

Tuesday, August 2, 1977
Sravana 11, 1899 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

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**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

I

2

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, August 2, 1977|Sravana 11,

1899 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

(MR. SPEAKER in the Chair)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

चौधरी बलबीर सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्वेश्चन आवर में व्यवस्था का प्रश्न नहीं होना है।

चौधरी बलबीर सिंह : आप मुझे बगैर कह देंगे। यह क्वेश्चन गलत छपा है।

MR. SPEAKER: Originally there was a mistake in the question which has been corrected.

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा) : गलती की माफ़ी चाहिये।

MR. SPEAKER: Office says the correction slip has been given to every

Member. Moreover, this question would again be debated in a two-hour debate. Therefore, I do not propose to allow many supplementaries.

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय में अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जनजाति के कर्मचारी

*725. श्री राम विलास पासवान : क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय में विभिन्न श्रेणियों के पदों पर अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जनजाति के कितने कर्मचारी हैं ; और

(ख) अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए आरक्षित पदों को भरने के लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री शान्ति भूषण) : (क) विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय में विभिन्न कोटि के पदों पर नियुक्त अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के 557 व्यक्ति हैं। उसका ब्योरा इस प्रकार है :—

पदों की कोटि	अनुसूचित जातियों के व्यक्ति	अनुसूचित जनजातियों के व्यक्ति	योग
ग्रुप क (वर्ग 1)	32	2	34
ग्रुप ख (वर्ग 2)	42	6	48
ग्रुप ग (वर्ग 3)	218	45	263
ग्रुप घ (वर्ग 4)	180	32	212
योग :	472	85	557

(ख) हम कार्मिक और प्रशासनिक सुधार विभाग द्वारा विहित आदर्श रोस्टरों के अनुसार सभी सेवाओं/ग्रुपों में रिक्त स्थानों के आरक्षण के लिए उक्त विभाग द्वारा समय-समय पर जारी किए गए अनुदेशों का पूरी सतर्कता से अनुसरण कर रहे हैं।

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष जी, मेरा प्रश्न है कि विभिन्न श्रेणियों में टोटल कर्मचारी कितने हैं विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य विभाग में, और जो रोस्टर है उसके मुताबिक विभिन्न श्रेणी के पदों पर कितने शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के कर्मचारी होने चाहियें ?

श्री शान्ति भूषण : कुल डिपार्टमेंट में जिसमें मे जस्टिस डिपार्टमेंट जो है क्योंकि होम मिनिस्ट्री से उसका ताल्लुक है और होम मिनिस्ट्री के ही कर्मचारी जस्टिस विभाग में काम करते हैं तो जस्टिस डिपार्टमेंट में कोई अलग से हमारे यहां नहीं होते हैं, बाकी जो तीन डिपार्टमेंट्स हैं—लीगल अफेयर्स, लेजिस्लेटिव और कम्पनी अफेयर्स—उनकी संख्या है। कुल जो सैकशन्ड पोस्ट्स थीं 3,579 उसमें से जो संख्या भरी हुई है वह 3,312 है जिसमें से शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के 472 हैं और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के 85 हैं। इनका परसेंटेज शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स का जो आरक्षण किया गया है 15 परसेंट उसके अगेन्स्ट शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स का साढ़े 14 परसेंट है और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स का साढ़े 7 परसेंट जो रिजर्व्ड कोटा है उसके अगेन्स्ट ठाई परसेंट है।

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : मेरा प्रश्न है यह तो आपने सब पद मिला दिये, हमने पूछा था कि विभिन्न श्रेणी के पदों पर उनका क्या परसेंटेज है और टोटल क्या है ?

श्री शान्ति भूषण : वर्ग के अनुसार क्लास 1 में 401 कुल सैकशन्ड पोस्ट्स हैं जिसमें से 349 भरी हुई है। उनमें शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के 32 और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के 2 हैं। परसेंटेज हुआ 9.17 परसेंट, यानी 9 फ्रीसदी से थोड़ा सा ज्यादा शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स का और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स का आधा परसेंट से थोड़ा सा ज्यादा। क्लास 2 को सिर्फ परसेंटेज बता दूंगा 8 परसेंट से कुछ ज्यादा शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स का और सवा परसेंट शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स का। क्लास 3 में साढ़े 12 परसेंट शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स का और ठाई परसेंट से कुछ ऊपर शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स का। और क्लास 4 में 24 परसेंट से ऊपर शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स का और 4.3 परसेंट शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स का।

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न है कि शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लिये जो कोटा है, उसकी पूर्ति के लिये सरकार क्या कदम उठाने जा रही है और क्या सरकार यह भी बतलायेगी कि अभी तक कितनी रिजर्व्ड पोस्टों को डि-रिजर्व्ड किया गया है ?

श्री शान्ति भूषण : 24 मार्च, 1977 से जब से नई सरकार का गठन हुआ है, हम इस दिशा में बहुत बड़ा प्रयास कर रहे हैं। माननीय सदस्य को यह जानकर खुशी होगी कि 24 मार्च, से 24 जुलाई तक के 4 महीनों में इस प्रशासन के कार्यकाल में क्लास-1 के पदों पर 9 आदमियों को एम्बाईंट किया गया है, जिनमें से 2 शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लिये गये हैं यानी 22 परसेंट। 15 परसेंट के अगेन्स्ट 22 परसेंट का रिक्लूमेंट क्लास-1

में किया गया है। शिकायत यह होती है कि नीचे के पदों पर शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट के लोगों को ले लिया जाता है और क्लास-1 तथा क्लास-2 में नहीं लिया जाता। इसी तरह से क्लास-2 के 14 स्थानों में से 3 शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लिये गये हैं यानी इसमें भी 21 परसेंट शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के हैं। क्लास-I और क्लास-II में शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोग नहीं मिल सके, इसलिये नियुक्तियाँ उनकी नहीं हो सकी हैं। कोशिश पूरी है कि उनको भी लिया जा सके। लेकिन क्लास-III में जो कि वनैरिकल पोस्टें हैं, उनमें शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोग मिले हैं। इसी अवधि में 69 स्थानों में से 9 शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोग लिये गये हैं यानी 13 परसेंट जो कि साढ़े सात परसेंट के अग्रेस्ट हैं।

SHRI B. RACHAIAH: The hon. Minister has given the figures of appointments made after the Janata Government has assumed office and has mentioned that according to the number of vacancies that have been filled, the quota of 15 per cent in favour of the Scheduled Castes has been exceeded. This is not the correct procedure to calculate the percentage. In Class. I, at the all-India level they have to give the figures from the date the reservation order came into being. Therefore, we would like to know what was the backlog in all these categories from the date when the directive was issued to this department by the Ministry of Home Affairs for making reservation in favour of the Schedule Castes and Scheduled Tribes. That will give the correct picture.

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: As I said earlier, in all there are 3,312 employees, out of which the number of scheduled castes people is 472, i.e. 14.5 per cent, which is only a little less than 15 per cent reserved for scheduled castes. Because of the shortage, effort is going on to recruit them in a higher percentage. That is why, as I said, in Class I, out of nine appointments made after 24th March, we have made rec-

ruitment of two persons from the scheduled castes, which is 22 per cent. So, the effort is to bring it up to 15 per cent, which is the prescribed quota.

SHRI L. K. DOLEY: In view of the outstanding backlog in respect of Scheduled Castes and Tribes and because of its enormous nature, what effective steps the Government is going to take to remove this back and in what period?

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: So far as the Scheduled Tribes are concerned, there has been difficulty in getting qualified persons for various posts. For instance in Company Affairs Department, there are posts which require a candidate to be Chartered Accountant, etc. If Chartered Accountants from among the Scheduled Tribe candidates are not available, then it becomes difficult to fill the quota of those posts. We are taking various steps to fill up the reserved posts. Various posts have been advertised for recruitment from among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes persons. We keep on writing to the Public Service Commission and the Public Service Commission is also taking steps. They have already advertised certain vacancies for these people. So, full attention is being paid and, therefore, we hope to fill up the quota to a fairly substantial extent.

श्री केशव राव घोंडगे : सदर साहब, शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स का कोटा आप सविसेज में तो नहीं पूरी कर पाये तो उसको पूरा करने के लिए जो बैकलाग रहा है, मिनिस्ट्री में क्या शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोगों को लेकर मुकर्रर करने वाले हैं और बैकलाग भर कर इनको इन्साफ देने वाले हैं ?

श्री शांति भूषण : मिनिस्ट्री में तो कोई रिजर्वेशन का कोटा है नहीं। जहां तक सविसेज में है तो जैसा मैंने बतलाया कि जरूर बैकलाग है। ओवरऑल तो बैकलाग बहुत नहीं है क्योंकि मेरे अपने विभाग में 15 परसेंट के रिजर्वेशन के अग्रेस्ट साढ़े 14

परसेंट प्रोब्लम-ग्राल है। . . . (अवधान) .
 शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स को मिला कर यह हो जाता है।
 लेकिन शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के सम्बन्ध में कुछ
 विशेष परेशानियाँ हैं।

श्री सूरज भान : यह क्लास फोर को
 मिलाकर होता है क्लास वन और क्लास टू में
 नहीं है।

श्री शांति भूषण : मैंने कहा कि प्रोब्लम-
 ग्राल ज्यादा बैकलाग नहीं है। लेकिन कुछ
 वर्गों में जरूर बैकलाग है और उनमें उसे
 पूरा करने की कोशिश की जा रही है। जैसा
 मैंने कहा पिछले चार महीने में जो क्लास
 वन और क्लास टू का रेक्यूमेंट किया गया है
 उसमें वह कोटे से कहीं ज्यादा 22 और 21
 परसेंट किया है। अगर इसी तरह से हमारी
 कोशिश कामयाब होती रही तो हम समझते
 हैं कि क्लास वन और क्लास टू में भी हम कोटा
 पूरा कर लेंगे।

शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स में कुछ परेशानी है क्योंकि
 जो योग्यता क्लास वन और क्लास टू के
 लिए निर्धारित है उस योग्यता के नहीं मिनते
 हैं तो हमें परेशानी होती है।

MR. SPEAKER: I am going to allow
 two hours discussion and in that dis-
 cussion mainly the Scheduled Castes
 and Scheduled Tribe Members and
 those who have not hitherto got any
 opportunity would participate.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: You have
 allowed a 2-hour discussion on this.
 But here we want to get information
 from the hon. Minister. We cannot
 get this information later on.

Payment of Income Tax Arrears by I.O.C. and other Concerns

+
 *726. SHRI SHANKERSINHJI
 VAGHELA:

SHRI PRADYUMNA BAL:

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

(a) the amount of income-tax
 arrears outstanding against the Indian
 Oil Corporation and other bodies
 under the administrative control of
 his Ministry;

(b) the period since when this
 amount is due and the reasons for
 non-payment; and

(c) efforts made to see that the pay-
 ment of income-tax arrears is made
 immediately by these concerns?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM,
 CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS
 (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) to (c).
 Certain income-tax demands against
 taken over Undertakings relating to
 the period when these were in the pri-
 vate sector, have not yet been paid on
 account of stays granted by Courts/
 Tax Authorities, or finalisation of as-
 sessments. Details of companies and
 amounts are given in the statement laid
 on the Table of the House. In addi-
 tion, there is a demand of Rs. 18.76
 lakhs against Balmer Lawrie & Co. for
 the year 1973-74 which has not been
 paid pending finalisation of assessment
 of 1972-73.

Other Undertakings including Indian
 Oil Corporation Limited have reported
 that no amount of income-tax arrears
 are outstanding against them.

Statement

S. No.	Name of Company	Amount of income-tax demand pending	Period to which demand relates.	Reasons for non-payment
1	2	3	4	5
1	M/s. Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited.	Rs. 120 lakhs (approx.)	Rs. 3.23 lakhs relates to 1959-60 and Rs. 117 lakhs (approx.) relates to 1962-63 and 1963-64.	These demand relate to ESSO Standard Refining Company and ESSO Eastern Inc. Recovery of Rs. 3.23 lakhs has been withheld pending disposal of appeal before the Appellate Assistant Commissioner. For the balance amount, the High Court granted injunction against recovery till the writ petition filed by aforesaid parties is disposed of.
2	M/s. Bharat Refineries Ltd.	Rs. 15.76 lakhs.	1973-74	This relates to Burmah-Shell Oil Storage and Distributing Co. of India Limited. Recovery stayed by income-tax authorities pending disposal of appeal.
3	M/s. Caltex Oil Refining (India) Ltd.	Rs. 74.30 lakhs.	Rs. 5.44 lakhs relates to 1967-68, 1970-71, 1971-72 and 1974-75 and Rs. 68.86 lakhs relates to 1974-75.	The demand of Rs. 5.44 lakhs relates to Caltex Oil Refining (India) Limited and of Rs. 68.86 lakhs relates to Caltex (India) Ltd. Recovery of tax has been stayed by tax authorities pending decisions in appeal.
4	Balmer-Lawrie & Co. Ltd.	Rs. 8.00 lakhs	Rs. 3.96 lakhs relates to period from 1961 to 1970 and Rs. 4.04 lakhs to period from 1962-1971.	The demand of Rs. 3.96 lakhs relates to Steel Containers Limited and of Rs. 4.04 lakhs relates to Industrial Container Limited. These companies have been amalgamated with Balmer Lawrie and Co. Limited.

Payment is pending finalisation of assessments and issue of demand notices by Income Tax authorities for net dues for the entire period.

श्री शंकरसिंहजी बाघेला : मंत्री जी ने जो जवाब दिया है, उससे मालूम होता है कि सरकारी कम्पनियों की आय-कर देने के मामले में हालत काफी खराब है, जब सरकारी कम्पनियों की यह हालत है तो निजी कम्पनियों का तो पता ही नहीं। यह बड़े दुख की बात है कि हमारे मंत्री जी भी आय-कर के बकाये से बचे नहीं हैं। मैं मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि सरकारी कम्पनियों ने आय-कर के लिए जो स्टेट-आर्डर लिये हैं, उनके क्या कारण हैं तथा 15—16 साल से जो आय-कर बकाया चला आ रहा है, इसका फंसला न करने के लिए कौन दोषी है।

श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा : मान्यवर, पहली बात तो मैं माननीय सदस्य से विनम्रतापूर्वक यह कह दूँ कि सरकारी कम्पनियों पर टैक्स का कोई बकाया नहीं है, इसलिए वे इस गलतफहमी में न रहें कि सरकारी कम्पनियों की तरफ कोई टैक्स बाकी है। . . .

श्री शंकरसिंहजी बाघेला : : अखबारों में इसकी काफी चर्चा आ रही है।

श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा : मैं अखबार को छापने वाला नहीं हूँ। प्रजातन्त्र में अखबारों पर प्रीसेन्सरशिप नहीं होती है और आप भी नहीं चाहते हैं कि उन पर प्रीसेन्सरशिप रहे, वरना गलत बात छापने से रोका जा सकता है। लेकिन मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय सदन को इतना बतला दूँ कि यह बकाया हमारी सरकारी कम्पनियों की तरफ बाकी नहीं है। जैसे हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कारपोरेशन की तरफ जो बकाया है, वह उस वक्त का बकाया है, जब हमने इसको नहीं लिया था, उस जमाने का है। उस जमाने के कम्पनी के प्रतिनिधि अपना मुकदमा लड़ रहे हैं। इन्कम टैक्स का एपेलेट ट्रिब्यूनल, जो फाइनेन्स मिनिस्ट्री के मातहत है, कोर्ट की तरह से काम करता है—यहाँ यह मुकदमा चल रहा है। जहाँ तक हमारा सम्बन्ध है हमें यह रुपया नहीं देना है, जो भी देवदारी है वह पुरानी एस्सो कम्पनी

की है और जो भी फंसला होगा, यह रुपया उनके खाते से जायेगा, सरकार पर इसका कोई बोझ नहीं है।

श्री शंकरसिंहजी बाघेला : जो प्राइवेट कम्पनीज सरकारी कम्पनी बन गई हैं इनमें तां सिर्फ पेपर-एन्ट्री इधर से उधर करनी है, तब फिर इतनी देर क्यों हो रही है और कब तक इसका फंसला हो जायेगा ?

श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा : पेपर एन्ट्री इधर से उधर नहीं करनी है, पुरानी एस्सो कम्पनी के हिस्साब में यह रुपया सरकारी खजाने में जाना है। एस्सो कम्पनी एक निश्चित तारीख तक प्राइवेट कम्पनी थी, उसके बाद सरकारी कम्पनी बनी, तो जिस तारीख तक वह सरकारी कम्पनी नहीं थी, उस तारीख तक का बकाया उस पुरानी कम्पनी के खाते से जाएगा।

SHRI PRADYUMNA BAL: On July 8, the Finance Minister in this House, in answer to a question, tabled a document in which it is mentioned that income-tax arrears against the Indian Oil Corporation are to the tune of Rs. 18.10 crores. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Finance Minister is right or, when he says that there are no income-tax arrears pending against any of the public sector oil companies, he is right.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: I wish the hon. Member who has put this question had referred to me. He is referring to a reply made by my colleague. I cannot say what reply has been given by my colleague because the papers are not before me. I am making a clear statement on the floor of this House and there can be a breach of privilege against me if I hide anything from the House. I am re-emphasising that there is not a penny against the Indian Oil Company or any of the Government undertakings which is in arrears. I quite know and therefore

all I say today is that we owe nothing, so far, as the nationalised sector is concerned.

SHRI SASANKASEKHAR SANYAL:

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister knows that this Company and other companies maintain double accounts. One is the real account and the other is the ghost account. What steps Government has taken to unearth it, because the account which is kept in these books.....?

MR. SPEAKER: May not be.

SHRI K. A. RAJAN: In the statement made by the hon. Minister, there is a categorical mention about the undermining of the public sector or something like that. Will the hon. Minister take steps to see that the public sector is not undermined by the vested interests?

SHRI SONU SINGH PATIL: Will the hon. Minister clarify whether Government has taken any effective steps to vacate the stay; if not, why not?

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: It is for the Ministry of Finance to tell about it. My Ministry does not deal with this litigation.

श्री द्वारिका नाथ तिवारी : मैं जानता चाहता हूँ कि जब सरकार ने प्राइवेट कम्पनियों को टेक ओवर किया, तो उस वक्त उनके जिम्मे जो इनकम टैक्स बगैरह बाकी थे, क्या उसने उनका हिसाब कर लिया था और उन्हें कम्पेन्सेशन से काट लिया था या नहीं, या अब सरकार को वह बकाया देना पड़ेगा।

श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा : उसका पूरा बन्दोबस्त है। घबराने की कोई बात नहीं है।

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: May I know from the hon. Minister, when he said that nothing was outstanding, whether it was on the basis

of a completed assessment or upto the year for which the assessment has been made because the question of outstanding will depend on that?

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: There were certain demands and completed assessments with regard to certain years. The Income Tax Officer had assessed the Indian Oil Company in a particular year for Rs. 18 and odd crores and the tribunal set aside his order saying that it was a foolish order; it was not correct.

रेलवे सैलूनों को दूसरे दर्ज के डिब्बों में बदलना

* 727. **श्री राजजी लाल सुमन :** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या सरकार सैलूनों को दूसरे दर्जे के डिब्बों में बदल रही है, यदि हां, तो अब तक कितने सैलून बदले गये हैं और अभी कितने बदले जाने हैं ?

रेल मंत्री (प्रो० मधु बंडवले) : चूँकि अधिकांश सैलून लकड़ी के बने हुये हैं, इसलिए व दूसरे दर्जे के नियमित सवारी डिब्बों में बदले जाने के लिए उपयुक्त नहीं हैं, क्योंकि दूसरे दर्जे के नियमित सवारी डिब्बे पूरी तरह इस्पात के बने कम बजन वाले इन्टीग्रल टाइप के होने चाहियें। फिर भी, कुछ सैलूनों को पर्यटक सवारी डिब्बों के रूप में बदलने की सम्भावना पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

श्री रामजी लाल सुमन : जनता पार्टी की सरकार के गठन के बाद सैलूनों का अभी भी जारी रहना कम से कम मेरे लिए चिन्ता का विषय है। अन्य क्षेत्रों में समानता के साथ-साथ रेलवे में भी समानता होनी चाहिए। आपातकाल में और उस से पूर्व मंत्रियों तथा सत्तारूढ़ पार्टी के लोगों द्वारा सैलूनों का उपयोग किया जाता था ; लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि अब सैलूनों की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है। मेरा सवाल यह है कि रेलवे सर्विस के प्रथम श्रेणी के तथा उस से बड़े पदों के

अधिकारियों के लिए सैलूनों की सुविधा उपलब्ध थी, जब कि दूसरे विभागों के उसी स्तर के अधिकारियों के लिए सैलूनों की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं थी।

MR. SPEAKER: Please come to the question.

श्री रामजी लाल सुमन : मैं सवाल पूछ रहा हूँ। सब से बड़ी दिक्कत यह है कि आप हिन्दी नहीं समझते हैं, इस लिए आप यह नहीं जानते कि मैं सवाल पूछ रहा हूँ। रेलवे बोर्ड में जो फर्स्ट क्लास के अफसर हैं वे तो सैलून का इस्तेमाल कर सकते हैं लेकिन अन्य जगहों पर जो इसी श्रेणी के अधिकारी हैं, इसी स्टेटस के अधिकारी हैं उनके लिए सैलून की व्यवस्था नहीं है। इसके पीछे सरकार का क्या मंशा है यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ। क्या सैलून को अविलम्ब आप समाप्त करेंगे ?

क्या सभी श्रेणियों को समाप्त करके रेलवे में एक ही श्रेणी लाने का आपका विचार है ?

प्रो० मधु बंडवते : सैलून के सिलसिले में माननीय सदस्य को गलतफहमी है। बजट के समय मैंने विस्तार के साथ बताया था कि सैलून सिर्फ टूरिज्म के लिए नहीं हैं, बड़े-बड़े अधिकारियों को सफर करने के लिए सुविधा के रूप में नहीं हैं। हम लोगों ने 12 मई 1977 को सैलून के उपयोग के सिज़सिने में सर्व्यूलर निकाल दिया है जिस का जिक्र मैंने बजट भाषण में भी किया था। हम लोगों ने स्पष्ट हिदायत दी है कि सैलून नाम गलत है और यह एक इन्स्पेक्शन कैरेज निरीक्षण करने वाला डिब्बा होता है, और हमारा स्पष्ट आदेश यह है कि कोई भी जनरल मैनेजर या कोई भी अधिकारी सैलून का इस्तेमाल सफर करने के लिए न करे लेकिन ऐसी जगह पर जहां उसको निरीक्षण करने के लिए जाना है, ट्रेक का निरीक्षण करने जाना है या जहां रेस्ट हाउस का इंतजाम नहीं है, खाने का कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं है जंगल की

तरफ या दूसरी इस तरह की जगह पर इन्स्पेक्शन आफ दी ट्रेक के लिए जाना है तो उसी समय सिर्फ वे सैलून या इन्स्पेक्शन गाड़ी का इस्तेमाल कर सकते हैं। दूसरी बात यह है कि हमारे सामने दिक्कत यह है कि जो डिब्बे सैलून के बनाए गए हैं वे लकड़ी के बनाए गए हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा सैलून को आर्गनरी डिब्बों में कनवर्ट कर दिया जाए। लेकिन सुरक्षा के खयाल से ऐसा सम्भव नहीं हो पा रहा है क्योंकि चाहे सीकड क्लास और चाहे फर्स्ट क्लास के जो भी डिब्बे हैं वे स्टील के होने चाहियें। इसकी वजह यह है कि जब एकसीडेंट होता है तो कोचिज अगर टिम्बर बाडी की होती है तो ज्यादा नुकसान होता है, ज्यादा लोग मरते हैं। इसलिए इंटीग्रेल कोच फैक्ट्री स्टील के डिब्बे बनाती है। इस वास्ते हमारा एक नया मुझाव यह भी है कि सैलून खाली रहेंगी तो उनको टूरिस्ट कोचिज में कनवर्ट कर दिया जाए और टूरिस्ट कोचिज भी सफर के लिए नहीं लेकिन कैपिंग कोचिज जिस को कहते हैं इस तरह से उनका कनवर्शन होगा। अभी अधिकारियों, मंत्रियों, जनरल मैनेजर की तरफ से अगर इन्स्पेक्शन के लिए नहीं जाना होता है तो कभी सैलून का इस्तेमाल नहीं किया जाएगा यह जानकारी मैं सदन को देना चाहता हूँ।

श्री रामजी लाल सुमन : कब तक इनको कनवर्ट करने का मुझाव है, कब तक आप ऐसा कर देंगे ?

प्रो० मधु बंडवते : आज हमारे पास 1001 सैलून हैं। हम लोगों ने यह भी हिदायत दी है कि इन्स्पेक्शन सैलून सिर्फ गुड्रज ट्रेज और पैसेंजर ट्रेज से ही कनेक्ट किए जाए और 1977 में यह काम पूरा किया जाए। 34 गाड़ियां के साथ इनको न जोड़े जाने के भी आदेश हैं। अब उस में 26 की एडीशन की गई है। इस तरह से 60 गाड़ियां हो गई हैं जिन के साथ सैलून नहीं जोड़े जाएंगे। 200 ऐसी गाड़ियां हैं जहां रेस्ट्रिक्टड यूज करेज का

हम लोग कर रहे हैं। हम समझते हैं कि फाईनैशल पीछर समाप्त होने के पहले हम काफी सैलूज को टूरिस्ट कोचिज में कनवर्ट कर लेंगे।

श्री राम अबबेश सिंह : पिछली सरकार ने तीसरी श्रेणी को बिना उस में कोई परिवर्तन किए दूसरी श्रेणी घोषित कर दिया, उसको दूसरा दर्जा घोषित कर दिया। क्या यह हुकूमत या मंत्री जी उसमें संशोधन करके, पहला और दूसरा दर्जा खत्म करके जनता गाड़ी बनायेंगे जैसा कि डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया जी कहते थे कि क्या कभी रेलगाड़ी में भी समाजवाद आयेगा जब कि गाड़ियों में केवल एक दर्जे के डिब्बे हो लगेँगे और सभी लोग एक दर्जे में ही सफर कर सकेंगे ? तो क्या मंत्री महोदय इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था करेंगे ? मंत्री जी तो पुराने समाजवादी रहे हैं ?

प्रो० मधु दंडवते : मान्यवर, मैंने बजट के समय एलान किया था कि आगे चलकर इस साल जितनी नयी गाड़ियाँ आयेंगी वह सभी जनता गाड़ियाँ होंगी। आज मैं इस सदन को एक नयी खुशी की खबर देना चाहता हूँ। मैं ने यह भी कहा था कि नये सेकेन्ड क्लास कंपार्टमेंट वर्गविहिन कंपार्टमेंट ऐसे होंगे जिनमें कुशन होंगे और बर्थ होंगी। उसका नया माडल आज दिल्ली में आया है और मैं माननीय सदस्यों को दिल्ली स्टेशन पर ले जा करके इन्स्पेक्शन कराकर बताना चाहता हूँ कि किस प्रकार की क्लासलेस ट्रेन्स आ रही हैं और आगे की सभी जनता क्लासलेस ट्रेन्स होंगी, इस बात का मैं यकीन दिलाना चाहता हूँ।

SHRI K. GOPAL: I am rather amused to hear that instead of calling them saloons they are calling them inspection coaches. Whatever may be the name, will the Minister kindly tell us whether he is aware of the fact that not all the coaches in the Indian Railways are made of steel and that

on the branch lines we do have timber coaches? In that case, will he convert these saloons for use on the branch lines also?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: As far as the nomenclature is concerned, even technically they are called 'inspection coaches' everywhere.

As far as the construction material is concerned, in all the new coaches that are being constructed, for safety purposes or reasons the new compartments will be only steel compartments. All the experts have clearly indicated that during accidents, if the safety of the passengers is to be ensured, it is better that the material used is steel and, therefore, henceforth, we will not use timber body coaches for this purpose. We are however not prepared to waste them. I would like to inform the House that whatever old saloons are there will remain; but we are not undertaking the construction of even a single new saloon on additional account. As the saloons disappear gradually, they will not be replaced by new saloons.

श्री सत्य देव सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने तीन बातें बतलाई हैं। उन्होंने कहा कि सैलून लकड़ी के हैं लेकिन नये आधुनिक सैलून चल रहे हैं जिसे रिजर्व एकोमोडेशन के नाम से कहा जाता है उसकी आपने कोई चर्चा नहीं की है। जहाँ तक कुछ गाड़ियों में ही सैलून लगाने की बात है तो पिछले रेल मंत्रालय ने भी इस प्रकार के सर्कुलर जारी किए थे लेकिन उसके बावजूद सभी ट्रेन्स में सैलून लगते हैं चाहे वह सैलून जनरल मैनेजर के हों या दूसरे चीफ रैंक के आफिसर्स के हों। इस संबंध में मैं आपको गोंडा स्टेशन की बात बतलाता हूँ। आपने कहा है कि ऐसे स्टेशन्स पर सैलून का उपयोग रिजर्व एकोमोडेशन के नाम से नहीं किया जायेगा जहाँ पर रहने और खाने की व्यवस्था होगी तो जितने अधिकारी इसका प्रयोग आपके आदेश के नाते करेंगे वे हमेशा अपनी

यात्रा में किसी ऐसे ही स्टेशन का नाम दर्ज करके इण्टरमीडिएट स्टेशन्स की यात्रा करेंगे जहां पर इस प्रकार की सुविधायें उपलब्ध नहीं रहती हैं। यदि ऐसे स्टेशन पर भी वे जाते हैं तो उनकी यह यात्रा कैरिज के माध्यम से नहीं होनी चाहिए बल्कि वे इंस्पेक्शन के लिए ट्रेन्स से जायें और इंस्पेक्शन करके दूसरी ट्रेन्स से चले आयें।

आपने कहा है कि लकड़ी के ही सलून्स हैं लेकिन ऐसी बात नहीं है, स्टील के सलून्स भी बने हुए हैं जिसको रिजर्व्ड एकोमोडेशन कहा जाता है और जो की रेलवे के लिए स्वर्ग है। (व्यवधान)

प्रो० मधु दंडवते : यह कार्यवाही के लिए माननीय सदस्य का सुझाव है और इस पर जरूर ध्यान दिया जायेगा।

Enquiry against Foreign Companies under M.R.T.P. Act

*728. SHRI K. KUNHAMBU: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any of the foreign firms are facing enquiry under the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act; and

(b) if so, which are the firms and action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) and (b). A statement indicating the names of the foreign firms and the action taken against them is being placed on the Table of the House. The statement includes not only foreign companies which operate in India through their branches, but also those which operate through their Indian subsidiaries. These cases relate to restrictive and monopolistic trade practices which are being looked into by the Monopoly and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission.

Statement

S. No.	Name of the Company	Section	Stage of enquiry before M.R.T.P. Commission.
1.	Indian Aluminium Co. Ltd., Calcutta.	10(a)(iv)	The enquiry is in the pleadings stage.
2.	Philips India Ltd., Calcutta	10(a)(iv)†	Do.
3.	Western India Match Co. Ltd., Bombay.	10(a)(i) 10(a)(iv)	The enquiry is in the final stage of pleadings.
4.	Ciba Geigy of India Ltd., Bombay.	10(a)(iii)	Do.
5.	Alkali & Chemicals Corporation of India Limited, Calcutta	10(a)(iv) 10(a)(i)	The enquiry is in the pleadings stage.
6.	Ashok Leyland Ltd., Madras	10(a)(iii) 10(a)(iv)	The enquiry is in the final stage of pleadings.
7.	Avery India Ltd., Calcutta	10(b)	The enquiry is in the pleadings stage.

1	2	3	4
8.	Britania Biscuit Co. Ltd., Calcutta.	10(s)(iv)	The enquiry is in the pleadings stage
9.	Chloride India Ltd., Calcutta	Do.	Do.
10.	Dunlop (India) Ltd., Calcutta	10(a)(i)	Do.
11.	General Electric Co. of India Ltd., Calcutta.	10(a)(iii)	Do.
12.	Gramophone Co. of India Ltd., Calcutta.	10(a)(iii)	The enquiry is in the final stage of pleadings.
13.	Guest Keen Williams Ltd., Calcutta.	10(a)(iv)	The enquiry is in the pleadings stage.
14.	India Foils Pvt. Ltd., Calcutta	10(a)(iv)	The enquiry is in the pleadings stage.
15.	Indian Oxygen Ltd., Calcutta	10(a)(iv)	The enquiry is in the final stage of pleadings.
16.	India Tyre & Rubber Co. (India) Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.	10(a)(i)	The enquiry is in the pleadings stage.
17.	Reckitt & Coleman of India Ltd., Calcutta.	10(a)(iv)	Do.
18.	Firestone Tyre & Rubber Co. of India Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.	10(a)(i)	Do.
19.	Goodyear India Ltd., Calcutta	10(a)(i)	Do.
20.	International General Electric Co. (India) Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.	10(a)(iv)	The enquiry is in the pleadings stage.
21.	Tri-Sure India Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.	10(a)(iv)	The enquiry is in the final stage of pleadings.
22.	Union Carbide India Ltd., Calcutta.	10(a)(iv)	The enquiry is the pleadings stage.
23.	Motor Industries Co. Ltd., Bangalore.	10(a)(iii)	The enquiry is in the final stage of pleadings.
24.	Polydor of India Ltd., Bombay	Do.	Do.
25.	Siemens India Ltd., Bombay	Do.	The enquiry is in the pleadings stage.
26.	Heatly and Gresham Ltd.	Do.	Do.
27.	Mazda Lamp Co. Ltd., New Delhi.	Do.	Do.
28.	Glaxo Laboratories (India) Ltd., Bombay.	Do.	Do.
29.	Asbestos Cement Ltd., New Delhi.	10(a)(iv)	Do.
30.	Colgate Palmolive (India) Pvt. Ltd.,	}	Reference was made to the Commission under Section 31 of the Act. The enquiries in these cases had been stayed by an order of the Delhi High Court.
31.	Coca-Cola Export Corporation		
32.	Cadbury Fry (India) Ltd.		

SHRI K. KUNHAMBU: May I know from the hon. Minister, how many of the companies listed in his statement are facing charges of Restrictive Trade Practices and what are those Restrictive Trade Practices?

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: The statement which I have laid on the Table of the House contains the names of 32 companies. It has also been mentioned that most of the proceedings which are pending before the Commission relate to Restrictive Trade Practices except Serial Nos. 7, 30, 31 and 32, which relate to Monopolistic Trade Practices. These proceedings are pending. If the hon. Member wants to know the nature of the Restrictive Trade Practices, which is the subject of the enquiry before the Commission, I require notice for that. In that case, the information will be laid on the Table of the House.

SHRI K. KUNHAMBU: How many of them are multi-national companies and what steps Government are taking to dilute the equity capital to bring in line with the provisions of the Foreign Exchange Regulations Act, 1973.

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: So far as the dilution of the foreign equity is concerned, that is a matter which is looked after by the Ministry of Finance. The Foreign Exchange Regulations Act is administered by the Ministry of Finance.

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उन्हें यह मालूम है कि विदेशी कम्पनियाँ भारतवर्ष से मुनाफे के रूप में बहुत बड़ा धन अपने देशों को ले जा रही हैं और इस से विदेशी मुद्रा की बहुत बड़ी हानि होती है ? तो क्या सरकार का विचार इन विदेशी कम्पनियों का भारतीयकरण करने का है ? यदि है, तो इस दिशा में क्या प्रगति हुई है और कब तक आप उन का भारतीयकरण करेंगे ?

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: I submit that this does not arise out of the question. I require notice for this.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR: In the list of 32 companies, 29 companies except the last three, come under one category, that is in the pleading stage. It seems that the Monopoly and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission is dancing to the tune of their music and takes unison steps. May I know, why all these cases are in the same stage and not even one company has been convicted?

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: The list contains only those companies, against whom the proceedings are still pending. That was on account of the fact that the question asked was, whether any of the foreign firms were facing enquiries. So far as those cases where the enquiry has been concluded and the final orders have been passed are concerned, I have got a list with me; twenty companies are there. Those were cases of restrictive trade practices and 'cease and desist' orders were passed. What happens is this. If the practice is found to be a restricted trade practice against the interest of the public, then the Commission passes a 'cease and desist' order, which requires those companies to discontinue that practice. In all such cases where such orders were made and complied with by those companies, there is no information that those orders have been contravened by these companies.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने जो 32 कम्पनियों के नाम दिये हैं, उन में से 3 कम्पनियाँ ऐसी हैं, जो मोनोपली कम्पनियों में आती हैं मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि मोनोपली खत्म हो, उस के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ? मैं खास तौर से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप ने कोका कोला का इम्पोर्ट तो बन्द कर दिया लेकिन उस के लिए कोई आल्टरनेटिव ड्रिंक का इन्तजाम नहीं किया है

तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि ये जो 3 मोनोपली कम्पनियाँ हैं, उन के बजाए आप कोई पब्लिक सेक्टर में या और कहीं वे चीजें भी मिलने लगे ?

MR. SPEAKER: It does not arise out of this question.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Three companies listed at 30, 31 and 32 are monopoly companies. My question is when the Government will abolish the monopoly companies and whether the Government is prepared to manufacture the concerned items in the public sector. This is because if you abolish the monopoly companies, you must provide alternative arrangements for manufacturing those items. What steps is the Government taking in this direction?

MR. SPEAKER: It does not arise out of the main question.

AN HON. MEMBER: No cold drink. Water is enough.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: My question is very relevant. Serial Nos. 30, 31, and 32 are monopoly houses. So I want to know what steps are the government taking to end the monopoly and what steps are the government taking to provide an alternative drink either through the public sector or some other agency.

MR. SPEAKER: It is for the Commerce Minister and not for this Minister to say what substitute he will provide. If he wants he can answer, but I do not think it arises.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: After all they come under monopoly. (Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Since Cadbury Fry, Colgate Palmolive, Ponds and Coca Cola export corporation are companies which have obtained injunc-

tion from the courts, will the Minister kindly tell us whether it is or it is not a fact that a technical defect in the references made by the Ministry was found and as such the foreign companies has taken advantage of it? Also, in the context of the same, will the government withdraw the references and issue fresh references removing the technical defect so that the foreign companies cannot misuse the courts and even if they go to the court they do not get relief as they have done in the previous references.

