा उच्च श्रेणी लिपिक के कमातः 237 तथा 11 पदों को कब भरा जायेगा; और

(ख) क्या इन पदों में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए आरक्षित कोटा भरा जायेगा और यदि हाँ, तो पदोन्नति तथा सीधी भर्ती द्वारा अलग-अलग कितने पद भरे जायेंगे ?

रेल भंडी (श्री० मधु दंडवाते): (क) अभी तक अबर श्रेणी लिपिकों के 40 पद तथा उच्च श्रेणी लिपिकों के 7 पद भरे गये हैं। शेष पद जल्दी ही भर दिये जायेंगे।

(ख) अबर श्रेणी लिपिकों के 197 खाली स्थानों में से 52 स्थान पदोन्नति द्वारा तथा 145 स्थान सीधी भर्ती द्वारा भरे जाने हैं। 52 खाली स्थानों में से तीन स्थान अनुसूचित जाति और एक स्थान अनुसूचित जनजाति के उम्मीदवारों के लिए आरक्षित हैं। सीधी भर्ती द्वारा भरे जाने वाले 145 वा ली स्थानों में से अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के उम्मीदवारों के लिए 17-17 स्थान आरक्षित हैं।

उच्च श्रेणी लिपिकों के अभी भरे जाने वाले चार खाली स्थानों में से एक स्थान अनुसूचित जातियों के लिए और तीन स्थान अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए आरक्षित है।

Establishment Code

* 844. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether from 1956 to 1962 about a thousand officers well qualified and experienced in the development of railways were not treated at par with other direct recruits engaged in identical nature of work;

(b) whether to favour one group of officers who are termed as direct recruits on the Railways, the Establishment Code was amended to call these officers unclassified during the emergency in the face of judicial pronouncement and Supreme Court verdict dated 22nd December 1959; and

(c) if so, whether the amendments of Establishment Code is proposed to be repealed?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) Yes, Sir. To meet the Railway requirements envisaged in connection with Five Year Plan Works, 1089 Temporary Officers were recruited on the basis of interview conducted by the Union Public Service Commission and not on the basis of Competitive examination, which is the mode of recruitment to Established Railway Services. According to the terms and conditions of their appointment, they were not to be classified either as Class I or Class II Officers, but they were given the Class I scale of pay. They were eligible to be considered for permanent absorption in Established

Services only on completion of 3 years' service against vacancies to be earmarked for their absorption.

(b) No Sir. The amendments in the Indian Railway Establishment Code were carried out to remove ambiguity in the definition of "Temporary Assistant Officers".

(c) Certain officers have gone to the Supreme Court against these amendments and the matter is sub-judice.

Restriction on travel by Air-conditioned Paschim Express between Vadodara-Dohad

*846. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the fares between Vadodara-Dohad by Air-conditioned Express (Deluxe) Paschim Express and Delhi Janata Express are equal and Season ticket holders are permitted to travel by Delhi.Janata Express; and

(b) if so, why they are not allowed to travel by the other same rated trains i.e. Air Conditioned Express (Deluxe) Paschim Express (i.e. 25 Dn/26 UP)?

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

(b) Passengers holding season tickets are not permitted to travel by 25 Dn/26 Up A.C. Express (Deluxe)/ Paschim Express since there is limited unreserved accommodation on these trains and this service is primarily meant for long distance passengers. Also, the occupation on 25 Dn/26 Up is heavier than on 23 Dn/24 Up Janata Express.

पेट्रोल वर्षों और गैस एजेंसियों का नियतन

*847. ओ द्वारा राज्य वर्ष : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की हुआ करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार के पास पेट्रोल पम्पों और गैस एजेंसियों के नियतन के लिए कितने आवेदन पत्र विचाराधीन हैं और 1978-79 के दौरान राज्य-वार कितने नये पेट्रोल पम्पों और गैस एजेंसियों का नियतन किया जाना है ; और

(ख) ये एजेंसियां घब्र किस वर्ष के लोगों को आवंटित की जायेंगी ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (ओ हेमचंद्री नानाल बहुगुणा) : (क) फुटकर विक्री केन्द्रों पेट्रोल पम्पों और गैस एजेंसियों का आवटन तेल कम्पनियों द्वारा किया जाता है, अतः सरकार के पास पठे अनिर्णीत आवेदन पत्रों से संबंधित प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

किसी राज्य में फुटकर पेट्रोल पम्पों और गैस की एजेंसियों की आवश्यकता उस क्षेत्र की व्यापक व्यवहार्यता और वाणिज्यिक समावना के आधार पर निर्धारित की जाती है ।

वर्ष 1978-79 के दौरान, देश में लगभग 200 फुटकर विक्री केन्द्रों के बोले जाने की आशा है और उनके स्थानों का निर्णय इस संबंध में निर्धारित कुछ मानदण्डों के आधार पर किया जायेगा ।

गैस की नवी एवेंडा खोलने से संबंधित प्रश्न पर तभी विचार किया जायेगा जब खाना पकाने की गैस अतिरिक्त खाना में उपलब्ध हो जायेगी और खाना पकाने की गैस की

वितरण एजेंसियों की वर्तमान व्यवस्था का पुनर्वर्ठन किया जावेगा।

(क) सरकार द्वारा सभी सार्वजनिक योजना की तैल कम्पनियों को भेजी गई वार्ता-वर्ती रूप रेकार्डों के अनुसार वितरण एजेंसियों निम्नलिखित रूप से दी जानी है :—

(i) अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जन-जातियों से संबंधित व्यक्तियों को 25% ;

(ii) सार्विक रूप से अपर्ग व्यक्तियों को 2%, और

(iii) बाकी एजेंसियों वाणिज्यिक विकासारामों के प्राविष्ट पर, इनमें से भी तथा उपभोक्ता सहकारी सोसायटियों तथा हृषि उद्योग निगमों को तरजीह दी जाती है।

गोरक्षपुर के विभागीय कर्मचारियों द्वारा गैर-अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जन-जाति कल्याण एजेंसियों द्वारा जाना

*848. अदी राम लाल राही : क्या देश मवी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या उनको पता है कि पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में गोरक्षपुर के विभागीय कर्मचारियों ने गैर अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जन-जाति कल्याण एजेंसियों नामक एक संगठन बनाया है, और

(ब) यदि हा, तो उसके उद्देश्य क्य हैं तथा क्या इस एजेंसियों के बनने से अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जन-जातियों के लिये आरक्षित कोटे में बाधा आई है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (अदी लिपि वाराचक) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ब) पम्पलेट की एक प्रतिलिपि दस्ता पट्टम पर रख दी गयी है, [प्रमाणालय में रखी गई]। देखिये संक्षा एलटी० 2186/78। विसमें एजेंसियों के उद्देश्य लक्ष्य देखें हैं। इस एजेंसियों के बन जाने से अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कर्मचारियों के हितों में किसी प्रकार की बाधा नहीं पड़ी है क्योंकि सरकार अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों को तरजीह देने की नीति के प्रति पूरी तरह बहवद है।

Railway lines in border region

*851. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH SAYIAN WALA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are plans to lay railway lines in any of the areas especially in the border regions in view of defence and trade requirements during the current year;

(b) if so, where and the length of the line; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) to (c). Construction of new railway lines on strategic considerations is done on the request of the Ministry of Defence. No such project is in hand at present.

Construction of new lines for international trade is possible with the cooperation of the neighbouring countries. Railway lines already exist between India and Pakistan at Atari/Wagah and between India and Bangla Desh at Amkura|Singhbad|Radhikapur|Parbatipur|New Gitalda|Lalmanihat | Mahisasan | Kalaura|Bangaon|Benapole|Ranaghat|Darshana. Trade between India and Nepal is carried out from the rail heads at Raxaul, Jayanagar and Joggan on the Indian side of Nepal border. No

new scheme for construction of a railway line for border trade has been approved for construction during the current year so far

उच्च न्यायालयों के जजों की नियुक्ति

* 856. श्री जी० शाह० शूलण् : क्या विधि, न्याय और कल्पनी कार्य मरी यह बताने की हृषा करेंगे कि ।

(क) क्या कलिपय बार काउन्सिलो/बार एसेसियेशनों की ओर से लगातार मांग किये जाने पर और स्वतंत्र न्याय पालिका सुनिश्चित करने के उद्देश्य से सरकार का विचार उच्च न्यायालयों के जजों को उनके मूल राज्य में नियुक्त न करने की प्रक्रिया स्थापित करने का है और

(ब) यदि हा, तो इस सबध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गये हैं ?

विधि, न्याय और कल्पनी कार्य मरी (श्री शास्ति शूलण) : (क) सरकार ने पास यह निष्पत्ति निकालने का काई कारण नहीं है कि एक वर्ग के रूप में स्थानीय कमीलों या न्यायिक सेवाओं में से लिए गए उच्च न्यायालय के न्यायाधीशों की निष्पत्ता सदिगम है। इसके प्रतिरिक्ष सरकार को विधिज्ञ परिपाठी/बार एसेसियेशनों की किसी ऐसी साधारण मांग की जानकारी नहीं है कि मामतीर पर परिपाठी यह होनी चाहिए कि न्यायाधीशों को उनके अपने राज्यों में नियुक्त या तैनात न किया जाए। इसलिए सरकार ऐसी परिपाठी अपनाने का विचार नहीं कर रही है।

(ब) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

प्रबन्ध अधीक्षी के दिल्ली के स्नानागार

* 857. श्री निलल चालू बीच : क्या ऐसी मरी यह बताने की हृषा करेंगे कि प्रबन्ध अधीक्षी के दिल्ली के स्नानागारों में लगाये गये शाब्दर स्नानागार के ठीक बीच में है और उनसे पानी निरन्तर टपकता रहता है जिसके कारण स्नानागार सदा गदा प्रारंभी लगता रहता है तथा वायरेसिन के पास छढ़े होने पर यह पानी सिर पर टपकता है, और यदि हा, तो क्या शाब्दर को बोडा टेंड्रा करके स्नानागार की एक दीवार में लगाने की प्रबन्ध कोई अन्य वैकल्पिक वैयवरथा की जाएगी ?

रेल भूमालय में राष्ट्र भवी (श्री शिव नारायण) : प्रबन्ध अधीक्षी के सवारी दिल्ली के प्रसाधन कक्ष के बीच में फुहारा लगाने का उद्देश्य यह है कि स्नान करते समय हाथों के घुमाने-फिराने के लिए पर्याप्त जगह मिल सके। यदि फुहारे की टोटी पूरी तरह बद हो तो पानी नहीं टपकता। लेकिन, फुहारे और टोटी के बीच में जो पानी रह जाता है वह दिल्ली के हिलने दूलने पर कम्भी-कम्भी टपकता है।

फुहारे को किसी दूसरे स्थान पर लगाने के बारे में रेला ने पहले भी जाव पटताल की थी लेकिन इसे व्यावहारिक नहीं पाया गया।

सलाया मधुरा तेल की वायपलाइन विभाग के लिए हृषि भूमि का प्रधिव्यवस्था

* 858. श्री अर्ण तिह भाई घटेल : क्या ऐडोलियम, रसायन और उर्बरक मरी निम्नलिखित जानकारी देने वाला एक विवरण सभा पट्टा पर रखने की हृषा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सलाया-मधुरा तेल की पाइप-लाइन विभाग के लिए सौराष्ट्र (गुजरात)

में जिला जामनगर के जौगाड़, दीरुर, बसई, रावलगांव, खावली, लखावाल, लखा अम्ब गांवों के किसानों की गृहिणी भूमि का अधिग्रहण किया गया है ;

(ब) यदि हाँ, तो गांववार किनने जामीणों को जमीन का अधिग्रहण किया गया है और प्रत्येक भागले में कितनी भूमि का अधिग्रहण किया गया है तथा भूमि का अधिग्रहण कब किया गया था ;

(ग) इन गांवों में किनने किसानों को (गांववार) क्षतिपूर्ति अदा की गई तथा क्षतिपूर्ति की अदायगी किस तारीख को की गई और प्रत्येक भागले में कितनी अदायगी की गई ,

(घ) क्या उपरोक्त भाग (क) में उल्लिखित गांवों को कोई क्षतिपूर्ति अदा नहीं की गई है और क्या जामनगर से एक ज्ञापन 11 जनवरी, 1978 को मकालय की भेजा गया है ;

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो उस पर अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है अथवा करने का विचार है ; और

(च) उपरोक्त भाग (क) में उल्लिखित गांवों में कब तक क्षतिपूर्ति की अदायगी पूरी तरह कर दी जायेगी ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्बरक भूमि (जो हेमवती नद्यन बहुमूला) : (क) से (च). सलाया—बीरमगाम—मधुरा के कच्चेतेल की पाइपलाइन का यलाया—बीरमगाम पाइपलाइन खड़ आग्निक रूप से गुजरात राज्य के जामनगर जिले में पेट्रोलियन तथा ग्वानिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि के उपयोगकर्ता के अधिकार का अधिग्रहण) अधिनियम, 1962 के अन्तर्गत 28 गांवों सम्बन्धित जेलों में पाइपलाइन

बिछाने के लिए भाग के अधिकार का ही अधिग्रहण किया गया है ।

गांववार उन किसानों की संख्या जिनकी भूमि अधिगृहीत की गई है, इस प्रकार से अधिगृहीत भूमि का क्षेत्र तथा अधिग्रहण की तारीख आदि सम्बन्ध विवरण में वी गई है । इस विवरण को देखने से यह मालूम हो जायेगा कि 28 गांवों में से 23 गांवों में जड़ी फसल को हुए नुकसान के लिए अवृत्त, 1977 से अप्रैल, 1978 के बीच 2,32,252,11 रुपये की राशि मुश्कावजे के रूप में अदा की जा चुकी है । बाकी पांच गांवों के सबधू में इसी प्रकार के मुश्कावजे को मई, 1978 में अदाकिये जाने की समावता है । जामनगर से दिनांक 11-1-1978 को एक ज्ञापन प्राप्त हुआ था और उक्त ज्ञापन में उल्लिखित 6 गांवों के सम्बन्ध में फसल को हुई हानि के लिये मुश्कावजा अब दे दिया गया है ।

फसल हानि के लिये पहले से दिये गये मुश्कावजे के भ्रातिरिक्त पेट्रोलियम तथा जनिज पाइपलाइन (कृषि के उपयोग कर्ता के अधिकार का अधिग्रहण) अधिनियम, 1962 के अन्तर्गत देय पूरे मुश्कावजों के रूप में पाइपलाइन के मार्ग के अधिकार के अन्तर्गत ली गई भूमि के मूल्य के 10 प्रतिशत की अदायगी इस क्षेत्र में पाइपलाइन के बिछाये जाने के कार्य सचालनों का समाप्त करने और भारत के राजपत्र वार्य का समाप्त करने की तारीख को अधिसूचित करने के पश्चात की जायेगी । अधिसूचना के प्रकाशित हो जाने की तारीख से मन्वन्धित हिमानों को 60 दिनों का समय दिया जाता है ताकि वे अपने अपने मुश्कावजे का दावा कर सकें । अधिगृहीत मार्ग पर पाइपलाइनों के निर्माण सम्बंधी कार्यसचालनों वे जून, 1978 के अन्त तक समाप्त हो जाने की समावता है । नत्पञ्चात्, इस कार्य के समाप्त होने की तारीख राजपत्र में अधिसूचित की जायेगी ।

विवरण

क्रम सं०	गाव का नाम	मास के उपयोगा- विकार के प्रति-		विकार के प्रति- शुल्क की तारीख	विकार के प्रत्यंत कुल सं०	नेत्र	विकार की हालि के स्थूलता की तारीख	स्थूलता की तारीख		
		प्रियांतो	प्रियांत मास उपयोगा-							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	ए	ए		
1	वारीनार	•	•	17-10-77	6	0	71	50	891 00	13-3-78
2	तिणक्क	•	•	16-10-77	37	4	44	18	8591 00	22-3-78
3	कंखार	•	•	14-10-77	31	6	44	00	1056.00	22-3-78
4	मोगवाड	•	•	26-9-77	34	6	05	62	7810.00	22-3-78
5	मोतीखानारी	•	•	30-9-77	65	9	67	99	20852.00	15-2-78
6	सावर	•	•	29-9-77	18	2	71	15	8094.00	11-2-78
7	भामरा	•	•	23-9-77	62	6	26	26	18662.62	15-12-77
8	वासी	•	•	23-9-77	36	4	63	36	14729.00	10-2-78
9	रत्यसर	•	•	15-9-77	16	1	65	14	2825.00	10-2-78
10	सत्यावाल	•	•	16-9-77	29	5	12	51	13339.00	7-2-78
11	नहीं	•	•	14-9-77	40	3	96	00	2852.49	28-10-77
12	कालसुरा	•	•	28-8-77	28	4	24	30	9186.00	2-2-78

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
13 जापनवर	.	28-८-७७	4	7	66	14467.00
14 भोरकंठा	.	21-८-७७	27	4	14	10398.00
15 देवा	.	18-८-७७	13	2	72	12
16 मोदा	.	13-८-७७	.	.	.	18-२-७८
17 बालिराया	.	18-८-७७	76	9	38	00
18क भासितवा	.	12-८-७७	39	5	09	46
18 संभावन	.	9-८-७७	2	0	13	49
19 मोदा	.	6-८-७७	.	.	.	13-४-७८
20 जावदा	.	9-८-७७	59	11	31	31
21 जापनहेतो	.	5-८-७७	21	0	03	60
22 तामाचन	.	4-८-७७	25	4	06	00
23 बीरसार	.	2-८-७७	1	0	29	00
24 जैसिया	.	1-८-७७	.	.	.	1512 00
देवानी	.	2-८-७७	26	6	50	00
हिंकारिया	.	29-७-७७	16	2	53	15
पीपरदेवा	.	27-७-७७	24	5	08	70
जोनमरका	.	25-७-७७	13	2	40	83
कापदा	.	23-७-७७	15	1	77	11
	.	22-७-७७	41	4	14	59
						18163.00
						27-1-७८

Definition of foreign drug companies under FERA and I (D & E) Act

*859. SHRI NATWARLAL B. PARMAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that under FERA only those companies having direct foreign equity of 40 per cent could be attracted;

(b) whether under Industries (Development and Regulation) Act companies having direct and indirect equity upto 40 per cent would be attracted and why two definitions under two different laws have been kept

(c) was the decision on the Report of the Hathi Committee taken specifically for retaining two different definitions of foreign companies under two different Acts; and

(d) how this decision would affect the licensing policy and remittances of foreign companies in the future?

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

(a) Companies having direct foreign equity exceeding 40 per cent are attracted under FERA.

(b) No: Sir. 'As per Notification No. S.O. 249(E)/IDRA/29B/75 dated April 4, 1978, parity between FERA and IDR Act has been brought about

(c) No Sir

(d) Does not arise

हूसरे दर्जे के दिव्यों में शीक्षालय

*860. श्री लालसी भाई: क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की हुया करेगे कि :

(क) क्या विभिन्न रेल भाइनो पर अमने वाली प्राधिकार रेलगाडियो के दूसरे दर्जे के दिव्यों में शीक्षालय प्रायः बहुत गंदे रहते हैं;

(ब) क्या उन शीक्षालयों के प्राधिकार उपकरण यादव द्वारा होते हैं जिनके कारण यात्रियों को बहुत असुविधा होती है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार उनके उचित रख-रखाव की ओर विशेष ध्यान देगी?

रेल मंत्री (श्री लालसी भाई): (क) जी नहीं।

(ब) जी नहीं। किन्तु कभी कभी समाजे विरोधी तत्वों द्वारा की गयी उठाई-गीरी और तोड़फोड़ के कारण इनकी कमी हो जाती है।

(ग) जिन फिटिंगों की कमी हो जाती है उन्हें फिर से लगाने के लिए प्राथमिक अनुरक्षण स्टेशनों पर पर्याप्त व्यवस्था उपलब्ध है। इसके अलावा, फिटिंगों के बहुत सारे समाजों पर चोरी निरोधी उपकरण भी लगाए जाते हैं ताकि समाज विरोधी तत्व उनके साथ छेड़-छाड़ न कर सके।

Availability of life saving drugs at cheap rates

*861. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what steps Government have taken or propose to take to make life saving drugs easily available at cheap rates to the poor people in the far-off tribal, hill and rural areas; and

(b) whether any concession has also been given to the tribal areas in this regard?

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

(a) No separate arrangements exist for the supply of drugs at cheap prices to tribal, hill and rural areas. Apart from the normal trade channels, drugs are at present supplied through out the country through the net-work of

Primary Health Centres and Sub-Centres, which are provided with grants for this purpose as per approved pattern. Additionally, certain life-saving drugs are made available by the Central Government to the States under various National Programmes such as National Tuberculosis Programme, National Leprosy Control Programme and the National Malaria Control Programme.

(b) No, Sir.

Hathi Committee recommendations in respect of small scale/medium scale Indian sectors

*862. SHRI GOVINDA MUNDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state.

(a) how far Hathi Committee's recommendations are useful to small scale Indian sector and medium scale Indian sector units;

(b) what improvements over them have been recommended by Government for both these sectors for pricing, licensing, manufacturing formulations and formulation of assets; and

(c) which recommendations of Hathi Committee that were in favour of total Indian sector/public sector have been rejected by Government and changes made with reasons?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) One of the terms of reference of the Hathi Committee was to make recommendations for promoting the rapid growth of the Drugs Industry and particularly of the Indian and Small Scale Industries sector. The major thrust of the recommendations of the Hathi Committee is that the dominance of foreign companies should be reduced and a more purposeful and positive policy to help the Indian Sector should be simultaneously implemented. In this context the Committee has recom-

mended various measures to be taken by Government including restricting the activities of foreign firms and encouraging the Indian Small Scale Sections;

(b) In their new policy, Govt. have improved and further refined the licensing policy by containing the activities of foreign sector companies in as much as they would now be allowed licence for only basic drugs involving high technology and formulations based thereon. The rest of the activities have been left open by and large for the Indian Sector Companies. Withdrawal of loan licensing facility for foreign Sector Companies, in respect of which the Hathi Committee had made no specific recommendations will benefit the Indian Sector Companies. Similarly the containing of regularisation of excess production and spelling out the details will also help.

(c) Detailed information about Hathi Committee recommendations which have not been accepted or accepted with modifications has been furnished in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 8063 dated the 25th April, 1978.

Robberies in trains between Delhi and Palwal

*863. SHRI FAQUIR ALI ANSARI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that two robberies were committed in running trains between Delhi and Palwal in March, 1978;

(b) the particulars thereof;

(c) the number of persons injured as a result of these robberies in running trains and the amount of property looted by the robbers;

(d) whether any person has since been arrested in this regard; and

(e) if so, the particulars thereof and the further steps proposed to be taken against such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) During March, 1978, three cases of robberies were reported in running trains between Delhi and Palwal on Central Railway.

(b) and (c). On 16th March, 1978 at about 02.00 hours, four unknown criminals entered second class compartment of train number 360 Up (Delhi-Jhansi Passenger) between Ballabgarh and Ashoti. They robbed 15 passengers at the point of daggers. Eleven passengers sustained knife injuries. Gold ornaments—5 tolas, Pazebs silver—1, wrist watches—5, radio set—1, clothes 16 pieces and cash Rs. 1,385 were robbed. The total value of property robbed was stated to be Rs. 5,785. Government Railway Police, Rewari registered a case under Section 392/394 IPC. During the course of investigation, Government Railway Police, Rewari arrested 4 criminals and recovered 2 blankets, one saree, 1 Pazebs, 1 pant, 1 busn-shirt 1 bag, 1 radio and 2 wrist watches. The total value of property recovered was Rs. 2,950.

On 16th March, 1978 at about 3.30 a.m., 4 unknown criminals entered the second class compartment of 361 Down (Delhi-Agra Passenger) between Faridabad and Tuglakabad. They were armed with knives and looted 4 passengers of one gold ring, 3 wrist watches and Rs. 52 in cash. The total value of property robbed was Rs. 1,050. Government Railway Police, Rewari registered a case under Section 392/394 IPC. During the course of investigation, 4 criminals were arrested and one gold ring, 3 wrist watches and Rs. 52 in cash were recovered. The total value of property recovered was worth Rs. 1,050. In this case, the entire property was recovered.

On 20th March 1978 at about 02.00 hours, 4 persons armed with knives entered train No. 360 Up (Delhi-Jhansi Passenger) between Ballabgarh and Asaoti and looted 8 passengers of 5 wrist watches, 9 pieces of clothes and Rs. 238 in cash. The total value of

property robbed was worth Rs. 1,900. Government Railway Police, Rewari registered a case under Section 392/394 IPC. During the course of investigation, complicity of the 4 criminals arrested in connection with the case which occurred in train No. 360 Up between Asaoti and Ballabgarh on 16th March, 1978 came to light. These criminals were arrested in this case also and one jersey, 1 pant, 1 shawl, 1 bag, and 3 wrist watches were recovered. The total value of property recovered was worth Rs. 1,100. In this case, all the eight victims were injured by the criminals.

In all these 3 cases, 19 passengers were injured and property worth Rs. 8,735 was stated to have been robbed.

(d) All the accused persons in these cases, viz., 8 have been arrested and property worth Rs. 5,100 recovered so far.

(e) The cases are under investigation. All night trains have been provided with Police escorts by Haryana State Government. Three extra reserves (90 Police personnel) of Haryana Armed Police have been deployed for this purpose by the State Government. Plain clothes Police personnel have also been put on duty by the State Government.

Judges in Goa, Daman and Diu

7920. SHRI AMRUT KASAR: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of judges belonging to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes in the judiciary in the Union territory of Goa, Daman and Diu;

(b) whether it is a fact that some of the judges belonging to the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes resigned from the services due to the discriminatory attitude of the Judicial Commissioner of Goa, Daman and Diu;

(c) whether it is also a fact that one of the judges belonging to the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes preferred a writ petition against the order of the Judicial Commissioner which is still not heard by the court of the Judicial Commissioner?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) According to the Government of Goa, Daman and Diu, there is no judge belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in the judiciary in that territory.

(b) According to the Government of Goa, Daman and Diu, it is not true that any judge belonging to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe resigned from service due to discriminatory behaviour of the Judicial Commissioner.

(c) According to the Government of Goa, Daman and Diu, a judge belonging to a Scheduled Caste whose services were terminated filed a writ petition against the order of appointment of the Registrar of the Judicial Commissioner's Court. The writ petition has been dismissed for default.

Derailment of a Goods Train near Murarai

7921. DR. SARADISH ROY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether on 9th August, 1977 due to derailment of a goods train near north cabin of Murarai Railway Station at Eastern Railway one person and some cattle were killed,

(b) if so, number of cattle killed and their value, and

(c) whether the wife of the deceased prayed for compensation for cattle and a job for his son or compensation in cash for the person killed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). The accident occurred near the West Cabin of Murarai Station. One person, who

was tending his cows close to the Up Main line lost his life. The value of the 3 cows which were also killed is not known.

(c) As *prima facie*, the Railway is not responsible for the accident, no claim is admissible under the Indian Railways Act, 1890. No claims have, however, been received by the Railway Administration for death of the person and the cattle.

The widow of the deceased prayed for a job for her son. However, only dependents of deceased Railway employees are considered for appointment on the Railways on compassionate grounds.

Retrenchment of Casual Labour

7922. DR BIJOY MONDAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether 170 casual labour who have put in ten to fifteen years of continuous service have been retrenched under DEN/D&DBK/S. Rly./WAT on 1st February, 1978 keeping the juniors under the same unit of DEN/D&DBK/SER/Waltair;

(b) whether retrenchment could have been avoided if proper care was taken to publish the panel of screening conducted in October, 1977 for filling up the construction Reserve Posts;

(c) why new labours of open line are engaged in constructions works under DEN/D&DBK/SE. Rly./Waltair during the months November, 1977, December, 1977, January 1978 and February, 1978 which has caused retrenchment of these 179 casual labourers who have put in ten to fifteen years Service;

(d) whether this retrenchment is not in contravention of Railway Budget presented to this House on 21st February, 1978 wherein more employment opportunities are promised; and

(e) what action the Administration has taken to absorb them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) 179 casual labourers with service ranging between 3 to 10 years, working under DEN/D&DBK/S.E. Rly./WAT, who were recruited for Jagannathpur-Bhusandpur doubling, which work was completed long back, were retrenched on 1st February, 1978. No juniors to them in the units where they were working, namely, PWI and IOW (Construction) Chatrapur, have been continued.

(b) The screening conducted for filling up vacancies in construction reserve has no bearing on retrenchment of casual staff of individual units. The result of the screening will be known on completion of the whole process for the entire Construction Organisation.

(c) On completion of the construction work the asset is handed over to Open Line to maintain it upto the best standards in the interests of safety of running trains. Maintenance work being entirely different from construction work, a small number of workers were engaged by Open Line for maintenance of works completed in Srikantham-Tilaru Section. This has no bearing on the retrenchment of workers under PWI and IOW (Construction), Chatrapur.

(d) and (e). It is not possible to continue such a large labour force in service without any specific work. The retrenched workers were asked to get themselves enrolled with the Labour Cooperative Contract Society at Jakhapura so that they could be re-engaged in some other Railway works in the Jakhapura-Daitari Construction project.

RDSO Establishment

7923 SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether the R.D.S.O. Establishment, constructed by the Railway Board, is a 'RAILWAY' within the meaning of the term defined in Section 3(4)(c), read with Section 148

of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (Act No. 19 of 1890);

(b) whether the R.D.S.O. is a 'RAILWAY ADMINISTRATION' within the meaning of the term defined in Section 3(6) of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (Act No. 19 of 1890); and

(c) whether the R.D.S.O. is a Railway establishment, if so, why the Head of the Establishment is designated as Director General, instead of General Manager, in the same pattern as has been done in the cases of all other Railway Establishments throughout India?

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

(c) Research Designs and Standards Organisation is an attached office of the Ministry of Railways. In keeping with the nature and importance of the work performed by that Organisation, it is headed by an Officer designated as Director General.

R.D.S.O. Management Policy in connection with meeting of the unrecognised Unions

7924 SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) have the RDSO Management effected the policy declared by him in connection with the meeting of the unrecognised Unions also; and

(b) if so, how many times and what are the minutes of the discussions/negotiations between the unrecognised majority workers' Unions namely R.D.S.O. Karam Chari Sangh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). Yes. The officers of the Research Designs and Standards Organisation do meet informally the representatives of even unrecognised unions functioning in that Organisation as and when they desire to have such meetings. These meetings being informal in character,

no minutes thereof are recorded of the discussions but the points raised by the staff in these meetings are given due attention.

Victims of Emergency of R.D.S.O.

7925. SHRI ROBIN SEN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether all the victims of the Emergency of the RDSO have been taken back to their duties;
- (b) if not, the reasons thereof; and
- (c) if already taken, who are they?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) S/Shri Ram Dhari and Binoo Prasad, Casual Khalasis.

RDSC vis-a-vis Indian Railways Act, 1890

7926. SHRI SHYAMAPRASANNA BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) is the RDSO not a work constructed by the Railway undertaking for the purpose of and in connection with a Railway under the authority of the law i.e. Indian Railways Act, 1890;

(b) if not, why not; and

(c) from what sources the establishment costs are met with?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (c). Research Designs and Standards Organisation is an attached office of the Ministry of Railways. It does not come under the purview of the definition under section 3(4) (c) of the Indian Railways Act, 1890. The expenditure for the establishment of the Research Designs and Standards Organisation is met out of the funds voted by Parliament in the Railway Budget.

Representations from employees of Defunct Bureau of Petroleum and Chemical Studies

7927. SHRI RAJ KESHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 988 on 28th February, 1978 regarding Bureau of Petroleum and Chemical Studies and state:

(a) whether he has received a number of representations from the employees of defunct Bureau of Petroleum and Chemical Studies since absorbed in ONGC expressing their resentment against the yardstick adopted by the Ministry of Petroleum for absorbing the surplus employees of defunct Bureau of Petroleum and Chemical Studies;

(b) whether representationists have voiced their concern against the pick and choose policy adopted by the concerning authorities in absorbing the employees of the said defunct Bureau; and

(c) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken on the said representations to mitigate the grievances of the employees of the said Bureau?

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

(c) The Bureau was initially set up as Petroleum Information Service jointly by ONGC and IOC. Its expenditure was shared by the two Undertakings. On the closure of the Bureau its assets and staff have been divided between the two Undertakings. Regular employees of the Bureau, other than those who held liens in some other organisation were absorbed either in the IOC or in ONGC in appropriate grades depending upon the requirements. No further action is, therefore, proposed to be taken in the matter.

भाप से चलने वाले इंजनों के स्वाहा पर डीजल और बिजली के इंजन लकाना

7928. श्री मुरेन ज्ञा मुमन: क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) देश में भाप, डीजल और बिजली से चलने वाले इंजनों की कुल संख्या कितनी है,

(ब) खंडों और देश के ऊर्जा स्रोतों के संरक्षण के सदर्भ में उनके तुलनात्मक आकड़े क्या हैं,

(ग) भाप भाप से चलने वाले इंजनों की ओज़ान और बिजली के चलने वाले इंजनों से बदलने के बारे में सरकार ने कीर्ति समयबद्ध कार्यक्रम तैयार किया है, और

(घ) यदि हा, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य भंडी (श्री तिवारायण): (क) देश में 31-3-1977 को भाप, डीजल और बिजली से चलने वाले इंजनों की कुल संख्या निम्नलिखित है --

	बड़ी लाइन	मीटर लाइन	छोटी लाइन	जोड़
भाप	4921	2977	365	8263
डीजल	1437	408	58	1903
बिजली	824	20	—	844
	7182	3405	423	11010

(ब) परिचालन मूल्य के सदर्भ में, भाप कर्वण पर सबसे अधिक और बिजली कर्वण पर सब से कम खर्च है।

(ग) और (घ) भाप इंजनों का उत्पादन 1971 में बिल्कुल बन्द कर दिया गया। इन इंजनों को धीरे-धीरे बदल दिया जायेगा लेकिन यह काम यातायात की अपेक्षाओं और जन की उपलब्धता पर निर्भर करता है।

विधि शब्दावली लेयार करना

7929. श्री चतुर्भुजः क्या विधि, भाप और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या उनके मतालय न संविधान के अनुच्छेद 351 के अन्तर्गत एक बड़ी विधि शब्दावली का तैयार करने का कार्य अपने मतालय के अन्तर्गत राजभाषा भाषाओं को

सीधा या और यदि हा, तो उक्त कार्य व्यव आयोग को सीधा गया या,

(ख) आयोग ने इस बारे में ग्रन्त तर्फ व्यापति की है,

(ग) क्या उनके शब्दावली का तैयार करना सब राज्यों के हित में होगा और यदि हा, ता क्या उक्त शब्दावली तैयार करने के मामले में सब राज्यों के विचारों को उचित महत्व दिया गया है, और

(घ) क्या सब भारतीय भाषाओं में एक रूपता लाने के लिये किसी विशेष तत्र की न्यायपना करने वा प्रस्ताव है और यदि हा, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ?

विधि, स्वाय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री वार्षित भूषण): (क) राजभाषा (विधायी) अपेक्षा को, जो सरकार^{पूर्व} के एक संघर्ष के प्रभावी तारीख 8 जून, 1961 को स्वाप्ति किया गया था, सौबे यह हल्कों में

इह हृत्यः स्वतंत्रता तकी राजमालाओं में उत्तरीय के लिए एक आवक लिंग शब्दावली तैयार करना और उसका प्रकाशन करना चाहा ।

(क) राजमाला (विधायी) आयोग ने वर्ष 1970 में एक विविध शब्दावली प्रकाशित की थी । विधायी विधाया का राजमाला खण्ड, जिसे उक्त आयोग को समाप्त कर दिए जाने पर तारोब 1 अक्टूबर, 1976 से उस आयोग के हृत्य सौपे गए हैं, इस शब्दावली का पुनरीकाग कर रहा है तथा आशा की जाती है कि पुनरीकाग और यह शब्दावली शांघ्री ही प्रकाशित कर दी जाएगी ।

(ग) यह शब्दावली राजमाला (विधायी) आयोग में विभिन्न राजमालाओं का प्रतिनिधित्व करने वाले मद्याली के बीच विचार किमांक के परिणामस्वरूप विकसित की गई है; और शब्दावली में दिए गए पारिभाषिक शब्दों के अंतिम रूप देते समय सदस्यों के विचारों को उचित महत्व दिया गया था ।

(घ) जी नहीं ।

Khalasis on Hunger Strike

7930. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 32 casual Khalasis of Welding Gang are on Hunger Strike before Divisional Superintendent of Dhanbad demanding implementation of Labour Tribunal Award 1969 at present; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not implementing the Award and the steps taken thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). 32 Casual Labour assembled in front of D.S's Office, Dhanbad at 11.30 hours on 30th March, 1978 demanding grant of CPC scales. They dispersed the same

day at 18.30 hours when the position was explained to them. CPC scales are given as and when prescribed conditions are fulfilled.

मूरत स्टेशन पर ऊपरी-पुल

7931. श्री छोटू लाई गानित: क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या परिवहन रेलवे के सूरत स्टेशन पर ऊपरी-पुल को यातायात के लिये बन्द कर दिया गया है, और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) क्या रेल मंत्रालय सूरत रेलवे स्टेशन पर एक नया ऊपरी-पुल का निर्माण करने के लिये प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रहा है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सूरत रेलवे स्टेशन पर नये ऊपरी-पुल का निर्माण कार्य कब शुरू किया जायेगा और कब पूरा हो जायेगा तथा इस पर समयतः कितना लंबा होगा ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य बंदी (श्री लिल नारायण): (क) और (ख) जो नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उत्तरा ।

Joint Stock Companies

7932. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(b) the number of joint Stock Companies in the country, and

(b) the number of sick companies amongst them?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) 48,513 companies limited by shares were at work in the country as on 31st December, 1977.

(b) The Department of Company Affairs do not have any statistics of sick companies as the Companies Act does not define 'sick' companies.

Proposal to allow Fertiliser Industry to Store Surplus Naphtha

7933 SHRI K. MALLANNA Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have lately been considering a proposal to allow the fertilizer industry to store surplus naphtha,

(b) if so what are the circumstances leading to this proposal,

(c) whether it is a fact that adequate credit would be extended to the industry for this purpose, and

(d) if so, what is the amount earmarked for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI JAMESHWAR MISHRA) (a) and (b) No, Sir. However in order to ensure that production of the naphtha based fertilizer plants is not affected on account of a shortage of naphtha, the industry is being advised to maintain a minimum safe inventory of naphtha

(c) and (d) Do not arise

Stores Imported by M.T.P. (R), Calcutta

7934 SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) the total amount of stores and equipments so far imported by the Metropolitan Transport Project (Railways), Calcutta during the last five years along with their countries of origin including those imported by various contractors working for MTP (R), Calcutta during the given period;

(b) whether the U.S.S.R. having made long term planning for supply of materials, stores and equipments have failed to maintain supplies to the MTP(R), Calcutta,

(c) whether there exists a collaboration agreement with the USSR and Railways for the total project of MTP(R), Calcutta,

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) what assistance is being rendered by USSR for quick execution of the project and how many Russian personnel are working in India for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) (a) The amount so far spent by MTP (Railways) Calcutta for import of materials and equipments, country-wise is as follows

USSR	Rs. 33 lakhs for 1000 M/T Sheet Piles and 3 Diesel Hammers
West Germany	Rs. 20 lakhs for 415 M/T Tramway Rails
Japan	Rs. 6.7 lakhs for 1 Unit Vibro Sinker and Pile Extractor
UK	Rs. 3 thousand for 2 Nos. Mathanometers
Belgium	Rs. 25 thousand for 1 No. Vibrograp Track Testing equipment

A Contractor of the Project namely M/s. Chatterjee Polk P Ltd, have so far imported the undermentioned equipment from their own resources from West Germany—

Grabs for excavation 3 Nos

Bentonite Mixing Plant 1 No

(b) and (c) No.

(d) Does not arise

(e) The USSR is assisting in the execution of the Project through the supply of materials and equipment as mutually agreed upon, by deputing Soviet experts in the disciplines re-

quested by us when required; and by training our personnel in the certain fields as requested by us. No Russian personnel are working on this Project at present.

Railway Development Programme

7935. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 184 on 29th November, 1977 regarding Railway Development Programme and state:

- (a) whether the working group has finalised and submitted its interim report to the Government;
- (b) if so, the details therein; and
- (c) action, if any, proposed to be taken thereon by the Government?

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

(b) and (c): The Working Group has made recommendations regarding the different programmes to be taken up in the 1978-83 Plan. These recommendations were taken into consideration while formulating the draft Plan 1978-83 and will also be taken into account while finalising the Plan.

New Railway line in District Thana

7936. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government have received a representation dated 10th October, 1977 or thereabout along with the resolution passed by Jawhar Municipality (District Thana, Maharashtra) in regard to the construction of new railway line in the backward area of District Thana (Maharashtra) namely Dahanu-Jawhar-Mokhada-Nasik; and

(b) if so, what action have Government taken or propose to take in near future?

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

(b) It will not be possible to take up the survey for the proposed line connecting Jawhar with Dahanu Road and Nasik Road on account of shortage of resources.

Casual Labour rate in Aligarh

7937. SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state,

(a) what was the casual labour rate in Aligarh district during the year 1974;

(b) the date from which the Coal handling, cinder picking and ash handling contract etc. at Aligarh was awarded to 'Railway Parcels and Goods Porters' Cooperative Labour Contract Society Ltd., Aligarh;

(c) the details of rates fixed for individual items of the schedule and whether the same were in conformity with the instructions contained in circulars issued by the Railway Board from time to time; and

(d) what relevant facts and factors were taken into consideration by the Rate Fixing Committee, while fixing rates for individual items of work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) The casual labour rate at Aligarh in 1974 was Rs. 6 per day.

(b) The coal handling, cinder picking and ash pit cleaning contract of Aligarh shed was awarded from 20th December, 1974.

(c) A statement giving detailed rates is attached. The rates are as fixed by the rate fixing committee, duly taking into account the instructions issued by the Railway Board.

(d) The rates were fixed taking into account the local conditions, the wages prevalent in the area and the volume of work.

Statement	Rate per tonne	Rs.
1. Coal unloading from four wheelers at Aligarh during 5 hours day	1.30	
2. Coal unloading from four wheelers at Aligarh during 5 hours night	1.50	
3. Coal unloading from open box wagons at Aligarh during 5 hours day	1.50	
4. Coal unloading from open box wagons at Aligarh during 5 hours night	1.80	
5. Coal unloading from covered box wagons at Aligarh during 5 hours day	1.80	
6. Coal unloading from covered box wagons at Aligarh during 5 hours night	3.00	
7. Stacking of coal at Aligarh	0.25	
8. Coal loading on engine tender by head load at Aligarh	1.70	
9. Cinder picking at Aligarh	0.90	per 50 Kg.
10. Cleaning of open place and cleaning ash pits and leading of ashes to dumping grounds	851.00	per month
11. Cinder picking at Etah	1.00	per 50 Kg.
12. Cleaning of open places of shed and ash pit cleaning and leading of ashes to dumping ground at Etah	250.00	per month

Requirement of Paraffin Wax

7938 SIIRI AHMED M. PATEL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total requirement of paraffin wax of the country State-wise;

(b) the production of paraffin wax in the country;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to meet the demand; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to increase its production in the country?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAIHUGUNA): (a) A market survey report prepared on behalf of the Indian Oil Corporation Ltd., in June 1976 had established the demand for paraffin wax in the country at 56,000 tonnes during 1978-79. State-wise estimates of demand have not been established in this survey. In view of a stagnant production level coupled with a spurt in demand for paraffin wax, the demands projected by the Governments of various States Union Territories, from time to time for enhancement of their paraffin wax quotas appear to be unrealistic and disproportionate keeping in view their past quotas and upliftment performances. It would be possible to establish a genuine and reasonable level of demand for paraffin wax in the country only after the supply situation has eased fully.

(b) The production of paraffin wax at the Digboi Refinery of Assam Oil Co. during the last two years has been as under:—

	tonnes
1976	13,000
1977	11,780

(c) As the demand for paraffin wax has been increasing, exports of paraffin wax which were taking place till 1976 have been stopped, with the objective of augmenting the availability of paraffin wax for meeting the domestic demand. With a view to further supplement indigenous availability, the Import Policy has been amended since 1977-78 to provide for canalised imports of paraffin wax by the actual users through M/s. Balmer Lawrie and Co., Ltd., (A Public Sector Undertaking of the Ministry). Firm orders for the import of paraffin wax aggregating to about 2,600 tonnes were regis-

tered by the actual users with the Company during the year 1977-78. Out of this a quantity of 1713.5 tonnes was actually imported up to the end of March, 1978.

It is hoped that canalised imports of wax would lead to elimination of shortage and improve the availability of paraffin wax to the actual users.

As a further measure to augment the availability of paraffin wax, Indian Oil Corporation Ltd., has been asked to make slack wax supplies to the extent of full genuine requirements of the slack wax refining units (producing paraffin wax). It may be mentioned that the paraffin wax produced from slack wax by the small scale sector industries is suitable only for use in candles, matches, tarpaulines and plastics.

(d) A feasibility report for the setting up of a paraffin wax plant at the Madras Refinery for the manufacture of paraffin wax is currently under appraisal.

दिल्ली विवानगंज हाल

7939. श्री युवराजः क्या रेल मवी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ।

(क) क्या पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के कटिहार मालदाह सेक्षण पर दिल्ली-विवानगंज हाल को एक नया स्टेशन में परिवर्तित करने के लिए निर्माण कार्य करने वाले थमिकों नया धन्य कर्मचारियों की भर्ती की जायेंगी; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इनके क्या कारण हैं?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) और (ख) पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे पर दिल्ली देवनगर टेल को फ्लैग स्टेशन में बदलने के प्रस्ताव की जांच की जा रही है। इसलिए इस काम के लिए कर्मचारियों की भर्ती का प्रश्न इम ममत्य नहीं उठता।

Production and Export of Fertilizers

7940. SHRI PADMACHARAN SAMANTASINHERA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that fertilizers were being exported;

(b) if so, what is the quantity exported during last three years;

(c) is there any proposals for more production of fertilizers in India; and if so, full details thereof;

(d) what is the location of new plants to be set up; and

(e) estimated amounts involved and the present investment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISIIRA): (a) and (b). The gap between the consumption and production is expected to be about 12 lakh tonnes of nitrogen and 6 lakh tonnes of P_2O_5 in 1983-84. Hence, the question of any export of fertilizers does not arise. However, keeping in view the good relations with the Government of Bhutan, the following small quantities of fertilizers were supplied to Bhutan during 1977-78:

	tonnes
1. Suphala	192
2. CAN	96
3. Urea	24

(c) to (e). It is the constant endeavour of the Government to maximise fertilizer production from the existing operational units by improving their capacity utilisation. In addition, a number of fertilizer plants are presently under implementation, the details of which are given in statement I attached. Further, a number of fertilizer projects are proposed to be taken up for implementation and statement II giving the location and the estimated amount involved is

attached. Information regarding present investment in fertilizer industry is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The details of the plants which are under implementation are as under:—

Name of the Plant	State
I . Public Sector	
1. Nangal Expansion	Punjab
2. Sindri Rationalisation	Bihar
3. Trombay IV	Maharashtra
II. Private Sector	
11. Broach	Gujarat
III. Co-operative Sector	
12. Phulpur	Uttar Pradesh

Statement II

Information in respect of fertilizer projects which are proposed to be taken up for implementation is as under:—

S No	Name of project & capacity	State in which to be located	Tentative cost	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1	Fertilizer plant based on associated gas from Bombay High structure Ammonia—1350 tpd Urea—1800 tpd	Maharashtra	Rs. 491 crores	
2	Fertilizer plant based on gas from fields in Assam Ammonia—1600 tpd Urea—1000 tpd	Assam	Rs. 171 crores	The project is being proposed for assistance from ODM, U.K.
3	Fertilizer plant based on gas from South Basin wells (It is intended to have same capacity as proposed for Bombay High based plants)	Gujarat	Cost estimate not available as feasibility study by M/s IFFCO and M/s NFL is not yet ready. However, since the Bombay High gas based plants would cost around Rs. 491 crores this plant may also be in the same cost range.	..
4	M/s Nagarjuna Fertilizers First phase comprising with setting up of a 600 tpd ammonia and a 1500 tpd of urea plant	Kakinada, Andhra Pradesh	Rs. 232 crores	The company has been issued a letter of intent for the project which has been recommended for conversion to Industrial licence. The plants will be based on fuel oil as feedstock. The

1	2	3	4	5
5	M/s Indian Explosives Ltd. Kanpur, U.P. About Rs. 65 crores Ammonia—137000 tpa Urea—225000 tpa	Megh Nagar District Jh- bus, Madhya Pradesh. Phosphoric acid—50,000 tpa MAP—93,000 tpa	Rs. 18 crores	Andhra Pradesh Govt. will be participating in the equity of this company which has been sponsored by M/s Shaw Wallace Co. British Aid from ODM, U.K. is likely to be available for this project.
6	M/s M.P. Agro-Morarji Fertilizers Ltd. Sulphuric acid—1,40,000 tpa Phosphoric acid—50,000 tpa MAP—93,000 tpa	Rehala, Bihar	Rs. 1 crore	This will be on expansion scheme of the company based on naphtha. Letter of intent has been issued to the party.
7	M/s Bihar Caustic and Chemicals Ltd., Rehala, Bihar. Ammonia Chloride—26000 tpa			Letter of intent issued to the party. The project is to be based on indigenous rock phosphate (Jhabua).
8	M/s Polymer Corporation of Gujarat Gujarat Ltd. Ammonia sulphate—10,000 tpa		Rs. 21 lakhs	This is a scheme for utilisation of chlorine from the main caustic soda plant also proposed to be set up by the company. Letter of intent issued to party.
				This scheme is proposed as a project to utilise the waste acid effluent from the Company's main project for manufacture of methyl methacrylate monomer. Letter of intent issued to party.

रेलगाड़ियों का पटरी से उतरना

7941. व्यापक समीक्षा नारायण पांडेय : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) परिचम रेलवे के रत्नाम मंडल में गत मार्च 1978 में पटरी से रेलगाड़ी (माल गाड़ियां तथा यात्री गाड़ियां) उतरने की कितनी घटनाएँ हुईं तथा कितनी दुर्घटनाएँ हुईं;

(ख) कितने मामलों में इजिन खराब हुआ; और

(ग) इनके क्या कारण हैं तथा इम दिशा में क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (यो लिव नारायण) (क) मार्च, 1978 के दौरान परिचम रेलवे के रत्नाम मंडल में 4 माड़ी दुर्घटनाएँ हुईं ये सभी चारों दुर्घटनाएँ गाड़ी के पटरियों से उतर जाने की कोटियों में थी, इनमें से एक सवारी गाड़ी की धीर लेव 3 माल गाड़ियों की दुर्घटनाएँ हैं।

(क) 11

(ग) पटरियों से उतारने की दो बटनाएँ आकृत्मिक थीं और ये प्रदोष के कारणों की अभी छानबीन की जा रही हैं।

इनमें में खाराबी के 11 मामलों में से 4 मामलों की खाराबी, 3 दोषपूर्ण सामग्री और ये 4 कर्मचारियों की गलती के बारण हुईं।

ऐसी दुर्बलताओं को रोकने के उपायों में निरीक्षण में कठाई करना, द्राइवरों और गेंड कर्मचारियों को शिक्षित और सचेत करना, गार्डों के परीक्षण में तेजी लाना और मवारी तथा माल डिव्हाडिप्रो आदि में भौके पर जाच करना शामिल है। मानवीय गलतियों को प्रभावहीन बरतन के लिए, सरकार समठन कर्मचारियों के बीच सरकार अधिक बेतना पैदा करने के अधियाय में निरन्तर लगे हुए हैं ताकि यह सुनिश्चित किया जा सके कि कर्मचारी नियमों का उल्लंघन नहीं करते और असुरक्षित प्रक्रिया या लाष्व तरीके नहीं अपनाते।

बरेली स्टेशन पर पानी के नल

7942. श्री मुरेन्द्र विजयमः क्या रेल वर्ती यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि

(क) इन्हे जानकारी है कि बरेली रेलवे स्टेशन के प्लेटफार्म नम्बर 4 पर शाम के 5 बजे से रात्रि के 10 बजे तक नलों में पानी बन्द रहता है जिससे यात्रियों को भारी परेजानी होती है, और

(क) यदि हा, तो क्या शिकायत पुस्तक में इस भ्राशय की कई शिकायतें दर्ज की गई हैं, और यदि हा, तो इस लोक महत्व के मामले के विषय पर कोई कार्यवाही क्यों नहीं की गई है और क्या मुरादाबाद के मण्डल अधीक्षक (डिवीजनल सुपरिनटेंडेंट) ने इस समस्या की ओर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया है?

रेल भ्रात्तालय में राज्य वर्ती (श्री तिव्व नारायण) : (क) और (ख) उत्तर रेलवे पर बरेली स्टेशन के सभी प्लेटफार्म पर 24 बटे पानी आता रहता है। लेकिन नल-कूपों में से एक निकासी पाइप फट जाने के कारण 31-3-78 से 2-4-78 तक पानी का दबाव अपर्याप्त था और इसलिए इन दिनों में व्यस्त समय में प्लेटफार्म नं० 4 के नलों में पानी नहीं आया। पाइप लाइन की 2-4-78 को मरम्मत कर दी गयी है और तब से प्लेटफार्म नं० 4 के नलों में पर्याप्त पानी आ रहा है।

पानी की अपर्याप्त सप्लाई के बारे में कुल विलाकरण 4 मिनायते प्राप्त हुई हैं जिनमें से एक 31-3-1978 को प्राप्त हुई थी और दूसरी 2-4-1978 की। ये दोनों शिकायतें बहुत पुरानी तारीख-हित और हम्माक्षर-हित हैं।

Difficulty in getting Indane Gas connection when transferred

7943. SHRI K A RAJAN. Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that consumers of Indane gas are put to lot of difficulty and delay in getting their Indane gas transferred from one to another area in the same city while changing their residence,

(b) whether this is also a fact that on transfer from one city to another city it takes months and sometimes even a year to get the connections transferred;

(c) if so, what are the rules with regard to above (a) and (b); and

(d) whether Government will simplify the rules?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Indian Oil Corporation has not received any complaints about consumers facing difficulty/delay in getting their Indane gas transferred from one area to another in the same city on changing their residences. If a consumer shifts his residence within the same city from one distributorship area to another, the consumer is provided with the gas installation as soon as he produces the relevant transfer papers to the new distributor in whose area he has shifted.

(b) Under the reciprocal arrangements currently in vogue between the oil companies the transferee customers are to be provided gas connections within the shortest possible time subject to product availability after due verification of the transfer voucher and other formalities.

(c) and (d). The policy now is that oil companies should endeavour to accommodate each other's gas transferees with the least possible delay.

आई०डी०पी०एल० में पदोन्नति के लिए अकाउंटेंटों की एक ही वरिष्ठता

7944. श्री मही साल : क्या ऐटो-सिप्प, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आई०डी०पी०एल० के मुख्य कार्यालय, मार्केटिंग, डिवीजन, रीजनल सेन कार्यालयों तथा सेप्ट्रल कार्यालय के अकाउंटेंटों की पदोन्नति हेतु वरिष्ठता एक ही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सेप्ट्रल प्रार्किस में कुछ ऐसे अकाउंटेंटों की पदोन्नति की गई है जो अपने समकक्षियों से बहुत कनिष्ठ थे ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उक्त उपक्रम में अकाउंटेंटों के संचरण में पदोन्नति के मामले

में ऐसी घनियमितताएं किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ;

ऐटोसिप्प तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमचंती नवान बहुगुणा) : (क) जो, नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Proposal of ONGC to shift headquarters of seismic field parties from Calcutta

7945. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed by ONGC to shift the headquarters of the seismic field parties operating in the Eastern region from Calcutta to an obscure village in Assam;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) whether in doing so the authorities have taken into consideration the difficulties to be faced by the staff and their families and the steps taken to remove such difficulties?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) to (c). With a view to streamline the administrative matters and to have a close co-ordination between the scientific and operational agencies responsible for preparatory field work and exploratory drilling and greater output of the field parties in the survey work in the Assam area, the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has decided to shift the headquarters of the five geophysical field parties earmarked for operation in Assam from Calcutta to Mezanga in Sibsagar district of Assam. The headquarters of the Assam field parties will be transferred from Calcutta to Assam after the residential office and storage accommodation for the field parties are ready at Mezanga by 1980.

Alleged Illegal Recruitment in Railways

***7946. SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that S.A. to previous Railway Minister brought six men in his office, belonging to his village and nearby, some from Allahabad, some from outside etc. and used to send them to Allahabad etc. for getting the illegal recruitment through him expedited.

(b) if so, the number of trips made by the staff of the then Railway Minister to Allahabad and the particular work they used to go for; and

(c) whether such frequent trips to Allahabad were justified; if not, whether Government contemplate to recover the fare and other expenditure etc. from the persons concerned; and if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) In the absence of specific details relating to the six men referred to, it is not possible to verify the position.

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

Research Centre for Indian Essential Oil

***7947. SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian perfumed oil research centres, firms and projects in the country as a whole;

(b) the value of the goods produced annually by the said firm; and

(c) the value of the aforesaid goods exported abroad and the profit earned thereby?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM & CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) There are 12 units borne on the DGTD records producing perfumed hair oils. There is no Indian Research Centre for perfumed hair oils. Also, there are 6 units borne on the list of the DGTD for the manufacture of essential oils. The Central Indian Medicinal Plants Organization, Lucknow, and the Regional Research Laboratory, Jammu (both CSIR laboratories) are pioneers in this country on the research and development of essential oils. In addition, there are 546 units in the small scale sector manufacturing perfumes and lotions, scent, essential oils and perfumed oils including hair oil.

(b) The total value of perfumed hair oils manufactured by the 12 DGTD units during 1976 is valued at about Rs. 5.30 crores. The total production of the 6 units producing essential oils is mainly for captive use and the value thereof is not available. The value of the total production of the small scale units during 1972 was of the order of Rs. 7.5 crores.

(c) The value of the hair oils exported during 1976-77 was about Rs. 94 lakhs. The value of essential oils, perfumes and flavour materials exported during 1976-77 was around Rs. 400 lakhs. The profits earned for these exports will, however, depend on the cost of production by the individual producers which is not available.

Setting up of Fertilizer Factory at Rewa

7948. SHRI Y. P. SHASTRI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS be pleased to state whether the Industrial Development Corporation of Madhya Pradesh has emphasized the necessity of setting up of a coal based fertilizer factory with a view to utilising the lime stone and coal deposits in Rewa District of Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM & CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): No. Sir. It is understood that the M.P. Audiogik Vikas Nigam had engaged consultants to carry out a techno-economic survey of Rewa District in Madhya Pradesh and the survey had indicated that there is no possibility of setting up a coal based fertilizer plant based on the available coal and limestone deposits there.

Production of Low Density Polythene

7949. SHRI KISHORE LAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) how many companies are producing low density polythene in the country, their names and installed capacity;

(b) during the last four years how much low density polythene was pro-

duced by each company and sold in the country and at what price;

(c) is there any Government control on the distribution of this industrial raw material;

(d) why Government are not considering other cases for producing this industrial raw material; and

(e) what action has been taken against those companies who have not produced to the tune of their installed capacity?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM & CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). At present there are two units namely M/s. Union Carbide India Limited and M/s. Alkali & Chemical Corporation of India Limited producing low density polyethylene with the installed capacities of 20,000 tonnes per annum and 12,500 tonnes per annum respectively in the country. Their production and sales during the last four years is as under:—

Unit	1974	1975	1976	1977
M/s. Union Carbide India Limited	Production (MT) 17,805	17,151	18,055	15,337
	Sales (MT) 17,442	17,065	18,241	15,455
	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
M/s Alkali and Chemical Corporation of India Limited	Production (MT) 12,199	11,060	12,825	11,512
	Sales (MT) 11,489	11,419	12,865	12,022

* (Their financial year is October/September)

As regards price, M/s. Union Carbide India Limited have been selling low density polyethylene @ Rs. 14,703 (including excise duty) per MT since July, 1974 and @ Rs. 13,195 from March 17, 1976 and M/s. Alkali & Chemical Corporation of India Limited selling price was Rs. 14,508 (including excise duty) per MT since October, 1974 which was reduced to Rs. 13,020 from March 9, 1976.

(c) There is no statutory control over the distribution of low density polyethylene.

(d) M/s. Indian Petrochemicals Limited who have been licensed to produce 80,000 tonnes per year of low density polyethylene are likely to go into production shortly and this is likely to meet the market requirements for the next few years.

(e) Both the units are producing nearly to their installed capacities.

गोलमाल और अट्टाचार के आरोप

7950. ओ दृष्टिकोण देव नारायण यादव : क्या ऐट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्बरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि इस विभाग के उन व्यक्तियों की संभावा कितनी है जिनके विश्वद वर्ष 1975 से 1977 तक की अवधि में गोलमाल करने तथा अट्टाचार के आरोप लगाये गए थे, और जो जांच करने के बाद दोषी पाये गये थे उनको क्या दण्ड दिया गया था, कितने व्यक्ति दोषमुक्त किये गये थे और क्या दोष मुक्त किये गये व्यक्तियों के मामलों पर पुनर्विचार करने का सरकार का विचार है या नहीं ?

ऐट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्बरक मंत्री (श्री हेमचंती नन्दन बहुगुणा) : इस मालालय के एक अधिकारी के विश्वद तथाक्षित फौजदारी का एक मामला अक्टूबर 1977 में पंजीकृत किया गया था और यह मामला जांचाधीन है। किसी प्रकार के दण्ड का प्रश्न केवल कानूनी मुकदमों के पूरे होने पर उत्पन्न होगा। चूंकि इम अवधि के निये दूसरा कोई मामला नहीं है अत पुनर्वाचनोकलन का प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

भारत-रमानिया संयुक्त आयोग

7951. ओ राम सेवक हजारी : क्या ऐट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्बरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) भारत-रमानिया संयुक्त आयोग की चुर्चा बैठक में किन-किन विषयों पर चर्चा की गई,

(ख) उसका क्या परिणाम निकला, और

(ग) उनका व्योरा क्या है ?

ऐट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्बरक मंत्री (श्री हेमचंती नन्दन बहुगुणा) : (क) सहयोग के प्रमुख क्षेत्र जिन पर विस्तृत रूप से विचार किया गया था वे हैं व्यापार और जहाजरानी औद्योगिक सहयोग तथा विज्ञान एवं टेक्नोलॉजी ऐट्रोलियम रसायन, ऐट्रो-रसायन भेषज तेल क्षेत्र, संयंत्र और कृषि।

(ख) और (ग). व्यापार के प्रादान प्रदान के सम्बन्ध में यह निर्णय किया गया था कि व्यापार योजना के कार्यान्वयन को मुनिनिवृत्त करने के लिए संबद्ध विदेशी व्यापार संगठन और ठेकों के लिए तुरन्त आवश्यक कदम उठायेगें।

जहां तक औद्योगिक सहयोग का सम्बन्ध है मद्रास में तैयार चमड़े के उत्पादन के लिए एक समुक्त उद्यम की स्थापना की जा रही है और आशा है कि यह शीघ्र उत्पादन करेगा। 45 श्रावक शक्ति के ट्रैक्टरों का उत्पादन करने वाला रुमानियन्स के महायोग से हैदराबाद में स्थापित किया गया ट्रैक्टर कारखाना सतोषजलक दंग से काम कर रहा है।

ऐट्रोलियम के क्षेत्र में रुमानिया के सहयोग में हल्दिया शोधनशाला में स्नेहक तेल समूह पूरा हो चुका है। गगा की छाटी में मम्बनिवृत्त भूवैज्ञानिक जानकारी के प्रश्यन में सहायता करने के लिए रुमानिया में विशेषज्ञों के शीघ्र आने की आशा है।

ममीन निर्माण उद्योग इस्पात तथा धातु विज्ञान, ऐट्रोलियम रसायन, ऐट्रोलियम रसायन उद्योगों के क्षेत्र में सहयोग की नवी संभावनाओं का पता लगाया गया है और इनके सम्बन्ध में दोनों देशों के सम्बन्धित संगठनों के बीच और विचार विमर्श किया जाना है।

जहाँ तक तीसरे देश में प्रायोजनाओं की स्थापना का सम्बन्ध है सहयोग के लिए विशिष्ट प्रायोजनाओं का योगान्वयन पता लगाया जायेगा। कृषि के क्षेत्र में रुमानिया ने सूरजमुखी (सनफलावर) के उत्पादन के लिये टेक्नोलॉजी देने का प्रस्ताव किया है। इन प्रौद्योगिकियों का अध्ययन करने के लिये भारतीय विशेषज्ञ 1978 के उत्तरार्ध में रुमानिया जायेगे।

Meetings of Consultative Committee

7952. SHRI KACHARULAL HEM-RAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of meetings of the Consultative Committee of the Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs held during 1977-78 and the dates on which held; and

(b) the names of places where each such meeting was held?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) Three meetings of the Consultative Committee of the Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs have been held during 1977-78 on the following dates: —

(i) 27th and 28th October, 1977;

(ii) 23rd December, 1977; and

(iii) 5th January, 1978.

(b) All the three meetings were held in New Delhi.

Allotment of Diesel Pumps at Gopalganj

7953. PANDIT D. N. TIWARY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some years before advertisement for allotment of Diesel Pumps at Gopal-

ganj, Bihar was made and application invited;

(b) whether among the applicants 4 Harijans had applied together for allotment of a pump;

(c) whether he had assumed that the pump would be settled with the Harijans in keeping with Government policy;

(d) whether it has been settled as yet; and

(e) if not, the reasons for the delay?

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

(c) to (e). Indian Oil Corporation has been directed to allot the proposed retail outlet at Gopalganj to the said 4 Harijan applicants.

Arrears of rent from shopkeepers on N. E. Railway

7954. SHRI RAM NARESH KUSHWAHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the arrears of rent of many years are being realised in lumpsum from the petty shopkeepers on the stations on the North Eastern Railway;

(b) whether Government are aware that the authorities have already realised the rent from them and now the same is being realised again, if so, the reasons therefor and if not, how the unauthorised possession of these shops was allowed upto now.

(c) the action proposed to be taken in the matter, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Government propose to exempt these poor shopkeepers from payment of rent arrears and make arrangement to realise rents afresh from them on a regular basis?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) (a) and (b). Licence fees for the railway land licensed for shops etc. is generally realised in advance every year. Sometimes when arrears of rent are not paid regularly and thus accumulate, the licencees are urged to clear them expeditiously in a lumpsum. However, in cases of genuine difficulty, they are allowed to pay the arrears in convenient instalments. No licence fees are being realised by the North Eastern Railway Administration in cases where the same have already been paid by the licencees.

If, however, any licensee persistently defaults in payment, action is taken to evict him from the railway premises. Wherever encroachments are noticed, efforts are made to persuade the encroachers to vacate the railway land and if this fails, legal action is taken against them.

(c) Does not arise..

(d) There is no proposal to waive recoveries of arrears of rent from licencees from whom the same are due.

जगाधरी रेलवे कंकालाय

7955. श्री राम विलास पासवान : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उत्तर रेलवे की जगाधरी रेलवे कंकालाय में कर्मचारियों की श्रेणीवार संख्या कितनी है और उनमें से अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कर्मचारियों की श्रेणीवार संख्या कितनी है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य सभी (श्री विलास पासवान) : उत्तर रेलवे के जगाधरी रेल इंजन कारखाना में रेल कर्मचारियों की कोटिवार संख्या और उनमें से अनुसूचित

जाति और अनुसूचित जनजातियों की कोटिवार संख्या इस प्रकार है :—

श्रेणी	कुल	अनुसूचित अनुसूचित कर्मचारियों	जाति जन की संख्या	जाति
श्रेणी 1	4	2	—	
श्रेणी 2	5	1	—	
श्रेणी 3	3581	487	5	
श्रेणी 4	1743	469	60	

Rumania's participation in India's Power Development Programmes

7956. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:

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

(a) whether Rumania has expressed its keenness to participate in India's ambitious power development programmes;

(b) whether any discussion was held with the Rumanian Minister for Metallurgy and Co-Chairman of Indo-Rumanian Joint Commission on this subject; and

(c) if so, the details of the discussion held and decision arrived at?

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

(c) The Rumanian side offered to sell power generating equipment of units upto 330 MW to India for helping the implementation of the Power Development Programme in the country. The Indian side informed the Rumanians that manufacturing capacity already available within the country was adequate to meet the requirements of power equipment and in case there was a necessity to import power equipment, the offer of the Rumanian side would be taken into consideration.

It was also agreed that the possibility of cooperation in the supply and manufacture of small-sized hydel plants would be explored.

Encouragement to foreign drug firms in manufacture of formulations

7957. SHRI GOVINDA MUNDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided that foreign companies will be encouraged only in the manufacture of formulations in which bulk drugs requiring high technology are involved and the companies bring down their foreign equity to 40 per cent;

(b) whether this decision of Government would cover foreign firms who employ less than 50 workers and have investment of less than Rs. 10 lakhs;

(c) whether it is a fact that irrespective of number of workers employed and plant and machinery installed these companies were required to obtain COB licences in terms of 1962 and 1964 notifications, which have not been superseded so far; and

(d) if so, details of the same?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Government have decided that (a) Existing foreign companies will be given formulation licences in future only if they are linked with the production of high technology bulk drugs from the basic stage; and (b) foreign companies engaged only in the manufacture of formulations or bulk drugs not involving high technology or both should be directed to bring down their foreign equity forthwith to 40 per cent.

As regards other foreign companies the reduction of foreign share holding will be determined under FERA as per

the prevailing Guidelines for the purpose.

(b) Yes, Sir. Government's decision is that the Small-Scale Sector will be a prohibited area for foreign companies.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Appointment of Judges of High Courts after the Fifteenth Amendment to Constitution

7958. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the persons who were less than 45 years of age at the time of appointment appointed so far as Judges of the High Courts after the (Fifteenth) Amendment to the Constitution of India;

(b) their age at the time of appointment and the High Court to which each of them had been appointed; and

(c) whether each of the said appointments was from the Bar or the Judicial service?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the various High Courts and a statement thereon will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

New Railway Line in Eastern Zone

7959. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to construct new railway line connecting Cooch-Bihar, Toofanjung, Phulbari, Tura, Cherapunjee and Badarpur keeping in mind the rapid development of this backward areas in the eastern Zone;

(b) if so, how much time and money is estimated for the purpose; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The line will be about 500 Kms. long falling partly in hilly territory and will have to cross Brahmaputra river. The approximate cost of the line will be about Rs. 200 crores and it will not be possible to consider it at present on account of shortage of resources.

राजनीतिक दलों को दिये गये चन्दे के बारे में जांच

7960. श्री अर्जुन सिंह भद्रिया: क्या विधि, न्याय और कल्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या व्यापारिक कर्म द्वारा राजनीतिक दलों को चन्दा देना भारतीय न्याय और अधिनियम की धारा 293 को अकार्यत करता है?

(ख) क्या इम बारे में जांच की जा रही है और यदि हो, तो उसके कब तक पूरा होने की सम्भावना है; और

(ग) क्या उक्त जांच में विलम्ब किया जा रहा है और यदि हो तो इसके क्या वारण हैं?

विधि, न्याय और कल्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री शान्ति भूषण) : (क) कल्पनी अधिनियम, 1956 की प्रामाणिक धारा जो आकर्षित करती है, वह 293 है, अगर व्यापारिक पर्सनल न्याय है।

(ख) नहीं, श्रीमान जी। तथापि एक राजनीतिक दल द्वारा कल्पनियों से अपनी स्मारिकाओं में विज्ञापनों के लिए एकत्र की गई राशियों के कलिपय पहलुओं में जांच

की जा रही है। यह कहना सम्भव नहीं है कि जांच कब पूरी होगी।

(ग) नहीं, श्रीमान जी। जैसा कि प्रत्यंग्रस्त कल्पनियों की मंख्या बहुत ही अधिक है अतः जांच पूरी करने में कुछ अधिक समय लगेगा।

Cooking Gas Facilities in Himachal Pradesh

7961 SHRI DURGA CHAND. Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal under their consideration for providing cooking gas facilities in Himachal Pradesh; and

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

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

(a) and (b). Indian Oil Corporation is already marketing Liquified Petroleum Gas (cooking gas) in Simla and plans are at hand to introduce marketing of the said product at Dharamshala of Himachal Pradesh. Extension of marketing of cooking gas to hitherto uncovered areas may be possible, after additional LPG becomes available, on the basis of the following considerations:—

(i) anticipated customer potential;

(ii) nearness of market from the source of supply;

(iii) availability of safe and convenient mode of transport;

(iv) maximum utilisation of distribution equipment; and

(v) visibility in operation.

जबलपुर-नई दिल्ली गाड़ी के मार्ग में परिवर्तन

7962. श्री वर्षेश प्रसाद राय क्या ऐसे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :-

(क) क्या जबलपुर-नई दिल्ली गाड़ी का मार्ग बदल दिया गया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कौन सा मार्ग निश्चित किया गया है; और

(ग) इस गाड़ी के मार्ग में परिवर्तन करने के क्या कारण हैं तथा तन्मत्वन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ?

ऐसे मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गिरि नाथन) : (क) जो नहीं।

(ख) और प्रश्न नहीं उठता। लेकिन 149/150 हजरत निजामदीन-आगरा छावनी

(ग) कुतुब एक्सप्रेस को भासी, मानिक-पुर सदाना और कटनी के रास्ते जबलपुर तक बढ़ाया जा रहा है।

Travel Agents

7963. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways have issued any guidelines to ensure that unauthorised travel agents do not grab large number of seats in advance; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). The following steps have been taken to curb the corrupt practices indulged in by unauthorised travel agents and other anti-social elements in cornering rail accommodation:

(i) The time-limit for advance reservation has been made six months at all stations by all trains, to avoid

blocking of accommodation by anti-social elements and providing a wider choice to bona fide passengers for planning rail journeys well in advance.

(ii) Reservation procedures and arrangements at important stations/ reservation centres, have been streamlined by opening additional booking windows reservation counters etc. to afford a better service to passengers.

(iii) Checks have been intensified with the help of anti-fraud squads. Vigilance Organisation, Government Railway Police and Railway Protection Force to detect anti-social elements indulging in malpractices regarding reservation. Strict action is taken against the defaulters to improve matters. C.B.I.'s assistance is also sought wherever possible.

(iv) Efforts are made to reduce the gap between the demand and supply by introducing new trains, augmenting the loads of existing trains, extending their runs, increasing the frequency of weekly/bi-weekly trains and running holiday specials on important routes to clear the traffic.

(v) Railways have been alerted to keep a constant vigil on the corrupt and irregular activities of anti-social elements and take stern action and effective measures to contain the menace.

Report on Legal aid to poor

7964. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the report of the Committee on the problems of 'Legal aid to poor' under the Chairmanship of Justice P. M. Bhagavati has been received by the Government;

(b) the important suggestions made in the report; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to implement the suggestions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI NARSINGH YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main recommendations made by the Committee are as follows:—

(i) reduction in court-fee and complete exemption in the case of poor.

(ii) setting up of Legal Services Organisation throughout the country e.g., setting up of a high powered autonomous National Legal Services Authority at the apex. State Boards of Legal Services at the State level, Regional Boards for Legal Services within a State and Zonal Councils for the purpose of co-ordinating the activities of the State Boards functioning in a particular Zone. The main task of these authorities will be to formulate schemes for delivery of Legal Services within the area of their respective Jurisdiction and also to frame model schemes for the guidance of the other authorities and general to lay down the policy and programme of Legal Aid.

(iii) for the delivery of Legal Services, it is recommended that Legal Services Committees may be constituted at the district level and also at Block and Tehsil level. It is also proposed to set up a High Court Legal Services Committee, attached to each High Court and the Supreme Court Legal Services Committee, for delivery of Legal Services in these Courts.

(iv) setting up of Special Cells for dealing with the problems and difficulties of different categories of weaker sections of community, e.g. a Women's Cell, a Labour Cell for Workers and their families and a Cell for Scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes.

(v) The new legal services programme should inter alia be aimed at spreading an awareness among the poor about their rights, benefits and privileges conferred upon them; treatment of class problems of the poor; socio-legal research into the legal and non-legal problems of the poor; helping different groups of the poor and the weak so as to enable them to assert their rights; devising of new legal techniques and methods to bring to court the problems of the poor, etc.

(vi) The principal mode of delivery of legal services should be assigning a lawyer out of private practitioners or through the agency of salaried lawyers employed by the office of the Legal Services Committees; organisation of Legal aid camps in rural areas; setting up of mobile units of lawyers to go to the rural areas for the purpose of free legal assistance and advice; constitution of para legal services involving law students, social workers to give advice to the poor; organising short training-cum-orientation courses and socio-legal seminars for education of social workers; setting up of adjunct services, like *Nagrik Sahak Kendras* to give advice and assistance in legal matters.

(vii) Setting up of Nyaya Panchayats for a group of five or more villages consisting of three members, one of whom with knowledge of law, to be called the Panchayat Judge, with powers to deal with civil cases upto Rs. 1000 and to exercise powers of a Third Class Magistrate in criminal cases. One Panchayat Judge may preside over all the Nyaya Panchayats within a Taluka or a Block. The decisions of the Nyaya Panchayat should be non-appealable but should be subject to the revisional jurisdiction of the District Judges.

(viii) Setting up of Lok Nyayalayas as to bring about settlement of disputes by way of arbitration.

(ix) Setting up of legal services clinics in universities and law schools.

(x) Payment of minimum compensation in motor accident cases irrespective of negligence.

(xi) Setting up of a conciliation Cell to be attached to every legal services committee at all levels.

(xii) State to provide funds for legal aid, as in the case of other welfare activities, e.g. medicare. Other sources of funds recommended are allocation of a part of court fee for legal aid; affixation of Legal aid Stamps on Vakalatnamas, levy of cess on every person making an application, etc. The fund is to be administered by the National Authority or the State Board.

(c) An Empowered Committee has been constituted by this Ministry with representatives of the Ministries of Finance, Home, Labour and the Departments of Justice, Social Welfare and Personnel and Administrative Reforms, to examine the recommendations of the Committee in depth and to work out a mechanism of legal aid keeping in view the financial implications of the Scheme. This would necessarily take some time. However, in the meanwhile, a token provision of Rs. 1 lakh has been made in the current Budget for the year 1978-79 for legal aid.

Crimes committed on Railways

7965. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total number of crimes by standard classification including murders committed on Railways during 1977-78 zone-wise and how do they compare with the crimes committed during 1976-77;

(b) what effective steps/special measures have been taken/proposed to check effectively the incidence of

crimes on certain well identified lines; and

(c) the results of the action taken in this regard?

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

Kilometrage allowance

7966. SHRI SUBHASH AHUDA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) is there any difference between the Kilometrage allowance payable to 'C' Grade Guards and Drivers and that payable to staff Grades 'A' 'B' and Selected 'A';

(b) if so, what are the bases for such differentiation;

(c) is it a fact that rate of Daily Allowance paid to Non-running staff is related to rate of pay and not grades; and

(d) whether Government propose to adopt uniform principles and remove the differentiation as between different grades of Running Staff for similar work or if not, reasons therefor?

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

(b) The Running Allowance includes compensation for out of pocket expenses (i.e. T.A. element) as well as pay element (i.e. incentive) for better performance of running duties, both of which are related not only to the scale of pay of the staff concerned but also to the nature of duties and responsibilities devolving on the various categories of Running Staff manning different types of trains, hence the differentiation.

(c) Rates of Daily Allowance of non-running staff have been fixed on the basis of different pay ranges.

(d) There is no such proposal. The reasons are the same as indicated against part (b) above.

Notifications issued under article 191(1)(a)

7967. SHRIMATI MRINAL GORE: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have issued any notifications under article 191(1)(a) during the months of January, February and March, 1978;

(b) if so, when these notifications were issued; and

(c) the details of these notifications?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) No notification in respect of a decision of the President under article 192 of the Constitution on a question of disqualification arising out of article 191(1)(a) of the Constitution was issued during the months of January, February and March, 1978.

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

Meeting between Railway and Police Officials

7968. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting of railway and police officials was held in February, 1978 to devise ways and means to tackle the menace of reservation racketeers; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes, in February, 1978 five meetings were held between officers of Railway and local Police/C.B.I. and one meeting with officers of Railway Ministry with C.B.I. officers.

(b) These meetings were held to deal with various aspects of reservation racketeering and the strategy to be followed in this regard for joint operations. It will not be in public interest to give the details of the meetings.

रेल दुर्घटनाओं

7969. श्री गंगा भक्त सिंह:

श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद वर्मा:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि मार्च, 1977 से मार्च, 1978 की अवधि के दौरान कितनी और कितन स्थानों पर रेल दुर्घटनाओं हुईं?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण): मार्च, 1977 से मार्च, 1978 तक की 13 महीने की अवधि में भारत की सरकारी रेलों पर टक्कर, पटरी से लतर जाने, समार दुर्घटना और गाड़ियों में आग लगने की कोटियों में 925 दुर्घटनाएं हुईं। विभिन्न क्षेत्रीय रेलों पर हुई दुर्घटनाओं की संख्या इस प्रकार है:—

रेलवे	गाड़ी दुर्घटनाओं की संख्या
मध्य	113
पूर्व	54
उत्तर	115
पूर्वोत्तर	88
पूर्वोत्तर सीमा	79
दक्षिण	99
दक्षिण मध्य	84
दक्षिण पूर्व	141
पश्चिम	152
कुल	925

Violations by Foreign Drug Firms

7970. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken note of Half-an-hour Discussion on 15th March, 1978 regarding expansion of foreign drug companies of violations by foreign firms and firm assurances by Government for taking stern steps against firms;

(b) whether the Ministry conveyed the feelings of the House to Cabinet, if so, details of the same, if not, why;

(c) which were the violations, discussed during the Half-an-hour Discussion, firm-wise and production-wise and value-wise effects of the same; and

(d) does Government propose to reprimand firms for violations of I (D&R) Act, FERA, Essential Commodities Act, with specific cases?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The decisions contained in the Statement laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on the 29th March, 1978 were taken by the Cabinet after a consideration of all factors. While the total value of excess production of bulk drugs by foreign firms in 1974, 1975 and 1976 is estimated at Rs. 29 crores approximately, the data on excess production by each Company would be available when the Companies submit the same for action by Government in accordance with various prescriptions of the new policy.

The policy also provides for penal action for violation of conditions of the licence or other authority or of any laws, in the same manner as applicable to companies in other industries.

Foreign drug firms having registration certificates

7971. SHRI D. AMAT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to refer to the statement laid on the Table and state:

(a) the details of foreign drug firms who have Registration Certificates;

(b) the names of formulations, bulk drugs, capacity-quantity, value etc. applied for by each firm under Form A & B of the application and details of formulations intermediate bulk drugs subsequently manufactured under Registration Certificate, quantity manufactured during 1971, 1972 and 1973; and

(c) are the same items listed in Registration Certificates were refused to Indian firms; if so, reasons for the same; does Government propose to regularise these formulations, bulk drugs manufactured under Registration Certificates not applied under Form A or B, if so, the reasons?

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

(a) The following foreign drug firms have registration certificates:

1. M/s. Beecham (I) Pvt. Ltd.
2. M/s Ciba-Geigy of India Ltd.
- 3 M/s. Cyanamid India Ltd.
4. M/s. Boots Co. (India) Ltd.
5. M/s. Glaxo Labs. (I) Ltd.
6. M/s. Pfizer Ltd.
7. M/s. Burroughs Wellcome & Co. (I) Ltd.
8. M/s. Parke Davis (I) Ltd.
9. M/s May & Baker Ltd.
10. M/s. Geoffrey Mannens & Co. Ltd.

(b) Since the Registration Certificates were issued in the fifties, the details asked for are not immediately available. However, the exercise that would be done at the time of grant of consolidated Industrial Licence to drug manufacturing units, as contained in Para 37 of the statement containing Government's decision on the (Hathu) Committee on Drugs & Pharmaceuticals, a copy of which has been laid down on the Table of the House on 29-3-78, would enable the Government to scrutinize the items taken up for manufacture by the drug manufacturing companies subsequent to the grant of Registration Certificates.

(c) The Industries (D & R) Act, 1951 came into force on 8th May 1952. Under Section 10 of this Act, every existing Undertaking had to register the Undertaking within a prescribed time. A Certificate of registration as prescribed under the Rules was issued to such drug firms for manufacture of "Drugs & Pharmaceuticals."

Since the names of individual items were not specified in the Registration Certificates, it is not possible to state if Indian Companies had been refused the manufacture of any such item.

No unauthorised production (that is production not authorised by industrial licences, COB licence, permission letter or DGTD registration) shall be regularised.

Three-Member poll panel

7972. **SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA:** Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken the decision on the proposal of three-member poll panel which was under the active consideration of the Government for the last one year;

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

(c) if not, what are the main reasons for delay in taking the final decision; and

(d) whether Government have also delayed the action on the amendments of the emergency clauses?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) to (c). The proposal for the conversion of the Election Commission into a three-Member body is under consideration as part of the comprehensive proposals for electoral reforms. As the proposals require careful consideration, some time is likely to be taken for arriving at decisions thereon.

(d) The exact import of the question is not clear.

मंत्रालय हारा हिन्दी में निकासे यद्ये प्रकाशन

7973. भी नवाच रिह औहान : क्या ऐद्रोलियम, इसाइन और उचंरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विभाष/मंत्रालय हारा वर्ष 1977 में निकासे यद्ये प्रकाशनों तथा पद-परिकारों के नाम क्या हैं ;

(ख) उनमें से हिन्दी में भी निकासे यद्ये प्रकाशनों, साधारणपत्र और परिकारों के नाम क्या हैं और येष पद-परिकारों को हिन्दी में न निकासने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) जो प्रकाशन साधारणत तथा पद-परिकारों वाली तरफ बोली में ही निकासी का रही है क्या उन सभी को हिन्दी में भी निकासने का विचार है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में क्या उन सभी कारण बताये जाये हैं ;

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक नियंत्रणी (जी हेल्परी नाम संघ पूर्णा) : (क) और (ब) । 1977 में मंत्रालय द्वारा नियन्त्रणित प्रकाशन निकाले गये :—

- (1) पेट्रोलियम मंत्रालय और रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय की वार्षिक रिपोर्ट ;
- (2) दो मंत्रालयों के कार्य निष्पादन बजट ;
- (3) पाइप लाइन जांच आयोग की रिपोर्ट ;
- (4) तेल मूल्य समिति की रिपोर्ट ;
- (5) इंडियन फटिलाइजर स्टैटिस्टिक्स, 1976-77;
- (6) इंडियन ड्रग्स एंड कार्मस्यूटिकल्टेटिस्टिक्स, 1976-77 ;
- (7) भारत में रसायन उद्योग की स्थिति ;
- (8) इंडियन पेट्रोलियम एंड पेट्रोकेमिकल्स स्टैटिस्टिक्स-1976 ;
- (9) इंडियन पेट्रोलियम एंड पेट्रोकेमिकल्स स्टैटिस्टिक्स- (द्विवार्षिक फोल्डर) ।

प्रथम तीन प्रकाशनों को हिन्दी में भी निकाला गया था। चौथे प्रकाशन का हिन्दी रूपान्तर उप रहा है। अन्य प्रकाशनों में अधिकतर सांख्यिकीय आकड़े हैं और उनका परिचालन सीमित है। ऐसे प्रकाशनों को केवल अंग्रेजी में निकाला जाता है।

- (ग) जी, नहीं ।
- (घ) प्रस्तु नहीं उठता ।

Six-point programme of N.C.C.R.S.

7974. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a representation from the Indian Railways Loco Mechanical Staff Association (Northern Railway) to implement the six-point programme of N.C.C.R.S.; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Recently, large number of representations signed by individual employees belonging to this Association have been received. One of the demands contained in them is about starting negotiations on the six-point charter of demands.

(b) A statement giving Government's reaction to the 6 point charter of demands is attached.

Statement

(i) **Bonus.**—The question regarding payment of bonus to the employees of the Govt. departmental undertakings will be considered by the Govt. after receipt of the report of the Study Group recently appointed by Govt. to evolve a national policy on wages, incomes and prices in all sectors, after a comprehensive study.

(ii) **Dearness Allowance.**—This is a general issue which cannot be considered by the Ministry of Railways alone since it is a wider issue on which the Government has to take a decision, covering all Central Government employees. During the last few months, two more instalments of Dearness allowance have been sanctioned.

(iii) **Parity in wages with other Central Govt. undertakings.**—This is

intimately linked with the question of wages, incomes and prices policy which is being studied in depth by the Boothalingam Study Group, recently appointed by Govt.

(iv) *Decasualisation*.—While it is not possible to achieve the ideal stage of complete decasualisation immediately, steps have been and are being taken to redress grievances of casual labour in the matter of their absorption etc.

(v) *Supply of subsidised food-grains*.—The issues raised cannot be considered by the Ministry of Railways alone since Govt. has to take a decision covering all Central Government employees.

(vi) *Railwaymen as Industrial workers*.—Already, Railway employees are governed by the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act. However, in respect of the terms and conditions of service, they are traditionally treated as Government servants as basically Railways are in the nature of a public service and are run directly by Government because of their social and strategic importance.

प्रसिस्टेंट मैटिकल आफिसर (दंत चिकित्सक)
की पदोन्नति

7975. श्री बृजराज सिंह: क्या रेल मंडी यह बताने की हुया करेंगे कि :

(क) रेलवे में प्रसिस्टेंट मैटिकल आफिर (दंत चिकित्सक) के पदोन्नति के नियम क्या है और इस समय कुल दंत चिकित्सकों की संख्या कितनी है और उनमें से कितने को श्रेणी एक के पदों पर पदोन्नति किया गया;

(ब) क्या वर्ष 1957 से 1976 तक सहायक दंत चिकित्सकों और धन्य मैटिकल आफिसरों के लिये संयुक्त बरिष्ठता भी और वर्ष 1976 में दंत चिकित्सक बरिष्ठता को समाप्त करने के क्या कारण थे; और

(ग) क्या शर्मा आयोग ने तिफारिश की है कि प्रसिस्टेंट मैटिकल आफिसर (दंत चिकित्सक) को 700-1600 के बेतन मान में श्रेणी एक पर पदोन्नति किया जाना चाहिये और क्या उक्त तिफारिश को इस श्रेणी कियान्वित किया गया है?

रेल मंडायम में राज्य मंडी (श्री तिफारिश नारायण) : (क) तीसरे बेतन आयोग ने सहायक चिकित्सा अधिकारी (दंत चिकित्सक) के लिए सहायक मण्डल चिकित्सा अधिकारी श्रेणी 1 के संशोधन बेतन मान की तिफारिश नहीं की है। वे आगे मण्डल चिकित्सा अधिकारियों के रूप में पदोन्नति के पाता भी नहीं हैं। सहायक चिकित्सा अधिकारियों (दंत चिकित्सा) की कुल संख्या 22 है।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) शर्मा आयोग ने 1-8-1968 से पूर्व नियुक्त दन्त शाल्य चिकित्सकों के लिए 700-1600 रु. के प्रेड की सिफारिश की थी, किन्तु इस सिफारिश को स्वीकार नहीं किया गया है।

Complaints against drilling programme in West Bengal

7976. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that complaints have been made against the drilling programme in West Bengal both regarding on-shore and off-shore prospecting of Oil and Gas;

(b) if so, facts about the depth of drilling made so far in Diamond Harbour, Golsy and other areas; and

(c) whether it has been ascertained that if drillings to greater depths could be made Oil or Gas would have been struck?

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

(b) The drilling of the well at Diamond Harbour is currently in progress and as on 15-4-78 depth of 1524 metres has been reached against the projected depth of 5500 metres. In Galsi area, two locations have been recently completed upto the depths of 1238 and 2483 metres. Besides, two wells at Bodra and Bakultala were drilled by the ONGC during 1966-68 and 1975-76 upto depths of 4197.5 metres and 3700 metres respectively.

(c) It is not possible to ascertain before hand whether oil or gas would be struck at greater depths without actually drilling and testing to such depths.

काली नदी, उत्तर प्रदेश के किनारे पर तेल

7977. डा० महादोषक सिंह शास्त्री :
क्या घेटोलियम तथा रसायन और उच्चरक मंसू यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ;

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में काली नदी के किनारे पर तेल मिलने की संभावना है ; और

(ख) यदि हा॒, तो सरकार द्वारा इस बारे में क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं ?

घेटोलियम तथा रसायन और उच्चरक मंसू (और हैमस्टी नदीन चट्टग्राम) : (क) और (ख) . उत्तर प्रदेश में काली नदी और भारतीय नदी के नाम से भी जानी जाती है, के दृष्टि पर तेल मिलने का कोई प्रत्यक्ष संकेत नहीं मिला है । परन्तु इस लेज में किये गये पूर्वानिक प्रश्नों के आधार पर तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग ने दो स्वतं यानि पूरलपुर और परेवा, चुशाई के लिये जोड़े हैं । पूरलपुर में इस लम्बय चुशाई हो रही है । परेवा में आयोग द्वारा 1980 के आरम्भ में चुशाई भारतम किये जाने की संभावना है ।

Manhandling of Officials at Sealdah Station

7978. SHRI PRADYUMNA BAL:
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a violent mob had manhandled the senior railway officials at Sealdah railway station on the 23rd March, 1978;

(b) if so, the loss suffered by railway due to this incident;

(c) the main reasons of this incident; and

(d) the action taken by Government in this regard?

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

(b) Rs. 3800/- due to damage caused to glass-panes, furniture, stationery, telephone instruments and telephone wires etc.

(c) Due to late arrival of Habra-Sealdah train at Sealdah about 300 passengers became agitated, forcibly entered the office of Commercial Supervisor, Sealdah station and are reported to have assaulted him. The Commercial Supervisor had to be admitted in B. R. Singh Hospital due to this incident. Station Master, Sealdah had also sustained injuries.

(d) Government Railway Police, Sealdah registered case No. 22 of 23-3-1978 u/s. 147[148]325/427-IPC & arrested 6 persons who were released later on. The case is still under investigation.

Cases pending in Supreme Court and High Courts

7980. CHAUDHRY BALBIR SINGH:
Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many cases of 15 to 25 years old are pending in the Supreme Court;

(b) how many cases of 10 to 20 years old are pending in Delhi High Court (beginning year to be counted from the start in lower court);

(c) how many cases of 8 to 10 years old are pending in District Court of Delhi and in how many cases even preliminary has not been passed;

(d) what are the reasons for such delays;

(e) what steps Government propose to take to settle these old cases as early as possible;

(f) how many cases a sub-judge at Delhi District Court is supposed to decide in a month; and

(g) whether Government are proposing to recruit more judges at Delhi High Court and District Court of Delhi to dispose of long pending cases?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) None, according to the information supplied by the Supreme Court.

(b) According to the information furnished by the Delhi High Court, the number of cases more than 10 years old from the date of their registration in the High Court on 31.12.1977 is 429. The High Court has also stated that to ascertain the number of cases 10 to 20 years old pending in the High Court from the year of its institution in the lower court will require a great deal of time and manpower as each file of all the pending cases will have to be gone through. The time, labour and expenditure involved in collecting the information would not be commensurate with the result sought to be achieved.

(c) The number of cases pending for 8 to 10 years in District Courts of Delhi is 652. It requires a lot of time to go through each and every file to see whether preliminaries have been taken in them or not. The time, labour and expense involved in collecting the information may not be commensurate with the result sought to be achieved.

(d) According to the High Court the reasons are:

- (i) Inadequate Judge strength
- (ii) Lengthy proceedings
- (iii) Stay orders granted by higher courts.

(e) and (g). All possible steps are being taken to settle the old cases as early as possible. A proposal to increase the Judge strength of the Delhi High Court and the strength of the lower judiciary is under the consideration of the Government.

(f) According to the norms prescribed by the High Court, an average sub-judge is expected to decide 15 to 21 cases in a month.

Wagon Building Capacity in Public and private sectors

7981. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total Rail Wagon building capacity both in the public and in private sectors;

(b) the percentage utilisation of such capacity;

(c) whether it is a fact that a major portion of the wagon building capacity in the public sector is remaining unutilised; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to fully utilise the existing wagon building capacity in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) The total installed Rail Wagon building capacity in the industry is 22761 wagons in terms of four wheelers, of which 14161 is in the public sector and 8600 in the private sector. In addition, about 1500 wagons in terms of four wheeler units are being manufactured in the Railway Workshops every year.

(b) The utilisation of capacity of the wagon industry as a whole during 1977-78 was 47.8 per cent—35.8

per cent in the public sector and 68.2 per cent in the private sector.

(c) Yes. Procurement of wagons by Ministry of Railways is restricted to requirements and availability of funds.

(d) Almost all the units which are now engaged in the production of Railway wagons, are manufacturing items of allied nature, such as Structural fabrication, Cranes, Transmission, Towers, Coal Tubs, Buckets, domestic gas cylinders, Road Rollers, Trailers etc. Efforts are being made by the Wagon Building Units to take up more items under the diversification programme.

Olavakott-Trivandrum Line

7982. SHRI GEORGE MATHEW: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the attitude of the Central Government regarding the cost of power to be supplied by the State Governments for electrification of the railway lines inside the States;

(b) what is the present position regarding electrification of Olavakott-Trivandrum line; and

(c) does the Central Government want the States to supply power at a loss for the electrification of their lines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Electrification of railway lines is financially justified on account of saving in working expenses as compared to diesel and steam tractions. Power supply at cheap rates and high traffic densities, therefore, make electrification projects financially justified as cost of power supply constitutes a large portion of working expenses for electric traction.

(b) Project report for electrification of Olavakott-Trivandrum section is being finalised by the Southern Railway Administration.

(c) No.

Electrification of Howrah-Madras Line

7983. SHRI BAIRAGI JENA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the fact that there is no paucity of power (electricity) in Orissa;

(b) whether Government propose to consider the electrification of railway tracts between Howrah and Madras (or a part thereof) keeping in view of the traffic requirements of goods and passengers; and

(c) if so, what is the target date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (c). From the Howrah end, Howrah-Kharagpur section is already electrified. From the Madras end, electrification of Madras-Vijayawada sections is already in progress and the scheme is expected to be completed during 1979-80 depending on availability of funds. At present, there is no proposal to electrify the remaining portion between Kharagpur and Vijayawada.

Production of Fertilizers

7984. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the kinds and brand names of the various fertilisers produced by factories run by the Central Government and factories run by the State Governments respectively as on 1st December, 1977;

(b) what is the quantum of each variety of fertiliser produced by the companies controlled by the Central Government and the State Governments and by the private sector, State-wise per annum during the last three years, year-wise; and

(c) what is the total investment in the entire fertiliser industry up-to-date and what was the total investment in the year 1969-70?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) to (c). Attention is invited to the reply given in the Lok Sabha to Unstarred Question No. 4573 on the 28th March, 1978.

Leprotic Patients

7985. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are about 4.5 million leprotic patients in India of which one-third are in Tamil Nadu; and

(b) whether it is a fact that M/s. Burrough Weelcome & Co. and Bengal Immunity Co. are supplying 80 per cent of the drug DDS (Diamina-Diphenyle-Sulphora) to the Leprosy Control Units and 20 per cent in the open market?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) According to the estimates of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, there are about 32 lakh cases of leprosy in India of which about 6.5 lakh active cases are reported to be in Tamil Nadu.

(b) It was decided in February 1976 that M/s. Burroughs Weelcome & Co. and M/s. Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works Ltd. will supply 80 per cent of their production for departmental/institutional requirements and the rest 20 per cent for trade sales. Information about the supplies made during the years 1976 and 1977 by the two undertakings for institutional requirements and trade sales is being ascertained and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Shifting of Western Railway Head Office

7986. SHRI HITENDRA DESAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representation for shifting the headquarters of Western Railway from Bombay; and

(b) if so, have Government taken any decision in this regard?

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

(b) The shifting of Western Railway Headquarters from Bombay is not considered desirable on administrative, operational and economic grounds.

Regularisation of Excess Formulations.

7987. SHRI R. K. AMIN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether under para 35 of the Statement of the Report of the Hathi Committee, laid on the Table of the House on 29th March, 1978, it is indicated that excess capacities of formulations could be regularised if the company concerned agree to export such excess capacity for a period of five years;

(b) what are the basis of laying down this period of five years and what would happen after the expiry of five years, when such companies again start selling their excess production in the country;

(c) what is the justification of such a recommendation when the policy laid down by the Ministry of Industry already provide that whatever production is required for export can be got endorsed on the industrial licences; is not this act meaning helping indirectly the foreign companies; and

(d) assets of foreign companies' worth, how many crores would be regularised by this act; how far this recommendation is an improvement over the Hathi Committee recommendation; details of the same?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Even according to the ITC Policy, the export obligations by firms are ordinarily for five years.

(c) The policy of Ministry of Industry deals with exports while considering grant of Industrial approvals, for manufacture of new articles or for substantial expansion, whereas para 35 of the statement is in respect of regularisation of excess production already effected. The two are, therefore, not related.

(d) There is no question of regularisation of assets but regularisation of excess production. The Hathi Committee's recommendation dealt only with regularisation of excess production subject to certain conditions. Recently announced policy of Government will help in earning more foreign exchange as well.

Memorandum from Himachal Social Bodies Federation

7988. SHRI BALAK RAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a memorandum dated the 13th March, 1978 has been received from Himachal Social Bodies Federation, New Delhi; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken or proposed to be taken to meet the demands of the Federation as enunciated in the said memo?

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

(b) A Statement is attached.

Statement

The position in respect of various points raised in the memorandum dated 13.3.78 received from Himachal Social Bodies Federation, New Delhi, is as given below:—

1. Terminating/originating Srinagar Express or Kashmir Mail from Pathankot and running a connecting shuttle train between Pathankot and Jammu Tawi.

At present one II Class 3-tier sleeper coach and one II Class coach by 60 Dn. Srinagar Express and one II Class coach by 34 Dn. Jammu Tawi-Delhi Mail are available for travelling from Pathankot to Delhi/New Delhi. As the bulk of the traffic is meant for and from Jammu Tawi, originating/terminating of 59/60 Srinagar Express or 33/34 Jammu Mail from and to Pathankot will invite severe criticism from the existing users of these trains. Introduction of a shuttle train between Pathankot and Jammu Tawi is not justified on traffic considerations.

2. Introduction of an additional train between Delhi and Pathankot.

Introduction of an additional train between Pathankot and Delhi is not operationally feasible due to lack of line capacity on sections enroute and lack of terminal facilities at Delhi/New Delhi/Hazrat Nizammuddin.

3. Provision of through reservation facilities from important Kangra Valley Railway Stations to various parts of the country.

The position regarding availability of accommodation by various trains originating from Jammu Tawi is very tight. Any curtailment in the existing accommodation for providing separate quotas to stations over Pathankot-Joginder Nagar Section would be at the cost of through traffic from Jammu Tawi as well as from Srinagar.

The following quotas are available at present at Pathankot Station and the passengers from Kangra Valley Stations can avail of these quotas

along with other passengers originating from Pathankot, besides approaching the originating point i.e. Jammu through messages:—

		ACC	Ist Class	II Class berths	II Class seats
1	34 Dn Kashmir Mail	..	..	..	..
	(for Delhi)	..	3	5	15
	(for Bombay)	..	..	4	13
2	60 Dn Srinagar Exp	..	..	8	87
3	172 Up Jammu Tawi— Bombay Central Express	..	..	4	16
4	18 Up Janta Express	..	..	..	3 for Madras 2 for Hyderabad
5	52 Dn Jammu Tawi— Sealdah Express	..	..	8	34
	(for Sealdah)	..	..	3	19
	(for Lucknow)	..	..	..	..

4. Construction of new Railway line between Nangal to Amb Talwara

Traffic Survey for the Project was carried out in 1973. The Final Location (Engineering) Survey has also since been completed and according to it, the line is estimated to cost Rs. 22.47 crores. The question of taking up the construction of Nangal-Amb-Talwara rail link would depend upon the availability of resources.

5. Conversion of Railway line from narrow gauge to broad gauge between Pathankot and Joginder Nagar and between Kalka and Simla.

No detailed survey for the conversion of these sections has been carried out. These lines are located in hilly areas and have got very sharp curves and steep gradients and their straight conversion to broad gauge is not possible. The cost of construction of new broad gauge lines in replace-

ment of these lines will be prohibitive. There is no line capacity problems on these sections and the traffic would also not be adequate to justify their conversion to broad gauge. Due to severe constraint of resources and heavy commitments already made, it is not possible to undertake the conversion of these sections at present. These proposals will, therefore, have to await better times for consideration.

6. Restoration of Hill Concession Railway Tickets upto Simla and Joginder Nagar.

From 1.4.1978, as announced by the Minister for Railways in the Parliament while presenting the Railway Budget for 1978-79, hill concession return tickets including Pathankot, Joginder Nagar, Baij Nath Pappola, Palampur, Jawala Mukhi Road, Nagrota are issued from all stations from which the chargeable distance

is 500 kms. or more. While hill concession return tickets are not issued from Delhi to Pathankot and Simla, the distance being less than 500 kms., such facility can, however, be availed of from Delhi to Joginder Nagar, Baij Nath Papprola, Palampur, Jawala Mukhi Road and Nagrota.

7. Adding 3 or 4 more bogies with each of the trains viz. Srinagar Express & Kashmir Mail from Pathankot to meet the rush at Pathankot Railway Station.

To meet extra rush of traffic, the loads of 33 Up/34 Dn. and 59 Up/60 Dn. are augmented to the extent possible and special trains are also arranged during summer and Durga Puja rush between Jammu Tawi and Delhi/Sealdah touching Chakki Bank which is very close to Pathankot.

8. Change in the times of Srinagar Express from 4.05 p.m. to 7.30 p.m. or 9.00 p.m. from New Delhi and that of Himachal Express from Delhi and Nangal.

Later departure of 59 Up Srinagar Express from New Delhi will result in its late arrival at Jammu Tawi which will not be liked by the tourists who would like to catch buses for Srinagar and to reach there, the same day to avoid night halt enroute.

Change in timings of Himachal Express is not operationally feasible due to passage difficulties on Delhi Sirhind Section. Moreover, earlier departure of these trains from Delhi and Nangal Dam may also not be liked by the through passengers entraining from these stations.

काशीकारी स्टेशन के पास रेल बाइन पर पुल

7989. की विवादपूर्ण स्थान बाइन : यह रेल मंडी वह स्थान की हुना करें दि :

(क) यह सरकार में फूटेस्टर रेलवे

के समस्तीपुर दिवीजन में गहवाहारी स्टेशन के समीप रेल बाइन पर पुल बनाने ही योजना का घनुमोहन कर दिया है जिससे उक्त रेल बाइन कोसी परियोजना की छोटी नहर को पार कर सके ;

(ब) यह रेल विभाग ने कई बर्ब पूर्व उक्त कार्य के लिये कोसी परियोजना से आवश्यक धनराशि निर्धारित कर ली थी ;

(ग) यह रेल विभाग ने उक्त पुल का निर्माण कार्य अब तक आरम्भ नहीं किया है ; और

(घ) यह उपर्युक्त भाग (क) और भ. भा

(ग) उत्तर का स्वीकरणम् है, तो यह सरकार का विचार अविलम्ब उक्त पुल बनाने तथा कोसी परियोजना की उस राशि पर जिसे पुल के निर्माण के लिये निर्धारित किया गया था तथा उस तिथि से यह के उसके लिये निर्धारित किया गया था और रेल विभाग के पास रहा गया था, याज का भूक्तान करने के बारे में आवेदन आरी करने का है तथा यह सरकार पासी के दिना किसानों को हुये नुकसान को पूरा करेंगी ?

रेल अंगतवाल में राज्य मंडी (जी लिया वारावल) (क) जी हा ।

(ब) जी नहीं । रेलवे को केवल इस काम की वोधना और ब्रॉडकलम लैवार करने के प्रभार लाया हूए हैं ।

(ग) जी नहीं । लैकिन बोधन और ब्रॉडकलम लैवार करने का काम ब्रवेंद हर है ।

(घ) जल नहीं उठाता ।

Allegations of Rigging in Karnal Bye-Election

7990. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that allegation has been made that there was large scale rigging in the Karnal bye-election in April, 1978,

(b) whether it is also a fact that some people were not allowed to vote because of threats by the anti-social elements;

(c) whether the Election Commission was asked to look into the allegations:

(d) if so, the reaction of the Election Commission and

(e) whether the police force did not help in maintaining the law and protection to the people to exercise their vote according to their choice?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) The Election Commission has received three complaints in regard to the Karnal bye-election.

(b) to (d). Complaints made in this behalf on the spot were looked into and found to be incorrect. The complaints referred to in the answer to part (a) of the question were forwarded by the Commission to the Chief Electoral Officer for enquiry and reports are awaited. However, out of these three complaints, 2 have been found to be baseless from the reports received from the Observers appointed by the Election Commission.

(e) There is no basis for this allegation.

Mass Leave by Officers of I.O.C.

7991. SHRI SHANKAR SINHJI VAGHELIA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that more than three thousand officers of the four oil refineries of Indian Oil Corporation situated at Koyali, Barauni, Haldia and Gauhati were on mass leave on the 22nd March, 1978 seriously affecting the working of the refineries; and

(b) if so, their demands and the steps taken in this regard?

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

(a) and (b). It is a fact that 2069 officers of the Indian Oil Corporation, including 1029 from the IOC refineries, were absent from duty on 22.3.1978 in support of certain demands raised by the Officers Association of the Indian Oil Corporation.

While the Refinery at Koyali ran at full crude capacity, in Barauni, Haldia and Gauhati Refineries production could not be maintained on that day, and only essential services such as Power, Water and other utilities as well as Fire and Safety Services were maintained. Though the loss of crude throughput which was of the order of 30,000 tonnes would be made up in the course of the year, the Government view such action by the Officers as most unwarranted and inconsistent with the status they hold.

2 Orders of Government on the revised pay and allowances of IOC officers were issued in February 1970, to take effect from 1st August, 1974. What is now being sought is a modification of these orders. This would have to be considered not only in the light of the representations made by the IOC officers, but in the context of the standards of pay and allowances obtaining generally in the Public Sector.

Nagda Station

7992. SHRI A. K. SAHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during the inauguration of Birla Mandir near Nagda Station in Madhya Pradesh colouring, repairing and repainting of the Nagda Station were done;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) the reasons thereof; and

(d) whether they were done at the cost of Birla Groups in the month of February, 1978?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (c). Annual white and colour washing, repairing and patch-painting of Nagda Railway station was done in January/February, 1978 along with the buildings at other stations. This has no connection with the inauguration of Birla Mandir as stated by Hon'ble Member.

(d) No.

Increase in Prices of Drugs due to rise in Excise Duty

7993. SHRI S. S. SOMANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have assessed the extent of increase in drug prices due to rise in Central excise duty, raw materials and packaging items;

(b) whether Government will consider the proposal of keeping medicines tax-free as is done in almost all countries of the world; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to make available cheap drugs to all sections of society?

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

However, so far as excise duty alone is concerned, Government levied with effect from the 1st of March, 1978 special excise duty at the rate of 5 per cent of the basic excise duties as a result of which the total excise duty increased from 2.5 per cent to 2.625 per cent in the case of certain life saving patent or proprietary medicines and from 12.5 per cent to 13.125 per cent in the case of other patent or proprietary medicines falling under item No. 14-E of the Central Excise Tariff.

(b) In view of the financial implications, the question of a general exemption is not under consideration of Government.

(c) (i) Government have decided with effect from 1.3.1978 to remove the excise duty of 2 per cent on drugs and Medicines covered under Tariff item 68 (i.e. drugs and Medicines sold under generic names).

(ii) The new drug policy of Government provides for freezing the prices of formulations in categories I, II and III. The prices of formulations for Categories I and II would be frozen at the leader price level. Wherever certain prices are higher than the leader prices, they would be brought down to the leader level; wherever they are lower, they will stay frozen at such lower level. The prices of about 100 bulk drugs costed so far by the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices will also stay frozen. These freezes will be operative for an initial period of one year, during which the pricing of all drugs and formulations would be studied keeping in view the parameters of mark-ups/profitability outlined in the policy.

Revision of Prices of Imported Drugs

7994. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal under consideration to revise the prices of the imported drugs and pharmaceuticals; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). The prices of bulk drugs and formulations including imported one's are statutorily controlled under the provisions of Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1970. There is no general proposal to revise the existing prices of imported bulk drugs and formulations.

However, some proposals for fixation of prices of bulk drugs imported against REP licences as well as for revision/fixation of prices of certain finished formulations as a result of change in the c.i.f. prices are under consideration of the Government.

Good Materials Returned to Parent Stores Depot Nomenclatured as Second Hand

7995. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether new and good materials returned to parent stores depot from the consumer depots/units on the Railways are nomenclatured as second hand or unserviceable and valued as such;

(b) whether based on this valuation, materials are auctioned or less value is allocated to the consumer units causing crores worth of rupees loss over the year; and

(c) why such materials are not offered to the State Government departments of the area for consumption by their consuming units or materials that could be consumed by the public undertaking steel mill are not sent to them to avoid loss of public money?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (c). Materials are returned by the consumers to the stores Depot when they are no longer required for use (mainly due to change of design) or when they have lived their useful life and have been replaced. No new material which is required by the consumer is returned to the Stores Depot. The valuation of the returned materials is done by the Stores Depot depending upon the extent to which those items can be made use of by the Railway. Detailed guidelines are prescribed for the same in the Indian Railway Code for the Stores Department. If the item is new and can be re-used as such and there is a need, full credit is given. If the item has been only partly used and still can be re-used, credits are afforded generally at half-price as second-hand except for items e.g. Rail etc. where specific valuation guidelines based on life etc. have been prescribed. Similarly, for repairable items, surplus scrap etc. guidelines are prescribed. The Inspection and valuation is done by a Gazetted Officer of the Stores Depot. Where there is difference of opinion between the Returning Officer and the parent Stores Depot Officer on valuation the matter is referred to the General Manager whose decision is final. The valuation is thus done correctly according to guidelines and, therefore, there is no question of any loss whatsoever to the Department.

2. Those returned stores so received which cannot be consumed by the departments for use as such or after repairs, are inspected by a Committee of Officers of the concerned Departments, known as "Survey Committee", with a view to determine

after inspection—

(i) What stores held in the Depots should be treated as Dead Surplus Stores or as scrap;

(ii) What stores should be classified and rated second-hand;

(iii) At what rates and value such stocks should be held in the accounts books; and

(iv) How such stores should be disposed of, i.e. by sale or by issue to particular users of particular Departments, and c.

3. The recommendations of the Committee are examined and accepted by the competent authority and further necessary action taken. Before arranging disposal—

(a) efforts are made to utilise such stores as much as possible by Railways themselves in their own workshops or after suitable modification or conversion in Railway workshops or by outside parties; and

(b) requirements of other Government Departments/Undertakings, Ordnance Factories are met with, to the extent specifically asked for. The only stores which are recommended for disposal and which cannot be used or disposed of, as indicated in (i) and (ii) above are disposed of by sale or auction. Detailed guidelines have been prescribed for obtaining the best bids in the tenders/auctions. Therefore, there is no loss of public money in these transactions.

Charging for Services by L.P.G. Dealers

7996. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether LPG dealers are charging for several services like cleaning of stores which they used to do free of cost earlier;

(b) if so, whether any step will be taken to list the services the dealers must render free to customers;

(c) whether it is also a fact that customers obtaining LPG from one of the oil companies find it impossible to get refills in exchange from another company if they are transferred to a place where the former company does not have LPG distribution; and

(d) if so, whether Government will order the oil companies to facilitate such exchange?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). Presently LPG distributors are charging for all services except in respect of cylinders and pressure regulators.

(c) and (d). Under the reciprocal arrangements currently in vogue between the oil companies the transferee customers are to be provided gas connections within the shortest possible time subject to product availability after due verification of the transfer voucher and other formalities. These instructions have been reiterated to the oil companies.

Indian Railway Expertise for Middle East Countries

7997. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of Middle East countries have approached the Government for Indian expertise for modernisation of the railways in their countries;

(b) if so, the names of the countries; and

(c) his reaction in this regard?

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

Indian Railways have offered to share their technical know-how in the railway sector with other developing countries who are planning to develop their respective railway systems. Rail India Technical and Economic Services Ltd. (RITES) and the Indian Railway Construction Company Ltd. (IRCON), two public sector undertakings, have been set up under the Ministry of Railways. the former to provide consultancy services in various spheres of railway technology and management and the latter to undertake the construction of major railway projects abroad. Among the Middle East countries, Iran, Syria and Iraq have, so far made use of these services and offers made to some other countries are pending consideration of the respective Governments.

Modernisation of Loco Workshops

7998. SHRI SURYA NARAYAN SINGH:

SHRI D. AMAT:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that world bank has agreed to provide loan for the modernisation programme for all the Loco Workshops of the Indian Railways; and

(b) if so, total loan for which Bank has agreed to provide loan and terms and conditions thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). The Workshop Modernisation Project of Indian Railways has been identified as a project for possible World Bank/ I.D.A. financing. Negotiations with the World Bank are due to take place in May-June, 1978 when the matter is likely to be finalised.

धनकवाड़ा और जमाली रेलवे स्टेशनों के बीच रेल फाटक संख्या 53 और 54 के बीच नवा रेल फाटक

7999. श्री मोतीमाई आर० औषधीरी : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पश्चिम रेलवे की पालमपुर-गांधीधाम रेलवे लाइन पर धनकवाड़ा और जमाली रेलवे स्टेशनों के बीच वर्तमान रेल फाटक संख्या 53 और 54 के बीच एक नया रेल फाटक बनाने के लिये भोवा, नरोटा और राइया की जनता की मांग कब से अनियोगी है ;

(ख) क्या इन घामों के लोगों को वहां रेल फाटक न होने के कारण काफी परेशानी होती है क्योंकि उन्हें एक या दो किलोमीटर पैदल चलना पड़ता है ; और

(ग) यदि हा, तो क्या उनकी मांग को शीघ्र पूरा किया जायेगा ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) वर्तमान समयार सं० 53 और 54 और जसाना और धनकवाड़ा (पालमपुर गांधीधाम खंड पर) स्टेशनों के बीच एक नये समयार की व्यवस्था करने के लिए भोवा ग्राम निवासियों का एक आवेदन प्रगत्ति 1977 में प्राप्त हुआ था ।

(ख) ग्राम निवासी वर्तमान समयारों को दोनों ओर से सुविधापूर्वक इस्तेमाल कर सकते हैं जो केवल एक किलोमीटर दूर हैं ।

(ग) भारतीय रेल अधिनियम के अनुसार नये समयार की समुच्ची लागत राज्य सरकार/स्थानीय प्राधिकरण द्वारा वहन की जाएगी, रेलवे नये समयार के निर्माण करने पर विचार कर सकती है यदि प्रस्ताव राज्य सरकार/स्थानीय प्राधिकरण द्वारा प्राप्तिजित किया जाय साथ ही उसकी लागत वहन करने का बचन भी दिया गया हो। भोवा गांव के सरपंच को तदनुसार सूचित कर दिया गया है ।

बड़ीदा रेलवे स्टेशन को जंक्शन का दर्जा
दिया जाना

8000. श्री अमर तिंह श्री० राठवा :
क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बड़ीदा रेलवे स्टेशन का दर्जा बढ़ा कर उसे जंक्शन बनाया जायेगा और क्या इस स्टेशन के अंतर्फल का विस्तार करके इसका विकास करने की संभावना हैं ; और यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) क्या अहमदाबाद से बड़ीदा के लिये बरास्ता डबोई और भलीराजगुर से इन्दौर के लिये बरास्ता छोटा उदयपुर बड़ी लाइन का निर्माण करने की कोई योजना है, और

(ग) क्या बड़ीदा में नियुक्त रेल कर्मचारियों को आवासान सुविधाएं उपलब्ध की गई हैं और क्या नई सुविधाएं दी जानी हैं तथा इनमें रेलवे मजदूरों के लिये सुविधाएं भी सम्भवित हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) बदोदरा पहले से ही एक जंक्शन स्टेशन है जहा 3 अलग-अलग दिशाओं प्रयांत् सूरत-बदोदरा, बदोदरा-अहमदाबाद और बदोदरा-नोंबरा से यातायात होता है। इस समय इस स्टेशन का और विस्तार करने का कोई प्रस्तवा नहीं है।

(ख) इस तरह की कोई योजना इस समय विचारादीन नहीं है।

(ग) इस समय इस स्टेशन पर लगभग 40 प्रतिशत कर्मचारियों को रेलवे आवास की अपवस्था है। रेल कर्मचारियों की वर्तमान सुविधाओं में सुधार करना एक सतत प्रक्रिया है और ऐसे कामों की जरूरत के अनुसार और अन की उपलब्धता होने पर रेलवे कार्यक्रम में शामिल किया जाता है।

सहायक हिन्दू व्यक्तिकारी

8002. श्री राम किशन : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आपात स्थिति का दुर्घटना करते हुए बहुत से ऐसे व्यक्तियों का संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा निर्धारित नियमों का उल्लंघन करके सहायक हिन्दू व्यक्तिकारियों के रूप में चयन कर लिया गया था जो इस बारे में अपनाये जाने वाले मानदंड के अनुसार, योग्य नहीं थे तथा योग्य व्यक्तियों को साकात्कार के समय अस्तीकृत कर दिया गया था जबकि उन्होंने लिखित परीक्षा पास कर ली थी ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि जूने गये बहुत से व्यक्तियों की शैक्षणिक योग्यताएं निम्न ग्रेड के हिन्दू अनुवादक के लिये निर्धारित योग्यताओं जितनी भी नहीं थी ,

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि यद्यपि रेलवे बोर्ड के बेयरमैन का ध्यान इस तथ्य की ओर दिलाया गया था तथापि उक्त व्यक्तियों को बेनल में शामिल कर लिया गया था ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इस अनियमित और पक्षपातपूर्ण कार्यवाही को समाप्त करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है, और इस कार्य के लिये उत्तरदायी व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

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

(घ) नामसूची की ओषणा होने के पश्चात् कुछ कर्मचारियों से चयन के समय प्रक्रिया सम्बन्धी बरती गयी कुछ अनियमिताओं के बारे में अस्थायेन प्राप्त हुये थे। इन अस्थायेनों पर अब विचार किया जा रहा है।

Additional Solicitor-General of India to appear for Indian Tobacco Company

8003. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government is permitting Shri Soli Shorabji, the Additional Solicitor General of India to appear for the Indian Tobacco Company in several writ petitions filed against the Union Government demanding lower assessment of Excise Duty under the Central Excise Law;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) whether it is permissible to allow Solicitor-General to accept briefs against the Government?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) Shri Soli Sorabjee, Additional Solicitor General of India was granted permission to appear for the Indian Tobacco Company in their Excise appeals in the Supreme Court. He has, however, decided not to avail of the permission granted to him.

(b) As Shri Soli Sorabjee had appeared in the case for the Company right from the beginning and had also given an undertaking to the Company to appear for them in the Supreme Court also, before his appointment as Additional Solicitor General of India, permission was granted to him.

(c) Yes, Sir, but only with the permission of Government.

मैत्र एं एच० शूलिकर को प्रतिक्रिया दिया जाएगा वह बताएगा कि क्या करनी चाहता है

3004. श्री राधानाथ तिवारी: क्या विधि, न्याय और कल्पना की कार्य मंत्री यह बताएगा कि क्या करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मैत्र एं एच० शूलिकर के मालिकों ने बड़े हुए सार्वजनिक रोप को देखते हुए इस कम्पनी के दांबे में कोई मूल परिवर्तन किये वरीं, ही उसे प्राइवेट लिमिटेड से प्रतिक्रिया दिया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इस बाबले की कोई जांच कराने का है और यदि हाँ, तो कब तक और उस पर सरकार की क्यायत्रिकिया है ?

विधि, न्याय और कल्पना की कार्य मंत्री (श्री शान्ति भूषण): (क) सरकार के पास उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार कम्पनी अभी तक प्राइवेट लिमिटेड से प्रतिक्रिया दिया है।

(ख) उत्पन्न नहीं होता।

Absorbtion of Apprentices by Engineers India Limited

8005. SHRI SHIV NARAIN SARSONIA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Diploma holders in Mechanical Engineering were taken as Apprentices by Engineers India Limited last year;

(b) if so, whether they were given undertaking that pending on the performance during their apprenticeship training, they would be absorbed in the Headquarters or in field offices in the scale of Rs. 425—800;

(c) whether it is a fact that during the apprenticeship period none of them was given any slightest hint or indication that they will be turned out of the Company after the term of apprenticeship is over;

(d) whether the contract of apprenticeship of many persons expired on 5th February, 1978 but they were continued beyond that date with the understanding that they will be absorbed in the Company;

(e) whether Graduate Engineers are being absorbed in the Company (Engineers India Ltd.).

(f) what are the reasons for terminating the apprenticeship of Diploma Holders Engineers on 3rd March, 1978 without giving prior notice; and

(g) what steps are being taken to absorb them in the Company itself (Engineers India Ltd.)?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). No such undertaking was given to any of the apprentices. On the other hand it is made clear in the letter of engagement issued to the apprentices that "the contract of apprenticeship shall terminate on the expiry of the period of apprentice training of one year from the date of joining."

(d) Out of 20 apprentices of diploma holders engaged during 1977. 5 apprentices left on their own before the completion of the training. Out of the remaining 15, the contract of 8 apprentices expired on 6th February, 1978. However in some cases at the request of apprentices it was agreed by Engineers India Ltd. to give further training on ad-hoc basis outside the scope of Apprentices Act, 1961 upto 14th April, 1978 with a clear understanding that the ad-hoc training shall automatically terminate on 14th April, 1978.

(e) It is not obligatory on the part of Engineers India Ltd. to absorb all the apprentices. However on the basis of the requirement the Company has absorbed 64 Graduate Engineers so far.

(f) As it has been clearly indicated in the letter of engagement itself that the apprenticeship would stand terminated on the last date of training period, no separate notice is

considered necessary for termination of apprenticeship.

(g) As Engineers India Limited has no requirement for the services of these apprentices at the moment, the question of absorption of these people in the Company does not arise.

Double Line between Subzimandi and Panipat

8006. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the density of traffic between Ambala and New Delhi has reached the saturation point;

(b) whether it is also a fact that during all the Army Operations, the civil traffic had to be reduced to the minimum on this railway line and even then it was not possible to cope with the Army traffic on this single line working;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the project of double line between Subzimandi and Panipat has already been taken in hand; and

(d) if so, the progress of the double line between Subzimandi and Panipat along with the position as to when the project of the doubling between Panipat and Ambala will be taken up in view of the pressing circumstances viz. density of traffic and strategic position of this line?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Line capacity utilisation on Delhi-Panipat section is 85 to 95 per cent and between Panipat and Ambala about 80 per cent.

(b) During the last Military movement in December 1971 and January 1972, a few passenger trains were cancelled to cope with the requirements of military traffic, which was clearer without any hinderance.

(c) Yes.

(d) Subzimandi-Badli section (10.76 km) has already been doubled and opened to traffic. The work is in advanced stage of construction between Badli and Narela (12.39 km). The work is also in progress in Narela Rathdhama-Sonepat, Sandal Kalan-Ganaur and Diwana-Panipat sections. There is no immediate need for doubling between Panipat and Ambala because of lesser density of traffic on this section. However, to augment the available capacity, 2 crossing stations are being provided on this section. The work is in progress and is expected to be completed in the current financial year.

तीसरी श्रेणी के कमंचारियों को निःशुल्क पास, पी०टी० और बेतन बृद्धि की सुविधा

8007. श्री आर० एम० राकेश : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि :

(क) क्या जोनल रेलवे में तदर्थ आधार पर नियुक्त किये गये तीसरी श्रेणी के कमंचारियों को निःशुल्क पास पी०टी० औ०, वार्षिक बेतन बृद्धि आदि की सुविधायें दी जाती हैं ;

(ख) क्या वर्ष 1964, 1965, 1970 और 1973 में रेलवे बोर्ड में तदर्थ आधार पर नियुक्त किये गये तीसरी श्रेणी के कमंचारियों (कलंक/स्टोनोप्राफर) को नियमित कर दिया गया है और उन्हें निःशुल्क पास, पी०टी० औ०; वार्षिक बेतन बृद्धि आदि की सुविधायें दी जा रही हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हा०, तो क्या मंवालय वर्ष 1975-76 में रेलवे बोर्ड में तदर्थ आधार पर नियुक्त किये गये हिन्दी टाइपिस्ट/स्टोनो-साफर को नियमित करने और जिन कमंचारियों को सामान्य भविष्य निधि की भी कटोती की जा रही है, उन्हें निःशुल्क पास, पी०टी० औ०

वार्षिक बेतन बृद्धि आदि की सुविधायें देने के प्रस्तुत पर विचार कर रहा है और यदि हा०, तो कब तक ?

रेल मंवालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) 1964, 1965 और 1970 में रोजगार दफ्तरों के माध्यम से भर्ती किये गये कलंकों की सेवाओं को नियमित कर दिया गया है और वे सुविधा पास, सुविधा टिकट आदेश, बेतन बृद्धि, आदि सभी सहृदयताओं का साध्य उठा रहे हैं। 1973 में भर्ती किये गये कलंकों/स्टोनोप्राफिकों को भर्ती नियमित नहीं किया गया है।

(ग) लोक सभा में 11-6-77 को रेल मंत्री द्वारा घोषित नीति के प्रनुसार, श्रेणी-3 के तदर्थ कमंचारियों को तभी नियमित किया जायेगा, जब उनका प्रबरण सकाम प्राधिकारी द्वारा कर लिया गया हो।

तदर्थ कमंचारी होने के बाबजूद उनको पास, सुविधा टिकट आदेश और वार्षिक बेतन बृद्धि आदि देने के लिए विचार किया जाता है।

Kurmadanga Halt

8008. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a proposal for conversion of Kurmadanga Halt on Katwa-Ahmedpur narrow gauge to full station from the point of view of more earnings of revenues and providing booking and other facilities to the passengers;

(b) whether the Minister is aware of the report of the preliminary inspection conducted during the last Congress Government; and

(c) what action is being taken to expedite the implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (c). The proposal for conversion of Kurmadanga Halt into a flag station was examined in the year 1974 but the same was not found justified on account of heavy recurring financial loss to the Railways.

Increase in Price of Gas to Gas using Industry in Gujarat

8009. SHRI VINODBHAI B SHETH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the O.N.G.C. has enhanced the price of gas supplied to gas-using industries in Gujarat;

(b) what was the original price and what is the increased price;

(c) whether this unilateral action of the ONGC will be detrimental to the growth of industry; and

(d) has the Federation of Gujarat Mills & Industry made any representation in this behalf, if so the reaction thereon?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS: (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes Sir. The price of gas has been increased for private industries in Gujarat w.e.f. 1-4-1978.

(b) The price being charged w.e.f. 1-4-78 is Rs. 504.00 per 1000 M³ from these industries as against a price of Rs. 382.15 per 1000 M³ prior to 1-4-78. For the remote areas, a rebate on sliding scale is admissible on the price effective from 1-4-1978.

(c) and (d). The Federation had made a representation against the proposed increase in the price of gas. Negotiations were held by ONGC with the industries concerned and agreements have been signed by both parties after negotiations.

इके हुए माल-डिव्हिजनों की बुकिंग

8010. श्री बीठालाल रेस्टेल : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पश्चिम रेलवे के कोटा डिव्हिजन में बंगापुर सिटी आदि स्टेशनों से बिहार, पश्चिम बंगाल आदि राज्यों के लिए इके हुए माल डिव्हिजनों की बुकिंग बंद कर दी गयी है ;

(ख) क्या लेव के बाजारों में खाद्यालों का भारी स्टॉक एकत्र हो गया है जिसके परिणाम स्वरूप बाजार बंद हो रहे हैं तथा उपभोक्ताओं और फिसारों को भारी कठिनाई हुई है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इस बारे में लगाये गये प्रतिबंध को तत्काल हटाने का है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

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

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Expenditure on Meetings of Consultative Committee

8011. SHRI KACHARULAL HEM-RAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of meetings of the Consultative Committee of the Ministry of Railways held during 1977-78 and the dates on which held;

(b) the names of places where each such meeting was held; and

(c) the total amount spent by Government on the meetings of the Consultative Committee during the year including T.A. and D.A. of Members of the Committee and the officers of Ministry?

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

Three meetings were held during 1977-78 as given below:

NEW DELHI: 16.8.77 and 4.1.1978 respectively.

BANGALORE: 7.10.1977.

(c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Consultative Committee of Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilisers

8012. SHRI KACHARULAL HEMRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of meetings of the Consultative Committee of Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals held during 1977-78 and the dates on which held; and

(b) the names of places where each such meeting was held?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Five. The dates on which the meeting were held are 25.10.1977, 26.10.1977, 5.11.1977, 23.12.77 and 18.1.1978.

(b) The meeting on 8.1.1978 was held at Bombay. The remaining four meetings were held at New Delhi.

RDSO an independent Railway Establishment

8013. SHRI SHYAMA PRASANNA BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state if the RDSO is not an independent Railway Establishment, why should a post of the rank of General Manager be maintained?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): Research Designs and Standards Organisation is an attached office of the Ministry

of Railways. In keeping with the importance of the work being performed by this organisation, it is headed by a Director General, who is of the rank of a General Manager of a Zonal Railway.

राजकोट-पोरबन्दर बेराबल भीटर लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में बदलना

8014. श्री बर्मसिंह लाई पटेल: क्या ऐसे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गुजरात के सीराढ़ क्षेत्र में राजकोट-जेतलसर-पोरबन्दर और जेतलसर-जूनागढ़-बेराबल भीटर गेज रेल लाइन को बाडोज लाइन में बदलने के बारे में कोई कार्यक्रम तैयार किया गया है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ख) ऐसा कार्यक्रम कब तैयार किया जायेगा;

(ग) क्या इस बारे में कोई सर्वेक्षण किया गया है और यदि नहीं, तो इस कार्यक्रम को कब आरम्भ किया जायेगा; और

(घ) क्या बोरभगाम-राजकोट-जामनगर-भोजा-पोरबन्दर बाडोज लाइन का निर्माण कार्य प्रगति पर है और यदि हा, तो राजकोट-जेतलसर, भोजाजी, उपलटा-भायाबदर-जामजोधपुर, राणाकाव तथा जेतलसर-बोरभगाम लेखोद मतलीया हाईनी-बोखडेट रावल लाइन तक का भाग बाडोज में कब तक बदला जायेगा?

ऐसे मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण): (क) से (घ). राजकोट-जेतलसर-कटकोला और जेतलसर-जूनागढ़-बेराबल भीटर लाइन का बड़ी लाइन में अमान परिवर्तन के लिये कोई सर्वेक्षण नहीं कराया गया है और संसाधनों की कमी के कारण यह पर्योजना विचारणीय नहीं है। बोरभगाम-

राजकोट-जामनगर-झोला कम्बासूस काटकोला-पोर्टनगर भीटर लाइन चांड का बड़ी लाइन में जानान परिवर्तन का काम प्रगति पर है और आजां हैं कि पर्याप्त धन उपलब्ध होने पर यह काम लगभग 4 वर्षों में पूरा हो जायेगा।

गुजरात में यात्रियों के लिये रेलवे स्टेशनों पर नये शैड

8015. श्री अर्थसिंह याई पटेल: क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि:

(क) गुजरात में सौराष्ट्र प्रदेश के जूनांगढ़, जामनगर और राजकोट जिलों में उन रेलवे स्टेशनों के नाम क्या हैं जहां वर्ष 1976-77 के दौरान यात्रियों के लिये नये शैड बनाये गये हैं या बनाये जा रहे हैं और प्रत्येक शैड पर कितनी धनराशि रुक्क की गई है या किये जाने की सम्भावना है;

(ख) क्या वर्ष 1978-79 में इन जिलों में रेलवे स्टेशनों पर नये शैड बनाने का कोई प्रस्ताव है और यदि हा, तो उन रेलवे स्टेशनों के नाम जिलावार क्या हैं जहां ये शैड बनायें जायेंगे;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) इन जिलों में रेलवे स्टेशनों पर यात्रियों के लिए नये शैड बनाने का कार्यक्रम कब बनाया जायगा और मह कार्य किस प्रकार किया जायेगा?

रेल बंद्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नायक): (क) से (घ). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Drilling Equipments from U.S.A.

8016. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the drilling equipments have been imported from United States of America because of failure of supplies by U.S.S.R.; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, and on how many wells the drilling operations have been started and expected results thereof?

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

(b) The status of wells drilled (drilling of which was completed during 1977-78) is as under:—

Total wells drilled	Oil bearing	Gas bearing	Dry	Under test yet to be tested
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ONSHORE :

1 ONGC	87	32	5	14	36
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2 OIL	19	14	1	1	3
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OFFSHORE :

3 ONGC	31	18	2	10	2
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4. OIL
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Railway Line from Orai to Jalaun

8017. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply to Unstarred Question No. 3936 dated 19.7.1977 and state:

(a) the details of the Traffic Survey carried out in 1957-58 for construction of a railway line from Orai to Jalaun;

(b) whether the survey carried out has stressed the need for opening this line for improvement of this neglected and backward area of Jalaun district;

(c) if so, steps that have been taken or proposed to be taken to provide funds for construction of this line; and

(d) time by which these are likely to be provided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Details of traffic survey carried out in 1957-58 for construction of a broad gauge line from Orai to Jalaun are as follows:

Length	22.93 Kms.	
Cost of construction estimated at the time of survey in 1957-58	Rs. 58.31 lakhs	
Anticipated financial	6th year	11th year
(i) If actual distance is to be charged	—1.07%	—0.46%
(ii) With 1 1/2 times inflation of chargeable distance	—0.42%	+0.15%

(b) to (d). The area proposed to be served by this line is already served by a motorable road and hence the survey team did not recommend the construction of this line.

Halt of Two Trains of Kota-Bina Lines

8018. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that two trains of Kota-Bina lines have to halt at Bina Station for more than ten hours before their departure back to Kota; and

(b) if so, whether it is proposed to utilize this halt-time by extending these two trains upto Bhopal to meet the heavy traffic on these lines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). Two pairs of Passenger trains running to their present timings between Kota and Bina provide convenient morning and evening services on this section and they have a lie over of 10 hours 35 minutes and 8 hours 20 minutes at Bina. Keeping the present schedule on Kota-Bina section, their extension to and from Bhopal is not feasible. This apart terminal facilities are also not available at Bhopal for dealing any additional train.

राज्य विद्यान सभाओं के चुनाव पर खर्च की गई धनराशि

8019. श्री हुकम चन्द कल्हाय: राज्य विधि, न्याय और कल्पनी कार्य मंत्री मध्यावधि चुनावों पर खर्च की गई धनराशि के बारे में 21 फरवरी, 1978 के अताराकित प्रसन्न संस्का 174 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) फरवरी 1978 में हुए राज्य विधान सभाओं के चुनावों पर केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा खर्च की गई धनराशि का राज्य-वार और क्या है;

(ख) इस बारे में कर्नाटक, आनंद प्रदेश महाराष्ट्र भ्रतम, मेघालय और ग्रण्णाचल प्रदेश की राज्य सरकारों तथा केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पृष्ठक-पृष्ठक कितनी धनराशि खर्च की और

क्या अधिक्षय से इस खर्च में कमी करने के लिए कोई कार्यवाही की जा रही है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी अधीरा क्या है, और

राज्य/संघ उन अध्ययियों उन अध्ययियों
राज्य सेवा को सम्भव को सम्भव
का नाम जिन्होंने जिनकी
निर्बाचिन लडा जमानते जब्त
हैं

(ग) उन उम्मीदवारों की कुल संख्या कितनी है जिन्होंने उपर्युक्त भाग (ब) में उल्लिखित प्रत्येक राज्य में चुनावों से हिस्सा लिया और कितने उम्मीदवारों की जमानते जब्त हो गई और इससे सरकार को कितनी आय हुई और क्या सरकार को पता है कि कुछ उम्मीदवारों ने निर्धारित सीमा से अधिक धनराशि खर्च की और यदि हाँ, तो पार्टियों और उम्मीदवारों ने निर्धारित सीमा से अधिक कितनी मात्रा में धनराशि खर्च की?

विधि, व्याय और काम्यनी कार्य अंत्री (भी शान्ति भूषण) (क) करवरी 1978 में हुए राज्य विधान सभा निर्बाचिनों पर केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा कोई व्यय नहीं किया गया है। ऐसे निर्बाचिनों पर होने वाला व्यय सङ्खित राज्य सरकार द्वारा किया जाता है।

(ब) अपेक्षित जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सदन के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी निर्बाचिनों पर सरकारी व्यय का कम करने का कोई विनियोग प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है। किन्तु केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकार यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि निर्बाचिनों पर केवल आवश्यक न्यूनतम सीमा तक व्यय किया जाए, उपर्युक्त नियन्त्रण रखती है।

(ग) प्रश्न के भाग (ब) से उल्लिखित पांच राज्यों में प्रत्येक राज्य में और सब राज्यलंब धरणावल प्रदेश में करवरी, 1978 में जिन अध्ययियों ने निर्बाचिन लडा उनकी कुल संख्या और उन अध्ययियों की संख्या जिनकी जमानते जब्त हो मर्ज़, इस प्रकार है —

प्रान्तध	प्रदेश	801
आसाम	938	651
कर्नाटक	1,165	669
महाराष्ट्र	1,819	1,155
मेघालय	262	90
प्रदेश	86	16

जमानते जब्त वरके सरकार ने कितनी राशि बमूल की इसकी जानकारी अभी उपलब्ध नहीं है और इस बारे में एक विवरण सदन के पटल पर यथासमय रख दिया जाएगा।

सरकार को इस बात की कोई जानकारी नहीं है कि क्या कुछ अध्ययियों ने विहित सीमा से अधिक व्यय उपगत किया। निर्बाचिनों में दलाद्वारा उपगत व्यय के बारे में भी सरकार को कोई जानकारी नहीं है।

Stay in 'Holiday Home' by Trekking Parties

8020 SHRI K. PRADHANI Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have made any concessions to the parties going to hill stations, particularly on trekking/Expeditions,

(b) whether Government have also allowed these parties to stay in the Holiday homes maintained by the railway authorities, and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) (a) Yes. Apart from the normal hill

concession return tickets at 1 1/2 single journey fares to certain specified hill stations, normal concession of 15 per cent in first class and 50 per cent in second class is allowed to mountaineering expeditions approved by the Indian Mountaineering Foundation, New Delhi.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Total production and Value of Medicines

8021. SHRI PADMACHARAN SAMANTASINHERA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total value of medicines produced during last three years and out of this what is the value produced by public sectors and private sectors;

(b) is there any proposal to enhance the public sector production of medicines; if so, when and what is the progress in 1978-79;

(c) what is the value of medicines exported and imported by private and public sectors; and

(d) accordingly what amounts are given to subsidise public sector?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) (i) Bulk drugs:

(Value in Rs. crores)

Year	Public Sector	Private Sector	Foreign firms	Total
1974-75	33	23	34	90
1975-76	49	35	52	136
1976-77	48	39	63	150
(ii) Formulations				
1974-75	25	172	203	400
1975-76	35	225	300	560
1976-77	47	361	292	700

(b) Government have approved during 1975-1977 expansion schemes in the Public Sector viz., IDPL and HAL involving an outlay of Rs. 64.89 crores and the implementation is in progress. The total turnover is expected to be of the order of Rs. 104 crores during 1978-79.

(c) Total values of imports and exports had been as under:—

Year	(Value in crores)	
	Imports	Exports
1974-75	45.60	43.12
1975-76	39.36	42.19
1976-77	47.03	52.19*

*Inclusive of 23 crores worth of medicinal castor oil.

Imports of certain bulk drugs and drug intermediates is canalised through the State Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Corporation of India Ltd. (CPC). Value of imports of such drugs by C.P.C. during the last three years is given below:—

	(Rs. crores)
1974-75	19.56
1975-76	14.05
1976-77	22.29

Information about values of medicines exported and imported by Public sector units, viz., IDPL and HAL is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) Pooled prices based on weighted average of quantity imported at the import price and quantity produced indigenously at indigenous price have been fixed in respect of certain canalised drugs. Indigenous manufacturers including public sector units are subsidised/asked to subsidise to the extent of the difference between the indigenous price and the pooled price.

सैलून में आग लग जाता

8022. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय :
क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत, 1978 के प्रनिम संताह में परिवहन रेलवे के रत्नाम डिवीजन में एक सैलून में आग लग जाने के कारण भारी क्षति हुई थी ;

(ब) क्या तेल के टैंक के निकट आग लगी थी ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या कारण थे और कितनी क्षति हुई ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) से (ग) : 29-3-78 को मोटर रैम्प साइडिंग रत्नाम में छहें एक माल डिव्हेल में आग लग गयी, जिसमें उच्च गति डीजल प्रूर्लिंग चल संयंत्र था और एक निरीक्षण यान, जो इस डिव्हेल के निकट छाड़ा था, पर भी आग का प्रभाव पढ़ा। निरीक्षण यान को लगभग 1000 रुपये की क्षति होने का मन्तुमान है। रेल सम्पर्क को लगभग 4,060 रुपये की क्षति हुई है। आग लगने के कारण की जांच की जा रही है।

Setting up of Fertiliser Plants in States

8023. SHRI RAJKESHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) number of fertilizer plants in the country in private and public sectors and whether Government propose to set up plants in the States where there are no such plants at present; and

(b) if so, names of the States and places where these plants are proposed to be set up in the near future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA) : (a) and (b). There are 23 fertilizer plants in the public sector, 35 in the private sector and one plant in the Co-operative sector.

In addition to the fertilizer plants which are already in production, the following fertilizer plants are under construction in the States indicated below:

Public Sector		Private Sector		Cooperative Sector	
Name of the unit	States	Name of the unit	State	Name of the unit	State
1 Nangal Expansion	Punjab	Broach	Gujarat	Phulpur	Uttar Pradesh
2 Sindri Rationalisation	Bihar				
3 Tromba IV	Maharashtra				
4 Ramagundam	Andhra Pradesh				
5 Talchar	Orissa				
6 Sindri Modernisation	Bihar				
7 Bhatinda	Punjab				
8 Panipat	Haryana				
9 Haldia	West Bengal				
10 Trombay	Maharashtra				

The location of a fertilizer plant is based on techno-economic considerations which, *inter-alia*, include factors such as availability of feedstock, infrastructure facilities proximity to the market and demand of fertilizer in the economic marketing zone of the project. If the States which do not have a fertilizer factory are found to satisfy the above conditions, Government will no doubt consider establishing fertilizer factories in such States while planning for additional capacity.

मिट्टी के तेल की मांग

8024. श्री सुरेन्द्र ज्ञा सुमनः क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :—

(क) देश में गत तीन वर्षों की मांग की तुलना में इस वर्ष मिट्टी के तेल की मांग कितनी है और उसकी संलाई कितनी कम है;

(ख) वर्ष 1976-77 तथा 1977-78 में मिट्टी के तेल का अलग अलग, राज्य वार, कितना नियतन किया गया; और

(ग) इस नियतन में किन मानदण्डों का अनुसरण किया गया, क्या अधिक गांवों वाले राज्यों के लिए उक्त नियतन करते समय

वहां के गांवों की अधिक संख्या को ध्यान में रखा गया था अथवा केवल जनसंख्या को ही ध्यान में रख कर उक्त नियतन किया गया था?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा): (क) वर्ष 1978-79 में मिट्टी के तेल की मात्रा का अनुमान 3.83 मिलियन मी० टन है। गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान मिट्टी के तेल की बिक्री इस प्रकार हुई।

(मी० मी० टन)

1975-76	3.10
1976-77	3.32
1977-78	3.62 (अस्थाई)

(ख) वर्ष 1976-77 और 1977-78 में मिट्टी के तेल का अलग अलग राज्य वार आवंटन दर्शने वाला व्यौरा संलग्न है।

(ग) राज्यों और संघ शासित राज्यों को मिट्टी के तेल का आवंटन पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय द्वारा मासिक आधार पर बहुत सी बातों को, जिससे पिछली खपत मौसमी विभिन्नताओं और विशेष बातें शामिल हैं, को ध्यान में रख कर किया जाता है।

विवरण

वर्ष 1976-77 और 1977-78 में मिट्टी के तेल के राज्यवार आवंटन का व्यौरा

(आंकड़े ०००' मी० टन में)

राज्य	1976-77	1977-78
1	2	3
ग्रान्थप्रदेश	246.1	267.4
असम	121.7	131.6
बिहार	192.9	210.6
गुजरात	301.8	317.4
हरियाणा	54.8	60.9

१	२	३
झिमाचल प्रदेश	10.8	12.4
जम्मू और काश्मीर	23.1	22.4
कर्नाटक	174.2	188.2
केरल	113.9	119.6
झड़प्रदेश	163.6	180.1
महाराष्ट्र	679.0	709.2
मनीपुर	6.9	8.4
मेघालय	5.6	7.0
नागालेण्ड	3.7	3.9
उडीसा	68.1	71.2
पंजाब	102.7	118.6
राजस्थान	87.0	107.8
हिमाचल	3.6	3.8
तमिलनाडू	305.0	294.6
त्रिपुरा	10.4	11.4
उत्तर प्रदेश	319.6	355.1
पश्चिम बंगाल	305.8	320.5
संघसमिति सेवा		
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	0.6	1.1
अरण्याचल प्रदेश	0.7	1.0
चण्डीगढ़	7.0	8.1
दादरा और नागर हवेली	0.6	0.6
गोआ, दमन और दिव	11.7	11.6
दिल्ली	84.4	86.9
मिकोरम	2.6	3.0
पांडिचेरी	5.7	5.2
पूरे भारत में	3413.6	3639.6

समस्तीपुर और रोसारा के बीच रेलगाड़ियाँ

8025. श्री शुरेन्द्र ज्ञा सुनमः क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की क्षमा करेगे कि :

(क) क्या जनता की ओर से इस आमय का एक अव्यावेदन प्राप्त हुआ है कि या तो समस्तीपुर और रोसारा के बीच चलने वाली गाड़ियों की संख्या बढ़ाई जाये अथवा उनकी समय-सारिणी में परिवर्तन किया जाय, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य भंडी (श्री शिव मारायण) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) 1-1-1978 से समस्तीपुर और रमेडा घट/खगरिया के बीच एक जोड़ी अतिरिक्त गाड़ियाँ चलाई गयी हैं और याक्री जनता के लिए बेहतर सेवा की व्यवस्था के लिए इस खण्ड की गाड़ियों के समय में भी परिवर्तन किया गया है।

S. A. to previous Railway Minister

8026 SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a brother of S.A. to previous Railway Minister used to issue slips from Allahabad on some "consideration" and lakhs of people were recruited on the basis of such slips;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the same "brother" used to sit in the divisional office of Northern Railway in Allahabad and used to issue orders to officers for posting the men recruited on the basis of his slip; and

(c) if so, the action contemplated against the "brother" of S.A. to previous Railway Minister?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) The "brother of S. A. to previous Railway Minister" referred to does not seem to be a Railway employee. There is no information about any such person with the Railway Ministry. The number of ad-hoc appointments made on the recommendations of the former Ministers and their personal staff, is a little over 1000 and does not run into lakhs. Such appointees have been warned that they should apply to the Railway Service Commissions if they wish to continue in Railway service.

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

S. A. to Previous Railway Minister tried for Congress Ticket

8027. SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that S.A. to previous Railway Minister applied and tried for a Congress ticket to fight Parliamentary election during 1977;

(b) if so, whether it is permissible to retain lien in Government office and at the same time involve in politics; and

(c) action taken therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) The Ministry of Railways have no information.