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: So far as the monopolistic and restrictive trade practices are concerned, there are two ways in which a matter can reach the Commission. Either the Commission may start proceedings *suo motu* or the Government can make a reference of the monopolistic trade practice to the commission. In these three cases which are included in the statement, government has made a reference to the commission. The point raised by these companies in respect of which they have filed writ petitions before the Delhi High Court was that before the government made such a reference to the commission, the principles of natural justice have to be complied with and that they should have been given a hearing and opportunity to show cause before such a reference was made to the commission. That point is still pending consideration by the Delhi High Court. The Delhi High Court has stayed the proceeding so long as the writ petitions are pending.

So far as the other suggestion given by the hon. Member, it will be considered.

DR. HENRY AUSTIN: May I know from the hon. Minister whether any of these foreign companies—most of them happen to be multi-nationals—now facing inquiry under the Monopolistic and Restrictive Trade Practices Act have been allowed expansion.

during the pendency of these inquiries and whether they have also been allowed repatriation of profits and capital.

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: So far as repatriation of profits is concerned, that again is not a matter which concerns this Ministry. But so far as expansion programmes are concerned, I will require notice of the question in which case I will collect the information and give.

DR. HENRY AUSTIN: This is a very relevant question.

MR. SPEAKER: He says he wants notice.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: May we know how long these proceedings have been under way and how many of these cases, out of 32, have been referred to the Commission by the present government and how many were referred to by the previous government.

Secondly, would the government also be pleased to tell us whether these very companies have made further proposals for expansion, take-overs and mergers and whether these cases also have been referred to the Commission?

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: I will require notice of the question. In that case the information in respect of these 32 companies can be collected and made available.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: We must know how long proceedings have been under way before the commission.

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: In each case it will be different. Therefore, if the hon. Member wants this information....

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The longest period.

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: I will collect that information and give.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO: From the long list it is clear that many cases are only in the initial stage, that is, the pleading stage. May I know the reason for this long delay? Is it because the MRTP Commission is overworked or is that they are giving long adjournments to these firms? Most of these—29, 31 and 32—are at a preliminary stage.

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: List of those cases in which proceedings have already been concluded and final orders passed has not been given. That is a separate list.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Kindly make an observation. We want the two lists to be laid on the Table of the House.

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: I shall lay them on the Table of the House.

SHRI A. BALAPAJANOR: He requires notice for the two questions put by Dr. Henry Austin and Shri Shyamnandan Mishra. I feel the first question is—which are the companies on which Acts have been made? Companies are enlarging from the listed number. I want to know categorically whether these companies which are listed here on which action has been taken are expanding or by-passing by another method?

I feel no notice is required for this.

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: So far as part (a) of the question is concerned, the question relates to the enquiries under the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act. Those enquiries are going on.

So far as part (b) of the question is concerned i.e. about action taken, action will be taken only after the enquiries are concluded.

A Statement will be laid on the Table of the House in regard to those cases in which enquiries have been concluded.

Quota for Recruitment of Children and Dependants of Employees in Railways

729. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railway Ministry has fixed any quota for children and dependants of railway employees for recruitment to the various categories of posts in the Railways; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI K. MALLANNA: May I know from the hon. Minister whether any employment opportunity or benefit to the children of the Railway employees who met with an accident or un-natural calamity is given?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Normally Class II appointments are made through the Railway Service Commission and Class IV appointments through the proper screening machinery—after screening casual and other workers. As far as this aspect is concerned there is provision already in the rules that on compassionate ground such cases can be considered. The General Managers have powers to go into such cases and make necessary appointments. He can be rest assured that if any cases are brought to the notice of the administration, all those cases will be sympathetically considered.

श्री किशोरलाल : मैं मंत्री जी से यह मालूम करना चाहता हूँ कि कम्पेन्सन्ट ग्राउन्ड्स पर एम्प्लॉयमेंट करने की जो पावर जनरल मैनेजर्स को दी हुई है, उसमें वह टेक्नीकल और ब्रैक्जिक्शन्स लगाते हैं, जैसे कि 8, 10 साल पहले जब कोई एम्प्लॉई मरा तो उसका

बच्चा उस समय माइनर था, वह बच्चा 8, 10 साल के बाद ही मेजर होने पर नौकरी पर लिया जा सकता है, लेकिन जनरल मैनेजर्स को जो पावर दी गई है उसमें 5 साल तक की एग्जम्पशन देने की पावर दी गई ऐसी सूरत में 8, 10 साल बाद मेजर होने वाले बच्चों को नौकरी पर लेने में बड़ी कठिनाई होती है। उन बच्चों का भी एम्प्लॉयमेंट आसानी से हो सके, इस बारे में मंत्री महोदय क्या कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं ?

प्रो० मधु दंडवते : जो दिक्कत माननीय सदस्य ने बताई है वह नियमों के अनुसार दिक्कत जरूर है। लेकिन जो सुझाव उन्होंने अभी दिया है, इस तरह की शिकायतें कई कर्मचारियों की तरफ से आई हैं। उनकी तरफ हम जरूर ध्यान दे रहे हैं। इस प्रकार के नियमों में भी आवश्यक तबदीली की जायेगी, यह मैं बताना चाहता हूँ।

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: What about recruitment regarding the children of the employees of the railways? My question is this. Children of the Class IV employees are suffering a lot. I want to know whether you will send those applications to the Public Service Commission of the Railways or whether you will take decision at the administrative level so that the children of these unfortunate employees of the railways could be recruited without going through all the formalities of the matter being referred to the Railway Service Commission.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: It can be combined with the original query which was made. The question was whether a definite percentage of quota was reserved for wards or sons of railway employees. He wants to know whether recruitment can be done direct instead of getting it routed through the Railway Service Commission. Even if we decide tomorrow to fix up the quota, that will have to be

referred to them, as far as Class III is concerned. The main point is about reservation of quota and here this is a matter which is being examined in the light of the constitutional provisions. Art. 14 and Art. 16 are attracted if we fix up a definite quota. In spite of that, we are examining the matter in consultation with the Law Ministry, how the spirit of the suggestion can be accepted without violating the provisions of the constitution.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मंत्री महोदय ने मूल प्रश्न के उत्तर में यह कहा "सवाल नहीं उठता", "प्रश्न पैदा नहीं होता" कहकर जवाब दिया है। किसी भी प्रकार का कोटा कर्मचारियों के बच्चों के लिये नहीं रखा गया है, इस बात को उन्होंने स्वीकार किया है। जिस समय रेलों में हड़ताल हुई थी उस समय काफी बड़ी संख्या में जो लोग हड़ताल का विरोध कर रहे थे और हड़ताली कर्मचारियों को गिरफ्तार कराने में सहयोग दिया था, उनके बच्चों और आश्रितों को रेलों में हजारों की संख्या में नौकरी दी गई है। रेलवे मंत्री ने बड़े साहस के साथ घोषणा की कि हड़ताल के दौरान जो लोग निकाले गये थे, हम उन्हें वापस ले रहे हैं। लेकिन आज भी ऐसे हजारों लोगों को वापस नहीं लिया गया है। उन की अनेकों घोषणाओं पर हमेशा इस सदन में तालियां बजती हैं, लेकिन वाहर उस पर अमल नहीं होता है। मैं इस बारे में कई उदाहरण दे सकता हूं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जो लोग हड़ताल पर गये थे, क्या उन के बच्चों के काम करने योग्य होने पर उन्हें तत्काल काम पर लिये जाने की व्यवस्था की जायेगी।

प्रो० मधु बंडोपध्याय : दो हड़तालों के समय—एक तो लोको ड्राइवरों की हड़ताल और दूसरी मई, 1974 की हड़ताल—पुरानी सरकार और पुराने रेल मंत्रालय ने यह फैसला किया था कि उन के अनुसार जो कर्मचारी निष्ठावान या लायल वर्कर्स हैं, उन के बच्चों और नजदीक के परिवार के लोगों के लिए

कोटा निश्चित किया जाये। लेकिन जब उन्होंने इस बारे में ला मिनिस्ट्री के साथ सलाह-मशवरा किया, तो उन्हें पता लग गया कि जो कार्यवाही वह कर रहे हैं वह गैर-कानूनी है, और कांस्टीट्यूशन के अनुच्छेद 14 और 16 को देख कर उन्हें पता लगा कि इस में गड़बड़ी होगी। इस लिए पुराने मंत्रालय ने एक बुरा काम किया कि लायल वर्कर्स के बच्चों को नौकरी दिलाने के लिए कहा कि उन्हें कमपेंशनेंट ग्राउंड्स पर नौकरी दिलाई जाये, और कमपेंशनेंट ग्राउंड्स का वहाना बना कर उन्हें नौकरी दिलाई गई। मैं स्पष्ट करना चाहता हूं कि माननीय सदस्य ने यह जो मांग की है, वह रेलवे की सभी ट्रेड यूनियनों की मांग रही है कि पिछले दरवाजे से नहीं, बल्कि खुले तौर पर नया प्रवन्ध किया जाये कि रेल मजदूरों और कर्मचारियों के बच्चों के लिए रेलवे की नौकरियों में कोई निश्चित परमेटेज रखा जाये। मैं यकीन दिलाना चाहता हूं कि अगर इस में कानून की कोई दिक्कत है, तो हम उसे देख रहे हैं, लेकिन कानून और नियमों को तोड़ कर नहीं, बल्कि एक अच्छे ढंग से हम उन्हें सुविधा देने की कोशिश करेंगे।

माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि हड़ताल के समय जिन कर्मचारियों को निकाला गया था, ऐसे हजारों लोगों को अभी तक वापस नहीं लिया गया है। सभी यूनियनों ने बताया है कि 1974 की हड़ताल में जिन लोगों को निकाला गया था, करीब करीब उन सभी को ले लिया गया है। लेकिन अगर कोई भी यूनियन मुझे ऐसे केस बताये कि आर्डर के अनुसार उन्हें वापस नहीं लिया गया है, तो उन्हें ले लिया जायेगा।

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Sir, arising out of the railway strike, a large number of casual workers had been reinstated. But, they had not been given the seniority to which they were entitled to. Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister first of all as to what he proposes to do to see that the *inter se* seniority is restored between the victimised casual workers who had been reinstated and the new recruits who have come.

Secondly, when you are talking about the railway employees' sons being given priority in the matter of jobs, I would like to know whether the Minister will see to it that before any new recruitment is made, the casual and temporary labour who are there—who even die as casual labour—will be given the first priority in appointments?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, before I answer the question of the hon'ble lady Member, may I say that although Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan was with us upto the end, yet some of her party leaders betrayed..... (*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: This is most unfair.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, without getting agitated I wish to make it very clear that someone made a cryptic remark here that I should not be unfair to the lady Member. I have been fair to the fair lady. I only said that Smt. Parvathi Krishnan was with us in the struggle upto the end. Only some of her leaders gave the advice that region-wise strike should be withdrawn. I know she did not agree with that particular advice. (*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: **

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: **

MR. SPEAKER: Neither the Member's observation nor the Minister's observation will go on record.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Running of Can Factory of I.O.C. by Workers

*730. **SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an offer was made to the retrenched employees of the Can factory attached to the Indian Oil Corporation in Cochin to run the factory by themselves;

(b) if so, whether the employees have agreed to accept the offer; and

(c) when a final decision is likely to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) An offer has been made to sell the said can factory at its book value to the ex-employees.

(b) and (c). While welcoming the proposal, these ex-employees have asked for further details which the Indian Oil Corporation have been advised to furnish. The matter is being discussed between representatives of Indian Oil Corporation and these ex-employees, and the same is expected to be finalised after these discussions.

Introduction of more Double Decker Trains

*731. SHRI RAMANAND TIWARY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to introduce more double decker trains in the country shortly; and

(b) if so, the number of such trains to be introduced during the current year and the routes on which these will run?

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

(b) One prototype Double-decker-coach has been manufactured and is presently running on 311/312 Madras-Jolarpettai Express. An order for 12 more Double-decker coaches has been placed with the Integral Coach Factory. These will be put on short distance services as far as possible by the end of the current financial year. No decision has yet been taken regarding the routes on which these coaches will be introduced.

विदेशी औषध कंपनियों द्वारा विदेशी मुद्रा की भारी घनराशि का स्वदेशों को भेजा जाना

*732. श्री मोशलाल पटेल : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रों यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत में काम कर रही विदेशी औषध कंपनियां प्रति वर्ष विदेशी मुद्रा में भारी घनराशि अपने देशों को भेजती हैं।

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार को जानकारी है कि गत तीन वर्षों में ऐसी कितनी राशि भेजी गई तथा किस देश की भेजी गयी, और

(ग) सरकार ने स्थिति को सुधारने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की है।

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हम्बतो नन्दन बहुगुणा) : (क) और (ख) . 40 प्रतिशत से अधिक विदेशी साम्य पूंजी के साथ विदेशी औषध निर्माता कंपनियों के नाम 1973, 1974, और 1975 के दौरान उनके द्वारा/लाभांश/लाभ/रायल्टी/ तकनीकी शुल्क आदि के रूप में बाहर भेजी गई राशि और उन देशों के नाम जहां राशि भेजी गई थी को दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण पत्र संलग्न है।

(ग) औषध उद्योग में कार्य कर रही विदेशी कंपनियों सहित विदेशी कंपनियों के कार्यकलाप विदेशी मुद्रा विनियमन अधिनियम, 1973 के प्रावधानों के अन्तर्गत विनियमित हैं और इस अधिनियम के खण्ड 29 संचालन के लिए मार्गदर्शन जारी किए गए हैं।

विदेशी साम्य पूंजी को कम करने के साथ साथ विदेशी औषध फर्मों के कार्य-कलापों का विनियमित करने के बारे में औषध और भेषज उद्योग पर हाथी समिति ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में विभिन्न सिफारिशों की हैं। इन सिफारिशों पर शीघ्र निर्णय लेने की संभावना है।

विवरण

क्रमांक	फर्म का नाम	लाभांश/लाभ/रायल्टी आदि के रूप में बाहर भेजी गई राशि	देश का नाम जहां राशि भेजी गई थी
1	2	3	4
1.	मैसर्स एवट लेब्स (ई०) प्राइवेट लि० .	14.86 (1973) 4.25 (1974) 3.63 (1975)	यू०एस०ए०
2.	मैसर्स एंगलो फ्रेंच ड्रग्स कम्पनी	0.59 (1973) 0.59 (1974) 0.59 (1975)	स्विट्जरलैण्ड
3.	मैसर्स अल्कली एण्ड कैमि. कारपोरेशन आफ (ई०) लि०	शून्य (1973) 25.91 (1974) 21.88 (1975)	यू०के०
4.	मैसर्स वेयर (ई०) लिमिटेड .	41.37 (1973) 1.41 (1974) 59.15 (1975)	वैस्ट जर्मनी
5.	मसर्स बेकम (ई०) प्राइ० लिमिटेड .	2.67 (1973) 2.67 (1974) शून्य (1975)	यू०के०
6.	मैसर्स वोरेंजर नाल लिमिटेड	2.30 (1973) 1.78 (1974) 2.18 (1975)	वैस्ट जर्मनी
7.	मैसर्स बूटस कम्पनी (ई०) लिमिटेड	1.44 (1973) 4.38 (1974) 4.73 (1975)	यू० के०
8.	मैसर्स बुरोज बेलकम एंड कम्पनी	11.14 (1973) शून्य (1974) शून्य (1975)	यू०के०
9.	मैसर्स सीबा गंगी	48.21 (1973) 15.02 (1974) 24.54 (1975)	स्विट्जरलैण्ड
10.	मैसर्स सिनामिड (ई०) लि० .	35.65 (1973) 16.23 (1974) 1.35 (1975)	यू० एस० ए०

1	2	3	4
11.	मैसर्स ई मेरक (ई०) लि० . .	2.19 (1973) 0.32 (1974) 2.40 (1975)	वेस्ट जर्मनी
12.	मैसर्स ग्लेक्सो लेब्स लि० . .	98.7 (1973) 108.18 (1974) 59.00 (1975)	यू०के०
13.	मैसर्स जानसनस एंड जानसनस .	7.02 (1973) शून्य (1974) 4.21 (1975)	यू०एस०ए०
14.	मैसर्स मे० एंड बेकर लिमिटेड	शून्य (1973) शून्य (1974) शून्य (1975)	यू० के०
15.	मैसर्स मेरक शापं एंड घीम आफ (ई०) लि०	10.85 (1973) 9.63 (1974) शून्य (1975)	यू०एस०ए०
16.	मैसर्स पार्को डेविस (ई०) लिमिटेड .	22.75 (1973) शून्य (1974) शून्य (1975)	यू०एस०ए०
17.	मैसर्स फाइजर (ई०) लि० .	68.63 (1973) 34.31 (1974) शून्य (1975)	यू०एस०ए०
18.†	मैसर्स रिचर्डसन हिन्दुस्तान लिमिटेड .	4.29 (1973) 4.65 (1974) 5.53 (1975)	यू०एस०ए०
19.	मैसर्स रोशे प्राडक्ट्स लि० .	16.53 (1973) 16.53 (1974) 8.59 (1975)	स्विटजरलैण्ड
20.	मैसर्स सेंडोज (ई०) लि० .	9.90 (1973) 1.52 (1974) 9.15 (1975)	स्विटजरलैण्ड

1	2	3	4
21.	मैसर्स सरले (ई०) लि०	शून्य (1973) शून्य (1974) (1973 और 1974 के सम्बंध) 10.10 (1975)	यू०एस०ए०
22.	मैसर्स स्मिथ क्लार्क एण्ड फ्रेंच	18.01 (1973) शून्य (1974) शून्य (1975)	यू०के०
23.	मैसर्स वेपथ लेव० लि०	शून्य (1973) 8.24 (1974) 4.25 (1975)	यू०एस०ए०
24.	मैसर्स जी डब्ल्यू कारनरिक कम्पनी (ई०) लिमिटेड	शून्य (1973) शून्य (1974) शून्य (1975)	यू०एस०ए०
25.	मैसर्स सी०ई० फुलफोर्ड लिमिटेड	0.75 (1973) शून्य (1974) शून्य (1975)	यू०एस०ए०
26.	मैसर्स कापर लेबस	शून्य (1973) शून्य (1974) शून्य (1975)	यू०एस०ए०
27.	मैसर्स एथनोर लिमिटेड	शून्य (1973) शून्य (1974) शून्य (1975)	यू०एस०ए०
28.	मैसर्स निकोलस आफ (ई०) लिमिटेड	7.26 (1973) शून्य (1974) शून्य (1975)	यू० के०
29.	मैसर्स इंडियन स्केरिंग लिमिटेड	3.95 (1973) 1.97 (1974) शून्य (1975)	यू० के०
30.	मैसर्स रोसेल फार्मा लि०	शून्य (1973) 0.33 (1974) 0.19 (1975)	फ्रेंच/वेस्ट जर्मनी

1	2	3	4
31.	मैसर्स जान वेपथ ब्रादर्स . . .	शून्य (1973) शून्य (1974) 30.00 (1975)	यू०के०
32.	मैसर्स क्योरवेल (ई०) लि० . . .	शून्य (1973) शून्य (1974) 0.79 (1975) ऋण और व्याज की पुर्नदायगी	बेल्जियम
33.	मैसर्स जियोफरे मैनबर्ग एंड कम्पनी	8.82 (1973) 10.05 (1974) 6.03 (1975)	यू०एस०ए०
34.	मैसर्स होचेस्ट फार्मा लि० . . .	21.19 (1973) 16.48 (1974) 21.00 (1975)	वेस्ट जर्मनी
35.	मैसर्स औरगेनन (ई०) लि० . . .	3.81 (1973) शून्य (1974) 4.29 (1975)	हालैण्ड
36.	मैसर्स सुहरिड गेगी लि० . . .	शून्य (1973) 18.43 (1974) 0.48 (1975)	स्विटजरलैण्ड
37.	मैसर्स सिनवायोटिक्स लि०	2.67 (1973) शून्य (1974) 1.34 (1975)	यू०एस०ए०
38.	मैसर्स यूनी-सैनिकयो लि० . . .	शून्य (1973) 0.35 (1974) 0.14 (1975)	जापान
39.	मैसर्स वांडर लिमिटेड . . .	0.94 (1973) शून्य (1974) 1.60 (1975)	स्विटजरलैण्ड
40.	मैसर्स वारनर हिन्दुस्तान लिमिटेड . . .	9.87 (1973) 7.75 (1974) 7.13 (1975)	यू०एस०ए०

1	2	3	4
41.	मैसर्स विफेन्ज (ई०) लि०	शून्य (1973) 0.03 (1974) शून्य (1975)	यू०के०
42.	मैसर्स कार्टर बेलस एंड कम्पनी	शून्य (1973) 0.14 (1974) 1.10 (1975)	यू०एस०ए०
43.	मैसर्स यू०एस० विटामिन्ज एंड फार्मा लिमिटेड	0.25 (1973) शून्य (1974) 0.25 (1975)	यू०एस०ए०

Steps taken for Re-Structuring of Railway Board

*733. SHRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the steps taken for restructuring the Railway Board in pursuance of the assurance given by the Minister of Railways during the Lok Sabha debate on the Railway Budget?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): It has been decided to restructure the Railway Board broadly on the basis of the recommendations contained in the Administrative Reforms Commission's Report on Railways. The details are now being worked out.

Stagnation due to Desk Officer System in Ministry of Railways

*734. SHRI LALJI BHAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the date from which the Desk Officer System has been introduced in the Ministry of Railways;

(b) whether this scheme has resulted in stagnation of promotion for Asstts., entire UDCs cadre, LDCs and Class IV employees in his Ministry; and

(c) whether this scheme is proposed to be scrapped in the interest of the majority?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) with effect from 20th May, 1975.

(b) Yes, Sir, to some extent in the case of UDCs and LDCs only.

(c) No, Sir.

Increase in allocation for Railway Electrification

*735. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what percentage of Railways' total investment has been allocated to railway electrification during Fourth and Fifth Plans; and

(b) due to the energy crisis, will the Ministry of Railways increase this percentage?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) While in the Fourth Plan, investment on railway electrification accounted

for 4.9 per cent of the total railway investment, the percentage in the Fifth Plan is about 4.7 per cent.

(b) The allocation of funds for Railway Electrification in the Fifth Plan has been made by the Planning Commission keeping in view all relevant factors including the energy crisis.

Production of Crude Oil by O. & N.G.C. in Assam

*736. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission propose to raise its production of crude oil from Assam in the Eastern region by the end of the current financial year;

(b) if so, to what extent production of oil is likely to be increased;

(c) whether any decision has been taken in regard to the supply of gas by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission to the Assam State Electricity Board during the current year; and

(d) if not, when the decision is likely to be reached?

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

(b) ONGC plans to produce about 1.42 million tonnes of crude oil from its Assam fields during the year 1977-78 as against 1.16 million tonnes produced during 1976-77.

(c) Yes, Sir. The supply of gas would start towards the end of 1978 when the Assam State Electricity Board's new Power Plant is likely to be set up.

(d) Does not arise.

Memorandum regarding use of Public Sector Undertakings Vehicles by Congress Leaders for Election

*737. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a memorandum addressed to the Home Minister on 14th June, 1977 has been received indicating that vehicles of Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd. (Nangal Unit) Naya Nangal, were allowed to be used for electioneering purposes both during the last Lok Sabha elections and Assembly elections by showing the journeys as official; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) The Ministry of Home Affairs are not aware of the memorandum said to have been sent to the Home Minister on 14th June, 1977.

(b) Does not arise.

Wastage of Gas while extracting Crude Oil

*738. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that while there is shortage of gas in the country, a large quantity of gas is allowed to be burnt during the course of extraction of crude oil in Kubla region and Bombay High; and

(b) the steps being taken for full and proper utilisation of the gas produced and to check its wastage?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes, Sir. However, the reference to 'Kubla' region in the Question is not understood.

(b) Steps have been taken for transportation of gas from Bombay High via North Bassein to Uran where a shore terminal would be established. This pipeline is expected to be laid by the end of May, 1978. This would ensure appropriate utilisation of the gas.

माल का धोखे से गलत स्थान पर दिया जाना

* 739. श्री हरगोबिन्द वर्मा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलवे में वुक किया जाने वाला माल बहुत से मामलों में धोखे से उचित स्थान पर न भेज कर अन्य स्थान पर भेज दिया जाता है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो गत तीन वर्षों में इस बारे में कितने लोग पकड़े गये हैं और उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

रेलमं श्री (प्रो० मधुबंइवते): (क) और (ख). गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान ऐसे मामलों की संख्या जिनमें माल धोखे से अन्य स्थानों पर भेजा गया है, इस प्रकार है :—

वर्ष	मामलों की संख्या
1974-75	22
1975-76	36
1976-77	10
जोड़	68

इस तथ्य को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि भारतीय रेलों पर माल डिब्बों का दैनिक औसत लदान 1974-75 में 26,667, 1975-76 में 29,378 और 1976-77 में 31,421 था। इन मामलों को असामान्य नहीं माना जा सकता।

इसी अवधि के दौरान 43 रेल कर्मचारी और 60 बाहरी लोग शामिल पाये गये। किये गये अपराधों की गम्भीरता के आधार पर शामिल पाये गये रेल कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध क्षेत्रीय रेलों द्वारा कार्रवाई की गयी है। जहां तक बाहरी व्यक्तियों का सम्बन्ध है, आवश्यक कार्रवाई पुलिस विभाग द्वारा की गयी है।

Loan given to Sri Lanka for setting up Urea Fertilizer Factory

*740. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAI-DU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether our Government have given loan to Sri Lanka to set up Urea Fertilizer Plant; and

(b) if so, how much?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. An agreement was entered into by the Government of India with the Government of Sri Lanka in November, 1975 providing for a loan of Rs. 10 crores to that Government to assist in financing part of the foreign exchange cost of establishing an urea plant in Sri Lanka. The loan can be utilised only for supplies and services from Indian firms.

Projects undertaken by Hindustan Insecticides Limited for Agricultural Produce

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

(a) whether Hindustan Insecticides Limited has taken up any projects to aid agricultural production; and

(b) if so, main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The main features of the projects being implemented by Hindustan Insecticides Limited are as follows:

Name of the Project	Capacity (Tonnes/ annum)	Location	Likely date of commissioning
Malathion	1800	Rasayani	Early 1980
D.D.T.	5000	Rasayani	Early 1980
Endosulfan	1600	Alwaye	Early 1980
BHC Granulation .	6600	Alwaye	Not yet determined
Dicofol	150	Delhi	Next year
Methoxychlor . . .	5	Delhi	Next year

Hindustan Insecticides Limited are also setting up plants for making formulations of Endosulfan and Malathion to the extent of 50 per cent of their production of technical material and of DDT to the extent of 100 per cent of their production of technical material. Their formulation plants for Endosulfan and Malathion are expected to be completed by the end of 1977 and September 1978 respectively and their DDT formulation plant is likely to be ready by November 1978.

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(ग) उक्त लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में बदलने पर अनुमानतः कितना खर्च होगा ?

रेल मंत्री (प्रो० मधु बंडवते) : (क) संसाधनों की कमी के कारण, लखनऊ-बरेली लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में बदलने के सम्बन्ध में फिलहाल कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है ।

(ख) और (ग) . प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

लखनऊ-बरेली मीटर गेज लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में बदलना

*742. श्री रामलाल राही : क्या रेलमंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार लखनऊ-बरेली मीटर गेज लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में बदलने के किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है ;

Setting up a Statue of Netaji at Gomo Station

*743. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose boarded on the

Frontier Mail in 1941 (January) from Gomo Station in Bihar, in course of his great escape from India, then under British domination;

(b) if so, whether in memory of this historic incident the Railway Ministry propose to set up a statue of Netaji at Gomo Station with a plaque describing the heroic journey of the Revolutionary Pilgrim of India, who went abroad in fulfilling his mission of national liberation of India; and

(c) if so, the step proposed?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) Though there are no such records available with the Railway Administration, The Netaji Subhas Memorial Committee had informed the Railways about this event.

(b) and (c). The Netaji Subhas Memorial Committee was granted permission in 1968 to instal a statue of Netaji in the circulating area of Gomoh Station at the Committee's cost. However no further action was taken by the Committee.

आपात स्थिति के दौरान रेलवे वर्कशाप के सेवा निवृत्त किये गये, निरन्वित किये गये और पदोन्नतियों से रोके गये कर्मचारी

*744. श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि आपान म्यनि के दौरान जमालपुर वर्कशाप के कर्मचारियों सहित अन्य रेलों में कितने कर्मचारियों को निरन्वित किया गया अथवा कितनों की पदोन्नतियां रोकी गई थीं और उसमें से कितने कर्मचारियों को पुनः नौकरी में ले लिया गया है तथा कितने कर्मचारियों को अभी तक नौकरी में नहीं लिया गया है और इसके क्या कारण है ?

रेल मंत्री (प्रो० मधु बंडवते) : आपात-स्थिति के दौरान कुल 13380 रेल

कर्मचारी निरन्वित किये गये थे जिनमें 38 कर्मचारी जमालपुर कारखाने के थे । इनमें से 11523 कर्मचारी बहाल किये जा चुके हैं और शेष 1857 कर्मचारियों को विभिन्न कारणों से बहाल नहीं किया गया है । ये कारण इस प्रकार हैं :--

- (i) वे कर्मचारी जिन पर रेल सम्पत्ति चुराने या अन्य अपराधिक आरोपों के कारण मुकदमा चलाया जा रहा है ;
- (ii) वे कर्मचारी जिन्हें नौकरी से हटाया गया/बर्खास्त किया गया है ;
- (iii) वे कर्मचारी जिनके विरुद्ध अनुशासन की कार्यवाही चल रही है ;
- (iv) वे कर्मचारी जिनकी बीकरी में रुचि नहीं है, आदि । !

रेल कर्मचारी (अनुशासन और अपील) नियम, 1968 के अन्तर्गत दण्ड स्वरूप 23 कर्मचारियों की पदोन्नति रोक दी गई थी ।

Study on the defect of FACT, Cochin Phase II

*745. SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the study on the defect of Fertilizers and Chemicals of Travancore Ltd., Cochin Phase II is completed;

(b) if so, the findings thereof;

(c) which are the firms who made the study and the amount paid to them; and

(d) what steps are being taken to improve and rectify the defects of Cochin Phase II and when the plant is likely to be commissioned for productions?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) to (d). Cochin Phase-II Project of FACT consist of three major plants viz.

- (1) Sulphuric acid plant;
- (2) Phosphoric acid plant; and
- (3) NPK plant.

Sulphuric acid plant and phosphoric acid plant have been successfully commissioned and are presently operating satisfactorily. The Company has also been able to operate successfully the NPK plant for producing NPK formulations 28:28:0 and 18:46:0. However, certain difficulties were experienced in successfully operating the plant for production of NPK 17:17:17 formulations. The company has obtained expert advice from the foreign collaborators viz. M/s. Davy Power Gas Company, US and modifications found necessary are being carried out. FACT have only to meet the expenditure for the expert expatriate personnel sent by their foreign collaborators at their request in accordance with the terms of the technical contract with them.

बाल विवाह अधिनियम और दहेज-रोक अधिनियम

*746. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या बिधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि बाल विवाह अधिनियम और दहेज-रोक अधिनियम अब तक प्रभावी सिद्ध नहीं हुए हैं और ये दोनों ही सामाजिक कुरीतियां अभी तक विद्यमान हैं; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार उक्त दोनों अपराधों को प्रज्ञेय अपराध मानने के लिए वर्तमान अधिनियमों में संशोधन करने का है ?

बिधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री शान्ति भूषण) : (क) और (ख). सरकार को यह जानकारी है कि बाल विवाह और दहेज का उन्मूलन करने में बालक विवाह अवरोध अधिनियम और दहेज प्रतिषेध अधिनियम पर्याप्त रूप से प्रभावी सिद्ध नहीं हुए हैं। इन अधिनियमों का संशोधन करने के प्रस्तावों पर, जिसके अन्तर्गत इनके अधीन अपराधों को संज्ञेय बनाने का प्रश्न भी है, विचार किया जा रहा है।

Construction of West Coast Konkan Railway

*747. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state when will the work of construction of the West Coast Konkan Railway line begin and when is it expected to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): The Railway Ministry has taken up the question of the construction of Konkan line with the Planning Commission and their clearance is awaited.

Adoption of Children Bill

*748. SHRI D. B. CHANDRE GOWDA:

SHRI SUKHENDRA SINGH:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Council of Social Welfare has urged the Government to consider the early passage of the Adoption of Children Bill; and

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

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

(b) The matter is under consideration of the Government.

Removal of Official Documents by Railway Employees

5690. SHRI BATESHWAR HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been brought to the notice of the Government that some of the unscrupulous railway employees are systematically removing official documents and selling them to the Secretary, Railway Station Porters' Cooperative Labour Contract Society Ltd., Allahabad, who in turn is using their photostat copies for blackmailing other Labour Cooperative Societies and individuals;

(b) whether certain retired railway officers and sons and relatives of railway employees have been employed by the Society with a view to collect official secrets and documents;

(c) whether any enquiry has been ordered by the Government in this regard; and

(d) if so, the results of enquiry?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) It is not a fact that some railway employees are systematically removing official documents and selling them to the Secretary, Railway Station Porters' Co-operative Labour Contract Societies Ltd., Allahabad. However, two identical complaints have recently been received stating that copies of official documents had been passed on to the Secretary of the aforesaid Society by the Railway employee.

(b) A son of a Head clerk Commercial and one retired Statistical Officer are working with the Society. The intention to collect official secrets and documents could not be substantiated.

(c) Yes.

(d) The allegations for passing on secret documents to the Secretary, Railway Station Porters' Co-operative Labour Contract Society Ltd., Allahabad have not been substantiated.

Overbridge at Level Crossing of Rayagada Town

5691. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry received any proposal by the Government of Orissa to share the cost of construction of overbridge on level crossing of Rayagada town (South Eastern Railway);

(b) if not, whether his Ministry asked the Government of Orissa to send such proposals which are pending since long; and

(c) what is the present position of the over-bridge?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) No proposal has been received by the Railway from Orissa State Government for the construction of a road over-bridge in lieu of level crossing at Rayagada, on cost-sharing basis.

(b) and (c). The State Government was asked by the Railway in February 1974 and July, 1975, to sponsor this proposal and agree to bear their share of cost for the construction of road over-bridge as per extant rules. State Government however, advised in April, 1976, that due to paucity of funds they have no proposal to take up construction of the road over-bridge at Rayagada in the near future.

Employment Policy of Engineers India Limited

5692. SHRI AHSAN JAFRI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employment policy of Engineers India Limited to employ people under categories of 8, 9, and 10 for a project and on completion of the project to terminate their services after getting their best days of life for the good of the nation, has been approved by his Ministry; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefore and if not, then what steps Government contemplate to stop such an anti-labour policy?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). Engineers India Limited is a fully owned Government Undertaking. However appointment to categories 8, 9, and 10 of construction personnel for its projects, are within the powers of the Company. Recruitment to these posts are made on temporary basis for the duration of the project and the number of persons to be employed depends on the size of the project. As per Government policy, local people are engaged in these unskilled and semi-skilled categories. These can not be transferred from project to project. There is also no difficulty in finding such personnel wherever a contract is obtained. If Engineers India Limited is forced to engage these categories also on its permanent rolls, it will become uncompetitive and may even run out of business. Such people are however given terminal benefits as provided for in the Industrial Disputes Act.

Number of Persons employed in Fertilizer Factory at Talcher

5693. SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons employed in the Fertiliser Factory at Talcher in Orissa State in all the grades, categories and classes;

(b) the number of people employed as N. M. R. if any;

(c) the number of people employed from Orissa;

(d) the number of people employed from outside Orissa; and

(e) the number of people employed as Class I and Class II employees from Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) 979 as on 30th June, 1977.

(b) Nil.

(c) 797.

(d) 182.

(e) 107.

कपड़ा उद्योग में नायलोन के घागे की कमी

5694. श्री एस० एस० सोमानी : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस वर्ष नायलोन के घागे की कमी होने के कारण नायलोन का कपड़ा बनाने वाले उद्योग को भारी कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो नायलोन के घागे की अनुमानतः कुल कितनी आवश्यकता है और स्वदेशी संसाधनों से यह कितना उपलब्ध है; और

(ग) चालू वर्ष में नायलोन के कितने घागे का आयात करने का विचार है और उसके लिए कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा का आवंटन किया गया है ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमवती मन्थन बहुगुणा) : (क) से (ग). चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान नायलोन घागे की पूर्वानुमानित आवश्यकता लगभग 17,000 मी० टन और पूर्वानुमानित उत्पादन लगभग 16,000 मी० टन होने का अनुमान है। लगभग 1,000 मी० टन की कमी को लगभग 2.5 करोड़ रुपये के मूल्य के आयातों द्वारा पूरा किये जाने की आशा है।

(c) Adequate drinking water and waiting facilities are available at Chakki Bank.

(d) No, as adequate road transport to cover the distance of 4 KMs. between Pathankot and Chakki Bank is available.

(e) Does not arise.

स्टेशनों पर गाड़ियों के ड्राइवरों से लिया जाने वाला शुल्क

Special Trains/Holiday Special/Tourist Specials Superfast Train not touching Pathankot

5695. SHRI DURGU CHAND: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether special trains from Calcutta and Bombay, holiday specials tourist specials and superfast trains for Jammu Tawi make a halt at Chakki Bank and do not touch Pathankot;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there are no facilities such as drinking water etc. for passengers of Chakki Bank;

(d) whether passengers for Kangra, Chamba, Manali, Palampur are put to inconvenience as they cannot get a connecting train at Chakki Bank and they have to go to Pathankot; and

(e) if so, what steps Government are taking for making trains bound for Jammu Tawi halt at Pathankot?

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

(b) In case of diversion of through trains via Pathankot, it will increase the journey time by 80 minutes creating operational difficulties by way of path, availability of platforms etc.

1894 LS—3

5696. श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बड़े-बड़े रेलवे स्टेशनों के प्लेटफार्मों पर रेल में जाने वाले यात्रियों को उतरने अथवा रेल से आने वालों को वहां से ले जाने वाली विभिन्न गाड़ियों के ड्राइवरों से कब से शुल्क लिया जा रहा है तथा उस शुल्क की दरें क्या हैं ;

(ख) नई दिल्ली, पटना जंक्शन, लखनऊ जंक्शन, कानपुर सेफ्टल, हावड़ा तथा मुजफ्फरपुर स्टेशनों पर यह शुल्क वसूल करने के लिए ठेकेदारों को कितने रुपयों पर ये ठेके दिये गये हैं और उन स्टेशनों के नाम क्या हैं जहां यह शुल्क लगाया गया है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार को पता है कि इस के परिणामस्वरूप सभी जगह लोगों में असंतोष व्याप्त है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

रेल मंत्री (प्रो० मधु बंडवते) : (क) और (ख). कुछ स्टेशनों पर टैक्सी/गांटो रिक्शे/तांगा/इक्का आदि जैसे वाणिज्यिक वाहनों के ड्राइवरों से नाममात्र

.....

की फीस ली जाती है जो अपने वाहनों को निर्धारित पार्किंग जगहों जहां कहीं व्यवस्था हो, पर छोड़ा करते हैं। ऐसी फीस विभिन्न किस्म के वाहनों के लिए अलग-अलग होती है, और इसमें एक स्टेशन से दूसरे स्टेशन के बीच भिन्नता रहती है।

जहां यह योजना लागू है ऐसे अन्य स्टेशनों के नामों सहित नई दिल्ली, पटना, लखनऊ, कानपुर सेंट्रल, हवड़ा और मुजफ्फरपुर के सम्बन्ध में ब्योरा सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [प्रन्धालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या LT-888/77]।

महत्वपूर्ण स्टेशनों पर जहां स्थान उपलब्ध है स्टेशन के परिसरों में खड़ी की हुई प्राइवेट कारों पर पार्किंग फीस ली जाती है। ऐसे ठेके टेण्डर के आधार पर दिये जाते हैं।

हवड़ा और मद्रास इम्मोर रेलवे स्टेशनों पर वाहनों के प्लेटफार्मों पर प्रवेश की भी व्यवस्था है। फीस की दरें और जब से यह लगायी गई उसकी तारीख इस प्रकार है:—

स्टेशन	फीस लगाई जाने की तारीख	फीस की दर
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हवड़ा	सम्बन्धित से.	प्राइवेट कारों और जीपों पर प्रत्येक बार प्रवेश दर 5 रुपये
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1	2	3
मद्रास इम्मोर	1-4-1964	मोटर कारों/टैक्सियों पर प्रत्येक बार प्रवेश के लिए 1 रु०

(ग) और (घ). जी नहीं। किन्तु, कुछ शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं, जिन पर उनके गुणावगुणों के आधार पर कार्रवाई की जा रही है।

Reduced rates of Timber Supplied to Railways

5697. SHRI SUKHENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Forest Department, Madhya Pradesh offered to reduce the rates of timber to be supplied to the railways through D.G.S. & D. in case loading facilities are made available at Jagdalpur and Dantewada stations on Kirandul-Kotavalsail rail link; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) Yes, an offer was received in 1972.

(b) The line capacity of Kirandul-Kotavalsail rail link section is sufficient only for handling the projected iron-ore traffic for export and the proposed steel plant at Vishakhapatnam. As such, it has not been feasible to open Jagdalpur and Dantewada stations for booking of general goods traffic, at this stage.

Tenure of Parcel Clerks at Kela siding New Delhi

5698. SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Parcel Clerks working at New Delhi Station are rotated after every one year in Kela Siding, New Delhi;

(b) if so, reasons for extending the tenure of some Parcel Clerks in the year 1974.

(c) whether it is also a fact that maximum demurrage charges were also forgone during the tenure of these Parcel Clerks; and

(d) if so, reasons for awarding Rs. 500/- to these employees during the Railway Week 1976 by the General Manager, Northern Railway?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) and (b). Yes, the Parcel Clerk working at New Delhi station were being rotated after every year in the Kela siding, New Delhi. But, there were instances of their tenure being extended from time to time in the exigencies of service. The tenure of one Parcel Clerk was thus extended in the year 1974.

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

(d) The award was for the good work reported to have been done by one of the Parcel Clerks as a Luggage Supervisor.

Cases of compensation by Merchants against Railways

5699. SHRI MUKUNDA MONDAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2075 on 31st August, 1976 regarding booking of handloom cloth from Cannanore, and Erode stations and state:

(a) whether some more cases for compensation have been filed by the merchants in different courts at Cannanore, Erode, Nellore, MEBO and Delhi against the railways for loss of their consignments;

(b) if so, the total amount of compensation claimed by the merchants;

(c) whether it is also a fact that some supervisory staff of Goods Office, Mineral Siding, New Delhi have been compulsory retired/removed from service for not exercising proper supervision thus causing a claim of Rs. 25,000 against the Railways for loss of a wagon loaded with cement in the year 1976; and

(d) if so, reasons for not taking similar action against the Chief Parcel Clerk, New Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) Yes. More cases have been filed in the courts at Cannanore, Tellicherry and Delhi.

(b) Rs. 1,60,959.29 Paise only.

(c) Yes.

(d) Charges have been framed against the Chief Parcel Clerk, New Delhi, and the enquiry under the Discipline and Appeal Rules is in progress.

Missing of Consignments of Handloom Cloth, Typewriters and Brass at New Delhi Station

5700. SHRI BHAGAT RAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some consignments of handloom cloth, type writers and brass booked from various stations of Indian railways to New Delhi station were found missing at New Delhi station during May, 1973 to May 1976;

(b) if so, total loss suffered by the administration during that period; and

(c) reasons for not transferring the supervisory parcel staff for their slack supervision?

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

(b) Payment of Rs. 1,04,279 has been made as claims compensation.

(c) Since responsibility for the loss has been fixed and disciplinary action is being taken against the defaulting supervisory as well as other staff, transfer of supervisory staff has not been considered necessary for the time being.

Complaint against Station Superintendents of Delhi Division

5701. SHRI SHYAMAPRASANNA BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there were several complaints from Members of Parliament against some Station Superintendents (Gazetted) of Delhi Division, Northern Railway in the years 1975 and 1976 regarding their corruptions and malpractices;

(b) if so, whether the investigations have been completed;

(c) the result therefor?

(d) whether the administration have engaged them beyond the age of superannuation for the second term; and

(e) if so, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE):

(a) Excepting for a reminder letter dated 8-4-1975 referring to an earlier complaint of July, 1974 received from a former M.P., no complaint was received from M.P(s) against the Station Superintendents (Gazetted) of Delhi Division during the years 1975 and 1976. However, in the year 1974, two complaints were received from a former M.P. against the Station Superintendent, New Delhi Railway Station and one complaint from another M.P. against the Station Superintendent, Delhi Main.

(b) Investigation into all the three complaints have been completed.

(c) The result of investigations into these complaints are detailed in the Statement attached.

(d) On attaining the age of superannuation in October, 1974, the Station Superintendent of New Delhi Railway Station was granted extension of service for a period of one year followed by two spells of re-employment in railway service for a period of one year and three months respectively.

(e) The extension of service and subsequent re-employment on two occasions was granted under orders of the competent authority. The extension of service and re-employment for one year each was granted in view of the very difficult operating problems of New Delhi Railway Station and the good work done by the officer. The second re-employment was granted for a limited period for the purpose of finding a suitable incumbent for the post of Station Superintendent, New Delhi Railway Station.

Statement

Result of investigations conducted into complaints received against Station Superintendents of Delhi Division:

I. *Station Superintendent, New Delhi Railway Station.*—The two complaints received from a former Member of Parliament were investigated by the Northern Railway Vigilance. These allegations remained unsubstantiated during investigation. The Central Vigilance Commission, to whom this case was referred as per extant instructions, advised that the term of re-employment of the Station Superintendents, who was already on re-employment,

should not be extended further.

- II. *Station Superintendent, Delhi Main.*—The complaint received from an M.P. was also investigated by the Northern Railway Vigilance. However, none of the allegations levelled against the officer was substantiated. Hence this case was closed in consultation with the Central Vigilance Commission.

Loss of Production in Steel Foundry in C.L.W.

5702. SHRI ROBIN SEN: Will the MINISTER OF RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is a serious loss of production in steel foundry section in C. L. W. during May, 1977;

(b) if so, what is the actual man hours involved and money value of the said losses;

(c) whether any responsibility has been fixed up for this loss and causes thereof investigated; and

(d) if so, the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE):

(a) There was no loss of production in the Steel Foundry Section of C.L.W. during May, 1977. Production of steel castings during May 1977 was 480 tonnes of good castings as against 400 tonnes produced during corresponding month of May 1976.

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

जयपुर मैटल्स एण्ड इलेक्ट्रिकल्स, जयपुर

5703. श्री भानु कुमार शास्त्री : क्या बिचि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जयपुर मैटल्स एण्ड इलेक्ट्रिकल्स, जयपुर, राजस्थान के चेयरमैन तथा कम्पनी के अन्य निदेशकों ने बड़ी मात्रा में धनराशि का दुरुपयोग

करके कम्पनी की स्थिति को कमजोर बना दिया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार कम्पनी के चेयरमैन तथा निदेशकों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

बिचि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री शान्ति भूषण) : (क) कम्पनी के कार्य-कलापों के कुप्रबन्ध के आरोप युक्त शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं ।

(ख) (1) इस कम्पनी की लेखा-बहियों का, कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1956 की धारा 209क के अन्तर्गत निरीक्षण किया जा रहा है ।

(2) इस कम्पनी द्वारा निर्मित वस्तुओं के उत्पादन की मात्रा में अत्यधिक कमी की दृष्टि से, जिसके लिए कोई स्पष्ट औचित्य नहीं है, केन्द्रीय सरकार ने, मामले की परिस्थितियों की जांच के लिए, उद्योग (विकास एवं विनियम) अधिनियम, 1951 की धारा 15 के अन्तर्गत एक समिति नियुक्त की है ।

(3) श्री आर० आर० कमानी ने कम्पनी के अध्यक्ष के रूप में कार्य करना बन्द कर दिया है एवं उनके स्थान पर राजस्थान सरकार के एक वरिष्ठ अधिकारी श्री बी० बी० एल० माथुर को अध्यक्ष के पद पर नियुक्त किया गया है । राजस्थान सरकार के दो और वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों को भी कम्पनी के अतिरिक्त निदेशकों के पदों पर नियुक्त किया गया है ।

Change in Location of Oil Refinery at Mathura

5704. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil Refinery Factory of Mathura is being considered for transfer to some other place;

(b) whether the earlier suggestions to establish this factory at Gwalior or Morena will be reconsidered; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

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

Repair of a Gun in Sindri Fertilizer Corporation

5705. **SHRI A. K. ROY:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a gun was being repaired unauthorisedly in the workshop of Instrument department of Sindri Unit of Fertilizer Corporation India Ltd. on 7th July, 1977 at about 3.30 P.M.;

(b) whether the gun was repaired at the verbal instruction of Shri S. D. Gupta (Additional Chief Engineer) and Shri Naresh Sharma and was later on seized by the CSIF;

(c) whether discovery of gun in the workshop created agitation among the workmen; and

(d) if so, (i) to whom the gun belonged, (ii) how did the gun enter the factory, (iii) who were responsible for this illegal act and what steps were taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) to (d). An old toy air-gun (which does not need licence) belonging to Shri S. R. Pandey, Deputy General Manager, Fertilizer Corporation of India, Sindri was taken inside the factory on a written requisition of Shri Pandey and duly authorised by CISF personnel at gate for examining its trigger mechanism which was broken. Minor private jobs inside the factory are allowed on chargeable basis.

The trigger mechanism of the air gun was examined by one Shri Naresh Sharma under the verbal instructions of Shri J. D. Gupta, Additional Chief Engineer. The air gun was taken by CISF personnel and later, returned to the owner. This incident did cause some agitation among workers.

Family Pension Scheme for Employees who retired before 1-1-1964

5706. **SHRI R. K. MHALGI:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the railway employees who retired after 1st January, 1964 only get the benefit of Family Pension;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the employees who retired before 1st January, 1964 have requested the Ministry a number of times to make them eligible for the benefit of the said family pension scheme; and

(c) what is the Government's response to the said request?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) No.

(b) Yes.

(c) The Pension Scheme applicable to railway employees is based on the scheme applicable to other Central Government departments which is controlled by the Ministry of Finance. That Ministry have considered the above demand and it has not been found possible to concede the same.

Contracts awarded to Porters Co-operative Labour Contract Society Limited, Allahabad and Delhi Division

5707. **SHRI SUBHASH AHUJA:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4032 on the 19th July, 1977 regarding goods/parcel handling contracts awarded to

Porters Cooperative Labour Contract Society Limited, Allahabad and state:

(a) the rates fixed for individual item of Schedule of rates in respect of goods/parcels handled on Delhi Division;

(b) whether fixation of rates for individual item of schedule was done by Railway Administration taking into account the minimum wage rate fixed for labour by the local authority;

(c) if so, the wage rates recommended by the local authority for each station separately on Delhi Division; and

(d) whether the Society is not paying local wage rate fixed by the authority at such stations and if so, what action is proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE):

(a) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-889/77].

(b) The rates for individual items of the goods/parcels handling contracts are quoted by the contractor/Society in the tender Form/Schedule of rates proforma. The rates are accepted by the Committee after keeping in view the relevant factors including the minimum wage rate fixed by the local authority.

(c) The labour wage rates are fixed by the Local Civil Authorities district-wise and not station-wise. The wage rates fixed by the Civil Authorities for districts on Delhi Division are indicated in statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-889/77].

(d) The labourers are being paid on the basis of work done by them.

Fixation of Earnest Money and Security Deposit for Award of Contract for Cycle Stand.

5708. **SHRI R. L. P. VERMA:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any procedure has been laid down by the Northern Railway Administration for fixation of Earnest Money and Security Deposit for the award of Cycle Stand Contracts to private parties and Co-operative Societies;

(b) the amount of Security Deposit fixed by the Railways for Cycle Stand Contracts at New Delhi, Delhi, Lucknow, Allahabad, Kanpur Central, Aligarh, Ludhiana, Ambala and Moradabad together with the valuation of these contracts; and

(c) whether Government propose to lay down uniform policy for fixation of earnest money and security deposits by the different divisional authorities to avoid any chances of manipulation by the interested parties?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE):

(a) Yes.

(b) A statement giving the information is attached.

(c) The security deposit is fixed at 10 per cent of the total value of the contract. Instructions have been reiterated to all the Divisions of the Northern Railway to follow the uniform policy as laid down.

To avoid any chance of manipulation by interested parties, the earnest money has been recently increased from 2½ per cent to 10 per cent of the estimated value of contract subject to a minimum of Rs. 1000/- for 'A' class and Rs. 500/- for 'B' class stations.

Statement

Station	Security Deposit	Tender Valuation
	Rs.	Rs.
New Delhi	16,510	1,65,105
Delhi	13,200	1,32,000
Lucknow	9,600	1,56,000
Allahabad	10,000	46,105.01
Kanpur Central	14,000	1,46,000
Aligarh	12,000	17,105.97
Ludhiana	3,200	1,27,120
Ambala Cantt.	5,600	56,000
Moradabad	1,890	18,880

Payment of Wages to Parcel Porters at Allahabad

5709. SHRI VINAYAK PRASAD YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway Station Porters' Cooperative Labour Contract Society Ltd., was paying daily wage rate of Rs. 3/50 to the Parcel Porters working at Allahabad during the year 1975 and as a result of agitation and protests made by the workers it increased the wages of workers to Rs. 4/- with effect from 1st September, 1976;

(b) whether increase in wage rate from Rs. 3.50 to Rs. 4/- was intimated by the Society to the Railway Administration; and

(c) whether fines were imposed by Railway Authorities for deliberate failure on the part of Society to pay workers Rs. 5/50 which they were/are receiving from the Administration?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE):

(a) The Society was previously paying the labour at the rate of Rs. 3.50 per day which was increased to Rs. 4/- with effect from 1st July, 1976.

(b) Yes.

(c) A fine of Rs. 100/- was imposed on the society in October, 1976 for failure to comply with Clauses 14 & 17 of the agreement pertaining to payment of Fair Wages and Hours of Employment Regulations, respectively.

Areas selected for oil drilling in Jammu and Kashmir

5710. SHRI BALDEV SINGH JASROTHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) how many areas are selected for oil drilling during the next two years in Jammu and Kashmir State;

(b) the parties in collaboration with whom the work will be undertaken with terms and conditions therefor; and

(c) how many drilling experiments have been made in Jammu and Kashmir state so far and with what results?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). At present no area has been selected for oil drilling during the next 2 years in Jammu and Kashmir State.

(c) Three wells have so far been drilling in the State, which have not shown any commercial hydrocarbon accumulation.

Trains between Shahdara and Baghpat Road

5711. SHRI MAHI LAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no day-time train between 4.55 A.M. to 6.45 P.M. from Shahdara to Baghpat Road and between 7 A.M. to 9 P.M. from Baghpat Road to Shahdara on a newly built Shahdara-Saharanpur Railway Line, which is at present functioning from Shahdara upto Baghpat Road station:

1DSB	3DSB	5DSB				2DSB	4DSB	6DSB
4.55	18.45	23.05	D.	Delhi-Shahdara.	A.	8.50	22.40	4.20
6.40	20.30	00.50	A.	Baghpat Road.	D	7.05	20.55	2.35

The above 3 pairs of passenger trains running between Delhi Shahdara and Baghpat Road are considered by and large sufficient to cater to the needs of the passenger traffic on this section, particularly the commuters traffic. The introduction of an additional pair of passenger trains on this section is, however, not operationally feasible, for the present for want of crossing stations on this section.

(b) the reasons for not introducing day-time trains on this line and for introducing all the trains at odd hours;

(c) whether day-time trains are not being introduced by certain Officers to help the bus operators plying their buses on the road parallel to this line; and

(d) the time by which new day-time trains will be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) to (d). Delhi-Shahdara-Baghpat Road section was opened for passenger traffic with effect from 8-4-77 when two pairs of trains were introduced on this section keeping in view the requirement of commuters of this area and operational feasibility. Subsequently on the demand of the public, one more pair of trains has been introduced on this section with effect from 10-6-77. Now three pairs of trains are running on this section as under:

Drilling operations at Gopinathkila in Meghalaya

5712. SHRI P. A. SANGMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether drilling operations for oil at Gopinathkila in Meghalaya by Oil and Natural Gas Commission had been abandoned; if so, the reasons therefor; and

(b) whether further drilling operations to locate oil reserves are being carried out in any other part of Meghalaya?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes, Sir. A well drilled on Gopinathkila structure did not indicate presence of any hydrocarbons during testing. Subsequent seismic surveys conducted by the ONGC in this area also did not warrant any further drilling in this area.

(b) No, Sir.

Dacoity in 12 DN Train near Delhi

5713. SHRI BASHIR AHMAD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether crimes such as dacoities have recently been committed on Railway passengers in 12 Dn. near Delhi and the police failed to detect it;

(b) whether the difficulties arose in maintaining law and order on account of the fact that the police falls under the State-subject; and

(c) what steps Government propose to coordinate the activities of Police and of the Railways so that the safety of passengers may be ensured?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE):

(a) One case of robbery occurred in 12 Down Delhi-Howrah Express between Ghaziabad and Khurja Railway Stations on the night of 3/4-7-77. Government Railway Police/Aligarh have registered this case vide Crime No. 162 under Section 392 IPC and have taken up the investigation.

(b) No.

(c) Coordination between Railways and Police authorities is regularly maintained to ensure the safety of passengers.

Ceiling on emoluments and perquisites of top executives in private Sector Companies

5714. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to have a fresh look at the question of ceiling on emoluments and perquisites of the top executives in the private sector companies;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof and when Government propose to announce their decision to remove the glaring disparities between the salary structure in both the sectors in the country; and

(c) if not, the difficulties which lie in the way of the Government in not regulating the remuneration in respect of private companies like Dunlop, India Tobacco Company which pay fabulous salaries etc. to their top executives?

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

(b) The disparities in the salary structure in the private and public Sector, and all other relevant matters, will be taken into account in formulating the revised guidelines on managerial remuneration. The decision in this regard will be taken as early as possible.

(c) Does not arise.

Criminal appeals pending in Bombay High Court

5715. **SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR:** Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many criminal appeals of condemned prisoners are pending in Bombay High Court; and

(b) what steps Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) and (b). According to the information furnished by the Bombay High Court, two criminal appeals of condemned prisoners are pending in the Bombay High Court. One appeal is pending as the Paper Book in the appeal has been sent to Press for printing in June, 1977. The other appeal is pending for want of a report from the Superintendent, Yerawada Central Prison, Pune that the accused (who is of unsound mind) is able to make his defence.

Issue of tickets at Rohtak, Sampla, Bahadurgarh Stations

5716. **SHRI BHAGWAT DAYAL SHARMA:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that tickets are not issued in time at Rohtak, Sampla and Bahadurgarh Railway stations;

(b) number of complaints received from January, 1976 to date; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) to (c). Five complaints for delay in issue of tickets—4 at Rohtak and 1 at Sampla, were received from January 1976 to date. Two out of the

five complaints were subsequently withdrawn by the complainants. In another two cases, staff at fault are being taken up. In the fifth case no staff was found at fault.

Instructions have been reiterated to the Northern Railway to ensure timely opening of booking windows.

Re-opening of parcel office at Armenian Ghat Shed No. 1 Howrah Station

5717. **SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railways traffic and revenue have been diverted to Road transport by the persistent refusal of the authorities to re-open the parcel office at Armenian ghat shed No. 1 lying vacant situated across the Howrah Station, which is most convenient and economic both from customers and railways interests; and

(b) if so, loss of revenue per annum?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) and (b). There has been no parcel office at Armenian Ghat. Only now a proposal for opening a City Parcel Office at Armenian Ghat is under active consideration of the Administration. As such the question of diversion of traffic due to refusal to re-open the Parcel Office at Armenian Ghat does not arise.

Grant of H.R. Allowance and Quarters for Railway Labour at Chidambaram, Tamil Nadu

5718. **SHRI A. MURUGESAN:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railway labour at Chidambaram, Tamil Nadu are suffering for want of

quarters and also do not get payment of house rent allowance; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to remove the hardships?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE):

(a) (i) Railway staff at Chidambaram who are classified as 'essential' for the purpose of allotment of quarters have been provided with quarters except those who do not require quarters.

(ii) House Rent Allowance is not admissible to staff working at Chidambaram, as it is not a classified city for the purpose.

(b) Does not arise.

Requirement of "AROMEX" raw material by Printing Ink and Surface Coating Industries

5719. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Printing Ink and Surface Coating Industries in India require "AROMEX" a basic raw material for their Industry;

(b) whether Bharat Refinery is starving the above industry of its basic raw material received; and

(c) if so, what efforts have been made by the Government to keep the above industry running?

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

(b) The availability of Aromex being low in the month of July, the users of this product have been supplied the same on a pro-rata basis.

(c) Steps have been taken to increase the production of Aromex from August onward in order to meet the increased demand of the product.

Foreign Collaboration in setting up of new Fertilizer Factories

5720. SHRI YASHWANT BAROLE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry arranged the construction of two new fertilizer projects under a separate management set-up and also invited foreign collaboration for the purpose ignoring the available technical services of the F.C.I. which had done similar jobs with distinction;

(b) if so, the names of the projects and the reasons for not giving the industrial technical leadership its due place in decision making process; and

(c) what are the details of the terms settled with the foreign collaborators?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). The implementation of two fuel oil based urea projects at Bhatinda and Panipat was taken up by a new company namely National Fertilizers Limited in 1974-75.

While the Indian public sector engineering companies have developed or acquired technology in regard to certain sections of fertilizer plants, the fertilizer industry has, nevertheless, to depend on external technology/know-how relating to certain vital sections of fertilizer plants like gasification, Ammonia Synthesis, CO₂ purification etc.

P&D Division of FCI which is executing similar fuel oil based fertilizer projects at Nangal and Sindri units of FCI, also had to acquire licence/process know-how for major part of the plants as also basic engineering from abroad. The services provided by P&D Division of FCI in the case of plants at Nangal and Sindri under FCI management, are being provided by Engineers India Ltd. another

Indian public sector undertaking, in the case of Bhatinda and Panipat fertilizer projects. The decision to entrust Engineers India Ltd. with implementation of Bhatinda and Panipat projects was taken in view of the fact that P&D Division of FCI was already implementing a large number of projects and was expected to take up for implementation four new projects also and was thus fully engaged.

(c) No foreign financial collaboration has been made for these projects. NFL has entered into engineering contracts with M/s. Toyo Engineering Corporation, Japan for supply of technical know-how, processes and basic engineering, including licences for processes required and for procurement assistance in respect of imported equipment and material and technical assistance for commissioning of these projects. The value of the contract with TEC for the above activity is Rs. 11.76 crores for Bhatinda Project and Rs. 8.05 crores for Panipat project.

Engineers India Limited, the Indian contractor for the project has also entered into an agreement with M/s. Veba-Chemie of West Germany for providing technical consultancy services for the design, erection and operation of both the plants, specialist assistance for pre-commissioning and start-up, and training of NFL and/or EIL technical personnel. The total cost of the contract with the above firm is Rs. 46 lakhs excluding the local expenses of their specialists which is also to be borne by EIL.

Earnings from Goods and Coaching Traffic (Northern Railway)

5721. SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHOWHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the earnings from goods and coaching traffic separately on different Divisions of the Northern Railway during the period April, 1975 to March, 1977;

(b) whether it is a fact that on account of continued hard work and sincere efforts made by Senior Commercial Officers under the guidance of Divisional Superintendent the earnings on Allahabad Division had registered tremendous increase compared to the earnings given in the previous two years prior to April, 1975; and

(c) if so, what action Government propose to take in order to boost the morale of officers/Officials who were/are sincere to their work?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE):

(a) Information about earnings is not compiled division-wise but railway-wise. Earning from Goods and Coaching traffic of Northern Railway as a whole for the period April, 1975 to March, 1977 is as under:—

(Rupees in Crores)	
April, '75 to March '77	
Goods	342.26
Coaching	231.21

(b) and (c). Question does not arise.

औरंगाबाद (महाराष्ट्र) में उच्च न्यायालय की
बैच

5722. श्री केशवराव बोंडगे : क्या
बिधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह
बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या महाराष्ट्र सरकार तथा
केन्द्रीय सरकार से यह मांग की गई है कि
इस राज्य के मराठवाड़ा डिवीजन के लिए,
औरंगाबाद में उच्च न्यायालय की बैच
स्थापित की जाए ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस दिशा में सरकार
ने क्या कदम उठाए हैं; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक अंतिम
निर्णय किये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

बिधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री
श्री शान्ति भूषण : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) और (ग). सरकार ने इस
विषय पर अभी तक कोई विचार नहीं
किया है ।

उत्तर रेलवे के कैंटीनों के ठेकों की अवधि
समाप्त होना

5723. श्री रवीन्द्र प्रताप सिंह : क्या
रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर रेलवे
में विभिन्न रेलवे स्टेशनों पर कैंटीनों के
ठेकों की अवधि समाप्त हो गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन स्टेशनों के नाम
क्या हैं तथा इस समय वहां क्या व्यवस्था
की गई है और यह व्यवस्था कब से चल रही
है ;

(ग) सरकार का वर्तमान व्यवस्था
को कब तक जारी रखने का विचार है ;

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार नये
ठेके देकर स्थायी व्यवस्था करने का है;
और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो यह कब तक किया
जायेगा ?

रेल मंत्री (प्रो० मधु बंडवते) : (क)
उत्तर रेलवे के पांच स्टेशनों पर
वैंडिंग/खान पान के ठेकों की अवधि समाप्त
हो गई है ।

(ख) क्रम संख्या	उन स्टेशनों का नाम जहां ठेकों की अवधि समाप्त हो गई है	तारीख जिससे अवधि समाप्त हुई है और वर्तमान व्यवस्था
1.	श्री गंगानगर .	31-7-1975 को समाप्त हो गई । भूतपूर्व ठेकेदार काम कर रहा है ।
2.	अम्बाला छावनी (शाकाहारी भोजनालय)	31-3-76 को समाप्त हो गई । भूतपूर्व ठेकेदार काम कर रहा है ।
3.	गाजियाबाद .	24-9-75 को समाप्त हो गई । भूतपूर्व ठेकेदार काम कर रहा है ।
4.	मुकेरियां .	3-3-77 को समाप्त हो गई । भूतपूर्व ठेकेदार काम कर रहा है ।
5.	शाहगंज .	3-4-77 को समाप्त हो गई । भूतपूर्व ठेकेदार काम कर रहा है ।

(ग) से (ङ). श्री गंगानगर और मुकेरिया के लिए नये ठेके देने के लिए आवेदन पत्र पहले ही मांगे जा चुके हैं और उन पर आगे कार्रवाई की जा रही है। गाजियाबाद, अम्बाला छावनी और शाहगंज के लिए वर्तमान ठेकेदारों से प्राप्त प्रयोजन विचाराधीन हैं। जैसे ही ये औपचारिकताएं पूरी हो जायेंगी स्थायी व्यवस्था कर दी जायेगी।

Complaints received at Garhwa Road Station (Eastern Railway)

5724. SHRI HALIMUDDIN AHMAD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints received at the Garhwa Road Jn., Eastern Railway during the month of May and June, 1977;

(b) whether any action has been taken thereon and whether any enquiry has been conducted; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor in detail and the total number of complaints received by Ministry of Railways after March 1977?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE):
(a) Nil.

(b) and (c). Do not arise. No complaints regarding Garhwa Road Junction Station have been received after March, 1977.

Enquiry against Ganges Printing Ink Factory Ltd., Calcutta

5725. SHRI RAM SAGAR: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an enquiry was ordered into the mismanagement of Ganges Printing Ink Factory Ltd., Calcutta;

(b) if so, whether the Registrar of Companies, West Bengal, Calcutta is also enquiring into the Accounts of the said company; and

(c) the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) An inspection of the company's books of account etc. under Section 209A of the Companies Act, 1956 is being conducted.

(b) and (c). Registrar of Companies, West Bengal, Calcutta, has made enquiries with the company about certain items of the company's balance sheet and profit and loss account for the year ended 31-12-1973. Company's reply is yet to be received. The Registrar of Companies, West Bengal, Calcutta, has launched prosecution against the company and its officers for their default in not filling the accounts for the years 1974 and 1975.

Extension of Running of Passenger Train from Gua to Bara Jamda and Barabil

5726. SHRI S. KUNDU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a letter has been received by his Railway Ministry, written by a M.P. forwarding a representation signed by eight M.I.As. for extension of running of the passenger train from Gua to Bara Jamda and Barabil in South Eastern Railway in Keonjhar District of Orissa; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken on it?

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

(b) Barajamda-Barabil is a single line electrified section and is primarily meant for clearance of mineral

traffic for Steel Plants as well as for export. The present capacity on the section is fully taken away by the present level of goods traffic carrying iron and manganese ore. Since only goods trains run on the section, facilities for running passenger trains, like platform, watering and terminal facilities for the maintenance of coaches etc. have not been developed. The present level of passenger traffic is adequately catered to by convenient road services. In view of the importance of the section and the need to carry ore traffic in the interest of the economy it is not proposed to run a passenger train on this section.

Supply of Gas from Bombay High to Gujarat

5727. SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has assured Gujarat Government the supply of gas from Bombay High;

(b) if so, whether the Prime Minister had also assured the State Government in this regard;

(c) what is the total quantity of gas supplied to the Gujarat State at present; and

(d) to what extent the requirements of Gujarat State are being met?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). The Central Government including the Prime Minister assured the Gujarat Government, supply of gas from offshore fields.

(c) and (d). The total quantity of associated and non-associated gas being produced from the onshore fields in Gujarat is about 2.3 m. cu. mts. per day. Almost the whole of this

is committed for supply to various consumers in the State of Gujarat and this meets the present requirements of the State almost fully. There is a small quantity of about 80,000 cu. mts. per day of low pressure gas for which there are no takers. The ONGC is on the look out for consumers to utilise this gas.

Protein Foods for Invalids

5728. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that many protein foods for invalids are being sold at high prices; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to provide cheaper protein foods for invalids?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). Some of the popularly marketed high protein food in India are:—

1. Complan/Casilan
2. Protinex
3. Protinule
4. Enriched Cubes
5. Threptin.

Presently, prices of these protein foods are not statutorily controlled by the Government. However, to increase availability of high protein foods a proposal from M/s. Wander Ltd. to manufacture high protein foods besides fortified Chhatu has been approved for an annual capacity of 2,000 metric tonnes with a condition that quantity of high Protein foods shall not exceed 25 per cent of the total capacity approved. When this unit is set up, it is expected to increase the availability of protein foods at reasonable prices.

आपात स्थिति के दौरान न्यायाधीशों के स्थानान्तरण के बारे में जांच आयोग

5729. श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इन बात की जानकारी है कि गुजरात उच्च न्यायालय के मुख्य न्यायाधीश श्री एस० ओबुल रेड्डी ने आपात स्थिति के दौरान न्यायाधीशों के स्थानान्तरण के बारे में केन्द्रीय मंत्रियों तथा सम्बद्ध अधिकारियों द्वारा दिए गए योगदान के सम्बन्ध में एक न्यायिक अथवा अन्य आयोग नियुक्त करने के सम्बन्ध में राष्ट्रपति से अनुरोध किया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री शान्ति भूषण) : (क) इस विषय पर समाचार पत्रों में प्रकाशित समाचारों की ओर सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित किया गया है ।

(ख) इस विषय पर कोई पृथक् जांच आयोग नियुक्त करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है । यदि न्यायाधीश शाह आयोग चाहे तो वह इस सम्बन्ध में उसकी जानकारी में लाए गए किसी विनिर्दिष्ट अभिक्रय की जांच कर सकता है ।

Amendment of the Constitution

5730. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUP-TA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Constitution bench of the Supreme Court hoped that Article 144-A would be so amended as to leave it to the court itself to decide

the size of the bench for a particular case;

(b) if so, what is the reaction of the Government thereon and what action has been taken by the Government thereon; and

(c) what are the reasons given by the bench for the amendment of Constitution for that purpose?

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

(b) Government will give the utmost weight to the said views while examining the proposals in respect of amendment of Article 144A of the Constitution.

(c) The relevant portion of the Supreme Court judgment (*M/s. Misrilal Jain vs. State of Orissa* and another—Civil Appeal No. 1810 of 1971 decided on the 2nd May, 1977), which indicates the reasons, is reproduced below.

"The points raised in these appeals undoubtedly involve the determination of questions as to the constitutional validity of a State law but they are so utterly devoid of substance that Mr. Asoke Sen and Mr. Gokhale who appear for the appellants could say nothing in support of their contentions beyond barely stating them. Were it not for the valiant, though vain, attempt of Mr. Gobind Das to pursue his points, the appeals would have taken lesser time to dispose of than for a Court of seven to assemble. Article 13(3)(a) of the Constitution defines "Law" to include any Ordinance, Order, bye-law, rule, regulation, notification etc. having the force of law with the result that seven Judges of this Court may have to sit for determining and any every question as to the constitutional validity of even orders and notifications issued

by the Government, which have the force of law. A court which has large arrears to contend with has now to undertake an unnecessary burden by seven of its members assembling to decide all sorts of constitutional questions, no matter what their weight or worth. It is hoped that art. 144A will engage the prompt attention of the Parliament so that it may, by general consensus, be so amended as to leave to the Court itself the duty to decide how large a Bench should decide any particular case."

भारतीय तेल निगम द्वारा बिहार में पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिये भूमि अर्जन

5731. श्री वीरेन्द्र प्रसाद : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय तेल निगम की ओर से पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिये पटना जिला (बिहार) के दशरथी पकडी, सिपरा, गांवों की भूमि 1969 के मुकदमा संख्या 26 और 55, 1970 के मुकदमा संख्या 3 और 6 और 1972 के मुकदमा संख्या 87 के माध्यम से अर्जित की गई थी;

(ख) क्या जिन किसानों की भूमि अर्जित की गई थी उन्होंने इस आशय का मुकदमा दायर किया था कि उन को दी गई राशि कम थी और क्या विशेष भूमि अर्जन न्यायाधीश 11, पटना की अदालत में दायर भूमि अर्जन मुकदमा संख्या 4 और 5 में 12 अगस्त, 1976 को निर्णय दिया गया था और किसानों के पक्ष में डिग्री दी गई थी जिसके विरुद्ध सरकार ने कोई अपील नहीं की थी; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार डिग्री की राशि अदा करने का है और यदि हां, तो उस का भुगतान कब तक किया जायेगा ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्रीहेमबतीनन्दन बहुगुणा) : जी, हां ।

(ख) और (ग). यह एक तथ्य है कि किसानों द्वारा दायर किये गये मामलों के संबंध में भूमि अधिग्रहण न्यायाधीश 11, पटना ने 12-8-1976 को एक निर्णय द्वारा यह पारित किया था और उन्होंने किसानों के पक्ष में डिग्री भी दे दी थी । बिहार सरकार ने इस निर्णय के विरुद्ध कोई अपील दायर नहीं की है । तथापि भूमि अधिग्रहण कार्यालय ने आई० ओ० सी० से अभी डिग्री से संबंधित धनराशि की मांग करनी है । इस धनराशि के प्राप्त हो जाने पर भूमि अधिग्रहण कार्यालय इसे न्यायालय में जमा करायेगा तत्पश्चात संबंधित भूमि स्वामियों को भुगतान किया जायगा ।

Demilitarisation of Indian Ocean

5732. SHRIMATI MRINAL GORE:
DR. BAPU KALDATY:

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

(a) whether he had discussed the problem of demilitarisation of Indian Ocean with the leaders of the delegations of U.S.S.R. and U.S.A. at the recent U.N. Conference on Law of the Sea; and

(b) if so, the details of the discussion?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Pay of an Urdu Teacher in Gorakhpur Fertilizer

5738. SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Urdu Teacher of the school of Gorakhpur Fertilizer Factory is paid in accordance with the pay scale prescribed by the Government of Uttar Pradesh and not in accordance with the pay scale prescribed by the said school for its other teacher, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(b) the steps being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). Yes. The State Government reimburses the expenditure incurred on the appointment of Urdu teacher appointed under the State Government's scheme of three language formula and therefore he is so far paid in accordance with the pay scales of the State Government prescribed for such teachers and not according to the pay scales of the FCI. The issue raised is however, being further examined.