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

यूनियनों से बातचीत

8028. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पाण्डेय : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कर्मचारियों की कठिनाइयों को हल करने के लिए सरकार ने मान्यता प्राप्त वरकर्स अथवा रेलवे कर्मचारी संगठनों से वार्ता करने के अतिरिक्त पंजीकृत यूनियनों अथवा कार्मिक संघों से वार्ता करने के आदेश जारी किये हैं, यद्यपि गैर मान्यता प्राप्त पंजीकृत यूनियनों से कोई समझौता नहीं किया जाता है;

(ख) क्या उक्त आदेशों से एक दूसरे को समझने का उचित बातावरण उत्पन्न हुआ है;

(ग) क्या कुछ स्थानों जैसे पश्चिम रेलवे में रतलाम डिवीजन में उक्त आदेशों के अनुसार कार्यवाही की जा रही है जबकि कुछ स्थानों पर उनका अनुकरण नहीं किया जा रहा है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इनकी सब स्थानों पर क्रियान्वित सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) से (घ). कोई सामान्य आवेदन जारी नहीं किये गये हैं, लेकिन रेल प्रशासनों को परामर्श दिया गया है कि गैर-मान्यता प्राप्त यूनियनों के प्रतिनिधियों से अनोपचारिक बैठक की व्यवस्था कर दिया करें। तो भी गैर-मान्यता प्राप्त यूनियनों के साथ अनोपचारिक पदाचार और अनोपचारिक करार नहीं किये जा सकते। यदि वे पहले ऐसा नहीं कर रहे हैं तो सभी सम्बन्धित प्रशासनों को तदनुसार कार्रवाई करने के लिए सलाह दी जायेगी।

Privilege Passes for Railway Officers

8029. SHRI SHYAMAPRASANNA BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for enjoying Six sets of privilege passes instead of three sets by the serving Class I & II railway officers;

(b) whether Government are considering to reduce the pass facilities for the Class I & II or to increase the facilities for the Class III & IV to bring them at par; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (c). From the inception of the Railways, in the matter of grant of free travel facilities to Class I and II Railway officers on the one hand and Class III and IV employees on the other hand, in India as also in some foreign countries, a differential has always existed between their entitlements for passes. In fact, in respect of Class I and II officers the number which was unlimited was at one stage reduced to 12 sets of privilege passes in a year and subsequently to 6 sets. Similarly, in respect of Class III and IV staff, where the entitlements were relatable to the years of service put in, it has been raised to 1 set of privilege pass for staff with service upto 5 years and 3 sets thereafter.

As these free travel facilities have been determined taking into consideration the conditions of service, including the incidence of All-India postings in respect of officers these assume the character of being part of service conditions and the Government do not propose to make any change in the existing scale of passes.

Increase in Expenses in I.B.P. Balmer Lawrie Group of Companies

8030. DR. BIJOY MONDOL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of the fact that ever since 1974 when the present Chairman and Managing Director was appointed regular decline in the profits and increase in

expenses has taken place in I.B.P./Balmer Lawrie group of Companies;

(b) if so, why; and

(c) what remedial action his Ministry are taking?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) to (c). The position of profitability of the IBP-Balmer Lawrie Group of Companies is given below:

A. Indo-Burma Petroleum Company Limited

(Rs./Lakhs)

	1973 (Actual)	1976/77 (Actual)	1977/78 (Estimated)	Main reasons for varia- tion
(i) Profit as per Published Accounts	120.58	75.58	70.00	These profits regis- tered substantial in- crease despite the gestation period
(ii) (Add) Adjustments				
(a) Effect of OPG interim re- port	..	75.00	88.00	expenses of Chemicals Division of Rs 14.48 lakhs and Rs 23.5 lakhs in 1976-77 and 1977-78
(b) Effect of agreement with IOG	..	20.33	33.00	respectively.
Total of (ii) .. . . ..	..	95.33	121.00	
(iii) Adjusted Profit	120.58	170.91	191.00	

B. Balmer Lawrie & Company Limited

Profit as per Published Accounts	64.42	66.11	125.34	The performance in 1976/77 was adver- sely affected due to liquidation of high priced imported steel in the face of glut in the domestic Steel market.
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C. BRIDGE & ROOF COMPANY (INDIA) LIMITED.

(Rs./Lakhs)

	1973 (Actual)	1976-77 (Actual)	1977-78 (Estimated)	Main reasons for variation
1	2	3	4	5
(i) Profit as per Published Accounts	1.72	1.52	0.45	During the period from 1-1-73 to 31-3-77, the com- pany incurred heavy losses on 3 major contracts as under:*

	1	2	3	4	5	6
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(ii) (Loss) Adjustments, for sales, claims, interest, stock and unbilled work relating to the year but brought out in 1975	148 23
(iii) Adjusted Profit/(Loss)	146 51

	Rs /lakhs
(i) **Construction of blast furnace for Bokaro Steel Plant.	190 00
(ii) Manufacture of Wagons for Indian Railways	259 00
(iii) Construction work at Haldia Refinery	59 00
	508 00

The company has turned the corner in 1976-77 by making a small profit of Rs 152 lakhs. This was possible due to discontinuance of the non-remunerative wagon manufacture, conclusion of the losing con-

tracts at Haldia and Bokaro and due to profit on overseas activities. Once its capital reconstruction proposals are approved, it is expected to start showing handsome profits.

D BIECCO LAWRIE LIMITED

(Rs /lakhs)

	1973 (Actuals)	1976-77 (Actuals)	1977-78 (Estimated)	Main reasons for variation
Profit /(Loss) as per Published Ac- counts	(21 59)	(37 84)	(147 25)	**

**Biecco Lawrie has been a sick company. The previous owners paid no attention whatsoever to replacement of machines, updating of designs, productivity, value Engineering and costing. Very detailed studies were therefore made to rectify the malaise which affected the company. Since then, substantial work has been done to update designs, reduce costs by reducing material content, intensifying R&D efforts expand the remunerative activities, etc. It needs to be mentioned that a company

which did not have ISI certification for any of its products has today international KEMA certification for its major line of activity, viz Switch-gear Panels. During the year 1977/78, there was go-slow on the part of labour. A solution has since been reached with Workers Union, and the position is now expected to register improvement.

It would be seen from the above, that with the exception of Biecco Lawrie, there has been no erosion of profits.

जीरान्दू लोड में इच्छें यैसे के लियेंहरे की समाजी

८०३१. वी अर्द्धसिंह चार्ड फ्लेम: क्या ऐडोलिक तथा रसायन और उंचक भंगी यह बताने की क्षमा करेगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि गुजरात के सौरान्दू लोड में पारबन्दन मगरीन, कृष्णाना, राणावाच, भानवदीर बावली, बोराजी, उपलोटा, जाम कण्ठीरना, जाम बोधपुर, लालपुर आदि में इच्छें यैसे के नये सिलेन्डर मप्लाई नहीं किये जा रहे हैं और बदि हा, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं,

(ख) उपरोक्त प्रत्येक नगर में इस समय कितने यैसे सिलेन्डर मप्लाई किये जा रहे हैं;

(ग) उन नगरों अवधा कस्तों में यैसे सिलेन्डर कब सप्लाई किये जायेंगे और उनमें प्रत्येक नगर में कितने मिलेन्डर मप्लाई करने का विचार है,

(घ) क्या इच्छें यैसे उपलब्ध नहीं हैं और यदि हा, तो इसे कीदूष ही उपलब्ध कराने के लिये अब क्या प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं,

(ङ) उपरोक्त प्रत्येक नगर अवधा कस्ते में नई एडेंसियों आवश्यक होने के लिए सरकार का विचार तथा उपाय करने का है ताकि नये उपग्रेडेशनों को इच्छें यैसे के सिलेन्डर कम्पाई लिये जा सके, और

(च) उन अवधियों, सवालों तथा कम्पनियों के बारा नाम हैं जिन्होंने इच्छें यैसे के लियेंहरों के वितरण के लिए एडेंसियों की जांच की है तथा कब हो ?

ऐडोलिक तथा रसायन और उंचक भंगी (बी हैंडली बल्ड लूप्टुरा) : (क) से (च). अवधिक आवश्यक अपरोक्षता वृक्षाशत राज्य के सौरान्दू लोड में लक्षण ६६,५०० कम्पोस्टाइंडों की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति करते

हुए इस समय १५ कस्तों में इच्छें का वितरण कर रहा है। पोरबन्दर इच्छे से एक है, जिसके लक्षण ५२०० इच्छे के बाहर है। जुनागढ़ स्थित इच्छे लिकेता द्वारा, जिसके पास लक्षण १२०० इच्छे हैं, बोराजी और उपलोटा में इच्छे की सप्लाई की जाती है। प्रश्न के भाग (क) में उल्लिखित सौरान्दू के अन्य शहरों में इस समय इच्छे की सप्लाई की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। इस समय जितनी इच्छे उपलब्ध हैं, वह पूर्ण रूपेण वर्णनबद्ध है और इसलिए इस उत्पाद की अतिरिक्त मात्रा उपलब्ध हो जाने के पश्चात ही सौरान्दू के प्रम्य शहरों में इच्छे के वितरण को आरम्भ करने पर विचार किया जा सकता है। अगले २-३ वर्ष की अवधि में, जब परियोजना से बम्बई हाई सम्बद्ध यैसे से ज्ञाना पकाने की यैसे के पृष्ठीकरण के लिए एल०पी० जी० उपलब्ध होगी, नई योजनाशालाओं के कार्य आरम्भ करने से तथा कर्तव्यान्वयनशालाओं में ज्ञाना पकाने की यैसे उत्पादन की अतिरिक्त सुविधाओं की स्वापना से यह यैसे उपलब्ध हो जायेगी, तब इसकी उपलब्धि में सुधार होने की सम्भावना है। निम्नलिखित विचारावाराओं पर आवारित सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित प्रक्रिया के अनुसार सौरान्दू में और अधिक शहरों में उस समय इच्छें के वितरण का विस्तार करना सम्भव ही सकेगा —

(i) पूर्वानुमानित उपक्रेष्टा आवश्यक,

(ii) पूर्ति आवश्यक से बाजार की समीपता,

(iii) सुरक्षित तथा सुविधाजनक परिवहन के सावधान की उपलब्धता,

(iv) वितरण उपक्रेष्टों द्वारा वितरण उपरोक्त, और

(v) कार्य संचालन में अव्याहारिता ।

इष्टेन देस के विवरण हेतु नई एजेंसियों के खोलने का जब कभी भी निर्णय लिया जायेगा, तभी विज्ञापन प्रकाशित किये जायेंगे और उनके प्रत्युत्तर में प्राप्त आवेदन पत्रों पर वर्तमान नीति सम्बन्धी मार्गदर्शी रूप रेखाओं के ढांचे के अन्तर्गत उन पर विचार किया जायेगा।

रेलवे स्टेशनों पर पुस्तकों आदि के स्तर में गिरावट

8032. डा० रामजी सिंह : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को रेलवे स्टेशनों के बुक्स्टालों पर पुस्तकों और पत्र पत्रिकाओं के दिन प्रति दिन गिरते हुए स्तर से होने वाली राष्ट्रीय अस्ति का पता है;

(ख) क्या यौन, हिन्सा, सनसनीखेज और अश्लील जासूसी साहित्य के प्रचार पर सरकार का कोई नियंत्रण है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो ऐसी स्थिति उत्पन्न होने के क्या कारण हैं तथा क्या सरकार उसकी जांच करेगी; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार है कि पुस्तकों, पत्र पत्रिकाओं के चयन के लिए कोई कसौटी होनी चाहिए तथा इस पर नियंत्रण रखने के लिए एक समिति होनी चाहिए और यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ऐसी समिति नियुक्त करेगी और कब तक?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) रेलवे स्टेशनों के बुक्स्टालों पर बेची जा रही पुस्तकों, पत्रिकाओं आदि के स्तर में कोई गिरावट नहीं आई है।

(ख) से (घ). रेलों और बुक्स्टालों ठेकेदारों के बीच हुए करार की शर्तों के अनुसार रेलवे स्टेशनों पर अश्लील या निकृष्ट साहित्य की बिक्री विलकुल निश्चित

है। अश्लील या निकृष्ट किसी के किसी प्रकाशन या किसी ऐसे प्रकाशन जिसके विषद् प्राप्त प्रचुर और उचित आपत्ति अभिव्यक्त की गयी हो—उसकी बिक्री अथवा प्रदर्शन पर रोक लगाने का रेख प्रशासन को पूरा अधिकार है। बुक्स्टाल ठेकेदारों के लिए रेल प्रशासन का नियंत्रण अन्तिम है और वे इसके लिए बाध्य होते हैं। इन नियमों का उलंघन करने पर, रेलवे जुमाना कर सकती है और इस प्रकार के अपराधों की पुनरावृत्ति होने पर करार को समाप्त किया जा सकता है। इस ध्येय को प्राप्त करने के लिए रेलवे अधिकारी रेलवे स्टेशनों पर बुक्स्टालों की नियमित जांच पढ़ताल और निरीक्षण करते हैं। राष्ट्रीय रेल उपयोगकर्ता परामर्श समिति तथा क्षेत्रीय रेल उपयोगकर्ता परामर्श समिति के सदस्य भी रेलवे स्टेशनों पर बुक्स्टालों का बहुधा निरीक्षण करते हैं। अतः किसी प्रकार की जांच करने अथवा किसी समिति गठन की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है।

Selection Posts for Class III and II

8033. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3800 on 21st March, 1978 regarding Railway Ministry's orders and state:

(a) reasons for non-compliance of the orders issued by him in November and December, 1977 on the North East and Northern Railway;

(b) whether the rules framed by the Ministry regarding selection posts for Class III and II staff as per establishment manual, paras and other circular letters issued by the Ministry such as 4-x, 6-x formula, de-reservation circulars and non carry forward of vacancies have been observed;

(c) if the answer to the question in (b) be affirmative why the S.C./S.T. vacancies in the Class II AEN's

selections held in 1975 and 1976 were not de-reserved;

(d) whether qualified general candidates in 1975 selection are not being promoted on permanent basis; and

(e) the action proposed to ensure that the Ministry's orders and directives are followed strictly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) No comments are possible in the absence of indication as to which orders are meant.

(b) As indicated in the reply to Unstarred Question No. 3800 on 21st March, 1978, rules and orders are being complied with.

(c) A proposal has been received from the General Manager, North Eastern Railway to de-reserve vacancies reserved for SCs/STs in Class II AEN's selection held in 1975 and the same is under examination.

(d) A panel of 16 general candidates was formed for promotion to Class II posts of Assistant Engineers on North Eastern Railway and all of them have since been promoted as such.

(e) The orders are being followed.

Allotment of Rest House Suites and Inspection Coaches to Staff

8034. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2857 on 14th March, 1978 regarding vacation of Government accommodation by transferred officers and state:

(a) whether temporary allotment of Rest House suites or inspection coaches exist for other staff also; and

(b) whether such allotment of accommodation temporarily constitutes holding double accommodation which is against the policy adopted against staff in the Railways?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) The position differs from Railway to Railway. Generally non-gazetted staff are eligible for allotment of Subordinate rest houses wherever available on payment of rent.

(b) No.

विधि आयोग के पुनर्गठन सम्बन्धी प्रस्ताव

8035. श्री सुखेन्द्र सिंह: क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विधि आयोग के पुनर्गठन का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरसिंह यादव) : (क) और (ख). विधि आयोग का पुनर्गठन करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। वर्तमान विधि आयोग का पुनर्गठन 1 सितम्बर, 1977 से तीन वर्ष की अवधि अर्थात् 31 अगस्त, 1980 तक के लिए किया गया है।

Drug Companies Black-listed

8036. SHRI MANORANJAN BHATIA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of companies for indulging in irregularities like over-production of medicines and drugs have been black-listed for over/under invoicing of the drugs produced and import of raw materials in unauthorised manner; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and what further action is being taken by Government against those companies?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Exploration in Andamans and Nicobar Islands

8037. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the present progress with regard to oil and gas exploration in the Union Territory of Andamans and Nicobar Islands;

(b) whether any promising indications have been found for the potential oil and gas reserves in this island; and

(c) what efforts are being made to intensify oil exploration there?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) to (c). Geological surveys have been carried out by the ONGC in onland areas of Andaman Islands, and are in progress in case Nicobar Islands. Besides the entire continental shelf around Andaman & Nicobar Islands has been covered by Geophysical surveys.

Seismic survey in the Andaman off-shore has indicated 3 structures. Drilling of an off-shore well in one of the structures in the Andaman sea will be taken up by the ONGC after the ensuing Monsoon period.

Jabalpur City Booking Office

8038. SHRI NIRMAL CHANDRA JAIN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state whether in view of fact that many people arrive at Jabalpur by bus between 5 P.M. and 10 P.M. for onward journey by train, Government propose to keep open the City Booking Office upto 10

P.M. instead of 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. as at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): No. It is not proposed to keep Jabalpur City Booking Office open upto 10 P.M. Passengers arriving Jabalpur by road after 5 P.M. can purchase rail journey tickets at the station.

Drug Firms in Non-Organised Sector

8039. SHRI NATVERLAL B. PARMAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to refer to Half-an-Hour Discussion on 15th March, 1978 regarding expansion of foreign drug companies and state:

(a) the details of non-organised sector firms with names, productions, imported/canalised raw materials procured by them since 1973; whether they made any application under FERA for trading; action taken against them for violation of sections 28 and 29 of FERA;

(b) whether ICI subsidiary is manufacturing under loan licence; is it a valid industrial licence and whether all formulations manufactured by ICI (Alkali and Chemicals Corporation) they have got the industrial licence; if so, names of items, formulations, imported and canalised raw materials received for each item and under what authority and provision of Act; and

(c) does company intend to change its name and regularise Rs. 30 crore assets; details of the same?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) The requisite details to the extent available, relating to the non-organised sector of foreign drug industry is indicated in the attached Statement I.

All these companies have applied under FERA to the Reserve Bank of India for the approval of Government for carrying on their existing Business in the country. All these applications which were hitherto kept in abeyance for want of policy decision on the recommendations of (Hati) Committee on Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Industry will now be processed.

(b) M/s. Alkali & Chemicals Corporation of India Ltd. hold 56 per cent of foreign equity, of which 51 per cent is held directly by M/s. ICI, U.K.

This company holds two Industrial Licences for the manufacture of

drugs items, details of which are indicated in the attached Statement II.

In addition, they are producing certain formulations based on loan licence arrangements.

Details as to the authority under which this company are producing formulations, names of items and also procurement of imported and canalised raw materials by them are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

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

Statement-I

(In Rs. lakhs)

Serial No.	Name of the Company	Foreign holding (%)	Year	Sales turnover	Cif value of total imports
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	M/s. Nicholas of India Ltd.	Branch	1973-74	..	N.A.
			1974-75	..	..
			1975-76	..	N.A.
2	M/s. C.E. Fulford	100	1973	156.38	N.A.
			1974	182.04	27.81
			1975	191.53	23.74
3	M/s. G.W. Carnrick Co. (Asia) Ltd.	Branch	1973	12.99	N.A.
			1974	2.07	..
			1975	5.65	0.03
4	M/s. Cooper Labs.	100	1973	26.27	N.A.
			1974	26.39	..
			1975	37.93	..
5	M/s. John Wyeth & Bros.	Branch	1973	N.A.	N.A.
			1974	..	..
			1975	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6
6 M/s Grove Products Ltd.	.	Branch	1973	N.A.	N.A.
			1974	N.A.	N.A.
			1975	562.00	..
7 M/s May & Baker (I) Ltd.	.	100	1973	972.81	N.A.
			1974	1049.89	61.96
			1975	1146.81	78.88
8 M/s Wveth (I) Ltd	.	100	1973	N.A.	N.A.
			1974	N.A.	N.A.
			1975	N.A.	N.A.

Statement-II

1	2	3	4
Industrial Licence No. and Date		Name of the item	Licensed Capacity
1 L/22/238/64-Ch III, dt 21-10-62	.	Phenovis Brand Phenothiazine	46 Tonnes
2 CIL S No 372(73), dt 4-12-1974	.	Primidone	4500 kgs.
		Propranolol	1000 kgs
		Clofibrate	10000 kgs.
		Halothane	10000 kgs
		Tetramisole	10000 kgs.
		Cetrimide	50000 kgs.
		Chlorehexidine	5500 kgs.
		Hexachloroethane	3500 kgs.
		Tetmosol	1500 kgs.

Annexure indicating the names of formulations attached with the above Industrial Licence

4 Savlon Hospital Concentrate and Veterinary concentrate

5 Tetmosol solution

6 Fluothane

Name of formulations:
Liquids

Powders

7 Nalverm Granules

1 Cetavlon Concentrate

8 Cetavlon powder

2 Cetavlon Tincture

Crema, Paste Suspensions

3 Savlon Liquid Anticeptic

9 Cetavlex cream

- 10. Savlon cream
- 11. Hibitane obstetric cream
- 12. Lorexane cream
- Tablets, Lozenges, Pessaries
- 13. Savlon Lozenges
- 14. Hibitane Pessaries
- 15. Inderal Tablets
- 16. Mysoline tablets
- Soft Gelatine Capsules
- 17. Atromid Capsules

Issue of Licences to Foreign Drug Companies

8040. SHRI NATAVIRLAL B. PARMAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to refer to the statement laid by him on the Table of Lok Sabha on 29th March, 1978 containing Government decisions on the Hathi Committee on drugs and pharmaceuticals Industry and state:

(a) the implications of para 22 which states "existing foreign companies will be given formulation licences in future only if they are linked with the production of high-technology bulk drugs from basic stages";

(b) would Government specify clearly whether manufacture of new formulations by the foreign companies would follow the manufacture of the bulk drugs and if the manufacture of formulations will be based only on their own production of bulk drugs and not on import, or procurement of bulk drugs from any other sources in the country; and

(c) whether the trading activity in the field of drugs by foreign companies is proposed to be stopped; and if so, decision that would be taken on the existing loan licensing activity?

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

(a) The implications are that there would be inflow of high technology for the manufacture of bulk drugs and less drain of foreign exchange since the foreign companies would have to manufacture the bulk drugs from the basic stages, instead of being allowed the import of bulk drug for formulation purposes.

(b) Yes, Sir, generally, except where the manufacture of the bulk drug is grossly uneconomic having regard to the country's requirement.

(c) Trading activity by foreign drug companies would be regulated under the relevant provisions of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act. It has clearly been stated in para 24 of the statement that no foreign companies will be given loan licence for operating in the drugs field. The turnover of the foreign companies based on the existing loan licences will not be treated as Appendix I activity, but purely as trading activity.

स्थानों के नाम जहाँ तेल का खोजकार्य
मुक किया गया

8041. श्री लालबी भाई : क्या पेट्रो-
लियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने
की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वे स्थान कौन-कौन से हैं जहाँ
गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान तेल का खोज-कार्य
मुक किया गया था ;

(ख) उन देशों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्हें
उपरोक्त कार्य में सहयोग दिया है और किस
प्रकार का सहयोग दिया है ; और

(ग) इन खोज कार्यों पर कुल कितना
खर्च किया गया और इस बारे में पूरा व्यौरा
क्या है ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक
मंत्री (श्री हेमचंद्री नाथन बहुगुणा) : (क) हे

(८). सूचना एकल की जा रही है और सभा उच्च पर प्रस्तुत कर दी जाएगी।

उच्च न्यायालयी में अनिवार्य पढ़े जाएंगे

8042. जो जालजी गई :

१०० महाराष्ट्रक सिंह शास्त्र :

जो जाल गैरिक्यु :

जो मुरेश्वर जा सुमन :

क्या विधि, न्याय और कल्पनी कार्य मती यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) उच्चतम न्यायालय और विधिव्याज्यों के उच्च न्यायालयों में इस समय विज्ञन जाले अनिवार्य पढ़े हैं, और

(ख) उनका शीघ्र निपटाने के लिए सरकारडारा क्या कायदाही की जा रही है ?

विधि, न्याय और कल्पनी कार्य संभी (भी शान्ति भूषण) : (क) अवधित जानवारी देने वाला विवरण सलग्न है।

(ख) मामलों को शीघ्र निपटाने के लिए निम्नलिखित कायदाही की गई है, अवधि :—

(i) उच्चतम न्यायालय (न्यायाधीश सचिया) अधिनियम, 1956 का संशोधन कर के 31 दिसंबर, 1977 से उच्चतम न्यायालय के न्यायाधीशों की संख्या 13 से बढ़ा कर 17 कर दी गई है। उच्चतम न्यायालय में 31-12-1977 के पहले जो स्थान रिक्त थे उन्हें भर दिया गया है और 30-12-1977 को उस न्यायालय के न्यायाधीशों की संख्या पूरी ही। तारीख 1-1-1978 को न्यायमूर्ति गोस्वामी के सेवा निवृत्त होने से जो स्थान

रिक्त हुआ था उसे भी भर दिया जाएगा है।

(ii) उच्च न्यायालयी में काफी रिक्त स्थानों को भर दिया गया है। केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा राज्य प्राधिकारियों/मुख्य न्यायाधीशपतियों से प्रस्ताव मांगने के लिए वहन की गई है। 1 अप्रैल 1977 से 20 अप्रैल, 1978 तक की प्रवधि में 56 नई नियुक्तियां की गई हैं।

(111) उन उच्च न्यायालयों में जिनके सम्बन्ध में प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुए थे तारीख 1-4-1977 से न्यायाधीशों की संख्या बढ़ा दी गई है। यह बुद्धि निम्नलिखित उच्च न्यायालयों में उन तारीखों से की गई है जिन तारीखों को वे पद भरे जायेंगे —

उच्च न्यायालय का नाम	विधि	
	स्थायी	अपर
इसाहाबाद	—	6
मध्य प्रदेश	—	6
कर्नाटक	1	1
हिमाचल प्रदेश	—	1
पटना	—	3
कुल	1	17

(IV) विलम्ब को कम करने का आम प्रश्न भारत के मुख्यन्यायाधीशपति को कुछ उपाय/प्रस्ताव तैयार करने के लिए जेज दिया गया है।

(v) विविध सम्बोधों की विविध भौतिकीयों कीर बार एवं सोसाइटीयों को पहले लंबे गए हैं जिनमें उन्नेसे यह अनुरोध किया जाया है कि वे मामलों की लीज़ निपटाने के कार्य वेंग्रपना सहयोग दें और उसके लिए अपने सुलाहा भी दें।

(vi) विविध आयोग से भी वकाया मामलों की आम समस्या को सुलझाने के लिए उचित उपाय का सुलाहा देने का अनुरोध किया गया है। आयोग इस विषय पर विचार कर रहा है।

(vii) उच्चतम न्यायालय ने राष्ट्र-पति का अनुसंदेश प्राप्त करके, हाल ही में उच्चतम न्यायालय नियमों में संशोधन किया है जिससे कि उच्चतम न्यायालय में मामले लीज़ निपटाय जा सके।

विवरण

उच्च न्यायालयों में लिखित नामों

न्यायालयों के नाम 31-12-77 का नियन्त्रित मामलों की संख्या

भारत का उच्चतम न्यायालय 18,215

उच्च न्यायालय

इलाहाबाद	.	1,32,749
आग्रा प्रदेश	.	15,887
मुम्बई	.	52,592
कलकत्ता	.	72,448

दिल्ली	.	46,627
भोजपुरी	.	8,628
कुचिरात	.	11,733
हिमाचल प्रदेश	.	5,019
जम्मू-कश्मीर	.	4,742
कर्नाटक	.	36,449
केरल	.	42,739
मध्य प्रदेश	.	46,613
मद्रास	.	51,763
उड़ीसा	.	6,042
पटना	.	29,438
पंजाब और हरियाणा	.	46,069
राजस्थान	.	20,558
तिकिक्क	.	21

रेलवे स्टेशनों पर अस्वच्छता की हितति

8043. जी लालबी जाईः क्या रेल मत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश के विविध रेल स्टेशनों पर भावेजनिक योग्यालय की विधिन बहुत ही अस्वच्छ है जिससे लोगों को बहुत असुविधा का सामना करना पड़ता है ; और

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

रेल न्यायालय में राज्य लंबी (जी लाल न्यायालय) : (क) और (ख). जी हाँ, कुछ स्टेशनों पर सकाई व्यवस्था सन्तोषजनक नहीं है। केवल दो तरीकों से समस्या का समाधान किया जा सकता है :—

(i) जनता को नियन्त्रित करके ; और

(ii) दुष्कृत भौतिकी को संक्षेप में हमें कौन सी तात्त्विकीय विवरण करें।

एक नियोजित कार्यक्रम के प्रवृत्तार इस समस्या से निपटने के लिए प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं।

Hathi Committee Report in regard to Foreign Manufacturers

8044. SHRI GOVINDA MUNDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) how does the decision of the Government on the recommendations of the Hathi Committee in regard to foreign manufacturers producing bulk drugs/formulations and those not engaged in production of bulk drugs differ;

(b) whether it is a fact that dilution of foreign equity below 40 per cent would not be proposed and only high-technology bulk drugs would be taken into account while ordering dilution of equity;

(c) when Government are aware of the number and quantum of bulk drugs produced by each foreign company, why the question of high technology was linked and reasons for taking vague decision of the Report of the Hathi Committee; and

(d) details of bulk drugs which Government considers involving high technology with reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). Foreign companies engaged in the manufacture of formulations or bulk drugs not involving high technology or both will be directed to bring down their foreign equity forthwith to 40 per cent. As regards other foreign drug companies, the extent of reduction in foreign

equity in their cases will be determined under the FERA guidelines and dilution formula as applicable to all other industries.

(c) Yes, Sir. To implement the decision to reduce the foreign equity forthwith in respect of foreign firms engaged in the production of bulk drugs not involving high technology or formulations or both, it is essential to identify high technology areas specifically.

(d) For the purpose of identifying bulk drugs involving high technology, a High Level Committee consisting of Secretaries to the Government of India and experts has been constituted recently.

Conversion of Sonapur to Chapra Line

8045. PANDIT D. N. TIWARY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 886 on 21st March, 1978 regarding conversion of Samastipur-Lucknow Metre Gauge line into Broad Gauge line and be pleased to state:

(a) whether conversion work from Sonapur to Chapra has been completed;

(b) if so, when train service on broad gauge will be introduced between Sonapur and Chapra;

(c) if not, what percentage of work remains to be done; and

(d) when that work will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (d). 55 per cent of total conversion work from Barabanki to Samastipur has been completed and the entire remaining project is planned to be completed and commissioned by 1980, as the commissioning of the project in phases will result in serious dislocation of through traffic.

Passenger Amenities on Pathankot-Joginder Nagar Line

8046. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details of passenger amenities proposed to be provided on the Pathankot-Joginder Nagar Railway line during 1978-79; and

(b) what is the amount proposed to be spent under each head for providing these amenities on this line?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). The following passenger amenity works have been included in the Railways Works Programme for 1978-79 on Pathankot-Joginder Nagar section of Northern Railway—

(i) Provision of piped water supply at Talara and provision of Filtration Plant at Ahpu. Estimated cost of both these works is Rs. 0.25 lakhs.

(ii) Sanitization of platform latrines at Palampur at an estimated cost of Rs. 0.15 lakhs.

Saloons for Commercial Purposes

8047. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of saloons proposed to be given for commercial purposes to tourists;

(b) details of the commercial use to which each of these saloons would be put;

(c) when the saloons would be given for commercial use; and

(d) the expected additional revenue therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (d). The inspection carriages, which are generally referred to as saloons, are used by Railway Officials while on

duty for functional purposes on the Railways. Most of these are wooden bodies 4/6 wheeler carriages and can be attached only to slow moving Passenger trains. In addition, there are tourist cars which are allotted to public on demand and charged at Tariff rates. Separate figures of earnings are not maintained.

Contract for Laying sub-Sea Pipeline for Oil and Gas

8048. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH

MALIK:

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:

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

(a) the date on which the contract for laying sub-sea pipeline for transportation of oil and gas from Bombay High was awarded;

(b) if so, the names of the firms and the terms on which the contract was given; and

(c) whether any criteria was adopted and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c). An order for US \$ 68.44 million (excluding contingencies) for laying sub-sea pipelines for transportation of oil and gas from Bombay High to Uran, with the approval of Government was placed by the ONGC with M/s. Brown & Root, USA on September 13, 1977. Of the technically acceptable offers the quotation of M/s. Brown & Root was the lowest.

Balance Approach in offshore and on-shore Exploration of Bombay oil Reserves

8049. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH

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

(a) whether Government are aware that the Oil and Natural Gas Commission's concentration mainly on ex-

Exploring Bombay High Oil reserves has led to neglect of on-shore explorations;

(b) if so, what steps Government are taking to ensure a balance approach in off-shore and on-shore oil explorations; and

(c) whether there is any new proposal under consideration of the Government to increase the production of Oil and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). It is not a fact that the ONGC is concentrating on exploring the Bombay High area to the neglect of on-shore exploration. The ONGC has a balanced exploration programme in off-shore and on-shore areas based on geological priorities.

(c) It is planned to increase indigenous production of crude oil from about 10.8 million tonnes in 1977-78 to about 17.96 million tonnes per annum by 1982-83.

Total Production and Value of Oil in Bombay High

8050. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:

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

(a) the total quantity of oil produced up to 31st March, 1978 from the Bombay High together with the value thereof;

(b) the expenditure so far incurred by Government on the Bombay High project; and

(c) foreign exchange involved therein?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Electrification on Central Railway

8051. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) furnish details of the main rail lines on Central Railway which are proposed to be electrified during 1978-79, and the proposal-wise details approved, time schedule for execution, estimated cost, etc.; and

(b) how many proposals have been cleared so far and what is the position in respect of other proposals proposal-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) No section on the Central Railway is proposed to be electrified during 1978-79.

(b) Nil. Electrification of Delhi-Jhansi section of the Central Railway is under consideration. Relative economics of diesel and electric tractions on the Indian Railways are being reassessed at the suggestion of the Planning Commission and on that basis, a long term programme of electrification will be prepared and inter-se priorities amongst electrification projects including Delhi-Jhansi section, will be determined.

Cycle Stand contract at Allahabad

8052. SHRI SUBHASH AHUJA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether sealed tenders for allotment of cycle stand contract at Allahabad Railway station were invited by the Divisional Superintendent, Allahabad, sometime in the month of November, 1977;

(b) the names of the tenderers who submitted their tenders together with the amount offered by them for two years contract;

(c) the specific time and date, when the tenders were opened and rates read out in presence of the representatives of the tenders together with

the date from which the successful tenderer was required to start the work; and

(d) the date on which the letter awarding the contract in favour of the successful party was issued by the Divisional Superintendent, Allahabad?

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

(b) The names of tenderers and the amount offered by them are as under:

	Rs.
1. Shri Sita Ram	1,21,000.00
2. Shri Sheo Prasad Kesarwani	1,31,000.00
3. M/s, Friends Trading Corporation	86,555.00
4. Shri Baij Nath Prasad	1,21,121.00
5. M/s, Phoolpur Saham Shram Samvad Sahakari Samiti Ltd.	1,45,786.00
6. Shri Vishwa Nath	1,19,000.00
7. Shri Chiranjit Lal	1,05,555.55

(c) Tenders were opened and read out at 15.00 hrs. on 21-11-77. The successful tenderer was to start work from 1-12-1977.

(d) Since the existing contractor obtained a Court Injunction, the award letter could not be issued.

Staff Medically Decategorised

8053. SHRI SUBHASH AHUJA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Staff declassified medically year-wise during 1971 and onwards till the end of 1977 in the categories of Guards, Drivers, Station Masters, Assistant Station Masters and others;

(b) how many of them were absorbed with loss of thirty per cent and below in emoluments and with

loss more than thirty per cent in emoluments; and

(c) the number of those not absorbed;

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

ग्रेड (बी) मार्ग

8054. क्या सुमात्र चाहूँका : क्या रेल यंत्रों यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ग्रेड (बी) के जोनवार और डिवीजनवार ऐसे गाड़ी के कुल संख्या कितनी है जिन्हें 'कोल पाइलटों' की तरह भाल-चालियों बताने के लिए नियुक्त किया जाता है;

(ख) उपनगरीय गाडियों में नियुक्त किए गए ग्रेड (बी) के गाड़ी की संख्या कितनी है, और

(ग) बम्बई (माय और पश्चिम रेलवे) कलकत्ता (पूर्व और दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे), मद्रास और दिल्ली में उपनगरीय गाडियों में काम करने वाले ग्रेड (बी) के गाड़ी की कुल संख्या कितनी है ?

रेल बंद्रावर में राज्य यंत्री (बी सिल्व नामांकन): (क) से (ग). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सचा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Expenditure on Over Time

8055. SHRI SUBHASH AHUJA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what was the expenditure on payment of over time to Running Staff during years 1972-73, 1973-74, 1975-76 and 1976-77 and what was the average speed of goods trains during the same years; and

(b) what remedial measures were adopted to reduce over time during the said period other than improving the speed of Goods Trains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Raids to check Ticketless Travellers on Southern Railway

8056 SHRI M RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the number of raids made by the Railway staff of Southern Railway to nab the ticketless travellers, the number of persons found guilty and total fine recovered from them during 1977-78?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): During the period 1-4-1977 to 28.2.1978, 7,695 special checks were conducted against ticketless travel on the Southern Railway. 1,30,829 persons were detected travelling without tickets or with improper tickets and the following amount was realised from them -

	Rs.
Fare	10,28,556
Excess Charge	13,11,584
Judicial fine	16,981

इंदियन रेलवे इन छह में
अस्वतारा शेड को छह रुपये

8057. श्री रामबिलास पासवान : ऐटोसियर, रेलवे और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि इंदियन रेलवे कारपोरेशन, वरीनी के अस्वतारा शेड को बन्द करने के क्या कारण हैं?

ऐटोसियर तथा रेलवे और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमवती मन्दन बहुगुणा) : विट्टमैन

की माग और उसकी आर्थिक व्यवहार्यता को इयान में रखकर 107,400 मी० टन अमता के एक विट्टमैन यूनिट को विट्टमैन यूनिट के डिजाइन में जिस व्यापक विशेषज्ञता ने डिजाइन किया था, मन्मिलित किया गया था। यूनिट 1966 में आरम्भ किया गया था। तथापि परीक्षण संचालन के समय यह पाया गया कि उत्पाद निर्धारित मानक के अनुरूप नहीं था और प्रायोजना रिपोर्ट में दिए गए विशिष्ट मानक के अनुरूप विट्टमैन का उत्पादन करना सम्भव नहीं था। फरवरी मार्च 1968 में सोवियत प्राविधिकारियों के माथ इस विषय में चर्चा की गई थी और परिणामव्यूह, सभी विशेषज्ञ ने दो स्तरीय संशोधनों की सिफारिश की। प्रथम स्तरीय संशोधन के पूरे होने के बाद एक का पुनर परीक्षण संचालन किया गया और विट्टमैन के विभिन्न ग्रेडों का आई० एम० आई०डारा निर्धारित मानकों के अनुरूप मई में जुलाई, 1968 के मध्य उत्पादन किया गया था। तथापि जब विट्टमैन का वास्तव में सड़क येवांशों के लिए प्रयोग किया गया तो उपभोक्ताओं ने बड़ी कठिनाई का अनुभव किया क्योंकि यह उत्पाद स्तरके रूप में कार्य नहीं किया क्योंकि उसमें प्रयोग में लाने योग्य तापमान पर एक ओर को बह जाने की प्रवृत्ति थी।

इस समस्या का मामला केन्द्रीय सड़क अनुमधान सम्थान को भेजा गया और स्पॉर्ट पर एक बैठक में विचार किया गया जिसमें मोवियत विशेषज्ञों, मी० आर० आर० आई० के वैज्ञानिकों और आई० ओ० मी० के प्रतिनिधियों ने भाग लिया। यह अनुभव किया गया कि मैदानों में सड़क सबधी कार्य के लिए यह उत्पाद अनुप्रूपत है लेकिन इनका 4000 में 6000 फीट कंचाई पर 5 में 35 डिग्री मेन्टीमैड तापमान तक प्रयोग किया जा सकता है। ग्रेडा भी निव्यय किया गया था कि सोवियत विशेषज्ञ प्रौद्योगिकी में अधिक

विकास कर विट्टमैन विस्कासिता को बढ़ाने के लिये और अधिक परीक्षण करेंगे बाद में यह पाया गया कि विट्टमैन का विस्कासित प्रेष्ट केवल असम और पहाड़ी क्षेत्र में प्रयोग किया जा सकता है। बायोकिं इन क्षेत्रों की मांग अधिकतर विट्टमैन जो बनागला द्वारा पूरी की जाती थी, बरोनी में विट्टमैन उत्पादन न्यायसंगत नहीं था।

बरोनी रिकाइनरी में प्रायातित करने तेल की जोड़न का योजना के साथ स्थिति की पुनः रुकीला की गई परन्तु अमन में स्वदेशी कस्ता तेल अधिक मात्रा में उत्पन्न होने से विट्टमैन के उत्पन्न का विचार छोड़ दिया गया।

ऊपरलिखित कारणों से विट्टमैन यूनिट पुनः आरम्भ नहीं किया गया था।

विस्लो के निकटवर्ती शहरों से यात्रियों को संदर्भ में बृद्धि

8058. श्री गंगा भक्त रिह: क्या रेल बंडी यह बताने की हुआ करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली के निकटवर्ती शहरों से आने वाले दैनिक यात्रियों की भंक्या में बृद्धि हो रही है;

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या सरकार का विचार बर्तमान नेम मेवाओं में भी बृद्धि करने का है, और

(ग) यदि हा, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य बंडी (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) और (ग) : विभिन्न खंडों में लाइन क्षमता की और दिल्ली क्षेत्र में ट्रैफिक नुस्खाओं की कमी के कारण इस समय अतिरिक्त गाड़ियों का बलादा जाना परिवारालनिक दृष्टि से व्यावहारिक नहीं है।

इनका विकास होते ही बढ़ते हुए यातायात के परिवहन के लिये अतिरिक्त गाड़ियों की व्यवस्था कर दी जायेगी।

उत्तर प्रदेश के हरदोई जिले और पहोली जिलों में सोनो रेल लाइन को आवश्यकता

8059. श्री गंगा भक्त रिह: क्या रेल बंडी यह बताने की हुआ करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के हरदोई जिले का अपने पड़ोस के बीची लखीमपुर और फर्नाबाद जिलों में सीधा सम्पर्क नहीं है और फर्नाबाद पहुंचने के लिये पहले हरदोई से लखनऊ फिर कानपुर तथा फिर फर्नाबाद जाना पड़ता है और दूसरी ओर शाहजहापुर, फिर बरेली, बदायूं और एंटा कासगंज के रास्ते होकर फर्नाबाद पहुंचना होता है और लखीमपुर जाने के लिये पहले लखनऊ फिर मीनापुर और फिर लखीमपुर पहुंचा जाता है;

(ख) यदि हा, तो सीधा रेल सम्पर्क उत्पन्न न कराएँ जाने के क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या हरदोई और बीची लखीमपुर तथा हरदोई और फर्नाबाद के बीच सीधी रेल लाइन विद्युतने का कार्य सरकार के विचाराधीन है, और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और यदि हा, तो उत्तर कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जाएगा ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य बंडी (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) समाधानों की आरी तंगी और पहले से किंद गदे भारी बचन बढ़ता के कारण प्रस्तावित रेल सम्पर्क का निर्माण/

प्रारम्भ करना इस समय सम्भव नहीं हो सकेगा।

(ग) जी नहीं।

(घ) प्रस्तावित सीधा रेल सम्पर्क के लिये भारी तक कोई सर्वोक्षण नहीं कराया गया है। संसाधनों की भारी तंगी के कारण इस परियोजना के निर्माण का काम प्रारम्भ कराने का इस समय कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

उत्तर प्रवेश में भास्तवा से सउदी तक रेलवे लाइन

8060. जी योग्य बहत तिहः क्या रेल भवी यह बातों की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के हरदोई जिले में, जो धायारार केन्द्र है, भास्तवा से सउदी तक रेलवे लाइन के निर्माण का कार्य अनेक वर्ष पूर्व अचानक बन्द कर दिया गया था ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) सरकार का भविष्य में इस कार्य को वा से आरम्भ करने का विचार है और यह कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा ?

रेल नियंत्रण में राज्य मंत्री (जी रिपब्लिक नारायण) : (क) मे (ग) : प्रत्यक्ष माननीय सदस्य का धायाराय माध्यमें ज्ञानज्ञ-प्रोहदपुर (सांवी) उत्ताड़ी गयी लाइन को फिर से बिछाने से है। इस रेल लाइन को फिर से बिछाने के लिये अन्तिम स्थान निर्वाचित (इंजीनियरी) सर्वोक्षण पहले ही कर लिया गया है। इस परियोजना पर 2 करोड़ रुपये खर्च आने का अनुमान है। और वित्तीय दृष्टि से व्यावहारिक नहीं है। संसाधनों की भारी तंगी होने और पहले ही की गयी भारी बचनबद्धता के कारण इस लाइन को फिर से बिछाने के लिये धायारपक्ष इन मुत्तम करना भारी तक संभव नहीं हो पाया है।

Terms of reference of Hathi Committee

8061. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the terms of reference of Hathi Committee, how far these have been fulfilled by the recommendations of the Hathi Committee and Government stand on each of them; the difference between the two and reasons for this difference;

(b) how the growth of Indian and public sector companies is envisaged against heavy growth of multi-nationals; and

(c) will Government propose to reconsider and modify its recommendations in the interest of Indian companies; if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA). (a) The terms of references to the Hathi Committee constituted in 1974 have been furnished in the Statement laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on 29th March 1978. The recommendations of the Committee have by and large fulfilled the terms of reference. While the Government stand has been indicated in the said Statement, the recommendations not accepted or accepted with modifications are furnished in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 8063 dated the 25th April, 1978.

(b) In view of the various parameters within which the activities of foreign drug firms in India will now be contained, it is expected that the Public and Indian Sectors will grow substantially in the next few years.

(c) No Sir. The comprehensive New Drug Policy has been announced by Government only on 29-3-1978.

Drug items reserved for Small Scale Sector

8062. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that once an item is reserved for small scale sector, industrial licence for that item cannot be given to the organised sector;

(b) if so, how Paracetamol and certain other items have been shown as open for licensing to the Indian sector vide Annexure to the statement laid on the Table of the House on 29th March, 1978; and

(c) whether Government propose to announce list of drugs which are reserved for small scale in the field of drug industry; if so, the details therefor, if not, reasons for the same?

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

(b) and (c). The list of bulk drugs in the Annexure to the statement laid on the Table of the House on 29-3-78 is only indicative in nature. These lists are subject to the reservations for the SSI sector separately notified by Government from time to time. In any event, the Licensing Committee will not entertain proposals for licensing organised sector units to produce items reserved for the SSI sector.

Recommendations of Hathi Committee and its acceptance

8063. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the recommendations of the Hathi Committee which have been accepted; which have been partly accepted and which have not been accepted at all; and

(b) what are the reasons, in detail for deviations on each and every recommendation of the Hathi Committee?

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

(b). An explanatory statement showing Hathi Committee recommendations not accepted or accepted with modifications is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2187/78]. The statement on the New Drug Policy laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on 29th March, 1978 indicate, *inter alia* the decisions of Government on the accepted Hathi Committee recommendations.

Production of Trombay Four

8064. SHRI PRASANBHAI MEHTA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that Asia's largest nitric acid plant, set up which is christened as "Trombay four" started its production in March, 1978;

(b) if so, whether this plant will yield two lakh tonnes of nitrophosphate fertiliser in the current year;

(c) if so, whether Government are in a position to commission the "Trombay five" also in 1980; and

(d) what was the total cost of expenditure involved in the Trombay four and to what extent it will be for the Trombay five?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) and (b). The nitric acid plant of Trombay IV with a capacity for the manufacture of 750 tonnes per day was commissioned in April, 1978. Trombay IV which has a capacity for the manufacture of 361,000 tonnes per annum of nitro-phosphate is expected to produce 148,000 tonnes of nitro-phosphate during the current year.

(c) The Trombay V project is expected to be commissioned in 1980.

(d) The estimated cost of Trombay IV is Rs. 76.27 crores and that of Trombay V (based on associated gas as feedstock) is Rs. 169.97 crores.

Enquiry Reports on Railway Accidents

8065. SHRI PRASANNBHAI

MEHTA:

SHRI GANGA BHAKT

SINGH:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government have received all enquiry reports in respect of railway accidents occurred during 1977;

(b) if not, how many reports are still awaited;

(c) whether the majority cases of the railway accidents were due to the defective track and equipment failures;

(d) if so, the steps being taken in this regard;

(e) whether Government have also received the enquiry reports of the railway accidents which took place from 1st January, 1978 to March, 1978; and

(f) whether the Government have taken action on all the enquiry reports received so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b) Out of 837 train accidents in the categories of collisions, derailments level crossing accidents and fires in trains which occurred during the period January, 1977 to December, 1977 enquiry reports have so far been received in respect of 822 cases. In respect of the remaining 15 cases enquiry reports are still awaited.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise. However to prevent accidents caused by failure of equipment and track, besides counselling the staff to ensure that they do not violate the rules and indulge in short-cut methods, examination of trains, and spot checks in carriage and wagon depots have been intensified. Greater care is being paid to the proper maintenance of track. Ultrasonic flaw-detectors for wheels, axles and rails are also being introduced progressively.

(e) and (f). Out of 204 train accidents in the categories of collisions, derailments, level crossing accidents and fires in trains which occurred during the period January, 1978 to March, 1978, enquiry reports have so far been received in respect of 126 cases. On most of these enquiry reports suitable action has already been initiated.

Proposal to bring intermediates within ambit of price control

8066. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM. Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to throw open drug intermediates to foreign companies;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government do not propose to bring all intermediates within the ambit of price control; and

(c) if so, how high prices of bulk drugs where intermediates are used could be checked in the absence of any price control on drug intermediates; the reasons in detail with examples?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Drug intermediates from the basic stage for the production of high technology bulk drugs will be open for licensing to the foreign companies.

(b) and (c). There has been no price control so far on drug intermediates

produced in the country. Consequent on the decisions of the Government on the recommendations of the Committee on Drugs and Pharmaceutical Industry (Hathi Committee) it has been decided to (a) fix the prices of intermediates produced by the public sector undertakings and (b) bring the following eight critical drug intermediates under price control:—

- (i) Meta Amino Phenol
- (ii) Para Nitro Chlorobenzene
- (iii) Picolines
- (iv) Para-Nitro Benzoic Acid
- (v) Methyl Imidazole
- (vi) Dextrose
- (vii) Acatanilide; and
- (viii) Ethylene Oxide.

It is expected that selective price control on drug intermediates will help to contain the prices of critical intermediates required for the production of essential bulk drugs.

The list of items under (b) above could be amended by Government from time to time, if necessary.

Abolition of Scheme of Registration with D.G.T.D. in respect of Drug Industry

8067. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the compelling reasons to abolish scheme of registration with D.G.T.D. in respect of drugs industry and why this industry has been singled out;

(b) when only Indian companies are eligible for such registration, why the scheme is proposed to be withdrawn and the detailed reasons for such an action; and

(c) how does this advance on the recommendations of the Hathi Committee report benefit the Indian drug industry?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). Government have decided *inter alia* that (1) a consolidated licence will be issued to each company replacing all earlier licences issued under various licensing authorisations like Industrial Licence, COB licenses, permission letter registration certificate etc. (2) to restrict the formulation activity of Indian drug manufacturing companies upto 10 times of the value of their bulk drug production and (3) in order to encourage consumption of indigenously produced bulk drugs and to restrict the consumption of imported/canalised bulk drugs, the Indian drug units should base their formulation activity in such a manner that ratio between consumption of indigenous bulk drug and imported/canalised bulk drugs is maintained at 2:1.

In order to ensure the implementation of the entire compendium of decisions on licensing in the drug industry, Government have decided that all the units which are carrying on so far with DGTD registration would be required to obtain Industrial Licence and the registration scheme shall cease in so far as the drug industry is concerned.

(c) At the present moment, in view of the widely different authorisations and licences under which the drug industry is functioning, it is not possible to monitor production and performance as well as assess promptly if any excess production is being indulged in. The new policy of consolidated licenses will correct such a situation.

Violation of I (D&R) Act, FERA and other regulations by foreign Drug Firms

8068. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to refer to the Statement regarding violation of I (D&R) Act, FERA and other regulations by

foreign drug firms laid on the Table of the House on 29th March, 1978 and state

(a) the name of foreign firms with more than 26 per cent foreign equity who have violated I (D&R) Act and Import/Export regulations FERA, Essential Commodities Act for which complaints have been received and action taken firm-wise,

(b) which are the activities Hathi Committee recommended without legal backing names of the firms, item-wise production sales value and effects of assets formation due to the same, and

(c) whether Government propose to take action against these firms or reprimand them if so under which provisions of rules acts and regulations with details?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H N BAHUGUNA) (a) No separate study has been made to identify violations of the provisions of FERA Imports & Export regulations, Drug, (Price Control) Order promulgated under the Essential Commodities Act and the I (D&R) Act by firms having foreign equity more than 26 per cent

Check on violations of the provisions of FERA and Import and Export regulations is exercised by the Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Commerce respectively

Complaints of violation of the provisions of the I (D&R) Act and Drug (Prices Control) Order 1970 whenever received are looked into by this Ministry

The exercise that would be done under the New Drug Policy now at the time of granting a consolidated Industrial Licence to all the drug firms in terms of para 37 of the statement referred to by the Honble Member would enable the Government to identify the cases of violations of the

provisions of the I (D&R) Act by such firms Appropriate action would be taken in all such cases as per the decisions contained in the New Policy

If any violations of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order 1970 come to light during Government's administration of prices under the New Policy, appropriate action will be taken in respect of such violations

(b) and (c) The majority view of the Hathi Committee was that Permission Letters had no legal backing in terms of the I (D&R) Act and that COB licences were issued without verifying as to whether effective steps had been taken by the companies. The legal opinion so far however is that Permission Letters are valid authorisation of Government

The manner in which such Permission Letters and COB licences should be regularised and production capacities, thereunder regulated has been recommended by the Hathi Committee. Government's decisions on these recommendations of Hathi Committee have already been indicated in the Statement referred to by the Honble Member Para 273 thereof specifies the criteria for regulation. It also specifies that if the companies had expanded beyond licensed capacity or done any other acts in violation of the conditions attached to the specific industrial licences or other authority granted to them or of any other law whether during the period 1973-77 or prior to that action may be taken against them on the same lines as applicable to all companies in other sectors of industry which may have committed similar violations

विना टिकट यात्रा करने वाले तुलिस कम-
चारियों के विलक्षण कार्यवाही

8069 श्री तुरेन्द्र विकास: क्या रेस
मक्की उत्तर प्रदेश के कुछ तुलिस जवानों द्वारा
विना टिकट यात्रा के बारे में 28 मार्च,
1978 के भारतारकित प्रश्न संख्या 4531

के उत्तर के सबध में यह बताते की हुपा करेंगे कि

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश पुलिस के मायथ विभाग के पत्र अवधार पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है तथा ये निम्नांकित क्वारा पर तैनात हैं और इस सबध में उत्तर प्रदेश पुलिस द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है,

(ख) क्या उन्हे मालूम है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के निम्नांकित तथा इस्टेटर विभेदकर याकी गाडियों में प्रथम श्रेणी के डिव्हों में बिना टिकट यात्रा करते हैं, और

(ग) यदि हा, तो इसे रोकने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है?

रेख मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) इस मामले के बारे में अभी भी उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के मायथ पत्र अवधार हो रहा है।

(ख) और (ग) दुष्ट मामले रेख प्रश्नासन की नाटिम में आये हैं जिनके बारे में सबधित पुलिस प्राधिकारियों को बताया गया है। पुलिम कर्मचारी जब अनियमित रूप से यात्रा करते पत्रों जाते हैं तो उपर्युक्त कार्रवाई के लिये वे मामले पुलिस प्राधिकरिया की ना टम में लय जाता है।

मन्त्रालय के प्रनालय में भावावार पुस्तकों की संख्या

8070. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्बरक मन्त्री यह बताते की हुपा करेंगे कि

(क) उनके मन्त्रालय/विभाग में प्रधानमन्त्री भावावार पुस्तकों की कुल संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) गत दो वर्षों में प्रधानमन्त्र के लिये अभेजी और हिन्दी की पुस्तकों की खरीद पर अलग-अलग कितनी राशि खर्च की गई,

(ग) उक्त प्रधानमन्त्र में इस समय खरीदे जान वाले समाचार-पत्रों, पत्रिकाओं आदि के नाम क्या हैं और उनमें हिन्दी समाचार-पत्रों और पत्रिकाओं के नाम क्या हैं, और

(घ) क्या प्रधानमन्त्र में हिन्दी की पुस्तकों, समाचार-पत्रों पत्रिकाओं आदि की संख्या में बढ़ि करने के लिये कोई घोषना तैयार की गई है और यदि हा, तो तस्वीरी घोषना क्या है?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्बरक मंत्री (श्री हेमकृति नन्दन बहुगुण) : (क) 14,500 पुस्तके अधेजी भाषा में और 500 पुस्तके हिन्दी भाषा में।

(ख) अभेजी की पुस्तकों की खरीद पर 1976-77 वर्ष में 37,842 64 रुपए और वर्ष 1977-78 में 17,849 28 रुपए खर्च किये गये। इन वर्षों में दौरान हिन्दी भाषा की पुस्तकों की खरीद नहीं की गई।

1977-78 वर्ष में हिन्दी के लिए महायक पुस्तकों की खरीद के लिये 1,683 रुपए खर्च किये गये।

(ग) मूल्यी समझन है।

(घ) जी नहीं, पुस्तकालय के लिये पत्रिकाओं और पुस्तकों की खरीद के लिये कर्मचारियों द्वारा किये गये सुझाव पर पूरी तरह से विचार किया जाता है।

पुस्तकालय द्वारा ली गई पत्रिकाओं/समाचार पत्रों आदि की मूल्यी

1. अमेरिकन एसोसिएशन आफ पेट्रोलियम फिल्मोंफिल्म बुसिटन

2. बिल्डर

3. चार्ट्स एकाउन्टेन्ट

4. कैमिकल एज

5. कैमिकल इंजीनियरिंग बड़े
 6. कैमिकल इन्डस्ट्री न्यूज
 7. कैमिकल मार्केटिंग रिपोर्टर
 8. कैमिकल टेक्नालोजी
 9. कैमिकल बीबली
 10. कैमिकल बीबली
 11. कामसं
 12. इस्टन एवनोमिस्ट
 13. इकनोमिक एंड पोलिटिकल
 बीबली
 14. इकनोमिस्ट
 15. एम्पलायमेंट न्यूज
 16. हार्डवर्ड विजनस रिवियू
 17. यूरोपियन कैमिकल न्यूज
 18. हाईड्रो बांबन प्रेसेसिंग
 19. इलेस्ट्रेड बीबली आफ इंडिया
 20. इंडिया टुडे
 21. इंडियन इम्प्रेंड फार्मस्यूटिकल
 इन्डस्ट्री
 22. मैनेजमेंट एकाउन्टेन्ट
 23. मैनेज रेट इन गवर्नेमेंट
 24. मिडल ईस्ट इकनोमिक सर्वें
 25. नेचुरल रिसोर्सिंग फोरम
 26. न्यू स्टेसमेंट
 27. न्यूजमैन्ज इंडियन बराइंग्साह
 28. न्यूज बीक
 29. ओफ शोर
 30. आयल ओर गैस अरनल
 31. पैट्रोलियम इकनोमिस्ट
 32. पैट्रोलियम इंजीनियर
 33. पैट्रोलियम इंटैलीजेंस बीकल
 34. पैट्रोलियम न्यूज-साउथ ईस्ट एजिय
 35. पैट्रोलियम रिव्यू
 36. पेस्टीमाइड्स
 37. फोर्स्को-म एण्ड पोर्टशियम
 38. प्लाटन आयल ग्राम न्यूज सर्विस
 39. प्लाटन आयल ग्राम ग्राइम सर्विस
 40. क्वार्टरली इकनोमिक सर्विस
 आयल इन लेटिन अमेरिका एण्ड
 द कैरेवियन
 41. क्वार्टरली इकनोमिक सर्विस
 आयल इन द फार ईस्ट एण्ड द
 आस्ट्रेलिया
 42. क्वार्टरली इकनोमिक सर्विस
 आयल इन द मिडल ईस्ट
 43. क्वार्टरली इकनोमिक सर्विस
 आयल इन वैस्टन यूरोप
 44. रीडरस टाइजैन्ट
 45. सल्फर
 46. सण्डे
 47. टाइम
 48. वर्ल्ड आयल
 सलाहार पत्र
 49. इकनोमिक टाइम्स
 50. फाइनेंशियल एक्सप्रेस
 51. हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स
 52. इंडियन एक्सप्रेस
 53. स्टेट्समेंट
 54. टाइम्ज आफ इंडिया

पुस्तकालय द्वारा से गई हिन्दी प्रिकार्डों/
सम्बाद पत्रों की सूची

1. धर्मयंग
2. सामाजिक हिन्दुस्तान
3. काव्यविदी
4. मरिता
5. नवमार्ग शाइम

मंत्रालय में हिन्दी टाइपिस्टों तथा स्टेनोग्राफरों
की संख्या

8071. श्री नवाज़ मिह़ औहान : क्या पट्टोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि -

(क) इस समय मंत्रालय विभाग में पृथक पृथक कुल कितने प्रतिक्रियित हिन्दी टाइपिस्ट और हिन्दी स्टेनोग्राफर हैं,

(ख) उन में से कितने टाइपिस्टों और स्टेनोग्राफरों की सेवाओं का पूरा उपयोग हिन्दी कार्य के लिए किया जा रहा है ;

(ग) ऐसे ऐसे टाइपिस्टों और स्टेनोग्राफरों की सेवाओं का उपयोग न किए जाने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) क्या उनका उपयोग करने के लिए कोई योजना बनाई गई है और यदि हाँ, तो उनका व्यूह क्या है ?

पट्टोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मन्त्री (श्री हेमवती नवाज़ बहुगुणा) :

(क) मंत्रालय में प्रतिक्रियित हिन्दी टाइपिस्ट और हिन्दी आगुलिपिकों की कुल संख्या क्रमशः 18 और 13 है ।

(ख) और (ग). हिन्दी कार्य के लिए 5 हिन्दी टाइपिस्टों और 5 हिन्दी आगुलिपिकों की सेवाओं का पूरा उपयोग किया जा रहा है । ऐसे हिन्दी टाइपिस्टों

और आगुलिपिकों की सेवाओं का उपयोग आवश्यकता होने पर किया जाता है ।

(घ) जो नहीं । सरकारी कामकाज में हिन्दी का प्रयोग के बढ़ने के साथ-साथ हिन्दी कार्य के लिए ऐसे व्यक्तियों की सेवाओं के उपयोग में वृद्धि होती है ।

Production of Oxytetracycline by M/s. Pfizers Ltd.

8072. SHRI K. MALLANNA Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state-

(a) what is the licensed capacity of M/s. Pfizers Ltd, for production of Oxytetracycline and what is their actual production during last three years, year-wise;

(b) what quantities they have made available to non-associated formulators during the above period, and

(c) what was their production of formulations based on Oxytetracycline during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) The licensed capacity of M/s Pfizer Ltd. for manufacture of Oxytetracycline is 9 Tonnes per annum. Their actual production of this drug during the last three years was as follows:-

Year	Production in Tonnes
1974	36.06
1975	41.74
1976	42.27

(b) They did not make available any quantity of Oxytetracycline to non-associated formulators during the above period.

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

Composition of Board of Directors of Hindustan Lever Limited

8073. SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the composition of the Board of Directors of Hindustan Lever Limited, Bombay including the number of foreigners presently acting as Directors on the Board of the Company;

(b) the value and percentage of shares of the major shareholders in the said Company and details of persons who are holding 500 or more equity shares; and

(c) the number of foreigners or foreign Company or companies, firm or firms and individuals having shareholding in the Company along with percentage of their holdings in the total subscribed and paid up capital of the Company?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) The composition of the Board of Directors of Hindustan Lever is given in Statement I. Two of them are foreigners.

(b) As per the latest available information, the Company has 95,000 shareholders. The shareholders holding 500 or more equity shares number about 600 and it is not practicable to give a complete list of such shareholders. However, a list of shareholders, each having shares worth more than Rs. 1 lakh is given in Statement II.

(c) Among the principal shareholders of the company, the foreign holding company viz., M/s Unilever Ltd., U.K. holds 70.39 per cent of the total equity capital. In addition, three individual foreigners hold a few hundred shares each.

Statement-I

Sl. No. Name of Directors as on 31-12-1977

S/Shri	
1	T. Thomas—Chairman
2	E.H. Shimmin, —Vice-Chairman
3	R. Banerjee
4	H.C. Bijawat
5	J.C. Chopra
6	S.M. Datta
7	A.S. Ganguly
8	S.H. Gursahani
9	J.P. Lutsey
10	J.S. Raj

* Foreigners

Statement-II

Statement referred to in reply to part (b) of the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 807; for answer on 25-4-1978.

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

	1	2	3
1 Unilever Ltd., U.K.	.	14,33,48,500	70.39
2 L.I.C.	.	16,67,530	0.82
3 U.T.I.	.	40,82,640	2.00

	1	2	3
4	General Insurance Corporation of India . . .	2,25,930	0 11
5	Bank of India.	1,80,210	0 09
6	The Calcutta Hos & Nur Home Benefits Assn Ltd	1,69,510	0 083
7	Industrial Investment Trust Ltd	3,61,180	0 18
8	Oriental Fire & General Insurance Company Ltd	10,35,660	0 51
9	United India Fire & General Insurance Company Ltd	7,95,590	0 39
10	New India Assurance Company Ltd	8,04,890	0 44
11	National Insurance Co. Ltd	3,26,550	0 16
12	Ruby General Insurance Co. Ltd	1,59,270	0 078
13	National Assurance Company Ltd	1,23,460	0 061

Introduction of Double-Decker Rail-way Compartments

8074. SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD VERMA Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government have recently introduced some double decker railway compartments on some traffic lines;

(b) if so, the details of such traffic lines along with the expected number of commuters who would be benefited by such double-decker compartments;

(c) on how many routes the same system will be introduced during the current financial year along with cost of such decks, revenue expected to be earned with comparative revenue earnings of the payment system of traffic carrying compartments;

(d) whether the Government have ensured that it would not increase the cost of operation and also the chances of accidents, and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (c). 9 Double Decker coaches have been in-

roduced on 309/310 Bombay-Pune 'Sinhagad' Express from '2478. Designed to accommodate 148 passengers, as against 90 in the ordinary second class, these Double Decker coaches will carry 60 per cent more passengers and thus help in coping with the high density short distance traffic. The estimated cost of manufacture of each double decker coach is approximately Rs 85 lakhs. Provision for the manufacture of 24 Double Decker coaches for use on short distance routes has been made in 1978-79 Rolling Stock Programme. Statistics of earnings by individual train services are not maintained.

(d) Yes.

(e) Double Decker coaches have been designed by the Research Designs and Standards Organisation, Lucknow and found safe for service after conducting necessary trials

एटा-द्वंदवा बोर्ड लाइन

8075. का० महाराष्ट्र रिह शास्त्रः क्या ऐसे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि :

(क) क्या एटा-द्वंदवा बोर्ड लाइन लागतार बाटे में चल रही है ; और

(ब) यदि नहीं तो गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान इसमें वित्ती आय हुई और सरकार द्वारा इसके लिए विकास के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है?

रेल मन्त्रालय से राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) (क) जी हा। यह शाखा लाइन एटा से बरहन टड़ना के समीप एक स्टेशन तक है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

मीटर गेज लाइन को बड़ी लाइन से बदलना

8076 श्री महादोपक सिंह शास्त्री क्या रेल भैंसी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या मवालय ने बहुत सी मीटर गेज लाइनों को बड़ी लाइनों से बदलने की नेल आयाग में मिपारिश की है,

(ख) यदि हा तो ऐसी लाइनों की संख्या वित्ती है और

(ग) आगरा नखनऊ मीनर गेज लाइन का बदलने की मिपारिश न किए जाने के क्या कारण हैं?

रेल मन्त्रालय से राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) (क) से (ग) 1978-79 के बजट में बगौनी कृष्णारामलये लालन के आमान परिवर्तन का काम शामिल किया गया है। इस मध्य आमान परिवर्तन का 1.3 परियोजनाओं का काम चल रहा है। संसाधनों की भारी तरीके के लिए आमान परिवर्तन सबकी कार्ड घन्य नयी योजना का एक महाप्रयोग में लेना समव नहीं हो पाया है।

Supply of Bombay High Gas for Maharashtra and Gujarat

8077 PROF P G MAVALANKAR Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have finalised the programme and projects of the supply of Bombay High gas to Maharashtra and Gujarat,

(b) if so, full details thereto,

(c) criteria by which the said decisions at construction of the pipe lines were reached, and

(d) the total cost already incurred and expected to be incurred in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM & CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI N H BAIJU JVA) (a) and (b) In order to study the utilisation of offshore-gas from Bombay High, Bassein North and Bassein South two working groups, one for Gujarat and the other to Maharashtra were set up. The Working Groups have submitted their reports recently and final decisions are likely to be taken soon

(c) and (d) After very careful consideration taking all economic aspects into account the decision arrived at has been that the most cost effective and suitable alignment for the pipelines for transportation of Bombay High and North Bassein crude oil and associated gas is via Bassein and Uran to Trombay. It has also been decided that there would be another gas pipeline from South Bassein field to Gujarat which on its way would be interconnected with the associated gas pipeline from Bombay High so that the flow of both associated and non-associated gas in the two directions could be regulated according to requirements. The estimated cost of gas pipeline from Bombay High to Trombay via Uran is approximately Rs 77.85 crores. The information regarding the actual cost incurred so far is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha

Direct Train between Ahmedabad and Madras

8078 PROF P G MAVALANKAR Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether a direct train between Ahmedabad and Madras has recently been started,

(b) if so, full facts thereof including its name, speed route etc.:

(c) whether Government propose to increase its frequency and if so, when:

(d) whether Government propose to add some coaches for onward journeys to places in Andhra Pradesh by people of that state who live and work in Ahmedabad and Gujarat; if so, how; and

(e) if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (c). Yes. 145/146 Ahmedabad-Madras Weekly Navajivan Express via Raichur, Daund, Manmad, Jaigaon and Surat has been introduced from 6.4.78. This is a train having only 11nd class accommodation with an average speed of 50 kmph in up direction and 49 kmph in down direction. Increase in its frequency will be considered depending on the occupation of the train.

(d) and (e). No. Attaching/detaching of coaches enroute will slow down the train causing inconvenience to long distance passengers.

Train from Ahmedabad to Udaipur

8079. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have started a train from Ahmedabad to Udaipur recently;

(b) if so, its frequency and speed;

(c) whether Government have received any representations from association and/or individuals asking for the said train's stoppage to some of the stations in Gujarat; and

(d) if so, Government's response thereto?

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

(b) It is a daily train booked at the maximum permissible speed of 65 Kmph on Ahmedabad-Himatnagar section and 40 Kmph on Himatnagar-Udaipur City section.

(c) and (d). The request for provision of stoppage of the train at Talod Station was received and accepted. The request for stoppage at Jay Samand Road is under examination.

Name of Railway Stations after Individuals

8080. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any Railway stations small or big in the country which bear the names of individuals and leaders, past or present; and

(b) if so, full facts thereof?

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

(b) New Stations are named on the recommendations of the State Governments concerned in consultation with the Survey of India and the Indian Railway Conference Association. Any change in the existing name of a station is made on the recommendation of the State Government concerned, which has to be concurred in by the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India. A statement of some of the stations named after individuals is attached.

Statement

Railway	Name of the Station
Central	Bombay Victoria Terminus
	Sandhurst Road
	Reasw Road
	Gandhi Smarak
	Birla Nagar
	Tikekarwadi
	Gurutegbahadur N
	Shivaji Nagar

Railway	Name of the Station	Railway	Name of the Station
Eastern	Anugraha Narayan Road Bagha Jatin Bankim Nagar Halt Chittaranjan Gurudas Nagar Rajendra Pul Halt Subhasgram Taraknagar Halt Vidyasagar Dalmianagar Belanagar	North Eastern	Gorakhpur Cantt Gorakhpur City Halt Gorakhpur Jn. Khalilabad Govindnagar Lakhpurnagar Mani Ram Pepganj Compierganj Bridgemanganj Sohratgarh Trilokpur Halt Balrampur Shubhagpur Bhagirathpur Halt Bishrhwarganj Lar Road Govindpur Dugauli halt Revelganj Revelganj Ghat Karimuddinpur Yusufpur Nandganj Madhosingh Jn. Daraganj
Northern	Dalpatsinghpur Gajisinghpur Hazratnizamuddin Katarsinghwala Kesrisinghpur Lajpatnagar Prithirajpur Raghurajsingh Ram Das Romana Albelingh Shaitansingh Nagar Shri Ganganagar Shri Karnpur Shri Vijainagar Shri Dungargarh Suratgarh Rai Singh Nagar Chanakyapuri Halt Tilak Bridge Giani Zail Singh Sandhwa Sardar Patel Road Halt Meghrajpur halt Modinagar Muradnagar Minto bridge	Southern South Central	Vallattol Nagar Hyderabad Mahbubnagar Secunderabad
Northeast Frontier	Nagendra Nagar	South Eastern	Tatanagar
North-Eastern	Jasoda Sikandra Rao Lat Nagar Gokulnagar Haldharpur Yadvendra Nagar Ahlyapur Gopalganj Panth Nagar Ram Nagar Kasturi Colonelganj Rafinagar Rawatpur Bhikhampur Sitapur Kawapur Bakshi Talab Mohibullapur Sundhia Man Shankerpur halt	North Eastern	Ramdayalunagar Bhagwanpur Vidyapatinagar Paiyamanpur Baragopal Narayanpur Anant Kishanpur Ram Bhadrapur Chandeshwar Asthan Halt Varhasptinagar Sitamarhi Jaimurtinagar halt Dasu Bhagwanpur Hasanpur Road Harinagar Valmikinagar Road Umeshnagar Mahdroopurhat Baijnathpur Andoli Halt Narayanpur Murli Halt Baijnathpur Raghbansnagar Behariganj Narpaganj Lalitgram Pratapganj Raghbpur Ram Bishanpur Halt Deoraha Baba Road Halt Sarai Jagdish Halt Sardarnagar

Railway	Name of the Station
North Eastern	Rajnarayanpur
	Shahjhanpur
	Jiradei
	Swaminarayan Chhapia
	Salempur
	Ramnathpur
Western	Grant Road
	Elphinstone Road
	Bilimora Jn.
	Ganpat Pura
	Vikramnagar
	Laxmibainagar
	Rajendraugar
	Lokmanyanagar
	Fateh-Singhpura
	Gandhinagar
	Nazampur
	Govindgarh Malikpur
	Lachhmangarh Sikar
	Rashidpura Khorai
	Gandhidham
	Ranapratapnagar
	Chinaraj
	Sardargram
	Gandhigram
	Victor
	Gandhinagar Capital
	Mahinagar
	Ahmedabad
	Vallabh Vidyanagar
	Bhupalsagar
	Fatehnagar
	Fatehpur Nekhawati
	Sawai Madhopur
	Jaipur
	Udaipur

Change of Ownerships of Gourepur Jute Mill

8081. SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ownership of Gourepur Company (Gourepur Jute Mill) has changed hands recently;

(b) if so, whether this required concurrence of Company Law Board; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) to (c). M/s. Macneil & Magor Limited, which is at present reported to be

holding 211,700 equity shares representing a total of 20.2 per cent of the total paid up equity capital of M/s. Gourepur Company Limited, has given intimation under Section 108B of the Companies Act to the Central Government for transfer of these shareholdings to one Shri Mahabir Prasad Poddar, 4 Fair Place, Calcutta. An application under Section 108A of the Companies Act has also been received from Shri Mahabir Prasad Poddar for approval of the Central Govt. to the proposed purchase of shares from M/s. Macneil & Magor Ltd. The intimation/application is under consideration of the Govt. and would be decided on merits.

सुविधा टिकट आदेश का दुरुस्थीगत

8082. श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि रेल कर्मचारी सुविधा टिकट आदेश को अपनी सुविधा का दूरुस्थीगत कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो गत पांच दिनों के दौरान ऐसे कितने मालिनों को सरकार की जानकारी मिली ; और

(ग) उनके विद्वद् क्या कायदावाही की गई और यदि कोई कायदावाही नहीं की गयी तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रित्वारायण) : (क) में (ग) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पट्टन पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Railway Bridge between Faridabad and Faridabad N.L.T. (C.R.)

8083. SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state,

(a) whether it is fact that a new Railway Bridge is presently under

construction between Faridabad and Faridabad N.I.T. (C.R.);

(b) if so, when this will be completed; and

(c) the expenditures and full details thereof along with progress made in that construction so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) No. A road over-bridge in replacement of level crossing No. 577/B at km 1507/6 (near Neelam Chowk) at Faridabad is however presently under construction.

(b) and (c). Do not arise. However the work on the road over-bridge is jointly executed and financed by Central Railway and Haryana State Government. Expenditure incurred so far is about Rs. 8 lakhs Railway's share of cost is Rs. 21 lakhs and that of the State Government Rs. 17.34 lakhs. Central Railway is responsible for the construction of the bridge across the tracks while construction of approaches is the responsibility of the State Government. Present progress is about 38 per cent and the work is expected to be completed by the end of December, 1978.

रेल विकास यात्रियों की वज्र

8084. को राजेन्द्र शुभार्थी : क्य रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि :

(क) वर्ष 1977 और 1978 में रेल टक्के कितने लोगों से बिना टिकट यात्रा की;

(ख) बिना टिकट यात्रियों से जुमानी के रूप में कुल कितनी राशि बसूल की रखी तथा जुमाना भ्राता न करने पर कितने यात्रियों को जेल मेजा गया;

(ग) गाड़ियों में आत्मों की मृद्दागरी तथा बिना निकट यात्रा रोकने के लिए क्या कायबाही की गई है; और

(घ) उसके क्या परिणाम निकले ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (को शिव नारायण) : (क) 'और (ख) . वर्ष 1977) (1-1-1977 से 31-12-1977)

और 1978 (1-1-1978 से 28-2-1978) के दौरान बिना टिकट या गलत टिकटों पर यात्रा करते हुए पाए गये व्यक्तियों की संख्या, उनसे बसूल की गयी रेलवे की बकाया राशि, बालान किए गए व्यक्तियों की संख्या, जेल मेजे गये व्यक्तियों की संख्या और उनसे बसूल की गयी न्यायिक जुमाने की राशि नीचे दी गयी है।—

	1-1-1977 से 31-12-1977	1-1-1978 से 28-2-1978
	रु	रु
1. बिना टिकट यात्रा गलत टिकटों पर यात्रा करते हुए पाए गए व्यक्तियों की संख्या	23,17,857	3,60,912
2. बसून की गयी रेलवे की बकाया राशि :—		
(क) किराया	1,16,13,231	17,79,180
(ख) भ्रिप्रभार	1,86,47,428	29,07,387
3. बालान किए गए व्यक्तियों की संख्या	3,50,297	53,179
4. जेल मेजे गए व्यक्तियों की संख्या	2,51,461	37,311
5. न्यायिक जुमाने की बसूल की गयी राशि	16,54,787	2,17,252

(८) और (९). बिना टिकट याका और समाज बिरोदी दलों की गतिविधियों को रोकने के लिए निम्नलिखित उपाय किए जाते हैं —

(१) बरिष्ठ रेलवे अधिकारियों के पर्यावरण से टिकट जाच कर्मचारियों, रेलवे सुरक्षा दल, सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस और स्थानीय पुलिस के कर्मचारियों के बड़े दल समिति करके, बिना टिकट याका की रोकथाम के लिए बड़े पैमाने पर, विशेष जाच पड़ावाल का आयोजन किया जाता है।

(२) बिना टिकट याका की रोकथाम के लिए राज्य सरकारों के साथ समन्वय से समुक्त अभियान चलाये जाते हैं,

(३) बार-बार सकन्दित अचानक जाच-पड़ावाल की जाती है विशेष रूप से चल जाच दलों द्वारा यह काम सड़क परिवहन से याका करके किया जाता है। इन दलों में रेल सुरक्षा दल/पुलिस और रेलवे मजिस्ट्रेट शामिल होते हैं।

(४) चल टिकट परीक्षकों द्वारा साथी प्रोफाइल में गुप्त रूप से जाच।

(५) मुख्यालय और मडल टिकट जाच दलों द्वारा मार्गशर्ती जा ढो पर गाड़ियों को बीच में रोक कर कर्मचारियों की अदलाबदली करके जाच करना।

(६) एक रेलवे के जाच कर्मचारियों को दूसरी रेलवे पर टिकट जाच के लिए सलाना।

(७) याकी जनता में विशेषकर विद्यार्थी समुदाय में बिना टिकट याका के विरुद्ध गैंगेंगिक प्रचार किया जाता है।

इन सकेन्दित अभियानों के परिणाम स्वरूप १-४-१९७७ से २८-२-१९७८ तक की घटविधि से टिकटों की विक्री और उन से होने वाली आय में पिछले बर्ष की तदन्तरी घटविधि की तुलना में महत्वपूर्ण बढ़ि हुई है।

बिना टिकट याकियों के विरुद्ध अभियान में कोई दिलाई नहीं बरती गयी है। टिकट जाच सम्बंधी कार्रवाईयों को और तेज कर दिया गया है।

याका टिकट निरीक्षकों को क्वार्टरों का व्याख्यान

8085. श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा : क्या रेल मली यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि

(क) सभी जोनल रेलवे ज से कितने याका टिकट निरीक्षकों को क्वार्टर आवाटिन किये जा चुके हैं,

(ख) कितने याका टिकट निरीक्षकों को क्वार्टर आवाटिन नहीं किये गये हैं,

(ग) ऐसे याका टिकट निरीक्षकों की संख्या कितनी है जिन्हे न तो क्वार्टर आवाटिन किये गये हैं, और न ही उनके पास अपने रक्कान हैं, और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार ऐसे याका टिकट निरीक्षकों को क्वार्टर आवाटिन करने का है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य भवी (श्री शिव नारायण) : सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभापाठी पर रख दी जायेगी।

Delegations to Fertilizer Plants in Ramagundam and Talcher

8086 SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether enquiries from countries with huge coal deposits have been received after their delegations have visited our coal-based fertilizer plants in Ramagundam and Talcher, and

(b) if so, the details of such enquiries and the names of countries from whom they have been received?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) and (b). Brazil, Turkey and China have shown interest in the coal based fertilizer plants being set up at Talcher and Ramagundam. Teams of experts from Turkey and China have also visited the Talcher fertilizer project. While no formal enquiries have been received from China subsequent to the visit of the Chinese team, M/s. Azot Senayil of Turkey have indicated to the Fertilizer Corporation of India that they would need FCI's consultancy services and also facilities for training Turkish personnel in FCI's plants. The Turkish company have also indicated that they would like to consider procurement of equipment from India for their new plant.

Report by Indian Medical Association

8087. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) the salient recommendations contained in the report submitted by the team of doctors of the Indian Medical Association;
- (b) whether Government have decided to act on the suggestion of this team that the present Penicillin Plant at Pimpri has to be replaced so as to use it for new microbiological strains and fermentation know-how; and
- (c) if not, the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) The requisite information has already been furnished to the House in reply to part (b) of Unstarred Question No. 991 answered on 28th February, 1978.

(b) and (c). Government have already approved the expansion of HAL's Penicillin Plant to 260 mmu per annum, by putting additional/

balancing equipment and through replacement/modernisation.

Petro-Chemical Complex at Kerala

8088. SHRI GEORGE MATHEW: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) what is the position of the proposed petro-chemical complex to be set up in Kerala;
- (b) will the Cochin refinery be allowed to be expanded as proposed by them and supported by the State Government; and
- (c) what is the cause for delay in according sanction to the project of Cochin refineries?

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

(a) No decision has been taken so far to set up a petrochemical complex in Kerala. As and when it is decided to set up any new petrochemical projects in the country, the possibility of locating such a project in Kerala will be kept in view.

(b) and (c). The matter is still under consideration.

Expansion of Cochin Fertilizer Project

8089. SHRI GEORGE MATHEW: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government have got any plans to expand the Cochin Fertilizer Project;
- (b) what is the present position of FACT units at Cochin and Udyogamandal regarding production and profits; and
- (c) is there any proposal to modernise the Udyogamandal (Alwaye) plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Production in the three units of FACT during 1977-78 was as under:—

Cochin Phase I .	Nitrogen	74,423 MT
Cochin Phase II .	Nitrogen	10,800 MT
	P_2O_5	29,100 MT

Udyogamandal .	Nitrogen	51,087 MT
	P_2O_5	27,071 MT

The production attained in Udyogamandal Unit is the highest achieved so far.

Information about the financial results of the units during 1977-78 is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) A Group has been set up to consider all possible alternatives for diversification of the activities of the unit and suggest an optimum solution

Abolition of Dual System in High Courts of Bombay and Calcutta

8090. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Dual System prevalent in the High Courts of Bombay and Calcutta was abolished; and

(b) if so, the system now prevailing?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI NAR SINGH YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In Bombay High Court, any Advocate on the roll of the Bar Council of Maharashtra can register himself as an advocate practising on the original side. All such registered advocates are allowed to act, appear and plead on the original side of the High Court at Bombay.

As regards Calcutta, all persons enrolled as Advocates under the Advocates Act 1961 are entitled to act, appear and plead on the original side of the High Court.

Research and Development Activities by Engineers India Limited

8091. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Engineers India Limited is continuing to preserve their research and development activities and sponsored a number of studies in the Institute of Petroleum and other institutions in one country; and

(b) if so, the results?

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

(b) Details of laboratories/institutions where research activities have been sponsored by Engineers India Limited together with names of such sponsored projects and results thereof are furnished in the Statement attached.

Statement

Laboratory/Institution	Project	Results
(1) Indian Institute of Petroleum Dehra Dun	(a) Thermal Conversion processes	Based on the experimental results from bench scale unit, it has been possible to undertake the process design of a commercial visbreaker for Gujarat Refinery Expansion Project

	(b) Dewaxing/Deoiling	Bench scale studies have been completed. Process design capabilities developed by Engineers India Ltd. However, for firming up of this, a pilot plant is being erected in the laboratory.
	(c) Characterisation of the kerosene feedstock	Engineers India Ltd. has carried out the process design of SO_2 extraction unit for Bengalgaon Refinery and Petrochemicals Ltd. (BRPL) based on this information
	(d) Benzene Extraction	Experimental programme up to the pilot plant stage nearly completed. Engineers India Ltd. has now acquired process design capabilities for the aromatic extraction plants.
(2) Central Mechanical Engg. Steam jet ejector Research Institute, Durgapur		Phase I of the experimental programme has been completed. A mathematical model has been developed for design of industrial ejectors. However, For confirmation purposes, Phase II work with larger scale ejector nozzles, is being sponsored.
(3) Chemical Engg. Department, Roorkee University	Low fin tube heat exchangers	Experimental work in progress.
(4) Department of Chemical Technology (UDCT), Bombay	Development of regular packings for distillation	Various indigenously developed packings have been screened M/s. Indian Oil Corporation (IOC) have agreed to utilize one of these for its pilot plant for specialty oils. Further development work is planned in collaboration with National Chemical Laboratory (NCL), Pune.

Defects in Durgapur Fertiliser Plant

8092. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAI-DU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is design deficiency and equipment defects in Durgapur Fertilizer Plant;

(b) if so, whether these defects were rectified; and

(c) whether the production of fertilizer has been stabilised at near rated capacity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) to (c). During the commissioning of the plant certain design

deficiencies and equipment defects were noticed for which remedial steps have been taken and the major rectification jobs are nearing completion. While production in the factory has improved as a result of the rectification jobs already done the plant would be in a position to stabilise production near the rated capacity after all the rectification jobs have been completed.

Jakhapura-Banspuri

8093. SHRI BAIRAGI JENA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the entire Jakhapura-Banspuri, Railway project has been approved by Railway Ministry which is 145 Kms. distance;

(b) if so, whether its construction work has been taken up entirely or not;

(c) if not, upto what distance it has been taken up; and

(d) the reasons for not taking up the rest in spite of so many requests and demands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes. The total length of the line is 176 Kms.

(b) to (d). Construction of 33.5 Kms. length from Jakhapura to Daitari has been taken up in the first phase. Due to severe constraint of resources, it has been decided to take up and complete the line in phases instead of spreading the outlay thinly over the entire length.

Industrial Estate at Cuttack

8094. SHRI BAIRAGI JENA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) after the establishment of Industrial Estates at Cuttack, Bhubaneswar, Rourkela, etc. why they are not getting encouragement from Railway side; and

(b) why Railway Ministry is not setting up a store section at Khurda Road, Bhubaneswar or Cuttack for purchasing of indigenous store equipment from local industries to overcome this lacuna?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) In accordance with the policy of Government, purchases by Railways are largely made by adopting competitive tender system and accepting lowest acceptable offer against each tender. Such purchases are not to be restricted to any zone or any particular firm. Purchases valued less than Rs. 50,000 are made adopting limited/bulletin tender system in which all firms registered with the Railway can participate. Purchases valued at Rs. 50,000 and

over are generally made adopting advertised tender system where tender notices are given wide publicity and notified in leading newspapers. The offers of all suppliers who are registered with the Railway and those among others who respond to advertised tenders are given due consideration according to existing instructions on merits.

(b) In view of (a) above, there is no lacuna in the system. Firms interested in supplying stores to Railway in the areas mentioned should contact Controller of Stores of the Railway concerned for getting themselves registered and participation in Railway purchases.

The purchase organisation of Railways has to function in an integrated manner alongwith Finance and other Technical Departments and hence all the Zonal Railways have such organisations only at their headquarters though a Railway may be serving more than one State. It is, therefore, not necessary nor it is feasible to have a part of the purchase organisation at Khurda Road, Bhubaneswar or Cuttack.

Conversion of Rupsa-Bangriposi N.G. Line

8095. SHRI BAIRAGI JENA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any memorandum was given to Union Minister of Railways to consider conversion of Rupsa-Bangriposi Narrow Gauge rail link into Broad Gauge, which is essential for the development of the backward tribal area of Mayurbhanj district; and

(b) whether there is any proposal of its extension if so, whether Government propose to take up this project during 1978-79?

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

(b) A re-appraisal of the project for which a survey was carried out in

1971-72 is being made. A decision regarding conversion of the line and its extension will be taken after the results of the appraisal are known and also depending upon the availability of resources.

Proposal for better Travelling Facilities from Cuttack to Bombay

8096. SHRI BAIRAGI JENA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) is there any proposal given by Transport Minister of Orissa to Union Minister for Railways for better travelling facilities from Cuttack to Bombay via Hyderabad which is connected to the capitals of almost all the States and is also the commercial capital of the country and contains quite a sizeable Oriyas; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). Yes. A proposal is under active consideration to run direct trains between Bhubaneswar and Secunderabad and between Secunderabad and Bombay. This would provide a convenient link for passengers travelling from Cuttack towards Bombay.

Requirement of Diamina-Diphenyle-Sulphora

8097. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTLIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the total requirement of the drug DDS (Diamina-Diphenyle-Sulphora) required for combating Leprosy in the country as a whole;

(b) how much is manufactured indigenously in this country and what would be the probable deficit; and

(c) whether it is a fact that Hindustan Antibiotics and the Tamilnad Orient Pharma Ltd., are manufacturing the above drug?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTLIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) The estimated requirement of the bulk drug namely DDS (Diamina-Diphenyle-Sulphone) has been estimated at 20 Tonnes per annum by the end of 1978-79.

(b) There have been no imports of this drug for the last four years and production during 1976-77 was 18 tonnes against the licensed capacity of 25.8 tonnes. This indicates that no deficit has been felt.

(c) No; Sir. However, the application of M/s Orient Pharma Ltd. for grant of an Industrial Licence for the manufacture of this drug is under consideration of the Government.

Miabhoj Commission Award

8098. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether 40 per cent of the Casual workers in Railway Construction organisation, have been absorbed permanently in this organisation as per Miabhoj Commission Award;

(b) if so, the total numbers of casual workers, serving in construction organisation in Dhanbad Division, Eastern Railway; and

(c) reasons for non-implementation action taken by the Ministry to implement this 40 per cent quota?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) With a view to absorbing a large number of casual labourers who have been working on projects for long periods, orders were issued in 1973-74 authorising the formation of a Construction reserve consisting of 40 per cent of the temporary posts on projects.

(b) 1070.

(c) 43 casual labours have been absorbed so far; more will be absorbed after the posts are identified.

Consumption of Fertilizers by the Tea Gardens of North Bengal

8099. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the tea gardens and other agriculture of North Bengal are one of the principal consumers of fertilisers in the country, if so, details for the last two years;

(b) whether it is a fact that the pipeline line supplying petroleum base to the Barauni Fertilizer Plant runs through North Bengal from Assam to Bihar;

(c) whether a proposal was made earlier to tap from the line at any point in North Bengal for making fertiliser and generating Power there; and

(d) if so, action taken thereon?

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

(a) While the tea gardens and other crops in North Bengal are large consumers of fertilizers, they cannot be classified as one of the principal consumers of fertilizers in the country.

(b) No, Sir. The feedstock for Barauni fertilizer plant is naphtha which is being supplied by Barauni Refinery, through a pipeline about 4 Km long from Barauni Refinery.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

New Railway Lines in Himachal Pradesh

8100. SHRI BALK RAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for not laying a single new line has so far during the last thirty years in Himachal Pradesh and thereby causing regional disparity; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken to lay new lines in Himachal Pradesh particularly in border area of Simla District with a view to avoid the continuing regional imbalance and keep up the morale of the border and backward people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). After independence restoration of Nagrota-Jogindernagar (NG) dismantled line (54.50 Kms.) and realignment of Jawanwala Shahr-Gelur section (25 Km.) of Pathankot-Jogindernagar (Kangra Valley Railway line) have been completed in Himachal Pradesh and opened to traffic during 1954 and 1976 respectively. Surveys for the following new lines falling wholly or partly in Himachal Pradesh have also been carried out in the recent past:

(1) Kalka-Parwanoo (BG, 6.6 Kms.).

(2) Nangal Dam-Talwara (BG, 84 Kms.).

(3) Jagadhri-Paonta-Rajban (BG, 70 Kms.).

(4) Nangal Dam-Ajouli (BG, 1.5 Kms.).

Due to severe constraint of resources it has not been possible to undertake the construction of these rail links. The question of taking up these projects would depend upon the availability of resources for construction of new lines in backward areas of the country as a whole.

पेट्रोल की खपत

8101. श्री विनायक प्रसाद यादव : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में पेट्रोल की कुल खपत कितनी है और उसमें से कितना देश में तैयार होता है और कितना आयात किया जाता है; और

" (क) 'दैस' के 'पेट्रोल की प्रति लिटर वैसेते उत्पादन' लागत क्या है और सरकार को 'आयातित पेट्रोल के लिये प्रति लिटर कितना मूल्य देना पड़ता है ?

कोलकाता तथा रसायन और उर्वरक विभागी (भी हैवक्ती वस्त्र व्यापार) : (क) 1977-78 के दौरान देश में मोटर स्प्रिट (पेट्रोल) की कुल खपत लगभग 1.39 मिलियन मीट्री टन थी जो कि पूर्ण रूप से स्वदेशी उत्पादन द्वारा पूरी की गई थी। इस उत्पाद का कोई आयात नहीं किया गया था।

(ख) 'चूकि 'विविध' वैसेते विभागी ने कच्चे तेल का शोधन करके एक साव कई वर्षों का उत्पादन किया' जाता है अतः पेट्रोल जैसे एक उत्पाद के लिये उत्पादन लागत निश्चित करना संभव नहीं है। और चूकि पेट्रोल का आयात नहीं किया था इस लिये इसके लिये सरकार द्वारा दिये गये मूल्य का प्रबन्ध नहीं उठता। तेल मूल्य समिति द्वारा निर्धारित तथा सरकार द्वारा अनुमोदित मोटर स्प्रिट के फुटकर विभी मूल्य का विवरण सम्मत है।

विवरण

1-3-1978 को बन्धूसे चने समय मोटर स्प्रिट-83 के फुटकर विभी मूल्य का विवरण

1. उत्पादन लागत	2. विवरण	3. ह० प्रति किलो लिटर	4. फुट कर विभी मूल्य का प्रतिशत
(क) कच्चे तेल की लागत, प्रभार आदि		732.40	20.93
(ख) शोधन लागत एवं प्रतिप्राप्ति		36.55	1.04
2. विवरण लागत एवं प्रतिप्राप्ति		77.23	2.21
3. डीलर की कमीशन थोक विकेना/फुटकर विकेना का लाभ		66.18	1.95
4. कर एवं शुल्क			
(क) उत्पादन शुल्क		2215.56	63.30
(ख) विकी कर, दुगी प्रादि		370.08	10.57
5. कुल फुटकर विभी मूल्य प्रति किलो लिटर (1000 लिटर)		3500.00	100
6. फुटकर विभी मूल्य प्रति लिटर		3.50	—

उर्वरक कारखानों की संख्या और स्थान

8102. श्री विजयक प्रसाद यादव : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की हुपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में सरकारी उर्वरक कारखानों की संख्या कितनी है और वे कहां-कहां पर हैं और इनमें से प्रत्येक कारखाना स्थापित करने के सम्बन्ध में कुल मूल अनुमान क्या था और उनमें से प्रत्येक की उत्पादन कमता के सम्बन्ध में क्या लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया ,

(ख) इनमें से प्रत्येक कारखाने पर कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई और प्रत्येक कारखाने में उर्वरक का कितना उत्पादन होता है , और

(ग) सरकारी उर्वरक कारखाने में उर्वरक की प्रति टन उत्पादन लागत क्या है ?

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

(क) से (ग). देश में 23 सरकारी उर्वरक

कारखाने हैं । देश में सरकारी उर्वरक कारखानों के स्थान और 1977-78 के बीचारे उनकी स्थापित कमता और उत्पादन लक्ष्य विवरण सलग है । विविध एककों के लिए उत्पादन लक्ष्य प्रत्येक वित्तीय वर्ष के आरम्भ में निर्धारित किये जाते हैं और सभी-सभी पर एककों के कार्य निष्पादन और विजली की कमी, अमिक समस्याओं आदि जैसे उत्पादन पर संभव कठिनाइयों को ध्यान में रख कर पुनरीक्षण किया जाता है ।

उर्वरकों के उत्पादन की लागत, पूजीयत लागत, प्रयोग की हुई समरण समग्री, विटेज, स्टीकार्य प्रक्रिया, स्थान, उपयोगिताओं की लागत आदि जैसे पहलुओं पर आधारित होने के कारण एक सयत से दूसरे सयत में भिन्न भिन्न है ।

प्रत्येक सरकारी उर्वरक कारखानों को स्थापित करने के बारे में मूल अनुमान और इन प्रत्येक एकको पर खर्च की हुई राशि से सबधित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है औ सभा पटल पर प्रस्तुत की जाएगी ।

(000 मी टनों में)

क्रम सं.	राज्य/एकक	नाइट्रोजन के रूप में	फास्टेट स्थापित कमता			वास्तविक उत्पादन 1977-78
			पास्टेट स्थापित कमता	फास्टेट	पास्टेट	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1. सिन्धरी (बिहार)		90	—	9.4	—	
2. नगल (पंजाब)	.	80	—	55.3	—	
3. द्राम्बे (महाराष्ट्र)	.	81	36.0	85.7	37.6	
4. गोरखपुर (उत्तर प्रदेश)	.	131	—	88.7	—	
5. नाम्रता (आसाम)	.	197	—	99.1	—	

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	दुर्गापुर (पश्चिमी बंगाल)	152	—	51.1	—
7.	बरीनी (बिहार)	152	—	38.1	—
8.	उद्योग मण्डल (केरल)	82	44.0	50.3	26.8
9.	कोचीन I (केरल)	152	—	67.4	—
10.	कोचीन II (केरल)	40	114.0	17.8	29.1
11.	राउरकेना (उडीसा)	120	—	71.8	—
12.	नर्बंली (तमिन नाडू)	70	—	41.1	—
13.	मद्रास (तमिलनाडू)	176	112.0	136.0	95.8
†14.	राउरकेना (उर उत्तराख)	5	—	3.3	—
†15.	बोकारो (बिहार)	44	—	3.6	—
†16.	बिनाई (मध्य प्रदेश)	7	—	8.0	—
†17.	दुर्गापुर (पश्चिमी बंगाल)	4	—	2.8	—
†18.	इंडियन आयरन (हेनपोर)	4	—	1.7	—
†19.	बिहार कारभाना (बिहार)	—	3.7	—	1.6
20.	हिन्द जिक निं० (राजस्थान)	—	12.2	—	6.2
‡21.	हैदराबाद केमिकल्स एंड उर्बरक (आन्ध्रा प्रदेश)	—	6.7	—	2.0
‡22.	महाराष्ट्र एमो (महाराष्ट्र) उद्योग	—	8.0	—	2.8
23.	एसोशियेटेड (आसाम) केमि- कल्स हन्डस्ट्रीज	—	5.4	—	2.6
	जोड	1547	432.0	834.5	213.5

†स्टील संयंक्रों से उप-उत्पाद

‡राज्य सरकारों द्वारा स्वामित्व प्राप्त उपकरण

**Derailed of Howrah-Delhi Express
Near Kanpur**

8103 SHRI R V SWAMINATHAN
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be
pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that eight
bogies of the 11 Up Howrah-Delhi
Express were derailed while entering
Kanpur Station on 2nd April, 1978,

(b) if so, the details of the same

(c) total loss suffered, and

(d) the results of the enquiry held
into the accident?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI
SHEO NARAIN)** (a) and (b) On
14-1978 while 11 Up Howrah-Delhi
Express was being received on plat-
form line No 1 at Kanpur Central
8 bogies of the train derailed. On
account of this accident no one was
injured

(c) The cost of damage to railway
property has been estimated at ap-
proximately Rs 1,070

(d) The report of the Enquiry
Committee is awaited

भारतीय उर्वरक निगम का विभाजन

8104. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :
क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री
यह बताने का रूपा करेगा कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय
उर्वरक निगम को विकेन्द्रित करने के परिणाम
स्वरूप प्लाष्ट, मरीनें आदि लानेसे जो
तथा एक राज्य से दूसरे राज्य में उर्वरक
सानेसे जाने पर कोशीय तथा प्रान्तीय विकी
कर का भार पड़ेगा, और

(ब) यदि हा, तो भारतीय उर्वरक
निगम के विभिन्न यूनिटों को अनुसानत
कितना अन्तर्राजीय विकी कर देय होगा
या इसका क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा ?

पेट्रोलियम सच रसायन और उर्वरक
मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (जी जनेवर मिशन) :
(क) और (ब) एफ० सी० साई०/एन०
एफ० एल० के पुनर्गठन से फिरी प्लाष्ट और
मरीनरी का हस्तान्तरण शामिल नहीं है।
चार उर्वरक उत्पादन कम्पनियों के बीच
विपणन ज्ञानों का बढ़वारा प्रमुख रूप से
पुनर्गठन से पूर्व विद्यमान विपणन ज्ञानों के
आधार पर किया गया है। अब पुनर्गठन
के परिणामस्वरूप उर्वरकों के परिवहन पर
केन्द्र और राज्यों के शुल्क के कारण अतिरिक्त
ध्यय बहुत अधिक होने की आशा नहीं है।

भारतीय उर्वरक निगम का विभाजन

8105. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :
क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री
यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि

(क) क्या भारतीय उर्वरक निगम को
विकेन्द्रित करते समय कमंचारियों से यह
आस्थासन दिया गया था कि उन्हे उन्हीं
स्थानों पर रहने दिया जायेगा जहाँ वे कार्य
कर रहे हैं,

(ब) यदि हा, तो प्रथेक यूनिट का
पृष्ठक मुख्यालय बन जाने के पश्चात् सभी
कमंचारियों को एक ही स्थान पर रखना
कैसे सम्भव होगा, और

(ग) इस बारे में क्या प्रतिक्रिया अप-
नाई गई है और कार्यकारी दल के नियंत्रण क्या
है ?

लेट्रिलिंग तथा बदलाव और उन्नेक राज्य नीति (शी लीलिंग नियम) : (क) से (म) कर्मचारी दल (कॉर्पोरेशन) पुनर्गठन से संबंधित, कानूनिक, वित्तीय तथा प्राय मामलों के प्रधायन करने तथा इस मामले में सरकार को सुनाव देने के लिए गठित कार्यकारी दल की सिफारिशों के आधार पर एकूण ३४५/एन०एक्ट० एवं ३५० के पुनर्गठन के फलस्वरूप स्टाक का बंटवारा किया गया था। कार्यकारी दल की सिफारिशों के अनुसार संघर्ष (प्लाट) के सारे स्टाक का बंटवारा संघर्ष का प्रशासन चलाने वाली कम्पनी को दीया गया था। जहां तक द्वारप्रय कार्यालयों का संबंध है स्टाक का बंटवारा प्रत्येक कम्पनी की आवश्यकता अनुसार किया गया था।

ओणी III तथा ओणी IV के कर्मचारियों में से किसी भी कर्मचारी का तबादला उनकी इच्छा के बिना नहीं किया गया था। एकूण सी० ३४५/प्र० और एन० ३५० एवं ३५० के अनुसार संघर्षों के कर्मचारियों से पुहले विकल्प मांगा गया था कि क्या वे प्राय कम्पनियों के मुख्यालयों में तबादला चाहते हैं। जिन अधिकारियों ने प्राय कम्पनी के लिये इच्छा प्रकट की उन्हें प्रत्येक कम्पनी की आवश्यकता अनुसार आवंटन किया गया था। इसके पश्चात् प्रत्येक ओणी के अधिकारियों की अस्तित्वावार सूची तैयार की गई है। जिससे कर्मचारियों को परल्पट-परिवर्तनिय भूमि में विभाजित किया गया। इन अधिकारियों का रोस्टर के आधार पर विभिन्न कम्पनियों में आवंटन किया जाता है।

Complaints against Companies for violation of Company Laws

१९६०, SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE & COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many complaints have been received for not maintaining proper accounts and not following company laws in the last one year;

(b) the number of complaints against the companies of each monopoly House and the salient features of complaints in the last one year;

(c) what action has been taken against each complaint;

(d) the names of the complaints against whom cases were referred to the Police or C.B.I. for investigation alongwith its reasons; and

(e) in how many cases the matter was taken to the court?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE & COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) The readily available information of complaints under reference is for the year ended on 31-3-1977 according to which 5071 complaints were received during the year 1976-77.

(b) No separate record of complaints against companies belonging to Monopoly Houses is maintained.

(c) The complaints being thousands in number, action in each case cannot be stated but the complaints are examined and appropriate action is being taken.

(d) No particular record of such cases has been kept.

(e) No separate record of prosecutions arising out of the above mentioned complaints has been kept. However, the Registrars of Companies prosecuted 9275 companies in 1976 during the year 1976-77.

Construction of Quarters in Delhi

8107. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) total number of Railway employees and total number of quarters and bungalows allotted to them;

(b) how many new quarters Government propose to construct in Delhi in 1978-79 and 1979-80;

(c) how many complaints have been received in Delhi for not providing necessary amenities and repairs in Railway quarters and what action has been taken on each complaint;

(d) is it a fact that there are many Railway quarters in Delhi Sadar Parliamentary constituency in which basic amenities are not available; and

(e) if yes, why?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Total number of staff and the number housed in Delhi are:—

(i) Total No. of staff 34,305

(ii) Total No. of quarters and bungalows 8,507

(b) During 1978-79, 499 units of quarters are proposed to be constructed in Delhi area. As regards the No. of quarters proposed to be constructed in 1979-80, the position will be known only after the Railway Budget for 1979-80 is finalised and passed by the Parliament.

(c) On an average, about 275 complaints are recorded every day in 21 Enquiry Offices situated in Delhi Area. Adequate arrangements exist for attending to such complaints and necessary remedial measures are undertaken without delay.

(d) and (e). Parliamentary-constituency-wise information is not maintained by the Railway; however, in Delhi area, there are some old quarters which lack basic amenities like individual latrines, bath rooms etc. Those of the quarters which have outlived their life are being replaced in phases by constructing new quarters in lieu thereof. For the other quarters which are not to be replaced in near future, necessary basic amenities are being provided on a programmed basis.

कर्मचारियों के विवर स्थावर के आरोप

8108. श्री हुकम देव नारायण यादव : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1976 और 1977 में श्रेणीवार कितने कर्मचारियों पर भ्रष्टाचार के आरोप लगाये गये थे ; और

(ख) उनमें से कितने कर्मचारी जांच के बाद दोषी पाये गये उन्हें क्या सजा दी गई ?

रेल अंतराल में राज्य मंत्री (श्री तिवारी) : (क) और (ख) एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

三

(क) पिछ्ले तीन वर्षों के दीर्घन प्राप्त तथा निपटायी गयी अकायतों की संख्या निम्नसिद्धि है।

1975-76		1976-77		1977-78	
कोटि	पिछले वर्ष से वर्ष में प्राप्त	कोटि	पिछले वर्ष से वर्ष में प्राप्त	कोटि	पिछले वर्ष से वर्ष में प्राप्त
राजस्वित	426	527	953	481	512
भरतस्वित	1844	10577	12421	2183	10071
(अ) पिछले तीन वर्ष के दौरान सरकारी एसोपी०५० के मामलों में स्वाम पाये हुए कमन्चारियों की संख्या निम्नलिखित है:—					
वर्षात	हस्तांग एवं अनियावे लम से पवावनति	वेतन वृद्धि	पास रोकना	नियन्त	धन्य दंद और
	सेवा निवृत्त	रोकना			
1976	—	30	— 110 12 14 3 181 —	840 1	— 14 310 38 473 68 1958
1977	—	55	3 135 4 28 3 259 6 1153	2 — 10 305 49 564 77 2499	
1978	—	28	1 73 — 4 4 185 8 636	5 156 21 199 33 261 72 1542	

ग्राम पंचायत के न्यायालयों को भागलों को निपटाने की शक्ति देने का प्रस्ताव

8109. श्री तृप्तम देव भारतीय यात्रा : क्या विधि, न्याय और कानूनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की इच्छा करते हैं कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार संविधान अध्ययन विधियों में कोई ऐसा संशोधन समाविष्ट करने का है जिससे ग्राम पंचायत के न्यायालयों को ऐसे भागलों का निपटारा करने की शक्ति मिल सके जिनमें छह मास के कारावास का दण्ड दिया जा सके अध्यया 500 रुपये का जुर्माना अधिरोपित किया जा सके और यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में अधिनियम कब तक पारित किया जाएगा; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार ग्राम पंचायत न्यायालयों को अधिक शक्ति प्रदान करने का है ताकि गरीब जनता को कम खर्च पर और भ्राताली से न्याय मिल सके और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

विधि, न्याय और कानूनी कार्य मंत्रालय ने राष्ट्र मन्त्री (श्री नरौराह यादव) : (क) और (ख) सविधान का इस दृष्टि से संशोधन करने के किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार नहीं किया जा रहा है कि ग्राम पंचायतों को ऐसे भागलों का निपटारा करने की शक्ति दी जाए जिनमें छह मास के कारावास का दण्ड दिया जा सकता हो अध्या 500 रुपये का जुर्माना अधिरोपित किया जा सकता हो ।

अगवती समिति ने कानूनी सहायता पर अपनी रिपोर्ट में यह सुझाव दिया है कि पांच वा अधिक गांवों के एक समूह के लिए न्याय पंचायत स्वापित की जाए, जिनमें तीन सदस्य हों। इनमें से एक सदस्य को जिसे-पिछ का ज्ञान हो पंचायत न्यायालय कहा जाए

और उसे 1000 रुपए तक के लिखित मामलों को निपटाने और आपराधिक मामलों से तृतीय श्रेणी के मजिस्ट्रेट की शक्ति का प्रयोग करने की शक्ति प्राप्त हो। पंचायत न्यायालय किसी तालूक या ज़िले के अन्तर्गत आने वाली सभी न्याय पंचायतों की अध्यक्षता कर सकेगा। इस समिति की सिफारिशों पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

इसके अलिंगित, सरकार ने योजना और विकास की विकेन्द्रित प्रणाली को प्रभावी बनाने के लिए श्री प्रधान मेहता की अध्यक्षता में एक समिति पंचायती राज संस्थाओं के कार्यकरण की जांच करने और उन्हें मजबूत बनाने के उपायों का सुझाव देने के लिए गठित की है। इस समिति की रिपोर्ट की प्रतीका की जा रही है।

Conversion of N.G. into B.G.

8110. SHRI PADMACHARAN SAMANTASINHERA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to convert the narrow gauge line into broad gauge;

(b) if so, what is the total kilometers of narrow gauge line Division-wise and the number of kilometers that will be covered in broad gauge;

(c) the cost estimated Division-wise; and

(d) when work is expected to begin?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (d). Conversion of 44.64 Kms. long section from Nadiad to Kapdivanji on the Western Railway is the only project of gauge conversion from narrow gauge to broad gauge which has been approved so far and the same has been included in the Budget for 1978-79 at an estimated cost of

Rs. 4.05 crores as a part of the project for constructing a broad gauge line upto Modasa. Fourteen gauge conversion projects from metre gauge to broad gauge are, however, in hand at present. The projects involve gauge conversion of 3892 Kms. of metre gauge track into broad gauge and are estimated to cost Rs. 400 crores. The question of taking up conversion of narrow gauge lines into broad gauge in future will depend upon the availability of resources.

Posts of T.T.I.s. and Train Conductors

8111. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of TTIs and train conductors posts have remained unfilled over the last two years,

(b) if not, whether adequate TTIs or conductors are on duty in all the II Class sleeper three-tier/two tier coaches in all express trains; and

(c) if so, the details of TTIs or conductors needed zone-wise and number of these persons employed?

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

ગુજરાત મેં શ્રીયધિ કારખાને કો સ્થાપના

8112. શ્રી અમદ સિહ બોં રાઠવા :

ક્ષા પેટોલિયમ, તથા રસાયન ઔર ડર્બરક મલી યથ બતાને કો કૃપા કરેયે કિ .

(ક) ક્ષા અચ્છી કિસ્મ કો શ્રીયધિયાં કા ત્યારાન કરને કે લિએ ગુજરાત રાજ્ય મે શ્રીયધિ કારખાને કો સ્થાપના કરને કા કોઈ પ્રસ્તાવ હૈ મોંગ ક્ષા બર્તમાન કારખાનોં કા વિસ્તાર કરને કા ભી પ્રસ્તાવ હૈ શ્રીર ડમ વારે ન પૂર્ણ બ્યોગ ક્ષા હૈ ,

(લ) ક્ષા ગુજરાત મે પર્યાંત માત્રા મે બનસ્પતિ હે શ્રીર યથા કિનની માત્રા મે શ્રીયધિયાં કા નિર્માણ હોતા હૈ ઔર શ્રીયધિ બારખાન કિન કિન સ્થળોને પર હૈ ,

(ગ) ઇન બારખાનોં ક થ્રેન્ચાં કો વિસ દર પર મજૂરી કા ભુગતાન કિયા જાતા હૈ શ્રીર ડમને વિસ પ્રકાર કા કામ લિયા જાતા હૈ શ્રીર

(ઘ) ક્ષા ય કારખાન વિદેણી સહ્યોગ સ ચાલ્ય જા રહે હૈ શ્રીર યદિ હા, તો ઇન દેશોને ન નામ ક્ષા હૈ શ્રીર બે કિનની સહ્યતા દે રહે હૈ ખોર ડમની શર્તોને ક્ષા હૈ ?

પેટોલિયમ તથા રસાયન ઔર ડર્બરક મલી (શ્રી હેમવતી નન્ડાન બહુશુલા) (ક) ડમ ભમય એસા કાઈ પ્રસ્તાવ સરકાર કે વિચારધીન નન્દી હૈ તથાયિ ગુજરાત મ બર્તમાન શ્રીયધિ નિર્માણાન મ અપની બર્તમાન કાયકલાંમાં મ પર્યાંત વિસ્તાર ક. લિએ નિસ્લિન્ચિત પર્તાવ પ્રાપ્ત હ્યેન .

ક્રમ	એવાં વાં નામ	પ્રસ્તાવ
સંખ્યા		
1.	મેસર્સ એન્નિક	કાર્બોનાયટ શ્રીર શ્રાયરન ટેંબસ
2.	મેસર્સ કાંડલા	એથ.મ્યુટાન
3.	મેસર્સ સારાભાઈ એમ૦ કેમિકલ્સ	ચિટામિન એ.નથા ચિટામિન બી
4.	મેસર્સ સારાભાઈ કેમિકલ્સ	બ્યૂઝાડુ.એલેસ્ટ ટેંબસ્ટ
5.	મેસર્સ સુહારિવ ભંગી	કલારીનાડાન હાઇડ્રોક્લોરિડ એવર્સિલ.બેહેન
6.	મેસર્સ સિનાબિઓટિક્સ	ફૈસોનિલ સુરેનરિલ એવર્સિલિન

(म) (१) पी० श्रीवारा जो इस्कारोल के लिए सोबत है उसकी उत्तर गुजरात में पैदावारा होने की सूचना मिली है।

(म) कुछ प्रमुख कम्पनियों द्वारा स्वेच्छिक शोषणों के उत्पादन की मात्रा के उत्पादन आंकड़ों तथा उनके स्थान नीचे दिए यह हैं—

वर्ष 1976

(उपरे के दोनों म)

क्रम संख्या	एकल का नाम	प्रमुख शोषणों का नाम	सूचयोग	स्थान
1.	मैट्रने न्यूहाइट मैट्री	326.45	1154.45	बड़ोदा
2.	मैट्रने निविस्ट्रेटिव	445.31	—	बड़ोदा
3.	मैट्रने एलेम्बिक	667.27	2652.72	बड़ोदा
4.	मैट्रने ग्रुप प्राइवेट	121.12	—	बलून
5.	मैट्रने न राष्ट्रांड कॉम्प्लेक्स	808.00	2396.70	भट्टाचार्य
6.	मैट्रने निवासाइट्स	318.18	00.47	बड़ोदा
7.	मैट्रने लाइट स्टर्च एंड कंपनी	17.97	—	भग्नदाद
8.	मैट्रने लिनानाइट	253.88	1295.55	बलून

(ग) कृकि गुजरात में कई शोषण उत्पादन हैं और कामगारों के कार्य और उनको या गई मजदूरी एक उत्पादन से दूसरे उत्पादन में बिन्द मिलता है इस सूचना को एकल घरने में जितना समय और श्रम लगेगा उत्तर में उपयोगी परिणाम नहीं निकलेंगे।

(घ) पूछे गए व्यारे एकल किए जा रहे हैं और सभा पट्टन पर रख दिए जाएंगे।

New Companies Registered in Gujarat State

8113. SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAWA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new companies registered in Gujarat during 1977 and

1978, the details thereof and the policy in regard to their development; and

(b) whether some of the old companies have been wound up and the number of companies working at present and steps being taken to ensure production by old companies and also to revive the closed companies and full details in this regard?

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

(a) and (b). One hundred and eight new companies were registered in the State of Gujarat during 1976-77 and 117 new companies in 1977-78. The break-up of these companies, by Government, and public limited and Government and non-Government, and public limited and private limited, is given as under:—

Year	TOTAL							
	No. of Govt. Public	No. of Govt. Private	No. of non-Govt. Public	No. of non-Govt. Private	Govt. & Non-Govt. Public	Govt. & Non-Govt. Private	Total	
1976-77	..	1	..	6	101	7	101	108
1977-78	..	1	2	7	107	8	109	117

Thirty companies during 1976-77 and twelve companies during 1977-78 were wound up by liquidation proceedings or struck off under Section 560 of the Companies Act. The possibility of revival of these Companies appears remote. The number of companies at work in the State of Gujarat as on 31st March, 1978 was 2410.

There are provisions in the Companies Act which enable the Government to keep a watch on the working of the companies including their development along right lines. The Central Government inspect the books of account of the companies under Section 209A. Directors where necessary can audit under Section 213A and orders investigation into all affairs of the company under Section 237 as required. The Central Government has also powers under Section 408 of the Companies Act to appoint Government director in companies in order to prevent oppression or mismanagement.

The Central Government has also powers under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1961 to take over the management of industrial undertakings if it is satisfied that the undertaking is being managed in a manner highly detrimental to the interests of the industry or to the public interest. During the year 1977 the management of two industrial undertakings were taken over by the Central Government in Gujarat under this Act.

गुजरात राज्य में कम्पनियाँ

8114. श्री अमर सिंह श्री० राठोळा : क्या विधि न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मती यह बताने की हुगा चारें हैं ?

(क) गुजरात में कम्पनियाँ की युल संख्या क्या है और उनके भागीदारों/बेतर होस्टरों ने जाम क्या है और इस बारे में पूरा व्योरा भवा है ,

(ख) क्या इन कम्पनियों का न्याय बताने का प्रस्ताव है जिसे गारी विधान-भारा के अनुरूप अधिकों को कम्पनियों में प्रतिनिधित्व दिया जा सके और यदि हाँ तो तत्वधारी व्योरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और

(ग) इन कम्पनियों में अधिकों का श्रेणीवार कितना बेतन दिया गया ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मती (भी शास्त्री भवण) (क) 31-3-78 तक गुजरात राज्य में बेयरा द्वारा लिमिटेड 2410 कम्पनियाँ जारी रखी गयी हैं। इनमें क्षेयरधारियों की सूची इनमें रजिस्ट्रार ने पास प्रस्तुत गरिया थी दो गई हैं। यह सूची जाना - इसी सूची अंतिम द्वारा नाममाल फीस ८० पर निरीक्षण ने लिए गए हैं। चारी इनमें क्षेयरधारियों की सूची बहुत ही लम्बी है इसलिए सभी 2410 कम्पनियाँ की इस प्रवार की सूची प्रस्तुत करना अवहाय नहीं है।

(ख) सरकार ने इनमें प्रधिनियम, 1956 और एकाधिकार एवं निर्बन्धनकारी व्यापार प्रथा प्रधिनियम 1969 की समीक्षा करने के लिए एक विशेषज्ञ समिति द्वारा गठित किया है। इस समिति का सदर्भाल गतीय में साक्षर यह है कि इन कम्पनियों की जायर पूँजी और प्रबन्ध में मनदूरा, भाग १ पर विवार करना। इस मुद्दे पर समिति वे प्रस्तावों पर समर्त द्वारा अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करते हुए पश्चात् समाप्त द्वारा विवार किया जायगा।

(ग) क्योंकि कम्पनी प्रधिनियम का अन्तर्गत कम्पनी कार्य विधान को इस प्रकार की सूचना कम्पनियों द्वारा देना अपेक्षित नहीं है इसलिए कम्पनी कार्य विधान द्वारा यह सूचना प्रस्तुत नहीं की जा सकती है।

Railway Stations in Tribal Areas

8115. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Railway stations in tribal areas in each State;

(b) is it a fact that most of the tribal people have to walk many miles to catch the train practically in all the States;

(c) is it also a fact that the length of the Railway Lines is proportionately much less in tribal areas than in the other areas; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government to increase the same in these areas during 1978-79?

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

Alleppey-Ernakulam Line

8116. SHRI GEORGE MATHEW: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Alleppey-Ernakulam railway line was included in this year's budget as promised by the Minister last year; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). Alleppey-Ernakulam railway line was proposed for inclusion in the Annual Plan 1978-79, but could not be included in the Budget due to severe constraint of resources.

इटावा के नवदीक डीलक्स गाड़ी के यात्रियों को सूटा आता

8117. श्री इयाराम शास्त्र: क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 6 अप्रैल, 1978 की रात को डीलक्स गाड़ी इटावा के निकट रोक ली गई थी और पांच या उन डिब्बों के यात्रियों को लूट लिया गया था;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि बिहार में छपरा जंक्शन और बछवाड़ा, बरेनी और शाहपुर पतोर्स स्टेशनों के निकट माल गाड़ी के इज्जनों को आग लगा दी गई थी और यात्री गाड़ियों का पाइप काट दिए गए थे;

(ग) यदि हा, तो सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की है और इस सम्बन्ध में वितनं व्यक्तियों को हिरासत में लिया गया है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) 6-4-78 की रात को लगभग 21 15 बजे उत्तर रेलवे के टूडलाकानपुर खण्ड के फीरोजाबाद और मकबनपुर स्टेशनों के बीच 82 डाउन डीलक्स एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी के दूसरे दर्जे के एक शयनयान सं० 7001 में डकैती डाली गयी थी और डाकू मकबनपुर स्टेशन के पास खतरे की जंजीर खीच कर लूटे हुए माल सहित भावने में सफल हो गये। सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस, टूडला, जिला आगरा, उत्तर प्रदेश, ने भारतीय दृष्टि सद्विता की घारा 394 के प्रन्तरीत एक मामला दर्ज कर लिया है।

(ख) लगभग एक हजार लोंगों की भीड़ ने पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के छपरा-सोनपुर खण्ड के छपरा कच्छहरी रेलवे स्टेशन पर एक माल गाड़ी के डीजल रेल इंजन को आग लगा दी

बी और उसे बेकार कर दिया था। अन्य किसी स्टेटन पर किसी इंजन को आग नहीं लगायी गयी। हीज पाइप काट कर अनेक गाड़ियां रोकी गयीं।

(ग) उत्तर प्रदेश के उप महानिरीक्षक पुलिस/रेलवे तथा रेलवे पुलिस अधीक्षक आयरा ने इन घटना स्थलों का निरीक्षण किया है तथा आराधियों को पकड़ने के लिए और दार प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं। इस खण्ड पर बलने वाली यात्री गाड़ियों ने गाय उत्तर प्रदेश की मरकारी रेलवे पुलिस के विरुद्ध अधिकारी उनकी दृश्यों की जांच करते रहने हैं।

दिहार की रजम पति ने बिहार के नाजुक लोंग में गुण्डागढ़ी रोकने के लिए पुलिस कर्मचारी तैनात किय है।

Permission Letters Issued to Drug Firms

8118. SHRI R. K. AMIN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) detailed grounds on which Permission Letters were issued to different firms originally for drugs (bulk) and formulations; items, capacities and provisions of I (D&R) Act under which they were granted; Similar details of COB licences and items produced under diversification data of intimation to DGTD and the base of the applications on which COB were granted;

(b) details of Permission letters and COB licences where 3 Secretaries of Government had appeared before the Hathi Committee; details of the report submitted by the Sub-Committee of the Hathi Committee; and

(c) under what provisions of I (D&R) Act and rules and notifications

Government wants to regularise the illegal Permission letters and COB licences (as declared by the Hathi Committee)?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). Consequent to introduction of I (D&R) Act in 1951, firms which were in existence before the Act came into force were entitled to Registration under the Act for their existing range of production as well as such items where the parties had taken effective steps to manufacture them.

Various Companies approached the Government from time to time subsequently, seeking authorisation for the manufacture of articles which could be produced by them without adding to their existing plant and machinery. The Licensing Committee at their meeting held on 23-11-1953 examined this issue vis-a-vis the implications of the term "new article" and held that a broad view of the definition of "new article" was reasonable and should be taken. The Committee felt that there no new Trade Mark or new Patent was involved and the product was covered within the ambit of the same item in Schedule I of the I (D&B) Act, 1951 for which the concerned company held a Registration/Industrial approval, then such product would not be a "new article" and there should be no objection to the company manufacturing it.

Based on this decision, and with a view to enabling companies already holding valid authorisation to fully utilise the existing machinery, without adding to either royalty burden or plant and machinery or seeking any additional concession for import of raw materials in relaxation of the general import policy, Permission Letters were issued to the companies.

These Letters were in the nature of a clarification as to the meaning of "new article" and elaborated the authorisations for manufacture available to the party, namely, Registrations.

tion Certificates and Licence, thereby explaining to them that they were authorised to manufacture these additional items without separate licence, provided the following 4 main conditions were satisfied:—

- (i) No additional plant and machinery will be required for the purpose;
- (ii) No royalty will be payable;
- (iii) The products would be marketed under trade marks already in use and no new patent was involved.
- (iv) No special concession in regard to the import of basic raw materials and ingredient would be made in relaxation of the general import policy in force from time to time.

Similarly "Carrying on Business" Industrial Licence under the I (D&R) Act, 1951 was/is required in the following types of cases.

(a) Where an Industrial Undertaking which was required to be registered under Section 10 but has not been registered within the time fixed for the purpose, proposes to carry on the business of that undertaking after the expiry of such period [vide clause (a) of sub-section (1) of Section 13 of the Act].

(b) Where an Industrial Undertaking, the registration in respect of which has been revoked under Section 10A proposes to carry on the business of the undertaking after the revocation [vide clause (b) of sub-section (1) of Section 13 of the Act].

(c) Where an industrial undertaking to which the provisions of the Act did not originally apply but became applicable after the commencement of the Act for any reason, proposes to carry on the business of the undertaking after the expiry of three months from the date on which the provisions of the Act became so applicable [vide clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 13 of the Act].

(d) Where an industrial undertaking to which the provisions of section 10, section 11, section 11A or clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 13 of the Act did not originally apply on account of an exemption order issued under Section 29-B of the Act but became applicable thereafter as a result of the cancellation of the exemption order, proposes to carry on the business of the undertaking after the expiry of such period as may be specified in the notification cancelling the exemption.

Requisite details of Permission Letters & COB Licences are furnished in Annexure II & III of Chapter V of the Hathi Committee Report, which has already been laid on the Table of the House. Similarly the report submitted by the sub-committee of the Hathi Committee is contained in Annexure VIII to Chapter V of its Report. Para 9 thereof deals with discussions held with Secretaries and the position regarding intimation to DGTD of details of items taken up under diversification.

(c) (i) The legal opinion so far is that Permission Letters were issued subject to certain conditions. Most of these letters carried a condition that the manufacture of the drugs would be within the overall licensed capacity. The Permission Letters issued for the manufacture of drug formulations were more in the nature of clarification that the applicant would require a licence if certain conditions were not satisfied.

(ii) The majority view of the Hathi Committee was that Permission Letters do not have any legal backing in terms of the provisions of the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act. Four members of the Committee, however, expressed their reservations on the above interpretation. The Committee also observe that the authorities concerned did not verify whether effective steps had been taken by the companies for the items cover-

ed by their COB applications. They have further observed that the Permission Letters and COB Licences have given undue advantage to foreign companies to the detriment of the Indian Sector. However, the Hathi Committee proceeded to state that, in regard to the national need for bulk the manufacture of bulk drugs against permission letters and COB Licences, they would recommend that, having regard to the national need for bulk drugs, they may be regularised subject to certain conditions. In regard to formulations also, the Hathi Committee recommended similar action.

(iii) The manner in which capacity based on 'Permission Letters'/COB Licences is to be regularised has already been indicated in the statement containing Government decisions on the Hathi Committee on Drugs & Pharmaceuticals, laid on the Table of the House on 29-3-1978. In particular attention is invited to para 36 thereof.

श्री राम देनी राम (पन्न म.) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हम आर-बार लड़े होते हैं, आप प्रस्तुति का कभी समय नहीं देने हैं।

श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय (मरसीर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक महत्वपूर्ण विषय प्रस्तुत करना चाहता हूँ। साक्षे सात लाख लोग देरोचकारी का जिकार हो रहे हैं... (अवधारणा)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, I have given notice yesterday... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Bosu, I will consider it for tomorrow. Kindly help me to regulate the business. (Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I have given a privilege motion against the Food Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Bosu, please see the rules. You know very well the rules. So, if you have any objection to the orders made by the Speaker, you must come and discuss the matter with me in my Chamber. Please see the rule. Kindly assist me in regulating the matter.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have written to you.

MR. SPEAKER: You have written to me and I have passed orders. I think, the order must have been communicated.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Nothing of the sort.

MR. SPEAKER: Please come to me. Orders have been passed.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: But, what about my privilege motion against the Agriculture Minister?

MR. SPEAKER: Everything has been done.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: No, Sir. My privilege motion is on a different issue. According to your Direction, it has the sixth position—a question involving breach of privilege. You cannot go to 377 before that motion.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders have been passed on this motion.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, some telephone call came to me.

MR. SPEAKER: Please come and meet me.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: This is a matter which is lying pending for six days. I am quoting from the United Nations publication. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Bosu, kindly help me to regulate the business.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I would.

MR. SPEAKER: I am trying to arrange maximum utilisation of the

House's time The rules provide that if any privilege motion is rejected, it is open to you to come and discuss with the Speaker and satisfy me to revise the matter Certainly, I am open to conviction if you have the material

Therefore, kindly do not utilise the House's time on this

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Sir what I want to ask is about what the publication of the United Nations says

MR SPEAKER Have you to take up the matter and take the time of the House?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU I have an apprehension Sir that you have not been properly briefed

MR SPEAKER You come and brief me I will consider it

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Sir, six days have passed

MR SPEAKER It is upto you to come and first satisfy me that you have a *prima facie* case That has to be done in my Chamber Please see the rules

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Sir, I have listened to you with all the obedience at my command The question is this Within the limited time of the House, it is very difficult for us because you would appreciate our difficulty also (Interruptions)

SHRI S R DAMANI (Sholapur) Sir, I rise on a point of order Let him come to your Chamber and argue instead of wasting the time of the House (Interruptions)

MR SPEAKER That is what I have been saying Kindly follow the rule Please come to me and satisfy me I am willing to be convinced

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU It is very difficult job

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrackpore) Sir, I rise on a point of order on 271 Sir, in today's bulletin, part II you have said only those matters which had been previously permitted by the Chair under Rule 377 will be raised at Zero Hour and no other matter under Rule 377 will be raised at Zero Hour Sir, my point of order is, if I give notice under Rule 222 as I have given against the Finance Minister for by-passing the Parliament in stopping the work of the Banking Service Commission, that does not fall under Rule 377 and under the new regulation that you have made for Zero Hour I cannot raise it So, what should I do for raising it as a privilege issue?

MR SPEAKER The rule is well-defined You can come and discuss with me in my Chamber

RE QUESTIONS

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Sir, in regard to the legitimacy of certain observations made by me during the Question Hour may I take the liberty of acquainting the House with full facts?

Yesterday when I wanted to put supplementaries on behalf of Shri Dinen Bhattacharya, M P who authorised me to put the question on his behalf, you made the following observation

"Mr Speaker Question No 824

Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu 823

Mr Speaker We will come to it in the second round.

Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu Do not pass on quietly without saying that If you read page 29, you will see that you can also permit a Member to ask a question standing in the name of another Member, if so authorised by him

Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu. You were good enough to call me the other day

Mr Speaker I never called you. Please show me any precedent I never allowed anybody

Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu You have

Mr Speaker Your memory is not correct

Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu You are taking a great risk

Mr Speaker I know that

Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu I will establish it tomorrow

Mr Speaker Please"

If you will kindly refer to the proceedings of the House dated 14-4-1978 (Pages 25209-10), you will notice the following

'Mr Speaker Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu—He has been authorised by Mr Somnath Chatterjee to ask a supplementary on his behalf

Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu May I know from the hon Minister whether in the public distribution system which was being gradually dismantled

Mr Speaker He has told that"

MR SPEAKER You have made your point

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU I am trying to assist you

MR SPEAKER I must be saved from that assistance

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Sir, now I draw your attention to 'Rule 49 last sentence after ;' I quote

"and may also permit a member to ask a question standing in the name of another member, if so authorised by him"

You would not put me in the same basket with others where a person is not having a written authority Rule 48(3) is meant for those who do not carry authority. The operative part of Rule 49 is clear that a person who has an authority has a right to put supplementaries. On 14th April your direction or decision was very correct. Yesterday so the friends on the Congregational benches shouted too much and they derailed you. I am not going to take up a quarrel with the Chair on this issue. I only beg of you that in future if any Member against whose name the question is in the list is given a written authority to another hon Member he should be allowed to put supplementary in the first round

MR SPEAKER Mr Bosu has raised two points. First, when a person is authorised to put a question on behalf of the questioner who is absent in the House he should be given a chance in the same round. This matter has been decided as far back as 11th September 1951. The Speaker has given a ruling that if a Member who has given notice of a question is absent and if he has authorised somebody else to put a supplementary he can do so only in the second round and not in the first round. That ruling has been followed right from the beginning. Therefore there is no necessity to change it. So far as the second precedent is concerned again Mr Bosu's memory has failed him.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Not at all, Sir

MR SPEAKER Last time what happened was that two persons gave notice of a question. The first questioner was present. The second questioner Mr Somnath Chatterjee, was not present. He authorised Mr Bosu to put the supplementary. What Mr Bosu was allowed was to put a supplementary not the question. There has been no contradiction at all.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU I was allowed because I had the authority (Interruptions)

MR SPEAKER Only the supplementary and nothing else was allowed

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Sir, I want your observation on this This is a very important matter

MR SPEAKER I have made my observation

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU This is a very important question Therefore, you should kindly make an observation today A direction should come that those who have written authority from the Member concerned should be allowed to put a supplementary

MR SPEAKER In that case, they will be allowed to put a supplementary only in the second round

—
12.12 hrs

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) REPORTED UNEMPLOYMENT OF SEVEN AND A HALF LAKH APPRENTICES

बांगलादेशी नारायण थोड़े (मदसौर)
भाष्यकारी जी, मैं आपकी ध्यानमति में नियम 377 के मन्तरंत उन साडे सात लाख अप्रेटिसों के बारे में जो बेरोजगारी का विकार हाकर इष्ट-उद्धर मटक रहे हैं और सबधित मरी महोदय का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहूँगा

अप्रेटिस अधिनियम के मन्तरंत प्रभिकित या छात्रवृत्ति प्राप्त साडे सात लाख ऐसे युवक युवतियां हैं जिन्हें बेरोजगारी की ठोकरे खानी पढ़ रही है। इन अप्रेटिसों के प्रशिक्षण पर सरकार के प्रतिमास लगभग 130 हॉ ब्यय करना पड़ता है, और कुल मिला कर इन पर ब्यय को जान वाली यह राशि बहुत

बड़ी राशि हो जाती है। विभिन्न संस्थानों में यह लोग प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करते हैं लेकिन प्रशिक्षण के बाद भी उन्हें विद्युती प्रकार का कार्य न मिलना यह चिन्ता का विषय है। विभिन्न संस्थानों में जहां यह प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करते हैं इन व्यक्तियों को प्रशिक्षण न कर अन्यथा दूसरे काम लिये जाते हैं। यह भी इस अधिनियम की सर्वेत्या अवहेलना करना है। ऐसे प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त व्यक्तियों की सख्त सबसे ज्यादा विलम्बी में ही है जो 5-6 हजार के करीब है। इडियन एयरलाइंस, दिल्ली विद्युत प्रदाय तथा रेलों में भी अन्य संस्थानों में ऐसे अप्रेटिसों की सख्त भारी है।

मैं आपके माध्यम से सबधित मरी महादय का ध्यान इम और आवश्यित करना चाहूँगा कि इनके बारे में काई निश्चित नीति निर्धारित की जाय ताकि ऐसे व्यक्तियों को जो प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त वर्ते हैं उन्हें इष्ट-उद्धर न भटकना पड़े और सरकार जो उनको प्रशिक्षण देती है और उस पर ऐसा खंच करती है उनकी योग्यता का ठीक-ठीक उपयोग किया जा सके। इस मामले में मरी महोदय आश्वस्त करने की रुपा करें।

(ii) NEED FOR SETTING UP OF MORE ALCOHOL BASED INDUSTRIES IN UTTAR PRADESH

SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM (Shahjehanpur) Sir, under Rule 377, I would like to mention the following matter of urgent public importance, that is, the use of excessive alcohol produced in Uttar Pradesh

The Uttar Pradesh State produces almost half of the total alcohol production of the country that is about 150 million litres per year. This quantity of annual production of alcohol in U.P. is bound to increase substantially during 1978-79 sugarcane season and onwards. The consumption of alcohol in U.P. is lesser than this huge production and, therefore, there is great

scope for giving licences to few more industries to be established in U.P. based on this organic raw material. This will save the State from exporting alcohol to foreign countries in the event of excesses. More alcohol based industries would mean more encouragement to State alcohol producing distilleries.

The Industries Department should take appropriate action in the matter and find out ways and means for utilisation of this excess alcohol of U.P. preferably within U.P. as sometimes due to poor off-take the distilleries have to stop their production which position would be avoided by setting up more alcohol based industries.

(iii) **REPORTED VIEWS OF THE VICE FOREIGN MINISTER OF CHINA ON SINO-INDIAN BORDER ISSUE AND INDIA-CHINA RELATIONS**

SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU (Katwa): With your permission, I rise to mention a matter of great public importance. Mr. Han Nien Lung, the Vice Foreign Minister of China has expressed his views in an interview to a visiting New Delhi journalist in Peking on April 19. Mr. Han had also suggested that China wanted that the border issue with India should be frozen and set aside for the present and that the two countries could tackle other questions to create a proper atmosphere for talks and establishment of good relationship between the two countries. He says that India is not going fast while he cited as positive action by China the oral invitation to our Foreign Minister to visit China. I want to know from the hon. Foreign Minister the reaction of the External Affairs Ministry on the "Reports from Peking" quoting Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Shri Han Nien Lung as saying that China was taking 'positive' action but India was not going fast enough to improve Sino-Indian relations.

(iv) **REPORTED STATEMENT BY THE CHINESE VICE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS IN PEKING ON SINO-INDIAN RELATIONS**

SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT (Jaunpur): I am thankful to you that you have accepted my 377 but it is on the same matter that the hon. Member had raised. The Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs said in Peking on 19th April, 1978 that the border issue between India and China be frozen and China would prefer to tackle other issues so as to create a proper climate for the settlement of the border issue.

MR. SPEAKER: Two statements on the same had been selected; there has been some mistake.

SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT: I was wanting to draw the attention of the government that when the Chinese delegation came here, they met our Prime Minister and the Prime Minister gave an assurance in the House that the border question is the most important question. That is the main irritant between us and China.

MR. SPEAKER: Please confine to the statement.

SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT: They want the border dispute to be frozen and they want us to discuss something else. May I hope that the Prime Minister will bear in mind that things happened inspite of all the sweet talk, in 1962.

MR. SPEAKER: You must have seen the rules; you must confine yourself to the statement given by you.

SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT: I am doing so.

MR. SPEAKER: No; what you are now saying is not there in the statement.

SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT: The Chinese government had ruled out the problem and in effect it has served notice that that question be

[Shri Yadvendra Dutt]

frozen, which means that what they hold is theirs and India is invited to trade with them on their terms. They have also denied that they attacked India and invite us to establish relations on the five principles of Panch Sheel which they had broken by their attack on our borders and also not respecting the sanctity of our borders while building the road from Sikkim to Tibet via Aksai-Chin, while keeping India in the dark and using sweet meaningless slogans, such as Hindi Chini Bhai Bhai. In view of these expressed ideas by the Vice Foreign Minister it seems that India is invited to talk of other things and stand hoping for some time at the judgment and sweetwill of China for the settlement of the border question which is the main irritant in our relations. The Government should be careful of China's talks so that we are not induced to sacrifice our defensive....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): On a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: Let him finish; there is only one line.

SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT:..... strategic paramount interest in their favour unilaterally.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: We are functioning in a public body and especially in cases where relationship is standing on very delicate ground, we do not usually cast aspersions on friendly neighbours. Is this House going to be used for saying things against a great country and people, whose great leaders came to this country and we gave them an official reception and accorded welcome, etc. On the floor of the House if this sort of thing is done, is it not going to do irreparable damage?

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order.

SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT: There is no damage. It is a very important matter to which I am drawing the attention of the Government.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Bhagat Ram.

(v) REPORTED INTENTION OF L. I. C. MANAGEMENT TO TERMINATE BIPARTITE SETTLEMENT BETWEEN L.I.C. AND ITS EMPLOYEES

SHRI BHAGAT RAM (Phalsaur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, with your permission, I am raising the following matter of urgent public importance under Rule 377.

The management of the Life Insurance Corporation of India has served notice dated 2-3-1978 upon the employees' unions expressing their intention to terminate the Bipartite settlement of 1974 entered into between the Life Insurance Corporation of India and its workmen. Even before the expiry of sixty days period of notice the management has issued instructions to all the offices not to pay any bonus to any of the employees for the period after 31-3-1978. This action of the LIC management is clearly in retaliation to the unanimous verdict of the seven judge bench of the Supreme Court which has held that the right to receive bonus is property right under the Constitution. As per the established practice such bipartite agreements are replaced by fresh agreements reached through negotiations between the management and the workmen. Any attempt to terminate the settlement arbitrarily and to tinker with the existing rights of the employees is bound to create industrial unrest and the LIC employees have already launched agitation against this move of the management. It is in public interest that the Government should intervene to ensure that the settlement is not terminated unilaterally and the same should be replaced by a fresh settlement through negotiations between the LIC management and the employees' unions.

I have given another statement, in which I have said about the firing on striking workers of Hissar Textile Mill, Hissar, on 24-4-78.....

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. You have made your statement. Now, papers to be laid on the Table.

PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY (Calcutta South): I have given notice of the matter about the hunger strike, which has been started in Calcutta.....

MR. SPEAKER: I have not given you permission.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): I have given notice of a matter and I wanted a reply from the Agriculture Minister while replying to the debate today. If you allow it tomorrow only, the purpose will not be served.

MR. SPEAKER: You must have given it earlier.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I have given it earlier.

MR. SPEAKER: You have given it only at 10.25 today. You have not given it earlier.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Earlier, it was not accepted for today. That is why I wrote a note to you to bring it to your notice.

MR. SPEAKER: We will allow it tomorrow.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: That will not serve the purpose. You can do one thing. When the Agriculture Minister starts, allow me to read it at that time so that he can reply to it also, because today he is replying to the debate.

PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY: An indefinite hunger strike had started in Calcutta. Their grievances have not been redressed in the last twelve years. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: I am selecting only five each day.

PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY: I abide by it. I bow down to you.

MR. SPEAKER: Is this the way of bowing down? Supposing each day, a man or a group starts a hunger

strike, and I am allowing, then it will all be hunger strike statements. I am certainly considering every thing. I will give you every opportunity. I have got to consider everything. Some people have given earlier also, important questions also. I may be wrong in my judgment about its importance. But ultimately it is my judgment, which should stand. I am trying to regulate the matter.

PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY: I may inform you that they have the problems for the last twelve years without any solution. Last year, the hunger strike was averted due to the intervention of some MPs.

MR. SPEAKER: Is this the way of cooperating?

PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY: Kindly allow it tomorrow.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: This Bengal Immunity Business, may I have an assurance from you that I will be allowed to make a statement tomorrow?

MR. SPEAKER: No such assurance I can give you. But I can give you one assurance that I will deeply consider every matter.

Papers to be laid on the Table.

12.25 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REVIEW BY GOVT. AND ANNUAL REPORT
ETC. OF COCHIN REFINERIES LTD., FOR
1976-77

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM
AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(1) Review by the Government on the working of the Cochin

U.S. Nuclear Reg. Com-
mission's decision re. supply
of enriched Uranium to India
(CA)

[Shri H. N. Bahuguna]

Refineries Liimetd, for the
year 1976-77.

(2) Annual Report of the Cochin
Refineries Limited, for the
year 1976-77 along with the
Audited Accounts and the
comments of the Comptroller
and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-
2165/78.]

DETAILED DEMANDS FOR GRANTS OF
MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COM-
PANY AFFAIRS FOR 1978-79

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUS-
TICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS
(SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): I beg
to lay on the Table a copy of the
Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi
and English versions) of Ministry of
Law, Justice and Company Affairs
for 1978-79. [Placed in Library. See
No. LT-2166/78.]

DETAILED DEMANDS FOR GRANTS OF
MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL
AVIATION FOR 1978-79

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM
AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURU-
SHOTTAM KAUSHIK): I beg to lay
on the Table a copy of the Detailed
Demands for Grants (Hindi and
English versions) of Ministry of
Tourism and Civil Aviation for 1978-
79. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-
2167/78.]

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY
(SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): I
beg to lay on the Table a copy of the
Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi
and English versions) of Ministry of
Energy for 1978-79. [Placed in Lib-
rary. See No. LT-2168/78.]

DETAILED DEMANDS FOR GRANTS OF
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS FOR
1978-79 AND DEMANDS FOR GRANTS

FOR EXPENDITURE OF CENTRAL GOVT. ON
INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPH
DEPTT. FOR 1978-79

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICA-
TIONS (SHRI BRIJ LAL VERMA):
I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Detailed De-
mands for Grants (Hindi and
English versions) of Ministry
of Communications for
1978-79. [Placed in Library.
See No. LT-2169/78.]

(2) A copy of the Demands for
Grants (Hindi and English
versions) for expenditure of
the Central Government on
the Indian Posts and Tele-
graphs Department for 1978-
79. [Placed in Library. See
No. LT-2170/78.]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CUSTOMS ACT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI
ZULFIQUARULLAH): I beg to lay
on the Table a copy each of Notifica-
tion Nos. 86-Customs and 87-Cus-
toms (Hindi and English versions)
published in Gazette of India dated
the 25th April, 1978, under section
159 of the Customs Act, 1962 together
with an explanatory memorandum.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-
2187/78.]

12.27 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORT-
ANCE

U. S. NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION'S
REPORTED DECISION TO IGNORE
ITS CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATION TO SUP-
PLY ENRICHED URANIUM TO INDIA

SHRI PRADYUMNA BAL (Jagat-
singhpur): Sir, I call the attention
of the Prime Minister to the follow-
ing matter of urgent public import-
ance and I request that he may make
a statement thereon:—

"The reported decision of the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to ignore its contractual obligation to supply India with 7.6 tonnes of enriched uranium and reaction of the Government thereto."

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): Mr. Speaker, Sir, as I explained on the floor of the House on the 23rd March 1978 in response to a Calling Attention Notice, our application for export licence of 7.6 tonnes of enriched uranium for Tarapur Atomic Plant was referred to the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission by the U.S. Administration. This was done on 26th January, 1978 and the consignment was due for delivery in September 1977. But the matter was not disposed of by the Commission in time and only at the latest meeting of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission last week the question has been referred back to the U.S. Administration that on account of equality of votes, the Commission has been able to come to a decision. The matter now rests with the U.S. President. According to the American law however even after the U.S. President decides to authorise the export, the matter will have to be laid before the U.S. Congress for sixty working days and it is open to the Congress if it so decides to annul the President's action. In other words it would mean that if the President takes a decision in favour of authorising the shipment, we have to wait for 60 working days within which the U.S. Congress can annul the President's action, but if they do not annul the President's action it will remain confirmed.

The supply of enriched uranium is regulated by an Agreement for Co-operation between the Governments of the United States and India dated 25th October, 1963 followed by a Contract between the United States Atomic Energy Commission acting on

behalf of the Government of U.S.A. and the Government of India dated the 17th May, 1966. The Atomic Energy Commission of the United States has been abolished and now the matter rests with the U.S. Administration on the recommendation of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

I would not trouble the Hon'ble Members with the details of the provisions of the Agreement and the Contract. Under the provisions of domestic distributors changed, the Government is bound to provide us with all the fuel for Tarapur upto 1994 and at the same time they bind us not to obtain the required fuel for Tarapur from any other source during this period. There is also the provision in the Contract to the effect that if the applicable domestic laws or policies of U.S.A. with respect to ownership and supply of such nuclear material for use by the American domestic distributors be changed, the parties agree to consult with each other to determine the modification of any requirement of the Contract in order to conform to the laws and policies in force. At the same time it provides that nothing contained in the relevant Article shall affect the obligation of the U.S. Government to sell all of our requirement of enriched uranium for Tarapur Atomic Power Station, nor would it enlarge the financial obligations and responsibilities of the Government of India to the Government of United States as provided in the Contract.