जूनागढ़ चेम्बर आफ कामर्स द्वारा रेलवे परिवहन की मांग

5734. श्री धर्मसिंहभाई पटेल : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जूनागढ़ चेम्बर आफ कामर्स ने रेलवे परिवहन संबंधी सुविधाओं के बारे में सरकार से मांग की है और यदि हां, तो कब और उन की मांगों का ज्योरा क्या है ;

(ख) सरकार ने इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की है अथवा करने का विचार है; और

(ग) क्या जूनागढ़ में चेम्बर आफ कामर्स हाल में अप्रैल, 1977 में एक बैठक हुई थी और यदि हां, तो उस में क्या निष्कर्ष निकले ?

रेल मंत्री (प्रो० मधु बंडवते) : (क) जी हां,। ये मांगें 23/24 सोमनाथ मेल को डीजल से चलाने, 133 अहमदाबाद हावड़ा एक्सप्रेस और पोरबन्दर दिल्ली थ्रू कोच में जूनागढ़ से कोटा बढ़ाने तथा इस कोच में यात्रियों को जूनागढ़ से जेतलसर तक यात्रा करने की अनुमति देने के संबंध में हैं।

(ख) और (ग). 30-5-77 को चेम्बर आफ कामर्स की बैठक में चेम्बर को यह स्पष्ट किया गया था कि यह अहमदाबाद हावड़ा और पोरबन्दर दिल्ली गाड़ियों में वर्तमान कोटे का उपयोग पूरी तरह से नहीं किया जा रहा है और यदि यह कि यातायात की दृष्टि से 23/24 सोमनाथ मेल को डीजल से चलाने तथा कोटा बढ़ाने का फिलहाल कोई औचित्य नहीं है। वही स्थिति अब भी है। आरक्षित डिब्बों में यात्रियों को जूनागढ़ से जेतलसर तक यात्रा करने की अनुमति दे दी गयी है।

Rise in Price of Transformer Oil

5735. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state whether there has been a steep rise in the price of transformer oil and whether the Central Government propose to bring down its price?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): Transformer Oil (TO) is manufactured from Transformer Oil Base Stock

(TOBS). The selling price of TOBS is only determined by Government of India from time to time. In March 1974 a surcharge of Rs. 3,000 per tonne was levied on TOBS consequent on steep increase in the price of crude oil. As a result, price of TO also rose considerably. There is at present no proposal to reduce the price of TOBS.

Project Allowance for Railway Employees posted at Ankleshwar

5736. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Project Allowance is being paid to the employees of Ankleshwar to certain categories just as Banks, P&T, ONGC and CPWD etc.;

(b) whether it is a fact that it is not being paid to Railway employees; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and whether Government will consider to pay them also?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE):

(a) No Project Allowance is being paid to the staff of the P&T Department. As regards grant of Project Allowance to the staff of other Departments such as CPWD etc. information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) Yes.

(c) Railway staff were working at Ankleshwar even before the project came into existence and are provided

with reasonable facilities like housing, schools, medical facilities, etc. and they are not deemed to qualify for the Project Allowance as per the guide-lines issued by the Ministry of Finance on the subject.

Election in Rajkot Parliamentary Constituency

5737. SHRI HITENDRA DESAI: SHRI DHARAMSINHBHAI PATEL:

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

(a) the reasons for not holding the election in Rajkot Parliamentary Constituency in Gujarat along with other bye-elections in the State; and

(b) whether it is true that a decision was already taken to hold election, which was subsequently revoked?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) Shri Keshubhai Savdashnai Patel, a sitting member of the Gujarat Legislative Assembly, had contested the last general election to the Lok Sabha held in March, 1977 from 4-Rajkot Parliamentary Constituency. He was declared elected to the Lok Sabha on 20th March, 1977. The declaration of the result of the election was published in the Gazette of India on 28th March, 1977. Under the Prohibition of Simultaneous Membership Rules 1950, the seat in Parliament of a person who is chosen a member both of Parliament and of a House of the Legislature of a State shall become vacant unless he has previously resigned his seat in the Legislature of such State before the expiration of 14 days from the date of publication in the Gazette of the declaration of his election. In the instant case, the period expired on 11th April, 1977. As Shri Keshubhai Savdashnai Patel did not resign his seat in the Gujarat Legislative Assembly within the above

date his seat in the Lok Sabha from 4-Rajkot Parliamentary constituency became vacant.

In the meantime, another vacancy of a seat in the Lok Sabha occurred by the death of Shri S. B. Giri returned from 39 Warangal Parliamentary Constituency of Andhra Pradesh on 23-4-77.

On 7th May, 1977 the Election Commission ordered a general revision of the electoral rolls of all the Assembly constituencies in Andhra Pradesh, including those comprised in 39-Warangal Parliamentary Constituency. The object of this revision was to include in the electoral rolls all persons who had attained the qualifying age on 1st January, 1977. The Commission has directed that the revision should be completed by 30th September, 1977. It is desirable that the bye-election to the Lok Sabha from 39-Warangal Parliamentary Constituency is held after the revision of the electoral roll is completed. The Commission therefore decided that both the existing vacancies in the Lok Sabha, viz., one from 4-Rajkot Parliamentary constituency in Gujarat and the other from 39-Warangal Parliamentary Constituency in Andhra Pradesh might be held after the revision of the electoral rolls is completed. There are 41 vacancies in the State Assemblies to which elections are not being immediately held. These are in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Karnataka, Meghalaya, Maharashtra, Manipur and Tripura. Bye-elections are not being

held in these States as the vacancies are of very short duration. Elections are not being held in Nagaland which is under President's Rule.

(b) Under section 149 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, the date for calling a bye-election to fill a vacancy in the House of the People has to be decided and notified by the Election Commission. In the case of both the vacancies in the House of the People referred to above, the Commission has not issued any notification calling the bye-elections or appointing the dates for the various stages of the elections. Consequently the question of postponing the bye-election in the Rajkot Parliamentary Constituency does not arise.

Special trains to carry Delegates to Railwaymen's Mazdoor Conference

5738. SHRI ANNASAHAB GOTKHINDE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the answer given on the 5th July, 1977 to Unstarred Question No. 2620 regarding running of free trains for Railwaymen's Mazdoor Conference and state:

(a) the approximate number of delegates and/or passengers cleared by each pair of special train, to and from Madras; and

(b) the amount collected on account of fare charges from the delegates and/or passengers, special train-wise?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE):

(a) and (b). The information is given below:—

Special train from/to	No. of delegates.	No. of passengers	Fare collected in rupees.
Guntakal-Royapuram	2345		..
Royapuram-Guntakal	1315		..
Bangalore-Royapuram	1435	5	90'40
Royapuram-Bangalore	1325		..
Madurai-Tambaram	880		..
Tambaram-Madurai	1032		..
Tiruchchirappalli-Tambaram	1370	..	..
Tambaram-Tiruchchirappalli	1072	..	..
Olvakot-Royapuram	2885	69	683'08
Madras Beach-Olvakot	1080	..	..

All the Delegates are reported to have travelled with their own privilege passes.

Twenty Large Industrial Houses

5739. SHRI KISHORE LAL: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the twenty large industrial houses; and

(b) the capital investment of each one of them as on 1st April, 1967 and as on 1st April, 1977?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) and (b). In the light of the Revised Industrial Licensing Policy announced by the Government in February 1973, undertakings which are registered under Section 26 of the Monopolies

and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969, and which by themselves or together with interconnected undertakings have total assets of Rs. 20 crores or more, thereby attracting the provisions of Section 20(a) of the Act, are considered as large industrial houses. A statement is annexed showing the names of the top 20 houses according to the value in 1974 of the total tangible assets (which may be said to reflect the capital investment) of the undertakings registered from each house upto 31-12-1976. The value of assets in 1969 and 1974 are also given. Complete information in respect of the years subsequent to 1974 is not yet available. It has also not been possible to compile information for the year 1967.

Statement

Names of the top 20 industrial houses referred to in the answer and their total assets in 1969 and 1974.

Sl. No.	Name of the House	Assets (Rs. Crores)	
		1969	1974
1.	Tata	505.58	739.45
2.	Birla	418.49	729.36
3.	Mafatlal	163.01	232.98
4.	J. K. Singhanian	81.94	186.36
5.	Thapar	94.52	167.56
6.	Bangur	102.48	164.26
7.	I. C. I.	124.59	160.92
8.	Scindia	70.11	151.33
9.	Shri Ram	109.56	144.09
10.	A. C. C.	121.97	140.96
11.	Walchand	94.56	121.84
12.	Larsen & Toubro	55.16	119.35
13.	Kirloskar	57.23	113.28
14.	Macneill & Mager	87.47	110.87*
15.	Khatau (Bombay)	54.80	107.89
16.	Sarabhai	52.49	105.21
17.	Kasturbhai Lalbhai	64.58	100.55
18.	I. T. C.	69.57	99.88
19.	Mahindra & Mahindra	87.33	98.10
20.	T. V. S. Iyengar	38.33	94.26

*Does not include the assets of Binney Limited (Rs. 43.8 Crores in 1974) which was formerly in the group but is no longer interconnected with this group.

Industrial Licences Issued to Southern Petrochemicals Industries Company

5740. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM:
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Southern Petrochemicals Industries Company has been given an Industrial licence to produce fertilisers with naphtha as feedstock;

(b) whether this naphtha is imported, and if so, the value of the imports since the Company went into production;

(c) whether due to mismanagement, this Company has not been able to keep up its commitments in respect of payments due to term lending by financial institutions like the I.D.B.I. I.C.I.C.I. etc.;

(d) the measures taken by Government to protect the interest of its shareholders and lending institutions; and

(e) whether Government propose to enquire into the mismanagement of the affairs of the company and to fix responsibility on the Chairman, President, and Directors of the Company who have brought about the bankruptcy of the company for their own personal interests?

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

(b) Naphtha continues to be imported to bridge the gap between demand and availability in the country. As the imported naphtha is not meant for use in any particular plant it is not possible to say whether SPIC receives imported or indigenous naphtha.

(c) to (e). The company claims to be facing financial difficulty due to various factors such as the high cost of inputs at Tuticorin, low product prices, limitations in production during the initial years on account of equipment problems etc.

On the basis of the recommendations of the Fertilizer Prices Committee, Government would take suitable measures in the necessary direction.

1974 की रेलवे हड़ताल में भाग लेने वालों को जनता सरकार द्वारा लाभ देना

5741. श्री महावीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेल कर्मचारियों ने मई 1974 में कांग्रेस सरकार के विरुद्ध हड़ताल की थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस हड़ताल में भाग लेने वाले कर्मचारियों को सरकार ने क्या लाभ दिये हैं तथा जिन्होंने इसमें भाग नहीं लिया था उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

रेल मंत्री (प्रो० मधु बंडोपतये) : (क). मई, 1974 की रेलवे हड़ताल उस समय की सरकार के विरुद्ध कोई राजनैतिक आन्दोलन नहीं था, किन्तु यह रेल कर्मचारियों के मांग पत्र के पक्ष में एक ट्रेड यूनियन गतिविधि अवश्य थी।

(ख) कोई विशेष लाभ नहीं दिया गया किन्तु उन सभी कर्मचारियों को जिन्हें हड़ताल के फलस्वरूप बरखास्त किया गया / नौकरी से निकाला गया / निलम्बित किया गया था, को सेवा में वापस ले लिया गया है। पैनल स्थानांतरण तथा अन्य छोटी सभ्यताओं को भी रद्द कर दिया गया है। जिन कर्मचारियों ने हड़ताल में भाग नहीं लिया, उनके विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गयी है।

Life of Cooking Gas Cylinders

5742. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA:
SHRI M. SATYANARAYANA
RAO:

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

(a) the average life of a Cooking Gas (IPG) Cylinder and Regulator as ascertained from the Chief Inspector of Explosives, Government of India;

(b) whether the Cooking Gas cylinders manufactured and commissioned more than 10 years back are still in circulation; and

(c) the intervals at which the cylinders are inspected by the Department of Explosives during the life of the cylinders?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) to (c). As per information received from the Chief Controller of Explosives, Nagpur, there is no fixed life of a Cooking Gas (LPG) Cylinder. The life of a cylinder depends upon handling, condition of shortage and use. There are cylinders which are in service upto a period of 20 years. The average life of a Regulator is roughly 10 years. The life can be extended by replacing damaged diaphragm or spring.

Under the Gas Cylinders Rules, 1940, the filler has to examine visually each and every cylinder at the time of re-filling whether the cylinder is in a fit condition to be re-filled. This examination is conducted as per the guidelines laid down in a Code of Practice drawn up by Indian Standards Institution. The cylinders are tested as required under the said Rules by water/mineral oil pressure at an interval of 5 years, to ascertain that there is no permanent deformation or leakage in the body of the cylinder. Officers of the Department of Explosives during their visits to filling factories ensure that such visual examination is carried out by the fillers.

All cylinders are used only till such time as these pass the prescribed tests, irrespective of the date of manufacture.

सोनाली रेलवे स्टेशन

5743. श्री युवराज : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पूर्वोत्तर सीमान्त रेलवे पर सोनाली स्टेशन की आमदनी बहुत ही अच्छी है परन्तु पक्का और ऊंचा प्लेटफार्म न होने तथा संपूर्ण प्लेटफार्म पर शेड न होने के कारण यात्रियों को कष्ट होता है ;

(ख) क्या इस संबंध में किसी संसद सदस्य ने मंत्री महोदय को एक पत्र दिया था जिसका उन्होंने 7 मई, 1977 को इस आशय का उत्तर दिया कि "विभाग से रिपोर्ट मंगा रहा है तथा आप को पुनः लिखूंगा" ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस अपेक्षित स्टेशन पर प्लेटफार्म शेड तथा द्वितीय श्रेणी का प्रतीक्षालय कब तक बनाया जायेगा ?

रेल मंत्री (प्रो० मधु बंडवते) :

(क) सोनाली स्टेशन पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे के कटिहार सिलिनुडी मीटर लाइन खंड पर एक स्टेशन है और इस पर पटरी के सहित वाला एक प्लेटफार्म 85 वर्ग मीटर क्षेत्रफल का द्वितीय श्रेणी का एक प्रतीक्षालय 58 वर्ग मीटर क्षेत्रफल का महिलाओं व पुरुषों (ऊंचे दर्जों के यात्रियों और शयनयान के यात्रियों के लिये) के लिये एक प्रतीक्षालय और 233 वर्ग मी० क्षेत्रफल के छतदार एक प्लेटफार्म की व्यवस्था है। यातायात के वर्तमान स्तर के लिये मौजूदा सुविधायें पर्याप्त समझी जाती हैं।

(ख) जी हां।

(ग) उपर्युक्त भाग (क) के उत्तर को देखते हुए प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

मध्य प्रदेश में औषध संयंत्र का अभाव

5744. श्री निर्मल चन्द्र जैन :

श्री लक्ष्मीनारायण नायक :

श्री भागीरथ भंडार :

श्री गोविन्द राम मिरी :

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश भी देश के उन राज्यों में से एक है जहां सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में एक भी औषध तथा रसायन संयंत्र नहीं है ;

(ख) यदि हां, इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार इस क्षेत्र में संयंत्र स्थापित करने के लिये कोई कदम उठा रही है और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्योरा क्या है ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमबती नन्दन बहुगुणा) : (क) इस समय भिलाई स्टील संयंत्र में प्रति वर्ष 45,000 मी० टन की क्षमता के सल्फ्यूरिक एसिड संयंत्र के अलावा मध्य प्रदेश राज्य के केन्द्रीय सरकारी क्षेत्र में कोई रसायन अथवा औषध संयंत्र नहीं है। कोरबा में कोयले पर आधारित उर्वरक प्रयोजना की पहले ही मंजूरी दी गई थी परन्तु इस प्रयोजना का कार्यान्वयन, रामागण्डम और तालचर में कोयले पर आधारित संयंत्रों के सफलतापूर्वक आरम्भ होने पर किया जाएगा ;

(ख) कच्चे माल आदि की उपलब्धता जैसे संबंधित पहलुओं के संदर्भ में तैयार किए हुए व्यवहार्य प्रस्तावों के न होने के अलावा कोई विशेष कारण नहीं है।

(ग) प्रत्येक राज्य में औषध सूत्र योग एकक की स्थापना के लिए हाल ही में लिए गए निर्णय के अनुसरण में मध्य प्रदेश में भी ऐसे संयंत्र की स्थापना के लिए विचार किया जायेगा।

More Accommodation and Facilities to Passengers at Delhi

5745. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the railway stations of Delhi with the present accommodation and facilities, are not fit to cope with the increasing passenger traffic; and

(b) if so, what measures are proposed in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) and (b). While it is true that the two main passenger terminals in Delhi, namely, Delhi Jn. and New Delhi, are working to capacity, certain steps have been taken to increase the terminal capacity for passenger traffic in Delhi area as indicated below:

(i) A subsidiary terminal has been opened at Hazrat Nizamuddin and at present 7 pairs of Mail/Express trains are being handled at this station. This has enabled introduction of certain additional trains from and across Delhi in the recent past.

(ii) Shifting of handling of coke, fruit and cement traffic from New Delhi station to Tughlakabad, Azadpur and Shakurbasti respectively. This would permit expansion of terminal facilities at New Delhi further.

(iii) Provision of additional island platform and allied terminal facilities at New Delhi—Phase I.

(iv) To meet the long term requirements of passenger traffic, the question of providing additional terminal facilities at Delhi Junction and also shifting of handling of the entire goods traffic from New Delhi to other suitable location to permit further expansion of New Delhi for handling of passenger traffic is also under consideration.

Companies in which Large Industrial Houses have Controlling Interest

5746. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of companies in which the large Industrial Houses have controlling interest; and

(b) the total value of the assets of these companies as shown in their balance sheets?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) In light of the revised Industrial Licensing Policy announced by the Government in February, 1973, undertakings which by themselves or together with their inter-connected undertakings have assets of not less than Rs. 20 crores, thereby attracting the provisions of Section 20 (a) of the Act, are considered as large industrial houses. As on 31-12-76, 1040 such undertakings were registered under Section 26 of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969.

(b) The total value of assets of these undertakings was of the order of Rs. 6950 crores in 1974.

Dropping Proposal for Expansion of Madras Refinery

5747. SHRI S. G. MURUGAIYAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have dropped its proposal for the expansion of Madras Refinery;

(b) whether a feasibility report was prepared regarding the expansion programme of this refinery; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and what are the reasons for dropping the proposals?

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

(c) The feasibility Report prepared for the expansion of Madras Refinery comprised of—

- (i) Fuel Expansion to 3.5 MTPA crude capacity;
- (ii) Lube Section Expansion to 2,70,000 tonnes per year; and
- (iii) Setting up of Wax Plant of 20,000 tonnes per year capacity.

The discovery of substantial quantity of crude oil in the country, particularly in the Bombay High area, has brought in new dimensions in planning additional refining capacity, modifications to existing refining capacity; import of crude; product availability and movement, etc. Modifications/revamping required at various refineries for processing Bombay High Crude have to be considered before new refinery capacity can be decided upon. In view of this the proposal for expansion of Madras Refinery was not approved. However, the scope for setting up of a Wax Plant of 15,000/20,000 tonnes/year capacity is being considered.

Broad Gauge line from New Bongaigaon to Gauhati

5748. SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARKATAKI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the progress made in the construction of the proposed broad gauge line from New Bongaigaon to Gauhati; and

(b) what is the reason for delay in completing the work?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) Overall progress achieved upto end of June, 1977 is 14 per cent.

(b) The delay is on account of limited availability of funds.

Marketing of L.P.G. Produced by H.P.C. and Caltex

5749. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Liquid Petroleum Gas produced by the Hindustan Petroleum Corporation and Caltex Oil Refining Company is still marketed through two or three sole concessionaires;

(b) whether Government wants to eliminate these intermediaries; if so, when the agreements with the sole concessionaires expire; and

(c) whether any memorandum has been presented to him by the Andhra Pradesh Cooking Gas Dealers Association and if so, what action is being taken?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Hindustan Petroleum Corporation market their production of cooking gas through two main distributors except for a small quantity marketed directly for industrial consumers. M/s Caltex also market cooking gas partly through a network of distributors engaged by them directly and partly through two main concessionaires.

(b) The two agreements of HPCL with their main distributors will expire in September, 1977 and September, 1978 respectively. The two agreements of M/s. Caltex with their main concessionaires are terminable by notice of 12 months.

Steps are being taken to arrange the marketing of LPG through the Public Sector on the expiry of these agreements.

(c) The Andhra Pradesh Cooking Gas Dealers Association have submitted a memorandum which asks for a revision in the commission to the retail agents of LPG of Caltex. This matter has also been looked into by the Oil Prices Committee whose final report is at present under examination of Government.

अन्धेरी तथा ग्रांट रोड स्टेशनों पर चाय की दुकानों के लिए ठेके देने के लिये नये आवेदन पत्र मंगाने का प्रस्ताव

5750. श्री नबाब सिंह चौहान : क्या रेल मंत्री महाराष्ट्र में चाय तथा अन्य वस्तुओं की दुकानों के ठेकों के बारे में दिनांक 5-7-77 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 2598 के उत्तर के बारे में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नियमानुसार काम को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार का विचार अन्धेरी और ग्रांट रोड स्टेशनों पर चाय की दुकानों के ठेकों का फिर से आवंटन करके चाय की दुकानों तथा अन्य वस्तुओं की दुकानों के ठेके देने के बारे में एक समान नीति अपनाने का है ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार आपात स्थिति के दौरान आवंटित चाय की दुकानों के लिये नये आवेदनपत्र मंगाने का है ?

रेल मंत्री (प्रो० मधु बंडवले) : (क) और (ख) . स्टालों के ठेकों के आवंटन के लिए एक समान नीति का पहले से अनुपालन किया जा रहा है। नये आवेदनों को मंगाकर किसी ठेके के पुनरावंटन का प्रश्न उन मामलों में ही उठ सकता है जहां आपातस्थिति के दौरान दिये गये पुराने ठेके अनियमित पाये जायें।

जहां तक अन्धेरी और ग्रांट रोड स्टेशनों पर चाय-स्टाल के ठेकों का संबंध है, इस मामले की जांच की जा रही है।

Encouragement to use of Official Language

1

5751. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR

DHARA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the drives, for implementing the use of the official language of the Union (Hindi) at various levels of Rail Administrations, Zonal Railways and other units of the Railways, is continuing or has shown some slackness on the part of officers and men at various levels since the taking over of the rail administration by the present Minister;

(b) what progress has been made by the Zonal Railways, particularly such of these as have their fields of operation in areas mostly Hindi speaking; and

(c) in view of the fact that Railways are the commercial undertakings having day to day dealings with people, whether there is going to be intensification of the programme in the Zonal Railways and their divisions etc. where people know or accept Hindi as medium for transactions and business?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) There has been no slackness on the part of officers and men at various levels in the use of Hindi since the taking over of the Railway Administration by the present Railway Minister. Greater emphasis is being given to ensure that the various directives regarding use of Official Language are fully implemented.

(b) and (c). There has been a steady progress in the use of Official Language in Railway Offices located in Hindi-Speaking areas. On North Eastern Railway, target for use of Hindi to the extent of 100 per cent has been fixed. In the Hindi-speaking divisions of Western Railway, which switched over to Hindi in the Year 1976, the progress is continuing steadily. Similar progress

is being maintained by the Central and Northern Railways. The other Hindi speaking divisions such as Katihar division of N.F. Railway, Danapur and Dhanbad divisions of Eastern Railway and Bilaspur division of South Eastern Railway are also making steady progress in the use of Hindi.

Railways have instructions that Pass, P.T.O.'s, Excess Fare Tickets, Blank Paper Tickets should be issued in Hindi for stations located in Hindi speaking areas. Similarly Railway Receipts can be filled by Railway staff in Devanagiri script (Hindi) when both the booking and the destination stations are situated in Hindi speaking areas and the sender has executed the forwarding notes in Hindi. Thus, every exert is being made to intensify the programme for the use of Hindi in Railway Offices located in Hindi Speaking areas where people know or accept Hindi as medium for transactions and business.

Amraoti and Khamgaon on Nagpur-Bombay Trunk Route

5752. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of bringing Amraoti and Khamgaon (Central Railway) on Nagpur Bombay trunk route was considered by the Railway Board;

(b) if so, full facts of the case; and

(c) action taken/proposed to examine the feasibility of projects separately for Amraoti and Khamgaon?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) to (c): The proposal for bringing Khamgaon on the main line was considered in the year 1946/1947 on the request of the then Govt. of Central Provinces and public representations. The proposal was not considered justified and no traffic survey has been carried out for the diversion since then.

A survey for bringing Amraoti station on the main line has been included in the Railway Budget for the year 1977-78 and the survey work will be taken up shortly.

Fast Running Train from Amritsar to Haridwar

5753. DR. BALDEV PRAKASH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of a demand in Punjab for a fast running direct train from Amritsar to Haridwar;

(b) whether there is any proposal to meet this demand; and

(c) if so, the time by which final decision will be taken by Government?

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

(b) and (c). 349/350 passenger trains are running between Amritsar-Haridwar/Dehradun. Besides, through coaches i.e. one first class and one 2-tier sleeper coach are running between these two points by 6Dn/41Up-42Dn/5Up and 50Dn/9Up-10Dn/49Up respectively. The present traffic does not justify running an additional train between Amritsar and Haridwar.

Railway Employees involved in theft Cases

5754. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the number of Railway employees found involved in the theft cases in the Railways, zonewise during the year 1976-77 and the action taken against such employees?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE):

Zonewise position is as under:—

1. *Central Railway*.—222 railway employees were found involved in theft/pilferage cases during 1976/77. Of which, 174 were prosecuted, inquiry against 40 is pending, 8 were reported for departmental action.

2. *Eastern Railway*.—157 railway employees were found involved in theft/pilferage cases during 1976-77. Of which 111 were prosecuted and others are under inquiry.

3. *Northern Railway*.—216 railway employees were found involved in theft/pilferage cases during 1976-77 of which 79 taken up departmentally, 102 prosecuted, cases against 34 under inquiry and final report was submitted against one.

4. *North Eastern Railway*.—168 railway employees were found involved in theft/pilferage cases during 1976-77 & all were dealt with under RP(UP) Act.

5. *Northeast Frontier Railway*.—69 railway employees were found involved in theft/pilferage cases during 1976-77 out of which 53 are facing trial and 1 is facing departmental proceeding. Cases against others under inquiry.

6. *Southern Railway*.—188 railway employees were found involved in theft/pilferage cases during 1976-77. Of which, 126 were dealt with departmentally & 62 under the RP (UP) Act.

7. *South Central Railway*.—131 railway employees were found involved in theft/pilferage cases during 1976-77 & were prosecuted.

8. *South Eastern Railway*.—197 railway employees were found involved in theft/pilferage cases during 1976-77, 7 persons were departmentally punished, one was convicted in Court of Law, cases against others are pending inquiry/trial/departmental action.

9. *Western Railway*.— 48 railway employees were found involved in theft/pilferage cases during 1976-77 & were prosecuted.

कलोल-विजयपुर लाइन (पश्चिम रेलवे) के स्टेशनों पर कर्मचारियों के लिये पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था

5755. श्री चौधरी मोती भाई श्रार० : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि पश्चिम रेलवे में कलोल विजयपुर रेलवे लाइन पर लीवाड्रो तथा मकारवाड़ रेल स्टेशनों पर रेल कर्मचारियों के पीने के पानी की क्या व्यवस्था की गई है और कितने वर्षों में ऐसी व्यवस्था नहीं है तथा इसके क्या कारण हैं और व्यवस्था कब तक कर दी जायेगी ।

रेल मंत्री (प्र० मधु दंडवते) : लिम्बोदरा स्टेशन पर रेल कर्मचारियों को पानी की सप्लाई ग्राम पंचायत से पानी लेकर की जाती है । मकारवाड़ रेलवे स्टेशन पर कर्मचारियों को पानी की सप्लाई समीप के स्टेशन से जहां पानी उपलब्ध है, से सहायक टंकियों में पानी लाकर की जाती है । इस समय ये प्रबन्ध संतोषजनक समझे जाते हैं ।

Expansion of Railway Network in Orissa

5756. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Orissa Government has urged the Centre to expedite the expansion of railway networks in the State; and

(b) if so, the decision of the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE):

(a) Yes.

(b) Construction of a new railway line from Jakhapura to Banspani has been approved and construction

of the first phase from Jakhapura to Daitari is in progress.

Surveys for construction of the following railway lines have been included in this year's budget:

(1) New broad gauge line from Talcher to Sambalpur.

(2) New broad gauge line from Koraput to Parvatipuram.

The following surveys were made in Orissa during the last five/six years:

(1) Talcher-Bimlagarh BG rail link.

(2) Rupsa-Talband Conversion from NG to BG.

(3) Jakhapura-Banspani BG rail link.

Termination of Train Services at Sabarmati Station due to Closure of Sabarmati Bridge

5757. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sabarmati Railway Bridge is closed on account of the conversion of the metre-gauge into the broad gauge;

(b) if so when was the said work started and when will it be completed and at what estimated cost;

(c) whether the said closure has resulted in termination of several trains at Sabarmati Railway station instead of at Ahmedabad Railway station as earlier;

(d) if so, the full facts thereof; and

(e) the steps being taken to ensure the minimum possible inconvenience to daily commuters on these lines?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE):

(a) and (b). Sabarmati Railway bridge has not been closed on account

of conversion of metre-gauge line to broad-gauge. It is being rebuilt on safety considerations. The work estimated to cost about Rs. 3 crores was commenced in September, 1976 and is expected to be completed in 1980 subject to the availability of funds.

(c) and (d). During the course of rebuilding and regirdering, it becomes necessary to block railway traffic for short periods as a result of which rescheduling or termination of few trains at Sabarmati (which is the next station) is found inescapable.

(e) Every effort is being made by the Railway to keep the period of line blocks to the bare minimum, so that there is least inconvenience to commuters/passengers on account of rescheduling or termination of trains at Sabarmati.

Supply of Items at Multi-Purpose Distribution Centres

5758. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the items permitted to be handled by the multi-purpose rural distribution centres;

(b) the steps taken to ensure regular supply of the items to the centres; and

(c) what checks are enforced to ensure that the persons manning the centres do not indulge in profiteering?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) The multi-purpose distribution centres (M.P.D.Cs) are selling some or all of the following items:—

- (i) Petroleum Products viz., Motor Spirit (Petrol), High Speed Diesel Oil, Light Diesel Oil, Kerosene Oil and Lubricants

- (ii) Agricultural inputs viz., seeds, fertilizers and pesticides.
- (iii) Non-scheduled drugs and medicines, first-aid kits and "Nirodh".
- (iv) Spares and accessories for trucks, tractors and agricultural implements.
- (v) General merchandise like postal stamps, "Nutan" kerosene stoves, torches, torch cells, cycle tyres and tubes and controlled varieties of cloth.
- (vi) Groceries and edible oils.
- (vii) Other services like Janata Accident Insurance Policies.

(b) Petroleum Products, agricultural inputs, drugs and controlled varieties of cloth are mostly procured through the manufacturing units in the public sector. Other items are purchased from the leading manufacturers/local reputed dealers. The oil companies have set up a working committee which attends to all matters related to procurement of commodities and their distribution to the centres.

(c) The list of items available and the selling prices thereof are displayed at the multi-purpose distribution centres. The field staff of the oil companies carry out periodic checks to ensure that the MPDC dealers do not indulge in profiteering.

Press Correspondents taken to Calcutta during May, 1977

5759. DR. BAPU KALDATY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a team of Press Correspondents was taken to Calcutta during the last week of May 1977;

(b) if so, the names of the correspondents and the papers they represented;

(c) whether a correspondent who had no accreditation was included in the team; and

(d) if so, the reason therefor?

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

(b) The names of the correspondents and the papers they represented are as under:

Name of the Correspondent	Name of the paper.
1. Sh. Ashim Chowdhury	Indian Express
2. Sh. Girish Chandra	Financial Express
3. Sh. S. K. Sangal	Economics Times
4. Sh. V. P. Naik	Gomantak, Panaji, Goa.
5. Sh. Anil Verma	Samachar (Hindi)
6. Sh. B. R. Biswas	Samachar (English)
7. Sh. N. K. Trikha	Navbharat Times.
8. Sh. Naz Ansari	Alijamat (Urdu)
9. Sh. Muhe	All India Radio.
10. Sh. R. Kulkarni	Kesari, Poona.
11. Sh. A. N. Satwik	Gavkari, Nasik.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) 20 invitations for the proposed tour were issued to the Editors of local newspapers and the Chiefs of Bureau, in New Delhi, of outstation papers requesting them to nominate their representatives, preferably those covering the Railways, for the above press party. 11 of them accepted the invitation and nominated their representatives. It was found that three of the nominated correspondents were not accredited. These were Shri Girish Chandra of Financial Express, Shri R. Kulkarni of Kesari and Shri Anil Verma of Samachar (Hindi). The papers/agency were therefore approached to nominate accredited correspondents. They, however, stated that the nominated representatives were fully conversant with and had been covering the Railways. They would, therefore, be quite suitable to provide an objective coverage.

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In the case of Shri R. Kulkarni the Ministry was informed that he had recently taken over as an authorised correspondent of 'Kesari' in Delhi and had already applied for accreditation. It may be added that he has since received his temporary accreditation.

संबैधानिक तथा संसदीय अध्ययन संस्थान को
अनुदान के बारे में पुनर्विलोकन समिति

5760. श्री अर्जुन सिंह भबोदिया :
क्या बिधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कर्म मंत्री
यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या संबैधानिक तथा संसदीय
अध्ययन संस्थान का अनुदान बढ़ाने के लिये
वर्ष 1962 में पुनर्विलोकन समिति नियुक्त
की गई थी ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस समिति ने अपनी
रिपोर्ट कब प्रस्तुत की ;

(ग) इस रिपोर्ट में क्या विशेष शत रखी गई थीं ;

(घ) क्या संस्थान की प्रबन्ध समिति ने उन शतों को मान लिया है ;

(ङ) यदि आंशिक रूप से शतें मानी गई हैं तो कौन सी शत नहीं मानी गई हैं; और

(च) इस बारे में सरकार द्वारा कब तक निर्णय लिये जाने का प्रस्ताव है ?

बिबि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री आन्ति भूषण) : (क) सरकार ने संबैधानिक तथा संसदीय अध्ययन संस्थान के कार्यों का पुनर्विलोकन करने के लिए नवम्बर, 1972 में एक समिति का गठन किया था ।

(ख) 28 जून, 1973 को ।

(ग) और (ङ). सरकार, समिति की रिपोर्ट पर, जिसमें विभिन्न सिफारिशें हैं, और संस्थान की उन टिप्पणियों पर, जो उन सिफारिशों के संबंध में की गई हैं, विचार कर रही है ।

(च) यथाशीघ्र ।

रेल के डिब्बों का निर्माण करने वाले कारखाने

5761. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में विभिन्न कारखानों की संख्या कितनी है जो रेलवे के डिब्बे बनाते हैं;

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान इन कारखानों में उत्पादन क्षमता की तुलना में वास्तविक उत्पादन कितना था ; और

(ग) इन कारखानों में अलग अलग कितने कितने कारखाने सरकारी क्षेत्र में और कितने गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में हैं ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री मधु बंडवते) : (क) देश में निम्नलिखित तीन कारखाने हैं जो रेल सवारी डिब्बों का निर्माण करते हैं :—

(i) सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना, पेरम्बूर, मद्रास (रेल मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत);

(ii) मैसर्स भारत अर्थ मूवर्स लि० बंगलूर (रक्षा मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत);

(iii) मैसर्स जैसप एंड कं० लि० कलकत्ता (उद्योग मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत) ।

(ख) रेल मंत्रालय के आर्डर के अनुसार इन तीनों इकाइयों का वास्तविक उत्पादन निम्न लिखित है :—

	वार्षिक संस्था- पित क्षमता	गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान वास्तविक उत्पादन		
		1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना, मद्रास	750	549	508	558
भारत अर्थ मूवर्स लिमिटेड, बेंगलूर	400	253	220	180
जैसप एंड कम्पनी लिमिटेड कलकत्ता	350	207	178	146

(बीसा कि फर्म द्वारा दावा किया गया है)

(ग) सभी तीनों इकाइयों सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में हैं।

उच्च न्यायालयों में सात वर्ष से अधिक समय से लम्बित मामलों की संख्या

5762. श्री राघवजी : क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि 30 जून, 1977 को विभिन्न उच्च न्यायालयों में सात वर्ष से अधिक समय से लम्बित मामलों की संख्या क्या है ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री शान्ति भूषण) : 30 जून, 1977 तक की जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है। विभिन्न उच्च न्यायालयों में 31 दिसम्बर, 1976 को लम्बित मामलों की संख्या दर्शित करने वाला एक विवरण सदन के पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

उच्च न्यायालयों में सात वर्षों से अधिक समय से लम्बित मामले

उच्च न्यायालय का नाम	लम्बित मामलों की संख्या
1. इलाहाबाद	12,097
2. आंध्र प्रदेश	2
3. मुम्बई	3,228
4. कलकत्ता	14,328
5. दिल्ली	1,770
6. गोहाटी	154
7. गुजरात	23
8. हिमाचल प्रदेश	72
9. जम्मू-काश्मीर	41

उच्च न्यायालय का नाम	लम्बित मामलों की संख्या
10. कर्नाटक	5
11. केरल	1
12. मध्य प्रदेश	1,380
13. मद्रास	196
14. उड़ीसा	131
15. पटना	2,379
16. पंजाब और हरियाणा	4,371
17. राजस्थान	844
18. सिक्किम	कोई नहीं

Amendment of the Advocates Act

5763. SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during the period of Emergency which commenced on 26.6.75, the Advocates Act, 1961 was amended so as to replace the salutary principle of election of Chairman of the Bar Council of India and each of the State Bar Council by the principle of nomination by Government; and

(b) if so, whether the amendment is proposed to be repealed and the original provision for election restored?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) By the Advocate (Amendment) Act, 1976, which was enacted during the period of Emergency, it was provided that the Attorney-General shall be ex-officio Chairman of the Bar Council of India, and in the case of State Bar Councils, the Advocate-General of the State shall be the ex-officio Chairman. In the case of Bar Councils

having jurisdiction over more than one State, it was provided that the Advocate-General of each of the States shall be the Chairman by rotation for a period of two years. In the case of the Bar Council of Delhi, it was provided that an Advocate nominated by the Central Government shall be the Chairman for a period of two years.

(b) The Government is considering the question of amending the Act with a view to restoring the position as it stood prior to the amendment made in 1976.