To my mind, therefore, it is quite clear that neither the domestic laws nor the domestic policies of USA can affect the supply of Tarapur's requirements of enriched uranium and consequently both the delay in the supply of enriched uranium for purposes of Tarapur and, whatever the circumstances, the refusal to supply such requirements would be a breach of the Agreement.

Under the present requisitions pending with the United States Gov-

[Shri Morarji Desai]

ernment, supplies were due in September 1977 and are due in April 1978, June 1978 and October 1978. The supplies of September 1977 have not reached us and another instalment of supplies has become due. I am sorry that I am unable to appreciate the delays in processing our requisitions. The procedure regarding reference to Nuclear Regulatory Commission should have been resorted to in full recognition of the need for timely compliance with our requisition. We have held patience for a long and even the promise of the President of the United States made within the precincts of this august House in January last does not appear to have weighed with the Nuclear Regulatory Commission in their deliberations over this matter. I have no doubt that the United States President actuated as he is by high moral purpose and in conformity with his obligation under the Agreement and Contract and in fulfilment of his promise will reach an early decision. But the requirements of laying his decision before the Congress will delay the supplies at least for another three months. This situation in itself is not alarming because I am assured that the present stocks of fuel will be sufficient to operate one of the two units upto about 1980 and another a little beyond 1980. The interregnum gives us sufficient time to evolve alternative methods of making up for the default of U.S. Government, should that become a lasting feature of the implementation of the Agreement and the Contract.

Nevertheless, I should like to make it clear that it is with considerable disquiet and disbelief that I view delay in compliance with our requisition of enriched uranium for Tarapur plant let alone the fact that refusal of supply would be a breach of the Agreement. Such a delay has occurred not only in the supply of enriched uranium but also in regard to our

request for a joint determination to the safeguardability of our re-processing facility as envisaged in the Co-operation Agreement. This has resulted in reduced generation of power and has prevented us from utilising the residual enriched uranium and the contained plutonium which not only has put us to substantial loss both from the material and monetary points of view but our own development has received a set-back. After the situation in regard to supply of enriched uranium against our requisition is cleared I propose to take up this question with the U.S. administration. So far as the supply of enriched uranium is concerned, I am taking up the matter with the U.S. President.

For the time being, therefore, we have to wait for such action as the President may take in order to clear our pending requisitions. I have already asked our Atomic Energy Commission to examine every alternative avenue to keep up the supplies of fuel for Tarapur plant in case the uncertainties of supplies from United States become a permanent feature. In coming to this decision I have taken fully into account the obligation of the United States to supply us with fuel and their refusal being a breach of the Agreement. I am conscious that any such refusal would bring to an end both the Agreement for cooperation and the Contract. We cannot allow such an eventuality to interfere with our programme for development of Atomic Energy for purpose of providing fuel for our power plants. I hope the House will view this matter in the light of this clarification.

SHRI PRADYUMNA BAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do appreciate the stand taken by the honourable Prime Minister in this respect in his negotiation and in his stance towards the US Administration, especially his personal discussion with the American President, Mr. Carter. But I have certain misgivings and rightly so when I see that double standards

are being used by the US Administration in respect of despatch of atomic fuel to European countries and to India. I think it is right to place facts here. This US law, that is, the Non-Proliferation Act, came into force on 8th April, 1978; and we had asked for this shipment of enriched uranium about 1-1/2 years back. In response to the agreement and the contract the U.S., as the Prime Minister has rightly observed, is under definite contractual obligation to fulfil and honour the commitments; and these commitments are holding good until 1994. So, whatever may be the legal position in the United States, a country of the stature of US must fulfil its international obligations which have been embodied in an agreement between the two governments, notwithstanding the fact that the Atomic Energy Commission of the US has been abolished, because there have been certain successor agencies which would have taken up the responsibilities. As has been stated in the statement, it is the US Administration which is directly dealing with this matter, with the recommendation from the Nuclear Regulatory Commission of the United States. Here, I will quote the opinion of dissenting members of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission. There are two members: Mr. Victor Giuliansky and Mr. Peter Bradford, who have voted against the transhipment of nuclear fuel to India. Notwithstanding their opinion that it should not be sent, they have observed:

"The judgement is his to make, broader; and his freedom to act, more flexible."

'President' means Mr Carter. And then:

"That judgement is his to make, based on considerations that are legitimate, apart from those imposed on us by the Statute...."

The statute is the recent law. And the two members, viz. the chairman and....

MR. SPEAKER: It does not matter. We are more concerned with energy. than with the chairman.

SHRI PRADYUMNA BAL: They are relevant. Their opinion is relevant.

MR. SPEAKER: This is a Calling Attention. Kindly be brief.

SHRI PRADYUMNA BAL: On April 7, 1978, President Carter has sanctioned shipment of this fuel, i.e. enriched uranium to 3 countries of Europe, viz. France, Germany and Denmark, in order to avoid these legal complications which were to come into force on the 8th. Under the circumstances, am I to believe that the US Administration is sincere in its desire and intention to send nuclear fuel to India; or is it a sort of—may I use that word?—trickery on the part of the US Administration to take the pretension that the Nuclear Regulatory Commission does not allow this shipment?

I will now formulate my questions. Will the Prime Minister tell this House whether we are taking immediate steps, by switching on to alternative methods of running the Tarapur plant, by developing the use of plutonium oxide-uranium mixture as fuel?

May I also know whether we are negotiating or will negotiate with other sources which are in a position to supply us with the requisite quantity of enriched uranium?

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot go on like this.

SHRI PRADYUMNA BAL: These are integrated things. I am initiating the calling attention. You must allow me, you must bear with me. You should not be impatient like this. I am asking a rather technical question which has to be gone into.

May I know whether it is also possible to re-cycle enriched uranium for recurring use? Will the Prime Minis-

[Shri Pradyumna Bal]

ter also state firmly that because of our Prime Minister's or India's refusal to sign the non-proliferation treaty....

MR. SPEAKER: You have taken much more time.

SHRI PRADYUMNA BAL: our foreign and national policies will not be allowed to be influenced, much less guided, by the clever remote control pressure now alleged to be applied through this nuclear fuel deal?

MR. SPEAKER: I will not allow anything more.

SHRI PRADYUMNA BAL: Only one sentence.

If ultimately the USA refuses to supply enriched uranium except on its own terms, will India go to the International Court of Justice at the Hague, as this amounts to a gross breach of an international contract, and may I know whether the Prime Minister will defer his proposed visit to the USA until this matter is settled either way?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): May I say, while replying to the last question first about deferring my visit to the USA, that that question does not arise at all? And I do not know how it is linked up with this question. On the contrary, I can bring it home to them much more in person than from a distance. But, more than that, I have to go to the Disarmament Conference. I have to go to New York, and there is no question, therefore, of postponing the visit. We do not want to hurt ourselves by doing something, whatever they may want to do. There is no question of submission to any pressure whatsoever, and if they make a breach of the agreement, it is no use going to court. I do not propose to go to court. That will again delay matters further; I will have to wait. The moment they refuse, it is a breach of the agreement, and we are free to act on our own and utilise the

spent fuel and other things as best as we can. But we cannot take any of those steps just now when the agreement is not broken. If they do something wrong, we cannot do what would not be right for us to do. That also we have got to bear in mind.

SHRI PRADYUMNA BAL: I had raised about alternative methods?

MR. SPEAKER: He has said alternative methods will be considered.

SHRI MOHD. SHAIFI QURESHI (Anantnag): I do not have any technical questions to ask the Prime Minister.

It was in March, 1978, that the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission put off a decision on whether to release 7.6 tons of enriched uranium for the Tarapur Atomic Power Station or to hold public hearings before issuing the licence. Two of the four Members of the Commission considered India's application which was duly recommended by the State Department.

The position now is that a vote in the four-member Nuclear Regulatory Commission was a tie and this tie vote can be a source of a big nuisance from our point of view. The entire process will be delayed by months, thus adding to the complications of the Tarapur Power Station which is already forced to reduce its output to 60 per cent of its capacity. There may be no relief even when the 7.6 tons of enriched uranium now in dispute is delivered. The question is what will happen after that. Once this delivery is made, the problem is not going to be solved. I think every time we will have to go with the begging bowl to the Americans for enriched uranium.

Another request for delivery of 16.7 tons under the agreement is pending with the USA since November last.

It seems that a decision was taken—I would like confirmation of this by

the Prime Minister—by the Carter administration earlier in 1977, while approving the shipment of fuel, that the USA would not insist that India either open up all her nuclear facilities to safeguard through inspection by the International Atomic Energy Agency or sign the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty—both conditions were unacceptable to India, and should be. Instead, it was stated that Mr. Carter would ask India just what he had asked West Germany, France or Denmark. The acceptance of the American conditions would mean not only that there would be no nuclear explosion but also that other nuclear programmes will be curtailed. This will retard our programme of atomic power generation and thus perpetuate energy deficiency.

The Prime Minister has declared that there is no need for nuclear explosions even for peaceful purposes. He has stated this on the basis of scientific knowledge which he acquired in his student days. He is within his rights to take a political decision and he should boldly admit it. But if the decision is taken on technical grounds then the matter should be left to experts and not to the knowledge of the Prime Minister. The fact is that it is a political decision. The present Government is keen to befriend the US Administration and obviously thinks, the surrendering of sovereign rights on nuclear development is a price worth paying for it.

In the statement, the Prime Minister has stated:

"I have no doubt that the United States President actuated as he is by high moral purpose and in conformity with his obligation under the Agreement and Contract and in fulfilment of his promise will reach an early decision."

To me, it seems that both the hon. Prime Minister, with due respect to him, and the American President are attracted to such a situation because

of their common trait of self-righteousness and high moral principles. Our approach would be only justified if it is accompanied by our single minded pursuit of the policy of self-reliance. India is more or less self-sufficient in nuclear technology and knowhow. But its dependence on an imported fuel will always subject it to blackmail by the U.S. Indications are that there are rich deposits of uranium in Himalayas, Chandigarh and in Bodal in Madhya Pradesh. Natural uranium is available within the country. I would like to know from the Prime Minister whether the Government will consider to make India self-sufficient in fuel by using plutonium produced from subsequent natural uranium. Will the Government make it abundantly clear to the United States that it will neither succumb to pressure nor yield to its blackmail? May I now, in the light of what is happening in the world and in this country, ask the hon. Prime Minister whether he has got any mind to change his earlier policy about nuclear explosions?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: How many times should I give an assurance, I do not know. Then it will perhaps be construed to mean that lady protests too much. I do not want to enter that category. I have definitely stated that we are not going to be pressurised by anybody. We will follow our policy of developing atomic energy for peaceful purposes and nobody is able to come in our way in that matter. I have stated that categorically. And that cannot be subjected to any safeguards by anybody unless it is on equal footing. Otherwise, it cannot happen. Therefore, I do not understand what troubles my friend in this matter. If they break the agreement, we are free to act on our own. But until they have broken the agreement, I cannot take the law into my own hands and do something which will give....(Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I want to ask a question.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: You cannot ask a question. Please sit down.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Nothing to bar.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: You have no right to ask it.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I have the right to interject.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: You have not (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Not in the Calling Attention. (Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I am not asking a question; I am asking a clarification. He had just now stated about Calling Attention. I want a clarification on what he had stated.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please no.

(Interruptions)

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I cannot take any notice of an unauthorised interruption and I am not going to take notice of it. Just as I cannot be pressurised by the United States of America, I cannot be pressurised by my hon. friend also.

(Interruptions)

I have said what I had to say. I have nothing further to say.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Dr. Baldev Prakash.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not record.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: I am not interested in slanging matches.

Shri Baldev Prakash (मनुतसर) : तारापुर एटामिक प्लांट के लिए जो एनरिच्यूरेनियम न देने का फैसला अमरीका में एत बार सी ढारा किया गया है, अमरीका और भारत के पीछे के सम्बन्धों को बेक्षते हुए, उस में कोई नई बात नहीं है। ऐसा हमेशा ही होता रहा है। अमरीका भारत को लैट डाउन करता रहा है। पहली बार उसने ऐसा नहीं किया है। वह हिन्दुस्तान का तिरस्कार और अपमान करता था रहा है। जो अब किया गया है यह एबैंड हू.यूमिलेशन है, यह मैं कहूँगा इस देश के लिए। पहले बोकारो स्टील प्लांट के भौंके पर एड देने का मामला आया था। तब वह डिल्ली डैंसिंग करता रहा, टालमटोल करता रहा। बाद में उसने न कर दी। आमल एकसप्लाइरेशन का मामला आया। तब भी वही डिल्ली डैंसिंग हुई और आखिर में न हो गई। बंगला देश का मामला आया। वह बहुत रिसेंट बात है। उस समय भी अमरीका ने हमारा बही हाल किया। अब क्या हुआ है? 1976 में यूरेनियम की सप्लाई रोकी गई, एक साल तक यूरेनियम की सप्लाई रही और एक साल के बाद इनींषय आवर पर, अमरीकी समय में जाकर फैसला हुआ कि युरू की जाए और हम को एक लाख डालर खर्च करके यूरेनियम एयर लिफ्ट करके हिन्दुस्तान में लाना पड़ा। का हम बिल्मंगों की तरह किसी चीज की उससे मांग कर रहे हैं? हमारा उनके साथ कांट्रैट है। कांट्रैट आवलीगेशन को तो उसको पूरा करना ही चाहिये। वैसा देकर चीज लेनी है। समझीत हुआ है। 1963 के उस समझीते के बाद इस तरह से अगर अमरीका हिन्दुस्तान के साथ बरताव कर रहा है तो उसका मतलब क्या निकलता है तो यह इसके कि हमारे देश का अपमान हो रहा है।

**Not recorded.

बनाना बनाया जाता है कि रेडिएशन के फीयर के कारण से नहीं दे रहा है। हिन्दुस्तान न्यूक्लियर बम बनाएगा। हमारी सरकार ने स्पष्ट कर दिया है कि वह नहीं बनाना चाहती है, एटम बम नहीं बनाना चाहती है। एक कदम आगे जा कर हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ने यहाँ तक कह दिया है कि हम आन्ति के लिए भी अगु विस्फोट नहीं करना चाहते हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आन्ति के लिए करना हमारा अधिकार है, यह हमारे अपने राइट की ओज़ है। हम स्वतंत्र हैं। आन्ति के लिए अगु विस्फोट करना चाहे तो कर सकते हैं, कार्ड दुनिया की ताकत हमे ऐसा करने से राक नहीं सकती है। आपने नैतिकता के आधार पर यह बात कही है। क्या अमरीका पर इमका कोई असर हुआ है? इन्हाँ भी कार्ड असर उस पर नहीं हुआ है। कार्टर साहब यहा आते हैं प्लांट विश्वास दिला कर जाते हैं लेकिन अमरीका की जो कमेटी है वह हिन्दुस्तान की डिमांड को अस्वीकार कर देती है और उस बक्त अस्वीकार कर देती है जबकि नीन यूरोपियन देशों को उन्होंने एक हजार टन एनरिच्ड यूरेनियम भेजा है, उस दिन अस्वीकार करती है जब अमरीका नवेदा के अन्दर न्यूट्रोन बम का विस्फोट करता है, फास करता है और हम पर यह आरोप लगाया जाता है कि यह जो पूल बच्ची हड़ी है उससे एटम बम बनाया जा सकता है। अमरीका पूनिलेट्रली एंप्रीमेट को तोड़ रहा है, डिल्ली डैलिंग कर रहा है, उस में देरी कर रहा है, जीले भी उसने देरी से जेजा था और अब भी देर कर रहा है और इस सब को देखते हुए क्या आप अमरीका को स्ट्रोगली प्रोटीट करेंगे कि हिन्दुस्तान की जनत, इस तरह से इस बात को बरवाकर करने के लिए तैयार नहीं है? प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा है कि उनकी अमरीका की विजिट के साथ इस जीव का कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है। मैं समझता हूँ कि डिसम्यामेट कमनफ्रेस के इसका कार्ड ताल्लुक नहीं है। लेकिन अगर

कोई कॉन्फ्रेंस विजिट हो और इस फैसले के बाद अगर हमारे प्रधान मंत्री को उस देश के फैन्डली विजिट पर जाना हो तो मैं समझता हूँ कि उनको नहीं जाना चाहिये। हमारे देश के विकास के लिये, यहा की गरीबी दूर करने के लिये हमे बिजली की आवश्यकता और उस बिजली के लिये जो साधन है उसकी मनाही की हो तो हमारे प्रधान मंत्री के बहा जाने का कोई सबाल पैदा नहीं होता। इसलिये सरकार मजबूती के साथ अमरीका से यह मसला उठाये। अगर इसी तरह से एंप्रीमेट बनाया है तो मैं समझता हूँ अमरीका से हमारे सम्बन्ध ठीक नहीं रह सकते, यह बात हमे देश को साफ जब्दों में बता देनी चाहिये।

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : कार्ड जबाब देने की ज़रूरत नहीं है, पूरा जबाब तो दे दिया है।

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrackpore) Sir, I have gone through the Prime Minister's statement and his replies to various questions

I hope that the present decision of the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission will end the euphoria which was started immediately after the Janata Government came to power. First we found all the Ministers making a beeline to the United States. Then we sent as Ambassador to the United States Mr Palkhiwala, in order to please them, and the even debased to the level of taking the measurement of Mrs Carter's feet for manufacturing chappals for her. Then we invited Mr Carter to India, and with all the fanfare at our command, we welcomed him, which is very good because we are a hospitable country. But one small tape recording of a very cold and blunt letter to be written to Mr. Morarji Bhai spoiled the pitch. The next day the U.S. President took care to say to us Parliamentarians in the Central Hall here that there would be no difficulties in giving India the

[Shri Saugata Roy]

fuel. But now comes the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission's decision.

Also it has to be noticed that this decision has come in the wake of the revelation that, even as far back as 1965, the CIA had planted a plutonium device in the Himalayas which only proves that it is the consistent policy of U.S. to work clandestinely or openly against those nations which have any chance of taking an independent stand on any matter. We are thankful to the Prime Minister that he has at least saved the honour of the country by taking an independent stand on the question of inspection of our nuclear installations by the International Atomic Energy Agency or any outside agency. But this stand of the Prime Minister has been modified by the concession we have given to the U.S. imperialists by saying that we will not have any nuclear explosion. We do not say that we want nuclear explosions for war purpose. But nuclear explosions can be carried out for purposes of scientific study and research like the one we did at Pokharan in 1975. Now the time has come for the Prime Minister to reconsider his earlier statement which, I think, was some sort of a concession to the Americans—which was that 'we stop all nuclear explosions'. Now the time has come for the Prime Minister to reconsider it in the light of this development.

I also want to point out that the Prime Minister's statement does not bring out the whole urgency of the situation. The urgency of the situation is that, from last year, Tarapur has been functioning at 57 per cent of its capacity because the United States has consistently refused permission for us to recycle the fuel waste from Tarapur; as a result, its capacity is falling. Whatever may have been stated by the Prime Minister's office, the fact is that, as has been reported by experts, Tarapur will last only for six more months and not upto 1980 or 1981 as the Prime Minister makes it out to be.

In this context, I want to ask the Prime Minister certain specific questions. My first question is whether, in view of the unilateral decision of the United States to violate a contractual obligation, India will take to any diplomatic reprisal which includes recalling of our Ambassador from the United States.

(b) Since they have broken the contract—and a contract can be only two-sided—whether we will try to contact USSR or France for getting alternative nuclear fuel supplies;

(c) As the fact is that we will take four years to manufacture plutonium oxide and natural uranium, what steps will be taken to expedite the manufacture indigenous fuel;

(d) Whether the Prime Minister will revise his earlier decision not to have any peaceful nuclear explosions;

(e) Whether the Government will go to the United States court because, according to U.S. law, a treaty is always self-executing. This was a treaty which the U.S. Government is violating: so it will go not only to the International Court of Justice but also to the U.S. court in regard to this contractual violation.

These are my five questions, and these are not philosophical ones, mind you.

13.00 hrs.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I won't waste my philosophy: let him be assured of that. And I don't want to offer any unsought—for advice to anybody because that is stupidity. But he goes on doing it to me all the while. Let him do it; he can do only as his nature commands him to do.

Now, there appear to be some photo-bias. Some people suffer from the

USA phobia; some people suffer from the USSR phobia, some people suffer from some other phobias. We have no phobias and we do not believe in doing anything under pressure from anybody. That has been made very clear. The question of explosion for peaceful purposes does not arise in my view....

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Why not?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Well, he is not a technician?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Neither re you.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I am more in possession of technical advice than the Hon. Member. It is more available to me than to him.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Is it on the advice given or is it your personal view?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: He may say I am wrong, but it is I who have to decide and not my hon. friend Shri Sathe. That is the position today. I cannot help it. (Interruptions).

SHRI VASANT SATHE: We want to know your views as Prime Minister and not your personal views.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: The Prime Minister knows his duty. I am talking as the Prime Minister and not as Morarji Desai; let him understand that.

Therefore, I have decided that there will be no explosion because I have come to the conclusion, after going through it carefully, that there is no necessity for explosions for peaceful purposes. That is the conclusion I have come to. Experts may have different views. Well, that is peculiar to experts and it is therefore that I have got to take a decision; it cannot be left to any one expert. That is why I cannot give up my duty and that is what I have done. It was not

done to mollify USA or anybody else. That is not the question at all. But until the contract is broken it would be wrong on our part to act in a different way and that is why I have said that if they say 'no' the way is clear for us to do whatever we think is right for us to do and we will do that. As I have already hinted in my statement, we are considering all the steps which will have to be taken in case any contingency arises, but it would be imprudent for me to disclose everything that we propose to do. The Hon. Member may want me to be stupid because that will serve his purpose, but it does not serve the purpose of the country. I can't say many things. (Interruptions). I can say several things about the explosion at Pokharan but I do not want to say it because it is not in conformity with the dignity of this country. I don't want to do it. The Hon. Member wants to provoke me but I won't be provoked. It is not right. Therefore, there is nothing more to say. (Interruptions)

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gujakhpur): First I would like to congratulate the Hon. Prime Minister for the bold statement and the stand he has taken. At the same time, I would like to say a few words also in order to ask a question.

The manner in which this USA Nuclear Regulatory Commission has ignored contractual obligation to supply enriched uranium to our country certainly indicates that some Members of that Commission are not very friendly to India or that they do not want to have better relations with this country. At the same time, I feel their decision is not morally high also. I do not want to go into the details of this, but I would like to ask a question from the Hon. Prime Minister. Whether Government will make it clear to the United States that if they are deciding not to supply this enriched uranium to our country, our relations may get slightly affected because of this? Secondly, when will

India become self-sufficient for producing this enriched uranium so that we need not always depend on the United States? I feel that the agreement which was signed by India at that time that uranium will not be taken from any other source, is a wrong agreement and it should not have been signed by the Government of India. Therefore, I would like to ask whether this Government is going to scrap this thing or it will continue.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Well, my hon. friend can certainly claim wisdom for his suggestion when he says that this should not have been signed! Then we would not have entered into the agreement and Tarapore would not have come into existence. What is the use of sitting in judgment like this over other people. Simply because we don't like them? That is not in conformity with the interests of the country. (Interruptions). I can certainly tell my friends more strongly than I can tell them on that side. It is not right: it is not the correct attitude at all.

Now, as, to what I should tell the USA President I think my hon. friend will be well advised to leave it to me and not advise me. (Interruptions).

13.05 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

SEVENTY-SEVENTH REPORT

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Idukki): I beg to present the Seventy-seventh Report of the Public Accounts Committee on paragraphs relating to Direct Taxes included in the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1975-76, Union Government (Civil), Revenue Receipts, Volume II.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

EIGHTH REPORT

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I beg to present the Eighth Report of the Committee on Public Undertakings on Jute Corporation of India Limited—Government's Unfair Pricing Policy for Raw Jute.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

NINETEENTH REPORT AND MINUTES

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA (Aurangabad): I beg to present the following Report and Minutes of the Estimates Committee:

(1) Nineteenth Report on the Ministry of Railways (Railway Board)—Loss and Damage Claims on Indian Railways.

(2) Minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating to the above Report.

COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

SEVENTEENTH AND EIGHTEENTH REPORTS

SHRI SURAJ BHAN (Ambala): I beg to present the following Reports (English and Hindi versions) of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes:—

(1) Seventeenth Report on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Tenth Report on the Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs (Banking Division)—Recruitment of Management Trainees in the Allahabad Bank.

(2) Eighteenth Report on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Forty-first Report (Fifth Lok Sabha) on

the erstwhile Cabinet Secretariat (Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms)—Reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Services.

13.08 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS. 1978-79—
Contd.

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND
IRRIGATION—Contd.

MR. SPEAKER: We will now proceed with further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation along with the cut motions moved.

Shri Sukhender Singh was no his legs. You have already taken five minutes.

SHRI SUKHENDRA SINGH (Satna): No, only one minute.

MR. SPEAKER: The record is there.

श्री सुखेंद्र सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कल मैं हृषि भवीं के इयत्न

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hoshangabad): Sir, how much time is available for this?

MR. SPEAKER: Forty five minutes will be available for the debate and one hour for the Minister.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: When will the Home Ministry be taken up?

MR. SPEAKER: Immediately thereafter.

SHRI HARI BISHNU KAMATH: I have a suggestion in this regard. We are all concerned because the Home Minister is reported to be ill. We all pray for his speedy recovery but....

MR. SPEAKER: The Ministry is not ill; it is the Home Minister....

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: I would like to suggest *a via media* because the Home Minister will not be available here to reply to the debate. I would suggest a *via media* as had happened in the Third Lok Sabha, when the Demands were voted in full. The debate on the working of the Home Ministry may be taken up during this very session when he comes back to the House hale and hearty and, in the meantime, we may take up Steel and Mines and Energy also.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no.

श्री सुखेंद्र सिंह— (सतना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कल मैंने हृषि भवीं जी का अध्यात्म प्रदेश की अवस्था के बारे में आकर्षित किया था और मैंने निवेदन किया था कि प्रदेश इतना बड़ा प्रदेश होते हुए भी भाज वहां पर सिचाई की सुविधा नहीं है, तेंदु रिकाम वहां नहीं के बराबर हुआ है और भी अनेक तरह की सुविधाएं, आविष्कार महायत आदि जो केन्द्र की तरफ से उस को दी जानी चाहिए थी वह नहीं दी गई है। प्रदेश की सरकार ने वहां की सिचाई क्षमता बढ़ाने के लिए अपने प्रदेश में 20 घूहत् सिचाई योजनाओं का प्रस्ताव केन्द्र को पेंजा है। मैं मानती हूँ कि ये जो 20 सिचाई योजनाएँ हैं इन को स्वीकृति प्रदान की जाय। मैं उन सब को तो नहीं पढ़ता हूँ, उसमें विशेषकर जो मेरा इलाका है, जिससे विष्य प्रदेश कहते हैं, जो सब से उपेक्षित है, वहां के लिए जिन सिचाई योजनाओं की मांग की गई है उन में एक तो आण सागर योजना है और दूसरी राजबाट योजना है। मैं मानती हूँ कि इन दोनों योजना की स्वीकृति वह दे और जो 20 सिचाई योजनाएँ हैं जिन के लिए प्रदेश की सरकार ने मांग की है उन की भी स्वीकृति देकर प्रदेश की सिचाई की क्षमता को बढ़ाएं।

[बी सुलेष्ट तिथि]
13.13 hrs.

[SERIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN in the Chair].

आज देश में सिंचाई का औसत 24 प्रतिशत है लेकिन मध्य प्रदेश का औसत केवल 9.69 है और विशेषकर उस विन्ध्य प्रदेश के इलाके का औसत तो भी ऐसा कम है : वह इलाका ऐसा है कि दूसरे प्रान्तों की तरह वहाँ की भूमि सभतम नहीं है। वहाँ पर सिपट इर्रिगेशन के अलावा दूसरी सिंचाई की योजनाएं नहीं चल सकतीं। दमूदवेल वहा बिलकुल असफल है। हमारे प्रदेश के विसं भंडी ने केवल के फाइरेंस मिनिस्टर को पत्र लिख कर यह मांग की है कि सिपट इर्रिगेशन के लिए यदि हमें सहायता दी जाय और यदि उसके व्याज का रेट कम किया जाय तो हम देश को आगे बढ़ाने में बहुत सफल होंगे। मैं उनके पत्र की दो चार लाइने पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ :—

"The economy of Madhya Pradesh is primarily dependent on agriculture. A much larger investment was required to tap the abundant natural resources in Madhya Pradesh for its accelerated development. Lift irrigation Corporation has been formed in the State to execute large and medium size Lift Irrigation Projects, which cannot be executed by individuals or small group of farmers. Apart from serving the economic interest of the people, these schemes are also welfare oriented in nature. A.R.D.C. has allowed commercial banks to provide loans for such schemes to the Corporation at 11 per cent rate of interest. The interest rate charged by commercial banks from individual farmers on A.R.D.C. schemes is also 11 per cent. The ARDC normally refinances banks at 7-1/2 per cent rate of interest, and the banks, in their turn, charge 11 per cent from the individual cultivators. In this context, the State Finance Minister has urged that the loans to the Lift

Irrigation Corporation should be available at only 8 per cent rate of interest."

इसलिए मैं कृषि भंडी जी से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि हमारे प्रदेश के विसं भंडी ने जो यह पत्र फाइरेंस मिनिस्टर साहब को लिखा है उस पर आप भी चिन्ता कर के व्यान दें जिस से इस प्रदेश का भला हो।

एक विशेष बात में और निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे मध्य प्रदेश में जो 45 जिले हैं उन में से 31 जिलों में घोलों की वृष्टि हुई है। उस से जो ज्ञात हुई है उसके आंकडे मेरे पास हैं। उसमें तीन व्यक्ति मारे गए, 28 पशु मरे, 3536 गांव प्रभावित हुए, 43 हजार कृषक प्रभावित हुए, 8 हजार मकानों को ज्ञात हुई और लगभग 20 करोड़ की फसल का नुकसान हुआ है। मैं कृषि भंडी से प्रार्थना करूँगा कि इस संबंध में वह विशेष व्यान दें। प्रदेश की सरकार जो कुछ आवश्यक सहायता कर सकती है वह कर रही है परन्तु फँडम की कमी के कारण जो अनेक तरह की मुद्रियाएं दी जाती चाहिए वह देना संभव नहीं हो रहा है। उस सारे इलाके में जहाँ फसल बिलकुल चोपट हो गई है लोगों के पास काम नहीं है। वहाँ राहत कार्य खोलने की आवश्यकता है और उन किसानों को खोने के लिए समय पर नहीं मिल सकेगा, इसलिए उनके लिए बीज की भी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए।

दो एक बातें और कहकर मैं अपना भाषण समाप्त करूँगा। कृषि विभाग एक बहुत बड़ा विभाग है और अन्तर्गत अनेक विभाग हैं, अनेक संस्थाएं हैं जिसके कारण हुप्पीकेन्द्र आफ बहुत होता है। मैं चाहूँगा भंडी जी इस पर विशेष व्यान देंगे। मैं सुखाव दूगा कि जिस प्रकार से रेखे विभाग में है उसी प्रकार से आपके पास जो भी एक सप्ट हैं उन्हें अलग-अलग जोन में बट कर उनसे काम लीजिए। इस तरह से हुप्पीकेन्द्र को रोका जा सकता है। आपके विभाग में जो सौ, दो हजार कृषि

विवेदन है वे सारे विवेदन टेलिकॉल बल का काम कर रहे हैं। जबकि वे इस देव के लिए आपका बहुत बड़ा आवश्यकन कर सकते हैं लेकिन आप उनका उपयोग नहीं कर रहे हैं। मेरा विवेदन है कि उनको पटियुलर प्रायोग्यमूल देकर अलग स्कॉलों पर रखा जाये, उनको कांट्रोकट दिया जाये और वे उस समस्या को हल करने के लिए प्रयत्न करे।

इसके अलावा हृषि विभाग में हृषि अनुसंधान के लिए करोड़ों बल्कि उससे भी अधिक के उपकरण पड़े हुए हैं जोकि बाहर से आये लेकिन आज उनका कोई उपयोग नहीं हो रहा है। आप इसकी जाव करे और यदि आवश्यकता हो तो विवेदनों की कमेटी बनाय ताकि उन उपकरणों का सही उपयोग हो सके।

इस वर्ष समय पर प्रचली वर्षा होने के कारण बहुत अच्छी कफ्तार हुई है लेकिन आपने जो 112 हाए 50 पैसे क्वीटल का भाव गेहू के लिए रखा है वह बहुत कम है। इसके कारण जो स्थिति गले की हुई वही स्थिति गले की भी हो जायेगी। किसान का अनाज मिट्टी के भाव बिकेगा। आप किसानों को उनके गले का सही मूल्य दिलाने की व्यवस्था करें। साथ ही फूल कार्पोरेशन के गोदामों में जो गल्ला पड़ा हुआ है वह सड़ रहा है। मैं प्रार्थना करूँगा कि आप उसकी जाव करायें और गले का सस्ते दाम पर बेच कर जो नया गल्ला आने वाला है उसको रखने के लिए अच्छी व्यवस्था करें।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): The Indian Council for Agricultural Research which has a very important role to play in the country's affairs has unfortunately got into a serious controversy in the country. There have been several suicides some of which out of frustration and maltreatment.

The Government have been pouring enormous amount of money into the ICAR. If I am right, this year's budget has provided about Rs. 51 crores and so far about Rs. 300 crores have been pumped into this institution.

After the suicide for Dr. Vinod Shah there were various debates in Parliament and the government were forced to appoint a commission headed by a former Chief Justice of India, Justice Gajendragadkar. In his report he has stated clearly:

"Our visits to the campus of the IARI and some of the Centres have created an impression in our mind that everything is not well on the campus of the IARI and the Centres which we visited. At the IARI, some of us met cross-sections of scientists, junior, mid-senior and senior, and we found to our regret that, in the mind of most of them, there was a sense of disappointment, dis-satisfaction, frustration and even fear. Some of them in fact told us that they would prefer to avoid sending answers to the Questionnaire supplied to them, because they were afraid that, if the answers which they gave came to the knowledge of the higher authorities, they might be victimised."

The Director-General has made certain claims about which the said report observes on the lysine contents and also the yield of Bajra per hectare as follows:

"The analysis of protein and lysine contents were made in the genetics laboratory of IARI by Dr. Austin. After the claim was made that the lysine content of Sharbati Sonora is higher than that of Sonora-64, various laboratories in the world repeated this analysis. The C.Y.M.M.A.T. in Mexico, which is the International Maize and Wheat Improvement Centre, grew this wheat in Mexico and found that it did not have higher lysine content as compared to Sonora-64. This fact was brought to the notice of

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

the agricultural scientists at the All India Wheat Workshop held at Indore in August 1969. It was then resolved in this meeting that the lysine content should be verified in the National Institute of Nutrition, Hyderabad, and Nutrition Research laboratory, Mysore....

It is very surprising and indeed regretable that no wheat of this variety was sent during the past three years to these laboratories for analysis."

The central government should take in its own hands the entire ICAR. When the entire money is coming from the Consolidated Fund of India, there is no reason why it should be left to the Society. It is neither fish nor flesh

The Director General is holding the job of a Secretary DARE and on the other hand he is the Chairman, Governing Body.

In the month of August, 1977, Shri Ugar Sen, Member of this House and other over 60 M.P.s. wrote a petition to the Agriculture Minister requesting him to get scientific evaluation done on the work done by ICAR. Other demands I do not want to repeat here.

All these things have created a serious suspicion in the minds of people which you will notice from the 'LETTERS TO THE EDITOR' that are coming out every-day in the newspapers.

The present Director General made a tall claim in 1972 that the mean yield of Bajara obtained in the All India Coordinated Trials in 1970-71 was about 87 quintals. It is alleged that this has no basis at all. This requires a probe also.

One thing which needs immediate Government's attention is that the present Director General is holding numerous positions as the Principal Executive as well as the Principal

Controlling Authority in the ICAR and the Government. On the one hand he is the Director General and on the other hand he is the Chairman of the Governing Body. He is also the Chairman of the Standing Finance Committee. He is the Secretary of the Department of Agriculture, Research and Education. He is also Director General. He is Chairman of eight Regional Committees. He constitutes scientific panels and also Norms and Accreditation Commission. It is all about eight positions. I do not mind if the Government gives the Director-General an honorary position of a Secretary, but certainly when he is the Principal Executive of the ICAR, he cannot remain Chairman of the Governing body and also he cannot be the Chairman of the Standing Finance Committee.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think you have made your point, Mr. Bosu.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I would only say that it is in the hands of the Government. For the others, I know, the Constitution needs to be amended. Certainly we shall move in the matter. But he should not be allowed to continue as Secretary, DARE. With left hand he makes a proposal and with right hand he approves it. This is something which I have never seen in my long career in politics, which may be made note of.

SHRI V. DHANDAYUTHAPANI (Vellore): First of all, I congratulate the Agriculture Minister for getting 40 per cent of the funds for the Ministry of Agriculture. Since the Government of India allotted 40 per cent of funds to Agriculture, the beneficiaries are only the big landlords. But the small farmers are still suffering for want of fertilizers and they are not getting proper price for their produce. We have attained self sufficiency in food production, but poverty still prevails in most parts of our country. The distribution system must be regularised.

Each and every State has got its own problems. The agriculturist must get adequate price for the produce. Uniform price policy must be made so as to redress the grievances of the agriculturists.

So far as sugarcane is concerned, the farmers in U.P., Bihar and Maharashtra are getting Rs. 150 per ton, whereas in Tamilnadu and other southern States they are getting only Rs. 125 per ton. I request the Union Government to have a uniform price policy for sugarcane, because the farmers of Tamilnadu are not getting adequate price for sugar cane. They are forced to go in for jaggery. Even the price of jaggery is also low. The Central Government allowed 5,000 tonnes of jaggery to be exported to other countries. But the other countries are not prepared to import it. The reasons are not known to us. Originally jaggery was exported to Ceylon, Malaysia, Singapore and some other countries. But now they have stopped. The reasons are not known to us. I request the Union Government to have a dialogue with those countries and have a trade pact with those countries to export jaggery.

Another point that I would like to suggest is about the small farmers' debt relief. Even in Tamil Nadu the agriculturists are having some demonstrations. There are various demands. One of their demands is debt relief for the small farmers. The Central Government should come forward for assisting the State Government through the Reserve Bank of India. They should write off small amounts by way of debt relief to the small farmers. I don't ask for a big amount to be written off. This can be a small amount like Rs. 2,000 or Rs. 4,000 or Rs. 5,000.

Regarding sugarcane prices, if there is uniform policy for the whole of India the farmers will be benefited. At present the farmers in South India are not getting adequate price for the sugarcane. This should be looked into.

Another problem is fisheries. Of course every State has got its own problems. The Katamaran and mechanised-boats people are quarrelling with each other. This is also a problem for the State Government. A uniform policy in regard to fishermen should be adopted. Adequate protection should be given to the fishermen community. I request the Central Government to assist the State Government in regard to all these matters. I request them immediately to convene a conference of the Agriculture Ministers of all the State Governments and also Finance Ministers to solve all these farmers' problems. Thank you very much.

SHRI TARUN GOGOI (Jorhat): I must congratulate the hon. Agriculture Minister for the record production of foodgrains. When he took over he was lucky that the overall situation of foodgrains in the country was comfortable.

I am happy that the new Government is giving emphasis on the improvement of the rural sector and pumping in a little more of resources in the rural sector to improve the conditions of the poorer sections of the people and to increase the employment opportunities. But merely giving emphasis to pumping in a little more money will not serve the purpose, unless it is accompanied by concrete measures, ensuring that the benefits go to the poorer sections of people and the small farmers. It has been our experience all along that the benefits which are intended for the poorer cultivators are only going to the rich farmers. These are being taken advantage of by a handful of rich farmers; they may be about 10 or 15 persons in a rural area. The Agricultural Policy being followed by the new Government raises apprehension in our mind that, in the way they are functioning, the benefits will go to the rich farmers and not to the poorer sections and thereby widening the gap between the rich and the poor. The rich are becoming richer and the poor are becoming poorer.

[Shri Tarun Gogoi]

It is a fact that agriculture has made some progress but it is not the farmers who get the benefit. It is the traders who get the benefit. The consumer also does not get the benefit. The consumer does not get the food-stuffs at reasonable prices. The price of foodstuffs should be fixed in such a way that the producer will get remunerative price, the traders will get due profit and the consumer will get them at reasonable price.

I would not like to take much time of the House. But, I would only draw the attention to the acute problems being faced by the North-Eastern regions of the country which consist of Assam, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh and Tripura.

Madam, Chairman, these areas are rich in natural resources such as forests, minerals and other resources. In spite of that, these areas continue to be backward in all respect. That is because of the policy of apathy and neglect followed by the Central Government in these areas all these years. The new Government, of course, made a lot of promises. Whenever the minister visits that part of the region, he used to say that these areas would receive the top priority. But, I find that there is no change in the attitude on the part of this new Government. I say the present Government is less sympathetic as compared to the previous Government.

About 90 per cent of the people live in the rural areas and more than 75 per cent of them depend on agriculture. Agricultural sector is lagging behind. This is a clear indication of the poor state of health in the economy of this region. This is the area consisting of hill areas, forest areas, rivers and plains. The soil is therefore fertile; rainfall is very high. In spite of that, I do not know why agriculture development is lagging behind? Climate also is good for growing fruits like pineapple, papaya, oranges etc. This climate is suitable for an intensive cultivation of these fruits.

In spite of it, there has not been much progress in this region. Same is the case with regard to animal husbandry. There is a considerable number of cattle for development of animal husbandry. The quality is far below the standard.

I would now like to draw the attention to one of the most important problems that is being faced by my state, Assam. The people are facing a lot of miseries, hardships and sufferings. Every year flood has become an annual feature in this region. In 1960 there was a great earthquake after which the whole topography of it was changed. Since then, flood has become an annual feature every year not once but twice, thrice and even four times. As a result, lakhs and lakhs of acres of land have been submerged every year and lakhs and lakhs worth of standing crops are destroyed. Cattle population are also washed away in floods every year. There is a huge loss also. The loss has been estimated at more than 10 crores of rupees every year. It is not that no measure has been taken. I say that a certain measure has been taken. For example dams and embankment for hundreds of miles have been constructed. Whatever measures are taken they are only temporary measures. It has not been possible to find a permanent solution. This is a colossal problem. It is not possible for the poor state like Assam with its limited resources to tackle that. Brahmaputra Flood Control Board was set up in 1970 and that drew up master plans. Rs 100 crores are for the short-term temporary measure and Rs. 400 crores are for permanent long-term measure. Financial constraint always stood in the way of the Centre to solve this. The State's finance is limited. So, we have been impressing upon the Centre to see that this should be taken as a national problem and topmost priority should be given by the Centre. And the Centre should take full responsibility to control the river Brahmaputra from the floods. It has not been possible for the poor State to do that. Previous Govern-

ment accepted that in principle and they drafted a Bill for the purpose. But, that Bill was withdrawn. In 1975 they notified about the introduction of such a Bill but they withdrew it. We have been impressing upon the new Government to take up the full responsibility and the Centre should treat this as a national problem and this must be given topmost priority.

I am happy to hear that another proposal is going to be finalised for the construction of two dams—one at Subansari and the other at Dehang—the construction of canal of 200 miles in length thereby linking the Brahmaputra with the Ganga which will help to control the floods in Assam as well as in Bangladesh. In all these matters, I hope the Government can take the assistance from the foreign sources because last time the U.S.A. and U.K.—President Carter and Prime Minister Callaghan—had expressed their desire to help in the eastern region. There is also involvement of the United Nations in Mekong river. I would request the Government not to spare any pains in finalising the proposals. I hope at least this time we will not hear the same old story that the financial constraints or limited resources stand in the way of finalising the proposal.

Sir, lastly I would like to draw the attention of the hon'ble Minister to irrigation facilities available in my State of Assam. My State is lagging far behind in the matter of irrigation facilities. Although Assam is endowed with lot of ground-water resources and there is great scope to irrigating 4.5 lakh hectares through ground-water facilities yet only 8,000 hectares of land are being irrigated by means of ground-water. I hope Government will give top-most priority for improvement of ground-water irrigation facilities in my State. It is the duty of the Government to see that every part of the country develops so that the country as a whole progresses.

‘श्री भवती भारतीय नायक (चंद्रुदाहा)’:
हायि भवती भारतीय ने जो बातें रखी हैं उनका मैं समर्पन करता हूँ। इस वर्ष देश के यही भागों में, कई प्रान्तों में जले पड़े, भाँड़ प्रदेश और दूसरे इलाकों में तूफान भी आया, लेकिन किर भी मैं बेजता हूँ कि इस वर्ष की कसल बहुत अच्छी हुई है। मैं समझता हूँ कि हायि विधाया ने काम कुछ ठीक किए हैं और उसी का यह नतीजा है कि कसल अच्छी हुई है। बरनाला जी और जो भव्य काम करने वाले कर्मचारी हैं मैं समझता हूँ कि उन्होंने कुछ विधि से काम किया है और उसी का यह नतीजा है कि हम कुछ अच्छी फसल देख रहे हैं।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि आज जो किसानों की इकाई है, ग्रामीण इंकालों में जो आज कि-आज की परेशानियाँ हैं वे भी दूर होनी चाहिये।

इसी से सम्बन्धित खेतीहर मजदूरों की समस्या भी जटिल बरी हुई है और वह भी हल होनी चाहिये। 1960 में भवती विधाया सभायों द्वारा सीरिंग का कानून पास कर दिया गया था। 18 वर्ष होने जा रहे हैं लेकिन उसे जित तरीके से अमल में लाया जाना चाहिये था। जिस तत्परता से उस पर अमल होना चाहिये था, नहीं हुआ। इसका नतीजा यह है कि जितनी जमीन निकलनी चाहिये वी नहीं प्राप्ती। इसलिए मैं चान्द्राहा हूँ कि ग्रामीण सरकारों को जावेज दिए जायें कि सीरिंग के कानून को वे जल्दी से जल्दी अमल में लाएं और जो बैरिमानी कर रहे हैं, जो जमीन को हड्डे बैठे हैं उन से उस जमीन को सक्ती से निकाला जाए ताकि जो भूमिहीन हैं, उनको जमीन मिल सके।

जो खेतीहर मजदूर है आज उनको बहुत ही कम मजदूरी मिलती है। वे बहुत ही परेशान हैं। उनका कोई संगठन नहीं है। इस भोर भी सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिये। दूसरे जो मजदूर हैं जो सोक निर्माण विभाग आदि के अधीन काम करते हैं उनकी भी मजदूरी कम मिलती है और वह सरकार

[श्री ल.मी नारायण नायक]

के हाथ में है कि वह उनकी मजदूरी को बढ़ाए और मैं चाहता हूँ कि वह बढ़े। खेतीहर मजदूरों को मजदूरी मिलती है इससे वह भी बढ़ सकती है। यह जनता को देनी पड़ती है। इस समस्या का समाधान होना बहुत ज़रूरी है।

चकबन्दी बहुत ही अच्छी चीज़ है। हम देखते हैं कि किसान के छोटे छोटे खेत होते हैं। हर जगह वह उनकी रक्षा नहीं कर सकता है। यह स्कीम इस वास्ते बहुत अच्छी है लेकिन कुछ कर्मचारी हैं जो गलत काम करते हैं, पक्षपात करते हैं और इसका नतीजा यह होता है कि जो अच्छी स्कीम भी है उसके भी किसान खिलाफ हो जाते हैं, जनता खिलाफ हो जाती है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि निर्देश दिए जाएं कि देश में अधिकारीगण ईमानदारी से काम करें और इस स्कीम को लागू करने में पक्षपात न बरतें। अगर ऐसा किया जाए तो चकबन्दी का जो मसला है वह बहुत अच्छी तरह से हल हो सकता है।

सिचाई योजनाएं अच्छी तरह से और जल्दी चालू होनी चाहिये। मध्य प्रदेश में कई स्कीमें स्वीकृत हो चुकी हैं लेकिन उन पर अमल नहीं हो रहा है। राजघाट बांध योजना है। इसको स्वीकृत हुए कई बरस हो चुके हैं। लेकिन उसका काम शुरू नहीं हो रहा है। इसका काम जल्दी शुरू होना चाहिये और जो पहले निर्णय लिया गया था कि टीकमगढ़ शिवपुरी, दतिया, भिंड, ग्वालियर इन जिलों को कितना पानी देना है उसी के अनुसार उनको पानी दिया जाए। टीकमगढ़ जिले को काट दिया गया है। करीब छ: हजार एकड़ जमीन में पानी देने का आपने फैसला किया है। क्यों काट दिया गया है? कहा जाता है कि नहरें निकालने में ज्यादा कठिनाई है और 18 करोड़ रुपया ज्यादा खर्च होगा। कोई दूसरा बाध्य तो ऊपर बन नहीं सकता है। अभी तो ऐसा बोल रहे थे कि टीकमगढ़ जिले को राजघाट बांध से पूरा पानी मिलेगा। लेकिन इस निर्णय से कि केवल 6 हजार

एकड़ जमीन को ही पानी दिया जायगा, टीकमगढ़ जिले में असन्तोष है, और विषय के लोग इसका नाजायज़ फायदा उठा रहे हैं। इसलिये ऊपर जितना पानी देना आ वह दीजिये, साथ ही टीकमगढ़ जिले को भी पानी मिलता चाहिये, नहीं तो सरकार झंगट में पड़ जायेगी।

इसी तरह से नर्मदा जल विवाद सालों से लटका हुआ है। उसको भी सरकार को हल करना चाहिये। और जो उसकी कुछ परियोजनायें थीं जिनका काम चालू होना आ उसका पालन क्यों नहीं हो रहा है? बाण-सागर बांध, बलयारपुर छतरपुर बांध का काम शीघ्र आरम्भ होना चाहिये।

जामने-ओरछा जल विद्युत बांध का सर्व हो चुका है। 72 हजार एकड़ जमीन को टीकमगढ़ जिले में पानी मिलता है। यह 66 करोड़ रुपए की स्कीम है। यह योजना जल्दी से जल्दी आपके पास आने वाली है, इसको आप जल्दी स्वीकृत कीजिये।

इसी तरह से बाढ़ नियन्त्रण के काम पर भी करोड़ों रुपया खर्च होता है। मैंने एक सुझाव दिया था, वैसे तो बाढ़ रोकने के कान में आप चाहे जितने पैसा खर्च करें, लेकिन मेरा सुझाव है कि जितने भी देश में पुराने बांध व तालाब हैं जो सिल्ट के कारण भर चुके हैं, उनकी काली मिट्टी को बुलडोजरों द्वारा निकाली जाये ताकि उनमें ज्यादा पानी जमा हो सके। जिस से सिचाई में सुविधा हो। आप तालाबों की काली मिट्टी को रांकड़ जमीन में डालिये जिससे वह रांकड़ जमीन भी उपजाऊ हो सकती है, और एक दम जो पानी आता है बाढ़ की उसमें रुकावट हो सकती है। टीकमगढ़ जिले में 750 पुराने तालाब हैं जो सिल्ट से भर चुके हैं, मध्य प्रदेश और उत्तर प्रदेश में हजारों ऐसे तालाब हैं, उनकी काली मिट्टी निकाली जाये ताकि ज्यादा पानी उनमें आ सके और वह पानी सिचाई के काम आ सके।

वनों का संरक्षण भी बहुत आवश्यक है। आप देखेंगे कि जंगल काफी कट चुके हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इनका पूरा संरक्षण होना चाहिये। जहाँ वन कट चुके हैं ईमानदारी से वहाँ रोक होनी चाहिये, और जो अधिकारी लोग गलत काम काटने का करते हैं उनको दण्ड मिलना चाहिये, क्योंकि अगर जंगल नहीं हैं तो रक्षा नहीं हो सकती है। जो खेती योग्य जमीन है, कई जगह ऐसे स्थान हैं जो खेती योग्य हैं और किसानों का उन पर कब्जा है, लेकिन उनको पट्टे नहीं दिये गये। मेरा निवेदन है कि उनको पट्टे दिये जायें। मैं नहीं चाहता कि जंगल के बीच में दी जाये, लेकिन जिस जमीन पर किसान खेती कर रहे हैं उनके उनको पट्टे मिलने चाहिये।

राष्ट्रीय उद्यान इस देश में दो हैं, कुछ 15 राष्ट्रीय पार्क हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा पार्क बनाने चाहिये। टीकमगढ़ जिले में ओरछा स्थान है जो बड़ा तीर्थ स्थान है और हजारों लोग देश विदेश से दर्शन के लिये आते हैं, लेकिन उस राष्ट्रीय पार्क को नहीं बनाया जा रहा है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि केन्द्रीय सरकार इसमें दिलचस्पी ले, प्रान्तीय सरकार भी दिलचस्पी ले ताकि लोगों के झनोरंजन का वह स्थान बन सके। आदमी जब परिश्रम करता है तो वह चाहता है कि झनोरंजन करके अपने स्वास्थ्य को ठीक करे। इसलिये देश में दूसरी जगह भी राष्ट्रीय पार्क होना जरूरी है ताकि लोगों का जीवन अच्छा बन सके।

कृषि मूल्य आयोग बना हुआ है, जिसकी सभी माननीय सदस्यों ने आलोचना की है। इसमें सुधार होना चाहिये। किसान जो उपज करता है उसको पूरी कीमत नहीं मिलती है। यहीं कारण है कि कुछ लोग कहते हैं कि खेती के बजाय तो नौकरी और व्यापार

करना अच्छा है। आप जानते हैं कि बिना खेती के हमारा देश जिन्दा नहीं रह सकता है। हम फटे कपड़ों में रह सकते हैं, बिना छप्पर के रह सकते हैं। लेकिन बिना दाने के आदमी जिन्दा नहीं रह सकता है, इसलिये कृषक को ज्यादा से ज्यादा सहायता देना, उसको बढ़ावा देना और जो वह उपज करता है, उसका वाजिब मूल्य उसको मिलना बहुत जरूरी है। इसलिये ऐसा आयोग बनाया जाना चाहिये जिसमें किसान की जो लागत लगती है, उसको जो दूसरी चीजें खरीदनी पड़ती हैं उनका ध्यान रखकर ही उसकी उपज क, मूल्य उसको ठीक दिलाने में मदद कर सके।

मुख्यमन्त्रियों ने जो सुझाव दिया था कि गेहूँ की इतनी कीमत होनी चाहिये, उस सुझाव को भी आपने ठुकरा दिया है। वह प्रदेशों के मुख्यमन्त्री हैं जिन्होंने 125 से 130 रुपये किंविटल के गेहूँ के खरीद मूल्य के सुझाव दिये थे, लेकिन आपने 112 रुपये न 0 पैसे भाव तय किया है। हमारा निवेद है कि आप किसान को ज्यादा कीमत दिलाये और उसको सहारा दीजिये ताकि वहांगे बढ़े और खेती में तरक्की कर सके और सारे देश के लिये गेहूँ पैदा कर सके और इरतना कर सके कि विदेशों से गेहूँ मंगाना न पड़। मुझे आशा है कि कृषि मन्त्री खेती के मामले में किसानों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा सहायता देंगे, यहीं मेरा निवेदन है।

*SHRI GANANATH PRADHAN (Sambalpur): Madam Chairman, I am grateful to you for having given me an opportunity to say a few words on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation.

While I extend my whole-hearted support to the Demands of the Ministry, I would like to commend the efforts of the Ministry in completely ending the import of food-grains and in achieving not only self-

*The original speech was delivered in Oriya.

[Shri Gananath Pradhan]

sufficiency but also surplus in foodgrains. I am sure that the entire House will be with me in complimenting the Government in achieving this laudable objective.

Here, I would like to refer to one important point. We have got so much potential for increasing our irrigation that the entire land of the country can be brought under cultivation. If we have a proper water policy, a day may come that our country will be able to supply foodgrains to all the nations of the world. I suggest that we should so develop our irrigation potentiality that the entire cultivable area of the country can be brought under irrigation within a period of five years. The hon. Minister may point out the constraints on our resources. But it may be borne in mind that all these constraints on resources can be eliminated if we produce more foodgrains after providing irrigation facilities to the maximum.

I would also like to refer to the lack of coordination between the Central Government and the State Governments in the matter of implementing agricultural policies. This is being exploited by undesirable middlemen to their personal aggrandisement. The farmers are denied their remunerative price for their produce. There should be concerted efforts between the Centre and the States to help the farmers in getting fair price for their commodities. The middle-men in foodgrains trade must be completely eliminated.

The population should not pose any problem in our country. We should create a land army who will be directed to improve the irrigation and water facilities in the rural areas. Their goal should be composite rural development. The Janata Government is committed to the rural development. The people of the country should be properly utilised

for the purpose of augmenting our agricultural yield. The Central Government should formulate a scheme for the purpose of creating a land army for this purpose.

Coming to the question of science and technology and their application in agriculture, I should say that Indian agriculture is still in the bullock-cart age. The fruits of scientific discoveries and technological development have not reached the agriculturists. All the scientific growth has been confined to urban elites. The Government have not unfortunately made serious attempts in taking science and technology to the field level with the result that agriculture is still in the primitive stage. The rural youth must be trained in the use of modern agricultural implements and scientific discoveries. The farmers must be trained at the field level in their use. Then only the agriculture can be redeemed from its redundancy.

The agricultural labour is not getting even minimum wages. Similarly, the small farmers also are not getting fair price for their products. There is widespread discontent and dissatisfaction among the agricultural labour in the country. The Government, both at the Centre and State level, should ensure that the agricultural labour gets statutory basic minimum wage, without which there is no possibility of our agriculture picking up. Similarly, the small farmers are not getting fertilisers adequately at reasonable prices. In Orissa, the banks and cooperative societies are not extending credit facilities to the small farmers, which hamper their agricultural activities. You can appreciate the handicap of the small farmers on account of shortage and scarcity of inputs for agriculture. I request that the Central Government should look into the problems of small farmers throughout the country. Their basic requirements like water, fertilisers, pesticides, credits etc., must be made available without the least delay and then only there is hope for agriculture in our country.

With these words I conclude my speech.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think you have made your point. I am calling the next speaker. Prof. Shiban Lal Sakseña. Prof. Sakseña, I would like to tell you that there is just five minutes before the Minister will be called. I would request you to conclude in five minutes.

PROF. SHIBBAN LAL SAKSENA (Maharajganj): Madam, please give me at least ten minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude in five minutes.

PROF. SHIBBAN LAL SAKSENA: Madam, Chairman, in keeping with the priorities in our election manifesto in favour of Agriculture and Rural Development, the Plan Outlay for Agriculture has been increased by Rs. 490 crores to Rs. 1754 crore for 1978-79. I would like to give comparative Plan Outlays of some of the major Heads of Development. The Plan outlay for agriculture has been increased from Rs. 455.68 crores to 700.74 crores, minor irrigation from Rs. 206.11 crores to Rs. 234.99 crores; Animal Husbandry and Dairying from Rs. 117.72 crores to Rs. 126.53 crores and Cooperation from Rs. 99.29 crores to Rs. 114.70 crores. Thus, there has been an increase in all important heads.

Food stocks, we have in plenty. In 1975-76 the stocks were 189 million tons and now they are 171 million tons. Irrigation has progressed rapidly from 9.7 million hectares in 1951 at the beginning of the First Five Year Plan to 14.9 million hectares now. Minor irrigation has risen very rapidly from 22.6 million hectares in 1951 to 52.2 million hectares now.

I have given notice of 22 cut motions. My first cut motion is about the failure to nationalise the sugar industry. There are about 250 vacuum pan sugar factories in the

whole country today. Repeated promises have been made by the Government to nationalise it, but this has still not been done. The sugar industry is served by hundreds of millions of sugar cane growers, mostly small, and their fate is bound up with the fate of the industry. I hope that the sugar industry will be nationalised immediately. If it is nationalised, all the uneconomic and sick sugar factories will become healthy units. To erect a new modern sugar factory will cost about Rs. 7 crores, but these old sugar factories can be renovated at a much lesser cost. Their size has also to be increased. The nationalised sugar industry can plan cultivation of sugar cane and crush early ripening varieties in the beginning and late ripening varieties at the end. It can thus increase the duration of the sugar crushing season.

The labour wage for the sugar industry will also rise and will become comparable to that in other organised industries. The minimum wage of sugar workers today is less than Rs. 300 per month for about six months in a year. In other organised industries like steel, the minimum wage is Rs. 480 per month, in textile industry it is Rs. 420 per month, in jute industry it is Rs. 400 per month, in cement industry also it is Rs. 400 per month and so on. It is most important to bring the minimum sugar wage on a par with that prevailing in other industries.

My second cut-motion reads as follows:

"Failure to develop the Khandari and gur industry properly which consume the largest amount of sugarcane but which is taxed out of all proportion to its capacity."

This year there is a bumper crop of sugar cane. In the last meeting of the Sugar Cane Development Council, held on 6th February, 1978, it was pointed out that this bumper sugar-

[Prof. Sibban Lal Saxena]

cane crop cannot be crushed by sugar factories even if they work till the month of June, 1978. It can only be consumed if Khandsari and gur manufacturers are encouraged to crush it and for this, I had suggested removal of all taxes on gur and Khandsari. I hope that these taxes will be removed and this problem will be solved.

My next cut motion reads as follows:

"Bifurcation of the original Single council into Indian Council for Development of Sugar and Indian Council for Development of Sugarcane is unscientific and harmful."

If the Sugar Council had not been bifurcated, we could have discussed the whole situation and there would have been no difficulty about getting the entire bumper crop crushed this summer.

The next cut motion is, failure to issue orders that no sugar factory will be allowed to close in this crushing season until it has crushed all sugarcane in its zone and has paid for it the minimum cane price fixed by Government. This must be done.

My next cut motion is, failure to set up Coimbatore type sugarcane seed breeding stations on a really grand scale at Gorakhpur and Meerut. There are about 50 sugar factories around Gorakhpur and 35 sugar factories around Meerut. So, this must be done.

My next cut motion is, failure to provide adequate funds to ICAR for Agricultural Research and to carry out comprehensive research projects for development of agriculture. I hope adequate funds will be provided to ICAR.

My next cut motion is, failure to increase the average yield of wheat and rice all over the country to at

least 5 tonnes per acre as is the case in Japan and other advanced countries by evolving improved varieties of seeds and their wide circulation. I hope it will be done. If this is done, our production of these crops will increase nearly twenty-fold.

My next cut motion is, failure to substitute short staple cotton crop by long staple Egyptian cotton crop all over the country. This is also very important and I hope it will be done.

My next cut motion is, failure to translate the results of agricultural research to fields of cultivators. This is very important and I hope immediate steps will be taken to ensure this.

My next cut motion is, failure in exploitation of fisheries in the rivers of the country and along the sea coast which can yield plenty of fish. This is very important and I hope immediate attention will be paid to it.

One of the most important needs of our agriculture are good cattle. There is complete lack of any comprehensive plan to replace the present breed of interior cattle by Haryana cattle breeds and other improved breeds from all over the world by castration of inferior bulls and provision of Haryana and other superior bull in large numbers.

My next cut motion is, failure to draw up any comprehensive plan for supply of fresh milk to every child, women and man in India and to implement it. I do not take coffee or tea. I take only milk. But milk has become very scarce.

My next cut motion is, failure of any comprehensive plan for provision of adequate fodder for cattle by large scale cultivation of suitable grass for fodder and setting apart of sufficient grazing areas in every village and in forests. Such a comprehensive plan must be drawn up and implemented.

If this is done, we will not sell our cattle for slaughter. The slaughter of milk cattle must be stopped by law all over the country.

There is no plan yet to make the Forest Research Institute in Dehradun a fully autonomous body completely free from interference by agriculture ministry and charged with the duty of taking adequate measures for doubling the forest wealth of the country in the quickest possible time. This must be done at once.

I would like to say a few words about the working of the Food Corporation of India. As a member of the Estimates, Public Accounts Committee and the Committee on Public Undertakings, I have had the opportunity of studying the working of the Food Corporation of India in detail. I think it is high time the government decontrolled food. We have got plenty of stocks. We can very easily embark on a policy of complete decontrol of foodgrains. Food Corporation of India is a white elephant and it must be abolished. If this is done, corruption which is rampant in the Food Corporation will vanish and the huge handling charges incurred by the Food Corporation will not be there. We will be able to give cheap foodgrains to everybody. We have enough food stocks and food can be decontrolled without any risk. The late Shri Rafi Ahmad Kidwai had the courage to decontrol food become immortal.

At present our villages do not have even pure drinking water. There is complete absence of drainage and sanitation in our villages. The Agriculture Ministry must see to it that there is no village left in the country which has no pure drinking water and proper drainage, sanitation and electrification in next 2 years.

I have given a cut motion drawing the attention of the Ministry to the lack of facilities for teaching B. Sc.

and M. Sc. classes in agriculture in every degree college in the country. I run three degree colleges in my constituency in Maharajganj in Gorakhpur district. I had applied for being allowed to open agricultural classes in these colleges but the State Government refused permission by saying that they could not provide for salary of teachers. Agriculture Ministry should now give assistance to State Governments for this purpose.

Wherever there is no irrigation, tubewells should be sunk. The Tehsil of Pharenda in my constituency has no canals and there are hardly any tubewells. 5 lakh acres of cultivable land is unirrigated and is visited by severe drought every year. Some 2000 tubewells are necessary to irrigate and develop this area. I hope these tubewells will be sanctioned and sunk immediately.

बी मरण लाल गुरुल (जजगीर) सभा-पति महोदय, सबसे पहले मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने के लिए समय दिया। हम नये लोग चुनकर आये हैं, हमको बोलने के लिए समय नहीं मिलता है जिसका हमें दुःख होता है। लेकिन आपने मुझे समय दिया है इसलिए मैं बहुत धृदय से आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ। मैं सबसे पहले बरनाला साहब द्वारा प्रस्तुत मांगों का समर्वन करता हूँ।

14 hrs.

सनापति महोदया, मैं मध्य प्रदेश से आया हूँ, जहा आखे से ज्यादा बनवासी, हरिजन आदिवासी लोग रहते हैं जो गरीबी की देखा के नीचे हैं। उनकी मदद करना हमारा, आपका बीर सबका पहला कर्तव्य है। हमारे यहाँ एक पुरानी कहाणत है—

“उत्तम जेती, मध्यम बाज,
निमुक्त चाकरी, भीज निदान।”

[भी मदन लाल खुक्का]

हमारा खेती का दृष्टिकोण बदलना चाहिये। आज हमारे यहां खेती का उद्योग एक प्रकार से उपेक्षित हो गया है, लोग खेती के उद्योग को भच्छा नहीं समझते हैं। यदि किसी के पास 40 एकड़ जमीन है, तो भी वह समझता है कि हम किसी बैंक के चपरासी बन जाये, वह खेती से ज्यादा अच्छा है—जो चाकारी निहृष्ट समझी जाती थी, उसे आज उत्कृष्ट समझा जा रहा है। —इस दृष्टिकोण को बदलना चाहिये। लेकिन यह कैसे बदलेगा? जब उसकी आमदानी बढ़ेगी, जब उसके प्रति सरकार का रुक्ख बदलेगा—तब ही ऐसा सम्भव है। मैं जनता सरकार को धन्यवाद देता हूँ—जनता सरकार का रुक्ख निश्चित रूप से खेती की ओर जाया है। लेकिन यह तभी सम्भव है जब उनके पास पानी पहुँचेगा। उनके कपर दृश्य करने को जरूरत नहीं है, हम केवल पानी उन तक पहुँचा दें—वे उससे स्वयं प्रपाना विकास कर सकते हैं। आज देश में खाद के बड़े-बड़े कारखाने लग रहे हैं। हमारे यहा भव्य प्रदेश में बिलासपुर के कोरबा में सन् 1965 से रासायनिक खाद का एक कारखाना लग रहा है, लेकिन अकसरेस है कि वह आज तक पूरा नहीं हो पाया। इस ओर आपको विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिये।

हम चाहते हैं कि गो-बृश की रक्का हो, गो-हृत्या पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाया जाय, ताकि किसानों को गोबृश और खाद मिल सके और पीने के लिए द्रूष मिल सके। हमारे देश की जनता चाहती है कि सरकार सारे देश में गोबृश हृत्या पर रोक लगाये। इस सम्बन्ध में आपकी सीधी कार्यालयी करनी चाहिए।

हमारे बहुत से मिलों ने यहां अनुसन्धान केन्द्रों का उल्लेख किया है। हमारे देश में अनेक छात्र अनुसन्धान केन्द्र खुले हुये हैं। युक्त भी 5—7 संसद सदस्यों के साथ इन अनुसन्धान केन्द्रों को देखने का सम्बस्तर मिला। मैं सचमुच में हृत्य ते इन केन्द्रों को धन्यवाद देता हूँ, वे अनुसन्धान के बैंक में बहुत अच्छा

काम कर रहे हैं। मैं लखनऊ जवा, बहां जैसे आम का अनुसन्धान केन्द्र देखा। इसी तरह से बहां जैसे गन्ने का अनुसन्धान केन्द्र देखा। मैं तो यह सुकाव देना चाहता हूँ—हमारे संसद सदस्य यहां बैठने के बजाय वहां जा कर दें, दो उनको पता चलेगा कि वहां पर जो साइटिंग काम कर रहे हैं, यद्यपि उन पर बर्चाही रहा है, परन्तु उनका काम बहुत सराहनीय है। हमारा यह कर्तव्य है कि इन केन्द्रों की याचिकोई कमज़ोरियां दिखाई दें, कोई गलतियां नजर में आयें तो हम उनको ठीक कराने का प्रयत्न करें। इसी तरह से जोधपुर, जयपुर और बीकानेर जाने का सम्बस्तर भी युक्त मिला। बीकानेर में गो-पालन का केन्द्र चल रहा है, जिससे वहां के 7 हजार कृषक परिवारों को लाभ पहुँच रहा है।

हमारे मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार की तरफ से सिचाई की बीसों योजनायें भेजी गई हैं। ये छोटी-छोटी योजनायें हैं, कोई 1 लाख, 2 लाख एकड़ सिचाई की है। मेरे ध्यान खेत की हृदौंडियां, अरपा, मनियारी योजनायें आपके पास आई हैं। ये ऐसी छोटी-छोटी योजनायें हैं, जिनसे सिचाई हो सकती है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इन की तरफ शोध व्यायाम विधा जाये। ताकि किसानों को पानी मिल सके और खेती के सम्बन्ध में उनका दृष्टिकोण बदले, उनका स्वामिनान जागृत हो।

इस साल देश में काफी अच्छी फसल दृई है। जब हम दिल्ली से निकल कर बीना, कटनी की तरफ जाते हैं तो चारों तरफ गेहूँ की फसल दिखाई देती है, तबियत प्रसन्न हो जाती है। मैं इसके लिए किसानों को धन्यवाद देता हूँ और सरकार से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह उनके प्रति आपने दृष्टिकोण को बदले और उनके नाभिमान को जागृत करे ताकि किसानों के बच्चे नौकरी की तरफ न जायें, बल्कि पढ़े लिखे जाहीर बच्चे खेती की तरफ जायें। वे ऐसा भविष्य करें जहां कि अब खेती से ही हजार वरपर महीने की आमदानी हो सकती है। बासन ने मैंहुँ का भाष्य

112 एवं 113 वर्ष का उनको दिया, इससे उनका युक्तिकाव नहीं बदल सकता। जेतों से उनको इतनी आमदनी भवस्य होनी चाहिये जिससे नीकरी की अपेक्षा जेतों को ज्यादा पसन्द करें।

मुझे पूर्ण विश्वास है कि आप इस घोर व्यापार देंगे जिससे उनकी आमदनी बड़े ग्रोव उनमें स्थानियां जागृत हों। धन्यवाद।

SHRI P. ANKINEEDU PRASADA RAO (Baptia): Madam, I just want two minutes to speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am sorry there is no more time.

SHRI GANGA SINGH (Mandi): Madam, I come from Himachal Pradesh, and none of the Members from Himachal Pradesh has been allowed to speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am sorry I have to go by the list that has been given to me. I call the Minister now. Please resume your seat.

SHRI GANGA SINGH: Madam, give me only two minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Will you please resume your seat? If you say this State and that State, I may tell you that Members from some States have not spoken. The time for the Ministry's Demands is over. There is only one hour left for the Minister to reply. After that we have to take up the Home Ministry's Demands which are also very important. I would like to draw the attention of the Members to this. This is why I have been pleading for co-operation from the Members; and I think many Members have overstepped their time. It is not in my hands. (Interruptions) If each one starts speaking, there would not be time available for the Minister to give his reply in full. If you don't want him to reply in full, I think the Minister will not mind giving some

portion of his time to you. But I think Members want him to reply to their points in full, and not to deprive him of the time that is there. The Minister will reply now.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): Madam Chairman: I am very thankful to the hon. Members of this House who have participated in this discussion. Some of the hon. Members have made very good suggestions. I have noted all the suggestions; and I assure the House that I will try to benefit from these suggestions.

India is a vast country, with very vast resources. A large part of the country has very fertile lands. There are large resources of manpower also in the country. And all these resources, combined, may not be available in any other country in the world. But in spite of all this, we have been deficient in food production, as Chowdhry Saheb was pointing out only yesterday. We have been going around the world with the begging bowl. It may not be a begging bowl, but all the same we have been importing large quantities of foodgrains for many years.

I am mentioning a few facts here, relating only to the last 3 years. In 1974, imports were to the tune of 4.8 million tonnes. In 1975, it increased further to 740 million tonnes, costing about Rs. 1058 crores. In 1976, again, imports were to the tune of 648 million tonnes of foodgrains, valued at Rs. 979 crores. All this has been going on; and our resources were depleted, by making all these purchases in foreign countries. Sometimes we have to make purchases at a high cost. We have not been able to give our farmers the cost at which we were purchasing foodgrains from other countries.

On assuming office, the Janata Government took a decision not to import any foodgrains thereafter. This was a big decision. It was also

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decided that we have to move towards self-reliance and self-sufficiency in the country. As a result of our making all the efforts, with all our vigour, and planning in a proper way, I am glad to tell the House that we have met with considerable success in this matter.

As you know, Madam, and as the House knows, India had achieved maximum production in 1975-76. In that year, food production was 121 million tonnes, which was quite a high figure. But thereafter, in the next year, i.e. in 1976-77, food production in the country went down by 10 million tonnes. It came to 111 million tonnes only. So, while fixing the target for 1977-78, we were very cautious and fixed it at 118 million tonnes only, but with our efforts, I am glad to announce today that we have exceeded the target. Not only have we exceeded the target of 118 million tonnes, we have reached an all-time high. From the calculations that we have been able to make so far, from the statistics that we have received from the various States, I am in a position to announce in the House today that this year food production is going to be 125 million tonnes, which will be an all-time record. It will be four million tonnes more than the highest ever achieved, and about 14 million tonnes more than last year's production.

The increase is accounted for mainly by wheat, rice, jowar and pulses. In rice, production had not been improving for some time, but this year fortunately the production of rice also is very good, and we will be achieving an all-time high of about 50 million tonnes. In rice alone I hope to achieve an increase of 8 to 10 per cent in the current year. Even in areas which are not conventionally rice growing, like: Punjab and Haryana, there has been a tremendous increase in the production of rice. I am glad to inform the House that in Punjab alone production of

rice during the last year increased by 43 per cent. This was a big achievement, and this achievement can be made in other States also, I have no hesitation in saying that.

This would show that while we have stabilised the increase in the production of wheat, we have also stabilised the increase in the production of rice. Not only in the northern States, but in the southern States also the results are very good. It is only in the eastern States that more efforts are required, as I mentioned in reply to a question a few days back.

This increase in production is not confined to foodgrains alone. In commercial crops also there has been a tangible increase. In major oil seeds we have also been able to make a good achievement. Cotton production also has increased. Potato and tobacco also have shown good production. Sugarcane, as you all know, has been discussed often in the House; the increase in its production has become a problem for us this year. The over-all growth in agricultural production would be about 10 to 12 per cent in 1977-78, which is among the highest in any single year so far.

This increase in production has been the result of several factors. No single factor is responsible for this. There has been increased use of fertilisers. Over the last two years, the increase in the use of fertilisers will be about 48 per cent. There has been considerable increase in the area under high-yielding varieties as also increase in irrigation. That is also a very important factor which has resulted in this increase. While dealing with irrigation I will mention details of that. Strengthening of the extension machinery is also very necessary. Research is being conducted in the universities and in the ICAR. Until and unless it goes to the field, we do not get the full advantage of that. So, the extension machinery has to be geared up and energised and we are making every effort in that score.

Another very important factor which has resulted in this increase, which we all know, is the effort of the Indian farmer. Indian farmer is putting more and more effort in improving the production in the country.

CHOWDHURY BALBIR SINGH (Hoshiarpur): Specially Punjabi.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: Every farmer in the country. We have to learn from each other. I have specially to thank for this increase in production, the Indian farmer. I have also to thank the Indian agriculture scientists who have been responsible in the breakthrough of many of these crops. My thanks are also due to the agricultural administration in the Centre as well as in the States which have been helpful in the matter. And above all, I have to thank the weather goods also who have been so benevolent this year though in this year we have faced the most serious cyclone in some parts of the country particularly in Andhra, Tamil Nadu and in Kerala, the Southern States, where lot of damage has been caused and a large amount of foodgrains crops has been damaged in those areas. Similarly, due to heavy floods in some places, crops have been damaged and recently as many hon. Members have been mentioning, due to hailstorm crops have been damaged in many States. But in spite of these vagaries of weather, we have been able to achieve a success in the field of agriculture by producing the highest crop even in the country.

Food position throughout the country is comfortable. None of the Members had any grievance on that score.

AN HON. MEMBER: Except pulses.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: Except, of course, pulses. Food has been provided to all the States according to their requirements. Formerly it could not have been done and it was not being done. Last year, what-

ever demands were received from many States, we tried not only tried but did meet all the demands for rice as well as for wheat. I, in fact, had been meeting the State Food Ministers and asking them and they were satisfied with the policy that we had adopted to meet all the demands that they used to make. This has resulted in stabilisation of the prices also.

Another factor for stabilisation of prices was removing of restrictions. The country had been divided into zones—food zone for wheat and food zone for rice. All these restrictions were removed. These were essential barriers created for convenience but they led to corruption. Almost quota system was going on. I had received complaints about checkpoints from almost all the States. So, we decided to remove all those restrictions. There was some suspicion at the time when we decided it. Some States did show their resentment also. They feared that it might interfere in the existing system in the State and might ultimately raise the prices. But fortunately, the system has succeeded and throughout the country, the prices have been stabilised. I would submit that disparity has been removed by this new system adopted because as all the hon. Members know, there used to be disparity in prices in free market. For example, in Bombay prices of foodgrains used to be very high as compared to Delhi or the other northern States. This year, particularly I went to Bombay, met some ordinary people, people in the street, fishermen, men in the co-operatives, etc. and enquired from them about the food position and they were very happy about it. They said that wheat is now selling at Rs. 2 or below and rice which used to be sold at Rs. 5 and above, has been selling at Rs. 3 and Rs. 3.50. So, on the whole, in all the metropolitan cities and in the countryside also, prices have been stabilised and the disparities have been removed. Formerly, we used to quote often that in Punjab we were selling wheat at Rs. 120 or Rs. 110 per quintal while in some

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parts of the country it was selling at Rs. 4 per kilo. But this was not happened this time because of this policy.

Then some States used to have difficulties in having the required foodgrains, particularly Kerala and West Bengal; they used to face these difficulties, because they were not provided foodgrains according to their needs. But this year, we do not have any complaint of that type also. Then another good thing that we have done is that we have removed all compulsions on procurement. Formerly, there used to be compulsory levies on the farmers, on the producers and on the traders. At very stage, there was levy and we have removed that. So, we are now adopting a policy of support purchase only; we go into support purchase operation and we have been successful in procuring enough food that is needed in this country for the public distribution system.

Wheat crop is coming in the northern States, particularly in the wheat growing States. We have made an elaborate arrangement for procurement of wheat at the support price, which is Rs. 112.50. It has been resented by many Members, but this is only a support price because we have removed the restrictions. Free trade can enter the market and probably if the farmer can get better price by selling it to a trade, he will be entitled to do so. But, all the same, we will also ensure that we have enough food stocks in the country for meeting our requirements.

There is a very important aspect of agriculture, a single important aspect is irrigation, as has been emphasised by many Members in the House. Improvement of irrigation is very essential in the country. Some figures have also been mentioned; some of the figures mentioned were wrong. Unfortunately, some of the Members are not present here. Yesterday only Shri Sharad Yadav was mentioning some facts which were

not correct. He was mentioning about allocation. The figures mentioned by him were wrong. He was also mentioning about potentialities created for agriculture; he was saying that at this speed, we would not be able to achieve the target in 150 years. That was also wrong. I may tell the House that the tempo of irrigation development has been considerably stepped up since the last year. In 1976-77, a provision for major and medium irrigation was made for Rs. 685 crores only and this year it is Rs. 1040 crores—a difference of about Rs. 400 crores has been made.

AN HON. MEMBER: It is nothing.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: It does not appear to be anything to the hon. Member, but as compared to Rs. 860 crores in the Fifth Five Year Plan, this is a very large figure.

AN HON. MEMBER: Is there only one year in the plan?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: I was mentioning the year also, that is 1976-77. The additional potential which has remained below a million hectares a year from 1974 to 1977 has been stepped up to 1.47 million hectares and the minor irrigation sector allocation also this year has been increased to Rs. 550 crores from Rs. 451 crores of the last year. It was much less in the year before. A total potential of 2.8 million hectares has been created during the last year; this, I may tell the Members of this House, is the largest achieved so far in the world anywhere. In Russia in one year 1.9 million hectares had been brought under irrigation, but fortunately last year we have been able to bring 2.8 million hectares under irrigation. As many as 3.5 lakh wells and tubewells have been constructed during the last year. In the next five years we are going to add to the irrigation potential 17 million hectares out of which eight million will be under major and medium irrigation schemes and nine million under minor irrigation schemes. So, at this rate, I would like to submit

that, by the turn of the Century the entire irrigable land in the country, which is 107 million hectares, I hope, will have been brought under irrigation if this tempo of irrigation is kept as it is.

We are making efforts for modernising the existing irrigation system and for more efficient operation through proper water management. By this, we are adding more area under irrigation.

Greater emphasis is also being placed for providing irrigation facilities to tribal and backward areas which, in the past, have not received the attention they deserved. A number of new projects in the tribal areas have been taken up in the States of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Orissa, and I am glad to say that the Central Government will provide all the finances for investigation of irrigation projects in these tribal areas.

Our immediate concern is also drought-prone areas which get very little irrigation. We are making all-out efforts to provide more irrigation facilities in drought-prone and drought-affected areas.

During the last year we have been able to solve some inter-State problems also as many Members referred here. They, in fact, pleaded to make water a national asset. So far, water is a State subject, and unless all the States agree, it is not possible to have a legislation for this purpose. But all the same we have been making efforts to solve some of the problems which were defying solution for many years. As was mentioned yesterday by my friend, Choudhuri Balbir Singh, the problem about Thien Dam Project which was pending for the last ten years, have been solved amicably by calling meetings—not one meeting but four meetings—of all the concerned Chief Ministers—Chief Ministers from five States. Through the good offices of the Prime Minister, we were able to solve that problem, and all the States have

agreed that construction of Thien Project should be taken up immediately.

Similarly there were differences regarding some other projects also which were being mentioned by my friends here from Madhya Pradesh.

There was a project known as Bansagar. It was the concern of three State Governments, U.P., Madhya Pradesh and Bihar. There were disputes on certain minor matters; for seven or eight years they had not been able to resolve. By calling meetings of the Chief Ministers and their representatives, we were able to solve this problem about Bansagar Dam Project, and that is also being taken up now. Similarly, in regard to the Rajghat project there was again a dispute between Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh, but through a joint meeting of the representatives of the two States, that problem was also solved and all the infrastructure for that project is now being prepared and it will be taken in hand shortly. This will provide irrigation....

की लक्ष्मी नारायण नायक (खुजराहो):
राजघाट से टीकमगढ़ जिल को जितना पानी
देना था वह काटा न जाये । यह मेरा
पापसे निवेदन है । 6 हजार एकड़ तर्थ
किया गया है । वह नाम माल है ।

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA:
The Bundelkhand area is an area which has so far been a drought affected area and it is not getting irrigation. We are trying to provide irrigation in that area also.

The Ban Sagar project will be of utility to some areas like Rewa and Mirzapur Plateau of Madhya Pradesh and some areas in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh will be irrigated.

My friend is asking about the Narbada Basin also. The Narbada

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dispute is pending before a Tribunal and we are unable to do anything as it is with the Tribunal, but we hope a decision will be taken within this year. All the same, I called a meeting of the Chief Ministers of the two States of Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh and we had some talks and were able to solve some of the problems.

Some of the smaller dams—as my friend was saying, twenty such projects—have been referred to. Some of those projects have been cleared by mutual discussions between representatives of the two States. Similarly, the location and manner in which the Government of Tamil Nadu should draw 15 tmc of Krishna water for Madras city have also been settled. This was also a problem regarding which there were differences between four States—Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu—and even now a Member had said, while discussing this subject, that 'we won't allow water to pass through our areas unless we are given some irrigation'. This 15 tmc of water is being provided for drinking purposes to Madras city alone and irrigation facilities are not to be provided out of this water.

Encouraged by these results I am trying to tackle some other problems also—the problem of Cauveri waters in Southern States and also the problem of Subarnarekha between Bihar and West Bengal and I hope some of the problems will be solved by mutual talks. All this has been possible because of the cooperation and because of the proper attitude of the concerned State Chief Ministers. They have been of tremendous help and I am grateful to all of them who have been helpful in this matter.

Hon. Mr. Kosalram referred to the study of west-flowing rivers—the Rivers in Karnataka and Kerala which flow into the Arabian Sea without providing water for irrigation. We had constituted a Committee for examining the possibility of diverting the surplus waters of

these rivers. This study, however, could not be taken up in the absence of the Kerala representative. We are making efforts to obtain a Kerala nominee on the Committee and when the nominee comes I hope we will be able to make a study about the flow of these rivers and the possibilities of providing some water from these rivers to the needy areas of Tamil Nadu etc.

Concern was also expressed regarding the slow implementation of projects of Kosi and Gandak in Bihar. There have been considerable difficulties regarding these two projects. Even the potential which was to be created has not been achieved. We have not achieved that potential and certain other difficulties have also been noticed. In the case of the Kosi project particularly a long-term solution is possible only by constructing a reservoir located in Nepal and taking up soil conservation schemes in the upper catchments because there is siltation in that area. I am happy to inform the House that Nepal and India have agreed to take up joint investigation of certain reservoir projects on the common rivers. This is a good beginning.

So far as Kosi river is concerned, the Government of India has agreed to finance the programme of soil conservation scheme in the catchment areas located in Nepal. So far as Gandak river is concerned, there is problem of drainage and flooding of the command areas. A provision of Rs. 20 crores has been made for drainage and embankments are being constructed at a cost of over Rs. ten crores. Rs. twenty-five crores are provided in the current year and Bihar Government has been advised to prepare a time-bound programme for completion of both the projects within five years and the Government of India will provide all the technical assistance for the expeditious completion.

Last year, as you know, there were problems of floods in many States, particularly around Delhi. There was

a very serious threat to Delhi itself. This problem was created by a stream called Sahibi flowing from the hilly areas in Rajasthan and then through Haryana area and then entering Delhi. A similar problem was also created by Pahari Kama drain. It is also an inter-State drain concerning Rajasthan, Haryana and U.P. I am happy to announce that in consultation with these States, the Central Water and Power Commission has prepared a master plan and I have requested the respective State Governments and the Delhi Administration to take up the work on that master plan. Similarly, the Gherdhan and Pahari Kama drains problem has also been resolved in a meeting of all these three States. They have agreed to have a joint flood protection scheme for these three flood channels.

During the course of the last year, many problems have been solved, but there are still many more problems of flood. Many hon. Members have been mentioning about the flood problems in Assam. As was mentioned just now, the problem there is very grave and serious. It has been there for a long time, it did not start in 1951 or 1952. It started much earlier with the history itself. I visited that area during the floods and I had consultations with the State Government—the Chief Minister, the Minister concerned as also the engineers. Some more allocations was made, but it is a very big problem and can be solved by a very large project by constructing some big dam on the river and then by making dams on smaller tributaries because many tributaries come to that river and cause havoc in the Assam State.

Some very interesting and lively debate was seen in the House when some Members started pointing out regarding parity of procurement in regard to wheat and rice. They mentioned that discrimination was there between rice and wheat. In fact, many items were pointed out by many hon. Members on that side saying that they

were discriminated in this matter or in that matter and some reasons were also given. Shri Arunachalam, who is not here now, raised an objection that while in 1974-75, the price of wheat was Rs. 95, the price of paddy was Rs. 74 per quintal. The Minister of State was intervening at that time and he had mentioned that Rs. 95 per quintal was never the price of wheat. The hon. Member, thereupon, said that he had a document and on the basis of that document, he was asserting his claim. I saw that document. I took it from him. It was only a report of the Agricultural Prices Commission made in the year 1974-75. It was not the decision taken by the government regarding prices. In that year the price of wheat was Rs. 105 as compared to Rs. 74 of paddy. Then I do not know why all the members have now become very wise on this issue. They now started saying that discrimination was being made when the prices were fixed by the previous government itself....

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO (Karimnagar) But what are you doing?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA. I am just telling what you have been doing. This was done by you. Now you are imposing it on us....(Interruptions) Kindly see that the differential in prices was their doing and the proportion was like this. When the wheat price was Rs. 76, the price of paddy was Rs. 56 and then later—this was also their doing—in 1974-75 when the wheat price was increased to Rs. 105, the paddy price was raised to Rs. 105, the paddy price was raised to price of wheat from Rs. 105 to Rs. 110, we raised the price of paddy by Rs. 1 in the same proportion, to Rs. 77.

Then some hon. Members also said that there is a discrimination in the subsidy. Probably I could not understand whether they were speaking for the farmer or for the consumer because the subsidies are mainly for the consumer. Subsidy is being provided,

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but I would say that there is no discrimination of any kind. Their allegation was that there is more subsidy on wheat. I accept that there is more subsidy on wheat. But that does not mean that this subsidy goes to the wheat-growing States. This subsidy is mainly for the benefit of the wheat-consuming States. Let us see what are the facts....(Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Suryanarayana, you can ask for clarification at the end.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: Last year the amount of wheat supplied from the central pool for the public distribution system was 57 lakh tonnes. Out of this only 15.5 lakh tonnes were accounted for by the north zone States and 41.5 lakh tonnes by the States of other zones where wheat is not produced or is not produced enough for the consumption and is taken from the northern areas. So the subsidy has mainly gone to the consuming areas because the wheat supplied to them was being subsidised. South, I might submit again, is a large consumer of wheat products—maida and sooji, and wheat is being supplied uniformly at a fixed price to the mills whether it is north or south.

In rice also there is a lot of subsidy when required. In 1976 we had to import about 1,49,000 tonnes of rice at a heavy cost when it was needed so much in Tamil Nadu and other areas and the subsidy, I might mention, per quintal was Rs. 115.34. This was the subsidy given at that time.

So I may submit that so far as foodgrains and agriculture is concerned, there is no question of south and north and no disparities. Food should be provided wherever it is needed. The food needs of the country should be met in full. That is our policy. We do not at all see whether it is north or south. For example, you say that the paddy prices should be more. I also say paddy prices should be more, as an individual and not as a Minister

in the government, because in the State from which I come—now, of course, I claim to be the representative of the whole country—in my own fields we produce paddy and we would like paddy prices to go up because that will benefit us. This year, as I mentioned, there has been a tremendous increase in production, particularly, in Punjab, an increase of 41—43 per cent in one year and we have procured about 2 million tonnes of rice and not paddy in that State. Those people would very much like the paddy prices also raised. So, there is no discrimination. It should not be mentioned that I come from a Northern State or my State Minister comes from a Northern State, that is why we are making any discrimination. Nothing, absolutely. At least so far as food and agriculture is concerned, such petty matters never should come into our minds.

Something was mentioned regarding exports and imports also, particularly by Shri Shinde. He is not here to-day. He has said that export of commodities like potatoes, onions, vegetable, was banned. It was banned last year when the prices of onions went very high. Export of onion was banned but all the same when the prices declined, export was allowed also and in 1977-78, 25,000 tonnes of onion were exported. And now again, NAFED has been asked to purchase onions at a price of about Rs. 45/- per quintal without any quantitative restrictions. In addition to it, it was directed to export 10,000 tonnes of onions. Further instructions have been issued on 20th April, 1978 to the Chief Controller of Imports....

SHRI D. N. TIWARY (Gopalganj): When the price of wheat is so high, why should it not be in the case of onions?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: Further instructions have been issued on 20th April, 1978 to the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports to allow exports of onion through NAFED

without any quantitative restrictions. The NAFED has also been asked to build up a buffer stock of 10,000 tonnes of onions from the new crop for sale in the domestic market. Since the beginning of December, 1977, NAFED has purchased about 50,000 tonnes of onions and has not present a stock of about 25,000 tonnes.

Similarly, potatoes Chaudhriji is keen to know about potatoes.

The export of potatoes was banned with effect from February, 1977 in view of the prevailing price in the domestic market. पह हमरे स सन में धने

से पहले हुआ था।

It may be added that NAFED had been instructed to maintain informal support price operations in respect of potatoes at Rs 45 a quintal. However, they have not been able to make any purchases to date at this price since the prices have ruled at higher levels.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would request the hon. Member not to disturb the hon. Minister. You can ask questions at the end. Let him complete.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA. NAFED was also directed to make commercial purchases of matured potatoes at price upto Rs. 60 a quintal. It has been able to purchase about 2,700 tonnes of potatoes at about Rs. 58 and above a quintal. It is prepared to purchase potatoes of good quality from Cold storages at a price of about Rs. 55 a quintal.

For tobacco also I will make a mention. There is no quantitative restriction on the export of tobacco. Because of increase in production and fall in exports mainly to U.S.S.R. large stocks had accumulated and as a result the prices were depressed. S.T.C. had to step in to help the growers. The S.T.C. would purchase 10 thousand tonnes of tobacco directly from the growers. This would be in addition to the 5,000 tonnes that S.T.C. had earlier purchased. It is hoped that

the purchases by the S.T.C. would stabilise the prices in the market.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: All types of objections are invited. A lot has been said about land reforms. Many members spoke on that and criticised the Janata Government. Janata Party and our actions.

I may mention only that the Government of India is committed to speedier implementation of land reforms than it has been possible in the past, and has made it clear time and again that land reforms measures, as outlined in the Five Year Plan, should be implemented sincerely and with renewed vigour. For the interest of the hon. Members I may mention that there is a Central Land Reforms Committee. This Committee had not met for five years. I called the meeting of this Committee in November to discuss the matter with the various State representatives. And we had discussions for two days

14.50 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

I may mention that about 1.2 million hectares of land have been acquired as a result of ceiling laws, both old and revised, and out of the lands distributed so far 1.9 million families have benefited. Some references were made to the effect that there have been very good performances in some States, particularly, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh. But I see from the facts that it is not so. Regarding Karnataka, only 8779 acres were distributed during the last year upto November. Regarding Andhra Pradesh so far as the area declared surplus is concerned, kindly see the figure, because Mr. Venkatasubbiah spoke very vigorously saying that they have done very good work and so on. Kindly see the figure. The area declared surplus in Andhra Pradesh was 15,48,183 acres; the area taken possession of was 3,25,867 acres; the area distributed so far upto 28.2.78

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was 1,73,182 acres only. This is the performance. I have been asking the State Governments and I have been writing to the Chief Ministers to more vigorously pursue land reforms. I have been saying that if there is any legal difficulty or legal snag, those things should be removed by amending their legislations because every State has its own legislation. I have been doing all these things.

Also, the quality of land being obtained through State legislations and being allotted to the allottees is very poor. Probably the worst types of lands were being allotted. I have written to the State Governments that they should improve the quality of land. There have been complaints that once land is allotted, the allottees run away from those lands. This should not happen. What can be done with that type of land? We are trying to improve the quality of the land and giving proper support to these people. So far a sum of Rs. 12 crores has been spent. This amount had been released to the State Governments for the purpose of providing assistance to these allottees. In addition, the State Governments would provide assistance from their own resources. All these things are continuing. But, in 1978-79 the provision has been substantially enhanced. While it was Rs. 12 crores all these years, this year we have increased it to Rs. 15 crores. So, this increased allotment will go to their benefit.

My hon. friend Mr. Iqbal Singh made some points regarding consolidation. Consolidation has been done so far in this country regarding about 44 million hectares of land but this is not enough. This is to be pursued in all the areas more vigorously. Some objections were also raised by some hon. Members from the Opposition. From the Opposition side, he said that consolidation should not be there. Why are you giving any priority to this? Nobody gets any benefit out of it. This was wrong. Some members have also spoken on it—some

Member from Madhya Pradesh spoke today that consolidation should be given the highest priority. If an acre of land is allotted to a person at three different places, what will he do with that? And so, that land should be brought at one place where he can have a small well and improve that land. That is why consolidation is necessary. The States, where consolidation has been done, have gone ahead in agriculture. Then, something was said.

श्री सूरजीत सिंह (कटिहार) : डिसपर्चन किन्तु लोगों का हुआ ?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: I may mention that also. They are asking me about our performance during the eight months from March, 1977. As far as the working of the Janata Government is concerned, in 1977, we have distributed 1,45,000 acres of land only in eight months' time. This is what we have done throughout the country. (Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola). Does it include the figures of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Maharashtra also?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: Then, Sir, some objections were raised only for the sake of objection. I think that type of objection was raised by an hon. Member from that side. They objected to our....(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is no point for clarification.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: They objected to our policy of updating the land records. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Unless the Minister yields, you are not going to get the floor. Nothing is going on record.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: As you know, we are trying now to update all the records. Land records do not simply exist in the States. An

objection was raised by a Member from the other side that the land-records should not even be updated. I think there is some motive behind that; they were imputing motives.

Actually taking away the rights of the tenants is being discouraged. In fact what is being done is to put the tenants in the records. Now, you do not find any entry of tenants and you do not know who is cultivating the land and the name of the tenant under which cultivation is being done. We shall try to get the names in the records so that, on the basis of it the tenant can ultimately become owner of that land. We are trying to bring up to date the land records. I have to hurriedly speak because so many things have to be said.

Then, something was said that we are not giving our full attention to small and marginal farmers and not enough is being done. If I may mention, the Government's policies for agriculture and rural development are mainly to benefit the small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers and other weaker sections of the community.

So far, there are 1,820 S.F.D.A. blocks in the country. The provision for them in the last year was Rs. 45 crores only. But, this year, we have increased them by Rs. 20 crores raising it to Rs. 65 crores and another sum of Rs. 50 crores has also been earmarked for intensive block level planning and development of 1,093 selected blocks in the project area. And another Rs. 50 crores are to be spent in those very areas which I have mentioned earlier.

Regarding agricultural credit, I have mentioned that the agricultural credit policy of the Government is also oriented to benefit a large proportion of the weaker sections of the farming community. State Governments have been asked to undertake special drives to enrol weaker sections as members of cooperatives. Now the policy is

of universal membership. We want that every farmer, every person, who can cultivate the land, should become a member of the cooperative society so that he can have the benefits of becoming a member of that society. So, we are encouraging that and we are trying to improve this society even by providing some money. Steps are being taken to reduce the rate of interest charged by the institutional credit agencies. The scheme of differential rates of interest operated by commercial banks has been extended to cover the entire country. Under this scheme loans are available for certain priority groups, including small farmers at 4 per cent rate of interest. So, this is also being done. I may also mention that the quantum of agricultural credit given by the co-operatives and commercial banks now amount to Rs. 2000 crores. In this the share of small and marginal farmers is about 35 per cent. But I am not satisfied with this. That is a smaller share considering the number and the area of land they hold. We are trying to improve upon this figure and try to give more facilities to the small and marginal farmers.

15.00 hrs.

Mention was made regarding the fertiliser prices by some of the Members. I may mention that we have already reduced the retail price of Urea by Rs. 100 per tonne last year in October. The Government have also given a number of fiscal concessions like reduction in the excise duty on Single Super-phosphate and Triple Super-phosphate and import duty on phosphoric Acid, countervailing duty on Mouriate of Potash, concessional rate of excise duty, reduction in the prices of raw materials and grant of subsidy of Rs. 1250 per tonne on P_2O_5 . These were the concessions given for the fertiliser by which the prices have been reduced.

Now, a study has been made recently by the National Council of Applied Economic Research. The study has shown that in many States small and

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marginal farmers were using larger quantities of fertiliser as compared to medium and big farmers. This is the result of the study. It has been said that the benefit of the fertiliser does not go to the small farmer but the study reveals that this benefit also goes to the smaller farmers and it is probably larger farmers who are not able to utilise enough fertiliser in the whole of their lands but the small and marginal farmers can utilise fertiliser in their entire lands, which may be half-an-acre or one acre each. We had also made efforts to increase the consumption of fertiliser by initiating fertiliser promotion campaigns in 68 districts during Kharif 1977 and in 75 districts during rabi 1977-78. I am glad to say that our efforts have helped in substantially raising the fertiliser consumption in our country. It is not only that we are encouraging the chemical fertiliser but we are encouraging the organic manures also and for that we have taken up a big programme for the development of local manurial resources including the production of rural and urban composts, green manuring, sewage and sullage utilisation, setting up of mechanical compost plants and installation of gobar gas plants. I might mention here that 205 million tonnes of rural compost is likely to have been produced during the year 1977-78.

Another new introduction in the country is the Janata bio-gas plant. So far, there has been only bio-gas plant which costs much higher than the Janata bio-gas plant. With the introduction of Janata bio-gas plant, the cost of the new gas plant would be only half of the previous gas plant. Experiments are being made in some areas of U.P. where it has been found that its cost would be only half of the previous one and the new Janata bio-gas plant is producing the same amount of gas as produced by the conventional bio-gas plant. We are trying to encourage this.

It was mentioned that I have not said enough in my report about the fisheries. Full six-pages have been devoted to the fisheries in the report. The hon. Member who mentioned this is not here and he has not seen it. The country's exclusive right over the economic zone comprising 200 miles of our coast has placed at our disposal vast resources. We are making an all out effort to exploit the waters. So far other nations have been exploiting our waters. Almost all the nations have been exploiting. We cannot say only Japan or only South Korea or Taiwan are exploiting our waters. We cannot name anybody. Almost all the countries of the world were exploiting our waters. Now, certain Members have shown apprehension that if we give licence to 200 travellers, as is being thought out, well there might not be any fish left in the sea after sometime and our fish catch will be depleted. So, these who are in the habit of eating fish will not find enough fish. I do not know how they arrived at this conclusion. We have very wide sources of sea-food. The whole of Bay of Bengal and the whole of Arabian Sea require exploitation by our vessels which we do not have enough. So, we are trying to encourage bigger vessels we are encouraging trawlers and mechanised fishing boats also but all the same we have in mind the interests of the conventional fishermen, traditional fishermen who have been in this profession for centuries. We are watching their interests also and for that purpose we plan to fix certain areas for their exploitation. From the coastal line up to 5 miles into the sea, only conventional and traditional fishermen with their small catamaran etc. will be allowed; from 5th mile up to a distance of 10 miles mechanised boats will be allowed and beyond that trawlers etc. will be allowed and the whole of open sea will be exploited by big mother ships. So, we are trying to do that and similarly we are trying to increase the inland fishing also. It may not be liked by some hon. Members but some Members like it very much.

Something was said about rural link roads. Objection was raised as to why money has been provided for rural roads. Some Members were agitating to have more link roads. They have asked why Rs. 115 crores have been provided for this item this year. I told them that last year we provided some money for rural link roads and it became very popular with the State Governments. Now, they have been asking me again and again to provide more funds. They are already working on it. So, we have made a provision of Rs. 115 crores this year for rural link roads. Last year the budget provision was Rs. 85.0 crores for the Minimum Needs Programme. But this year this provision is being increased to Rs. 115.0 crores. So, more and more demand was coming in and therefore this provision has been increased.

Then objection was raised that allocation of power for agriculture has been small. Some Members were mentioning that only 15 per cent of power outlay has been given for agricultural purposes. So, we are trying to provide more power for agricultural purposes. We have been trying to provide more money for rural electrification and the hon. Members will please note that last year, for rural electrification, we had provided only Rs. 195 crores and this year we have increased it to about Rs. 297.0 crores. for rural electrification alone. So, all these measures are being taken so that the village life might become better.

Something was said regarding desert development. Shri Amrit Nahata—probably he is not here at the moment—has made some suggestions. I will look into those suggestions. Last year, a provision of Rs. 60 crores was made for desert development and this year it has been increased to Rs. 20 crores. Some hon. Members on that side had objection to this also. They ask: why Rs. 20 crores? Probably they thought that we would not be able to utilize it. I assure the House that we will make all out efforts to

utilise that money, because desert is an area which requires immediate development and we are giving more attention to desert development also.

There are certain aspects about agriculture to which we are giving more and more attention, mainly crops and pulses in which we are deficient so far. Even though we have increased production this year to some extent, we are not satisfied with that and we are trying to improve production of pulses so that by next year we have enough pulses for our requirements.

Similarly, for oil seeds also we are making all out effort to produce more oil seeds. Some headway had been made; this year also position is better so far as groundnut is concerned. So far as mustard and rapeseed are concerned we have made improvements but we are making more efforts in this direction.

About ICAR I have already said and I have given compliments to our Agricultural Research Engineers and Scientists who have done so good for the country and they have appreciation throughout the world. The Indian Agricultural Scientists are now in demand in all countries and everyday I am receiving letters from other countries who need assistance from our agricultural scientists. All the dignitaries who visit our country, visit some of the institutes also and they are so much impressed by the work that is being done in our institutes and they have all the praise for our scientists and that is why we are trying to increase the allocation for agricultural research also. This year, it is going to be about Rs. 82 crores. I would like to give the facts in this regard. In 1969-70, the provision for agricultural research was only Rs. 11.8 crores and in 1976-77, it went up to Rs. 38 crores and in 1977-78, there was a big leap to Rs. 50 crores and this year we are providing Rs. 82 crores for agricultural research. Almost in every field, we have institutes, stations for agricultural research. But unfortunately again in research

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 also, mention of some discrimination was made by an hon. Lady Member in the House, Shrimati Jeyalakshmi. She is now present in the House. She said: "Southern States are rice producing States, you are not having institutes there, you have institutes in Cuttack, in West Bengal and in Bihar. Why don't you have Institutes in Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, etc?"

I may mention for her information that the Headquarters of the All-India Coordinated Rice Improvement Project is located in the campus of the Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University, Hyderabad; not only the Institute, but the headquarters also. We are also establishing there a National Rice Communication and Training Centre in order to provide in-service training to senior extension personnel. In addition to the main Centre at Hyderabad, there are also research centres at Maratheru and Warangal under the Coordinated Project. The Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University itself has several centres of research. In Tamil Nadu, there are major centres of rice research at Coimbatore and Aduthurai. In addition, there are also several other centres for rice research including one at Madurai, both with the Agricultural University and the State Department of Agriculture. Similarly, in Kerala, major centre is at Pattambi and there are a few other centres including one at Morkambu. There are so many centres and that is why with all this scientific research, we have been able to make a breakthrough in rice production also. As I was mentioning, rice production is going to exceed 50 million tonnes and I hope we will be able to stabilise it. We require improvement in the eastern States of Assam, Orissa, West Bengal and Bihar. In West Bengal, I am happy that some improvement has been made.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY (Gopalganj): What about the defects in the ICAR?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: It is a very long subject, whether

there are defects or no defects. It has been the subject of debate for a long time in this House not only this year but for many years. For the last three years at least, I know this matter has been going on.

Something was said about Japan. Figures were given and a study made by our hon. member, Shri Nana Deshmukh was quoted hereby my colleague. He quoted from page 6 of that report:

"The couple owned that land, a total of 1 1/2 acres. On this one and a half acres, the couple—they have a son and a daughter who occasionally help—produces 18 tons of rice and as a second crop 24 tons of tomatoes. The produces US \$ 30,000. The inputs, apart from their labour, cost US \$ 6,000...."

6,000 dollars means Rs. 50,000. For 1 1/2 acres of land, the inputs are Rs. 50,000. How can we do that? How can we compare with them? The yield is 18 tons, which is not a very high yield for an input of Rs. 50,000 on 1 1/2 acres. These figures are not comparable at all. These countries have been progressing for a long time and we are in the line now. We are making headway and have been able to achieve success.

In conclusion, may I say, our agriculture is now entering a new era—an era where we can embark upon better scientific land and water use planning and also work for an accelerated advance in production and productivity. The present average low yield in many important crop plants is, in my view, one of our important assets since the scope for rapid progress is consequently greater. In the new era of accelerated growth, we should pay equal attention to improving production and to generating more income and employment, particularly for those below the poverty line. Agriculture has to become a potent force for generating more jobs and income in addition to more and better

quality food. We shall bend our energies during the coming year to achieve this triple goal of agricultural growth. Additional jobs and income can be generated only through diversified cropping patterns, introduction of mixed farming involving appropriate combinations of agriculture and animal husbandry and agriculture and fisheries. Steps have already been taken for launching Phase II of 'Operation Flood' which is expected to help 10 million rural milk producing families. We are also planning to expand our efforts in the area of post-harvest technology so that value-added products can be prepared in the village itself before the primary produce is sent out of the village.

While we are legitimately proud that we have build up a substantial grain reserve resulting in the total stoppage of imports and we are also sharing some of our reserves with friendly countries, we should not forget the fact that large numbers of children, women and men still go to bed hungry in our country. They do not have enough food. So, for providing food to these people who cannot get work or employment, we have a programme which was initiated this year known as Food-for-Work Programme. It has been introduced in many States in a big way. Some States have taken it and they are doing very good work. So far, in the last year 1.50 lakh tonnes of wheat were supplied to those States. Very good work has been done in West Bengal, in Orissa and in Assam. Some work is being done in Bihar, and in Madhya Pradesh, and some other States are also catching up, coming up and I would submit, Sir, that in the coming year.....

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Maharashtra has started....

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: Yes, you have it. I am inviting all of you.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Maharashtra has started this long back. Other States have copied it.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: Then, probably you don't know what it is. So, for this year 1978-79, for the coming year, we are providing 10 lakhs of tons of wheat free to the States for generating employment for these people. This, I would submit, is a big achievement again. This food goes free from us to the State Governments and the State Governments generate employment by using this food.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: For unemployed people. Is it not?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: And I may submit for the information of the hon Members that whichever States wanted this, we have been providing this food-for-work to them in the quantity they need.

Now, food, as you all know, is the first requirement of man. I would, therefore, appeal to the hon. Members to ensure that politics is kept out of food production and that every one of us, irrespective of political affiliations, contributes our best to developing a National Food Security System. That is the need of the day and it is based on improved productivity of both plant and animal products, greater stability of production, safe storage and better processing of produce, and above all, equitable distribution. That is also needed. Now, distribution, I would submit, in spite of efforts is not equitable. There are people who do not get enough food, as I have mentioned. We are trying to have equitable food distribution in the country. It is to this task that my Ministry and I propose to bend all our efforts and energies during the coming year. I am very grateful to all the hon. Members and also to you, Sir.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We already had a full discussion for three days. (Interruptions) I am very sorry.

[The Deputy Speaker]

Only, Mr. Ganga Singh, I am told, was assured that he would be allowed to ask questions. Now, Mr. Ganga Singh may ask.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Sir, I was assured by the Speaker this morning about one matter which I wanted to raise.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not aware of it.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Sir, he had said that I could do it at this time when he comes. Kindly allow.

जी बंगा सिंह (मठी) : माननीय उपायक महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय से एक स्पष्टीकरण करता चाहूँगा कि मंत्री तक हम होम्स का आयात हिन्दुस्तान में करते हैं और एक करोड़ हपए का इमोर्ट होता है। हिमाचल प्रदेश में लालू-स्त्रीती जिले में इसका अनुसंधान हुआ है और वहाँ इसको पैदा किया है जो दुनिया के किसी भी हीप से अच्छा है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहूँगा कि इसकी इमोर्ट को खत्म करने के लिए और भारत में उत्पादन की आपकी क्या पारिती है। लालू स्त्रीती में होम्स पैदा किया गया है और इतना पैदा किया जा सकता है कि हमें इमोर्ट की कोई ज़रूरत नहीं होती।

दूसरी बात जिसके बारे में मैं स्पष्टीकरण चाहूँगा, यह है कि फीजारीज के बारे में मंत्री जी ने बताया है कि लेकिन ट्रोटफीजारीज, हिमाचल प्रदेश और जम्मू और काश्मीर के कुछ जानी में होती है, तो उसको पुनर्वित करने के लिए मंत्री जी की क्या योजना है?

उपायक महोदय : आप तो आवश्यक ही होने लगे।

जी बंगा सिंह : दीसरा बीं महू लालू का चाहूँगा कि पश्चिमी जीप जो हिम्मुस्तान से बिल्कुल एक्साइट हो रही है और आज कल हिन्दुस्तान में एक ती से ज्यादा नहीं होती, तो इनके लिए कोई फार्म किनोर या लालू स्त्रीती में जोलेंगे ताकि इस भेड़ की जाति की बृद्धि हो सके। मैं जानना चाहूँगा कि क्या आप वहाँ ऐसे फार्म खोलने जा रहे हैं?

उपायक महोदय, आलू का जी जिक आया। जहाँ तक सीढ़ी आलू का सबाल है, इसके सम्बन्ध में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि सीढ़ी पोटेटो सिफं हिमाचल प्रदेश में ही पैदा होता है। जब यह बीज पोटेटो निकलता है उस समय इसे दिल्ली तक आने के तमाम रास्ते बद्द हो जाते हैं उस समय ग्रोपर्स को बीज पोटेटो की ठीक प्राइस नहीं मिलती। क्या आप सोर्ट कीमत दिलान के लिए कोई प्रबन्ध कर रहे हैं? क्योंकि अगर सीढ़ी पोटेटो नहीं होगा तो सारे हिन्दुस्तान में कही भी आलू पैदा नहीं ही सकेगा। सीढ़ी पोटेटो को रखने के लिए कोई स्टोरी का प्रबन्ध करायें। एक बात में सेव के बारे में पूछना चाहता हूँ (व्यवहार)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That will do. I think the Minister should listen to Mr. Sathe also. (Interruptions). It is not proper, if every Member wants to have a minute now. Only Mr. Sathe will ask the question. (Interruptions). Nothing will go on record, except Mr. Sathe's remarks.

(Interruptions)*

Mr. Ganga Singh, you are misusing the opportunity given to you. I am sorry. The panel Chairman said that you should be permitted. You asked 5 questions. Even then you want to speak more. It will not allow it at all. We should have some responsibility in the House. All of you getting up—it is not the way to conduct

the proceedings of the House. Every one of you has spoken. I am sorry Members who have already spoken are again getting up. Please.... Mr. Ganga Singh, take your seat. (Interruptions) I am addressing those Members who have already spoken.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): There is an advertisement in the "Statesman" of 22nd April about the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, wherein they have invited applications for admission to the M.Sc. and Ph.D. programmes. It has been a long-standing grievance of persons—students as well as persons on the staff of this Institute—that although it is an agricultural research institute, is amazing that out of 236 faculty members, only 35 are Agriculture graduates. Out of the 15 heads of departments, 12 are non-Agriculture graduates. And the same is true about directors and joint directors. It is because of the policy—right from the beginning, the floodgate was opened in this Institute for non-Agriculture people of various disciplines. In no other faculty is such an inroad allowed. Although persons of every discipline are available among Agriculture people, they are not given scope, even in the Agricultural Research Institute. Where else will they go, if persons of the other disciplines like M.Sc.s and others are allowed to come and dominate in the Indian Institute of Agricultural Research? I would request the hon. Minister to clarify this.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: Some questions were raised by my hon. friend Shri Ganga Singh. One was regarding hops. Perhaps Chowdhry Balbir Singh who is sitting by his side, did not know what hops were: otherwise he would have objected to it.

Hop is a thing which is used for blending of beer.

बीयर के लिये हस्तेमाल होती है, यह धानकी नस्ता में ऐसे हुए बत्ते कर रहे हैं। अपने

पाक में कर हस्तेमाल की कार भी, जीर्घी साहूर।

This matter came to my notice recently when a Minister of Kashmir brought it to my notice, because hop is being produced in Kashmir valley and also in some areas in Himachal Pradesh. Hops are being imported earlier also perhaps. He told me that we should not import hops because we are producing them in the country. I am enquiring into the matter as to what quantity is required after the introduction of the new policy....

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Going off beer?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: I will find out how much hops are required and how much we are producing. Then I would be able to take some decision.

Then, something was said about trout fishing. It is a cold water fish. There are some hatcheries in Kashmir and also in Himachal Pradesh. They can very well have some more hatcheries in the State. I think this is a very good fish. They should themselves think of having more hatcheries. We are willing to give whatever assistance is required from the Centre.

Then a question was asked about Pashmina sheep. We have imported some Karakul sheep from Russia and some sheep from Afghanistan also of very good quality. Regarding the Institute in Kashmir, we are trying to improve the quality. But the States should also do their part.

AN HON. MEMBER: We want your help.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: We will give you help, if you need it, but not just now.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Not on the floor of the House.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: Shri Sathe was showing some advertisement, which I have not gone through. I do not know what it contains. He says IARI have invited applications of those who want to have admission in the M.Sc. and Ph.D. in agriculture. Though IARI is basically a research institute, it is an educational institution also Post-graduate agricultural education is given there. They have regular classes and they admit a certain number of students. He was saying there are some people who are in the faculties. I did not exactly follow what he was referring to.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Even in the admission of students, non-agricultural graduates were encouraged to get into this although it is meant for agricultural graduates.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: For M.Sc. Agriculture classes only a graduate who has done B.Sc. Agriculture is eligible; nobody else can go in for that. Similarly, for Ph.D. in Agriculture, only those who have done M.Sc. in Agriculture can apply.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Unless he has done botany, he cannot go there.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: I think I have replied to all the questions.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will now put all the cut motions to the vote of the House.

All the cut motions were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will now put the Demands to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1979, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 1 to 10 relating to the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation."

The motion was adopted.

Demands for Grants, 1978-79 in respect of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation voted by Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 16-3-78	Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House	
			Revenue	Capital
1	2	3	4	4
			Rs.	Rs.
1	Department of Agriculture	42,71,000	..	8,13,54,000
2	Agriculture . . .	35,78,47,000	97,62,03,000	178,92,37,000
3	Fisheries . . .	5,54,31,000	5,69,44,000	27,71,57,000
4	Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development .	17,12,30,000	1,21,04,000	83,61,51,000
				6,05,22,000

1	2	3	4	5
5	Forest	5,72,19,000	63,75,000	28,60,95,000
6	Department of Food	78,28,54,000	6,92,77,000	39,42,70,000
7	Department of Rural Development	48,47,86,000	4,12,91,000	24,39,30,000
8	Department of Agricultural Research and Education	2,12,000	..	10,58,000
9	Payments to Indian Council of Agricultural Research	11,99,95,000	..	59,99,75,000
10	Department of Irrigation	4,19,94,000	1,45,15,000	27,99,67,000
				7,25,78,000

**DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1978-79—
contd.**

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 47 to 57 relating to the Ministry of Home Affairs, for which eight hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members whose cut motions to the Demands for Grants have been circulated may, if they desire to move their cut motions, send their slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the

cut motions they would like to move. Motion moved:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President to complete the sums which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1979, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 47 to 57 relating to the Ministry of Home Affairs."

Demands for Grants, 1978-79 in respect of Ministry of Home Affairs submitted to the vote of Lok Sabha

1	2	3	4	
			Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
47	Ministry of Home Affairs	41,40,000	..	2,07,00,000
48	Cabinet	21,39,000	..	1,06,98,000
49	Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms	1,23,80,000	..	6,19,02,000
50	Police	36,43,94,000	1,21,67,000	18,18,73,000
				6,08,33,000

1	2	3	4
51	Census	86,63,000	.. 4,33,14,000 ..
52	Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs .	31,76,58,000	14,15,34,000 149,58,50,000 62,40,95,000
53	Delhi	23,67,78,000	14,64,33,000 118,38,92,000 73,21,64,000
54	Chandigarh	3,59,64,000	1,61,87,000 17,98,23,000 8,09,32,000
55	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4,16,27,000	2,24,50,000 20,81,36,000 11,22,48,000
56	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	42,41,000	42,76,000 2,12,03,000 2,13,79,000
57	Lakshadweep	84,63,000	31,76,000 4,23,17,000 1,58,78,000

ओ बस्तन साठे (धकोला) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, होम मिनिस्ट्री की डिमांडस कार आस्ट्रस पर बोलते समय मुझे बड़े खोदे के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि आज हमारे देश का सारा सभ्य एक तरह से देश को अराजकता की ओर धकेलने वें जा रहा है। मैं यह नहीं कह रहा हूँ कि इसके लिए जनता पर्टी जिम्मेदार है, या दूसरी पार्टी जिम्मेदार है। यह दोपारोपण करते की दृष्टि से मेरे यह बात नहीं नह रहा हूँ। लेकिन यदि आप इस सारे चिन्हों को देखें, तो एक बात स्पष्ट होगी कि कानून और व्यवस्था में दिन-ब-दिन एक तरह से केवल शिथिलता ही नहीं, बल्कि अवासुदी पैदा हो रही है।

दिल्ली में देखिये—आपकी आँखों के नीचे। पिछले छात महीनों में जो चिन्ह दिखाई दिया, उसमें दिन-बहादुर एक दिन में लूटने के 12 बाक्यात दूर्ये, राह-चलती की रोकने और गहने बीचने की बटनायें हैं, चाकू और बन्दूक का इस्तेवाल किया गया। कल्पितज्ञ के सामने दिन-बहादुर तीन लोगों के बूत हो गये। इस तरह से बारी तरफ ये बाक्यात बढ़ रहे हैं। वे कम हैं या ज्यादा, पिछले साल क्या स्थिति थी, उससे पहले क्या स्थिति थी, मैं इन स्टैटिस्टिक्स में नहीं जा रहा हूँ।

ऐसा एक किसी धक्कावार में आया कि खून हो गया, लेकिन मुलजिम नहीं पकड़े गये। बैक में डाका डाला गया, भगवर मुलजिम जब्ती तक लापता है। यह ज्यादा गम्भीर बात है, और मैं सरकार की नजर मे लाना चाहता हूँ।

आज नन-इस्ट्रुच पर हमार्य बस्तन जाया ही रहा है। और इसीलिए यह खबर छुप हो रहा है। पुलिस में भी आज यह भावना पैदा हो गई आप जैसे आ गये जैसे ही। सुन्दर बाकू की जो हत्या हुई उसके प्रारोप में हालांकि यह भालू आ सबको कि यह डाकू है, कही बन इसने किये हैं और आके डाले हैं, उसके बिलाक पहली से इतने सब के सेज रहते हुए उसके कफ्स के बारे में आपने बड़े से बड़े धक्काएँ और यहाँ के अच्छे धक्काएँ जिनके बारे में यहा पुलिस मुद्दकमे में सब लोग अच्छा कहते हैं उनको लिरफ्तार करके उनके ऊपर मुकदमे चलका दिया। तो कोई पुलिस धक्काएँ बच नहीं सकता नहीं करेगा। यह भावना पैदा हो चुकी है। इसको गम्भीरता से आप देखें। आप दूसरे कार देते हैं इबर से उत्तर। पुलिस डिपार्टमेंट में यह चिन्हालास है कि उनके साथ व्याप होगा। पैदा करना निहायत आवश्यक है।

मैं आपसे तुम्हारा चाहूँता हूँ, इंडर तो मुम्बर डाक के बारे में आपने यह कदम उठाया लेकिन परसों बेरठ में एक नौजवान राम लाल चिह्न व्यापी एवं १० ए० (हिस्ट्री) के विद्यार्थी को दिन दहाड़े, सुबह तीन लोगों ने आकर गोली से बर में मारा, और उसके छपर 22 छुरे के बार किये। उसको उन्होंने मार डाला। अभी तक मुलजिम का पता नहीं है। कोई पकड़ा नहीं गया। यहाँ तो एक जगह आप यह कहते हैं और दूसरी ओर जो आपके सामने खून फूटा है, पोलिटिकल मर्डर उसमें कोई पकड़ा नहीं जाता। क्या विश्वास पैदा करेगे आप?

दूसरी तरफ आप देखिये। यह अधिक गत किससे भैंने बताये। कल मुझ बड़ा प्रफक्सोस हुआ जब हमारे प्रबान मरी जी ने कहा पन्त नगर के मामले में कि वहाँ पुलिस पर हमला हुआ इसलिए पुलिस को गोली चलानी पड़ी। एक भी प्रबानार ने यह नहीं कहा। सब पक्ष की बात आई, यह कोई पार्टी का मामला नहीं, किसी ने यह नहीं कहा कि वहाँ कोई पार्टीवाली का मामला था, लेकिन कसी ने आज तक यह नहीं कहा कि कोई पुलिस का आदमी वहाँ जख्मी हुआ उस मजले में जिसमें लेतिहर मजदूर आये थे। लेकिन बैरेस्टा से जो लोग आरे गये, जिस तरह से पनी मार्गते हुये जख्मी मजदूर का भेजा पत्थर से और बन्धूक के दस्ते से कोट दिया जया, एक आदमी मम्बर था, एक भैंसा जहाँ रहती थी वहाँ स्टार्टर में बताते लेने के लिये, उस जख्मी आदमी को बाहर लाने कर के उस के लैट में संतीन भौंक कर दसे थारी गया, इस को आप किसी भी घर में लाना बह नहीं दें कि वह बैरेस्टा नहीं है? आज्ञे कास्टैबुलरी को क्या बह आप ने इसका बताते ही है कि वहाँ इस बैरह से एक अस्पातार फैला दे और आप उस का समर्थन करें। बूल

बातरा यह नहीं है कि ये बाकीबात होते हैं, बातरा यह है कि इस का समर्थन किया जाता है। तब ज्यादा बर दीवां होता है। आप ने कल समर्थन किया इस बात का। मैं इस में कोई जाति पाति का सबाल नहीं लाना चाहता। लेकिन आप हकीकत जानते हैं कि जो पन्त नगर में हुआ उस के लिए वहाँ लोगों को भड़काया गया कि हैंड को हैंड नाट्स को कुचल डालना है, सबक लिखाना है। यह कहा गया कि ये प्रूरिये जितने हैं इन को भगा दे यहाँ से, यह कह कर लोडा गया उन को। यह कहा जा न्याय है? इस को आप संभीरता से सोचिये वही बात जो बेलची में हुई, दूसरी जगह हुई, किर आप उस का समर्थन करते हैं। वहाँ निरकारियों के साथ क्या हुआ? आप को तो प्रिवेटिव मेजर लेना चाहिए। जान लगने के बाद किर आप अस्ट्रिक्ष इस को या उस की कर्त्तव्ये उससे क्या कामदा? कर्त्ता आप ने वहाँ नीटिंग करने दी जब आप जानते हैं कि वह निरकारियों का विवास नहीं है, प्रकालिनी का विवास है। तो आप उनकी कम से कम नीटिंग करने से लगा कर सकते थे उस दिन या कोई प्रिवेटिव मेजर्स लेने थे। लेकिन प्राथम नीटिंग भी करने दी और कोई प्रिवेटिव मेजर्स भी नहीं लिए और किर बह बाकी ही जाता है। तो प्रिवेटिव इच बेटर देने चाहीए।

एक बात में और बलते बलते कहूँ। हमारे देश में जरा सी बदबू हो गई, जाहे बह मजदूर हो या कोई दूसरे लोग हों तो उसको लिए प्राप्ते पुलिस को धोनी-नाट्सी की रामकल है रखी है जिससे कि वे एक साथ में ही एक दो को भार डालें। (अव्वलान) आप पहले की ओर पुराणी बात में खड़े जाते हैं। देश को सुधारना है इसलिए में बात कर रहा हूँ। मैं राम कुमार है कि आप पुलिस को बाटरहीवें दीक्षिण। आप उनको जिसमर्थी ही सो करना चाहते हैं। लीबरेस और बाटरहीवें उनकी आप इसके लिए बीचिए। अगर बन्धूक ही देनी हो तो ज्ञानन्द दू दू की बन्धूक आप जो जाने नहीं देने हैं। (अव्वलान) जीव आप ज्ञा करना

[श्री वसंत साठे]

चाहते हैं ? आप उनको जब्ती करना चाहते हैं जोकि पत्तर भार रहे हैं । पुलिस को क्या लगते हैं ? पत्तर ही लगते हैं लेकिन उनके जबाब में वे क्या भारते हैं ? वे गोली भारते हैं । तो पत्तर का मुकाबला गोली से हो—क्या यह बराबरी है ? क्या आप उनको जाया करना चाहते हैं ? आप इनको डिसेबिल करना चाहते हैं जिसके लिए व्हाइट टु टु की रायफल कापी है ।

एक भावनीय सवाल : क्या पहले व्हाइट टु टु की रायफल नहीं बनती थी ?

श्री वसंत साठे : मैंने गुरुग्राम में कहा कि मैं इस सवाल में नहीं जा रहा हूँ कि कौन दोषी हैं भीर कौन दोषी नहीं है । किर मैं सुझाव ही क्यों देता ? मैं आज यह सुझाव दे रहा हूँ कि हमको इसे रोकना चाहिए । कहीं पर तो इसकी गुरुग्राम होनी चाहिए । पिछले तीस सालों में से बीस साल तक क्या श्री चरण सिंह और श्री भोरारजी भाई सरकार में नहीं थे । क्या वसंत साठे थे ? तीस सालों के लिए अपर आप रहेंगे तो उनको रगड़े न कि मुझे यही भोरारजी भाई जब होम मिनिस्टर रहे तो बन्धवी में 105 आदमियों को भरवा दिया । यह चरण सिंह जी चीफ मिनिस्टर रहे हो मैं इनके कहि किसे बतला सकता हूँ ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have only three minutes.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I will take only five minutes. I want to quote from this famous book "All the Janata Men" written by Janardhan Thakur. He has also written: "All The Prime Minister's Men, 1977". On page 60, it says:

"In the 1957 elections, Chaudhuri Charan Singh escaped defeat in his own citadel of Chhaprauli by just a few hundred votes. One of the contestants was a Harijan. Must have been a queer fish to have had the temerity to challenge the "dictator." Soon after the elections,

the Harijan was found murdered and a number of Jats were allegedly involved in the case. The Government, however, withdrew the case after Charan Singh became the Home Minister of Uttar Pradesh."

आगे श्री चरण सिंह साहब के बारे में इसके पेज 66 पर लिखा है :

On page 66, it is said:

"In the meantime, an interesting case throwing some light on Charan Singh's Government had come up before the Allahabad High Court. Justice G. S. Lal had admitted a writ petition against the appointment of a Government Receiver at Raza Buland Sugar Factory of Rampur. The petitioner had pointed out how the factory had been put to a loss of Rs. 30,000 per day after the appointment of the Receiver. The total dues of the factory had gone up from Rs. 68.95 lakhs to Rs. 117 lakhs.

"The man whom the Charan Singh Government had appointed as the Receiver was Cane Inspector, Man Singh, the 'honest brother' of Chaudhuri Charan Singh. No action could be taken against him."

I am pointing out that this is the type of men you have encouraged, and now you expect that justice would be done by them.

On page 114, it is said:

"When Raj Narain went to the SSP convention at Sonepur (Bihar) in June 1970, he carried with him his own bunch of hoodlums led by a former student leader of Lucknow University, Satya Dev Tripathi, now a member of the U. P. Ministry. From Kanpur, a so-called labour leader having links with the underworld and the CIA, carried a busload of toughs to Sonepur to add to the lung-power and, if needed, muscle-power, of Raj Narain...."

It is said, further, on page 117:

"Yadav, a confidant of Raj Narain, had been once picked up by Excise officials from a first class compartment at Howrah Junction on charge of carrying contraband drugs. Several close relatives and friends of Raj Narain were on the list of operators active on the Indo-Nepal border. One of the suspects, a former SSP worker of Gorakhpur, now adorns a Cabinet post in U. P. A brother of Raj Narain, alleged to be a notorious bully of Banaras, was frequently seen at the Bihar-U. P. Excise checkpost through which enormous amounts of contraband items flow. An excise Inspector, who was suspended on the charge of ganja-smuggling, had surprisingly close connections with Raj Narain. It was perhaps because of his links with these men that he was repeatedly charged by his partymen for 'complicity with ganja-smugglers'."

We read that Rs. 1 crore worth of hashish has been found. Try to see if there is any link with these people.

You want to establish law and order in this country. The Home Ministry has failed totally on the law and order front and also on the front of giving protection to the innocent citizens, to the common man, of this country. If this is what goes on—smugglers, black-marketeers and hoarders are all encouraged on one hand and the police force is demoralised on the other hand—I would like to know how this Home Ministry is going to deliver the goods. Therefore, the only solution to this problem is, for Heaven's sake, as somebody said, 'step down'. I do not mind Mr. Sonu Singh Patil or Mr. Dhanik Lal Mandal taking it over—they may do better. So, if this is done, I suggest that, perhaps, you will get results. (Interruptions). I should not be misunderstood when I ask Chaudhuri Charan Singh to step down. It is not on grounds of health.

I really wish Chaudhuri Saheb a very quick and speedy recovery; I wish him a long and healthy life. But here I would definitely want to say, as far as the Home Ministry is concerned, that if you want to create confidence in the country about the working of the Home Ministry, the only way in which it can be done is for Chaudhuri Saheb to step down because he has wasted the time of this country on non-issues, and the biggest non-issue is the most counter-productive activity of the Shah Commission which has become a total farce.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnanil): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to control increasing anti-minority violence in several parts of the country (1)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to have expeditious judicial enquiry into anti-Muslim disturbances at Varanasi especially in view of the alleged hibbandedness and partisan attitude of the authorities and the police officials (2)].

"That the demand under the head 'Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Wide-spread discontent among Muslims in particular regarding the Minorities Commission especially with respect to its unsatisfactory composition and failure to appoint one from among Muslims—the largest minority—as its chairman (22)].

"That the demand under the head 'Other Expenditure of the

[Shri G. M. Banatwala]

Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Ineffective powers and authority of the Minorities Commission (23)].

"That the demand under the head 'Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to give the Minorities Commission an independent and Constitutional status (24)].

"That the demand under the head 'Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to recognise the sufferers of Mopallah Rebellion as freedom fighters (25)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Indifference of the Government to serious communal violence at Sambhal in district Moradabad and failure to hold a judicial probe (48)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Deteriorating law and order situation especially in Delhi (67)]

SHRI KESHAVRAO DHONDGE (Nanded): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure of the Central Government to settle the border problem between Maharashtra and Karnataka (3)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to resolve Maharashtra-Karnataka border dispute and the resentment among the people living in the border areas as a result thereof (?)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide assistance to the families of the martyrs of Maharashtra region particularly of Nanded district and Kundhar Taluk of Maharashtra, who laid down their lives in Hyderabad Liberation Struggle and also to freedom fighters (8)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Indifference shown towards 35 martyrs of Hyderabad Liberation Struggle belonging to Kalbali village in Kandhar Taluk of Nanded district in Maharashtra (9)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide assistance to the relatives of the freedom fighters and martyrs of Maharashtra (10)]

PROF. SHIBBAN LAL SAKSENA (Maharajganj): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to increase the pension of freedom fighters to at least Rs. 300 p.m. in view of more than 50 per cent rise in cost of living since 15th August, 1975 (5)]

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andaman and Nicobar Islands): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Andaman and Nicobar Islands' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to solve outstanding problems of refugees settled under colonisation/rehabilitation scheme in the Union territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands. (27)]

"That the demand under the head 'Andaman and Nicobar Islands' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to allot land to the Tamilians of Beadnababu and Maccopahar where these peasants were evicted last year. (28)]

"That the demand under the head 'Andaman and Nicobar Islands' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to increase the wages of Chowdris and Chowkidars working in the Union territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands. (29)]

"That the demand under the head 'Andaman and Nicobar Islands' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to develop Greater Nicobar Island with proper infrastructure as free port, like Hong Keng, Singapore, in the Union territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands. (30)]

"That the demand under the head 'Andaman and Nicobar Islands' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide popular administrative set-up like Arunachal Pradesh in the Union territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands. (31)]

"That the demand under the head 'Andaman and Nicobar Islands' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to sanction Andaman Special Allowance to all Government employees irrespective of place of recruitment and place of residence. (32)]

"That the demand under the head 'Andaman and Nicobar Islands' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to allot agricultural land to the landless agriculturists in the Union territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands. (33)]

"That the demand under the head 'Andaman and Nicobar Islands' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide house-sites to the weaker section in the Union territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands. (34)]

"That the demand under the head 'Andaman and Nicobar Islands' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to remit the colonisation loan spent for the rehabilitation of erstwhile East Bengal migrants in Andaman and Nicobar Islands. (35)]

"That the demand under the head 'Andaman and Nicobar Islands' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide employment to the educated unemployed in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands. (36)]

"That the demand under the head 'Andaman and Nicobar Islands' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to regularise all encroachments on Government land by the poor people in the Union territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands. (37)]

"That the demand under the head 'Andaman and Nicobar Islands' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to improve the Inter Island Shipping Service in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. (38)]

"That the demand under the head 'Andaman and Nicobar Islands' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to enquire into the atrocities committed during Emergency as on the poor villagers in Diglipur. (39)]

[Shri Manoranjan Bhakta]

"That the demand under the head 'Andaman and Nicobar Islands' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to restore all agricultural land auctioned during Emergency to the original allottees in the territory. (40)]

"That the demand under the head 'Andaman and Nicobar Islands' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide drinking water to the villagers of Ferragunj, Caddlegunj, Dunderspoint, Namunagh, Wandoor, Ograbra, Pathargadda and Kalikat in South Andaman. (41)]

"That the demand under the head 'Andaman and Nicobar Islands' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide drinking water at Kadamatlah, Shantanu, Bakultalah and Sabari in Middle Andaman and Aerial Bay Madhupur, Kalighat and Kishorinagar in North Andaman. (42)]

"That the demand under the head 'Andaman and Nicobar Islands' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to regularise N.M.R. Mazdoors of P.W.D. working for more than three years in the Andaman. (43)]

"That the demand under the head 'Andaman and Nicobar Islands' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to grant Jungle allowance/Camp allowance to the mazdoors working in the remote areas in the territory. (44)]

"That the demand under the head 'Andaman and Nicobar Islands' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide selection grade to those employees having no promotional channel in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands. (45)]

"That the demand under the head 'Andaman and Nicobar Islands' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to re-structure the pay scale and create promotional channel for the Police Radio Operators in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. (46)]

"That the demand under the head 'Andaman and Nicobar Islands' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to construct roads from Shamnagar to Diglipur, Ramnagar to Kalighat, Kishorinagar to Diglipur, Rampur to Karmatang, Tugepur to Chainpur, Shoal Bay to Shoal No. 7 and Camorta to Darin in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands. (47)]

SHR. GIRIDHAR GOMANGO (Koraput): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for reform of personnel administration in tribal sub-plan areas. (85)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for creation of All-India and State Cadre Services for tribal areas such as Indian Tribal Service and State Tribal Service. (86)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to select the officers in key position for execution of tribal development programmes in district, sub-division and blocks levels. (87)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to constitute the Committee to go in depth and detail of tribal administration and suggest the reform in this regard. (88)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for the appointment of specialists for the implementation of plan programmes of tribals. (89)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to issue directions to the States to change the administrative set up in the tribal areas where the machinery is not efficient to implement the programmes (90)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to change the police administration in tribal areas to deal with the problems of the tribals. (91)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to appoint the young and energetic police officials and police in tribal areas who can face the difficulties in those areas. (92)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to create the cells in the district, sub-division and police stations to receive the complaints from the tribals and Harijans regarding the atrocities and harassment. (93)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide facilities in the police stations such as houses,

telephones, office and transport in tribal areas. (94)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to recognise the tribal dialects as an 'Indian language. (95)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to include the tribal population having different tribal languages in spoken form in Linguistic minority group and discuss the problem in detail in the Linguistic Minority Commission. (96)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to introduce the tribal language in primary school level as medium of instruction. (97)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give help for the development of Savara script invented in Gunapur, Orissa. (98)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to start Language Institute by the Ministry to give training to the officials about the tribal languages. (99)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to constitute a Committee to study the problem to tribal language, scripts and to suggest to Government appropriate steps to be adopted with regard to the language problem in tribal areas. (100)]

[Shri Giridhar Gomango]

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Home Affairs’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need for obtaining accurate census report particularly in tribal areas. (101)]

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Home Affairs’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to conduct survey for publication of separate census report dealing with all aspects, social, economical, language, culture, religion, occupation of tribals of sub-plan and outside sub-plan areas, for greater details. (102)]

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Home Affairs’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to appoint selected persons for census in tribal areas who know the language of tribals for accuracy of census report. (103)]

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Home Affairs’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to publish All India and State and District level census report on tribals for administration and development purposes. (104)]

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Home Affairs’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to provide more funds to the States for tribal welfare in the field of agriculture, irrigation, communication and education. (105)]

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Home Affairs’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to prepare the reports, showing the percentage of development at all levels in tribal areas. (106)]

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Home Affairs’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to advise the States for effective implementation of Constitutional provisions, laws, resolutions and other Acts. (107)]

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Home Affairs’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to settle all cases of tribals and give justice to them by providing the legal aid to the tribals. (108)]

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Home Affairs’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to start the Panchayat Samittee courts in tribal areas to settle the pending cases in different courts. (109)]

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Home Affairs’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to ask the State Tribal Departments to keep record regarding the cases pending and settled and to make a report to the Centre. (110)]

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Home Affairs’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to change the policy towards tribal areas and tribal people according to the need of the tribal people. (111)]

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Home Affairs’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to earmark more funds for tribal sub-plan areas from the current financial year and to show the separate budget head on tribal sub-plan areas. (112)]

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Home Affairs’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to sponsor Central Schemes in tribal areas with more allocations. (113)]

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Home Affairs’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to re-constitute Central Advisory Board on Tribal Development with immediate effect. (114)]

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Home Affairs’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to provide more funds for development of the tribal areas. (115)]

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Home Affairs’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to start single-line administration in tribal areas. (116)]

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Home Affairs’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to finalise the project reports on I.T.D.Ps. submitted by the States. (117)]

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Home Affairs’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to check the diversion of funds by the States earmarked for tribal plan. (118)]

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Home Affairs’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to check the cut in allocation by the Centre for the tribal plan. (119)]

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Home Affairs’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to create Tribal Development Reserve Funds in Centre and States to reserve unspent money for next year. (120)]

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Home Affairs’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need for review and revision of schemes, programmes for achievement of the sub-plan objectives. (121)]

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Home Affairs’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Failure to demand execution of programmes for tribal welfare by the States in time-bound periods. (122)]

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Home Affairs’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to earmark more funds for sub-plan areas. (123)]

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Home Affairs’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to integrate the executive agencies in tribal sub-plan areas for implementation. (124)]

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Home Affairs’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to prepare the schemes for economic upliftment of the tribals. (125)]

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Home Affairs’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to strengthen the State Tribal Departments to play the role of main instrument of tribal development in sub-plan areas. (126)]

श्री रामानन्द तिवारी (बक्सर) :
माननीय उपाध्य महोदय, आज भी भारतीय पुलिस वही पुलिस है, जिस का निर्माण अंग्रेजी साम्राज्य ने किया था। उन का उद्देश्य था अपने साम्राज्य की रक्षा के लिए पुलिस का

[श्री रामानन्द तिवारी]

निर्माण करना, उन का उद्देश्य था भारतीय जनता को आतंकित कर अपने साम्राज्य को कायम रखना, लेकिन वडे द्रुख की बात है कि 30 वर्ष तक कांग्रेस ने हुक्मत की और कांग्रेस ने भी उसी बात को अपनाया जिस बात को अंग्रेजी साम्राज्य ने अपनाया था। उस में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं आया। गोलियां कांग्रेस राज्य में उसी पैमाने पर चलीं जिस पैमाने पर अंग्रेजी राज्य में चलती थीं। आज जनता पार्टी की सरकार के ऊपर यह उत्तरदायित्व आया है कि क्या अपने देश में किसी पार्टी का राज्य होगा या जनता का राज्य होगा, भारतीय पुलिस स्वतन्त्र भारतीय पुलिस जन-सेवी पुलिस बनेगी या किसी शासक पार्टी की पुलिस? आज नैतिक उत्तरदायित्व हमारे ऊपर आया है। अर्थात्, हम जानना चाहेंगे कि जनता का राज्य इस देश में होगा या किसी पोलीटिकल पार्टी का और स्वतन्त्र भारत में जन-सेवी पुलिस होगी या शासक पार्टी की पुलिस होगी। हमारा संविधान चिल्ला चिल्ला कर यह कह रहा है कि स्वतन्त्र भारत में असली शासक जनता है। इसलिए आज हमें जन-सेवी पुलिस का निर्माण करना है, यह हमारे ऊपर दायित्व आया है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह भी मानता हूँ कि आज कानून और व्यवस्था के बारे में हम चाहे जो कुछ भी कहें, लेकिन आज उस में गिरावट आई है। आज हमें यह स्वीकार करना पड़ेगा लेकिन इस की पृष्ठभमि क्या है? आज हम यह मानते हैं और हम इसको छिपाना नहीं चाहते कि जनता अपने को असुरक्षित अनुभव कर रही है और आज जनता का पुलिस पर विश्वास नहीं रह गया है। आज हम यह भी जानते हैं कि चोरी, लूट, डकैती, हत्या, रेप और आगजनी की घटनाएँ हो रही हैं। इन 30 वर्षों तक कांग्रेस सरकार ने क्या किया? किसने प्रशिक्षित किया पुलिस को, आज हम यह पूछना चाहते हैं। हमारे माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने अच्छी तरह से और ठीक कहा कि

यह गांधी का देश है और इस में लोकतंत्र और हिंसा, दोनों साथ साथ नहीं चल सकेंगी। यदि हम देश में लोकतांत्रिक समाज का निर्माण करना चाहते हैं तो हमें हिंसा से बिलग रहना पड़ेगा और यदि हम हिंसा चाहते हैं तो हमें लोकतंत्र को छोड़ना पड़ेगा। हम यह भी मानते हैं कि आये दिन गोलियां नहीं चलनी चाहिए। हम यह जानते हैं कि कांग्रेस हुक्मत ने आये दिन गोलियां और लाठियां चलाई और हमें वह दिन यदि है जब 1965 में हम ने सत्याग्रह किया था और कांग्रेस हुक्मत ने हमें इतनी वेरहमी से पिटवाया था कि 22 दिनों तक हमें होश नहीं आया। जो क्राइम्स होते हैं, उन्हें भी हमें देखना होगा। 1970 में पुलिस ने 11,15,081 लोगों को गिरफ्तार किया और 7,43,390 को चार्जगीट किया जिनमें से 3,71,691 फाइनल रिपोर्ट में निर्वोष सिद्ध होते हैं। उपाध्यक्ष, 11 लाख से अधिक लोगों को गिरफ्तार किया जाता है जिनमें से 7,43,399 को ही कोट में ले जाया जाता है। कोट में 4,42,990 लोगों को ही सजा होती है। क्या सात लाख लोगों को आपने गिरफ्तार नहीं किया? उनका क्या अपराध था?

16 hrs.

उपाध्यक्ष जी, हमें बहुत दुःख है कि हमारे नेता गृह मंत्री, चौधरी चरण सिंह जी अस्वस्थ हो गये हैं। हमारा भगवान से निवदन है कि वे शीघ्र ही स्वस्थ हों। लेकिन हमारे गृह राज्य मंत्री जी जानते हैं कि हमने अर्ज से दस दिन पहले गृह मंत्री जी को एक पत्र लिखा था जिसके द्वारा उनसे हम यह जानना चाहते थे कि दिल्ली में जो पुलिस है उस पर कितना खर्च होता है और जनवरी से ले कर उसने कितने लोगों को गिरफ्तार किया। बड़े शर्म की बात है कि लोक समा का एक सदस्य दस दिन पहले पत्र लिखता है लेकिन उसको पत्र में पूछी गई सूचन, नहीं मिलती है मैं गृह मंत्री जी की इज्जत और सम्मान

करता हूँ। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह कौनसी ऐसी बात थी जिसकी हमें जो कि जनता के प्रतिनिधि हैं सूबना नहीं दी जा सकती थी। मैंने यह पूछा था कि जनवरी, 1978 से दिल्ली में पुलिस ने कितने लोगों को गिरफ्तार किया?