Dead lock over Agreement signed by Indo-Burmah Petroleum Company

5764. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that even after signing of draft agreement by the Management and Union, the final long term settlement of Indo-Burmah Petroleum Company is in a deadlock for more than one year due to its non-approval by the Bureau of Public Enterprise and his Ministry; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). There has been some delay in the clearance of the proposal for Long Term Settlement covering the labour staff of Budge Budge Installation of the Indo-Burmah Petroleum Company Limited. The proposal has since been cleared by Government..

Reconsideration of cases of victimised Workers for participating in the Trade Union Activities

5765. SHRI DINESH JOARDER: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway Board has started reconsidering the cases of the workers who were victimised before

and after the 1974 Railway Strike, for participating in the Trade Union activities and movements; and

(b) what is the Government's attitude towards the said victimised workers?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE):

(a) and (b). It was made clear in the Railway Minister's Budget Speech that all dismissed and removed employees of May 1974 strike will be reinstated, all break in service condoned, transfers annulled and all such punitive action rectified. This has been implemented.

सहजनवां रेलवे स्टेशन के तहसील बांसगांव के गांवों से होती हुई नई रेल लाइन

5766. श्री किरंगी प्रसाद : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे गोरखपुर के अन्तर्गत रेलवे स्टेशन सहजनवां से तहसील बांसगांव के गांवों से होती हुई नई रेल लाइन के निर्माण की कोई योजना है :

(ख) यदि हां, तो अब तक कितने सर्वेक्षण किये गये हैं ; और

(ग) अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है और उस पर काम के कब से शुरू किये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

रेल मंत्री (प्रो० मधु बंडवले) : (क) से (ग). जी हां, बांसगांव होकर सहजनवां से दोहरीघाट तक रेलवे लाइन के निर्माण के लिए सर्वेक्षण पूरा हो चुका है और रिपोर्ट की जांच की जा रही है। इस रिपोर्ट की जांच पूरी कर लेने के बाद इस परियोजना के निर्माण के सम्बन्ध में विनिश्चय किया जायेगा, लेकिन यह संसाधनों की उपलब्धता पर निर्भर करेगा।

Survey for Railway line between Nizamabad and Ramagundam via Karimnagar

5767. SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the survey has been completed on the proposed railway line between Nizamabad and Ramagundam via Karimnagar; and

(b) if so, whether the report of the survey had been submitted and what action has been taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) and (b). Surveys for construction of a broad gauge line from Ramagundam to Nizamabad and Hasanparti Road to Nizamabad via Karimnagar have recently been completed and the reports are under examination.

Non-payment of minimum wages to loaders at Maruadih Garhara Yards

5768. SHRI TARUN GOGOI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that loaders at Maruadih Transhipment Yard, North Eastern Railway and those at Garhara Transhipment Yard (NER) are getting lesser rate of wages than prescribed by the Minimum Wages Commission;

(b) whether the loaders at Maruadih who have been working for 5 years or more have not been made regular and they are getting lesser amount of wages than they are entitled for; and

(c) if so, what action Government propose to do justice to them?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) Goods handling work at Transhipment Yards on the Railways is not a scheduled employment under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 and no minimum

wage rate has, therefore, been notified by the Central Government in respect of the labour employed at Manduadih (not Maruadih) Transhipment Yard on the North Eastern Railway. The labour engaged at Garhara Transhipment Yard who are employed departmentally are paid at the revised scales of Pay.

(b) and (c). The transhipment work at Manduadih is performed by the labourers of erstwhile Central Labour Depot now Central Employment Exchange (Labour) Gorakhpur, and Organisation of the Ministry of Labour, New Delhi. These labourers are not railway employees. They are recruited by the Central Employment Exchange (Labour) for a period of one year and are repatriated after completion of one year, as such the question of making them regular railway employees does not arise. As per terms and conditions of agreements with the Central Employment Exchange, the loaders are, at present, paid Rs. 6/- per day and other facilities like kit uniforms, cooking utensils, residential accommodation, water and light, medical facilities are provided. Free passes at the time of joining duty as also at the time of repatriation, are also provided to them.

Catering system in Railway

5769. SHRI P. S. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that catering system in Railways is still not up to the mark as the food supplied is unhygienic; and

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) Every effort is being made to supply clean and hygienic food. If specific complaints or suggestions are brought to the notice of the Government, appropriate action will be taken.

(b) Railways have taken a number of steps such as adoption of modern culinary techniques, use of modern kitchen gadgets and equipments, setting up of base kitchens to provide 'ready-to-serve' meals on trains procurement of raw material and ingredients from standard sources to further improve the quality of service and food on the Railways. To ensure preparation of food under hygienic conditions base kitchens have been set up as cooking cleaning and washing of utensils in the cramped space of Dining Cars is not considered satisfactory. Strict instructions have been given to the Railways in regard to proper washing and cleaning of crockery cutlery, utensils etc and to maintain hygienic conditions in the catering establishments. Checks and surprise inspections are carried out regularly by Inspectors and Officers to ensure that these instructions are rigidly adhered to. Modern washing equipments like Sterilisers proper washing sinks with steam cleaning arrangements are being progressively provided in static as well as mobile units. At the big stations where catering activity is very brisk centralised washing arrangements are being set up. Railways give highest priority to cleanliness and hygiene in the catering establishments and a very close and constant watch is kept on this aspect.

Opening of Railway line from Arundhangi to Manapparai

5770 SHRI V S BLANCHEZHIAN
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state—

(a) whether Government are aware of the necessity of opening a railway line from Arundhangi to Manapparai so as to provide much needed facilities of transport for people in that area; and

(b) if so, the particulars of the proposal if any, for construction of the line?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(PROF MADHU DANDAVATE) (a) and (b) There is no proposal under consideration at present for construction of a line from Arundhangi to Manapparai.

सिन्थेटिक एंड केमिकल्स लिमिटेड, बरेली को दिया गया अलकोहल

5771 श्री सुरेन्द्र विक्रम : क्या पेट्रो-लियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि सिन्थेटिक एंड केमिकल्स लिमिटेड, बरेली को प्रति माह कितने मूल्य का कितना अलकोहल दिया जाता है ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्वन बहुगुणा) : उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार मैक्सिम सिन्थेटिक्स एण्ड केमिकल्स लिमिटेड, बरेली द्वारा वर्तमान अलकोहल वर्ष में दिसम्बर, 1976 से जून, 1977 तक की अवधि के दौरान माह-वार उठाई गई अलकोहल की मात्रा निम्न प्रकार है :—

दिसम्बर 1976	44,48,793 7 लिटर
जनवरी 1977	58,21,555 8 लिटर
फरवरी 1977	65,58,597 4 लिटर
मार्च 1977	61,69,175 8 लिटर
अप्रैल 1977	58,06,887 2 लिटर
मई 1977	64,64,394 4 लिटर
जून 1977	55,28,699 8 लिटर
	4,07,98,104.1 लिटर

अलकोहल का कुल मूल्य 3,79,42,211 रुपये है। इसमें कच्चा-कर शामिल नहीं है, जिसका मामला अभी न्यायालय में पड़ा है।

Completion of Nangal Dam-Talwara Railway Line

5772. **SHRI RANJIT SINGH:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the inauguration of the railway line from Nangal Dam to Talwara was performed by the then Railway Minister at Amb (H.P.) in December, 1974; if so, whether any survey has been made;

(b) if so, how much expenditure has been incurred upto March, 1977;

(c) whether during the Lok Sabha March, 1977 elections, some tents of the survey party were fixed between Una to Amb and if so, who issued such orders;

(d) when this railway line will be completed and how much expenditure will be involved for its completion;

(e) whether before inauguration in December, 1974, Planning Commission was consulted; and

(f) whether the Railway Board consider that for removing the economic backwardness of this area and in order to have second line of defence, it is in the interest of the country to immediately take up the work of Nangal-Talwara for completion?

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

(b) A Final Location Engineering Survey has been completed recently at an estimated cost of Rs. 9.48 lakhs.

(c) The Final Location Engineering Survey was in progress even during the Lok Sabha Elections in March, 1977 and a tent had to be pitched at Amb in connection with the above survey. Since the survey was in progress no specific orders were required for carrying out normal survey work.

(d) The project is estimated to cost Rs. 22.47 crores. No decision has been

taken so far about the construction of the line and no target date can be given at this stage for its completion.

(e) The Planning Commission were approached in October, 1974 to communicate their approval for taking up this work during 1974-75.

(f) Railways are keen to take up the construction of new railway lines in backward areas including Nangal Dam-Talwara railway project but due to severe constraint of resources it has not been possible to take up its construction so far.

Committee to review the Companies Act

5773. **SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA:** Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Committee has been appointed to review the Companies Act;

(b) whether Government have received several representations in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the composition of the said committee; and

(e) the Government's reaction to the representations received?

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

(b) and (c). Representations have been received by the Government from some institutions, organisations and persons who are interested in the matter. It has been urged, *inter alia*, that on the Committee representations may be given to minority shareholders, public sector and small scale sector industries etc.

(d) The Committee consists of one Chairman and ten other Members. The Statement is placed on the Table of

the House. The Chairman designate has since resigned and the vacancy has not yet been filled.

(e) The report of the Committee would be recommendatory on which Government will have to take decisions. Hence, before the Committee finalise their recommendations, opportunities would be given to Chambers of Commerce, Associations of Shareholders and other persons, institutions and organisations who desire to give evidence before the Committee. Therefore, it is unlikely that any interest of any group or organisation would be ignored.

Statement

Chairman

1. **Shri K. S. Hegde, M.P.** (Former Judge of Supreme Court).

Members

2. **Shri R. D. Gattani, M.P.** (Retired Judge of Rajasthan High Court).

3. **Shri Bedabrata Barua, M.P.**

4. **Shri F. S. Nariman, Senior Advocate, Supreme Court** (former Additional Solicitor General of India).

5. **Shri Santanu Desai, FCA, President Merchants Chamber of Commerce Bombay** (former President of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India).

6. **Shri M. Srinivasa Rao, FICWA, Professional Accountant** (former President of Institute of Cost and Works Accountants of India and also a member of the Institute of Company Secretaries of India).

7. **Shri S. Ranganathan, M.P.** (former Comptroller and Auditor General of India).

8. **Shri D. C. Kothari, Industrialist, Madras** (former President of Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry and President, Asian Chamber of Commerce).

9. **Shri Keshav Mahindra, Industrialist, Bombay.**

10. **Shri K. P. Tripathi, Labour Leader** (former Minister of Assam).

Member-Secretary

11. **Shri K. K. Ray, Barrister-at-Law, Secretary, Department of Company Affairs.**

Investment in Cochin Refineries

5774. **SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) total amount invested in Cochin Refineries in capital assets;

(b) additions of capital assets made during last three years;

(c) the names of the countries from which these capital assets were acquired; and

(d) the commission etc. if any, earned by Indian nationals on these purchases?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) The total amount invested in capital assets in Cochin Refineries Limited as on 31st August, 1976 was Rs. 32.47 crores.

(b) The additional investments on capital assets made during the last three years are as follows:

As on 31st August 1974	Rs. 4.10 crores.
As on 31st August 1975	Rs. 0.54 crores
As on 31st August 1976	Rs. 0.58 crores.
<hr/>	
TOTAL	Rs. 5.22 crores.

(c) The capital assets were acquired from USA, UK, Japan, France, Canada, Italy, Holland Denmark and West Germany.

(d) The total commission paid to various Indian companies who are agents of foreign suppliers during the last

three years on these purchases is as follows:—

Companies financial year from 1st Sept. to 31st Aug.	Amount Rs.
1973-74	1,30,494
1974-75	
1975-76	3,176
TOTAL :	1,33,670

रेलवे वर्कशाप, बीकानेर में प्रशिक्षण पाने वाले लोगों की रोबंगार

5775. श्री बेगाराम चौहान : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलवे वर्कशाप, बीकानेर में प्रशिक्षण पाने वालों को प्रशिक्षण पूरा होने के बाद नौकरी नहीं दी जाती है ;

(ख) क्या अन्य स्थानों से आने वाले प्रशिक्षणार्थियों और प्रशिक्षुओं को कोई यात्रा सुविधा नहीं दी जाती है और प्रशिक्षणार्थियों के लिए कोई आवास व्यवस्था नहीं है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार ऐसे लोगों को रेलवे में ही नौकरी देने का है और यदि हां, तो प्रशिक्षित लोगों को कब तक नौकरियां दी जायेंगी ;

(घ) क्या सरकार का प्रशिक्षणार्थियों को यात्रा-सुविधा देने का विचार है और उनके लिए आवास व्यवस्था करने का भी विचार है और यदि हां, तो कब तक ; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार का बीकानेर रेलवे वर्कशाप का विस्तार करने का विचार है और यदि हां, तो कब तक ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री. निजु बंडोर्ली) : (क) और (ग). अप्रेंटिस अधिनियम के अधीन सभी उद्योगों का जिनमें रेलवे भी शामिल है, अप्रेंटिसों को प्रशिक्षण देने का वैधानिक दायित्व है, लेकिन प्रशिक्षण समाप्त होने पर अप्रेंटिसों को नौकरी देने का कोई दायित्व नहीं है। वर्तमान अकुशल और अर्द्धकुशल कर्मचारियों की पदोन्नति के अवसरों की भारी नुकसान पहुंचाये बिना अप्रेंटिसों को किस सीमा तक खपया जा सकता है, इस प्रश्न पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

(ख) और (घ). अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करने वाले अप्रेंटिस किसी यात्रा सुविधा के पात्र नहीं हैं। नीति के अनुसार उन्हें होस्टल की सुविधा भी नहीं दी जाती।

(ङ) बीकानेर रेलवे कारखाने के विस्तार का कोई प्रस्ताव फिलहाल सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है।

Representation about Inconvenience to Female Passengers of Dombivli in Local Trains

5776. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have received a written representation of female passengers of Dombivli (District Thana) of Maharashtra in the month of June, 1977 regarding their inconvenience in the local trains; and

(b) what action have Government taken or propose to take and when?

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

(b) Running of originating suburban trains from Dombivli has not been found feasible. Intensive drive has been launched by the Ticket Checking Staff to prevent the travel of Male passengers and 'off' duty constables in ladies compartments.

**Evangelical Bodies of Foreign Origin
Registered in India**

5777. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of evangelical bodies of foreign origin registered in India under the Indian Companies Act;

(b) the extent of investment made by each one of them in India; and

(c) the nature of their activities as companies, including their trading and manufacturing ones?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) As per the latest available information, 15 branches of evangelical bodies of foreign origin were registered in India under Section 592 of the Companies Act, 1956.

(b) and (c). The information about their investment in India, i.e. the value of their assets in India and the nature of their activities is given in the Statement laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-890/77].

**डीजल इंजनों के उत्पादन में कमी तथा
उनका आयात**

5778. श्री मीठा लाल पटेल : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश में डीजल रेल इंजनों के उत्पादन में कमी हुई है और यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) क्या इस कमी को पूरा करने के लिए सरकार को विदेशों से डीजल इंजन आयात करने को बाध्य होना पड़ा ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो पिछले तीन वर्षों में सरकार द्वारा ऐसे कितने इंजनों का आयात किया गया और क्या अभी भी कुछ इंजनों का आयात होना शेष है और इसके लिए कितनी धनराशि व्यय करनी पड़ी ?

रेल मंत्री (प्रो० मधु दंडवते) : (क) और (ख). जी नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

**Demurrage charges in Kela Siding,
New Delhi**

5779. SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that amount of demurrage charges accrued and foregone during the period from 1-7-73 to 31-12-74 were more than those accrued and foregone during the period from 1-7-74 to 30-6-71, 1-7-71 to 30-6-72 and 1-7-72 to 30-6-73 in Kela Siding, New Delhi station; and

(b) if so, reasons for awarding Rs. 500/- to those Parcel Staff who worked in Kela Siding, New Delhi during the period from 1-7-73 to 31-12-74 during the Railway Week, 1976?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) The award was for the good work reported to have been done by one of the Parcel Clerks as a Luggage Supervisor.

CLW Employees Punished for Collection of Subscription for Trade Union

5780. SHRI ROBIN SEN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether employees at CLW have been punished, charge-sheeted or placed under suspension for collecting subscription for a registered trade union, the C.L.W. Labour Union;

(b) whether Railway Service Conduct Rules, 1966 prohibit the Railway employees to collect subscription for trade unions registered under T.U. Act, 1926; and

(c) if so, how the collections are made for trade union in the Railways?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

कोयले पर आधारित उर्वरक कारखाने की स्थापना

5781. श्री एस० एस० सोमानी : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने देश में कोयले पर आधारित उर्वरक कारखाने स्थापित करने के लिए पहले की है ;

(ख) क्या ऐसी परियोजना के लिए देश में स्वदेशी प्रौद्योगिकी उपलब्ध है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्वन बहुगुणा) : (क) इस समय कोयले पर आधारित तीन उर्वरक संयंत्र, अर्थात् रामागुण्डम, तालचर और कोरबा जिनमें से प्रत्येक की क्षमता यूरिया के रूप में प्रतिवर्ष 228,000 मी० टन

नाइट्रोजन की है, कार्यान्वयन की विभिन्न स्तरों पर हैं। प्रथम दो प्रायोजनाओं द्वारा 1978 के मध्य तक उत्पादन आरम्भ करने की आशा है।

(ख) और (ग) . सम्भरण सामग्री के रूप में कोयले पर आधारित उर्वरकों के वाणिज्यिक उत्पादन के लिये प्रक्रिया की जानकारी को अभी देश में स्थापित नहीं किया गया है।

News Item Captioned "Judge in Ex-P. M's. Case Alleges Threat to Life"

5782. SHRI R. K. MHALGI:

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in the *Times of India*, dated July 18, 1977 under the caption 'Judge in ex-P.M.'s case alleges threat to life'; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereon and what action is contemplated against this unconstitutional act?

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

(b) Government's attention has also been drawn to Mr. Justice V. R. Krishna Iyer's letter to the Editor appearing in the *Times of India* dated 19-7-1977 in respect of the above news item. However, adequate arrangements exist for the security of the Judges of the Supreme Court.

Appointment of Class III & IV Staff during Emergency in Allahabad Division (Northern Railway)

5783. **SHRI SUBHASH AHUJA:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Class IV and III staff appointed during the black days of emergency on Allahabad Division by the Divisional Superintendent under his own power and on the instructions conveyed to him by the then Minister of Railways' Secretariat;

(b) whether it is a fact that malpractices were indulged in such appointments on Allahabad Division by certain staff in collusion with Railway Officers who had confidential instructions from the Railway Board Secretariat to help such persons to earn illegal money;

(c) whether the Government are aware that the Divisional Superintendent, Allahabad, played a vital role during emergency to victimize the workers; and

(d) if so, what action is proposed to be taken in the matter to fix up responsibility?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE):

(a) 198 persons were appointed as Substitutes in Class IV categories purely on *ad hoc* basis on the instructions of the then Ministers.

(b) and (c). No complaints have been received.

(d) Does not arise.

Goods handling contracts

5784. **SHRI R. L. P. VERMA:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2574 on the 5th July, 1977 regarding goods handling contracts and state:

(a) what was the minimum wage rate fixed by the Local authority

and where it does not exist, what market rate was taken into consideration by the Rate Fixing Committee while fixing rates for individual items of work pertaining to Goods handling contracts at Allahabad, Mirzapur, Naini, Juhi TPT, Kanpur Central Goods Shed, Cooperganj (MG), Tundla and Chunar;

(b) what were the other consideration for fixing different rates for similar items of work performed at different points when the labour involved in performing such operations was one and the same with marginal difference in wage rate; and

(c) whether the Government propose to bring down the abnormally high and speculative rates by either holding negotiations with the Societies and terminating the contract by taking recourse to the relevant clause of the contract?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE):

(a) The Rate Fixing Committee had taken into consideration the following wage rates fixed by the Local authorities:

Allahabad	Rs. 6.50
Cooperganj	Rs. 6.50
Mirzapur	Rs. 5.50
Naini	Rs. 5.50
Chunar	Rs. 5.50
Tundla	Rs. 5.50
Kanpur Central Goods Shed	Rs. 5.30
Juhi (TPT)	Rs. 5.30

(b) and (c). A Committee of three Senior Scale Railway Officers negotiates the rates with the Co-operative Societies, which takes into consideration the quantum of traffic, rates fixed for the previous contract for various items, the rates fixed for various items in respect of other contracts in a particular area. Abnormally high and speculative rates are not fixed and action is taken on merits in each case.

**Surprise checks made by Sr. DCS.
Allahabad**

5785. SHRI VINAYAK PRASAD YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2576 on 5-7-1977 regarding Parcel handling work at Allahabad and state:

(a) the number of surprise checks made by the Senior Divisional Commercial Superintendent and Assistant Commercial Superintendent separately to find out whether the Society was actually supplying 110 labourers for Parcel Handling work on the basis of which the monthly subsidy was fixed by the Railway;

(b) whether in one of the surprise visit to Parcel Office the Sr. D.C.S. found that the Society was not supplying the specified strength and on the basis of his report a fine of Rs. 100 was imposed by the Competent Authority;

(c) whether Government are aware that to give total count of 110 men per day the Society was/is including the names of labourers actually engaged by Merchants of perishable goods; and

(d) if so, action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE):

(a) 4 surprise checks were made by Senior Divisional Commercial Superintendent and 6 by Assistant Commercial Superintendent, Allahabad during the period from January, 1976 to June, 1977.

(b) On 14-9-1976 and 15-9-1976 during the course of surprise checks by the Sr. Divisional Commercial Superintendent, Allahabad, less number of labourers were found and as such a fine of Rs. 100 each was imposed by the Divisional Superintendent for short supply of labour but the same subsequently waived off by him on appeal by the Society on the grounds that there was abnormal rain on these two days

at Allahabad and all traffic was dislocated. In other surprise checks, no irregularity was found in the working of the Society.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Award of Contract for Cycle Stand at Kanpur at Lower Rate for 1974

5786. SHRI VINAYAK PRASAD YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the decision to award cycle stand contract at Kanpur Central station on the basis of Tender valuation of Rs. 1,29,000/- offered by M/s. Raza & Co. during the year 1974 could not be taken by the Officers and communicated to Contractors within the scheduled time limit;

(b) the exact date from which the successful tenderer was required to start the work;

(c) what was the valuation on which the then existing contractor was allowed to operate the contract and the actual period for which these rates were operative;

(d) whether any demand was put up before the then existing contractor to pay increased licence fees on the basis of increased rates received as a result of tender; and

(e) if not, what action Government propose to take against the Officers/Officials found responsible for causing financial loss to the Railways?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE):

(a) and (b). A decision was taken to award the cycle stand contract with effect from 15-8-1974 to M/s Raza & Co. at Kanpur Central railway station. Since the contractor had submitted incomplete documents, the Railway Administration had to enter into correspondence to get the documents com-

pleted. The contractor took excessive time in completing the documents and finally backed out.

(c) The erstwhile contractor M/s Vinai & Co. continued to operate the contract from 15-8-1972 to 31-1-1977. The annual value of the contract was Rs. 37,000.

(d) No. The increased rates as a result of the fresh tenders are not applicable to the erstwhile contractor.

(e) The earnest money in respect of M/s Raza & Co. who were required to work the contract in 1974 could not be forfeited as the scheduled time limit for forfeiture of earnest money had elapsed. The lapse is being taken up.

Delay in Inviting Fresh Tender for Cycle Stand at Kanpur during 1975

5787. **SHRI VINAYAK PRASAD YADAV:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the date from which the cycle stand contract at Kanpur Central Station was awarded in favour of M/s. Dinesh & Co., on the valuation of Rs. 1,11,000/- as a result of open tenders invited in the year 1975;

(b) whether the earnest money deposited by the successful tenderer was immediately forfeited as the Contractor did not turn up to commence the work from the stipulated time and date mentioned in the contract award letter;

(c) whether case of loss to Railway revenue owing to failure on the part of officers in delaying the calling of tenders has been taken up by the Audit Officer; and

(d) if so, who are the Officers/Officials found responsible for this loss to railway revenue?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE):

(a) The cycle stand contract at Kanpur Central Station was awarded in

favour of M/s Dinesh & Co. on the valuation of Rs. 1,11,000 with effect from 15-5-1975.

(b) The contractor had insisted on completion of certain engineering works before starting the contract. Even after the completion of these works, the contractor did not start the work on one plea or the other. As such his contract was cancelled and the earnest money was forfeited in November, 1976.

(c) and (d). The matter was taken up by Audit who were apprised of the factual position.

Re-Examination of Demurrage Statement during 1974-75

5788. **SHRI JAGDAMBI PARSAD YADAV:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of demurrage charges raised against the Co-operative Societies holding Goods handling contracts at Allahabad, Juhi TPT, Kanpur Central Goods Shed, Tundla, Mirzapur and Naini during the period January, 1974 to May, 1977 year-wise separately;

(b) whether the Cooperative Societies disputed the correctness of demurrage charges raised against them; and

(c) whether recoveries of demurrage charges raised during the period mentioned in part (a) above were stayed in case of other Cooperative Societies and Commercial and Accounts Officers were deputed to re-examine the demurrage statements prepared by station staff as was done in case of Naini Goods Shed, where demurrage charges were correctly raised by the staff during the year 1974 on the basis of station records?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE):

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

Complaints against Commercial Officers of Allahabad Division (Northern Railway)

5789. **SHRI SUBHASH AHUJA:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of complaints received against the Commercial Officers of the Allahabad Division relating to corrupt practices indulged by them during the period January, 1975 to June, 1977;

(b) whether any case has been registered against them by the Vigilance Organisation for detailed enquiry to fix up definite responsibility; and

(c) if so, in how many cases the enquiries have been completed and action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE**):

(a) A statement showing the details of 8 complaints received against Gazetted Officers (Commercial Deptt.) of Allahabad Division is attached.

(b) Yes, Sir. Out of the 8 complaints, 5 were taken up for detailed enquiry by the Northern Railway Vigilance. Two of the remaining cases being anonymous/pseudonymous were not investigated as per Government instructions and the third was not investigated being vague and not susceptible to fruitful investigation.

(c) Enquiries into all the five complaints have been completed. Four of these cases were closed in consultation with Central Vigilance Commission as the allegations remained unsubstantiated. The remaining case was closed by the Ministry as the allegations pertaining to a non-gazetted employee were not substantiated. Central Vigilance Commission was not consulted as no Gazetted Officer was found involved.

Statement

Statement showing the details of complaints received against Gazetted Officers (Commercial Deptt.) Allahabad Division from 1-1-1975 to 30-6-1977

S. No.	Name of the officer/designation	Complainants' name	Allegations in general
1.	Supdt. Kanpur Area, Kanpur & Goods Clerk Shri Trivedi	Sh. Babu Ram Garg, Lal Bangla, Kanpur	The Goods Clerk Sh. Trivedi is suspected to be friendly with influential people like SCA/Kanpur.
2.	Sh. B. L. Agarwal, ACS Allahabad	Pseudonymous complaint forwarded by DS/Allahabad	Allegations in general
3.	Sh. B. L. Bharti, DCS/Allahabad	Anonymous	Allegations in general.
4.	Sh. R. C. Sharma, Supdt., Kanpur Area.	Youth Congress, Kanpur	Corruption
5.	Sh. S. N. Mukerjee, ACS/ALD	Source information from CBI	Waiver of demurrage charges irregularly
6.	Shri S. N. Mukerjee, ACS/ALD	Shri B. C. Mohiley, Allahabad	Alleged malpractices
7.	Shri B. L. Agarwal, ACS/ALD	Source information from Board.	Malpractices in reservation.
8.	Shri S. D. Chand, DCS/ALD	Shri N. P. Chowdhury, MP	Alleged favouritism to J. K. Industries

Manipulation made by Cooperative Societies Holding Goods Handling Contracts (Northern Railway)

5790 SHRI SUBHASH AHUJA Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) the traffic handled at Allahabad, Mirzapur, Naini, Juhī TPT, Kanpur Central Goods Shed and Tundia as per individual items of Schedule of Rates separately during the period January, 1974 to May 1977 year-wise by the Co-operative Societies holding Goods handling contracts on Northern Railway,

(b) whether Government are aware that the Cooperative Societies manipulated certain items of schedule in collusion with Railway Staff as the rates sanctioned under those items were abnormally high and speculative, and

(c) if so what steps are proposed to be taken in the matter to avoid unintended payment to the Societies?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE,
(a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha

Breach of agreement by Contractors for Cycle Stand at Allahabad

5791 SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV Will the Minister of RAIL

WAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 2012 on 28.6.1977 regarding allotment of cycle stand contract at Allahabad and state

(a) the specific measurement given in tender documents for storage of Cycles/Scooters

(b) the extent to which encroachment had/has been done by the existing Contractors together with date of encroachment and exact charges calculated in terms of the agreement,

(c) whether an Agreement was executed by the Railway on Non-judicial Stamp Paper embodying the terms and conditions given in the Tender Documents and the exact date on which such an agreement was executed, and

(d) whether Government are aware that the Contractor is functioning in specific breach of terms and conditions of tenders and such violations are being shielded by the local authorities for their personal gains?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE)
(a) and (b) A statement is attached

(c) and (d) No agreement was executed. Since the contractor failed to execute the agreement despite repeated notices he has been served with a notice for termination of contract.

Statement

(a) The specific measurement given in tender documents is as under —

(i) On City side 15.24M X 11.58M
(ii) Civil Line side 10.45M X 9.35M

(b) The encroachment details are as under —

Area encroached	Date from which encroached	Encroachment charges
Civil Line side	94.50 Sq M 1-11-76 to 6-1-77	} 557.16
	169.98 , 7-11-77 to 14-2-77	
City side	158.885 , 1-11-76 to 6-1-77	} 1234.24
	Do. 15-2-77 to date.	

N.B. From 7-1-77 to 14-2-77 — The stand on city side was utilised by the Railway as Clock room for Kumbh Mela traffic.

मुरादाबाद-चन्दीसी-सम्भल रेल मार्ग पर
ऊपरिपुल बनाना

5792. श्री मही लाल : क्या रेल मंत्री
यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मुरादाबाद-चन्दीसी सम्भल
रेल मार्ग पर चन्दीसी होकर मुरादाबाद-
अलीगढ़ और मुरादाबाद-सम्भल ब्रांच
लाइन पर उपरिपुल बनाने की योजना
विचाराधीन है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह योजना कब
तक क्रियान्वित की जायेगी ?

रेल मंत्री (प्रो० मधु बंडवते) : (क)
मुरादाबाद-चन्दीसी-अलीगढ़ लाइन पर
मुरादाबाद स्टेशन यार्ड के लखनऊ छोर पर
समपार संख्या 417 के बदले एक ऊपरी
सड़क पुल के निर्माण का प्रस्ताव इस समय
रेलवे के विचाराधीन है ।

(ख) यह प्रस्ताव अभी विचाराधीन है ।
रेलवे तथा राज्य सरकार के बीच इस पर
विचार-विमर्श हो रहा है और नक्शों तथा
प्राक्कलन को अभी इनका अनुमोदन प्राप्त

होना है । इसलिए अभी यह बताना सम्भव
नहीं है कि यह योजना कब कार्यान्वित
की जाएगी ।

Posts of Judges vacant in Bombay High Court

5793. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULE-
KAR: Will the Minister of LAW, JUS-
TICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be
pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there
are six vacancies of High Court
Judges in Bombay High Court and if
so, since when;

(b) reasons for not appointing these
High Court Judges so far; and

(c) when do Government propose
to make those appointments?

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

(b) and (c). Proposals to fill up five
vacancies of Additional Judges are
being processed. Action to fill up the
remaining vacancies will be taken on
receipt of the proposal from the State
Authorities.

Statement

At present in the Bombay High Court, three posts of permanent judges and five posts of Addi-
tional Judges are vacant. The period since when these vacancies have arisen is indicated below:—

Permanent Judges	3	One vacancy from September 1976. One vacancy from March, 1977. One vacancy from April, 1977
Additional Judges	5	One vacancy from July, 1975. Two vacancies from January, 1976. Two vacancies from June, 1977.

More staff at booking windows at Rohtak

5794. SHRI BHAGWAT DAYAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that railway officers gave assurance to Daily Passengers Federation, Rohtak-Delhi Section, at Rohtak to provide more staff and booking windows to avoid the rush; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) and (b). No such assurance was given. However, Northern Railway are examining the question of deployment of additional personnel in the booking office.

Late running of 370 DN Train

5795. SHRI BHAGWAT DAYAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the percentage punctuality of 370 Down train during last one year;

(b) number of complaints received on late running of the train; and

(c) steps proposed to be taken to avoid late running and to improve punctuality?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) 72 per cent.

(b) No complaint has been received.

(c) Close watch on the running of this train by monitoring, is being kept to improve its punctuality.

Annual Rent of Armenian Ghat Shed No. 1

5796. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Armenian Ghat Shed No. 1 of South

Eastern Railway costs Rs. 15,000/- as rent per annum without any utility; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) and (b). The rent of the Armenian Ghat Shed No. 1 is about Rs. 12,865 per annum. This accommodation is being partly utilised as Armenian Ghat City goods booking office and a proposal to open City Parcel Office at this place is under active consideration.

Construction of overbridge at Chidambaram in Tamil Nadu

5797. SHRI A. MURUGESAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the present position regarding the construction of a Railway overbridge at Chidambaram in Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): The Railway have at present no proposal for the construction of an overbridge at Chidambaram. In September 1976, Government of Tamil Nadu was asked by the Railway to consider and sponsor the proposal for the construction of a road overbridge, in replacement of level crossing at km. 247/3 near Chidambaram railway station. Reply from the State Government is awaited. Further action in this connection can be taken only after a firm proposal is sponsored by the State Govt., together with an undertaking to bear their share of cost as per extant rules.

Staff apprehensive of delay of re-opening of Parcel Office Esplanade, Calcutta

5798. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state whether the Government are aware that staff are apprehensive of their long distance transfer, stoppage of promotions and other facilities on the administrative indecision to reopen Parcel Office in Calcutta to

recoup the loss of revenue and to declare the staff as surplus due to the close 'down of Esplanade Parcel Office of S. E. Railway?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): There are no chances for large scale transfer and reduction in the opportunities for promotion of the staff due to closure of the Esplanade Parcel office as most of the staff are expected to be absorbed in the Esplanade Booking & Reservation Office itself, which has been expanded. Another proposal to open a Parcel Office at Armenian Chat, Calcutta is under active consideration where these staff would be considered for absorption.

Closure of Esplanade Parcel Office in Calcutta

5799. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the reasons for taking decision leading to closure of Esplanade Parcel Office in Calcutta of S. E. Railway with effect from 10-5-1976 and the consequences therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): The Parcel Office at Esplanade, Calcutta was closed to provide additional accommodation for the Reservation & Booking Office, which was extremely congested. The Esplanade Booking & Reservation Office is now functioning exclusively for enquiry, booking and reservation of passengers. Against 12 counters in 1975, and 22 now, 38 counters will be provided ultimately. This

has reduced the length of queues and resulted in improved working and better amenities to the travelling public. For booking of parcels, arrangements have been made at other City Booking Offices and at Howrah Station.

Hawker Beggar Checkers in Bombay Division (Central Railway)

5800. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) how many hawker beggar checkers are working in Bombay Division of Central Railway;

(b) whether they are demanding a revised pay-scale, on par with other ticket checking staff since 1949;

(c) whether the Railways had decided to revise their scales in 1966 but the decision was not brought in force on economy grounds;

(d) whether the National Railway Mazdoor Union has recently represented this matter to Government; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE):

(a) 19.

(b) Yes, since 1964.

(c) Due to financial stringency the consideration of this question was deferred in 1966. No decision was, therefore, taken in this regard at that time.

(d) Yes.

(e) The matter is under consideration.

Steps taken to increase sale of Tickets on Northern Railway

5801. SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHOWHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what was the increase in window sale of tickets on different Divisions of the Northern Railway as a result of concentrated checks organised by Commercial Officers to eliminate ticketless travel during the period April, 1975 to June, 1977;

(b) whether it is a fact that Allahabad Division stood on the top in giving highest earnings by way of sale of tickets during the above mentioned period;

(c) whether sincere and hard work done by the Senior Commercial Officers of Allahabad Division under the guidance of Divisional Superinten-

dent has been appreciated to encourage further improvements in the earnings of the Railways; and

(d) what action Government propose to take to increase the sale of tickets on other Divisions of Northern Railway?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE):

(a) A statement giving the information is attached.

(b) No.

(c) and (d). The sustained and continuous efforts made by staff and officers of all the Divisions of Northern Railway to arrest the menace of ticketless travel have resulted in the progressive decline in ticketless travel and substantial increase in the window earnings from sale of tickets. The efforts of staff and officers are commended from time to time.

Statement

Earnings from sale of tickets during the period 1-4-1975 to 30-6-1977 on different divisions of Northern Railway are indicated below :—

(Figures in thousand of rupees)

Division	1975-76	1976-77	From 1st April, 1977 to 30th June, 1977
Allahabad	14,35,64	16,95,79	4,72,46
Bikaner	8,99,53	9,99,00	3,19,10
Delhi	28,56,43	31,66,00	9,50,25
Ferozepur	16,31,83	19,44,25	5,63,86
Jodhpur	4,36,42	5,04,47	1,51,67
Lucknow	15,38,47	18,26,18	5,10,05
Moradabad	11,72,03	13,08,48	3,84,97
TOTAL	99,70,35	1,14,44,17	33,52,36
MONTHLY AVERAGE	8,30,86	9,53,68	11,17,45

Demurrage Charges raised against Private Parties

5802. SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHOWHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of demurrage charges raised during the period April, 1975 to June 1977 against private parties in Delhi, Moradabad, Allahabad, Lucknow and Bikaner Division of Northern Railway (Division-wise separately) for wagons detained beyond the "free time" allowed by Railways together with the amounts foregone and actually realised from traders Division-wise, separately;

(b) whether Senior Divisional Commercial Officer of Allahabad Division under the guidance of Divisional Superintendent took bold step in collection of demurrage charges from defaulting traders which resulted in quick release of wagons at goods sheds; and

(c) whether Government propose to take similar action to ensure quick releases of wagons on other Divisions of the Northern Railway?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Procession held by Managing Director cum-Chairman and General Manager F.C.I. in support of Ex-Prime Minister

5803. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether on 12th July, 1975 during Emergency the Managing Director-cum-Chairman of the F.C.I. and the General Manager, P&D Sindri along with other officers made procession on the road of Delhi and went to the residence of Smt. Indira Gandhi to extend their political support;

(b) whether this action is against the established code for the officer; and

(c) if so, what action Government propose to take against such officers?