उपाध्यक्ष जी, जनवरी, 1978 से दिल्ली में पुलिस ने 2,443 लोगों को गिरफ्तार किया। 438 व्यक्तियों को उसने चार्ज शीट किया और 2,014 व्यक्ति पुलिस द्वारा निर्देश प्रमाणित किये गये। जो लोग चार्जशीट किये गये हैं, उनके बारे में भी कोर्ट में क्या निर्णय होगा, यह अभी नहीं कहा जा सकता।

हम चौधरी चरण सिंह जी को बधाई देते हैं कि आपने दिल्ली में पुलिस कमिशनर पद्धति को चलाया है। मुझे आशा है कि इस पद्धति के अन्तर्गत पुलिस में अच्छे अफसर होंगे। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि पुलिस में सभी लोग खराब हैं। बहुत सारे लोग, आई० सी० एस० लोग भी अच्छे और ईमानदार हैं, देशभक्त हैं। मैं नहीं चाहता हूँ कि जहां से हम राजनीति में आये हैं वहां के लोगों का, पुलिस के लोगों का मनोबल टूटे। जब मैं विहार में मंत्री था तो उस समय एक ए० एस० आई० को किसी पोलिटिकल पार्टी के आदमी ने मारा। उस समय महामाया बाबू बिहार के चीफ मिनिस्टर थे और कर्पूरी ठाकुर डिप्टी चीफ मिनिस्टर थे। सब लोगों ने कहा कि जुडिशियल इंकवायरी कराओ, हम ने कहा नहीं, हम स्वयं इस की जांच करेंगे। फिर दो जगह वहां गोलियां चलीं तो हम ने जांच करवायी। हम ने यह सब इसलिए किया कि कहीं पुलिस वालों का मनोबल न टूट जाए।

ग्रब हम जानना चाहते हैं कि 438 आदिमियों को ही चार्जशीट किया गया था क्यों हुआ? उपाध्यक्ष जी, प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि आज जहारत इस बात की है कि विरोधी दल, सत्तारूढ़ दल के लोग, देश के राजनीतिज्ञ

एवं इन्टेलेक्चुअल्स सब को मिल कर चितन करना चाहिए, सोचना है कि इस सब का क्या इलाज है? पुलिस ले जाना चाहती है, लेकिन 11 वर्ष तक जिसने हुक्मत की वह पुलिस को लथाड़ कर कहती है हम नहीं जायेंगे। संजय गांधी के बारे में क्या कहूँ? कहते नहीं बनता। लेकिन क्या उनकी हिम्मत थी कि ऐबिल पर चढ़ कर नारा लगाते। 1974 से इमरजेंसी तक हमने संघर्ष किया जय प्रकाश जी के नेतृत्व में लेकिन कभी लाठी, भाला, गंडास ले कर प्रधान मंत्री के बंगले नहीं गये। लेकिन आज से कुछ दिन पहले यह भी हुआ। यह किस दिशा का निर्देश है? और वह भी ऐसे प्रधान मंत्री के घर पर जो अर्हिसा में विश्वास करते हैं और देश का सब से बड़ा नेता है। वह प्रधान मंत्री नहीं जो शासन में आयेगा तो जरूरत पड़ने पर पुलिस बल का प्रयोग होगा। मार्क्स ने कहा है कि एक समय आयेगा जब पुलिस नहीं रहेगी। लेकिन मैं इस को नहीं मानता। राज्य में अपराधी रहेंगे, बलात्कार करने वाले रहेंगे, उनको दंड देना पड़ेगा। लेकिन दंड सोच समझ कर देना चाहिये।

पुलिस विभाग की नींव की पहली ईंट पुलिस का सिपाही है। उसका बहुत ही महत्व है, उसके चरित्र का महत्व होता है क्योंकि जनता से उसी को लगाव है, आई० पी० एस० का कम लगाव है। उससे कम डी० एस० पी० और उससे कम इंस्पेक्टर का है। लेकिन अभाग दीन दुखिया का बेटा गरीब सिपाही को आज जनता से लगाव है। उसके आचरण पर निर्भर करता है कि हमारी पुलिस कैसी है। उसकी शिक्षा पर, उसकी दक्षता पर, कुशलता और प्रतिभा पर निर्भर करता है। एक जगह कहीं गलत काम किया तो पुलिस की प्रतिष्ठा गिरती है। वह पुलिस का सिपाही, जैसे यह सदन का भवन है इसकी नींव की पहली ईंट इस मट्टी में है, उसकी तरफ ध्यान नहीं जाता है। ध्यान जाता है बड़े लोगों पर। १३ से १८ घंटे तक

[श्री रामानन्द तिवारी]

काम करता है, यहां ड्यूटी देने के लिए आता है तो सुबह 9 बजे आ कर रात को 9, 10 बजे जाता है। कभी आपने सोचा कि 9 बजे सुबह से 9 बजे रात तक जो सिपाही ड्यूटी देता है उसे भी भूख लगती है, उसे भी बैठने का कोई स्थान चाहिये। लगानार इतने दिनों तक आपने कभी सोचा कि जब सारा संसार सोता है, सारा राष्ट्र सो जाता है तब वह आधी रात में ठंड में गरीब दुखिया का बेटा डंडा ले कर के रक्षा करता है। मैं आपको बताता हूँ कि आपके सदन में जो पुलिस वाले ड्यूटी देने आते हैं, शनिवार और इतवार को सदन बन्द रहता है, उनकी बुलाहट नहीं होती, लेकिन शनिवार और इतवार को जब आपके सारे कर्मचारी आराम करते हैं तो सिपाही को पुलिस लाइन में बुलाकर 12, 18 घंटे ड्यूटी ली जाती है।

पुलिस के सिपाही का वेतन क्या है? बिहार में पुलिस के कुत्ते पर प्रति दिन, महीने में 419 रु० 70 पैसे खर्च होता है। एक किलो गोश्त, चावल 600 ग्राम, हरी सब्जी 400 ग्राम, हल्दी 50 ग्राम, दूध 500 ग्राम, अंडा जाड़े में एक, यानी 13 रु० कुछ पैसे प्रति दिन उस पर खर्च होते हैं। एक अपराधी कैदी जो असामाजिक तत्व है जिसको सिपाही पकड़ कर ले जाता है जेल मैं उसके खाने पर 390 रुपये खर्च होते हैं। लेकिन पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में पुलिस के सिपाही को औसतन 300 रुपये मिलते हैं। उन्हीं कपड़े के नाम पर उन्हें जूट या पटुआ दिया जाता है। क्या वे लोग मनुष्य नहीं हैं? क्या उन्हें भूख नहीं लगती है? क्या उनके बच्चे कभी पढ़ा लिख नहीं सकेंगे? सरकार ने उनकी शिक्षा के लिए क्या व्यवस्था की है?

इस दिल्ली में पुलिस की हड़ताल हुई थी। मैं भी यहां आया था। आज उत्तर प्रदेश में पी० ए० सी० पर मुकदमा चल रहा है। हमने 1947 में पुलिस का वेतन बढ़ाने के

लिए विद्रोह किया था। केरल में भी हड़ताल हुई थी। आये दिन ऐसा होता है, और सरकार निर्ममता से, बेरहमी के साथ, दबा देती है। लेकिन सरकार का कर्तव्य क्या है? इसलिए सरकार को उन गरीबों की दशा पर विचार करना चाहिए। क्या सरकार चाहती है कि सिपाही का बेटा हमेशा सिपाही, मजदूर या दरबान हो? क्या वह उनकी शिक्षा की व्यवस्था नहीं करेगी?

सरकार को यह भी सोचना चाहिए कि क्या सिपाहियों को रात्रि को सोने के लिए समय मिलता है? क्या उन का शरीर थकता नहीं है? आज उन लोगों के लिए रहने के स्थान की व्यवस्था नहीं है। इसलिए पुलिस कर्मचारियों के लिए पारिवारिक आवास की शत-प्रति-शत व्यवस्था की जाये, और जब तक सरकार उन के लिए मकान नहीं बनाती है, तब तक उन्हें किराये पर मकान ले कर रहने की सुविधा दी जाये।

आपको मालूम नहीं है कि आज बीसवीं सदी में भी सिपाही को एक साधारण अपराधी की तरह क्वार्टर गार्ड में बन्द किया जाता है, जो कैदी की हाजत जैसी होती है। जिस कोठरी में उसे बन्द किया जाता है, उसी में पाखाना, उसी में पेशाव और उसी में खाना होता है। इस के अतिरिक्त जब तक वह क्वार्टर गार्ड में बन्द रहता है, तब तक का उसे वेतन भी नहीं मिलता है, हालांकि संविधान कहता है कि एक अपराध के लिए एक ही सजा देनी चाहिए।

मेरा निवेदन है कि सिपाहियों के लिए चिकित्सा और उन के बच्चों को शिक्षा की सुविधा दी जाये। उन के कल्याण के लिए योजनायें बनाई जायें। आज स्थिति यह है कि सिपाही सिपाही के रूप में ही अवकाश लेता है। इसलिए उन की पदोन्नति के लिए भी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए।

अन्य सरकारी कर्मचारियों को 53 रविवार की छुट्टियां होती हैं, और सरकार

द्वारा घोषित तातील अलग होती है। जब मैं विहार में होम मिनिस्टर था, तो मैंने पुलिस कर्मचारियों को रविवार के स्थान पर 21 दिन की छुट्टी दी थी। आज मैं केन्द्रीय सरकार से यह मांग करता हूँ कि वह कम से कम दिल्ली जैसे अपने द्वारा शासित क्षेत्रों में रविवार की जगह पर, और घोषित छुट्टियों की जगह पर, पुलिस कर्मचारियों को दो महीने की छुट्टी दे।

पुलिस कर्मचारियों से आठ घन्टे से अधिक काम लिया जाता है। जब हम आराम करते हैं, तब भी—होली, दशहरा, ईद, बकर-ईद पर भी—वे काम करते हैं। आप जानते हैं कि वाराणसी में एक हवलदार को शूट कर दिया गया और दो सिपाही जख्मी कर दिये गये। अब उस व्यक्ति के अभागे मां-बाप की कौन-देख-भाल करेगा? उन लोगों से आठ घंटे से अधिक काम लेना कानूनन जुर्म है। अगर कोई फैक्टरी वाला ऐसा करे, तो सरकार उस को प्रासीक्यूट करेगी। लेकिन सरकार को लज्जा नहीं आती है कि वह अपने कर्मचारियों से 12 से 18 घंटे तक काम लेती है। अगर वे लोग ओवरटाइम की बात कहते हैं, तो वह नहीं दिया जाता है और कहा जाता है कि पैसा नहीं है। आई० पी० एस० के उन के कमांडेंट उनसे व्यक्तिगत काम लेते हैं, उन से बेगार ली जाती है। कुछ सिपाही मेरे पास आये और उन्होंने बताया कि कमांडेंट, असिस्टेंट कमांडेंट, जमादार और सूबेदार अपने यहाँ आठ आठ आदमी रखते हैं, उन से रसोई बनवाते हैं, उन से कपड़े फिचवाते हैं और अपने बच्चों को स्कूल-कालेज भिजवाते हैं।

पुलिस कांस्टेबल का जनता से सीधा सम्पर्क होता है। इसलिए सरकार उस की समस्याओं की ओर ध्यान दे, उसे मनुष्य समझे। उस का सम्मान तथा प्रतिष्ठा होनी चाहिए। आज वह अपमानित होता है। इसलिए हमें कोई भी ऐसा काम नहीं करना है जिस से पुलिस का मनोबल टूटे। हमें ऐसा

कोई काम नहीं करना है। साथ ही हमें यह करना है कि कानून व्यवस्था को कायम रखने के लिए जितना बल प्रयोग करने की जरूरत हो उतना करने से हम हिचकें नहीं, लेकिन हम उस तरह से गोलियां नहीं चलाएं जिस तरह से कांग्रेस सरकार ने चलायीं।

एक माननीय सदस्य : पन्त नगर में क्या हुआ?

श्री रामानन्द तिवारी : पन्त नगर में क्या हुआ? 252 आदमियों को, हरिजनों को नक्सलाइट के नाम पर विहार में सात दिन के भीतर कांग्रेस हुक्मत ने मरवाया है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ हरिजनों के नाम पर घड़ियाली आंसू बहाने वालों से कि कितनी मानवता तुम में है?

जो पुलिस कमीशन बना है उस में कम से कम नीचे तबके का एक प्रतिनिधि अवश्य रखा जाए वह चाहे कांस्टेबल हो, ए एस आई हो या सब-इंस्पेक्टर हो। जो उसके माननीय सदस्य हैं उन पर मुझे विश्वास है, मैं उन का सम्मान करता हूँ लेकिन—बांझ क्या जाने प्रसव की पीड़ा और जाके पैर न फटी बैवाई, सो क्या जाने पीर पराई। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं चाहता हूँ कि पुलिस का मनोबल ऊंचा उठे, उन की प्रतिष्ठा हो, इज्जत हो। आज उन को आप एक कैदी से कम वेतन देते हैं, कुत्ते से कम वेतन देते हैं। कहाँ एक मानव और कहाँ एक कुत्ता जिस कुत्ते के लिए तरह तरह की बातें कहीं जाती हैं। कुत्ता भी श्रेष्ठ हो गया मानव से? कांग्रेसी हुक्मत और अंग्रेजी हुक्मत में कुत्ता मानव से श्रेष्ठ था। आज उसे हमें बदलना है। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं आशा और विश्वास करता हूँ कि सरकार हमारी बातों पर विचार करेगी, चिन्तन करेगी और पुलिस कमीशन में कोई न कोई उन का प्रतिनिधि रखेगी। जो उन के दुखमुख को जानता हो। जय जनता, जय भारत।

SHRI HITENDRA DESAI (Godhra): Sir, the Home Ministry is one of the important ministries and it covers a wide range of subjects from the Police and Law and Order to the Welfare of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections of society. It is the guardian for the implementation of the Constitutional guarantees given to the weaker sections of society and even to the minorities. Then the Home Ministry also deals with Centre-State relations and in fact directly governs number of important Union Territories. It also deals with the Cabinet itself. It again has to give a direction to the official language policy. In other words, the Home Ministry is practically the whole Government.

While discussing this Ministry we have to consider whether the Government is running properly and whether the Home Ministry's house is in order, or whether a process of weakening is about to start, if not already started in this country.

I agree, we have not merely to consider this from a few stray incidents of violence here and there but we have to consider this from this broad angle.

Now, Sir, first take the Law and Order situation. This House has in great detail discussed the problem of law and order and I will not repeat some of these facts. It is not merely the Opposition, but the Government itself, the highest authority of the Republic, also feels concerned about the deteriorating Law and Order situation.

Sir, at one point of time we were given to understand that Law and Order is particularly a State Subject.

But, it seems now the Home Minister himself is trying to understand that, after all, he cannot absolve himself of the complete liability. He is also liable for the deteriorating law and order situation in this country.

As a matter of fact, take Delhi itself. It is not that State Government deals with it. This directly comes

under the Home Ministry. I will only refer to the crimes position, latest crimes position, in the first quarter of 1978. I am relying on the statement made by the Lieutenant Governor recently. The total crimes amounted to 7,286 in the first quarter of 1977. This has almost doubled in 1978 in the same quarter—13,470. This is a clear upward trend not only as compared to last year but as compared also to the several years which preceded 1978.

I would only point out a few salient features for them. For instance, in three months, the dacoity committed was 24. It yet stands to reason that out of 24 only 16 are detected. As regards murders, I have held charge of Home Minister and I never found that there had been any difficulty in tracing the murderers in any case. Of 51 murderers only 30 murderers had been detected. Robbery was 201 but only 74 had been detected. There were 64 snatchings but only 11 had been detected. It is evident that not only has the crime increased but the fact remains also that the police have not been able to trace the main culprits of even the heinous crimes like murder and dacoity. This is happening before our very eyes. And as some newspapers have remarked, lives of almost all the citizens of the capital are most insecure to-day. If we take even the countryside, apart from Delhi, things are in a much worse position and they are worse mainly for this reason that though crimes are taking place or violence is taking place, I am sorry to say, that the Home Ministry is not fully conscious or aware of the situation that is deteriorating very fast. For instance, harijans, adivasis, weaker sections and even the minorities have been feeling insecure and that their lives are not protected. It is this that really causes concern not only to Members of Parliament but to the whole nation also. A number of instances can be cited to show that there have been atrocities on harijans and other weaker sections of the society. In fact, that sub-

ject was also discussed in this House and I will not try to repeat those arguments or those facts.

We have, therefore, to consider whether the Home Ministry is prepared to acknowledge that. So far, it has never been acknowledged. In the various Consultative Committee meetings we have been suggesting to them that the law and order situation has been deteriorating. The only alibi put at that time was that law and order is a state subject. In the past not a year passed before the Prime Minister and the Home Minister used to call Home Ministers of States and they used to discuss a number of law and order problems, especially, on the protection of minorities and other weaker sections of the society. I should at least appreciate if the Home Minister takes into his head to call such a conference of Chief Ministers to ensure that at least government will not tolerate any atrocities on the weaker sections of society. When problems are mounting and the country is very much concerned about it, I am sorry to say that blame is tried to be put on some of the political parties. The Home Minister actually referred to three political parties; of course we were not there. Even then we were worried about it because it does not lie in the mouth of government to say that merely because certain political parties agitate the law and order situation has deteriorated. In fact the Prime Minister while speaking on the law and order situation yesterday said that they were thinking of calling a conference of opposition parties. Any suggestion for a dialogue with the opposition is always welcome. In my opinion that is not enough. It is not merely a question of conference with opposition leaders which will solve problems. Because whoever administers law and order knows that it is not merely a question of political parties. People in this country, especially weaker sections have a lot of grievances. There is a forum for ventilating the grievances. The workers have it; the

students have it; even ordinary masses have it. They always demonstrate their legitimate grievances and the police at that point of time come in their way and begin to use force which ultimately leads to further violence. Those who have experience of law and order will realise that there are a number of situations; each differs from the other. If innocent people go to ventilate their grievances there is no reason why the police should come in their way. I know there were linguistic disturbances in Gujarat. Not a day passed without the students demonstrating against that formula; we gave the police specific orders that the police would not even carry lathis; they would have to carry only two feet long thin cane and with that they could manage the law and order position. Today when workers are ventilating their legitimate grievances they are being fired at. What happened at Pan Nagar and elsewhere is something which should open the eyes at least of the Home Ministry. Therefore it is not merely a question of calling a conference. The question is one of understanding the law and order situation, getting proper intelligence and then trying to tackle the situation; mere conferences will not work.

I also want to tell this House what we did in Gujarat. It is not merely taking the Opposition into confidence. It is a question of taking people into confidence, not merely by discussion but by involvement. If as was done in Maharashtra and Gujarat the village defence force is properly strengthened or some force for the protection of industries and industrial workers are there, proper involvement will come and that will go a long way in dealing with the law and order situation.

Apart from the law and order problem and atrocities on weaker sections, there are a number of other problems that confront this country. There is another problem with which

[Shri Hitendra Desai]

the Home Ministry is directly concerned. Not a day passes in this House without witnessing ugly demonstrations of Hindi fanatics whereby they want to see that Hindi is imposed on the South. In the past Pandit Nehru had given assurances. Still I do not know what has been the attitude of the Home Ministry on this question. I shall be happy if the Home Minister clarifies this point.

Then there is the question of centre-state relations. I am sorry to say that the Home Minister has not been able to approach this problem in an intelligent manner. Those of us who had been in the national struggle since childhood do not want the centre to weaken. We all want a strong Centre. At the same time as experienced administrators we have to realise that there are difficulties for the states, especially in regard to financial resources. After all whether it is education or rural development it is mainly the concern of the state government and they find a lot of difficulties in mobilising their resources. I do not understand why the Prime Minister and the Home Minister are standing firm on prestige and say that there will not be a dialogue on centre-state relations. We recognise that the Centre should continue to be strong and we will never be parties to those tendencies which intend to separate themselves from this country. At the same time more powers will have to be given; more resources will have to be given to the states. I should therefore like to know from the Home Minister what objection he has for a dialogue with Chief Ministers and leaders of the opposition on centre-state relations. There are many problems confronting this country and it would not be possible for me to deal with all of them for want of time. I am posing this question to the Home Ministry and to the government because the Cabinet also comes under its purview. The country is going weaker and weaker day by day and the law and order situation is deteriorat-

ing day by day. Is the government prepared to meet the situation? Look at the government. One Minister says one thing and another Minister says quite the reverse of it. At least today, now, we have not one Prime Minister; they have decided that five Prime Ministers will be there. The sixth is trying to get in. The present Prime Minister has become not the leader or captain of the team but a mere convener of the Council of Ministers. Is that government fit to solve the burning problems of this country?

AN HON. MEMBER: You want a dictator?....(Interruptions) it is collective leadership.

SHRI HITENDRA DESAI: It is very sorry style of collective leadership that five or six persons have collected and they give a lead to the Council of Ministers. We have never seen collective leadership in that sense of the term. (Interruptions) We have no objection if you carry on your Government in that fashion, but you have not been able to carry on the country with you. These are the problems which we are facing in this country and I am sorry to say that the Home Minister has miserably failed in solving these problems. I would therefore urge that at least now—now that the Home Minister has of late been recognising the deterioration in the law and order situation and everybody is feeling anxious about the country's affairs—he must coolly consider whether the time has not come for them to call the leaders of various political parties, not merely to discuss the question of law and order, but also to try to evolve a national consensus on many of the burning problems that face this country, like language policy, Centre-State relations, the student unrest, the workers' unrest, the protection of minorities, the weaker sections of the society, the Harijans and Adivasis and above all the removal of our economic problems like unemployment and poverty. Do we not realise that? Economically are we not heading towards a crisis? I am not going to

speak about that because that is not the subject of discussion today. But look at the political landscape, which is clearly dominated by all sorts of uncertainties which have never been experienced in the three decades after independence, not even in the worst days of partition. That is where we have come to. I shall appreciate if the Home Minister thinks of evolving a national consensus on these burning problems of the country.

श्री बी० पी० मण्डल (मेधपुरा) :
 उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं होम मिनिस्ट्री की डिमार्डस का समर्थन करता हूँ। जहाँ तक देश में ला एण्ड आर्डर की सिचुएशन का प्रश्न है, इस के विषय में पहले भी तीन घंटे तक सदन में बहस हो चुकी है। हमारे होम मिनिस्टर साहब ने स्टेटिस्टिक्स दे कर के समझा दिया है, बतला दिया है कि हमारे यहाँ ला एण्ड आर्डर की सिचुएशन उतनी खराब नहीं है जितनी कि कही जाती है। यह बात जरूर है कि हम जनता पार्टी के लोग यह जरूर चाहते हैं कि यह और भी अच्छी हो, हमारे प्रशासन के द्वारा देश में एक भी गोली न चलायी जाए। यह हम लोग की इच्छा है। लेकिन यह कहना कि इस समय जो सिचुएशन है ऐसी पहले कभी नहीं थी, यह सरासर गलत बात है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, एमजैसी के वक्त में अखबार में कुछ नहीं आता था, लोग अपनी आवाज नहीं उठा सकते थे लेकिन इस देश में उस दौरान इतने जुर्म होते थे जिनका वर्णन नहीं किया जा सकता। विहार के माननीय सदस्य श्री रामानंद जी तिवारी ने बताया कि 322 हरिजनों को और उन हरिजनों को जो कि विहार में हरिजनी में भी सब से पीछे माने जाते हैं, नक्सलाइट्स बता कर गोलियों से मार दिया गया, जान से मार दिया गया। जब कभी

एमजैसी के समय में गरीब हरिजन मसहर जाति की आवाज उठाता, भूख की बात करता या रोटी की बात करता तो उन लोगों को नक्सलाइट्स करार दे दिया जाता और उन पर जुल्म किए जाते। ये नक्सलाइट्स और ऐसे ही लोगों के विरुद्ध जो जघन्य अपराध किया गया।

that beggars description.

16.38 hrs.

[SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU in the Chair]

सभापति महोदय, मैं जानता हूँ कि विहार में एमजैसी के वक्त में क्या हालत थी। एक सुपरिनेंडेंट आफ पुलिस ने कम से कम 50 आदमियों को जो मध्यत हरिजन थे थाने में ला कर और यह कह कर कि ये नक्सलाइट्स हैं, थाने के पीछे के बगीचे में ले जाता था और वहाँ उन पर पिस्तौल चला देता था। लेकिन जनता सरकार के जमाने में एक भी ऐसा केस नहीं सुना गया। हमारे साठे साहब इस बारे में कभी नहीं बोलेंगे। बस वे तो सारी सिचुएशन का एक ही जवाब समझते हैं कि चौधरी साहब रिजाइन कर दें और उसके बाद देश की स्थिति बदल जाएगी। क्या वे यह नहीं जानते कि हमारे रक्षा मंत्री बाबू जगजीवन राम के साथ बनारस में क्या सलूक हुआ और उसमें किनका हाथ था? उन्होंने वहाँ डा० सम्पूर्ण नन्द जी की मृत्ति का अनावारण किया था जिसको गंगाजल से धोया गया। चौधरी साहब तो इनके लिए red rag to the bull हो गए हैं। ये पुनः सत्ता में आने के लिए अधीर हो रहे हैं। ये न तो चौधरी साहब के दोस्त हैं और न जगजीवन बाबू के। जो बात अभी शाह कमीशन के सामने हुई इसको किसने इंजीनियर किया?

एक माननीय सदस्य : आर० एस० एस० ने ।

श्री बी० पी० मण्डल : गलत बात हैं। कुर्सी पर खड़े हो कर संजय गांधी क्या कर रहा था ? उसको डायरेक्शन दे रहा था, भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री का लड़का हो कर ।

श्रीमती अहिल्या पी० रांगनेकर (बम्बई - उत्तर - मध्य) : जर्मिट्स शाह का पैन चुराया ।

श्री बी० पी० मण्डल : इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अभी अजादी है, देश में स्वतंत्रता है, अखबार की हैं वह जो चाहे लिख सकते हैं, छोटी बात को बड़ा बना कर भी लिख सकते हैं। लेकिन जब सारा हिन्दुस्तान कारागार था, सारा देश जेलखाना था, हम लोग जेलों में थे, तो सैकड़ों जुल्म होते थे, क्राइम पोजीशन आज से भी ज्यादा खराब थी, कर्क इतना था कि लोगों को पता नहीं चलता था। इमरजेंसी के समय बिहार में पटना जिले के फुहा स्टेशन पर दिन दहाड़े एक बदमाश ने एक आदमी का गला काट लिया और उन गले को ले जा कर उसको काली के मन्दिर में चढ़ाया, कोई रोकने वाला नहीं था इमरजेंसी के जमाने में यह हुआ। इसलिए जो यह दावा हैं कि ला एंड आईआर पोजीशन बहुत खराब है विलकुल गलत हैं।

पंतनगर के लिए हमें अफसोस है। जनता पार्टी नहीं चाहेगी एक भी गोली चलें। लेकिन जय प्रकाश नारायण जी तो बच गए पुलिस की लाठी से पटना में। अगर वह डंडा उनको लग जाता तो दुनिया से खत्म हो गए होते। तो किसी को आपने इमरजेंसी में स्पेयर नहीं किया। इसलिए यह इनका कहना कि अभी

हलत बहुत खराब हो गई हैं यह विलकुल गलत है, पोलिटिकली मोटिवेटेड हैं। चौधरी साहब एक स्ट्रोंग और आनेस्ट्र आदमी हैं, कोई दाग नहीं लगा सकता उनके व्यक्तित्व पर। वह गलत बात पर झुकना नहीं जाता, बल्कि जो वाजिब होता है वही करते हैं, यह हमारे विरोध पक्ष के लोगों को अच्छा नहीं लगता। उन्होंने शाह कमीशन बैठाया, कितने कमीशन और भी बैठाये जहां पर इनकी पोल खुल रही है। तो इसलिए इनको बेकार लगता है। लेकिन चौधरी साहब के स्ट्रीट्यट में कोई नाम तो बतावें, कौन हमारे बीच में से जायेगा तब ला एंड आईआर पोजीशन सुधरेगी।

श्री बसन्त साठे : बता दिया।

श्री बी० पी० मण्डल : आप आइयेगा हमारी पार्टी में तो हम लोग सिफारिश कर सकते हैं आपको। अगर आप समझते हैं कि चौधरी साहब से आप अच्छा डिलिवर कर सकते हैं, साठे साहब, तो गुजायश तो है नहीं इंदिरा जी के साथ, आइये हमारे यहां, ऐप्लीकेशन दीजिए, हम विचार करेंगे।

श्री बसन्त साठे : पाटिल साहब कर सकते हैं, माननीय धनिक लाल मंडल कर सकते हैं।

श्री बी० पी० मण्डल : नहीं कर सकते हैं हम लोग सैटिसफाइड हैं और डिवाइड और रुल आपका नहीं चलेगा। जब हम लोग जाते हैं तो लोग पूछते हैं जनता पार्टी की क्या हालत है। ऐसा आप लोगों के प्रोपेगन्डा के कारण पूछा जाता है। मैं आपको बता देना चाहता हूँ कि कुछ झंझट जो आप देखते हैं वह तो हर डेमोक्रेटिक पार्टी में होता चाहिए कि लेकिन जनता पार्टी की सरकार रहेगी, हम टूटने नहीं जा रहे हैं।

फायरिंग के बारे में मैंने कहा कि हम लोग उसके खिलाफ थे । जलियां-वाले बाग से ले कर 30 साल में जो कांग्रेस वालों ने अंग्रेजों से दो सौ, तीन सौ गुना ज्यादा गोली चलायी । हम गोली चलाने के खिलाफ थे और जहां तक हो सके हमें भी गोली नहीं चलानी चाहिए । और इसके लिए साठे जी की एक बात को मानंता है कि हम लोग 303 या डमडम बुलैंट को अब रोक दें, और ऐसी गोली दें जिससे लोग मरे नहीं । और मैंने तो पहले भी कहा था ; 22 आपने कहा इससे भी बढ़कर श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण ने इंमर्जेंसी के दौरान इस बात को सपोर्ट किया था कि यूरोप में जो रायट गन और रबर बुलेट्स यूज होती हैं, हमारे देश में भी भीड़ को काबू करने के लिए उन का इस्तेमाल किया जाये, ताकि लोग मरें नहीं, धायल न हों, मगर शान्त हो जायें, हट जायें ।

हमारे देश में पुलिस को पहले से ही खराब किया जा चुका है । कांग्रेस वालों ने ठीक अंग्रेज के तरीके से पुलिस को रबा । अगर हम भी उन्हीं लाइन्ज पर चलेंगे, तो यह ठीक नहीं होगा । जनता पार्टी आई, देश में एक बहुत बड़ा रेवोल्यूशन हुआ और लोगों ने कांग्रेस को हटा दिया — इस तरह हटा दिया कि “रहा न कोई कुल रोवनहारा” । हम लोगों को उन के रास्ते पर नहीं चलना चाहिए । इस लिए हम अपनी पुलिस को ऐसी ट्रेनिंग दें कि वह कम से कम गोली चलाये, और आगर बहुत आवश्यक हो, तो ऐसी गोली चलाये कि लोग मरें नहीं, शान्त हो जाएं । दूसरे देशों से इस का पता लगा कर यहां भी यह व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए ।

जहां तक ब्राइवरी और करण्यन का सम्बन्ध है, इमरजेंसी के जमाने में हमारे यहां धूसखोरी चरम सीमा पर पहुंच गई थी ।

लेकिन हमें देखना चाहिए कि क्या वह अभी तक कम हुई है या नहीं : हमारे आफिसर इमरजेंसी के दौरान बहुत धूस लेते थे, क्योंकि अगर पब्लिक का कोई आदमी बोलता था, तो उसे तुरन्त बन्द कर दिया जाता था । मेरा सुझाव है कि जिस तरह केन्द्र में लोकपाल और स्टेट्स में लोकायुक्त नियुक्त किये जा रहे हैं, उसी तरह जिला स्तर पर भी एक कोर्ट बना दी जाए, जहां गरीब आदमी किसी लोकल करण्यन आदि के सवाल के बारे में बिना ज्यादा, खर्च किये, बिना बकील रखे, दरखास्त दे दे और उस विचार पर हों ।

बिहार में सीट रिजर्वेशन को ले कर बहुत हल्ला हुआ है । संविधान का आर्टिकल 16(4) कहता है कि जो एजुकेशनली और सोशली—उसमें इकानोमिकली की बात कहीं नहीं कही गई है ।—बैकवर्ड क्लास सर्विसिज में अन-रिप्रेजेंटिड है, उसको वहां रिप्रेजेंटेशन देने की व्यवस्था करना स्टेट की लायविलिटी है । जनता पार्टी ने अपने चुनाव मैनीफेस्टो में कांस्टीट्यूशन के आर्टिकल 16(4) के मुताबिक यह ऐलान किया था कि हम नौकरियों में पिछड़ी जातियों को प्रतिनिधित्व देंगे । हमारे देश में जात-पांत दो, तीन, चार हजार बरस पहले से बनी हुई है । किसी किसी जाति को जनसंख्या 25 लाख होगी, मगर देश में उसका एक भी क्लास बन आफिसर नहीं होगा, जैसे गोड़ी और मल्लाह आदि जातियां । संविधान बनाने वालों ने, मेकर्स आफ दि कांस्टीट्यूशन ने, इस बात पर ध्यान दिया कि जब तक इन जातियों को आगे नहीं बढ़ाया जायेगा, उन्हें सर्विसिज में रिप्रेजेंटेशन नहीं दिया जाएगा, तब तक हिन्दुस्तान का पूरा विकास नहीं होगा । इसीलिए संविधान के अनुच्छेद 16(4) के मुताबिक रिजर्वेशन की गुजायश रखी गयी थी ।

लेकिन दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि जब बिहार में रिजर्वेशन की बात आई, तो गलत तरीके से वहां पर बहुत हल्ला किया

[बी बी० बी० बंडल]

वया । इस आवश्यकता को स्टेट बाले सेंटर पर लेंकते हैं और सेंटर बाले स्टेट पर लेंकते हैं। इसका एक कलेक्टर बना भी नहीं है, नगर उत्तर कलेक्टर में ऐसे आदमी रखे करे हैं, जो कभी भी पिछड़ी जातियों से काम्पोवाइस नहीं कर सकते हैं। तो मैं इसको दबावांगा कि इसका बुरा नतीजा होगा और हमारे दोस्त कालेस (ई) बाले चाल जावा तिलियर रहते तो वे इस तिलियर को एक्स्प्रेस रेलवे करते लेकिन वे तो हमसे भी उत्तर पार हैं। हमारे यहां विहार विद्यालय सभा में कालेस (आई) के जो नेता वे बह सबसे पहले राज्यपाल के आवश्यक में जो पिछड़े वर्ष की रिकर्वेशन का आवश्यकता दिया था उस पर बाक आउट कर दए और कहा कि नहीं जाति पांसि का आवार नहीं होना चाहिये।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया ने कहा था कि हिन्दुस्तान दे कम से कम 60 ब्राह्मण रिकर्वेशन बूझों के लिए, भीरतों के लिए और भींचे पहीं हुई जातियों के लिए होना चाहिये। हरिकर्णों के लिए रिकर्वेशन हमने किया है, बहुत दिनों से किया है लेकिन हरिकर्णों के नुकाबिले में बहुत सी जातियां उनसे भी नीचे हैं जिन्हें कि नीकरियों में कोई जनह नहीं है। जगबीबन बादू ने ठीक उस दिन कहा था जब विहार के एमीरीज की भीटिंग हुई थी कि इसको एकोनोमिक सवाल से नहीं जोड़ना चाहिये बहुत स्लीयर के जगबीबन बादू, जो उनको ब्राह्मणाद देता है। उन्होंने कहा था कि अबर किसी जाति का कोई आदमी तब विहारीनम बैंकिस्टेट या बिल्डिंग बैंकिस्टेट होता है तो उस जाति में एक जीवित होती है कि हमारा भी वार्डिसिलेशन इस एक्स्प्रिन्स्ट्रेटन में है, उसका मनोबल छोड़ा होता है। इसलिए मैं वह कहता चाहूँगा कि वह बात अब आने वह नहीं है तो इससे आपको भी जो नहीं बूकरता चाहिये और वह जाति पांसि की नहाई तो स्पॉर्ट है। हमारे लीदर लोगों में कार लाइटरेशन की कमी है। मैं भूट भूट जाति पांसि की नहाई का नाम लगा देते हैं। विहार

में 1952 से लेकर अब तक जो स्टाइर्ड जाति के आवार पर देते रहे वे थे हैं। एक ऐसेवर (1) होता है जो बहुत निछड़ी जातियों के लिये होता है और एक ऐसेवर (2) होता है जो उत्तरे कम निछड़ी हुई लेकिन और जातियों से ज्यादा पिछड़ी हुई जातियों के लिए होता है। उसको वह स्टाइर्ड इस आवार पर ही बादू जीकृष्ण विहार के समय से देते रहे थे हैं और कभी भी कोई एजीटेक बहा नहीं हुआ। लेकिन आज इसको स्टाइर करके जो जातिय दियां हैं और जो को कास्टीट्डबूलनम जातियोंसे है जिसके लिए जनता पार्टी को बैंकेट बिला हुआ है उसको इस तरह से स्टेट बाले सेंटर पर भी वे और सेंटर स्टेट पर भी वे और लोग बूझ देते रहें, वह ठीक नहीं है। वह होने विसिस्ट्री का जातियोंसे है कि वह लेकर एक्स्प्रियर को देते हैं। वही बेरा भाष से जानह है कि इसमें आप भी उन पड़ें। भींची बज नहीं लगा। और अधिक समय नहीं लगा।

बीती जातिया डा० रामेश्वर (बन्धुई-उत्तर-भाष) : आजकल महोदय, मैं पहले यही कहता चाहूँगा हुं कि आजकल जो नक्कड़ देव में हो रही है उसको कई लोग कूटे हैं कि नक्कड़ जाता है और हूतरों तरफ के लोग कहते हैं कि नक्कड़ कम है। मैं वह उचित नहीं समझती हूं। वह जो दिखते हैं उसे मैं उचित नहीं समझती हूं। कालेस कालों से आप जारी है इसलिए बड़ा जारी का हमें हक है, ऐसा मैं नहीं समझती हूं और इस तरीके का दिखते जबर कोई देता तो वह बलत है जोकि इस देव में 1977 में जो परिवर्तन हुआ है वह जोक्याही के लिए हुआ है और आज जनता में इसलिए परिवर्तन किया है कि वह जाही भी कि जाही तक जो जनता के तकर बदल हुए हैं वे वह बदल कर हो जायें। इसलिए कोई भी बदर ऐसा हो कि एवन का किसी हालत में किसी ब्रकार का बदल नहीं होना चाहिये।

प्रतीक्षा है देखते हैं कि लेकिन वो जाहिने में देख वो काकांटन ही है उसमें वो बारे बये हैं वह अगर स्मरणते बारे जाते हैं, काला बाकार करने वाले बारे जाते तो वह लोकताही का हक है, यह में बान सकती इलेक्ट्रिन वो बारे बये वह किसान है, मजदूर हैं, उनकी उसमें नीचोरिटी है। कोई भी ऐंटी सोसाइटी एसीमेंट्स उसमें नहीं है। वह आपको देखना चाहिये। . . . (अप्पलाम) . . . आप ताकी मत बाकालों अप के बारें में भी में कहने वाली हूँ।

यह आज देखना चाहिये और यह जो हो रहा है इसमें बहुत नहीं होता चाहिये, दिक्षण नहीं करना चाहिये। इसके बारे में ठीक तरीके से सोचना हमारा काम है और वह सोचने की तैयारी जो सत्ताकारी पक्ष है उसे करना चाहिये। हमें यह लगता है कि यह जो सिचुएशन बिगड़ रही है वह बाली ता एड आर्डर का प्रावसनम नहीं है। जिसके लिए हमने लोकताही इस देश में लाने की कोशिश की है जो उसके अलग अलग तरीके हैं उनको हम अब उसमें नहीं लाते हैं इसीलिए यह गडबड हो रही है। बीमती इन्डिया गांधी ने इन्वेंटो में हमारे हक की छीन लिए थे। मजदूरों का स्ट्राइक करने का जो नृत्यगृह अधिकार है वह उनसे छीन लिया बया का। मैं कहती हूँ कि मजदूर अपने अधिकार को अब उसमें लाते हैं लेकिन वह वे अपने अधिकार अब उसमें लाना चाहते हैं तो उन पर फायरिंग होती है। हरियाला में हिंसा वे और तमाम दूसरे जगहों पर सवालार 144 लाई हुई है। क्या वही लोकताही को अब उसमें लाने का तरीका है?

मैं यहाँ पर आज बताना चाहती हूँ कि देश में जो गडबडी हो रही है, जो ग्रोवन्सन

कर हो रहा है वह बच्चों की बदल हो नहीं है। ज्यादा से ज्यादा जो बैंचेच बास्ट हैं हैं वह साक-बाज़ और से-बाज़ की बदल हो रहे हैं। नेवर निनिस्टर की रिपोर्ट की बही कहती है। तो इसकी बिन्नेकारी बच्चों पर नहीं है बल्कि इसकी बिन्नेकारी बैस्टेट इन्स्ट्रुमेंट्स पर है। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि जब तक सरकार उनके विलाप करने नहीं उठायेगी तब तक लोकताही की रक्षा नहीं कर सकेगी। और इसका बिलैंग करना आपको छोड़ना चाहिये। यहसे आपने राइट्स के लिए जनता ने जो जगहीं की उभ राइट्स को अब उसमें लाने का हक जनता को देना चाहिये। जहाँ भी उनके अधिकार छीन जाते हैं वहाँ पर उनके विलाप कार्यकारी होनी चाहिये। इसके बिना देश की परिस्थिति तुरंत नहीं सकती है—इस बात को आपको ध्यान में रखना चाहिये।

बीसा में जो सोन भारे गये उनके लिए हम दुःख हैं। आपने कहा कि बीसा में जो लोग जल में भर लये उनको जीवितीकृत करेंगा वे लेकिन 78 केसेज में से केवल 7 केसेज को आपने एक साल में गिरावाया और 71 केसेज में अपील तक पुछ भी नहीं हुआ है। इस बात को स्टेट पर छोड़ दिया जावा है। उन जीवितीकृत की बैंचेच की कार्यकारी तुरंत होनी चाहिये बतना बहा आप साल दो साल में उन जीवितीकृत को भर जाने हेतु वह कहुत जलत बात है। आपको इसमें जर्बी करनी चाहिये।

इसके बताना अर्थी तक जीवा को आपिस लेने की कोई कोशिश नहीं हो रही है। जिनेटिक डिटेक्शन एस्ट बायिस लिया जवा इसलिए कि दूरे देश में उनके विलाप दूरा बातावरण रीवार हो जवा जा। इसलिए वह काम्पन बायिस लिया जवा। लेकिन बीसा को बसी ते बसी बायिस जो नहीं लिया जाता? बिहार, बंगल प्रदेश में यहाँ पर जनता बार्टी का जाकर है यहाँ पर जीवी बीसा जमता है। इसलिए यहाँ पर आपकी बार्टी का राज है

१०. [कीर्ती अधिकारी भी० आवेदन]

वहाँ पर आप उनको नहीं बतायेंगे कि इस तरह से कानून को अद्यत में नहीं लोना चाहिए तब तक लोगों के सामने आपकी लोडिंगिंगी नहीं हो सकती है।

हरिजनों और दूसरे लोगों पर जो अत्याचार हो रहे हैं उसको आप छोटी बात बत सकते हैं। दूसरे लोग इसका कायदा उठा रहे हैं। अगर आप चाहते हैं कि दूसरे इसका कायदा न उठा सके तो आपको बहुती कठब उठाने चाहिए।

1977-78 की रिपोर्ट में देखें। आपका डिपार्टमेंट क्या समझता है यह भेड़ी समझ में नहीं आया। क्या वे समझते हैं कि पार्लियामेंट के बेव्वर रिपोर्ट पढ़ते ही नहीं हैं?

1976-77 की रिपोर्ट में आप हैं उसके पेज 56, 57 60 61 पर जो भी सिखा हुआ है वहीं इस रिपोर्ट में भी लिखा हुआ है कानून कुलस्ताप तक का कार्य कर्क नहीं है। तो क्या वे समझते हैं कि हम लोग इसको पढ़ते नहीं हैं? भुजे नहीं भालूम भर्ती भी इसको पढ़ते हैं या नहीं? आप देखें कि बिल्कुल नहीं सब सिखा हुआ है, कोई भी कर्क नहीं है। इसको पढ़ने के लिए मेरे पास दाइम नहीं है। पूरी रौप्याकांक्ष ही है, कुछ भी नहीं बढ़ता आया है। कोई संसद नहीं बढ़ती है। वहीं सीधे देखना चाहिए।

17 hrs.

वह विवाहवाले राज्य नंदी (कीर्ती अधिकारी भाजपा वर्कर) कुछ आदेश को अहम से अहम या रहे थे, लोगों से बदलें बदलें के लिए या रहे थे वे रहे कर्मसु और कुछ हमारी ओर से जोड़े थे हैं—उस जाति को ने एकत्रित करता है।

कीर्ती अधिकारी भी० आवेदन : नं. ५१ से ऐसा ही होता आ रहा है—इस को आप को देखना चाहिए।

जल्द ने जवाब दिया है कि कानूनों कमीशनी की दो रिपोर्ट आई है और आप ने उन को स्टेट के पास भेजा है। आनंद में जानकारी की जाती है। मैं यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि इन रिपोर्टों के आने के बाद क्या हुआ? जहाँ तक भेरी जानकारी है, कुछ भी नहीं हुआ है। केरल वे घटनाएँ कैसे में कुछ नहीं हुए, आनंद में जिन लोगों के विलाप अभी भी जेल में हाजिरी है—उन के बारे में कुछ नहीं हुआ है। न आनंद की सरकार कुछ करती है और राजन केंद्र के बारे में केरल सरकार भी कुछ नहीं करती है। इन के बारे में जनता सरकार यदि कुछ नहीं करेगी तो लोगों का विवाह जनता पार्टी में नहीं रहेगा इस बात को आप अपने ध्यान में रखें।

एक बात माइनारिटी कमीशन के बारे में कहना चाहती हूँ। आप ने कमीशन बनाया बहुत अच्छा किया। इस का बेवरैन आप ने भी भासानी भी को बनाया। यदि आप किसी मुस्लिम को इस का बेवरैन बनाते तो इस में क्या हूँ या। अगर हम ऐसा कर देते तो लोगों में और ज्यादा विवाह वैदा होता। भीनू भसानी जी के विचारों को मैं जानती हूँ उनके विचार बहुत पुराने विचार हैं, उन्होंने बहुत सांको तक बेस्ट-इन-इन्स्टिट्यूट्स के लिये काम किया है। हमारी माइनारिटीज की यह बहुत पुरानी भाव है कि उन के कमीशन की अधिकारी कोई मस्लिम हो। इस में कोई कम्प्यूनल शात है—इस के ऐसे मानने नहीं निकलते हैं। इस के बारे में आप को सोचता चाहिये और कुछ करना चाहिये।

लेडपूल ट्राइन्स के बारे में जो आप का कमीशन है और जो योजनावें उन के लिये बनाई गई हैं—मगर वह क्ये लिए इसी हालत में है, उन पर कहीं भी अमल नहीं हुए हैं। मैं बहाराहू के बारे में जानती

है। महाराष्ट्र के लिये जो स्कीम बनाई गई, वे अचौं तक बहु के देशांतों में नहीं पहुँची है। बोरबूल ट्राइल के लिये अचौं तक जो ऐसा वर्ष हुआ है, वह सिर्फ एमिलिनेट्रेशन पर वर्ष हुआ है। महाराष्ट्र के एक डिस्ट्रिक्ट का हाल में आप के सामने रखती है—उस स्कीम के लिये आफिसर-नोम बहु गये, डाक-बैगेस में १, भुगिया और न जाने क्या-क्या आया और उस का जर्चर लगा दिया। पीया भी होगा, हमें नहीं मालूम। लेकिन जो जर्चर उन्होंने दिखाया है, उस में बोरबूल ट्राइल के लिये कुछ भी वर्ष नहीं हुआ है। ऐसी बातों पर आप को सोचना चाहिये और कार्यवाही करनी चाहिये।

एप्रिलखंडर मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा कि हम ने इन्हीं जमीन डिस्ट्रिक्ट की है। किस डिस्ट्रिक्ट में की है, कहा की है, कुछ नहीं बतलाया। आज भी हम बैठते हैं—महाराष्ट्र में 11 लाख जमीन डिस्ट्रिक्ट करने के लिये है, लेकिन आदिवासियों को वह जमीन नहीं मिलती है। इस के लिये उन को बगड़ा करता पड़ता है, जेल जाना पड़ता है, लेकिन फिर भी उन को नहीं मिलती है। इस लिये यदि आप का कमीशन सबमुख में कुछ काम करना चाहता है, तो स्टेट गवर्नरेंट्स पर दबाव डालना चाहिये कि वे योजनायें अमल में लायें जो किस हार्द के अमल में लाती हैं, उस पर कुछ न कुछ कन्ट्रोल होना चाहिये।

अब मैं सेन्टर-स्टेट रिलेशन्स के बारे में कुछ कहना चाही हूँ। इस के बारे में जो प्रचार हो रहा है, वह सरावर गलत प्रचार है और जान-बूझ कर हो रहा है। अब सेन्टर की तरफ से जो एलेक्शन और फैसले होता है, वह काफ़ी बदलाव करता है। यह नहीं देखा जाता

कि उस स्टेट की तरफ से कितना एक्सेस आता है, उन के मन में जो आता है, बैठा कर लेते हैं। सेन्टर-स्टेट रिलेशन्स के बारे में क्या हक माने याये हैं? उन्होंने डिक्सेन्स के बारे में नहीं माना है, उन का वह कहना है कि हमारी जो विकास योजनायें हैं, उन को हम स्टेट कम्बल से पूरा नहीं कर सकते हैं, उन को पूरा करने के लिये हम को सेन्टर पर निर्भर रहना पड़ता है—और यह कष्ट एलेक्शन होता है। उससे अगर आप स्टेट्स को बज़बूत करने तो सेन्टर बीक होने वाला नहीं है। इस ओर कोष्यान मेरे रखते हुए सेन्टर स्टेट्स रिलेशन्स की बात कही गई थी और उस के लिए ओर क्षिणित्संस कान्क्षेस बुलाने को कहा था। कान्क्षेस बुलाने में क्या हड्डी है, यह देखी समझ में नहीं आता। यी ज्योति बहु ने जो कहा था कि ओर क्षिणित्संस की कान्क्षेस इस के लिए बुलाई जाए, तो उसके बुलाने में कोई हड्डी नहीं है और वह कान्क्षेस बुलानी चाहिए और उस के बारे में जो भी विचार आए उन को सुनना चाहिए।

बोरबूल ट्राइल के बारे में एक बात बताना मैं भूल गई थी। यह जो आई० ए० एस० केडर है, इस के बारे में मापकी रिपोर्ट में यह लिखा है कि 106 पोस्ट जाली रह गई और उन को बे दे नहीं पाए जायेंगे क्योंकि बोरबूल ट्राइल के लोगों ने इन्कार कर दिया। इसलिए उन पोस्टों को दूसरों को दे कर भर दिया गया। मैं समझती हूँ कि यह बात गलत है और यह बड़ी गलत है क्योंकि मूँझे ऐसा नहीं लगता है कि किसी को कोई पोस्ट जाल मिलती हो, बाबबूल कास्ट के लोगों को ऐसी पोस्ट जाल मिलती हो और वे इन्कार कर दें। इसलिए बेरा कहना यह है कि दूसरे लोगों कीजो इन पोस्टों में भर्ती की है, जो जान-बैबबूल कास्ट के लोगों को इन पोस्टों पर लिया गया है, इस भी बात हीमी

[भी चाहिए थी० रोकेकर]

चाहिए । आज कोई भी अधिकारी बनना चाहता है और आई०ए० एस० के केंद्र में आना चाहता है और अ.प. कहते हैं कि शब्दयुक्त कास्ट के लोग उसमें आने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं यह भी बनने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं । मेरी सरकार से यह बिनती है कि इस की जांच होनी चाहिए कि क्या सचमुच में यह बात सत्य है या गलत है क्योंकि यह अभी कांगड़ा मानसा नहीं है । मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि 1976 में यह हुआ है । इसलिए इस की जांच होनी चाहिए कि यह बात ठीक है या गलत है ।

मैं यह भी कहता चाहती हूँ कि आज कल हमारी दूसरी जो सब से बड़ी प्रावधान है, वह फीडम फाइटर्स की है । मैं यह बताना चाहती हूँ कि जो फीडम फाइटर्स है, उन की अभी तक आप के पास एप्लीकेशन्स आती रहती हैं । उस के बारे में कोई सुनाव आना चाहिए । आप देखते हैं कि जो क्रिमिनल्स होते हैं, जब नये कानून से उन को सजा होती है, तब उस सजा में जो द्रायल पीरियड होता है, वह भी कार्कन्ट दिया जाता है और उस के प्रत्यार टोटम सजा दी जाती है । फीडम फाइटर्स के बारे में भी ऐसा ही होना चाहिए अन्दर द्रायल का जो पीरियड था, उस को आपने कार्कन्ट नहीं दिया है । इसी कारण से कुछ लोगों की उँगली ने की सजा में 7, 8 दिन कम रह जाते हैं । इस अन्दर द्रायल के दिनों को भी आप को काउन्ट करना चाहिए ।

इस के अलावा मैं यह भी कहना चाहूँगी कि जैसा कि केरल के मैन्यर्स ने बिनती की थी कि पुनर्परा बवालार का जो आदेशन हुआ था, उन में जो सोग जेल में रहे, उन को भी फीडम फाइटर्स समझना चाहिए क्योंकि पुनर्परा बवालार की जो

बड़ाई हुई थी, वह स्वतंत्रता के लिए एक बहुत की बड़ाई थी । पुनर्परा बवालार के साथ साथ जिन सोगों ने निजाम के साथ बड़ाई की थी और गोदा की स्वतंत्रता के लिए जिह्वोंने लड़ाई की थी उनको गोदा तक कीडम फाइटर नहीं समझा जाता है गोदा की जो लड़ाई थी वह पुर्तगाली सम्भाल्य जावियों के बिलकु गोदा की स्वतंत्रता करने के लिए भी और जिस में बहुत से लोगों की जाने गई और बहुत से लोग जेल गये और आठ, आठ और पद्धत्यन्द्रह साल तक जेल में रहे । उन को कीडम फाइटर्स मानना चाहिए । इसलिए गोदा की लड़ाई ने जो जेल गए, पुनर्परा बवालार रीबेलियन और निजाम के साथ जिह्वोंने लड़ाई की, उन को कीडम फाइटर्स मानना चाहिए । मोपला रीबेलियन बालों के लिए भी आप को तथ करना चाहिए ।

एक दूसरी बात मैं आप के सामने और रखती हूँ । आज कल बहुत से डाक्टर लोग ईरान, ईराक और सीरिया भारत से आते हैं लेकिन इस सम्बन्धी में जो कुछ आप के डिपार्टमेंट में हो रहा है, उस की आप जांच कीजिए क्योंकि जिनको जाना चाहिए वे जा नहीं पाते हैं । वहाँ पर कुछ ऐसी जीजें होती हैं जिस की बजाए से वे नहीं जा पाते हैं । वहाँ रिसवत चलती है और जो रिसवत दे देते हैं उन को प्रावरटी मिलती है । मैंने इस बारे में उदाहरण दिया है, नाम दिया और कहा है कि ऐसा भय कीजिए । मैंने नाम दिया है कि उस अवस्था ने 7 महीने नहीं अर्जी दी थी और जब श्री एस० की पाटिल साहब को इस बारे में बताया, तो वहाँ पर उस आवश्यकी का रिकार्ड ही नहीं मिला कैसे रिकार्ड गायब हो गया । कायब जब गायब होता है, तब ऐसी बात तो नहीं है कि बायब ने उसे जा लिया या चूहे ने जा लिया । लेकिन कागजात नायब हो जाते हैं, वह को गड़बड़ चलती है, इसकी आप जांच कीजिए ।

मैंने देखा है कि डिपार्टमेंट में कागज नहीं खिलते हैं। जोग चाहते हैं कि उन्हें वहां पर एम्प्लायमेंट मिलना चाहिए। आप इसके लिए कोई तरीका निकालिये। मैंने देखा है कि उस डिपार्टमेंट में जोग बकीलों से डायरेक्टरी मिलते हैं और डायरेक्टरी एम्प्लायमेंट से लेते हैं। मेरे पास इसके उदाहरण हैं जो मैं आपके सामने रख सकती हूँ। इस तरह से हमारे डिपार्टमेंट को अलग रखने का, बाजू से रखने का तरीका चालू हो जाएगा तो प्रचला नहीं होगा। इससे पता नहीं चलेगा कि कैसा आदमी रखा जाएगा किसको रखा जाएगा। इसमें बड़ी रिस्कत्रोरी चलती है। इस सब बात पर आपको ध्यान रखना चाहिए।

हमारे देश में जो पुलिस है, आ॒डिनरी पुलिसमें है, उसकी दशा में सुधार होना चाहिए। उसे कुछ न कुछ अधिक सुविधाएं मिलनी चाहिए। मैं तो यह भी मानती हूँ कि पुलिस बालों को यूनियन बनाने का हक है और यह हक उन्हें मिलना चाहिए जैसा कि परिषद बगाल में यूनियन बनाने का हक उन्हें दिया गया है। क्योंकि उनकी हालत बहुत चराचर है। मैंने बन्धी में देखा है कि उनके बारे में पीने का दानी नहीं है, उनकी पगार भी बहुत कम है। वे जोग रिस्कत लेकर अपनी पगार बढ़ाते हैं। पगार हम उनकी पगार बढ़ा देंगे तो रिस्कत्रोरी कम होगी। इन शब्दों के साथ ही समाप्त करती हूँ।

बी आर० एन० रामेश (चायल) : सभापति महोदय, जब भी सदन में अनुचित चालि और अनुचित जनजातियों की समस्याओं पर आवाज बुलन्व हुई है, हमारे विदेश पक्ष के साथियों ने, विशेष कर साठे साहूव के साथियों ने वहे असू बहाये हैं। इसके लिए मैं उन्हें अन्यावाद देता हूँ लेकिन यूप बोले सो बोले उसमी भी बोले, जिनके वायन बेसी-सी बात है तो उन्हें समझाना युक्तिहासी हो जाता है। वे वही बीमती इंदिरा

गांधी के साथी हैं जिन्होंने जब देश में हरिजनों पर अस्त्वाचार हो रहे थे, तो सब अपनी पार्टी के हरिजन संसद् सदस्यों तक को यहां अपनी बात कहने नहीं थी। जनता पार्टी और जनता सरकार की बलिहारी है कि आप हरिजनों पर जो जुर्म और अस्त्वाचार हो रहे हैं उन सब को अबावारों के माध्यम से प्रकट करने का भीका मिल रहा है और इस सदन से भी संसद् सदस्य अपनी आवाज बुलन्व कर रहे हैं। इस सदन के इतिहास में यह पहली बार हुआ है कि संसद् सदस्यों को भीका मिला है कि वे हरिजनों के लिए अपनी आवाज बुलन्व कर सकें। पिछली हृकूमत में शोधित बर्ण और हरिजन समाज को कुछ नहीं दिया गया। पिछली हृकूमत ने देश को पगार कुछ दिया है तो वह पैरों से लेकर नाक तक अस्त्वाचार ही दिया है। जनता सरकार ने इस अस्त्वाचार को मिटाने का कृत सकल्प किया हुआ है। यही नहीं जनता सरकार इस विश्वा में अनेक महत्वपूर्ण कार्य भी कर रही है जिसकी बड़ी भारी बुशी है।

लेकिन कथनी और करनी में थोड़ा सा कर्क विचार होता है। उदाहरण के लिए इलाहाबाद आई०टी०आई० के उप-महा-प्रबन्धक भी हजेला का मामला भी आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। उसने चार महीने के अवधि ताके सात लाख रुपये का कापर आवर भोरी किया है। उसने डाई० लाख रुपये के ट्रांजिस्टरो की भोरी की। मह भाल उसने आई०टी०आई० के अहते में पाने ही नहीं दिया अपितु बाहर के बाहर बेच दिया। फिर भाल के आगे की ओर याने में ओरी की रिपोर्ट करा दी। 16 लारीव को जब वहां के अबडूर नेताओं ने इस बात को लेकर हँगामा किया तो अबडूर नेता भी राजेश तिकारी को समेड कर दिया गया। आवाज और तेज हुई और सर्वेत आदेश की आवाजी, तथा अच्छ अविकारी को हटाने की आवाज बड़ी, तो

[भी भार० एन० राकेश]

19 जितम्बर को पुलिस और भी० ए० भी० की सहायता से बहां के कम्बारियों को लाठियों से पीटा गया। उनमें 200 कम्बारियों को बोटे पहुंच गयी। आज भी अनेक लोग नीनी जल में तड़प रहे हैं। इसलिए ऐसे अष्ट अधिकारी जो पहले रिजिम में भी कायदा उठाते रहे, आज भी बोले में हैं, तो ऐसे अधिकारियों को बदाने के लिये कथनी और करती के भेद को मिटाने के लिये बोडी टेसी करती पहेंगी। इसे आपको करना चाहिये। आज तो गृह मंत्री जी हमारे बीच में नहीं है, उनकी तबियत बराबर है, मैं कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता, लेकिन इतना जहर करना चाहता हूँ, मुझे बुझी भी है कि जब भी वह मदन में रहे, हरिजनों और लोकित वर्गों की कोई आवाज़ नहीं तो उन्होंने उसके प्रति संबंधना प्रकट की। उनकी इस दरियाविली के लिये मैं अन्यवाद देता हूँ। लोकित वर्ग की तरफ से। लेकिन एक तरफ जब देश में शैद्यूल कास्ट और गैद्यूल द्वाइव छालों की संक्षम बढ़ रही है तो दूसरी तरफ लालवृत्तियां कम की जा रही हैं। इस बात को लेकर पूरे देश में हरिजनों और आदिवासी जेतों में असन्तोष है। उत्तर प्रदेश में 106.48 लाख रुपया पिछले साल की अपेक्षा इस साल ज्यादा लालवृत्ति मिलनी चाहिए थी, लेकिन शैद्यूल कास्ट की लालवृत्ति में से 70 लाख रु. 50 शैद्यूल द्वाइव की लालवृत्ति में से, 50 लाख रु. 25 बिमुक्त जाति में से और अस्थिरावादी जातियों की लालवृत्ति में से 1 लाख 25 हजार रुपया कम कर दिया गया है। मैं इलाहाबाद का एहसान बाला हूँ, बहां की कुछ और ही बाया है। पिछली 30, 31 मई को लालवृत्ति कटीती तो हुई ही भी बहां के अधिकारियों ने यित्त कर 1 लाख 92 हजार रुपया का फर्जी टैक बना कर के हरिजनों की स्कालरिशिप में से बदल किया। और इसके लिये एक भी अधिकारी पिरपतार नहीं हुआ, वह तुर्जान्य की बात है।

बीचटी इन्दिरा गांधी हिन्दूस्तान के कोने कोने में आने को हरिजनों का मन्त्रित बहने की कोशिश कर रही है, बिहारी गांधी बहा रही है। लेकिन मैं उनको और उनके साथियों को बता देता चाहता हूँ, जो बहुत ज्यादा गांधी सदां में बहा रहे हैं उनकी इमर-जेंटी सरकार ने 25-8-75 और 28-1-77 को दो नापाक आदेश पारित किए जो जिसके अन्तर्गत प्रधार एक हरिजन पिता को दो से ज्यादा बच्चे हैं तो उन ज्यादों को कोई भी सरकारी सुविधाओं नहीं दी जायेगी। संविधान प्रदत्त धाराओं में, सुविधा दी जाने वाली धाराओं में ऐसी कोई हकाबट नहीं है। लेकिन श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी की इमर-जेंटी सरकार का आदेश था। यह आदेश श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी और उनके बेटे संजय गांधी का होम रुल था। लेकिन तुर्जान्य इस बात का है कि इस रिजिम में भी वही होम रुल बल रहा है। यह यह सच है कि केवल कफन बदला है, मर्दा वही है? हरिजनों और आदिवासियों की संदेश इस देश की पापुलेशन का पांचवां भाग है। लेकिन उनके उत्थान के लिए पांचवां हिस्सा बया, एक हिस्सा भी बच्चे नहीं किया जाता है।

इस देश में रेप्यूबी आए और उनकी समस्याओं को सुबह और शाम में हल कर दिया गया। लेकिन 32 बचों से हरिजनों और आदिवासियों की समस्याओं को हल करने के लिए उन्हें रेप्यूबियों का भी स्तर नहीं दिया गया।

संविधान के धनुष्कोट 18(4) के अन्तर्गत सरकार शैद्यूल कास्ट और शिद्यूल द्वाइव को ऊपर उठाने के लिए किसी भी सीमा तक आरक्षण दे सकती है। इस बारे में कोई बदलन नहीं है। एन० एन० चालत चलते छोटे लाल खोरान में, जिस में सैद्धूल बर्नमेंट भी पार्टी भी, सुरीज कोटे ने फैसला दिया है कि किसी भी रैक और डेजिमेशन तक शैद्यूल कास्ट और शिद्यूल द्वाइव को आज्ञाय

सिंह और नक्कड़ा है। हम जो तीस वर्षों तक बीवारी इन्दिरा जांडी के रेजीम में रहे, लेकिन उस रेजीम में हमको कुछ नहीं दिया—भगवर दिया तो एक बदलत कि केवल जनियर क्लास बल आफिसर तक शिव्यूल कास्ट-स और शिव्यूल दाइव्ह के लोगों को प्रोमोशन में आरामद दिया जाएगा। छिकार है ऐसे लोगों पर, जो एक तरफ कहते हैं कि हम हरिजनों के हिमायती हैं और दूसरी तरफ हरिजनों के हिंदों की हत्या करते हैं। ऐसे लोग हत्यारे हैं, देश के कोटि कोटि दलितों के हितों के साथ खिलावड़ करते वाले लोग हैं।

उन लोगों की तीस साल की हुक्मत के बाबू हमने एक साल जनता पार्टी की हुक्मत में बिताया है, लेकिन हमे इन दोनों में कोई खास फर्क बिताई नहीं दिया है। कुछ मिनिस्ट्रियों के बजल आम है, जाकी और आने वाले हैं। हर एक मिनिस्ट्री में नई नई नियुक्तियां और विभागीय प्रोमोशन दूरी हैं। कोटा, परमिट, और लाइसेस दिए गए हैं। लेकिन विसी भी मिनिस्ट्री में हरिजनों का कोटा पूरा नहीं किया है। सब जगह उनके हितों की उपेक्षा की गई है। हाम मिनिस्ट्री में भी हमारे हितों की पूर्ण उपेक्षा की गई है।

मैं तो बताई देता हूँ उन लोगों को, जो सरकार में आने के बाबू एक साल में ही मनमाने दण से अपनी विरावदी के लोगों को भर रहे हैं, जबकि बायू अग्रीवन राम 42 वर्षों से सरकार में हैं लेकिन हरिजनों का कोटा भी पूरा नहीं करा पा रहे हैं।

सरकार की ओर से कहा गया है कि भूमि आवंटन में चाहे गलत आवार वर बहुत दिया गया हो, लेकिन जब सक बदले में दूसरी भूमि नहीं दी जाएंगी, तब तक यहीं की भूमि नहीं ढींगी जाएंगी। इसके बाबूल उत्तर प्रवेश, विहार और नम्बू प्रवेश में, तर्जन, बहु भी

पटे की भूमि दिली—अचल सौ दिली ही नहीं, लेकिन जो बोही बहुत दिली भी भी—वह सब की सब छीन ली गई है।

हरिजनों पर होने वाली एट्रास्टिटिव के बारे में मैं कुछ भी नहीं बहुता जाता हूँ। इस पर काफी बहस हो चुकी है। इस समय होम मिनिस्टर जाह्व यहा नहीं है। लेकिन मैं इतना ही कहना जाह्वा हूँ कि गवर्नर के पेट से पैदा हुए खलेव को रस का प्राप्तन मवी बनने का भौका मिल सकता है, गवर्नर का बेटा भ्रात्याहिम लिंकन, भ्रमरीका का राष्ट्रपति हो सकता है, भोजी का बेटा, स्टालिन, अपने देश रस का सबैसर्वाहो सकता है, लेकिन भारत की ब्रह्मी पर हरिजन भा के पेट से पैदा हुए बच्चे को जीने का भी अधिकार नहीं है—न यिले रेजीम में और न इस रेजीम में। सरकार की ओर से बराबर भड़ा गया है कि जहाँ भी हरिजन भ्रात्याहिम्यों पर अत्याचार होने वाहा के एस एस पी और डी एम को इत के लिए डिलेवार छहराया जायगा और उन के जिसका कार्यवाही होगी एट्रास्टिटिव के लिए। मैं होम मिनिस्टर से पूछना जाह्वा हूँ, मिनिस्ट्री से पूछना जाह्वा हूँ, सरकार से पूछना जाह्वा हूँ कि देश में हजारों हरिजन भ्रात्याहिमी भार डाले गए उन की आवाल पर डकैती डाली गई लेकिन विसों अधिकारियों को उस के लिए डिलेवार बनाया गया है? मैं यिले 28 मई को इलाहाबाद में था। एक हरिजन अमाना भार कर मेरे पास आता है, कहता है कि मे 48 घंटे के अन्दर भार दिया जाना, मेरी हत्या कर दी जायगी। मैंने एस एस पी और डी एम को कहा कि इस की रका की आय। उन्होंने भी मुझे पूरा आवासन दिया। लेकिन 31 मार्च को वह हरिजन दिन लहाड़ गोली से भून दिया जाता है और जर्म की आत रह है कि यिले के युनिस अवौक और डी एम को यह मैंने बराबर दी कि उस हरिजन की हत्या कर दी गई तब उन्हें बराबर दिली। इस दण से हरिजनों की हत्या को ये अधि-

[बी आर० एन० राकेश]

कारी बेकते हैं। तो यह कहना कि एट्रासिटीज जितनी होंगी उस के लिए अधिकारियों के जिम्मेदार बनाया जायगा यह केवल कहने से कुछ नहीं होता अपितु करना होगा। अगर करना है तो किर इस को रखनालग्नक रूप देना पड़ेगा। जब तक यह किया नहीं जायगा तब तक माननीय जयप्रकाश नारायण जी की सम्पूर्ण कान्ति का सपना सपना ही रहेगा। अगर यह कुर्सी की कान्ति तक ही करना या और करनी और करनी में अंतर रखना है तो कुर्सी की कान्तितो हो चुकी है। लेकिन अगर सम्पूर्ण कान्ति करनी है तो एट्रासिटीज के कारणों को मिटाना पड़ेगा। मेरे साथियों ने बिहार, मध्य प्रदेश, उत्तर प्रदेश और दूसरे प्रदेशों में हरिजनों पर जितने भी जोर जुल्म और अत्याचार हुए हैं उन के बारे में बताया है और उन सब के कारणों को पड़ने के बाद मैं भी इस नीति पर पहुंचा हूं कि ज्यादातर एट्रासिटीज जमीन को लेकर हुई है। प्रदेश की सरकारों को जमीन की अधिकारी का काम दे दिया गया लेकिन उन्होंने कोई भी महत्वपूर्ण कान्तिकारी कदम जमीन की अधिकारी के संबंध में नहीं उठाया है। आज मुट्ठी भर लोगों के पास जमीन है तो कोटि कोटि लोग भूमिहीन हैं और बेकार हैं। मुट्ठी भर लोगों के पास उत्पादन के साधन हैं तो कोटि कोटि लोग बेकार और असहाय पड़े हुए हैं। कहीं एक परिवार के भियां बीबी और बच्चे तीनों नौकरी में हैं तो दूसरी और हजारों हजारों परिवार बेकार और बेसहारा पड़े हुए हैं। इसलिए मेरा यह आप से कहना है कि अगर बास्तव में कान्तिकारी कदम उठाना है, उत्तीर्ण और अत्याचार को रोकना है, देश के संवित समाज को रिलीफ देना है तो भूमि सुधार का काम राज्य सरकारों से ले कर केन्द्रीय सरकार को करना चाहिए। केन्द्र की सरकार भूमि-अधिकारी का कार्य ले और सम्पूर्ण जमीन का राष्ट्रीयकरण करे। मैं जमीन के राष्ट्रीयकरण की मांग करता हूं। जीवन-वापन के साधनों का विकेन्द्रीकरण

सरकार करे। केन्द्रीयकरण की पश्चात जो रोके।

समयावधि के कारण मैं ज्यादा बातें न कह कर केवल कानून और अधिकारी पर बात करते हुए इतना ही कहना चाहूंगा कि सम्पूर्ण देश में कानून और अधिकारी पर दंग से बच रही है उस को बेकते हुए उस प्रशासनिक महीनीरी को और ज्यादा सुधारने की अकरत है अन्यथा देश की कानून और अधिकारी की स्थिति बहुत बदतर है। मैं उत्तर प्रदेश का रहने वाला हूं। उत्तर प्रदेश में कमलापति तिवाड़ी के रिलीम में एक बार पी० ए० सी० का रिवोल्ट हुआ था तो उन की सरकार को बरखास्त कर के उत्तर प्रदेश में राष्ट्रीयति शासन लागू कर दिया गया था। लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने एक साल के अन्दर 42 बार कायरिंग कराया है, अनगिनत स्थानों की जाने गई है। पंत नगर का किस्सा आप के सामने है। पंत नगर में जो कायरिंग हुई है जो लोगों के ऊपर जो जुल्म ढाया गया है, जिस दंग से अमानुषिक हत्याएं हुई हैं वह सब की सब जलियांदाला कांड को भी जामिनदा करती हैं। मैं कहता हूं कि किसी हाई कोर्ट के सिटिंग जज से पंत नगर के सारे कांड की जाव करायी जाय। वहां के बी सी को तत्काल सम्पेट किया जाय। पी० ए० सी० और पुलिस के अधिकारी जो कायरिंग के समय में उन सब को सम्पेट किया जाय और उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार कानून और अधिकारी को संभालने में नाकामयाद रही है, इसलिए उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार को तत्काल बरखास्त करके वहां राष्ट्रीयति शासन लागू किया जाय।

इन सम्बन्धों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करते हुए आपसे अनुरोध करता हूं कि होम मिलिस्ट्री का जो बजट पास होने वा रहा है इस पूरे बजट का पांचवा भाग जोशित बीमा समाज, हरिजनों तथा आधिकारियों के लिए अलग कर दिया जाये। पिछली बार जब

हमारे साक्षियों ने एक सेप्रेट निनिस्ट्री की मांग की थी तो उन्हें धूमियत थी, हरिजनों द्वारा आदिवासियों के लिए न्याय की मांग की गई थी। हम पुन आपके आव्यास से सरकार से न्याय की मांग करते हैं और आहुते हैं कि सेप्रेट निनिस्ट्री के प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार किया जाये।

इस बजट का समर्थन करते हुए मैं पुनः अनुरोध करता आहुता हूँ कि इन होम निनिस्ट्री के बजट की सम्पूर्ण धनराशि का पाचवा आगे हरिजन आदिवासियों के लिए बचाने कर दिया जाये। अब यह बात चलने वाली नहीं है कि नाम तो हरिजनों का रहेगा और जायेंगे दूसरे। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मुझ बोलने का समय दिया।

SHRI R KOLANTHAIVELU (Tiruchengode) May I say that our administration of Home Affairs is efficient when compared with other nations. But, at the same moment, it is a shame on the part of the Home Ministry for its failure in maintaining law and order in the country.

The CBI very well knows the dacoits, law-breakers and the unlawful elements but somehow they do not discharge their duties because they themselves are subject to the rich man's pull. So there must be a Department or Bureau to look after the CBI also.

I understand that there is high corruption in the Southern Railway contracts and the CBI is not investigating and taking action either against the contractors or the corrupt officials. The Home Minister must take a serious note of this and bring the culprits to book.

The functioning of the police force in matters like investigation, law enforcement, crime detection and protection of the citizen is very bad and

it is absolutely necessary to restructure the whole Police force.

The Police force and the intelligence wing have been blatantly misused and they are demoralised. The rules of prison and the entire system of keeping people in jail and subjecting them to inhuman treatment must be modified and changed.

The Central Reserve Police is being kept idle and it serves no purpose most of the period. It could be utilised to assist and aid the State at its own cost so that there can be a substantial exercise and utilisation of its service.

The allowances and salaries of the Border Security Force need to be improved.

The process and methods of investigation and more than that the trapping methods are screened in the pictures. This enables and cautions the culprits to take precautions and safeguard their actions. The Government is under a wrong notion that if it is shown in the pictures the culprits will not indulge in such things but this is practically and factually a wrong assumption and the culprits have their own safer methods. The methods of trapping should not be known to the public. Then only the functioning of the Police will be upto the mark. Otherwise even the CBI must take some instructions from the culprits and they are supposed to be more efficient culprits in activities, etc.

The Industrial Security Force which was created to safeguard the public undertakings looks after security inside the undertakings and outside, the law and order is the responsibility of the State Police force. There must be a unitary force or there must be perfect co-ordination between the two forces so that security and law and order are maintained both inside and outside the industrial undertakings.

[Shri R. Kolanthaivelu]

Finally, the total loss outside is to the State, hence the public loss.

Modernisation of Police force: There must be a uniform scale, uniform training throughout India. Otherwise, it creates anomaly. The expenses of modernisation and training must be borne by the Centre.

Assistance to State Government for modernisation of State Police Force and acquisition of modern and sophisticated equipment for crime detection and police housing is very low in spite of the State Government's repeated demand to the Centre and this should be considered immediately.

Since Janata Government has come to power it has done a good thing—that the semormost I.A.S. Officer must be transferred to the State Cadre. I welcome the suggestion.

The dependents or wife of a Government servant should not be employed in Foreign Missions in India, because it gives the chance to influence the foreigners in such a way that it hampers our administrative system.

Nobody knows that there is National Fire Service and it must be made known to the public also. Now, it is a fire service without useful service.

The State government's power and law are bracketed by the Centre. This should not be done.

Finally, I come to the language issue. This is the most important problem. Home Minister is aware of this language problem. The Home Minister and the Government must maintain it in such a way that it does not give rise to any sort of resentment in any quarter. Hindi should not be imposed on non-Hindi speaking people and English must be safeguarded constitutionally, otherwise it will create chaos in our country.

Under I.P.C. the M.P.s can be arrested without the permission of the Speaker. I would suggest that M.P.s under I.P.C. may be arrested only with the permission of the Speaker or the Chairman

Great difficulty is experienced by the poor people to take a certificate of death and birth. They have to incur heavy expenses to get such a certificate. Government must take it into consideration and adopt an easy way to enable the public to get certificates without any difficulty.

With this I conclude.