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

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

Re-Instatement of Railwaymen belonging to Loco-Mechanical Staff Association, Jhajha and Moghulsarai

5804. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that despite an order to reinstate all the victimised workmen of the Railway none of the office bearers of Loco Mechanical Staff Association, Jhajha and Moghulsarai removed from service, have been taken in; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) and (b). The order was in respect of the May 1974 strike and this has been implemented.

Memorandum by Fertilizer Karkhana Mazdoor Union Gorakhpur charges against Shri K. S. L. Anand, General Manager

5805. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Memorandum of Fertilizer Karkhana Mazdoor Union, Gorakhpur on the 21-Point charges against Shri K. S. L. Anand, General Manager, F.C.I. Gorakhpur unit dated 8-7-77 has been received by Government; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken on each point?

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

(b) The allegations are being verified by the F.C.I.

Railway Stop between Ambona and Kalubathan

5806. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the mass petition of Pindrahat-Fatepur Panchayat asking for a railway stop between Ambona and Kalubathan station in Grand Chord line in Dhanbad district (Eastern Railway) forwarded by a Member of Parliament on 13th July, 1977 has been received by the Government; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken on that?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE):

(a) A representation for opening of a new railway station between Kalubathan and Chota Ambona stations on the Grand Chord Line in Asansol Division of the Eastern Railway and not Dhanbad Division forwarded by Shri A. K. Roy, Member of Parliament has been received.

(b) The proposal was examined in the past and not found feasible from the engineering as well as operating points of view. However, this matter is being examined once again.

N.B.C.C. appointed Sub-Contractor for M.T.P. (R) Calcutta

5807. SHRI RAM SAGAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Building Construction Corporation Ltd. contractor for civil contract of Section '10' of the Metropolitan Transport Project (Railways) Calcutta has appointed a sub-contractor for the execution of the said contract;

(b) if so, the terms of appointment of such sub-Contractor by N.B.C.C. Ltd.;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the NBCC Ltd. did not indicate such facts of appointment in their original tender document; and

(d) the details of the sub-contractor, whether it is Indian or foreign company and the amounts of their remuneration etc.?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE):

(a) Yes. The N.B.C.C. have appointed two sub-contractors for the diaphragm wall construction part of the work-viz., M/s Rodio Hazarat and M/s M. S. J. Engineers.

(b) and (c). In their tender, the N.B.C.C. had stated that they reserved the right to employ specialised agencies for any part (s) of the work. This was agreed to while accepting the tender on the condition that such sub-contracting would be subject to the approval of the M. T. P. (R) Administration without, in any way, diluting the responsibility of the N.B.C.C. The appointment of M/s Rodio Hazarat and M/s M. S. J. Engineers as sub-contractors is, therefore, covered by the above clause in the N.B.C.C. tender.

(d) Both sub-contractors are Indian firms though M/s Rodio Hazarat have some foreign share holding. The terms of remuneration between the NBCC and their sub-contractors are not known.

Submission of Returns of movable and Immovable properties by High Court Judges

5808. SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Judges of the High Courts submit returns of their movable and immovable properties every year; and

(b) if not, whether steps are being taken for framing rules requiring them to do so?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

Decision on granting Right to Recall

5809. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:
SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:
SHRI MUKHITIAI SINGH
MALIK:

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

(a) whether Government have taken any decision in regard to granting right to the people to recall their elected representative before his term expires and whether the Constitution is proposed to be amended in this regard;

(b) whether Government are considering to have a talk with the opposition parties in this regard; and

(c) if so, what is their reaction?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) No decision has been taken in the matter.

(b) There is no such proposal at present.

(c) Does not arise.

Identification of Voters during Elections

5810. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:
Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that during the recent Assembly elections one voter voted twice or thrice at a time in various States due to the bad quality of ink used;

(b) if so, whether the Government have examined this;

(c) whether another reason for voting twice was that there was no proper procedure for identification of a voter; and

(d) if so, whether in view of this, Government are considering to evolve a new procedure by which voter can be identified clearly before casting his vote?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) No such incident as alleged has been brought to the notice of the Election Commission.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir. Adequate instructions have been issued regarding the procedure to be adopted to establish the identity of voters.

(d) Does not arise.

Inspection by General Manager Eastern Railway

5811. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on 15th April, 1977 Shri E. J. Simoes, now a Member Transportation, had in his capacity as General Manager, Eastern Railway in the name of inspecting Budge-Budge and Kalighat Stations taken his family and entourage for a lunch hosted by the New Central Jute Mills;

(b) is it also a fact that the entire party was taken for a joy ride on the river in a launch for several hours; and

(c) if so, by whom?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) Shri E. J. Simoes, then General Manager, Eastern Railway, went on an official inspection of Ballygunge-Kalighat-Budge-Budge on 16-4-77

(not 15-4-77). The authorities of the New India Jute Mills at Budge-Budge requested for discussion with the General Manager and his party over a lunch, which the General Manager agreed to in the interest of business promotion on behalf of the Eastern Railway.

(b) and (c). After the conclusion of inspection by General Manager and his departure for office by road, some members of the party went on a launch trip arranged by one Shri S. K. Ghosh, who had no official dealings with the Railways.

Non-Observance of Holidays on account of Bakrid and Muharram in Fertilizers Factories

5812. SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for not observing holidays on account of Bakrid and Muharram in Gorakhpur Fertilizers Factory and other Fertilizer Factories; and

(b) the decision being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). The list of holidays being observed in the various units of the FCI is finalised in consultation with the recognised unions and Industrial Relations Committee to accommodate atleast one festival of each minority community. In Gorakhpur Fertilizer Factory Id-ul-Fitre is being observed as one of the holidays. In view of the restricted number of holidays, it is not possible to accommodate many festivals of a particular community.

Fertilizer Factory at Talcher, Orissa

5813. SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Fertilizer Factory-management at Talcher in Orissa State has given employment to per-

sons or direct relations (sons, grandsons etc.) of those whose land has been acquired for purposes of the factory work; and

(b) the number of persons who prayed for or claimed service in the Fertilizer Factory on the ground that their lands had been acquired for the Fertilizer Factory purposes?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes, Sir. 81 persons from amongst the families of oustees have been given employment in Talcher Fertilizer Factory. Besides, a few have been given employment by Heavy Water Project located in the premises of the Fertilizer Factory.

(b) In November, 1972. District Administration sent to the management of the Fertilizer Factory at Talcher a list of 111 oustees whose land had been taken for plant and township. Subsequently in a survey conducted by the FCI in November, 1974. 398 land holders claimed to be oustees, but out of them, 109 applicants were found eligible.

Ban on Import of Analgin, Niacinamide and Prednisolone

5814. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have banned the import of (i) Analgin (ii) Niacinamide and (iii) Prednisolone, if so, since when; and

(b) if so, the value of each of the above banned drug imported in the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Policy in regard to imports of Analgin, Niacinamide and Prednisolone is as follows:—

(i) ANALGIN

Canalised for import through State Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Corporation of India Ltd. since 1970-71.

(ii) **NIACINAMIDE**

Banned for import since 1967-69.

(iii) **PREDNISOLONE**

(1) Banned for import between 1967-68 to 1971-72 (both the years inclusive).

(2) Imports allowed to actual users on a restricted basis between 1972-73

to 1975-76 (both the years inclusive).

(3) Canalised for import through State Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Corporation of India Ltd. since 1976-77.

(b) The c.i.f. value of imports of these drugs during the last five years is as follows:—

Year	Value (Rs. in lakhs)		
	Analgin	Niacina- mide	Predniso- lone
1972-73	54.89	10.12	0.87
1973-74	73.19	Nil.	Nil.
1974-75	76.25	Nil.	3.98
1975-76	68.19	Nil.	0.74
1976-77	85.85	Nil.	37.45

Financial Assistance to the Drug Exporters to Import Essential Items

5815. **SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken measures to extend financial assistance to the drug exporters to import such items in which there is a shortfall in the production of Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the items Government propose to import to meet its requirement in the country?

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

(b) Does not arise. However, in respect of following canalised bulk drugs which are produced by IDPL, imports are arranged to the extent of gap between demand and indigenous

production through State Chemicals and Pharmaceutical Corporation of India Limited. Imports planned for the year 1977-78 are indicated against each bulk drug.

Sl. No.	Name of the bulk drug	Quantity planned for import during 1977-78 (figures in tonnes)
1.	Streptomycin . . .	60
2.	Tetracycline . . .	80
3.	Analgin . . .	150
4.	Phenobarbitone . . .	28
5.	Vitamin B 1 . . .	45
6.	Vitamin B 2 . . .	15
7.	Piperazine Hexahydrate . . .	100
8.	Amidopyrine . . .	55
9.	Phalyl Sulpha-Thiazole . . .	25

Imports arranged by CPC for such bulk drugs are handed over to IDPL for distribution.

रेलवे बोर्ड में तदर्थ आधार पर नियुक्तियाँ

5816. श्री रामानन्ध तिवारी : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलवे बोर्ड में निःसर्वग (एक्स कैडर) पद बनाये गये थे और उन पर तदर्थ आधार पर अनेक वर्ष से अधिकारी काम कर रहे हैं,

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनके वेतनमान क्या हैं और समय-समय पर उनको दिये जाने वाले विभिन्न वेतन का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या इस बारे में अन्य अधिकारियों से अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं और यदि हां, तो उन पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री० मधु बंडोपत) : (क) और (ख). एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT-891/77]

(ग) जी हां। कुछ पदों के सम्बन्ध में अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए थे और उन पर सम्बन्धित नियमों का यथोचित ध्यान रखते हुए विचार किया गया था तथा उनके बारे में सक्षम प्राधिकारियों द्वारा निर्णय किया गया था। तदर्थ आधार पर की गयी नियुक्तियों की सूचना यथा-आवश्यक संघ लोक सेवा आयोग को दी गयी है।

Names of Multi-national Companies in India

5817. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the names and addresses of multi-national companies in India who have been manufacturing drugs and medicines in India with the amount of capital invested in each company;

(b) the details of profit made by each company in the last three years;

(c) how much amount has been remitted to foreign countries by each company in the last three years; and

(d) what steps Government have taken to put the ceiling on profit of these companies?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) to (c). A Statement furnishing the requisite information is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-892/77.]

(d) The prices of bulk drugs and formulations are regulated under the Drug (Prices Control) Order, 1970 and the maximum selling price are fixed according to certain norms which allow for a reasonable rate of return on each item. It is also provided in the Drug (Prices Control) Order, 1970 that in case actual gross profit on formulations before tax for any particular year exceeds 15 per cent of the sales turnover, the excess has to be utilised with the prior approval of Government on certain specific purposes including R&D. The Committee on Drugs and Pharmaceutical Industry has made certain recommendations in regard to ceiling on profits with reference to the fixation of prices of bulk drugs and formulations for all drug manufacturing firms. These recommendations are under consideration of Government and a decision is likely to be taken soon.

Production of Life-saving Antibiotics

5818. SHRI SHANKERSINGHI VAGHELA:

SHRI PRADYUMAN BAL:

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

(a) the extent to which the life saving antibiotics are being produced in the country;

(b) the value and quantity of antibiotics being imported;

(c) whether there is any proposal to increase the indigenous production of life saving antibiotics; and

(d) if so, the particulars thereof and whether it is proposed that India should attain self-sufficiency in the case of production of life saving antibiotics and if so, by when?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) A Statement (Annexure-I) indicating the name and quantity of important antibiotics produced in the country during 1976-77 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-893/77].

(b) A Statement (Annexure-II) indicating the name, quantity and value of important antibiotics imported during 1975-76 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-893/77].

(c) and (d). The degree of self-sufficiency in the field of antibiotic industry is steadily increasing. Recently Government have approved the expansion schemes of two public sector undertakings viz. M/s. Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited and M/s. Hindustan Antibiotics Limited for increasing their capacities in the manufacture of certain antibiotics like Penicillin, Tetracycline, Streptomycin Sulphate etc. and for certain new antibiotics like Cephaloridine, Gentamycin Sulphate etc. Certain schemes of Private Sector of drug industry for the manufacture of antibiotics have also been approved by the

Government. A statement indicating the details of letters of intent/industrial licences granted to various drug manufacturing units for the manufacture of antibiotic bulk drugs during the last 2 years is attached (Annexure-III).

उर्वरकों के आयात पर कर

5819. श्री जगबन्नी प्रसाद यादव :

श्री धर्मसिंह भाई पटेल :

क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि आयातित उर्वरकों पर कुल कितने कर लगते हैं तथा देश में उत्पादित उर्वरकों पर कितना उत्पादन तथा बिक्री कर लगता है ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा) : आयातित उर्वरकों पर उन के मूल्य के 5 प्रतिशत की दर से आनुषंगिक सीमा शुल्क लगता है। म्यूरिएट आफ पोटाश और सल्फेट आफ पोटाश की छोड़कर जिनको 8-2-77 से समान शुल्क से छूट दी गई है, अन्य आयातित उर्वरकों पर उन के मूल्य के 15 प्रतिशत की दर से प्रतिकर सीमा शुल्क लिया जाता है।

देशीय नाइट्रोजन युक्त और कम्प्रेस फोस्फेटिक उर्वरकों पर उन के मूल्य के 15 प्रतिशत की दर से और देशीय सिंगल सुपरफोस्फेट पर उस के मूल्य के $7\frac{1}{2}$ प्रतिशत की दर से उत्पाद शुल्क लिया जाता है। एक राज्य के बिक्री कर और दूसरे राज्य के बिक्री कर में अन्तर होता है। पंजाब, हरियाणा, महाराष्ट्र, असम, हिमाचल प्रदेश, जम्मू और काश्मीर, गोवा और मनीपुर आदि जैसे कुछ राज्यों और संघ शासित प्रदेशों ने उर्वरकों को बिक्री कर से छूट दे दी है। अन्य राज्यों के बिक्री कर की दर में 20 प्रतिशत से 5 प्रतिशत तक अन्तर है। इसके अतिरिक्त कुछ राज्यों जैसे

पश्चिम बंगाल और बिहार ने बिल्कुल बिपरीत दर से कर लगाये हैं। केन्द्रीय बिक्री कर की दर 4 प्रतिशत है और यह उन मामलों के सिवाय जहाँ उक्त प्रेषण किसी ऐसे राज्य से न किया गया हो जिसने उर्वरकों को बिक्रीकर से छूट दे रखी हो, उर्वरकों के अन्तर्राज्य परिवहन पर लागू है।

Memorandum by Southern Railway Apprentices Association

5820. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Southern Railway Apprentices Association has presented a Memorandum to the Southern Railway General Manager urging him to take immediate steps to absorb all railway apprentices;

(b) what are the main points raised by the employees; and

(c) what steps are being taken to accept the points raised in the Memorandum?

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

(b) The Act Apprentices who have completed their training wanted to be absorbed as unskilled labour.

(c) There is a provision for filling up 50 per cent of the vacancies of Khalasis in Workshops by direct recruitment from the open market. The Act Apprentices are also eligible to apply for such recruitment as and when vacancies are notified for direct recruitment.

Increase in Ticketless Travel in June and July, 1977

5821. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether during the months of June and July 1977 there was an

increase in the number of ticketless travellers on Indian Railways; and

(b) if so, how many such passengers were arrested throughout the country?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) Figures for the month of July, 1977 are not yet available. However, there was no increase in the ticketless travel on the Indian Railways during June, 1977 when compared to June, 1976.

(b) During the month of June, 1977, 29,318 persons were prosecuted for irregular travel.

Book Stalls for Cooperative Societies

5822. SHRI RAMANAND TIWARY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether All India Book Stall Employees Association and All India Small Newspapers Editors Conference have urged the Government to hand over the book stalls to cooperative societies; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) A representation from All India Railway Bookstall Employees' Union only has been received requesting the Government to hand over bookstalls to bookstall workers, educated unemployed or their cooperatives.

(b) As per present policy of the Government, all fresh allotments of bookstalls will be made to individual unemployed graduates within the age group of 18 to 30 years, their partnerships associations and cooperatives at—

(i) new stations which may be present but where a bookstall may be considered necessary;

(ii) new stations which may be opened in future; and

(iii) new platforms added on or after 1-1-1976 to existing stations, even where there is already a book-stall contractor.

Attack on passengers and theft in running trains

5823. SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM:

SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) how many cases of attacks on passengers and theft in running trains were reported in the railways during the last 6 months;

(b) the total number of persons arrested in this connection during that period; and

(c) whether such crimes are on the increase of late?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Consumers Gas Agency in Ankleshwar City

5824. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the party which is running consumers Gas Agency in Ankleshwar City in Baroach District of Gujarat State;

(b) the number of new connections registered with that agency upto December, 1976;

(c) the number of connections released during the year 1976;

(d) whether any instructions have been issued not to release new connections and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether Government will reconsider to release the new connections?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) ONGC Employees Co-operative Credit Consumers Society Limited is running Indane Gas dealership in Ankleshwar.

(b) 1274 connections.

(c) 901 connections.

(d) and (e). Supplies of Indane gas to the aforementioned dealership are effected ex-Koyali Refinery. The product ex-Koyali Refinery having been committed fully, the release of new connections has been restricted from January, 1977 until the product availability position improves.

Collaboration in Setting up of New Fertilizer Factories

5825. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new plants will be set up with collaboration; and

(b) if so, with which country?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). There is no proposal to enter into financial or technical collaboration for setting up new fertilizer plants in the public sector.

There is, however, a proposal for foreign equity participation in the Kakinada fertilizer project being set up by M/s Nagarjuna Fertilizers Limited. The details of the proposal have not been finalised so far.

दिल्ली रेलवे स्टेशन पर टेलीविजन सेवा

5826. श्री मालजी भाई : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नई दिल्ली रेलवे स्टेशन पर सूचना देने तथा व्यापारिक विज्ञापन प्रसारण करने के लिये जो टेलीविजन सेवा प्रारम्भ की गई थी उसका कितनी सफलता मिली है ;

(ख) व्यापारिक विज्ञापन प्रसारणों से विभाग को कितना लाभ हुआ है ; और

(ग) क्या दिल्ली में रेलवे स्टेशन पर भी इस प्रकार की सेवा प्रारम्भ करने का विचार है ?

रेल मंत्री (प्रो० मधु बंडवते) : (क) नयी दिल्ली रेलवे स्टेशन पर उद्घोषणा करने तथा व्यापारिक विज्ञापन प्रसारण के लिये सी० सी० दूरदर्शन प्रणाली अत्यधिक सफल सिद्ध हुई है ।

(ख) रेलवे का एक वर्ष में इस माध्यम के जरिये व्यापारिक विज्ञापन से लगभग 72000/- रुपये की आमदनी हुई ।

(ग) दिल्ली में स्टेशन पर सी० सी० दूरदर्शन की व्यवस्था करने के लिये एक प्रस्ताव पर विचार किया जा रहा है ।

Employees/Staff Punished under D. A. R.

5827. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) number of standard forms No. 11 under D.A.R. for minor penalties issued to the Railway employees, permanent and temporary from 1st June, 1974 to 31st May, 1977 and the number of staff penalised, Zone-Railway-wise;

(b) number of standard form No. 5 under D.A.R. for major penalties issued

to the Railway employees from 1st June, 1974 to 31st May, 1977 and the number of staff penalised Zone-Railway-wise; and

(c) number of staff removed from service during the period of three years from 1st June, 1974 to 31st May, 1977 under D.A.R. Zone-wise information?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the Sabha.

Railway Guards Resort to 'Work to Rule'

5828. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway Guards have decided to resort to 'work to rule' against their demands including implementation of 1974 agreement; and

(b) if so, what are their other demands and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) and (b). It is only from Press Reports that it is understood that the All India Guards Council, at its annual convention held on 28-6-1977 decided to resort to "work-to-rule" agitation, if their demands are not conceded within a month, but so far no communication/list of demands has been received from the guards.

पाटलीपुत्र एक्सप्रेस

5829. श्री रीतलाल प्रताप वर्मा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार राज्य के औद्योगिक जिला गिरौडीह का जनता एवं कोयला तथा अभ्रक क्षेत्र के अधिकारियों तथा

उच्च न्यायालय जाने वाले व्यक्तियों को "पाटलीपुत्र एक्सप्रेस" की सुविधा देने का विचार है ताकि वे दिन के ग्यारह बजे तक पटना पहुंच सकें; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या गिरिडीह-मधुपुर सवारी गाड़ी, जो "पाटलीपुत्र एक्सप्रेस" के मधुपुर जंक्शन से छूटने के 15 मिनट बाद आती है, के समय में परिवर्तन करने के बारे में आदेश जारी करने का विचार है ताकि यह गिरिडीह से 30 मिनट पहले रवाना हो सके यदि हां, तो कब तक ?

रेल मंत्री (प्रो० मधुबंदवते) : (क) और (ख). जी हां। 2 एम जी गिरिडीह-मधुपुर सवारी गाड़ी को 25 अप पाटलीपुत्र एक्सप्रेस से मिलाने के लिये समय सूची में परिवर्तन करने के बारे में विचार किया जा रहा है और व्यावहारिक पाये जाने पर, अक्तूबर, 1977 की समय सारणी बनाने समय इस बारे में कार्यवाई की जायेगी।

यात्री सुविधा सलाहकार परिषद् के गठन का प्रस्ताव

5830. श्री रीतिलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश के सभी स्टेशनों पर कितने प्रकार के बेंडर हैं और उन की श्रेणीवार संख्या क्या है तथा उन के द्वारा नियोजित व्यक्तियों की संख्या क्या है और रेलवे को उन से रायल्टी के रूप में कितनी राशि प्राप्त होती है ;

(ख) क्या यात्रियों के उपयोग की भिन्न भिन्न वस्तुयें बेचने वाले सभी बेंडरों को दिये गये लाइसेंस समान हैं अथवा उन में से कुछ को रायल्टी भी देनी पड़ती है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार यात्री अधिनियम के अंतर्गत यात्री सुविधा सलाहकार परिषद् का गठन करने और इसे

कर्मचारियों के पर्यवेक्षण, नियन्त्रण तथा नियोजन का कार्य सौंपने का है ?

रेल मंत्री (प्रो० मधुबंदवते) : (क) ब्योरा इकट्ठा किया जा रहा है और एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया जायेगा।

(ख) खाद्य पदार्थ बेचने वाले वैंडिंग खानपान ठेकेदार लाइसेंस फीस देते हैं। बड़े स्टेशनों पर विविध वस्तुओं के ठेके का आवंटन टेंडर के माध्यम से किया जाता है और इन की लाइसेंस फीस दिये गये टेंडर की राशि के आधार पर निर्धारित की जाती है। अन्य स्टेशनों पर विविध वस्तुओं के ठेकेदार लाइसेंस फीस देते हैं। मुख्य ठेकेदारों को पुस्तक-स्टालों के ठेके रायल्टी के आधार पर आवंटित किये जाते हैं जबकि छोटे पुस्तक-स्टाल के ठेकेदार लाइसेंस फीस अदा करते हैं।

(ग) जी नहीं।

Amenities to M/s Banerjee Bros.

5831. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s. Banerjee Bros., goodwill holder of M/s. A. H. Wheeler & Co., pay a royalty of Rs. 2½ thousand per month by running 13 book-stalls at Delhi Main Station, whereas two contractors running four trolleys for selling toys and other articles pay royalty of Rs. 6 thousand per month;

(b) whether M/s. Banerjee travel at their will by utilizing 22 free passes (for airconditioned First Class and two tier sleeping berths) whereas such facility is not available to toy stall contractors; and

(c) if replies to (a) and (b) above be in the affirmative whether Government propose to take action to remove this irregularity and if so, by what time?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) As per the terms and conditions of contracts, bookstall contractors pay royalty on the total sales turnover, whereas contract for miscellaneous articles is awarded by inviting tenders and licence fee is fixed on the basis of the tendered amount. M/s. A. H. Wheeler and Co. have 5 bookstalls at Delhi Main station and they paid royalty of Rs. 2335.83 on an average per month in the year 1976. There are two miscellaneous articles contractors having two trolleys each at Delhi Main Station and they are paying licence fee of Rs. 1673 and Rs. 1500 on average per month.

(b) As per terms and conditions of the agreement, Northern Railway has issued to M/s. A. H. Wheeler & Co. 7 First Class and 7 Second Class Card Passes available only to seven different groups of stations where they have their bookstalls. These passes have been issued for supervision and management of their bookstalls situated at 34 stations on Northern Railway. No such passes have been issued to miscellaneous articles contractors as they have their contracts only at Delhi Main station.

(c) As indicated in replies to parts (a) and (b) of this Question, there are no irregularities.

Strike by Representatives of National Union of O.N.G.C. Employees

5832. **SHRI NIHAR LASKAR;**
SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:

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

(a) whether the representatives of National Union of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission employees have started a relay hunger strike at the headquarters of the Commission in support of their 9-Point charter of demands; and

(b) if so, what are their demands and the steps Government propose to take to redress their grievances?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) The National Union of ONGC employees, Dehra Dun, started a relay hunger strike from 5-7-77 in support of their 16 demands. As a result of the bi-partite negotiations between the ONGC management and the Union, the relay hunger strike was called off on 28-7-1977.

(b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha indicating the demands of the Union as well as the action taken/proposed to be taken thereon.

Statement

S. No.	Demands of the Union	Action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government.
1	2	3
1	Immediate declaration of 20% bonus for the year 1975-76 and prompt payment of remaining 6½% bonus for the year 1975-76.	The ONGC has already paid 13½% bonus on the basis of the available surplus as per the provisions of the Payment of Bonus Act, 1956. The ONGC has sent a proposal to the Govt., for the payment of bonus to its employees linked to production/productivity as envisaged under Section 31-A of the Payment of Bonus Act. The Proposal is being examined by the Government.

S. No.]	Demands of the Union	Action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government.
2	Payment of Central D.A. and substitution of Central D.A. formula instead of variable Dearness Allowance as incorporated in recent wage revision settlement dated 25-9-76. ¹	A Memorandum of Settlement dated 25-9-76, revising the pay scales of Class III and IV employees was signed by the ONGC Management and the recognised Unions. This agreement included payment of variable D.A. As such, the question of substitution of Central D.A. formula for the variable D.A. does not arise.
3	Immediate refund of mistaken recoveries of C.D.S. from 1-4-75 together with full interest accrued thereon.	The ONGC had taken up the matter with the Central Provident Fund Commissioner to refund the mistaken recoveries of C.D.S. consequent upon revision of pay scales of Class III and IV employees w.e.f. 1-4-75 as per Memorandum of Settlement dated 25-9-76. The Central Provident Fund Commissioner agreed to the refund of these recoveries only which were effected after the date of settlement i.e. 25-9-76. Accordingly, necessary action has been taken by ONGC to refund these mistaken recoveries. However, as desired by the Union, the matter for refund of recoveries from 1-4-75 has again been taken up with the Central Provident Fund authorities.
4	Immediate grant of additional House Building Advance.	Necessary instructions have already been issued in this regard by ONGC Management and the matter has been settled.
5	Immediate grant of Winter Allowance to the staff headquartered at Dehradun.	The U.P. Govt. issued instructions extending the grant of Winter Allowance to State Govt. employees posted at Stations like Dehra Dun w.e.f. November 1975. Regarding the demand for Hill Allowance, the Union has not been able to give the basis on which this was demanded. The Central Govt. also has not issued any instructions for the grant of such allowance to the Central Govt. employees posted at Dehra Dun. Consequently it is not possible to accede to this demand.
6	Immediate grant of Hill Allowance to the employees of the Commission headquartered at Dehra Dun.	
7	Immediate provision of all mandatory facilities as provided under the Factories Act.	The demand of the Union is vague. All efforts are made by the ONGC to comply with the provisions of the Factories Act. The matter can, however, be looked into if specific points are cited by the Union.
8	Immediate absorption of Apprentices trained by ONGC in regular cadres in the Commission and to follow this policy in future also.	The Apprentices Act 1961 does not impose any obligation on the Employer to absorb the apprentices after completion of their training.
9	Scheduled Caste/Tribes Roster be maintained properly and information called for by the Union be furnished.	Most of the information called for by the Union has been supplied by the ONGC to the Union.
10	Encashment of leave be allowed to all the workers.	This is an all India issue. The Proposal of the ONGC for introduction of leave encashment scheme has been received and is being examined by the Govt.

S. No.	Demands of the Union	Action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government.
11	House Rent Allowance @20% instead of 7½ be paid at Dehra Dun as demanded by the Union earlier.	The rate of H.R.A. fixed by the Central Govt. for its employees posted at Dehra Dun is 7½%. The Commission is paying to its employees H.R.A. at the same rate. However, the proposal for enhancement of H.R.A. at Dehra Dun has been considered by the ONGC and is being referred to the Govt. for orders.
12	Furnish immediately list of all the cadres covered by each of the Revised Scales of Pay.	This has been done by the ONGC.
13	Seniority of all the workers of all Regions should be centralised as is being maintained in the case of Class I & Class II officers and seniority of Northern Region (now Central Region) and Off-shore should not be bifurcated.	The cadres of all Class III & IV Tech. & non-Tech., employees is decentralised. The cadres of Class I & II officers is centralised. No objection to such decentralisation was raised earlier. The demand for centralisation is therefore belated and the question if re-opened at this stage would lead to a lot of administrative difficulties as employees in other units in India in other regions would also be affected.
14	Guards posted at Magazines different projects be paid all allowances at par with other field operational staff, and they may be rotated.	There is no merit in the demand of the Union and hence it is not possible to accede to it.
15	The Drivers at Dehra Dun be paid extra duty allowance as is being paid to the Drivers posted at ONGC office Delhi and they may be sent on tour by rotation and be provided rest room facilities etc.	The Drivers at Delhi are not being paid any extra duty allowance as alleged by the Union. Drivers posted at Dehra Dun are normally sent on duty to Delhi on rotation and rest room facilities are available there.
16	Recognised Unions be provided suitable accommodation for Union's Office including all the amenities for running office.	Suitable instructions have been issued by ONGC in this regard on June 30, 1977 granting monthly rental subsidy to the recognised Unions.

कोरबा, तालचेर तथा रामागुण्डम में उर्वरक के कारखाने

5833. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कोरबा, रामागुण्डम तथा तालचेर में उर्वरक के कारखाने स्थापित करने के लिए प्रस्ताव आरम्भ में कब प्राप्त हुए थे;

(ख) प्रस्तावों पर स्वीकृति कब दी गई ;

(ग) इन तीनों कारखानों के लिये वर्ष 1973-74, 1974-75 और 1975-76 के दौरान कितनी राशि की मशीनें खरीदी गई ; और

(घ) रामागुण्डम उर्वरक कारखाने का उत्पादन कब शुरू होना था और इसका उत्पादन कब शुरू होगा और शेष कारखानों की क्या स्थिति है ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा) : (क) और (ख). कोरबा, रामागुण्डम और तालचेर

में उर्वरक कारखानों की स्थापना के लिए सम्भाव्य रिपोर्टें सरकार द्वारा 1968-69 में प्राप्त की गई थी। सरकार ने रामागुण्डम और तालचर परियोजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन के लिए कारवाई प्रारम्भ करने के लिए अक्तूबर 1969 में सिद्धान्त रूप में स्वीकृति दे दी थी। दोनों परियोजनाओं के लिए सरकार द्वारा औद्योगिक लाइसेंस जनवरी 1971 में जारी किये गये थे। कोरबा परियोजना सिद्धान्त रूप में जनवरी 1972 में अनुमोदित की गई थी और जून 1974 में परियोजना के लिए औपचारिक स्वीकृति दी गई थी।

(ग) इन परियोजनाओं पर कुल व्यय, जिसमें संयंत्र की लागत और मशीनरी, सिविल निर्माण कार्य, विभागीय प्रभार, नगर निर्माण आदि का व्यय शामिल है, निम्न प्रकार हैं :—

(लाख रुपयों में)

वर्ष	रामागुण्डम	तालचर	कोरबा
1973-74	2487	2336	151
1974-75	2894	3070	331
1975-76	2046	1902	689

(घ) रामागुण्डम और तालचर परियोजना जिन्हें मूलरूप से जुलाई 1975 में उत्पादन आरम्भ करना था, के अब मई/जून, 1978 में चालू हो जाने की आशा है। तथा ये जनवरी, 1979 तक वाणिज्यिक उत्पादन करना प्रारम्भ करेंगी। कोरबा

परियोजना को मूलरूप में दिसम्बर 1978 तक मुकम्मल होना निश्चित था, परन्तु इसे निम्न कारणों से धीमा किया गया :—

- (i) सीमित संसाधन, तथा
- (ii) जब तक दो अन्य संयंत्रों के परिचालन से प्राप्त अनुभव का गहराई में अध्ययन नहीं हो जाता ताकि कोरबा में वैसी समस्याओं से बचा जाए, तब तक प्रतीक्षा करना उचित समझा गया था, इसलिए कोरबा संयंत्र के कार्य आरम्भ करने के प्रश्न पर 1979 में विचार किया जायेगा।

कोरबा उर्वरक संयंत्र का अनुमानित व्यय

5734. श्री निर्मल चन्द जैन : क्या पेट्रोलिएम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कोरबा उर्वरक संयंत्र का कुल अनुमानित व्यय क्या है और उसकी निर्माण अवधि क्या थी :

(ख) संयंत्र पर अद्यतन कितनी राशि व्यय की जा चुकी है एवं वर्ष 1977-78 में कितनी धनराशि व्यय करने का प्रस्ताव है ;

(ग) संयंत्र के कब तक पूरा होने की संभावना है और यदि इसके निर्माण में देर हो रही है तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) संयंत्र के पूरा होने पर इसकी उत्पादन क्षमता क्या होगी ?

पेट्रोलिएम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा) : (क) से (घ). कोरबा उर्वरक परियोजना, जिस का मूल रूप में 118.25 करोड़ रुपयों की लागत का अनुमान था, जून, 1974 में कार्यान्वयन के लिए अनुमोदित की गई थी। इसे 1978 में पूर्ण करने का निर्णय लिया था। परियोजना

द्वारा प्रतिवर्ष 228,000 मीटर टन नाइट्रोजन के उत्पादन किए जाने की परिकल्पना थी। परियोजना पर मार्च, 1977 तक व्यय 17.91 करोड़ रुपये हुआ है। वर्ष 1977-78 के दौरान परियोजना पर 2.96 करोड़ रुपये की राशि के व्यय होने की आशा है। परियोजना का कार्यान्वयन सीमित संसाधनों तथा इस निर्णय की परियोजना का आगामी कार्यान्वयन तथा कोयले पर आधारित अतिरिक्त क्षमता की स्थापना, तलचर और रामागुण्डम में कोयले पर आधारित कार्यान्वयनाधीन दो संयंत्रों के संचालन के अनुभवों की प्राप्ति के पश्चात् ही विचार किया जाना है, के कारण धीमा किया गया था। इसलिए कोयला संयंत्र में कार्य प्रारम्भ करने के प्रश्न पर विचार 1979 में किया जाएगा।

Estimated Annual Income for Proposed Delhi-Rajhara-Jagdalpur Railway Line

5835. SHRI NIRMAL CHANDRA JAIN:

SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the annual income estimated to accrue from the proposed Delhi-Rajhara-Jagdalpur (via Narayanpur and Kodagaon) railway line which will link Bombay-Howrah railway line;

(b) the estimated outlay involved therein; and

(c) when will construction work commence thereon and the time by which it is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) to (c). It has been revealed by the survey reports that Dhalli-Rajhara-Jagdalpur line of length 234 Kms. will cost Rs. 46 crores and may yield a return of 7.84 per cent (DCF) with Steam traction and 7.97 per cent (DCF) with Diesel traction. The financial returns and other aspects

of the reports are under examination. A decision regarding the construction of this line will be taken after the reports are examined and depending upon the availability of funds.

Shortage of Gas Cylinders

5836. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a shortage of gas cylinders with the result that gas produced in the country could not be fully preserved and utilised;

(b) whether the gas cylinders are imported or manufactured in India; and

(c) which are the firms in India manufacturing these cylinders and on what terms and what are their capacities?

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

(b) Gas cylinders are manufactured indigenously.

(c) Names of the firms manufacturing gas cylinders along with their maximum annual production capacities are given below:—

		Cylinder/year
1. Hyderabad	Allwyn, Hyderabad	420,000
2. Ancejay	Structurals, Calcutta	60,000
3. Indian Gas Cylinders,	Faridabad	120,000
4. Hindustan General Industry,	Delhi	132,000
5. Ambica Cylinders,	Ahmedabad	360,000
6. Gannon Dunkerley,	Bombay	120,000
7. Kesan Metals,	Bombay	300,000

The terms for such supplies to the oil companies vary from supplier to supplier and place to place.

Sanction of Gas Connections by Oil India Limited

5837. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new Gas connections sanctioned and allotted by the Oil India Ltd. in Delhi since the 1st March, 1977;

(b) whether Government are aware that new gas connections are not strictly being allotted on first come first served basis; and

(c) if so, efforts being made by Government to streamline the allotment procedure?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Domestic Gas connections in Delhi are being allotted by the dealers of the Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOC) and not Oil India Limited. IOC has released 4031 new gas connections in Delhi since 1st March, 1977.

(b) and (c). New connections are issued by the dealers on a first-come-first served basis from the waiting list maintained by them subject to availability of the product. However, connections on priority are also issued in some cases on merit of such cases.

Piece Rated workers Employed for Permanent work in Guntakal Shed

5838. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that piece rated workers are employed on permanent nature of work in Guntakal Railway transshipment shed;

(b) the year from which they are working; and

(c) whether Government propose to make them permanent?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS: (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) No. The transshipment work at the Guntakal Transshipment Shed is carried out by regular departmental Hamals supplemented by labour engaged on piece rate basis depending on the volume of traffic.

(b) The system has been in force since 1961.

(c) No. The piece-rated workers are neither regular employees nor casual labourers. They are paid on per wagon tonne basis commodity-wise; weekly payment is being made to them for the quantum of goods transhipped.

Steam Engines outlived Life

5839. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of steam engines outlived the range but still in use for running the trains; and

(b) the number of failures reported during the year 1976-77 causing inconvenience to the passengers?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) There are 18 BG and 182 MG overaged steam locomotives still in use for running passenger and goods trains on Indian Railways.