श्री मुकुरेश प्रसाद बर्मा (बतारा) : सभापति महोदय, मैं गृह मंत्रालय की मार्गों का समर्थन करते हुए यार के माइम से इन्हें कुछ विचार इसी सन्दर्भ में रखना चाहता हूँ। याज इस बात की बर्बाद बहुत लेजी से हो रही है कि ला-एण्ड-बार्डर पहले अधिक या या याज अधिक है, पहले कम या या याज कम है—इसी से नव लोग उलझे हुए हैं। प्रश्न पहले कम या या याज कम है—यह बात नहीं है, बात यह है कि ला-एण्ड-बार्डर की स्थिति याज देश के अन्दर एसी बन गई है, जिसे सन्तोषप्रद नहीं कहा जा सकता है। यह पहले भी या भीर याज भी है, हो सकता है कभी कुछ कम हो जाय या कभी कुछ ज्यादा हो जाय, सेकिन मौजद है।

सभापति महोदय, याज सब से महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न यह है कि ला-एण्ड-बार्डर की समस्या का समाधान कैसे किया जाय। अगर हम यह मान कर चलें कि समस्या के सम.ज्ञ.न का एक माल जरिया सरकार ही है, तो यह गलत है। ला-एण्ड-बार्डर वाले सरकार में रहने वाले हों, सतारङ्ग वाले लोग हों या विपक्ष में रहने वाले हों या बाहर के रहने वाले हों, जनता हो, जिम्मेदारी सब की है। सरकार की कुछ अधिक रही जा सकती है। लेकिन जिम्मेदारी सब की है। यह उक

यह भ समाजों भावेवा सब लक्ष इस समस्या का समाजान निकालना सम्भव नहीं होगा । आज यह दृष्टिकोण असलाना होगा कि देश के सभी सामित्र और अवस्था कायम रखने के लिए पहले लोगों की एक साथ बिठा कर विहार करने के बाद एक तरीका निकाला जाए योग्यक समाज की जो बनावट आज है उस पर और करने की ज़रूरत है । मैं सब तरफ की बात नहीं कहता, मैं सारे देश की बात नहीं कहता चाहता, बर्तिक आप को विहार की बात बताना चाहता हूँ । यही अवस्था सर्वत्र है । आज 30 साल की आजादी के बाद भी हम देखते हैं कि समाज की वही पुरानी बनावट है और क्या बनावट है, उस को हमें देखना चाहिए । विहार राज्य के आप चाहे किसी नाव में चले जाएं, वहां पर सब तरह के लोग रहते हैं लेकिन अगर आप को किसी पिछड़े बर्ग, अनुद्वित जाति या आदिवासी के बर जाना हो और वहा जा कर आप लोगों से पूछें कि अनुकूल हरिजन या पिछड़े बर्ग के आदमी का बर विहार है, तो वह कहेगा कि आप यह कहां आज रहे हैं यह तो बड़े शरीर उच्च जाति के लोगों के बर है राह, नीच थर्न, के लोगों के पर तो उस तरफ है इस तरह की बात आज भी गांधी मे विद्यान है कि राह और रेयान नीच लोगों के बर उच्चर हैं, उन के टोले उच्चर हैं और उच्च जाति के लोगों के बकान उच्चर है । यह छाया प्रत्यक्ष क्षम से आज भी विहार से मिलती है । यह जो बात मैं कह रहा हूँ इस मे अगर किसी को भी लगे कि असत्य बात है, तो मैं सब दलों के लोगों को बात देता हूँ कि वे हमारे साथ विहार के गांधी के चले और इस बात का पता लगाएं कि बास्तविकता क्या है । जहां समाज की ऐसी बनावट है कि गांधी में यह बात अभी भी बती आ रही है कि अनुकूल जाति नीच है और दूसरा बर्ग उच्च है, वहां एक बर्ग को नीच की दृष्टि से देखा जाता है वहां उस की सतावा आएगा ही, उस पर अस्ताकार होगा ही । इसलिए जो असली बीजादी है, वह वहां है । इसलिए वे यूह

बंडी जी और यह राज्य बंडी जी से यूहुंगा कि इस और आगे हैं । हथारा यह सौचालय है कि इस सौचालय में हमारे विहार के भी राज्य बंडी जी बंडल जी भी हैं और वे इन जीजों से बाकिये हैं कि वहां पर समाज की बनावट क्या है । मैं उन से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि समाज की बनावट में समता लाने के लिए आप क्या कारबर कदम उठाना चाहते हैं । कम से कम इस जीज को तो आप निटाएं कि राह, नीच थर्न, का बर उच्चर है रेयान का बर उच्चर है और वहे लोगों का यादी ऊंची जाति का बर उच्चर है । अगर यह जीज मिट जाती है, तो बहुत बड़ी समस्या का समाजान हो सकता है । आज समता का समाज बनाने के लिए आप को कुछ करना चाहिए । मैं कानून के दायरे में नहीं जाना चाहता योग्यक बड़े बड़े कानून बने हुए हैं लेकिन सबाल यह है कि जो कानून बने हुए हैं उन को असल में कौन लाता है, उन को कार्यान्वित कौन करता है । और कैसे किया जाए । आप आरक्ष की बात को ले लीजिए उस सदर्म मे विहार की बात को भासा में । हरिजन, आदिवासी और पिछड़े बर्गों के लिए आरक्ष की जो बात है, वह तिसे विहार मे ही नहीं हुआ है, देश के अन्य राज्यों मे भी आरक्ष किया गया है । लेकिन विहार मे आरक्ष के भास्तवे को ले कर तुकान मका हुआ है योग्यक सरकार के निर्णय को उन लोगों पर लागू करता है जो 85 प्रतिशत पिछड़े हुए लोग हैं लेकिन वे मूक हैं और उन के मूंह में जबान नहीं है और उन में उत्तराव करने का साहस भी नहीं है । आज इन 85 प्रतिशत लोगों की बात को इस सोकतन के अन्दर 15 प्रतिशत लोग कुचल रहे हैं और राज्य की जाति अवस्था को अपने हाथ में लिए हुए हैं । विहार मे जो आरक्ष की बात है, यह कोई उन के अपने मन की उपज नहीं है । सविदान में इसका समावेश है । मैं उसका

[बी सुखदेव प्रसाद वर्मा]

उल्लेख नहीं करना चाहता। उनका पार्टी के बोधणा पत्र में उस का उल्लेख है और केन्द्रीय नेताओं से सहमति से कर विहार के मुख्य मंत्री ने 26 प्रतिशत का आरक्षण किया है। लेकिन आज ये 15 प्रतिशत सोग आसमान तोड़ रहे हैं, जातीयता का नंगा नृत्य कर रहे हैं। मैं चाहूंगा कि इस स्थिति में जो सर्विदान के अनुकूल ये काम कर रहे हैं, केन्द्रीय सरकार और गृह मंत्रालय को चाहिए कि जो शान्ति और व्यवस्था को बंग करता है, चाहे कोई भी हो, उसके विरुद्ध कहीं से कहीं कार्यवाही की जाए और इस व्यवस्था को लागू किया जाए, इस में तनिक भी विस्तर नहीं करना चाहिए। यह विहार सरकार के साथ ठीक नहीं हो रहा है। मैं इस संदर्भ में भारत सरकार से कहूंगा कि राज्य सरकारों को जो इतना करने का अधिकार मिला है, उसे निविड़न करने देना चाहिए।

लेकिन मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं कि समतावादी समाज की स्थापना केवल राज्यों के कदम उठाने से ही नहीं होगी। आप देख सीजिए कि आज सर्विसों में क्या हाल है। आपके पास राज्यों के भी आकर्षे हैं और भारत सरकार की नीकरियों के भी हैं। किसी भी राज्य में और भारत सरकार के कार्यालयों में कहीं भी पिछड़े वर्गों और हरिजनों का कोटा पूरा नहीं है। देश से इन वर्गों की आवादी 80-85 प्रतिशत है लेकिन इस प्रतिशत के हिताव से उन्हें निविड़न सर्विसिंज में स्थान नहीं मिला हुआ है। देश में हरिजनों और कमज़ोर वर्गों पर जो अत्याचार हो रहे हैं, उनका मूल कारण यही है कि वे सोग अपनी आवादी के अनुपात में सेवाओं में नहीं हैं। जितनी भी हमारे देश में सर्विसिंज है चाहे आई० पी० एस० हो, चाहे आई० ए० एस० हो, उन सब में आरक्षण उनकी आवादी के अनुपात में होना चाहिए। अगर यह नहीं किया जाएगा

तो देश की कानून और व्यवस्था की वस्तु रखना असंभव होगा।

समाप्ति महोदय, भारत सरकार को पिछड़े वर्गों के लिए उनकी आवादी के अनुपात में स्थान सुरक्षित करने चाहिए और यह व्यवस्था भारतीय संविधान में भी होनी चाहिए। सरकार को इस पर जीव कदम उठाने चाहिए। काका कालेलकर कमीशान की रिपोर्ट को आज तक दबा कर रखा रहा है। मैं समझता हूं कि समाज के इतनी बड़ी आवादी के लोगों के साथ जो अन्याय अब तक होता रहा है उसे घब ठीक कर देना चाहिए आज देश में असांति का बातावरण क्यों है? क्योंकि देश की 85 फीसदी आवादी भूक है, बोल नहीं सकती है। उन लोगों को गांवों में दबा कर रखा जाता है। वे कुछ बोल नहीं सकते हैं। आज आप उन्हें बोलने लायक बना दीजिए, बिना सरकार की मदद के सारे देश में उनके उत्पान का काम हो जाएगा। यह आप समझते हैं कि गरीब आदमी, एक कमज़ोर वर्ग के आदमी के कुचलने के बाद देश में ला एण्ड आर्डर रह सकता है। इसलिए आज जहरत इस बात की है कि समाज में, इसकी बनावट में सुधार हो, बिना इसकी बनावट में सुधार लाये आप लाक कानून बना सीजिए, आपकी ला एण्ड आर्डर में सुधार नहीं हो सकता है। गरीबों के जो हक है, उनके जो अधिकार है, उन्हें आप प्रदान करें, कानून के माध्यम से प्रदान करें और इनको प्रदान करने में सरकार को तत्परता बरतनी चाहिए अन्यथा समाज के अन्दर असांति और व्यवस्था कायम रखना असंभव है, असंभव है। इसलिए मैं कहता हूं कि आज इस समस्या पर सब को बैठ कर विचार करने की आवश्यकता है और इस अन्याय को समाप्त करने की आवश्यकता है।

समाप्ति महोदय, आज देश में प्राइमरी से निविड़ तक, आपके ऐडिक तक भी कहीं एकूकेन है। मैं आप से कहना चाहता,

हूँ कि बदि आप हरिजन, आदिवासियों और कमज़ोर लोगों को जिलित करना चाहते हैं तो आप की एजूकेशन के साथ कम्पलसरी एजूकेशन भी जोड़िये । अगर यह नहीं करते हैं तो फिर जो आप एडस्ट एजूकेशन की बात करते हैं, वह बात करते ही रहियेगा । लेग निरक्षर रहेंगे । कम्पलसरी एजूकेशन से हरिजन और आदिवासियों में जिका का प्रसार होगा तथा कमज़ोर वर्ग चठेगा ।

हरिजन और आदिवासियों के बच्चों को जो स्टाइपेण्ड मिलता है, वह स्टाइपेण्ड सभी लोगों को नहीं मिलता है, सभी हरिजन आदिवासियों एवं कमज़ोर वर्ग के बच्चों को नहीं मिल पाता है । यह स्टाइपेण्ड तमाम बच्चों को मिलना चाहिए और समय पर दिया जाना चाहिये । और दूसरी सुविधाएं भी एक एक बच्चे को मिलनी चाहिए । और पढ़ने की सुविधा दे कर, पढ़ा कर उसे बेकार न बनाइये बालिं उनके रिकर्वेशन के अनुसार उसे काम दिया जाय । जब तक पद प्रतिष्ठा और आर्थिक व्यवस्था में सुधार नहीं होगा तब तक देश में शांति अवस्था कायम रखना असम्भव है तथा देश में कमज़ोर का कमज़ोर बना रहेगा ।

एक बात और है । आप का प्रस्तुत है । मैं नहीं समझता हमारे अन्य मिलों को हिन्दू के प्रति क्यों दुर्भाविना है? नहीं होनी चाहिए । हिन्दू भावी लोग नहीं चाहते हैं कि हिन्दू को किसी पर लादा जाय । हम सोचता हैं कि देश की राष्ट्रीय भाषा कोई होनी चाहिए । विदेशी भाषा रहे या देश की भाषा रहे, प्रस्तुत यह है । कभी भी हिन्दू भावी लोग नहीं कहते हैं कि किसी पर लादिए । राज्य के जो भाषा बोली जाती है वह रहनी चाहिए । लेकिन देश की भाषा तो एक होनी चाहिए । जो गुलामी का प्रतीक अपेक्षी है, मेरे सीने पर बैठी है, इसको लेकर हम देश को आगे बढ़ा सकते हैं या हिन्दू को अपना कर देश को

आगे बढ़ा सकते हैं? वह राष्ट्रीय एकता का प्रस्तुत है, देश की भाषा का प्रस्तुत है । कौन रहे? विदेशी रहे या देशी रहे? स्थाय का तकाजा है कि देश में देश की भाषा ही राष्ट्रभाषा का रूप है । तो चूँकि हिन्दू सबसे ज्यादा लोगों द्वारा बोली जाती है इसलिए हिन्दू को राष्ट्रभाषा होना चाहिए और राज्य का कारोबार उनके राज्य की भाषा में हो और उन पर हिन्दू को लादा न जाय । इसलिए मैं भारत सरकार से कहूँगा कि हिन्दू की उपेक्षा जो भावी तक हुई वह हुई, अब उपेक्षा असहाय हो रही है और बिना किसी पर लादे हुए जो निर्णय सविभान में लिया गया है उसको लागू करना चाहिए ।

हमारे राज्य मर्ती श्री महल जी बिहार से ही आते हैं वहाँ की ला ऐड आँडर की पोजीशन उनसे छिपी हुई नहीं है । बिहार में बड़े पैमाने पर आम पचायतों का बुलाव होने जा रहा है, और होना भी चाहिए । इस राज्य के पचायत मतदानाओं को स्वतन्त्रापूर्वक मत देने का अधिकार मिले उनकी बदंग न काटी जाय, किसी को मतदान से बलपूर्वक न रोका जाय और जैसा चाहे पचायतों का गठन करे, इसकी स्वतन्त्रता होनी चाहिए । इसलिए विशेष रूप से इस बालिं मताधिकार को बिहार में होने वाले पचायतों के बुलाव में लिलाने की अवस्था आप करे यही मेरा निवेदन है ।

दोनों तरफ से हरिजनों की बात भाती है और सब चाहते हैं कि उनके साथ जो अन्याय हुआ है वह कैसे बदला जाय । लेकिन न इधर के कहने से बदला और न उधर के कहने से बदल सकता है । मैं उदाहरण देता हूँ कि हमारे श्री विधान प्रसाद एक भाई००० एस० आधिकारी बिहार में आया है तो बिहार के उच्च पदाधिकारीयों जो उच्ची जाति के हैं, उनको ४, ५ महीने से ज्यादा एक बार पर नहीं रहने देते और यह इसलिए किया जाता है कि वह

[वो सुखदेव प्रसाद वर्मा]

एक बड़बूत आदमी है, वरीबों पर असरातार और अन्याय को बहु बदांत नहीं कर सकता। यह बिहार की नोकरताही को पसन्द नहीं है। उसको हर चार, पांच महीने में बदला जा रहा है। अभी तक उसको किसी जिले का अधिकारी नहीं बनाया गया है। यह एक डायरेक्ट आई-ए-एस-एसियन अफसर के साथ व्यवहार है जो कि नहीं होना चाहिए। भेटा आपसे निवेदन है कि आप इस बारे में कारगर कदम उठायें।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपको धन्यवाद देते हुए बैठता हूँ।

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andaman and Nicobar Islands): I rise to speak on the demands for grants of the Home Ministry; it is the pivot of all ministries and so its proper functioning would make the other ministries too function well. It is written in the report of the Home Ministry circulated to us that the main object of this ministry is to "assist the states in the maintenance of law and order, to upgrade the quality of the police force in the states to improve their performance in the field of riot control, investigation, crime detection, etc." But we all know very well how this object is being achieved. Everyday we see the newspapers and it shows how the objective is achieved. Everybody knows it. Many speakers before me have eloquently spoken about the deterioration in law and order situation and I do not want to repeat. I want to say that I fully agree with the comments made by the hon. Member Shri Ramanand Tiwari who said that unless and until we improve the conditions of poor police constables who are at the bottom level of maintenance of law and order in safeguarding the interests of the citizens, no improvement is possible.

In my constituency in Andaman Nicobar Islands, there are police forces who work inside the jungles who are protecting the people from hostile Jarwa tribals who would enter villages and take away the villagers or workers. Even recently I received a telegram from my constituency that a few workers working in Jirkatang were killed by the hostile Jarwa tribals. Time and again we approached the government that the policemen who are risking their lives working in the jungle should be given some sort of allowance to compensate for the danger that they had to face; they are performing a dangerous type of duty. It should be given earnest consideration.

Regarding Scheduled Castes and Tribes in my constituency there are six tribes. In one island we have got Shompan, about 100 in number at Great Nicobar. There is another tribe called Sentenelese; our government could not have any contact with the Sentenelese. We do not know whether there are some other people from some other countries who are having any links with them. Once in a year our police force with the Indian Flag will go round the island and that is the only symbol that the island belongs to us. Then there are Ongees in Little Andamans—primitive tribes and their number is only 127. Another tribe, the Andamanese tribe is only 23 in number. The main tribal population is 20,000 which is called Nicobaris. On all the six tribes we find that a lot of amount is spent and certainly we have got the moral right to ask the government what the achievement is. So far as Jarwa tribes in the jungles are concerned, our government sends them gifts; I do not know whether cent per cent gifts reach them or something goes out in between. We have every right to ask the Minister who says that he is doing his best to improve the living conditions of tribals, what he has done in all these years, whether we could create any friendly relations

with them, whether there are some other things, because every now and then there are accidents. They attacked the villagers and the workers. What have we actually done to civilise those people and to make them friendly to us? That is a thing to be considered.

18 hrs.

It is also necessary to make a mention about the scheduled castes. When somebody is a scheduled caste in Bihar, West Bengal or Tamil Nadu, and once he crosses the sea by ship and reaches Andaman, he ceases to be a scheduled caste and he is at par with others. This is a sort of discrimination and this should not be there and the Minister should look into the difficulties of the economically weaker sections and scheduled castes and they should be recognised and given all sorts of facilities as prevail in other parts of the country.

I would like to come to Demands for Grants relating to Andaman and Nicobar Islands, but before I come to that, I would like to mention one thing. The Home Ministry is directly in charge of some Union Territories having no legislatures and in the Report they have said that the object is to ensure "good Government and proper development of Union Territories". But what we find is, all rotten civil servants, who are unwanted in Delhi or other places, they are shunted to Andaman and Nicobar Islands or Lakshadweep.

What is the reason? What is the analogy for this? The civil servants who are posted there find it a punishment place and they do not like the place. Now the point is, they are not interested in the development or in giving good administration to the people of these isolated and remote areas and they are more interested in creating more and more troubles so that immediately there is some public agitation and as a result of

that they can come back to Delhi. I think, this sort of Government policy is suicidal and is against the interest of the Union Territories, isolated single-Member Constituencies.

Coming to the Demands for Grants, the prime thing which is necessary to mention here is that we have no democratic set up or democratic system in the Territory. I find that there are democratic system, in Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram and other small Union Territories. There was an assurance from the Minister that something is going on about Delhi though they have got some sort of popular system in Delhi, Andaman, Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep, Aminivili, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and other small Union Territories have no popular set up. Time and again, we are requesting the Government, but so far we have not been successful. We had an occasion to meet the Prime Minister and he was kind enough to meet the Members of the Advisory Committee, which is associated with the Union Home Ministry. We told the Prime Minister that this is the position. We said "We may be small in number, but we are in a much remote area and we cannot be properly looked after by you, you give us some sort of popular system, a Government elected by people, so that there will be public involvement in the functioning of the Government and the development process. At that time, the Prime Minister said: "You all become independent, we will allow you". I cannot understand what is the spirit behind it. We came back rather disappointed. In the advisory committee, when we used to speak before the Home Minister, since it is said that he is the leader of the peasants and of the poor countrymen, we expected sympathetic consideration because we come from very isolated areas. One member from Campbell Bay area—an ex-serviceman settled there—said, "We have no cattle; we have no plough animals. Allow us to have

[Shri Manoranjan Bhakta]

some plough animals." At that time, the Home Minister said: बकरी प.सो, दूध भी अ.सो, हस भी जौतो ! I am mentioning it to show that this is the attitude of the government.

There is a qualitative change in the Central Government's policy towards the small isolated union territories. They think that these union territories are their headache; they consider them as their burdens. That is why I feel that this is the appropriate forum to put forward our request for the development of such remote areas.

So far as providing a good government, as stated in the report is concerned, even the problems of the refugees who were settled there 20 years before are not solved under the colonisation scheme. They still require to be allotted land and other things are necessary to settle them economically. These things are not done. There are some Tamilian families who were cultivating a piece of government land since the last ten years. Last year they were thrown out. At that time, an assurance was given that they will be provided some alternative land, which is still not done. The problems of workers, students, unemployed youth, and peasants to achieve minimum needs of life does not show it is a good government but absolutely a bad government provided to this Union territory with a top heavy officialdom.

There are some government employees Class III and Class IV, working there since 1954. They are denied the payment of special allowance of 20 per cent which is given to those who are posted in Andamans. Those who are local residents of that place are denied this special allowance. In the mainland, this type of discrimination is not there. Only in Andamans and Nicobar Islands this discrimination prevails. There is a lot of dis-

contentment among the government servants which lowers their efficiency also. The Minister of State, who is particularly looking after union territories, is here. I have no doubt that he will make all endeavours to solve our problems. My request is that all the government employees recruited there should be given this special allowance, irrespective of their place of recruitment and place of residence.

Since a long time, there was no allotment of land. Only in 1976 some allotment of house-sites and agricultural land started. But after the new government came, this has been stopped I do not know why. And as a result of that, the number of encroachments on government land by poor landless agriculturists are increasing. They have no other alternative. You cannot provide them jobs, you cannot provide them land, you will not even allow them to commit suicide. Then what will they do? They are encroaching for their livelihood. The allotment of agricultural land should be made to all. I am sorry to mention in this connection that very recently some allotment was made without following any formalities, legal formalities, and the son of the local Janata Party President was allotted five acres of land in the industrial area. Why can't the Government allot 500 square metres to the poor villagers for construction of their houses? This is something that has to be taken note of.

There are other points...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have already explained.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: There is only one thing I want to say that there should be economic development of the territory. That must be taken into consideration because during the regime of the last Government, they had a plan to have a free port in the Great Nicobar Island which is very near to the international sea route. As it is the Home

Ministry which has to initiate all the actions, I once again draw the attention of the Minister of State for Home Affairs to kindly examine this as it can improve the economic condition. As you have nothing in your account regarding the employment potentialities you have created, and as you have no record to your credit regarding the new jobs you have provided to the people, my earnest request is that the Minister will kindly look into the economic development of this territory. At the same time, I may also state that I have noticed that whenever some Ministers visit Andaman and Nicobar Islands, they never inform the local MP about their programme. I am saying this because we have a lot of things to discuss with the Minister concerned. But any time they go to those parts, they are not informing the local MP. So, I request the Minister to look into this point and before I conclude, I would like to state that our problems can be solved by providing a popular set up in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, and I have no doubt that when you introduce the Bill for Delhi to provide more powers to Delhi, you will consider the case of such remote and isolated areas also.

With these words, I thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak.

बी राज विलास पालवाल (हाजीपुर) : समाप्ति महोदय, किसी ने कहा है

एक ही उल्लंघन काफी था, बरताव गुलिस्तां करने को ।

हर शब्द पे उल्लंघन है, भजामे गुलिस्तां करा होगा ॥

मैं काफी कहना चाहता था, मन बना करके भी आया था लेकिन जिनको मैं सुनाना चाहता था वे यहां पर हैं ही नहीं ।

आज हमारे सामने सब से बड़ी लालारी यहां है कि मनता पार्टी की सरकार यहां है

और इसको बने हुए एक साल हो गया है । इस वीच मे—जाहे हमारे इतर के साथेहो या उत्तर के साथी हो— हम लोगों ने बहुत से चुनाव दिये हैं । समाप्ति भी, मैं समाजवादी शास्त्रीयन ने रखा हू—हम लोग हमेशा से यह नारा लगाते रहे हैं—“बन और बरती बंद के रहेंगे” । “रोटी कपड़ा और मकान—मांग रहा है हिन्दुस्तान” । यदि रोटी, कपड़ा और मकान—मिस भी आय, उसके बाद भी हमारा नारा बत्त मनहीं होता है । उसके बाबजूद भी हम नारा लगायें—हम चाहेंगे कि जो मकान मिले, वह अच्छा मकान हो, जो जाना मिले, वह अच्छा मकान हो—हमारी यह आपोच रहेंगे । तो इस बहुत हमारी जो स्थिति है—मैंने अभी इधर और उत्तर दोनों तरफ के साधियों को सुना—ला—एड—बार्डर के लिये सरकार की आलोचना की गई । सरकार को मैं मानता हू—भारत की सरकार । उस पर कोई जनता पार्टी का साइन-बोर्ड नहीं लगा है, कहीं नहीं लिखा है कि जनता पार्टी की सरकार, तो जब सरकार की आलोचना की बात आती है, तो हमारे जैसे आदमी खुल कर अपनी सरकार की आलोचना करते हैं । लेकिन जब कभी सरकार के अच्छे काम की बात आती है, तो मैं समझता हू कि हमारे माननीय साधियों को जो सरकार की आलोचना करते हैं, उन्हें उसके अच्छे कामों को भी बतलाना चाहिये ।

इस समय सब से ज्यादा दो भीजो पर चर्चा हुई है—एक तो हरिजन के बारे मे बहुत कुछ कहा गया है । मैंने उस दिन भी कहा था—हरिजन क्या है ? जैसे हिन्दू सस्त्रांति मे कहा गया है—जो गाय की पूछ पकड़ लेते हैं, वे बैतरणी पार हो जाते हैं । हरिजन भी आज बैतरणी है बन गया है । इस बहुत और उस बहुत के लोगों ने चुनाव के नीचान मे हरिजन की पूछ पकड़ कर पार करने की कोशिश की है ।

हूसरी चर्चा ना एड आर्डर के बारे मे हुई है । जब हरिजन का बामका आता है

[धी राम विद्यालय प.स.वन]

तो मैं कहता हूँ—बटना घट जाना किस के बस की बात है, बटना तो बटती ही रहती है । हम लोग जो यहाँ बैठे हुए हैं—हम लोगों में इतनी संगत नहीं है कि शान्ति से हर बात को सुनें, शान्ति से अपने विचारों को प्रकल्प करें, प्रक्षसर प्राप्ति में मारा-मारी करने के लिये तैयार हो जाते हैं । हम लोग जो 6—7 लाख लोगों के द्वारा जून कर यहाँ आते हैं, जब उन से ऐसी बात है, तो जो आदमी गांव में रहता है, यदि उसमें सगड़ा हो, तो उसका प्रतिबिम्ब आप यहाँ से देते हैं या नहीं । आप चेगर में बैठे हैं, जब हम आपका गार्डर नहीं मानते हैं तो यहाँ का ला-एण्ड-गार्डर खाराब होता है या नहीं ? जब यहाँ पर खाराब हो जाता है, तो उसका प्रसर जनता पर भी पड़ता है ।

हरिजनों के सम्बन्ध में आज काफी चर्चा की जाती है । बटना घट जाना किसी के बस की बात नहीं है, लेकिन देखा यह जाता है कि बटना घट जाने के बाद सरकार ने क्या किया है । हमारे एक साथी ने सुशाव दिया कि हरिजन मिनिस्ट्री अलग से बनाई जाय । मैं नहीं समझता—हरिजन मिनिस्ट्री का अलग से बनाने से उनका क्या दृष्टिकोण है । मैं दूसरे प्रान्तों में देखता हूँ—विहार को लीजिये—वहाँ कल्याण विभाग अलग से है और उसका हरिजन मिनिस्टर है, लेकिन वह मंत्रालय—एक प्रकार से उसको पंग बना दिया गया है, भलम बना दिया गया है । वहाँ मिनिस्टर हरिजन है, लेकिन चपरासी से लेकर संकेटी तक कोई हरिजन नहीं है । उस मिनिस्टर को कोई पावर नहीं है, वह कुछ नहीं कर सकता है । इसलिये आप लाख किसी हरिजन को मिनिस्टर बना दीजिये, हरिजन का नाम हटा दीजिये—अचूक नाम को हटा कर हरिजन रखा गया, इसको हटा कर कुछ और रख दीजिये, लेकिन उन तक मौलिक परिवर्तन नहीं होगा,

बूनियादी परिवर्तन नहीं होता, तब तक भी समझता हूँ कि इस देश में कुछ नहीं होगा ।

जगजीवन बाबू हरिजन मंत्री है । प्रारंभ सरकार के मंत्री हैं, हरिजन हैं, लेकिन उनके सामने भी लाचारी है । जिस विपार्टमेंट के मंत्री हैं—डिफेंस विपार्टमेंट—बतलाइये उस विपार्टमेंट में कहाँ 15 परसेंट कोटा पूरा दृश्या है, नीचे से ऊपर तक कहीं भी पूरा नहीं हृश्या है । कास्ट्स के नाम पर जो रेजिमेंट्स बनी हुई हैं, राजपूत रेजिमेंट जाट रेजिमेंट सिल्वर रेजिमेंट—जबा वे खल्म हो गए ? वे भाज भी उड़ी तरह से चली आ रही हैं । हम रोना रोते रहेंगे—लेकिन रोने से काम चलने वाला नहीं है ।

हम सरकार के सामने बहुत से सुशाव रखते हैं । लेकिन अफसोस तब होता है जब हम देखते हैं कि हरिजनों की समस्या को लेकर अखबारों में बड़े जोरदार से प्रचार होता है, अत्याचार हो रहा है, जुल्म हो रहा है और जब कभी हम सुशाव देते हैं—हरिजनों पर होने वाले अत्याचारों को रोकने के लिये हमारे ये सुशाव हैं—

आप प्रन्तर्जातीय शादियां कीजिये आप जो मठ मन्दिर के पुजारी बनाएं वे कास्ट लाइन पर न बनाएं बल्कि शिला की लाइन पर बनाएं । जब जमीन बांटने की बात करते हैं तो सुशाव हम देते हैं उनको नहीं माना जाता है और एटोसिटी को रोकने के लिए हमारे सुशाव नहीं माने जाते । उनको जमीन देने में प्राथमिकता नहीं दी जाती । ऐसा क्यों है । इसके पीछे क्या कारण है । मह एक मनोवृत्ति की दोतक है । आज जो प्रकार लोग हैं, वे प्रकार लोग जीरी हैं लेकिन पेपर्स के ऊपर, उन के बैनेटमेंट पर किसका कल्पा है । आज जो हमारे कांग्रेस के साथी यहाँ बैठे हुए हैं वे इस बात को इमानदारीपूर्वक नहीं मानते हैं कि आज भी जो बड़े बड़े लोग हैं, जिनको इस सरकार में

तरंजीह नहीं मिल रही है, जो टाटा और बिरला इन्दिरा गांधी और कांग्रेस सरकार के सलाहकार बने हुए थे, आज इस सरकार में उन टाटा और बिरला की कोई पूछ नहीं है, तो जब उनकी कोई पूछ नहीं है तो वे यह चाहेंगे कि इस सरकार को गिराओ और इस सरकार को बदनाम करो चाहे प्रचार माध्यम से या किसी और माध्यम से। अगर कलको श्री मोरारजी देसाई या चौधरी चरण सिंह, गृह मंत्री जी इनको अपने कमरे में बुला कर बात कर लें और कह दें कि मामला सब फिट है और घबड़ाइ नहीं, तो कल को अत्याचार होते रहेंगे और कहीं कोई मामला सामने नहीं आएगा। इसलिए मैं कहता हूँ कि घटनाएं घटती रहती हैं और जैसा मैंने उस दिन भी कहा था कि घटना घटेगी और जब पत्थर पर जो पत्थर है और नीचे का पत्थर ऊपर आएगा, तो ज्वालामुखी फटेगा। आज हमको खुशी है कि इस सरकार ने हरिजन दलित लोगों को धाणी दी है और अब इतना है कि इन लोगों ने आवाज उठाना शुरू कर दिया है। जब आवाज उठाना शुरू कर दिया है, तो ऊपर वाले तबके के लोग चाहेंगे कि इनको नीचे ढकेलो और जब वे कहेंगे कि तुम नीचे रहो तो नीचे के लोग कहेंगे कि हम ऊपर आएंगे। तो यह ज्वालामुखी फटेगा जरूर और इसको कोई रोक नहीं सकता है। हम इसको फोड़ेंगे और अगर हम नहीं फोड़ेंगे तो हमारे लड़के फोड़ेंगे और अगर वे नहीं फोड़ेंगे तो हमारे पोते फोड़ेंगे, लेकिन ज्वालामुखी फूटेगा और इसको मैं जागरूकता का परिचायक मानता हूँ। पहले भी घटनाएं घटी हैं और मैं आपको उदाहरण दे सकता हूँ। भोला पासवान शास्त्री जी की सरकार बिहार में थी और भोला पासवान शास्त्री हरिजन हैं और उस समय वे बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री थे लेकिन उनके समय में भी बिहार में एक ऐसी घटना हुई थी कि 200 आदियों को जिन्दा जलाया गया था। श्री आर० डी० भंडारे उस समय वहां के राज्यपाल थे। वे हरिजनों के नेता हैं और हम भी उनको नेता मानते हैं लेकिन

उनके गवर्नर होने के बाबजूद—और वे सकत गवर्नर थे—हरिजनों को न नक्सेलाइट्स के नाम पर मारा गया। श्री जगजीवन राम जी हमेशा से हरिजनों के नेता रहे हैं लेकिन जब जहां उनका भोजपुर जिला है, वहां भी हरिजनों को नक्सेलाइट्स के नाम पर उड़ाया जाता है और इसको कोई रोक नहीं सकता। रुकेगा कब? जब उसके लिए आप एक नीति बनाएंगे और उस नीति पर सरकार चलने के लिए मजबूर करेगी। मैं तो यह कहता हूँ कि यदि दोनों पक्षों के लोग सहमत हों, तो वे कोई नीति बनाएं और इस मामले पर सहमत हों, लेकिन सहमत क्यों होंगे। मैंने उस दिन कहा था कि अन्तर्जातीय विवाह आप यहीं से शुरू कीजिये हमारे जितने नेता और मेम्बर आफ पार्लियामेंट यहां बैठे हुए हैं वे चाहे इस पक्ष के हों या उस पक्ष के हों, वे कसम खायें कि हम अपने लड़के लड़कियों की शादी अपनी जाति में नहीं करेंगे आप यहीं से शुरू करें। मैं समझता हूँ कि 550 मेम्बर आफ पार्लियामेंट हैं। और मंत्री भी हैं। अगर मामला यहां से शुरू हो जाए, तो कम से कम 500 लोगों ने तो अपनी आत्मा की शुद्धि कर ली और हम 500 लोग डी-कास्ट हो गये। हम जहां से शुरू करें, लेकिन ऐसा नहीं होगा क्योंकि अपने घरों पर जाकर आप अत्याचार करेंगे और सब लोग अलग अलग बन जाएंगे। कोई ठाकुर बन जाएगा और कोई कुछ और बन जाएगा। पार्लियामेंट में आएंगे तो यहां पर जोर जोर से भाषण किया जाता है और बहुत जोर लगाकर हरिजनों और आदिवासियों की बकालत की जाती है और कितनी जोर से उनके लिये बोला जाता है।

सभापति महोदय, मैं यह भी कहना चाहूँगा कि यह जो एट्रोसिटीज के मामले हैं, उन पर व्यापक रूप से पूरे देश के स्तर पर बिनार होना चाहिए और इसका रुट काज,

[श्री राम विलास पासवान]

है, क्या इसका कारण है, उसको ढूँढना चाहिए और उसके लिए कार्यक्रम बनाना चाहिए। जैसा मैंने कहा है कि हम लोगों ने कार्यक्रम दिया है और चाहे वे विरोधी पक्ष के नेता हों और चाहे सरकार के लोग हों, उन दोनों को बैठ कर इस पर सोचना चाहिए। जब इस तरह की बात होगी, तो पता चलेगा कि कौन इससे भागता है और कौन हरिजनों का शुभचिन्तक है।

अगली बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि ला एण्ड आर्डर का जो मामला है, उसमें बहुत सारे प्रश्न आ जाते हैं, बहुत सारी चीजें आ जाती हैं। आज एक टकराव हो रहा है पुलिस एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में और जनता में। जनता की मनोवृत्ति में और पुलिस की मनोवृत्ति में भिन्नता है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि पुलिस में जो लोग हैं उनकी वही पुरानी दृष्टि बनी हुई है जिसके कारण वे जनता के साथ मिल नहीं पाते हैं। नहीं घुन-मिल पाते हैं। जनता अभी भी उनको अपने से दूर समझती है।

सभापति महोदय, एक बात मैं पुलिस की मनोवृत्ति के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। इसकी मनोवृत्ति में परिवर्तन आना चाहिए। हम हमेशा पुलिस से कहते हैं कि इंग्लैंड का रूप बनो। मैं जब असेम्बली में था तो मैं पुलिस की एस्टीमेट कमेटी का सेम्बर था। मैं यह जानता हूँ कि पुलिस को इंग्लैंड में जो सुविधाएं मिलती हैं वह भारत में नहीं मिलती है। दोनों की सुविधाओं में बहुत बड़ा अन्तर है। यह भी सही बात है कि जब भी कहीं घटना घटती है और पुलिस वाले उसका पता नहीं लगा पाते हैं या सरकार अपराधियों को पकड़ नहीं पाती हैं तो पुलिस के अफसर या अधिकारी यह कहते हैं कि डकैत आते हैं जीप या कार ले कर और हम उनके पीछे दौड़ते हैं साड़किल लेकर। हमने दिल्ली के अखबारों में देखा कि दिल्ली में दो करोड़

रुपये की डकैती हुई और डकैत पकड़े जाये। उन डकैतों ने बताया कि हम ने सिनेमा देख कर यह एस्पोरिमेंट किया था। हमें यह भी देखना होगा कि सिनेमा हमारे दिमागों में क्या बात भरते हैं, जनता के दिमागों में उसके देखने के बाद क्या बात आती है?

सभापति महोदय, मैं कहना चाहुंगा कि जब ला एण्ड आर्डर या हरिजनों पर एट्रो-सिटीज की बात आवें तो उस पर गहराई से विचार हो। मैं सनज्ञता कि दोनों तरफ के लोग जब खाली यह बात कहते हैं कि हरिजनों पर अत्याचार हो रहे हैं तो वे हरिजनों के साथ ज्यादती करते हैं। यह बात तो हमारी सरकार भी कहती है कि एक हरिजन पर अत्याचार पाप है, कर्त्रिक है। हरिजनों की हत्या नहीं होनी चाहिए, यह बात हमारी सरकार भी कहती है। मैं अपने विरोधी दल के भाइयों से प्रार्थना करूँगा कि जब भी आप सदन में हरिजनों पर अत्याचार की बात करें तो उनको रोकने के लिए सुझाव भी दीजिए और यह बताइयें कि सरकार कौन कौन से कदम उठावे। अगर सरकार वे कदम नहीं उठाती है तो फिर हम सरकार को पकड़ेंगे। अगर आप इस बारे में सुझाव नहीं देते हैं तो हम समझेंगे कि पिछले 15-20 सालों में आप लोग जो करते आये हैं आज भी आपके सामने वही रूपरेखा है। आप चाहते हैं कि इस देश में अराजकता की स्थिति पैदा हो जायें। जैसा मैंने पहले भी कहा था कि तानाशाह सत्ता से जुदा होने पर भी तानाशाही प्रवृत्ति से जुदा नहीं हो सकता है। उसकी यह प्रवृत्ति रही है कि अगर सत्ता में रहे तो तानाशाह बन कर रहे, अगर सत्ता से बाहर जावे तो देश में अराजकता की स्थिति पैदा कर दे ताकि कल को लोगों को मज़बूर हो कर अराजकता के बल पर उसे फिर से सत्ता में आने का मौका दे दिया जाये।

सभापति महोदय, मैं कहना चाहुंगा कि ला एण्ड आर्डर के मामले पर, हरिजनों के मामले पर एक राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रम अपनाया

जाए और उस पर सरकार निश्चित कदम लड़ावे।

इन घट्ठों के साथ मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

SHRI NANASAHIB BONDE (Amravati): I am not satisfied with the working of the Home Ministry. There were some expectations on the part of the nation and the people from this Ministry. We say that ours is a democratic nation and that we take every care to see that all the principles of democracy are guarded, that everybody has got the right to live peacefully in this nation according to his own choice, according to his own whims, according to his own ideas, as long as he does not come in the way of similar enjoyment of their rights by others.

Go wherever you like in this country and ask the man in the street whether he is happy with the present administration. The reply would be that he is not happy because he cannot enjoy the liberties he is entitled to and live his own life. That is because we are far away from the principles of democracy, because we see around us unrest everywhere. Wherever you may go in this country the general thing to be found is unrest and uneasiness. Nobody feels happy about the present state of affairs. We are facing clashes in a State amongst people and people. There is fighting going on, quarrels going on. There are murders; there are dacoities; there are other crimes, heinous crimes. And the reply from the Ministry is that they are taking every care to see that safety is ensured to the people. My criticism is, we are not viewing these things from that point of view. We are viewing things that last year so many crimes have been committed and this year, the percentage of crime is less. I am not satisfied with this state of affairs. We must see and that should be the anxiety of every Government, especially of this Home Ministry to see

that no crime takes place in the Nation. That is the life of democracy. What are you doing in that direction? Yesterday, our learned Prime Minister here said while giving some account of the clashes between people in Amritsar, they are not prosecuting one party and they are prosecuting the other party, of course, he was replying to the debate and I had no chance in that debate. But my question to the Prime Minister is: is this the way to deal with the problem? If five persons who are law abiding, are sitting in one room and they have no participation in committing the crime, are you going to prosecute them under Section 107 or any other section of the Indian Penal Code? They were sitting quietly. Somebody else's came and they were attacked by those people, unruly as they are. So, this reply is not giving any satisfaction to a person like myself. You must find out the truth through your investigation impartially. You must come to the finding that such and such party is the aggressor. I am sitting quietly in my house along with my family and if somebody comes and attacks me, am I to be prosecuted? If I am to be prosecuted, then there is no investigation. This is not equality. The answer that has been given by the Prime Minister yesterday is that they made both the parties as accused in that case. That is no answer. That means, you fail to find out who is the aggressor, who has taken the law and order in hand. You must have competent machinery to investigate. Impartial investigation is being demanded. It is a sad affair that presently when there is investigation, the correct facts are not being ascertained. There is something wrong about it. There is some sort of partiality, one-sided business. I ask the State Ministers here in-charge of Home Affairs: are you thinking of taking some steps to see that investigation of all police cases is being done properly? It should not be one-sided. It should be absolutely impartial investigation. As long as you do not have that machi-

[Shri Nanasahib Bonde]

nery, you will not come to the correct finding of facts with the result that you will not be able to prosecute the proper person in a court of law. What is the use of prosecuting innocent persons in the court of law? We are getting such types of cases everyday in the courts. They say that there was fighting. What is that fighting? One was silent and other has come and assaulted him. What crime the other man has committed? Both of them are being prosecuted for having committed the crime. If this is the state of affairs, nobody would like to command this Government. And that is what is happening every day in this country. Every time, a question is being put to the Home Minister here in Parliament that in such and such State such and such things have taken place, law and order has been abused, there is no law and order, and the answer given by him—to my utter disgrace, to my utter surprise—is that that State is responsible for this. Is this the correct answer? You are the Union Government. You are the Home Minister for the whole country; you are the Home Minister for the Union Government. It is the paramount responsibility and obligation of the Central Government to maintain law and order in the whole of India and there is no use in blaming a particular State or throwing the blame on a particular State, as if the State is there to take care of everything. If you are not responsible for everything, then it will not be possible for me to appreciate that.

What I want to submit is that you are forgetting this responsibility which is put on your shoulders. This is the supreme responsibility of the Central Government, the Union Government, the Ministers in the Central Government to see that law and order is maintained in the whole of the country. If any State is neglecting that part which is a very important

part in the human life, in the history of the nation, then you have got all the remedies to set it right in the Constitution. Whether a particular State is ruled by the Janata Government or by Congress or by CPIM is not the main consideration. If a State is neglecting law and order situation which is of a very greater importance to the people who are living in that State, then this Government, this Home Ministry should take every care to see that State must be asked to set it right. There are provisions in the Constitution. The Constitution has given you so many safeguards and precautions. It is not a correct answer to say that it is not the responsibility of the Central Government; there is no justification in saying that or it is the responsibility of the State.

My criticism is this. The paramount responsibility is on your shoulders if something is going wrong in Bihar, if something is going wrong in U.P. or for that matter in Maharashtra or in any other parts of the country. You must hold the people responsible. That is your main responsibility which you are not doing it.

Yesterday, I heard the debate in this House when Mr. Stephen, the Leader of the opposition was charging you for this and the answer given to him was that it was not the responsibility of the Union Government; it was the responsibility of the State concerned. I was very sad to hear this. I was very sorry to hear this.

I will quote one instance. Last time, a Government servant was in charge of the Gandhi Memorial. The man who was there on the spot was just telling the history of the incident to the people who were visiting there. Ultimately, while he was giving this information that such and such man from such and such orga-

nisation had killed Mahatma Gandhi, the man who was hearing this got provoked and he had assaulted that guide. There was a discussion in Parliament at that time and the learned Home Minister came to the finding that there was some incident where a man was beaten, but beating was not of a serious nature, so much so grievous hurt was not caused to that guide and no cognizable offence was brought out. Mr. Stephen had raised this point in Parliament at that time. Is this the correct information? And this was given to the House! If a man, when he is discharging his duties as a public servant, is prevented from doing that duty, then the person who is responsible for that commits an offence under section 353 or 332 of the IPC. Our learned Home Minister has given wrong information; he has said that no cognizable offence was brought out.

Mr. Chairman, I want that a clear picture of facts should be placed at least before Parliament, on the floor of Parliament. We expect that. If such a clear picture is not presented to Members of Parliament, it will never be presented to the people, to the nation. That is why, there are apprehensions in the minds of we, Members of Parliament, that the present Home Ministry is incompetent to administer law and justice in this country. That is my criticism, and with this criticism, I conclude, and I thank you for having given me the opportunity to speak.

श्री हकम देव नारायण यादव (मधुवनी) : समाप्ति जी, मैं इस सरकार की गृह-विभाग की मांगों का समर्थन करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूं। एक निवेदन मैं यह करना चाहूंगा कि इस सदन में बार-बार इस प्रण को उठाया जाता है कि हरिजनों के लिये जो स्थान आरक्षित हैं, उनको पूरा प्रतिशत नहीं दिया जा रहा है। इस बात पर विरोध करते हुए सन् 1952 से अगर आंकड़े दिये जायें, तो सारे विरोध पक्ष के लोग

यह कहने लगते हैं कि आंकड़े देना ठीक नहीं है, आंकड़ों में मत जाइये। अगर आंकड़े न दिये जायें तो उनके आरोपों को स्वीकार कर लेना पड़ता है और अगर इस बात का खंडन किया जाये तो उसके लिये आंकड़े देने पड़ेंगे।

देश में जो कुछ भी हो रहा है, चाहे हरिजनों पर अत्याचार हो रहे हैं, या नौकरियों में उचित स्थान नहीं दिया गया है, इसके लिये कोई एक काल, एक समय, एक दिन या एक साल जिम्मेदार नहीं है। इसके लिये करोड़ों वर्ष का भारत का इतिहास जिम्मेदार है, वर्णश्रम धर्म जिम्मेदार है।

लेकिन यह जनता सरकार जब से सत्ता में आई है, मैं यह देखता हूं कि सन् 1977 में हरिजनों को नौकरियों में जो प्रतिशत दी गई है, वह पिछले सालों की अपेक्षा काफी ज्यादा है। जहां चतुर्थ वर्ग की नौकरी में 1976 में 18.75 प्रतिशत स्थान थे, वहां 1977 में वह बढ़कर 19.07 हो गये। तृतीय श्रेणी में जहां 1976 में 11.31 प्रतिशत था, वह 1977 में बढ़कर 11.8 प्रतिशत हो गया। दूसरी श्रेणी में 1976 में जहां 5.41 प्रतिशत था, वहां 1977 में 6.07 प्रतिशत हो गया। प्रथम श्रेणी में जहां 1976 में 3.46 प्रतिशत था, वहां 1977 में वह 4.16 प्रतिशत हुआ है। कहने का मतलब यह है कि 1977 का साल हरिजनों के प्रति विशेष वर्ष रहा है, इसमें उनको नौकरियों में अधिक स्थान दिये गये हैं। इसकी तुलना में पिछले वर्षों में जबकि कांग्रेस का शासन था, इनको बहुत कम स्थान मिले हैं। 1971 तक के आंकड़े बहुत कम हैं, ज्यों-ज्यों ऊपर की तरफ चलिये त्यों-त्यों ये लोग ऊपर अधिक आये हैं। 1975 और 1976 का वर्ष अतुशासन पर्व कहा गया था, लेकिन उक्ती तुलना में 1977 में इनका प्रतिशत बढ़ा है और जहां कहा गया था कि हम पूरे तौर पर

[श्री हुकम बेव नारायण अ. दब]

बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम चला रहे हैं उसका नतीजा है। उसी प्रकार से आदिवासियों का है कि क्लास (1) में 1976 में जहां उनका प्रतिशत 0.68 था वहां 77 में 0.77 हो गया और जहां क्लास टू में 0.74 था 77 में 0.77 हो गया। क्लास थ्री में उनके लिए 76 में 2.51 था वह 77 में 2.78 हो गया। चतुर्थ श्रेणी में 76 में 3.93 था वह 77 में 4.35 हो गया। इसका मतलब कि आदिवासियों को जो नौकरी वर्गेरह दी गई है उसमें भी इनका जो प्रतिशत है वह 77 में बढ़ा है। लेकिन दुर्भाग्य है कि पिछली सरकारें काम कम करती थीं उसका ढिंडोरा ज्यादा पीटती थीं, आज जनता सरकार में काम तो किया गया है लेकिन उसका ढिंडोरा नहीं पीटा गया, अखबारों के माध्यम से, रेडियो और दूरदर्शन के माध्यम से उसका एकतरफा प्रचार नहीं किया गया। जब दोतरफा प्रचार हुआ है, आजादी दी गई है तो बातें सामने आ रही हैं। जनता पार्टी के अन्दर जो लोग हैं उन्होंने उनसे ज्यादा इस बात के लिए सक्रियता दिखायी है कि हरिजनों के साथ जनता सरकार जितनी रियायतें देती है, उनके प्रति जितना सचेष्ट है उनसे और ज्यादा सचेष्ट होने की आवश्यकता है। इसका मतलब यह नहीं कि जनता पार्टी की तरफ से लोग बोलते हैं तो सरकार की निन्दा करते हैं बल्कि उनमें आतुरता है कि यह सरकार जितना कर रही है उससे बहुत ज्यादा हरिजन और आदिवासियों के लिए करना है। इस रस्तार को और तेज करना है। लेकिन मैं यह कहूँगा कि 15 प्रतिशत जहां हरिजनों के लिए आरक्षित स्थान थे उसमें चतुर्थ श्रेणी को छोड़ कर तृतीय श्रेणी, द्वितीय श्रेणी और प्रथम श्रेणी में आजादी के तीस सालों में उनको स्थान नहीं दिया गया और पन्द्रह प्रतिशत हरिजनों को भी प्रथम श्रेणी, द्वितीय श्रेणी और तृतीय श्रेणी की नौकरियों के लायक नहीं बनाया गया।

इसके लिए जिम्मेदार कौन है? आदिवासियों को जो साढ़े सात प्रतिशत स्थान मिलना चाहिए वा क्लास बन, क्लास ट और क्लास थ्री की सर्विसेज में उसके लायक उनको नहीं बनाया थया, उसके लिए जिम्मेदार कौन है? इस बात पर भी विचार करना पड़ेगा।

हम कहते हैं कि योग्य व्यक्ति नहीं मिल रहे हैं। मैं तो यहां तक कहता हूँ कि आज हिन्दुस्तान की व्यवस्था यह है कि हिन्दुस्तान के एकमात्र श्री जगजीवन राम जी हरिजनों में ऐसे पैदा हुए जो आज हरिजनों के नाम पर अखिल भारतीय स्तर नहीं बल्कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर नेता कहे जा सकते हैं लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान में तीस साल में कोई और हरिजनों में से नेता नहीं पैदा हो सका। इसके लिए जिम्मेदार कौन है? इन सारी बातों पर गहराई से सोचना होगा। इन बातों को अगर हम हटा कर के सोचेंगे तो समस्या का समाधान नहीं निकाल सकते।

पिछड़ी जातियों के बारे में आप कहते हैं। मैं तो यहां तक कहूँगा कि जो प्रावधान सरकार का छपा हुआ मिला है, उसमें पिछड़ी जातियों के लिए 74 से 78 तक जो लगातार सरकार के जरिए खर्चा हुआ है उसका प्रति साल का हिसाब लगा कर हम देखते हैं और जब केवल 78-79 का प्रावधान देखते हैं तो दोनों में बहुत अंतर पाते हैं। 78-79 में जो प्रावधान किया गया है जिसमें 70 करोड़ रु० आदिवासियों की योजना के लिए अलग से रखा गया है उसको छोड़ कर देखते हैं तो 2405 लाख रुपया खर्च किया जा रहा है जबकि इसके पहले जो खर्च 75 तक करते रहे हैं वह इनका सारा खर्च 8917.78 लाख रुपया है। कहां पांच साल में इसका लगभग 9 हजार लाख खर्च हुआ है और कहां एक साल के लिए 78-79 के लिए 2405 लाख रुपया खर्च हो रहा है जिसमें 70 करोड़ रुपया आदिवासियों की योजना के लिए इसके अलावा है।

मैं यह भी कहूँगा कि उत्तर भारत में जो विहार, उत्तर प्रदेश है वहाँ आज जाति व्यवस्था वरों हुई है और पिछड़ी जातियों दबो हुई हैं। दक्षिण भारत की पिछड़ी जातियों में जो उत्थान आया, उनमें जो तेजी आई है, जो उत्तर विहार आई है उसका कारण यह रहा है कि बंटवा का ज्यादा प्रतिशत दक्षिण भारत में पिछड़ी जातियों के लोगों को उठाने पर खर्च किया गया है। आप आनन्द और विहार की जनसंख्या को ले लें और यह देखें कि जहाँ आनन्द में सर्. 76-77 में 355 लाख और 77-78 में 552 लाख खर्च किया गया वहाँ विहार में 76-77 में 300 लाख और 77-78 में 325 लाख खर्च किया गया। यहीं चीज देख लें कर्नाटक में। विहार और कर्नाटक का मुकाबिला करें जनसंख्या में। कर्नाटक में 76-77 में 300 लाख और 77-78 में 325 लाख खर्च किया गया। आगे आइये महाराष्ट्र में। महाराष्ट्र, विहार और उत्तर प्रदेश की तुलना कीजिए, महाराष्ट्र में 76-77 में 400 लाख, 1977-78 में 550 लाख। आप तुलना पंजाब और विहार की करिए। पंजाब में 1976-77 में 400 लाख और 1977-78 में 400 लाख। आप तुलना करिए तमिलनाडु, विहार और उत्तर प्रदेश की जनसंख्या की। तमिलनाडु में 1976-77 में 620 लाख और 1977-78 में 567 लाख। और उत्तर प्रदेश, जहाँ इतनी बड़ी आवादी है वहाँ 1976-77 में 325 लाख और 1977-78 में 460 लाख। अब आप इतनी तात्पुरता से पंचायत करिए और इंसाफ कीजिए। जो इतनी बड़ी आवादी है वह अभी भी वर्ण व्यवस्था के रोग से प्रसिद्ध है। पिछड़ी जातियों में शक्ति नहीं आई है इसका एकमात्र कारण यह है कि विहार और उत्तर प्रदेश में पिछड़ी जातियों को उठाने के लिए पिछले तीस सालों में पैसा खर्च नहीं किया गया। पिछड़ी जातियों के उत्थान की तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया। . . . (व्यवधान) . . . तो मैं निवेदन कर रहा था कि जो स्वाब्ध

जनता के सामने आता है और जो हमारे सामने है, हम इन बातों को बड़ी गहराई से कह सकते हैं और जो आज देश के सामने कानून और व्यवस्था के सवाल की बात करते हैं, यह कानून और व्यवस्था का जो सवाल पैदा हुआ है वह अनेकों प्रकार के अन्तर्विरोधों से ग्रसित है। भारत में आज सभी समुदायों का टकराव है? विश्व में जितने अन्तर्विरोध हैं वह अकेले भारत में हैं—राज्य और केन्द्र का टकराव, वर्ग संघर्ष, वर्ण संघर्ष, गांव और शहर की लड़ाई, संसद और नौकर-शान्त्री की लड़ाई, सरकार और नौकरशहरी की लड़ाई, मद्द और औरत की लड़ाई, त्यागभोज की लड़ाई—यह सब हिन्दुस्तान की राजनीति के प्रधान केन्द्र बने हुये हैं। आज कानून और व्यवस्था क्यों विगड़ रही है? आप शहरों में भोग की सामग्री इकट्ठी करते हैं। हजारों वर्ष तक तपस्या करने के बाद भी विश्वमित्र जैसे तत्त्वी ने उर्वशी, मेनका और रंभा के पाथलों की झंकार पर अपनी तपस्या को भंग कर दिया था और आज सड़कों पर अनेकों उर्वशी, रंभा और मेनका पाथल की झंकार बजाती रहती हैं और तब आप नौजवानों को ब्रह्मचर्य का उपदेश देते हैं—यह दोनों बातें एक साथ नहीं चल सकती हैं। यह मनुष्य मात्र की कमजोरी है कि जहाँ पर भोग की सामग्री एकट्ठी होगी उधर मनुष्य का आकर्षण होगा। इसलिए अगर आप कानून की व्यवस्था की विगड़ती हुई हालत को रोकना चाहते हैं तो भोग के तमाम उत्पादन पर रोक लगानी होगी, भोग की तमाम सामग्री को प्रतिबन्धित करना होगा और त्याग की तरफ देश को आगे बढ़ाना होगा। आप तमाम भोग की सामग्री बनाने वाले कारखानों को प्रतिबन्धित करें। आज हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों के तन पर कपड़ा नहीं है लेकिन लिपिस्टिक, पाउडर, स्नो लगाकर तथा टेरीलीन, टेरी-काट से तैयार ड्रेन पाइप वाला कपड़ा पहन कर लोग सड़कों पर निकलते हैं और अपने अंगों का प्रदर्शन करते हैं। एक तरफ भोग की सामग्री, भोग का बातावरण और उसमें

[श्री हुकम देव नारायण यादव]

आप त्याग का उपदेश करते हैं तो यह उसी प्रकार से लगता है जैसे किसी नौजवान लड़की लड़के को नंगा करके कोठरी में बन्द कर दें और सबेरे खोल कर उनसे पूछें कि तुमने ब्रह्मचर्य का पालन किया या नहीं, योगशास्त्र का अध्ययन किया या नहीं, कन्नाद कपिल के दर्शन का पाठ किया या नहीं । इस प्रकार की परिस्थिति हिन्दुस्तान में तीस साल में पैदा की गई है ।

इतना ही नहीं, हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर जो भ्रष्टाचार है, देश में जो अनाचार है, देश में जो कुव्यवस्था है उसके लिए सम्पूर्ण रूप से दोषी जाति प्रथा है । जाति प्रथा ने केवल संसद् और नौकरशाही को ग्रसित नहीं किया बल्कि हिन्दुस्तान की राजनीति को भी ग्रसित कर लिया है । डा० लोहिया ने अपनी "जाति प्रथा" किताब में बड़े ही मार्मिक शब्दों में लिखा है, उन्होंने लिखा है कि हिन्दुस्तान के तमाम राजनीतिक दलों का नेतृत्व द्विजों के हाथ में है । इसीलिए जब कभी कोई मौका आता है तो अन्तर्मिलन हो जाया करता है । इसीलिए हिन्दुस्तान में परिवर्तन की कोई धारा फूट नहीं पाती है । डा० लोहिया ने कहा है कि मंच पर सभी की बातें क्रातिकारी हुआ करती हैं लेकिन मंच की बातों से नेता को मत परखो । मंच से उत्तरन के बाद वह खाता कहां है, सोता कहां है, रहता कहां है, दोस्ती किससे करता है— इसके आधार पर उनके आचरण को परखा करो । हिन्दुस्तान के इतिहास में कभी उस ओर दृष्टि नहीं गई । हिन्दुस्तान की राजनीति को कभी पवित्र नहीं किया गया इसीलिए देश में भ्रष्टाचार की सारी जड़ देश की जाति प्रथा है । भ्रष्टाचार की जितनी जड़ें हैं, उनको पकड़ा जाय । जाति व्यवस्था, अंग्रेजी भाषा, पूंजीशाही और हिन्दुस्तान की शिखर राजनीति—ये तमाम हिन्दुस्तान में भ्रष्टाचार की जड़ हैं ।

जब मैं अंग्रेजी भाषा का नाम लेता हूं तो मेरे दक्षिण के कई भाई कुछ नाराज हो

जाते हैं । मैं अंग्रेजी भाषा का विरोध करता हूं, लेकिन हिन्दी का समर्थक नहीं हूं । हम अंग्रेजी भाषा के विरोधी हैं । आप दक्षिण के भाई जब अंग्रेजी भाषा का नाम लेते हैं—तो जरा सोचिये—बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश, राजस्थान, मध्य प्रदेश में जो हरिजन और पिछड़े हैं, वे अंग्रेजी नहीं जानते हैं । उनकी आवादी ज्यादा है, लेकिन अंग्रेजी भाषा के कारण वे आज नौकरियों में कम्पीट नहीं कर सकते हैं । उनके पिछड़ेपन और दबे रहने का एक मात्र कारण अंग्रेजी भाषा है । यदि दक्षिण के भाई यह चाहते हैं कि उन के उत्तर के भाई भी उन्हीं की तरह सरकारी नौकरी में आयें, उच्ची जगहों पर आयें, यदि उनके प्रति आपके दिल में कोई दर्द है, दया का भाव है, तो अंग्रेजी भाषा की ममता, अंग्रेजी भाषा के मोह को तोड़ना होगा ।

आप जानते हैं—कामराज जैसे नेता तमिलनाडु में पैदा हुये, लेकिन वह अखिल भारतीय नेता नहीं बन पाये । डा० संजी-वैया जैसे नेता अखिल भारतीय नेता नहीं बन पाये । क्यों नहीं बन पाये—क्या कभी इस पर गहराई से सोचा है ? रामास्वामी नायकर ने हरिजन और पिछड़े वर्ग के लिये आनंदोलन चलाया, लेकिन अखिल भारतीय स्तर के नेता नहीं बन पाये । अन्ना-दुराई नेता बने, लेकिन अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर नहीं पहुंच पाये—इसके पीछे क्या रहस्य है, क्या कारण है ? अफसोस—यदि इस बात को समझ लेते, यदि उनकी बातें भारतीय भाषाओं में प्रचारत होतीं, हमारे उत्तर की भाषाओं में फैलाई गई होतीं तो आज हिन्दुस्तान के उत्तर और दक्षिण मिल गये होते, हिन्दुस्तान के उत्तर और दक्षिण के हरिजन और पिछड़े लोगों का, जिनकी जनसंख्या विशाल है, मिलन हो गया होता । इसीलिए जरूरी है कि अंग्रेजी भाषा को हटाया जाय । पूंजीशाही और ब्राह्मणवाद एक दूसरे के पोषक हैं । पूंजीवादी गन्दे कूड़े

पर ही ब्राह्मणवादी कीड़े पनपते हैं। पूँजीवाद गन्दा पोखर है, सड़ा हूँआ तालाब है, उस पर ब्राह्मणवाद गन्दा कीड़ा है जो डसने का काम करता है। यदि देश को बनाना है तो पूँजीशाही के गंदे तालाब को सुखाना पड़ेगा, जो ब्राह्मणवाद का कीड़ा है उस पर डी० डी० टी० को छिड़क कर मारना पड़ेगा।

आज हमारे भाई कहते हैं—यदि देश को बनाना है तो वर्ग को मिटा दो, देश आजाद हो जाएगा। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ—क्या केवल वर्ग को मिटा देने से समता आ जायेगी? हरगिज नहीं आ सकती, वर्ण और वर्ग दोनों पर समान प्रहार करना होगा, वर्ग भी मिटाना होगा और वर्ण भी मिटाना होगा। जो जाति सामाजिक दृष्टि से जितनी सम्पन्न है, उसके पास उतनी ही अधिक दौलत है। जो जाति सामाजिक दृष्टि से जितनी विपन्न है, उसके पास उतनी ही गरीबी है, दौलत की कमी है। इसीलिए समाज के अन्दर सामाजिक दृष्टिकोण से जो सम्पन्न हैं, उनके पास इज्जत है। आज दुनिया भर में केवल रोटी की लड़ाई नहीं है, रोटी और इज्जत को साथ जोड़ना होगा। एक ऐसे गरीब हैं जो केवल मन से रोगी है, एक ऐसे गरीब हैं जो पेट और मन दोनों से रोगी हैं। जो ऊँची जाति का गरीब है, उस पर केवल पेट की मार है, जो छोटी जाति का गरीब है, उस पर पेट की मार भी है और मन की मार भी है।

श्री जगजीवन राम जैसा आदमी, जो विद्या, वुद्धि, शक्ति और सत्ता, सबसे सम्पन्न है; लेकिन जब बनारस में कोई मृति छूते हैं तो उनके छूने से मूर्ति अपवित्र हो जाती है और कोई गरीब ब्राह्मण जब गंगा जल लाकर उस मृति को धोता है तो मूर्ति पवित्र हो जाती है—इसका स्पष्ट अर्थ है कि सामाजिक सम्पन्नता के साथ

इज्जत भी मिल जाती है। जगजीवन राम के लिए वह इज्जत नहीं है जो हिन्दुस्तान के एक भीख मांगने वाले ब्राह्मण की है। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ—यदि देश में बराबरी लानी है, तो इस ब्राह्मणवादी व्यवस्था को मिटाना होगा।

मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ—विहार के मुख्य मंत्री श्री कर्पूरी ठाकुर वने। एक नाई का बेटा, जिसका बाप आज भी अपने दरवाजे पर बैठकर अपने जजमान की दाढ़ी बनाता है, और उस मजदूरी से अपने परिवार का गुजारा चलाता है, उस सर्वहारा परिवार का आदमी जब विहार का मुख्य मंत्री बनता है तो सड़कों पर जलूस निकलता है, नारा लगता है—

कर्पूरी ठाकुर छुरा ले लो,

दिल्ली जाकर सैलून खोलो।

यह किस बात की तरफ दृष्टि है, किस बात को इंगित करता है—किसी गरीब जाति के बेटे को, जो ईमानदार है, कर्मठ है, तपस्वी है, उसको हिन्दुस्तान की ऊँची कुर्सी पर बैठने का कोई अधिकार नहीं है। क्योंकि मनु महाराज ने लिख दिया है—शूद्रों के पास सम्पत्ति इकट्ठी हो जायें, तो उसको छीनकर द्विजों के बीच में बंटवारा कर दो। उस घनघोर ब्राह्मणवादी व्यवस्था में विश्वास करने वाले लोग दबी हुई जाति के लोगों को आगे बढ़ने नहीं देना चाहते हैं। इसीलिए मार्क्सवाद के नाम पर, पूँजीवाद को मिटाने के नाम पर, वर्ग संघर्ष के नाम पर जो ऊँचे वर्ग के हैं इसको स्वीकार करने से इन्कार कर रहे हैं।

19.00 hrs.

इसलिए सभापति महोदय, मैं यह निवेदन करूँगा कि इन सारी बातों पर

[श्री हुकम देव नारायण यादव]

गहराई से हमको और आपको सोचना होगा। अन्त में मैं एक मिनट में अपनी बात खत्म करता हूं।

मैं चाहता हूं कि जाति प्रथा के नाश के लिए अन्तर्जातीय विवाह को अनिवार्य कर दिया जाए। दूसरी बात यह है कि सरकारी नौकरी, राजनीति, व्यापार, और पल्टन में 100 में से 60 जगह हरिजन, आदिवासी, महिलाओं, पिछड़े और मुसलमानों के लिए आरक्षित की जाएं, इससे जितनी ज्यादा से ज्यादा हो, उनको जगह दी जाय। सरकारी नौकरी, राजनीति, व्यापार और पल्टन इन सबमें इनके लिए जगह आरक्षित की जाये। पल्टन में भी हों, राजनीति में भी हों, नौकरी में भी हों और व्ययपार में भी हों। आप यह देखें कि बिहार में अगर 26 परसेन्ट आरक्षण कर दिया गया, तो एक बावेला मचा हुआ है, लेकिन आरक्षण तो मनु महाराज ने बहुत पहले कर दिया था। शूद्र के लिए सेवा, वैश्य के लिए खेती और व्यापार, क्षत्रिय के लिए युद्ध और ब्राह्मणों के लिये भिक्षा। इसलिए आरक्षण तो उन्होंने कर ही दिया था। इसलिए ब्राह्मण भिक्षाटन का काम करें, तमाम क्षत्रिय पल्टन में भरती हों, वैश्य खेती और व्यापार का काम करें और नौकरियाँ जो हैं, वे शूद्रों के हाथ में सुपुर्द की जायें और बाकी जो ऊँची जाति के लोग हैं वे अपना इससे अलग हो जायें। इसलिए मैं कहता हूं कि इनके लिए कम से कम 60 प्रतिशत स्थान आरक्षित हों। इसके अलावा आज जो वर्तमान स्थिति है उसको भी बदलना चाहिये। जो काम जितना छोटा है, उसका बेतन ज्यादा होना चाहिये। सर पर पाखाना उठाने वाले का बेतन एक हजार रुपया होना चाहिये और आई० ए० एस०, आई० पी० एस० और आई० एफ० एस० के अफसर हैं उनमें केवल 12 प्रतिशत गांव वाले हैं। इसलिए मेरा कहना यह है कि खेती, नौकरी और व्यापार, एक आदमी और एक रोजगार, यह बात आप को करनी चाहिये।

जितनी तनाव्याह मिलती है, उससे ज्यादा उसको मिलनी चाहिये।

मैं यह भी कहूंगा कि यह भी तथ किया जाना चाहिये कि जमीन किसकी हो? जो अपने हाथ से या जिसके परिवार के लोग अपने हाथ से खेती करते हों, उसको जोतते हों, उनको जमीन का मालिक आप बनावें। जो जोते, बोये, वही जमीन का मालिक हो। जो हल को छूता न हो, जो मिट्टी को हाथ न लगाता हो, जो गोबर को न छूता हो, जो गाय, भैंस को दुहना नहीं जानता, आज उसके पास हजारों हजार बीघा जमीन है और वे जमीन के मालिक बने हुये हैं। इसलिए मेरा कहना यह है कि जो जमीन को जोतेगा, वही जमीन का मालिक होगा और जो जमीन नहीं जोतता, उससे तमाम जमीन छीन लेना चाहिये। हदबन्दी की परिभाषा क्या हो? जो जमीन पर हल जोते, कुदाल चलावे, मिट्टी लगाए, वही जमीन ले, वरना उसकी सारी जमीन ले कर दूसरे को दे दो, जो यह सब काम करता हो। जो अपने हाथ से खेती खुद करे, वही खेती का मालिक हो और यही हदबन्दी की परिभाषा होनी चाहिये।

एक बात मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि एक आदमी एक रोजगार, खेती, नौकरी और व्यापार। आज अगर बेरोजगारी को मिटाना है तो इस चीज को आपको अपनाना होगा। अगर एक आदमी के पास हजार बीघा जमीन है, तो वह उसको जोतता नहीं है बल्कि दूसरों से जुतवाता है और जिनके पास जमीन नहीं है, वे मजदूरी करते हैं। आज आपके जो आई० ए० एस०, आई० पी० एस० और आई० एफ० एस० के अफसर हैं उनमें केवल 12 प्रतिशत गांव वाले हैं। इसलिए मेरा कहना यह है कि खेती, नौकरी और व्यापार, एक आदमी और एक रोजगार, यह बात आप को करनी चाहिये।

डॉ लोहिया ने हमेशा यह नारा दिया था और वे हम से कहलवाया करते थे और उनके अरमान को हमें पूरा करना चाहिये। एक आदमी, एक पेशा, इसके आधार पर आप कानून बना दीजिए। अगर ऐसा किया जाएगा जो हजारों लोगों को रोजगार मिलेगा, करोड़ों लोगों को रोजगार मिलेगा और देश भी तरक्की कर सकेगा। मैं आप के जरिये से निवेदन करता हूँ और सरकार से कहता हूँ कि सरकार को इस काम के करने के लिए घबड़ाना नहीं है, सरकार घबड़ाए मत। आंधी आएगी, तूफान आयेंगे, परिवर्तन आयेंगे और अराजकता की स्थिति आएगी, लेकिन इस अराजकता के बाद ऐसी स्थिति पैदा होगी, जो वर्तमान अराजकता से अच्छी होगी। अराजकता से वह घबड़ाता है, जो क्रान्ति में विश्वास नहीं रखता है। क्रान्ति में जो विश्वास रखने वाले हैं, वे अराजकता से नहीं घबड़ायेंगे, वे अराजकता को वरण करेंगे और अराजकता के नाम पर हरिजनों पर जो अत्याचार होंगे, उनका मुकाबला करने के लिए सङ्कों पर सीना तान कर लड़ेंगे। समाज के कमज़ोर वर्गों को संघर्ष में सफलता के लिए सहायता दीजिए और करोड़ों वर्षों से शोषित समुदाय को आगे बढ़ने के लिए विशेष अवसर दें इसके साथ ही उनको लड़ने दीजिए और उनको अपना हक लेने दीजिए। कानून और व्यवस्था के नाम पर उन लोगों को दबा कर इतने दिनों तक रखा गया है। आज वे अपनी शक्ति से उभरेंगे और उनको उभरने दीजिए। अराजकता की बनिस्वत अव्यवस्था खराब है। यह अराजकता जो

है यह थोड़े समय के लिए ही होगी और उसके बाद नया सूरज निकलेगा। डॉ लोहिया कहते थे कि भोग के राज्य का अन्त करो। त्याग के राज्य से अन्धकार का युग समाप्त होगा और अब नया सूर्य उदय होने वाला है और इससे नई रोशनी का विकास होगा और फिर हम उसमें आगे बढ़ सकेंगे।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल जो हमारे राज्य मंत्री हैं, इस समय हमारे सामने बैठे हुये हैं और हमारे गृह मंत्री जी बीमार हैं, इसका हमें दुखः है और हम ईश्वर से प्रार्थना करते हैं कि उन्हें जल्दी से जल्दी आराम करें और वे यहां आ कर बहस का उत्तर दें—वे डॉ लोहिया के शिष्य रहे हैं और उनके विचारों का उन पर प्रभाव पड़ा है, वे डॉ लोहिया के दर्शन के आधार पर वर्ग और वर्ण तथा योनि का जो कटघरा है, उस सबको तोड़ कर नये समाज, मर्यादित वाहुबल, उन्मुक्त हृदय और असीम मस्तिष्क वाले व्यक्तित्व का निर्माण करें तब भारत आगे बढ़ सकेगा।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपका धन्यवाद करता हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया।

19.05 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, April 26 1978/Vaisakha 6, 1900 (Saka).