(b) 8 BG and 25 MG locomotive failures on passenger trains were reported during 1976-77 in respect of the overaged locomotives.

Inquiry into Monopoly Trade Practices during 1976-77

5840. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government made a reference to Monopolies and Restriction

tive Trade Practices Commission to enquire into monopolistic trade practices during 1976-77; and

(b) if so, the action taken by the Commission thereon?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Level of Production at different refineries

5841. **SHRI K. PRADHANI:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details regarding the level of production at different public sector refineries and foreign-owned refineries in the country, product-wise, at present and likely to be around the end of the Fifth Plan; and

(b) the actual production, import and demand of the main petroleum products in the country at present and the projected demand and supply position in 1978-79?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). At present the only foreign owned refinery in the country is the Assam Oil Company at Digboi. The estimated crude runs at different refineries

in the country during 1977-78 is given below:

	Figures in '000 MTS)
	1977-78
Assam Oil company . . .	530
Bharat Refineries Ltd. . .	4480
Hindustan Petroleum Corpn. . .	2950
Caltex Oil Refining (I) Ltd. . .	1400
Gauhati Refinery . . .	820
Barauni Oil Refinery . . .	3250
Kovadi Refinery. . . .	4200
Cochin Refinery Ltd. . . .	2900
Madras Refineries	2660
Haldia Refinery. . . .	2210
Bongaigaon Refinery . . .	
TOTAL :	25400

The programme of crude runs at different refineries at the end of the Fifth Plan i.e. 1978-79 has not yet been drawn up.

The production of various petroleum products depends upon the type of crude that would be available for processing in the various refineries. However, a statement indicating the estimated demand, production and import of the main petroleum products in the country at present (1977-78) and in 1978-79 is attached.

Statement

(Figures in '000 MTC)

Major Products	Estimated Demand for		Estimated Production for		Estimated Imports for	
	1977-78	1978-79	1977-78	1978-79	1977-78	1978-79
Motor Spirit	1355	1410	1355	1410	..	..
Naphtha	2600	2931	2368	2675	232	300
Aviation Turbine Fuel . . .	1040	1104	1040	1104	..	..
Superior Kerosene Oil . . .	3515	3722	2740	2825	815	950
High Speed Diesel Oil . . .	7730	8264	7165	7804	610	550
Light Diesel Oil	1145	1210	1145	1210	..	..
Furnace Oil	6100	6913	5407	5683	693	1230
(Including LSHS/HHS)						
Bitumen	935	1010	935	1012	..	..

Damage to Railway Property due to Floods and Other Calamities

5842. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of damage caused to railway property, zone-wise due to floods and other natural calamities during the last three years, year-wise; and

(b) the amount spent on the restoration and repair of railway property, zone-wise, during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) The extent of damage caused to railway property due to floods and other natural calamities.

(Figures in thousands of Rs.)

Railway	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Central .	1,85	4,74	6,73
Eastern .	93	11,38	1,85,40
Northern .	4,11	53,24	7,61
North Eastern .	9,00	65,45	33,85
Northeast Frontier .	54,57	13,56	30,56
Southern .	24	1,65	53,34
South Central .	46	1,80	3,58
South Eastern .	5,00	27,90	3,18
Western .	8,54	74,29	2,20,83

(b) Amount spent on the restoration and repair of railway Property.

(Figures in Thousands of Rupees)

Railway	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Central .	1,85	4,74	6,73
Eastern .	93	11,59	1,85,40
Northern .	10,95	1,10,23	17,49
North Eastern .	20,08	99,81	57,09
Northeast Frontier .	54,57	13,56	30,56
Southern .	24	1,65	53,86
South Central .	46	1,80	3,58
South Eastern .	5,00	27,90	3,18
Western .	8,54	1,07,78	4,77,83

Renaming of Minto Bridge

5843. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Minto Bridge is proposed to be renamed in memory of great revolutionary, Rash Behari Bose, who had his headquarters in Delhi during first World War and who later formed the first I.N.A.; and

(b) if so, when such renaming ceremony will be held?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) There is no such proposal.

(b) Does not arise.

Implementation of M.R.T.P. Act

5844. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken measures during the years 1974-75 to 1976-77 to implement the Act passed for restricting monopoly trade and business;

(b) if so, details about the facts of such steps taken against different trade, business and industrial houses;

(c) whether any such cases are still pending under that Act;

(d) if so, facts thereabout;

(e) whether Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act also applies to foreign companies in India; and

(f) if so, facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) to (d). The Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969 came into force from 1st June, 1970 and under Section 62 of the said Act the Central Government is enjoined to lay before both Houses of Parliament an annual report pertaining to the execution of the provisions of the Act. The Steps taken by

the Government to curb monopoly trade and business with a view to achieving the objectives of the said Act and the details of the pending cases, are narrated in the five Statutory Annual Reports for the Calendar years 1971 to 1975 which have already been laid on the Table of the House. The Annual Report for the calendar year 1976 is under compilation.

(e) and (f). The Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act 1969 applies to foreign companies operating in India generally with regard to restrictive and monopolistic trade practices and with regard to prevention of concentration of economic power to the common detriment to such foreign companies having undertakings falling under Chapter III of the said Act.

Number of Chemicals Industries in India

5845. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) number of chemical companies operating in India and the break-up of the figures of such companies of (i) Indian origin with Indian capital (ii) foreign affiliation with foreign capitals;

(b) break-up of the figures of capitals working in such Indian and foreign chemical companies;

(c) whether Government have any plan to set up more industries in the public sector; and

(d) if so, facts thereabout?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) There are about 2,500 units in the country engaged in the manufacture of drugs and pharmaceuticals out of which there are 58 units with foreign investment of 26 per cent and above.

There are also 44 companies engaged in the manufacture of technical grade

pesticides and pesticidal formulation. Out of these, 14 companies have foreign affiliation/foreign equity.

Information about the number of fertilizer and other chemical companies is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as early as possible.

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as early as possible.

(c) and (d). As part of the Fifth Plan programme in the public sector, Government have approved expansions and/or new schemes in Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd., Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd., Hindustan Insecticides Ltd., and Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.

A large-scale programme is already under implementation for setting up additional fertilizer capacity in the public sector. The Government also propose to take up for implementation four new fertilizer projects, two each in 1977-78 and 1978-79. Three of these projects are expected to be in the public sector and the fourth in the cooperative sector.

Violation of M.R.T.P. Act by Monopoly Houses

5846. SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many cases of enquiry are pending against the Monopoly Houses for violating the MRTP Act;

(b) for how long these cases have been pending and the reasons for the delay;

(c) whether permission was given for further facilities and concessions

including industrial licences while the enquiry is in progress; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) The term "Monopoly Houses" is not defined in the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969. For the purpose of administration of the Act it is taken to mean undertakings registered under Section 26 of the Act with reference to provisions of Section 20(a) thereof. No cases of enquiries are pending against such undertakings for violating the MRTP Act provisions for which are laid down in Chapter VIII of the Act.

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

Plans for Coordination with Road Transport

5847. SHRI SUKHENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railways are gradually losing all high-rated traffic to the road transport; and

(b) what are Railways' plans to achieve coordination with the road transport in order to avoid wasteful competition?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) No.

(b) The need for formulating an integrated National Transport Policy to avoid wasteful competition has been engaging the attention of the Government of India in the Ministry of Shipping and Transport who are already working out the details of the policy in consultation with various Ministries concerned, including the Ministry of Railways.

Wagons for Goods Traffic Clearance in Madhya Pradesh

5848. SHRI SUKHENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the difficulties experienced by Coal India in acquiring more wagons for its own use;

(b) whether the Railways have a duty to promote goods traffic, especially in Madhya Pradesh and Orissa, because mineral resources are going to play an increasing part in industrial development; and

(c) if so, whether Railway department has planned any new policy for goods traffic clearance particularly in the State of Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) Coal India is not facing any difficulties in acquiring adequate wagons for its use.

(b) and (c). As the major transport agency of the country, it is Indian Railway's function to meet all legitimate transport demands, including demands for transport of mineral traffic, from any-where in the country. The existing rail transport capacity is adequate to meet the existing demand in the country including Madhya Pradesh, and as such no new policy is under consideration of the Government.

New Railway Division at Rangiya (Assam)

5849. SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARKATAKI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal to establish a Railway division at Rangiya (Assam) is still under the consideration of Government; and

(b) if so, how long will it take to implement the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) No, not for the present.

(b) Does not arise.

सोनपुर जंक्शन से पहलेजा घाट तक बड़ी लाइन

5850. श्री मृण्मय प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सोनपुर जंक्शन से पहलेजा घाट तक बड़ी लाइन का निर्माण करने संबंधी किसी योजना को पिछली सरकार ने मंजूरी दी थी ;

(ख) क्या इस प्रयोजन के लिए सोनपुर में निर्माण सामग्री भी लाई गई थी, परन्तु बाद में उसे वहां से हटा दिया गया और कोई निर्माण कार्य शुरू नहीं हुआ ; और

(ग) क्या उत्तरी बिहार के विकास के लिए सोनपुर-पहलेजा घाट लाइन का मुजफ्फरपुर के साथ और दूसरी ओर छपरा के साथ सीधे सम्पर्क की आवश्यकता को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार का विचार इस मामले पर पुनर्विचार करने का है ?

रेल मंत्री (प्रो० मधु दंडावते) : (क) और (ख). जी नहीं, वर्तमान मीटर लाइन की बड़ी लाइन में बदलने के लिए केवल एक सर्वेक्षण किया गया था किन्तु इसके निर्माण का अनुमोदन नहीं किया गया था ।

(ग) छपरा से पहलेजा घाट तक मीटर आमान की एक सीधी लाइन पहले से ही मौजूद है । सोनपुर-पहलेजा घाट लाइन के प्रस्तावित बदलाव से मुजफ्फरपुर तक एक सीधे रेल सम्पर्क की व्यवस्था तो हो जायेगी, लेकिन छपरा की ओर जाने के लिए आमान परिवर्तन करना पड़ेगा । फिर भी इस सम्बन्ध में विचार किया जा रहा है ।

विभिन्न प्रकार के उर्वरकों के प्रति टन मूल्य

5851. श्री धर्मसिंह भाई पटेल : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में विभिन्न प्रकार के उर्वरकों के प्रति टन मूल्य क्या थे और वर्तमान मूल्य क्या हैं ; और

(ख) गुजरात को गत तीव वर्षों में विभिन्न प्रकार के आयातित उर्वरकों की कितनी मात्रा की सप्लाई की गई ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा) : (क) सभा पटल पर एक विवरण पत्र रख दिया गया है [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया । देखिए संख्या LT 894/77]

(ख) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान गुजरात राज्य को सप्लाई किये गये आयातित उर्वरकों की भिन्न भिन्न किस्मों की मात्रा नीचे दर्शायी गई है :—

(आंकड़े मी टनों में)

उर्वरक की प्रकार	1974-75 1975-76 1976-77		
	के दौरान दी गई मात्रा		
अमोनियम सल्फेट	9283	4687	—
सूरिया	26827	3906	29015
सी ए एन	10786	666	1339
डी ए पी	9967	55	2132
ए एन पी	8881	195	—
एन पी के	276	1256	56

गुजरात में निर्माणाधीन नया उर्वरक कारखाने पर किया जाने वाला व्यय

5852. श्री धर्मसिंह भाई पटेल : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि गुजरात में निर्माणाधीन नए उर्वरक कारखानों पर कितना व्यय होने के अनुमान है और क्या इसमें भारत सरकार का भी हिस्सा है और यदि हां, तो कितना और किस प्रकार का ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा) : मैसर्स गुजरात नर्मदा वैली उर्वरक कम्पनी लिमिटेड द्वारा बड़ौच में स्थापित किये जाने वाले उर्वरक प्रायोजना

पर लगभग 270 करोड़ रुपये की लागत का अनुमान है । जब कि भारत सरकार प्रायोजना की वित्तीय सहायता में प्रत्यक्ष रूप में भाग नहीं ले रही है तथापि रुपयों की वित्तीय आवश्यकता का पर्याप्त हिस्सा जन वित्तीय संस्थानों द्वारा उपलब्ध कराए जाने की सम्भावना है ।

बम्बई के आस-पास के रेलवे स्टेशनों पर चाय की दुकानें लगाने तथा अन्य सामान बेचने के लिए ठेके

5853. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या रेल मंत्री बम्बई के पास पास के रेलवे स्टेशनों पर चाय की दुकानें तथा अन्य सामान बेचने के लिए ठेकों के बारे में अतिरिक्त प्रश्न संख्या

2545, बिनांक 15-7-77 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करें कि :

(क) विचाराधीन मामलों पर निर्णय कब तक हो जाएगा ;

(ख) क्या जिन मामलों में सीधे भूतपूर्व मंत्री ने आदेश दिए थे उनमें कुछ रियायत बरती गई थी ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि दो अन्य स्टेशनों के मामले में, जिनके मामलों में पश्चिम रेलवे के जनरल मैनेजर से सिफारिश मांगी गई थी, उन्हें निदेश दिये गये थे कि उक्त सिफारिश रेलवे बोर्ड के मत के अनुरूप भेजी जाये ;

(घ) क्या सरकार ने इस प्रकार के सभी मामलों को पर पुनः विचार करने का निर्णय लिया है ?

रेल मंत्री (प्रो० मधु बंडवते) : (क) यह मामला विचाराधीन है। यथा शीघ्र निर्णय ले लिया जाएगा।

(ख) ये ठेके सीधे भूतपूर्व रेल मंत्री से प्राप्त आदेशों के अनुसार आवंटित किये गये थे और इनके आवंटन में सामान्य प्रक्रिया का अनुसरण नहीं किया गया था।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

(घ) जिन मामलों में आवंटन सम्बन्धी अनियमितताएँ पाई जायेंगी उन पर फिर से विचार किया जाएगा।

वर्ष 1974, 1975 तथा 1976 में गाजियाबाद की मिलों के लिए आवंटित किये गये माल-डिब्बे

5854. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कोयले की ढुलाई के लिए वर्ष 1974, 1975, 1976 के प्रत्येक महीने में गाजियाबाद की प्रत्येक मिल को कितने कितने माल के डिब्बे आवंटित किये गये ;

(ख) कौन सी मिलों को रेल महीने कोयले की ढुलाई के लिये 5 बाक्स बेगन दिये गये ;

(ग) प्रत्येक फर्म को बेगन आवंटित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा अफनाई गई नीति की रूपरेखा क्या है और आवंटन के मामलों में किन फर्मों को प्राथमिकता दी गई थी ;

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि माल डिब्बों के आवंटन में पिछले वर्षों में बहुत अनियमितता बरती गई है ; और

(ङ) ढुलाई के लिए विशेषतया कोयले की न्यायोचित रूप में बेगन आवंटित करने हेतु की जाने वाली कार्यवाही की रूपरेखा क्या है ?

रेल मंत्री (प्रो० मधु बंडवते) : (क) और (ख). गाजियाबाद की प्रत्येक मिल, जिन्होंने 1974, 1975, 1976 के दौरान रेल कार्यक्रमों के अधीन अपने कोयले की महीने-वार सप्लाई प्राप्त की, को आवंटित माल डिब्बों का सभापटल पर रखे गये संलग्न विवरणों में दिखाई गई है। [ग्रंथालय में रखे गये। देखिए संख्या LT 895/77]। उन उपभोक्ताओं के बारे में उपलब्ध नहीं हैं जिन्होंने अपने कोयले की सप्लाई थोड़ा-थोड़ा करके प्राप्त की।

(ग) कोयले की उपलब्धता तथा उपभोक्ताओं की मांग, जिसका प्रयोजन विभिन्न प्राधिकारियों द्वारा उनके पक्ष में किया गया हो, के अनुसार माल डिब्बे उपलब्ध कराये जा रहे हैं। निर्यात के लिए कोयला, रेलवे लोको की आवश्यकताओं, इस्पात कारखानों तथा घुलाई कारखानों की आवश्यकताओं, आयुध/सुरक्षा तथा बिजलीघरों को उच्चतम प्राथमिकता दी जाती है और इसके पश्चात् अन्य उद्योगों को प्राथमिकता दी जाती है।

(घ) जी नहीं।

(ङ) सामान्य माल तथा कोयला माल डिब्बों के आवंटन के लिए वर्तमान नियमों को भली भाँति निरूपण किया गया है जिससे उचित आवंटन सुनिश्चित होता है।

स्टेशनों में चाय और अन्य वस्तुओं के खान-पान की व्यवस्था के बारे में नीति

5855. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करगे कि :

(क) क्या भूतपूर्व रेलवे मंत्री, स्वर्गीय श्री ललित नारायण मिश्र ने रेलवे स्टेशनों पर ठेकेदारों द्वारा चाय और अन्य वस्तुओं की खान-पान व्यवस्था के बारे में एक नई नीति निर्धारित की थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस नीति का व्योरा क्या है और क्या इसे लागू किया गया था और क्या इसके विरुद्ध कोई याचिकायें प्राप्त हुई थीं ;

(ग) क्या भूतपूर्व रेलवे मंत्री, श्री त्रिपाठी ने इस नीति का अनुमोदन नहीं किया और उन्होंने आवेदन पत्र मंगवा कर इन स्टेशनों का आवंटन किया ;

(घ) ऐसे नये ठेकेदारों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्हें स्वर्गीय श्री ललित नारायण मिश्र की नीति के अनुसरण में महाराष्ट्र राज्य में ठेके दिये गये थे ; और

(ङ) श्री त्रिपाठी ने किन कारणों से उस नीति का अनुमोदन नहीं किया ?

रेल मंत्री (प्रो० मधु बंडोबते) : (क) ने (ग) और (ङ). वर्ष विक्रय ठेके 1973 में पहले खानपान और विक्रय ठेके भोजनालयों और विक्रय ठेके के संबंध में तीन वर्ष की अवधि के लिए और रेस्टोरेंट 'भोजन' पैट्री/बुफे यानों के संबंध में पांच वर्ष की अवधि के लिए दिये जाते थे । काम संतोषजनक होने पर इन ठेकों का समय-समय पर नवीकरण किया जाता था ।

वर्ष 1973 में, जब स्व० श्री ललित नारायण मिश्र रेल मंत्री थे, यह विनिश्चय किया गया था कि किसी ठेकेदार द्वारा ठेके की दो अवधियां पूरी कर लेने अर्थात् भोजनालयों

और विक्रय ठेकों की स्थिति में छ : वर्ष तथा रेस्टोरेंट और भोजन/पैट्री/बुफे यानों की स्थिति में 10 वर्ष पूरे हो जाने के बाद ठेकों का नवीकरण स्वतः न किया जाये बल्कि नये सिर से आवेदन मंगाये जायें, भले ही ठेकेदारों का काम संतोषजनक रहा हो, और ठेका देने के लिए सामान्य प्रक्रिया का अनुसरण किया जाय । वर्तमान ठेकेदार भी आवेदन भेजने के पात्र थे । तदनुसार, इस नयी नीति को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए रेल प्रशासनों को निर्देश जारी किये गये । वर्ष 1975 में, जब श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी, रेल मंत्री थे, इस नीति के विरुद्ध अभ्यावेदनों की बाद और बड़ी संख्या में मुकदमों, जिनमें विभिन्न न्यायालयों से ठेकेदारों द्वारा प्राप्त निषेधादेशों के कारण रेल प्रशासन उलझ गया था, को देखते हुए, समूची नीति का पुनरीक्षण किया गया । तत्कालीन रेल मंत्री (श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी) के अनुमोदन से 1973 से पूर्व प्रवृत्त प्रक्रिया को फिर से लागू किया गया ।

(घ) एक विवरण संलग्न है जिनमें व्योरे दिये गये हैं ।

विवरण

क्रम संख्या	नये ठेकेदारों के नाम	स्टेशन/स्टेशनों के नाम जहां ठेका आवंटित किया गया
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- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------|
| 1. मैसर्स आर०के० शर्मा एंड संस | देवलाली |
| 2. मेसर्स बिलन्दमल धमन-दास | कस्वा मुकेने |
| 3. श्री एस०एम० भीसे | नंदुरा |
| 4. श्री के०एम० बिन्दल | हरसूद |

क्रम संख्या नये ठेकेदारों
के नाम

स्टेशन/स्टेशनों के नाम जहां ठेका प्राबंठित
किया गया

5. मैसर्स सत्यनारायण प्रताप
जी एंड संस अकोला तथा
वर्धा
6. श्री एन० एन० मार्खंजानो पचोरा
7. मेसर्स बी०एल० शर्मा
एंड ब्रादर्स चानीसगांव
8. बन्डर्स कोआपरेटिव
सोसाइटी भुसावल भुसावल
9. श्री देवी दास सेवाराम
आहूजा बलहाशाह
10. श्री रमेश लहानू चावडे बानी
11. श्री नेमीचंद रतनलाल
भोतदार बरोरा तथा
हिंगनघाट
12. श्री मोतीराम बी० चौहान पालघर
13. श्री मंगल सिंह सफाला
14. श्री एस०एस० शर्मा बंगांव
15. श्रीमती सारदाबेन जे०
वकील दहानूरुड
16. श्री वित्तल विश्वेल वार मुदुरवेद
17. श्री पंडारीनाथ मुगत
18. श्री त्रिनाथ सिंह रोटेंगांव
19. श्री चिरंजी लाल उदगीर
20. श्री जी०डी० गुप्ता बाथर
21. श्री के०सी० अग्रवाल होंटगी

22. मेसर्स एस०आर० हुसेन
एंड संस सोलापुर
23. श्री एस०एस० सुब्रमण्यम अक्कोलकोट
रोड
24. श्रीमती के०बी० नागरकर कुर्दुवाडी
25. श्रीमती एम०एम० पाटिल कुर्दुवाडी
(एन जी)
26. मैसर्स एम०बी० अग्रवाल एंड
संस दौड और
मोहाल
27. मैसर्स एस० आर० जोशी
एंड क० पारेवडी
28. श्री घोलप—जी०एन० प्रूली
29. श्री के०एफ० मेशराम तुमसर रोड
30. श्री आर०के० देहरीयर पलारी
31. श्री गंगाधर वारुदवार मुलनरोड

Drafting of Bills in Hindi

5856. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR DHARA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the difficulties in drafting Bills etc. in Hindi instead of getting them translated after drafting through the medium of English;

(b) whether Government propose to reverse the process by doing original drafting in Hindi and then getting them translated into English; and

(c) period of time by which there will be complete switch over from English to Hindi?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) to (c). Under article 348 of the Constitution, until Parliament by law otherwise provides, the authoritative texts of all Bills to be introduced or amendments thereto to be moved in either House of Parliament, shall be in the English language. No such law has been enacted by Parliament so far. Section 5(2) of the Official Languages Act, 1963, which has been brought into force with effect from 1st October 1976, also provides that the authoritative text in English of all Bills to be introduced or amendments thereto to be moved in either House of Parliament shall be accompanied by a translation of the same in Hindi authorised in such manner as may be prescribed by the rules made under the Act. Therefore, until parliamentary legislation is enacted to provide for the introduction of Bills in either House of Parliament in English and Hindi, both versions being treated as authoritative texts, the question of drafting the Bills in Hindi will not arise.

Changes made in the Laws and Regulations by the Former Government

5857. **SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR DHARA:** Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been made of changes made in various laws and regulations in addition to amendments to the Constitution of India during the regime of former Government of India;

(b) if so, whether the changes so incorporated are of a nature which do not fit in with the main objective of the Constitution as envisaged by the original Constitution makers;

(c) whether Government are considering to re-amend such of the laws as are repugnant to the Constitution or originally framed or do not enjoy popular support; and

(d) at what stage is the process and the time likely to be taken to complete it?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) No formal study has yet been made in this regard.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The Prevention of Publication of Objectionable Matter Act, 1976, which was passed earlier has been repealed and the Parliamentary Proceedings (Protection of Publication) Act, 1956, which was repealed has been re-enacted. No other proposal in respect of changes made in the various laws and regulations referred to has been received in this Ministry.

Wagon Shortage in Bhusawal Division

5858. **SHRI VASANT SATHE:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is acute wagon shortage in Bhusawal Division resulting in bottlenecks in transport of banana and other goods from the region;

(b) if so, full facts about the problem; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to meet the demand for wagons in the Division?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No difficulty is anticipated in meeting the full demand of wagons for movement of bananas from Bhusawal Division.

Reintroduction of Trains cancelled on Nagpur-Bombay Line

5859. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state;

(a) whether Government have received representation for reintroduction of passenger trains cancelled on Nagpur-Bombay line;

(b) if so, details thereof and action taken in the matter;

(c) whether Government have also received representation for introduction of super fast train on Bombay—Nagpur—Calcutta line; and

(d) the reaction of the Government thereto?

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

(b) At the time of introduction of 83/84 Maharashtra Express in November 1969, 381/382 Bhusawal-Nagar passenger was cancelled due to lack of spare line capacity. Accordingly, 83/84 Maharashtra Express has been provided stoppages at many of the stations where 381/382 Passengers was scheduled to stop.

(c) Yes.

(d) The details are being worked out and action as found feasible will be taken.

Cases of Loss/Theft of Railway Property on Central Railway

5860. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state;

(a) the number of cases of loss/theft of railway properties on Central Railway reported during 1975-76 and 1976-77 and the amount involved;

(b) in how many cases the escorting RPF Rakshaks/RPF Officers were held responsible and removed from service;

(c) total number of Rakshak/RPF Officer suspended/removed from the service and reinstated; and

(d) the number of cases in which Rakshaks were removed from the service for lapse on their part in protecting the loss of Railway Property less than Rs. 500/- in value?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) During the year 1975-76, 6695 cases of loss/theft of Railway property (including booked consignments) involving an amount of Rs. 13,98,267 were reported, whereas during 1976-77, the number of such cases was 5077 which involved an amount of Rs. 12,95,968.

(b) Year-wise position of the number of cases wherein the escorting Railway Protection Force Rakshaks/

Officers were held responsible and removed from service is as under:

1975-76		1976-77	
Number of cases wherein the escorting Railway Protection Force Rakshaks/Officers were held responsible.	Number of Railway Protection Force Rakshaks/Officers removed from service.	Number of cases wherein the escorting Railway Protection Force Rakshaks/Officers were held responsible.	Number of Railway Protection Force Rakshaks/Officers removed from service.
5	10 Rakshaks	6	8 Rakshaks

No Railway Protection Force Officer was held responsible during the years 1975-76 and 1976-77.

(c) Year-wise position is as under:

Number of R.P.F. Rakshaks/Officers.

Suspended		Removed from service		Reinstated	
1975-76	1976-77	1975-76	1976-77	1975-76	1976-77
31 Rakshaks	39 Rakshaks	26 Rakshaks	20 Rakshaks	14 Rakshaks	25 Rakshaks

No Railway Protection Force Officer was either suspended or removed from service.

(d) During 1975-76 and 1976-77, the number of cases have been 15 and 6 respectively wherein the Rakshaks were removed from the service for lapses on their part in protecting the loss of Railway Property less than Rs. 500 in value.

Decline in Booking of Goods on Railways

5861. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether booking of goods in the Railways have come down during the year 1976-77 as compared to the last year; and

(b) if so, whether Government have taken into consideration the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Nationalisation of Fatwa-Islampur Light Railway

5862. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a demand has been made in a Memorandum submitted recently for the nationalisation of the Fatwa-Islampur Light Railway in the Patna-Gaya region; and

(b) if so, the reactions of the Government thereon?

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

(b) The Memorandum is at present under examination.

Number of Votes polled in State Assemblies and Lok Sabha Elections

5863. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the number of votes polled in the recently held State Assemblies elections have come down considerably as compared to the Lok Sabha elections held in the month of March, 1977; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) The number of votes polled in the State Assembly elections held recently was to some extent smaller than the number of votes polled in the Lok Sabha elections held in March, 1977, except in Jammu and Kashmir and Pondicherry, where the number of votes polled was larger than in the Lok Sabha elections.

(b) This might be due to the fact that the Assembly elections were held in the month of June when the climate was very hot and the issues involved in the Lok Sabha elections concerned the electorate much more than those involved in elections to Legislative Assemblies.

Parity in Fares and Freight from and to Kalka—Simla and Pathankot—Joginder Nagar

5864. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the passenger fares and freight charges from and to Kalka-Simla and Pathankot to Joginder Nagar are higher than those on the plains;

(b) if so, what are the reasons therefor and what is the basis on which this fare and freight are calculated;

(c) whether it is proposed to reduce the same in order to bring them at par with those at the plains; and

(d) if not, what are the reasons therefor?

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

(b) The basis of freight and fares charged on these Sections is the same as that charged on rest of the railway system. Freight and fares on these Sections are, however, being levied on inflated distance as indicated below:—

Name of the Section	Inflation	
	Coaching	Goods
Kalka-Simla	3 times the actual distance excepting Ist Class fares which are charged on 2 times the actual distance.	3 times the actual distance.
Pathankot-Joginder Nagar Section	1½ times the actual distance.	3 times the actual distance.

(c) No.

(d) The cost of construction and cost of operation of Railways in hilly areas are higher than those on the plains.

Survey for Requirement of Railway Lines in the Country

5865. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey is being contemplated by the Railways to work out total requirement of railway lines in the country;

(b) if so, what is total length of railway lines in the country at present; and

(c) steps proposed to be taken to connect all far-flung areas in the country and what is the phased programme to achieve this?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) to (c). The total route length of railway lines in the country was 60,438 kilometres on 31st March, 1976.

The Government have accepted the recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee made in their 171st and 191st Reports that a comprehensive long term clear-cut plan for construction of new railway lines may be formulated and the policy to be followed in this regard is under finalisation in consultation with the concerned Ministries. In the meantime, surveys have been carried out for a number of new railway lines in all parts of the country for which representations had been received from the State Governments, Members of Parliament and other institutions.

Delay in Completion of Bongaigaon Refinery

5866. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether completion of Bongaigaon Refinery in Assam has been inordinately delayed; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). There has been delay in the completion of Bongaigaon Refinery for the following reasons:—

(i) Constraints of resources;

(ii) Change in the scope of work, particularly the decision to set up a grass-root Kerosene Treating Unit at Bongaigaon instead of transplanting the existing unit from Barauni;

(iii) Increase in the scope of work due to addition of a coker and coke calcination unit to the refinery;

(iv) Failure of suppliers of equipment and machinery and construction contractors to adhere to the contractual schedules.

Cost on Electrification of Sabarmati-Virar Railway Line

5867. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a project for electrification between Sabarmati and Virar and if so, whether it is completed and at what total cost;

(b) whether the Sabarmati Ahmedabad Sector, comprising a very short distance, is still not fully electrified and if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the passengers and goods trains already running between Ahmedabad and Bombay are now being progressively speeded up on account of the electrification; and

(d) if so, broad details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) Yes. Electrification of track between Virar and Ahmedabad has already been completed at a total cost of Rs. 35.33 crores.

(b) Yes. Traffic needs at present, do not merit electrification upto Sabarmati.

(c) Yes.

(d) The passenger carrying trains have been speeded up ranging from 5 minutes to 4.40 hours and the average speed of goods train increased from 22.6 K.M. P.H. in 1973-74 to 27.6 K.M. P.H. in 1976-77.

Conversion of Gandhidham—Bhuj Metre Gauge line into Broad Gauge

5868. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the 57 Km. metre gauge line between Gandhidham and Bhuj in Kutch is causing considerable inconvenience and delays to the passengers on account of the slow speed of the running trains and because of the poor quality tracks, engines and coaches, etc;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to convert the said line from metre gauge to broad gauge and also modernise it; and

(c) if so, when and how and at what cost?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) Yes. Track Renewal Works are already in progress to improve the condition of Permanent Way.

(b) No decision has been taken so far to take up the gauge conversion at present.

(c) Does not arise.

जबलपुर से ललितपुर तक बड़ी लाइन बिछाने का प्रस्ताव

5869. श्री लक्ष्मीनारायण नायक : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने टटन, दमोह, टीकमगढ़ होते हुए जबलपुर

से ललितपुर तक बड़ी लाइन बिछाने का कोई प्रस्ताव केन्द्रीय सरकार को भेजा है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई ?

रेल मंत्री (प्रो० मधु बंडवते) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) संसाधनों की कमी के कारण इस परियोजना को शुरू करना फिलहाल सम्भव नहीं है ।

बरवा सागर और निवारी स्टेशनों के प्लेटफार्मों पर शेड

5870. श्री लक्ष्मीनारायण नायक : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या झांसी माणिकपुर रेलवे लाइन पर बरवा सागर और निवारी स्टेशनों पर यात्रियों को धूप और वर्षा से बचाने के लिए वहां शेडों की व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है;

(ख) क्या वहां शेडों का निर्माण शीघ्र किया जाएगा ;

(ग) क्या निवारी स्टेशन का अब तक विद्युतीकरण नहीं किया गया है जबकि इस संबंध में मंजूरी पहले ही दी जा चुकी है और यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) उस स्टेशन का विद्युतीकरण कब किया जाएगा ?

रेल मंत्री (प्रो० मधु बंडवते) : (क) और (ख). बरवा सागर और निवारी स्टेशनों के प्लेटफार्मों पर छत की व्यवस्था नहीं की गयी है । लेकिन, बरवा सागर स्टेशन पर एक प्रतीक्षालय और एक छतदार शेड जिन में कुल लगभग 1409 वर्ग फुट छतदार स्थान उपलब्ध हैं । निवारी स्टेशन पर

यात्रियों के इस्तेमाल के लिए एक प्रतीक्षालय उपलब्ध है जिसका क्षेत्रफल 560 वर्गफुट है ।

बरवा सागर और निवारी स्टेशनों पर किसी भी समय आने-जाने वाले यात्रियों की अधिकतम संख्या क्रमशः 170 और 50 है और बातायात के इस स्तर के लिए मौजूदा छतदार स्थान पर्याप्त समझा जाता है तथा इन दोनों स्टेशनों के प्लेटफार्मों पर शेड बनाने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

(ग) निवारी स्टेशन पर बिजली की व्यवस्था नहीं की गयी है और न ही इस स्टेशन पर बिजली की व्यवस्था करने संबंधी काम की अभी तक स्वीकृति दी गयी है ।

(घ) रेल उपयोगकर्ता सुविधा समिति द्वारा अनुमोदन हो जाने के पश्चात् ऐसे कामों को रेलवे के निर्माण-कार्यक्रम में शामिल कर लिया जाता है । जब भी समिति निवारी स्टेशन पर बिजली लगाने के काम का अनुमोदन कर देगी तब इस काम को निर्माण-कार्यक्रम में शामिल कर लिया जायेगा ।

Latitudes and Longitudes of Bombay High and Bassein Oil Fields

5871. SHRI D. D. DESAI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the latitudes and longitudes of the collection centres of principal off-shore oil wells presently known as Bombay High and Bassein oil fields;

(b) the shortest distance to the Indian coast from this centre of oil production;

(c) latitude and longitude of the off-shore point from which it is presently proposed to bring oil to Uran by a submarine sealed pipelines; and

(d) the lengths of submarine pipeline to the shortest distance of Indian coast and the lengths of on-shore pipelines upto the points of utilisation of oil and gas and the estimated cost?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) The latitudes and longitudes of the present collecting centres at Bombay High and North Bassein fields are:—

	<i>Latitudes</i>	<i>Longitudes</i>
A Platform (Bombay High)	19 degrees 32 minutes.	71 degrees 18 minutes.
C Platform (Bombay High) . . .	19 degrees 35 minutes	71 degrees 20 minutes
Bassein BN-I	19 degrees 19 minutes	71 degrees 59 minutes

(b) This part of the Question is not quite clear. However, the nearest point from "A" platform (which will be very close to the F Platform to be constructed from where oil and gas would be pumped into oil and gas submarine pipeline for transportation to

the shore) to the Indian coast is Diu at a distance of about 145 kilometres. In case of the North Bassein collection centre (BN-I), the nearest point to the Indian coast is Bassein town at a distance of about 85 kilometres.

(c) The latitude and longitude of the offshore point, viz. 'F platform' from which it is proposed to bring oil and gas to Uran by a sub-marine pipeline are—

	Latitude	Longitude
F. Platform	19 degrees 32 minutes	71 degrees 18 minutes

(d) This part of the Question is again not very clear. However, the lengths of the oil and gas sub-marine pipelines by the shortest distances to the Indian coast, viz. Bombay High-Diu and North Bassein--Bassein town would, if laid, be about 145 kilometres and about 85 kilometres respectively. The cost of such pipelines has not been worked out; however, on the basis of estimates prepared for Bombay High-Uran pipelines, the estimated cost of the oil sub-marine pipeline is Rs. 53 lakhs per kilometre and that of the gas sub-marine pipeline Rs. 45 lakhs per kilometre.

The lengths of the oil and gas on-shore pipelines from Diu and Bassein town upto the points of utilisation have not been worked out; hence, their estimated cost is not known.

New technology for Nitrogen Fertilizer

5872. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the R. & D. Section of the Fertilizer Corporation of India has developed or is in the process of developing any new technology of nitrogen fixing which promises to cut fertilizer production costs substantially;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) whether Government are aware of any such technology being developed abroad?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) It is understood that this new technology is being developed in the U.K. and USA and is at present at a preliminary stage.

Plans to buy Oil from Indonesia

5873. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any plans to buy oil from Indonesia which is a big exporter of crude; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Broad Gauge line for Hospet-Goa and Hubli-Karwar

5874. SHRI D. B. CHANDRE GOWDA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assurance was given by the former Minister regarding the items to be completed by the Central Government like the conversion of the Bangalore-Guntakal line, the laying of broad gauge line between Hospet-Goa, the laying of Hubli-Karwar line which should be attended to immediately; and

(b) if so, will the Government consider it sympathetically and take immediate action in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) and (b). No assurance appears to have been given by the former Rail-

way Minister regarding the completion of Bangalore-Guntakal gauge conversion project and laying of broad gauge lines from Hospet to Goa and from Hubli to Karwar. However, the position in respect of these projects is indicated below:—

(i) *Bangalore-Guntakal Conversion from MG to BG*—The work is already in progress and the overall progress is 45 per cent. The project is targetted to be completed by 1980 subject to availability of funds.

(ii) *Hospet-Miraj Conversion from MG to BG*—Survey for the conversion of Miraj-Londa, Hospet-Murmagao and Alnavar Dandeli sections from MG to BG has been completed. In view of the limited financial resources it is not proposed to take up the project in Vth Plan.

(iii) *Hubli-Karwar BG line*—A fresh appraisal of the traffic prospects on this section has been undertaken taking into account the latest developments, and further decision in regard to the construction of this line will be taken after the appraisal is completed.

इटारसी-कटनी-बीना के बीच 86 अप तथा 85 डाउन गाड़ियां चलाने का प्रस्ताव

5875. श्री सुभाष ग्राहजा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार 86 अप तथा 85 डाउन इटारसी-कटनी-बीना एक्सप्रेस रेल गाड़ियों को आमला, इटारसी, कटनी, बीना के बीच चलाने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब तक ?

रेल मंत्री (प्रो० मधु बंडवते) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

मावली और बड़ी सादड़ी के बीच रात्रि गाड़ी

5876. श्री भानु कुमार शास्त्री : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मावली जंक्शन (उदयपुर, राजस्थान) से बड़ी सादड़ी की ओर जाने वाली रात्रि गाड़ी कोयले की कमी के दिनों में बंद कर दी गयी थी; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उस पिछड़े हुए इलाके को लाभान्वित करने के लिए रात्रि गाड़ी पुनः चालू की जाएगी ?

रेल मंत्री (प्रो० मधु बंडवते) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) जी नहीं । क्योंकि यातायात संबंधी औचित्य नहीं है ।

Import of Industrial Alcohol

5877. SHRI S. S. SOMANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether abolition of prohibition is largely responsible for the shortage of industrial alcohol in the country and whether Government propose to import the same from U.S.A. during the current year; and

(b) if so, the quantity of industrial alcohol proposed to be imported?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) No, Sir. No imports of industrial alcohol are proposed from U.S.A. or any other country during the current year.

(b) Does not arise.

Revival of the Sick Surgical Instruments Unit of the I.D.P.L.

5878. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are taking some measures to revive the sick surgical instruments unit of the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. at Madras; and

(b) if so, the measures taken so far in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). Based on the recommendations of the Indrajit Singh Committee, which submitted its report in February, 1976, an on-the-spot assessment of the problems of the Surgical Instruments Plant was made by the Team of Senior Officers recently. It is proposed as a result to improve the working of the Plant by diversification into the manufacture of other engineering items and job orders from other public sector undertakings. In addition, setting up of a formulation unit within this complex is also under active consideration of the Government. The manufacture of Surgical Instruments will be continued and, as soon as the plant has stabilised, it will be expanded.

Enforcement of Acts passed by Parliament

5879. DR. BIJOY MONDAL: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of Acts passed by both the Houses of Parliament and assented to by the President of India, which have not come into force upto the end of June, 1977; and

(b) what are the reasons that the Acts referred to in part (a) above had not been allowed to come into

force upto this time and who are the persons responsible for this delay?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

हिन्दुस्तान इन्सैक्टिसाइड्स लिमिटेड के प्रबन्ध निदेशक द्वारा लाखों रुपया बनाया जाना

5880. श्री राम प्रबोधे सिंह: क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हिन्दुस्तान इन्सैक्टिसाइड्स लिमिटेड, दिल्ली के प्रबन्ध निदेशक ने 1976 में 1.5 लाख लिटर अल्कोहल निकाल कर लाखों रुपया कमाया था;

(ख) क्या यह बताया जाता है कि वृक्षारोपण पर 40 हजार रुपया व्यय किया गया था परन्तु वास्तव में उक्त प्रबन्ध निदेशक ने एक भी पेड़ नहीं लगाया था;

(ग) क्या 1 लाख रुपये की लागत वाला कम्प्रेसर भी निकाल लिया गया था; और

(घ) यदि भाग (क) से (ग) का उत्तर हां में है, तो सरकार का इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा): (क) से (ग) जी नहीं ।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Rigging in Lok Sabha Elections

5881. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Congress Party has written to the Government alleging that there was rigging in the last Lok Sabha elections;

(b) if so, when did the Congress Party make the allegation;

(c) whether the Party has written to Government during a period of two months from the announcement of election results; and

(d) if so, the reply of the Government in regard to the said allegation of the Congress Party?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a), (b) and (c). Shri K. N. Joshi, Secretary All India Congress Committee, New Delhi, had written to the Election Commission on 20-3-1977 that elections in certain polling stations of Amroha Parliamentary Constituency Uttar Pradesh were rigged and voters were intimidated and prevented from voting.

(d) A copy of the complaint was sent to the Returning Officer for enquiry and report. The report is still awaited.

Election Organiser of Congress candidate not allowed to enter Chittaranjan Township

5882. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the authorities of the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works did not allow the Election Organiser of a Congress candidate to enter into Chittaranjan township on 14-6-77 where about twenty thousand voters were residing, during the last Assembly elections;

(b) if so, is it not the denial of democratic rights of free movement to workers of a candidate during the Assembly elections; and

(c) whether Government is considering this matter seriously and proposing to set up an enquiry into these administrative excesses during the election time?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) and (b). The Election Commission has been requested to furnish a report in the matter.

(c) The matter will be examined after the report is received from the Election Commission.

Rigging in Elections to State Assemblies

5883. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
DR. HENRY AUSTIN:

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

(a) whether complaints have been received by the Government on large scale rigging in the recent election to the State Assemblies;

(b) whether it has been brought to his notice that there has been large scale rigging in the recent elections to the Assemblies in West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, U.P. and Bihar;

(c) if so, whether some specific incidents were brought to the notice of Government in Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal;

(d) whether Government have enquired into these incidents; and

(e) if so, the outcome of the enquiry?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) to (c). The Election Commission has been requested to furnish the requisite information.

(d) The matter will be examined after the information is received from the Election Commission.

(e) Does not arise.

Communication from Former Chief Justice of Madras High Court

5884. SHRI P. THIAGARAJAN: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a communication from the former Chief Justice of Madras High Court was sent through the Minister of Energy; and

(b) if so, the nature of the communication and action taken thereon?

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

(b) A former Chief Justice of Madras High Court wrote to the Union Minister for Energy, enclosing a copy of his memorandum to the Prime Minister and requested that the same may be given due consideration. In his memorandum, the former Chief Justice had alleged that the investigations undertaken by the CBI against him were politically motivated and that the order sanctioning only provisional pension was not according to law. He had requested that these matters may be expeditiously dealt with. The matter is being examined.

संवैधानिक तथा संसदीय अध्ययन संस्थान के निदेशक की नियुक्ति

5885. श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया : क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि संवैधानिक तथा संसदीय अध्ययन संस्थान के निदेशक के पद की नियुक्ति बिना किसी विज्ञापन के और आवेदन-पत्र आमंत्रित किये बगैर और इंटरव्यू के बिना की गई थी;

(ख) संवैधानिक तथा संसदीय क्षेत्र में नियुक्त किये गये निदेशक की विशेष ग्रहताएं क्या हैं; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री शान्ति भूषण) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) वर्तमान पदधारी की ग्रहताएं निम्नलिखित हैं :—

कलकत्ता विश्वविद्यालय से एम० ए० (वाणिज्य) (विश्वविद्यालय के योग्यता क्रम में प्रथम स्थान), एम० ए० (अर्थशास्त्र) और एल० एल० बी० (विश्वविद्यालय के योग्यता क्रम में प्रथम स्थान) तथा डब्लिन विश्वविद्यालय से पी० एच० डी० । संस्थान में अपनी आरम्भिक नियुक्ति के समय वह जांच आयोग, उड़ीसा, सरकार के सचिव के पद पर कार्य कर रहा था ।

(ग) संवैधानिक और संसदीय अध्ययन संस्थान के निदेशक के पद पर भर्ती, भर्ती के नियमों के अनुसार प्रोन्नति द्वारा भी की जा सकती है । निदेशक के पद का वर्तमान पदधारी सितम्बर, 1971 से संस्थान के उप-निदेशक के रूप में कार्य कर रहा था और भूतपूर्व निदेशक के अपने मूल पद पर वापस चले जाने के बाद से वह 31 अगस्त, 1973 से निदेशक के कार्य भी देख रहा था । इसलिए भर्ती नियमों के अनुसार उसकी प्रोन्नति संस्थापन के निदेशक के रूप में 1 अप्रैल, 1976 से की गई ।

College at Mughalsarai

5886. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) how was the establishment of a college at Mughalsarai justified;

(b) whether the Railway Minister's attention has been drawn to article in Ananda Bazar Patrika dated 13-5-1977;

(c) whether the Financial Adviser of the Eastern Railway Mr. Godwin Rose had remarked that because the Minister was interested, the justifiability of the expenses should not be questioned; and

(d) if so, action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) In view of large concentration of Railway employees at Mughalsarai and inadequate higher educational facilities at this station, it was decided to upgrade the existing inter college up to the degree standard.

(b) Yes.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Divisional Organisation at Mughalsarai

5887. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal in contemplation of Railway Ministry to set up new Divisional Organisation at Mughalsarai which was sponsored by the former Railway Minister in the face of serious objections from junior officers;

(b) whether this was made possible by Mr. Semoes, the then General Manager, Eastern Railway by truncating a number of existing divisions; and

(c) whether there is any precedence of similar nature?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) As directed by the Railway Board in June 1975, the Eastern Railway reviewed the workload on Danapur Division

with a view to affording it relief and then sent a proposal in September 1975 for creation of a new divisional headquarters at Mughalsarai. This proposal was accepted by the Railway Board in April, 1976. Prior to this a Sub-Division at Mughalsarai had been formed in 1974 with Deputy Divisional Superintendent incharge to afford relief to Divisional Superintendent, Danapur.

(b) The division has been formed mainly by allotting the portions of Danapur Division which were already broadly managed by Mughalsarai Sub-Division. Some consequential jurisdictional adjustments necessitated on operational and administrative grounds were also made in Dhanbad and Howrah Divisions of Eastern Railway, Adra Division of South Eastern Railway and Allahabad Division of Northern Railway. The Railway Board had asked the Eastern Railway to review the workload on Danapur Division and afford it necessary relief.

(c) Yes. A full-fledged Division was created at Dhanbad in 1963.

Closure of Refinery in Visakhapatnam for want of Crude

5888. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the public sector refinery in Visakhapatnam has been forced to close down for want of crude; and

(b) if so, steps taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes, Sir. During the month of July, 1977, Caltex Oil Refining (India) Limited at Visakhapatnam had to resort to an unscheduled shut-down on account of delay in the receipt of crude.

(b) Crude was delivered to the Refinery after a few days and the Refinery has since come back on stream. No shortage of petroleum products in the area fed by the Refinery has been felt because of the said shut-down.

उदयपुर और अहमदाबाद के बीच रात्रि गाड़ी चलाया जाना

5889. श्री भानु कुमार शास्त्री : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उदयपुर से अहमदाबाद तक जाने वाली गाड़ी उदयपुर तथा नाथद्वारा पर्यटन केन्द्र होने के कारण तथा आदिवासी क्षेत्र को लाभान्वित करने के लिए चलाई गई थी; और

(ख) रेल विभाग इसी मार्ग पर यात्रियों की सुविधा के लिए रात्रि गाड़ी क्यों नहीं प्रारम्भ कर रहा है ?

रेल मंत्री (प्रो० मधु बंडवले) : (क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) वाणिज्यिक दृष्टि से औचित्य न होने और उदयपुर और हिम्मत नगर खण्ड की बीच रात्रि में काम न होने के कारण ।

12.03 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REPORTS UNDER MONOPOLIES AND RESTRICTIVE TRADE PRACTICES ACT, 1969

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following Reports of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission under section 62 of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969:—
 - (i) Report (Hindi version) under section 21(3) (b) of the said Act in the case of M/s. India Pistons Limited, Madras and the Order dated the 21st June, 1975 of the Central Government thereon.
 - (ii) Report (Hindi version) under section 22(3)(b) of the said Act in the case of M/s. Philips India Limited, Bombay and the Order dated the 5th July, 1975 of the Central Government thereon.
 - (iii) Report (Hindi version) under section 21(3)(b) of the said Act in the case of M/s. Atul Products Limited, Ahmedabad and the Order dated the 31st October, 1975 of the Central Government thereon.
 - (iv) Report (Hindi version) under section 22(3)(b) of the said Act in the case of M/s. Anil Starch Products Limited, Ahmedabad and the Order dated the 9th January, 1976 of the Central Government thereon.
 - (v) Report (Hindi version) under section 21(3)(b) of the said Act on the proposal of M/s. Philips India Limited, Bombay for effecting substantial expansion in the manufac-

ture of General Lighting Service Lamps and Fluorescent Tube Lamps and the Order dated the 3rd May, 1976 of the Central Government thereon.

- (vi) Report (Hindi and English versions) under section 21(3) (b) of the said Act in the case of M/s. Gabriel India Limited, Bombay for effecting substantial expansion in the manufacture of shock absorbers and the Order dated the 27th November, 1976 of the Central Government thereon.
- (vii) Report under section 22(3)(b) of the said Act in the case of M/s. WIMCO Limited, Bombay for establishment of a new undertaking for manufacture of industrial explosives and the Order dated the 28th February, 1977 of the Central Government thereon.
- (viii) Report under section 22(3)(b) of the said Act in the case of M/s. Indian Explosives Limited, Calcutta for establishment of a new undertaking for manufacture of commercial blasting explosives and the Order dated the 28th February, 1977 of the Central Government thereon.
- (ix) Report under section 22(3)(b) of the said Act in the case of M/s. Maharaja Shree Umaid Mills Limited, Pali Marwar (Rajasthan) for establishment of a new undertaking for manufacture of industrial explosives and accessories and the Order dated the 28th February, 1977 of the Central Government thereon.
- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for not laying simultaneously the Hindi versions of

the Reports and the Orders of the Central Government thereon mentioned at items (1) (vii) to (ix) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—886/77].

12.05 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED STATEMENT BY THE MINISTER OF LAW ABOUT ALLEGED INTERFERENCE WITH JUDICIARY BY TWO KARNATAKA MINISTERS

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Law, Justice and Company Affairs to the following urgent matter of public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

"The reported statement made by him naming Shrimati Eva Vaz and Shri K. D. Naiker as the two Karnataka Ministers who sought to influence and interfere with judiciary and the reported denial of this by the Karnataka Ministers".

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): Mr. Speaker, Sir, in April 1977, the Chief Justice of Karnataka High Court at a Reference, while paying a tribute to Shri D. Noronha, a retired Judge of the Karnataka High Court who had died, stated that in a criminal case pending in the High Court, one or more Ministers had approached the Judges before whom the case had been posted for hearing. The Chief Justice thereupon asked Justice Noronha if he would hear the case even if pressures were brought by Ministers. Justice Noronha agreed and after deciding the case told the Chief Justice that he had been approached by a Minister.

[Shri Shanti Bhushan]

During the course of the discussion following the Calling Attention Notice tabled by Shri Vayalar Ravi and others on 16th June, 1977, a desire had been expressed in this House that the names of the Ministers who were alleged to have interfered with the administration of justice should be disclosed. I had given the assurance that if Members so desired, I would obtain and furnish the names to the House. I obtained the information from the Chief Justice of Karnataka High Court and, in response to a question that had in the meantime been asked in the Rajya Sabha, disclosed them in that House.

I am now giving the information as furnished to me by the Chief Justice of Karnataka High Court for the benefit of the Members of this House.

Eight persons had been committed to the Court of Sessions, Belgaum, as a result of an incident on 19-3-1973, in which one Nagappa was waylaid and assaulted by a group of persons. Nagappa died after the Police Patil had recorded his dying declaration. During the pendency of the Session case (No. 30 of 1974), Nagappa's mother of the deceased Nagappa, filed a private complaint under section 200 Cr. P.C. arraying two more persons as accused. One of the two was Shri V. S. Koujalagi, Minister of State in the Karnataka Government. The Magistrate recorded the statement of the complainant and examined some witnesses. Arguments were heard and the case was posted for orders on 16-10-1973. In the meanwhile the Magistrate was transferred on 11-10-1973 and relieved of his charge on 15-10-1973. The successor Magistrate made an order directing an enquiry into the complaint by the Superintendent of Police under section 202 Cr. P.C. This order of the Magistrate was challenged by the complainant before the High Court in Criminal Revision Petition No. 665/73. The revision petition was posted for hearing before a succession of judges, one

of whom directed that the matter be posted before some other Bench and told the Chief Justice, on confidential enquiry being made, that some Minister had talked to him about the case.

Thereafter, the matter was posted before Shri Justice D. Noronha. The State supported the stand of the accused. Justice Noronha allowed the complainant's revision petition by his order dated 16-12-1974, remitting the case to the Magistrate with the direction to proceed with the case according to law and to examine other witnesses, if any, himself. In his judgment, Shri Justice Noronha made the following observations:

"Within the sacred precincts of the Court Hall, politics and influence have no entry....."

Shri Justice Noronha later disclosed to the Chief Justice the name of the Minister who had tried to influence him in the decision of the case.

On receipt of the record of the case from the High Court, the Magistrate, after hearing arguments, made an order directing the issue of summons to accused Nos. 9 & 10 i.e. Shri V. S. Koujalagi and Shri Kotra Shetty. This order was challenged before the High Court in Criminal Petitions Nos. 50 and 51 of 1975. They were admitted by Shri Justice Noronha and subsequently listed before another Judge who quashed the order of the Magistrate. The Supreme Court, on appeal, set aside the order of the High Court observing that they had not found any error of law committed by the Magistrate and that the High Court in quashing his order had completely failed to consider the limited scope of an enquiry under section 202.

The Chief Justice, Karnataka High Court later disclosed the names of the Ministers of Karnataka who had tried to influence the Judges as being Shri D. K. Naicker and Smt. Eva Vaz.

This information was disclosed to the Rajya Sabha on 25-7-1977. Thereafter, according to press reports, the two Ministers have denied having interfered with the administration of justice.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: It is a grave matter and when this matter came up in Parliament we made it quite clear that my party had no intention whatever to shield anybody who tried to interfere with the functioning of an independent judiciary. The problem is that two ministers whose names were mentioned deny that they had interfered in any way. Unfortunately Justice Noronha is no more. That is the problem.

AN HON. MEMBER: That has solved the problem.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Unfortunately the Chief Justice revealed this only after Justice Noronha's death. The ministers whose names had been mentioned had denied this allegation. I do not know what the truth is. The Ministers function as part of the executive and the judiciary is independent of the executive. May I know from the hon. Minister what he proposed to do. Through the Supreme Court is he going to take up the matter so that truth could be found out?

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: I am conscious of the problem which has been raised by the hon. Member; Justice Noronha is no more. In fact the occasion for the Chief Justice to make a reference to this matter arose like this. It is customary when a judge dies to make a reference to him; and a reference was being made by the members of the bar and it was a tribute paid by the Chief Justice to the memory of that great justice Noronha who had refused to be affected by way pressure applied on him. It was only in that connection he said

that he was a very independent judge and in corroboration of this fact he said that they could find from the judgment of Justice Noronha in which he himself had said that in the precincts of the Court politics and influence have no place. He had no intention to defame any particular minister; he was not referring to the names of ministers. It was only when a controversy was raised and in the Karnataka legislature some kind of speeches were made, some correspondence was read out and a demand was made that the names should be disclosed. Then he said that he would disclose the names if the Law Minister wanted it. Since there was a demand, when this question came up, that the names should be disclosed, I said that I shall try to get the names if the members so desired. I ascertained the names and disclosed them.

The point raised by the hon. Member is whether something can be done to go into this question and make an enquiry. All I can say is that when such pressure was being put on any judge, it was open to the High Court to issue notice of contempt against any person howsoever high and mighty he or she might be. In this case the High Court would have had jurisdiction to make all the enquiries and come to whatever conclusion it wanted and it could itself take action. That having not been done at that stage, I do not see how any enquiry could be made now or whether it would be proper to make any enquiry by any other authority.

12.14 hrs.

RE. NOTICE UNDER RULE 377

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): On a point of order. I have given notice under rule 377 and that has to be read with rule 9 on page 199 of the Rules of procedure on the joint sitting communication. I wanted to bring before the House whether we could send a message to Rajya Sabha to draw its attention and to sit in judgement on the lines as it was done in case of Shri Mudgal in 1951. In this context, I would like to draw the attention of the House to the ruling given by the former Speaker, Mr. Sanjiva Reddi that the conduct as revealed in the national press, after the raid was conducted in the premises of Shri Bansi Lal, erstwhile Defence Minister and a former Chief Minister has been unbecoming of a person holding a political status of that type. Therefore, by these actions, we all stand condemned more or less unless he gets a clearance. I have said in that letter that the matter be sent to Rajya Sabha for constituting a committee of fifteen Members in which this House should also be associated so that they can proceed against the particular person, make an enquiry and submit a report to both the Houses so that Leaders of both the Houses could sit in judgement and see as to what Shri Bansi Lal has done making misuse of his position as Defence Minister, Chief Minister and other political positions that he has held and is still holding.

MR. SPEAKER: I have gone through the whole thing. I do not want to raise a controversy between this House and the other House. So far as the conduct of the Members of each House is concerned, the House itself is the fullest authority. I do not propose to make any reference to the other House. If any Member is interested, he may raise it in the other House because no controversy should ever arise between Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, whatever you have said in your wisdom is quite relevant. I have never said that this House should sit in judgement on the conduct of the Member. I have only said, let this House convey a message to the other House.

MR. SPEAKER: I have said that I am not sending any message to the other House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Let this House convey a message to the other House that the conduct of the particular person has come under cloud and therefore they should constitute a committee on the same lines as it was done in case of Mudgal in 1951. Let the committee give its finding and let both the Houses sit in judgement because our prestige is involved in this. Therefore, we cannot be silent spectators. After all this is a supreme national body, elected body. We cannot sit eyes closed in this matter. Hence, I would request you to reconsider your decision.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not reconsidering the decision. My decision is final.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): I would like to say that about 40 harijans and tribals are being detained at the point of a gun. One of them is a woman who is pregnant. I have given notice today under Rule 377. I do not understand why even such a serious matter....

MR. SPEAKER: If that is so, I shall examine the matter. If it is necessary, I will allow it after examination.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Sir, it is a serious matter. Harijans and Adhivasis are being detained at the point of a gun in Kurukshetra.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri K. S. Chavda.

12.19 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377**(i) DAMAGE TO RAILWAYS AND ROADS
IN GUJARAT DUE TO HEAVY RAINS**

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (Patan): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Under Rule 377, I wish to bring to the notice of this hon. House and the Government a serious situation that has arisen in my constituency due to unprecedented rain this year; not only in my constituency but also in the constituency of my friend Shri Motibhai Chaudhary. Generally, the average annual rain fall in this area is 20 to 25 inches, but this time, in two days 26th—27th June and 26th—27th July it rained more than 65 inches in this area. Several bridges of the Railways and the Roadways were washed away. About 25000 huts and houses have collapsed in my constituency. Sami Taluk is completely cut off. Harij, Patan and Chanasma Taluks are also in the same condition. The railway services on branch lines, Mahesana, Patan and Kakosi; Mahesana, Ramuj and Harij; Becharaji, Chanasma and in other sections have been suspended since 29th June, 1977 and uptill now they have not resumed the services. So, I would request the Railway Minister who is here, to ask the Railway Administration to work on war-footing, so that the services which are suspended are resumed as early as possible. I also request the government to extend all possible help, particularly financial help, to the State of Gujarat so that the relief work can be taken up immediately.

**(ii) REPORTED INCIDENT OF GANGSTER-
ISM IN PUNJAB UNIVERSITY CAMPUS,
CHANDIGARH**

डा० बलदेव प्रकाश (अमृतसर): चंडी-गढ़ पंजाब यूनिवर्सिटी कैम्पस में जो घटना घटित हुई है उसकी ओर मैं आपका ध्यान ले जाना चाहता हूँ। यह बहुत ही गम्भीर घटना है और ला एंड आर्डर के प्वाइंट आफ व्यू से तो यह बहुत ही शर्मनाक घटना है। पिछले मंगलवार की रात तो वहाँ पर कुछ गुंडों ने एक क्यूबिकल का दरवाजा

1894 LS—9.

खटखटाया जिस में आठ लड़के थे इंजीनियरिंग कालेज के दरवाजा खुलने पर वे उसके अन्दर दाखिल हो गए और दोनों तरफ से दरवाजा बन्द कर दिया। फिर वहाँ पर जो कुछ हुम्मा उसको मैं जिस तरह से वह चीज अखबारों में छपी है उसी की पड़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ क्योंकि यह बहुत ही दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण बात है:

"Giving details of the incident, one of the victims told Samachar that eight students were talking in a cubicle on the ground floor of the hostel at 9.30 p.m. when there was a knock on the back door. Two of the students peeped through the window and seeing the 'intruders' fled through the front door. The remaining decided to face the intruders and opened the door. He said, the intruders, who smelt of liquor, entered the room and quickly bolted the two doors. Ordering the boys to strip and obey their commands, they then perpetrated 'unnatural acts'. When the students resisted, they were beaten. The orgy continued for more than an hour."

एक घंटे तक यह सब होता रहा लेकिन कोई सहायता उन लड़कों को नहीं पहुंचाई गई। वहाँ का जो सुपरिटेण्डेंट और बाकी लोग थे वे तमाशा देखते रहे। उस कमरे के बाहर दो लिपाही भी जो खड़े थे वे भी तमाशा देखते रहे। एक घंटे के बाद उन्होंने दरवाजे खोले। उन गुन्डों और बदमाशों ने दरवाजे खोलने के बाद यह कहा कि आधे घंटे तक कोई बाहर न निकले और वे वहाँ से चले गये।

मैं सदन के ध्यान में यह बात लाना चाहता हूँ आपके द्वारा कि सरकार को इस प्रकार की घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए सख्त कार्रवाई करनी चाहिये यह तो लड़कों का होस्टल था। वहाँ पर लड़कियों का होस्टल भी है। इस तरह की ओर भी कोई

[श्री बलदेव प्रकाश]

घटना घट सकती थी इस घटना से यह बिल्कुल साफ हो सकता है कि वहां ऐसे लोग हैं जो इस तरह की शरारतें करवाना चाहते हैं। जब तक अन्दर के लोग मिले हुए न हों जब तक कोई गुटबन्दी या घड़ेबन्दी न हो तब तक इस प्रकार की भयानक घटना घट नहीं सकती है। जो कुछ भी वहां पर हुआ है उसकी सरकार को जांच करनी चाहिये और स्पष्ट आश्वासन देना चाहिये सदन को कि फिर वहां पर या देश के किसी भी भाग में ऐसी कोई घटना घटने नहीं दी जाएगी।

(iii) OUTCOME OF CHIEF MINISTERS' CONFERENCE

SHRI K. MALLANNA (Chitradurga): Sir, the Chief Ministers' Conference was held on 30th and 31st July last month. There are numerous problems in the country like soaring prices, activities of hoarders and smugglers who are responsible for inflation and soaring prices and economic subversions. Atrocities on Harijans are very much on the increase in the country. Anti-social elements are very active in the country. Public distribution methods, increase of production and availability of essential commodities, protection of minorities and particularly Harijans—these are the problems which are haunting the minds of the people. The problem of relationship between the Centre and the States is also there. There are problems facing the country after the new situation has developed, namely, different parties with different ideologies and thinking have formed governments in different States. In West Bengal, it is CPM Government. In Tamil Nadu it is AIADMK government. In Punjab it is Akali Dal government. In States like Karnataka, Maharashtra, Kerala and Andhra Pradesh it is the Congress government. In other States there is Janata Government. I want to know whether there is unanimity among the States and the Centre in approaching and solving these national problems.

I request the hon. Prime Minister to make a statement on what the outcome of this Conference is.

(iv) FLOOD SITUATION IN WEST BENGAL AND OTHER STATES

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): Sir, I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister concerned, perhaps the Minister of Agriculture, to the alarming reports that have appeared in the press and also broadcast on the radio this morning regarding the flood situation developing in different parts of the country, particularly in West Bengal. It has been said on the radio this morning that even army has been deployed for doing rescue work for the people who are marooned in different areas. Thousands of people are now marooned in different areas. The crops in many areas are said to have been damaged and the communications particularly in the rural areas are being dislocated in many places. Particularly, in the district of Midnapore from where I come, the situation is very serious. On earlier occasions there had been floods in these areas. The Minister himself used to come out to make a statement. I would request you to communicate to the Minister—the Minister of Agriculture is not here now—to make a statement on the floor of the House regarding the flood situation in different parts of the country, particularly in West Bengal, so that, as the House is very much concerned about it, the Members may know what are the measures that have been taken for giving relief and help to the flood-affected people in different areas. Could I expect a statement from the hon. Minister regarding this?

MR. SPEAKER: The proceedings will go to him. I am not giving any direction now.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Sir, in earlier cases the hon. Minister used to make a statement.

MR. SPEAKER: He is not here. It is for him....

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Almost every year there have been floods in the country and from the past records, I recollect that the Minister used to make a statement.

MR. SPEAKER: There have been statements under Rule 377 also.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: The hon. Speaker used to communicate to the hon. Minister concerned to make a statement.

MR. SPEAKER: The proceedings will go to him.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): Sir, I am on a point of order. I have been finding for the last couple of days that a number of matters under Rule 377 have been accepted by you, permitting some of us to express our feelings and views on urgent and important matters affecting the whole country for which primarily the Government of India is responsible. That is perfectly within our right. My point of order is this that I find that quite a few topics are being expressed which have no relevance to urgency or a bearing of an all-India character and yet they come under Rule 377. I need your guidance as to whether topics assume importance on State-wise basis as well.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not like that.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: And secondly, you gave permission to my friend, Mr. Mallanna, to raise a point with regard to the Conference of Chief Ministers. The Chief Ministers' Conference has been taking place periodically in this country for the last 30 years. If Parliament is in Session, then I should have thought that the Prime Minister himself would come to the House and explained to the House what has happened.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order in this.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: But your permitting him now makes the thing very interesting. If the Prime Minister were now to make a statement in response to a Member's query....

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR (Quilon): In the Opposition?

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Not in the Opposition, but any Member. My point is that it would be very strange that the Prime Minister of the country and the Leader of the House comes to this hon. House only after his attention is drawn by one individual Member. My submission under this point of order is that at least in such matters when the House is in Session, and an important development takes place outside the Parliament but in the country, let the Government come *suo moto* with a statement rather than your permitting one of us to raise an issue and then the Minister comes by way of an answer.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: I want a direction on that point.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order.

(v) FLOOD HAVOC IN BANASKANTHA (GUJARAT)

श्री मोती भाई आर० चौधरी
(बनासकांठा): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में वर्षा और बाढ़ आने से अनेक प्रकार की जान माल की जो हानि हुई है उसकी ओर माननीय सदन का ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूँ.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: We must be guided by you, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot preclude any Member from asking it. It is for the Minister either to make a statement, or for the Members to request him to make a statement.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: How do you give permission, Sir?

श्री मोती भाई शार० चौधरी : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में भारी वर्षा होने की वजह से और बाढ़ आने की वजह से अनेक प्रकार की हानि हुई है, जिनकी ओर मैं माननीय सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करता हूँ।

मेरे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में 15 इंच औसत वर्षा होती है लेकिन इस जगह पर एक ही दिन में 26 जुलाई को 27 इंच वर्षा हुई है, इसलिये बाढ़ आई है जिसके कारण जगह जगह पर सड़कें टूट गई हैं, रेलवे के चलने में बाधा आ गई है, रेलवे और सड़क के ब्रिज नष्ट हो गये हैं, हजारों मकान गिर गये हैं मकानों के भीतर का माल और सामग्री, गरीबों के पहनने के कपड़े, बर्तन आदि सब नष्ट हो गये हैं। जमीन में पानी भरने से सारी जमीन नष्ट हो गई है। एक माम से लगातार बारिश होने से सारी फसल नष्ट हो गई है। जगह-जगह पर खेतों में गड्ढे हो गये हैं, रेती जमा हो गई है और सारी जमीन नष्ट हो गई है। मार्केट यार्ड में भी 3,3 और 4,4 फिट पानी भर जाने से लाखों रुपये का सामान लोगों का नष्ट हो गया है। 4 आदमियों की जान हानि भी हुई है। मकड़ों पशु मर चुके हैं।

4,5 दिन हो गये हैं लेकिन अभी भी 40,50 गांव ऐसे हैं जिनमें सम्पर्क अभी तक नहीं हो सका है। रक्षा के जवान भी वहां तक नहीं पहुंच सके हैं। इन गांवों में बहुत पानी भरा हुआ है। यह सब गांव डैजर्ट एरिया नजदीक होने और यहां की क्षार लव होने की वजह से क्षार ऊपर आ गया। इस तरह से लाखों वहाँ करोड़ों रुपये का नुकसान हुआ है।

स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से अनेक प्रकार की मदद पहुंचाने का कार्य चल रहा है। लेकिन गुजरात का नसीब ऐसा है कि हर साल कुछ न कुछ आपत्ति वहां पर आती रहती है। इसलिए जो ज्यादा से ज्यादा सहायता केन्द्रीय सरकार की ओर से हो सके, खासकर आर्थिक सहायता, वह इन आपतग्रस्त लोगों के लिये जल्द से जल्द पहुंचाई जायेगी इस प्रकार की मैं आशा करता हूँ।

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): I am on a point of order about the jute crisis in the jute mills of West Bengal. Thousands of workers are being retrenched. I have given a Calling Attention notice. This is very important. The Commerce Minister has gone to Calcutta.

MR. SPEAKER: I will consider it and give time.

श्री उपसैन (देवरिया) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हम ने भी लिखकर दिया है बोनस के इश्यू पर और हमारे कई अन्य साधियों ने भी लिखकर दिया है। बोनस के बारे में सरकार बराबर वायदा करती जा रही है लेकिन कुछ हुआ नहीं है। हम इस बारे में सरकार से स्पष्टीकरण चाहते हैं। इस मामले को लेकर बड़ा अग्रताप है। अगर जल्दी से उस पर कार्यवाही नहीं होती है तो गड़बड़ी हो जायेगी। आपसे केवल इतना ही निवेदन है कि आप इस विषय के लिये 2 घंटे का समय दे दें, इसमें लाखों-लाखों लोग इन्वाल्व है, ताकि उनके मामले पर विचार हो जाये। मेरा पुनः निवेदन है कि बोनस के मामले के लिए 2 घंटे का टाइम एलाट कर दें।

MR. SPEAKER: It will be considered by the Business Advisory Committee; it is coming before it.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): In this connection, quite a large number of Members have written to you. We are even prepared to sit beyond 6 p.m. some day, so that we can discuss the

issue of bonus; and the government should have the benefit of our views.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: I have also written to you on this point.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I again repeat that the Ministry of Labour and Parliamentary Affairs is ignoring the Parliament. It is your right, Sir, to see that Parliament is not ignored. (Interruption) It is not only a question concerning that Ministry. It is also your function, Sir, because we the Members of this House feel that Parliament is sovereign; but this Parliament's sovereignty is being ignored. They are making a public statement that they will make an announcement outside Parliament. Therefore, it is my earnest appeal to you that you should exercise your right and see that Parliament has got its right to get this issue discussed.

MR. SPEAKER: It is a matter before the Business Advisory Committee.

12.35 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE. CONSTITUTION OF RAILWAY CONVENTION COMMITTEE

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): Mr. Speaker, with your permission, I would move both the Resolutions for consideration together, because they are related to the same subject.

I beg to move:

"That this House do resolve that a Parliamentary Committee consisting of 12 members of this House, to be nominated by the Speaker, be appointed to review the rate of dividend which is at present payable by

the Railway Undertaking to General Revenues as well as other ancillary matters in connection with the Railway Finance *vis-a-vis* the General Finance and make recommendations thereon."

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha to agree to associate 6 members from Rajya Sabha with the Parliamentary Committee to review the rate of dividend which is at present payable by the Railway Undertaking to General Revenues as well as other ancillary matters in connection with the Railway Finance *vis-a-vis* the General Finance and make recommendations thereon and to communicate the names of the members so appointed to this House."

This is a simple non-controversial resolution. The only purpose of this Committee is to recommend the rate of payment of dividend on the various amounts that we draw from the General Revenue for the capital requirements of the various projects of the Railways. I do not think there is any controversy. Therefore, I do not want to make any observations. Only one hon. Member has moved an amendment.

MR. SPEAKER: He is not present in the House. He has just authorised somebody to move it and it has been received late. But, on that technicality, I would not have over-ruled it. But the amendment is not a major one. He wants the number to be changed from "6 members" to "7 members". He is not present and his requisition was received late.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I commend the Resolutions.

MR. SPEAKER: I will put them to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That this House do resolve that a Parliamentary Committee consisting of 12 members of this House, to be nominated by the Speaker, be appointed to review the rate of dividend which is at present payable by the Railway Undertaking to General Revenues as well as other ancillary matters in connection with the Railway Finance *vis-a-vis* the General Finance and make recommendations thereon."

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha to agree to associate 6 members from Rajya Sabha with the Parliamentary Committee to review the rate of dividend which is at present payable by the Railway Undertaking to General Revenues as well as other ancillary matters in connection with the Railway Finance *vis-a-vis* the General Finance and make recommendations thereon and to communicate the names of the members so appointed to this House."

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER: We will now take up the Finance Bill.

SHRI KISHORE LAL (East Delhi): Sir, I want to make one observation. Yesterday when I took coffee in the Central Hall and when the change was given to me, it included one 25 paise coin, a quarter rupee with the head of King George Sixth. Now the old rupees-notes are not legal tender but these coins still continue to be legal tender even 30 years after independence. I hope the Finance Minister will take this into consideration.

12.39 hrs.

FINANCE (NO. 2) BILL, 1977

(Amendments recommended by Rajya Sabha)

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): I beg to move*:

"(a) that the following amendments recommended by Rajya Sabha in the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1977-78, be taken into consideration:—

Clause 3

(1) That at page 3, clause 3 be omitted.

Clause 13

(2) That at pages 10-11, clause 13 be omitted.

Clause 15

(3) That at page 12, after line 29, the following be inserted namely:—

"(iii) the amalgamated company absorbs in full the staff and labour borne on the rolls of the amalgamating company at the time of amalgamation."

Clause 20

(4) That at page 16, clause 20 be omitted.

Clause 21

(5) That at pages 16-17, clause 21 be omitted.

THE THIRD SCHEDULE

(6) That at page 45.—

(i) line 15, the brackets, figures and letters "(3) (i), (3)(ii)" be omitted; and

(ii) lines 17—19, the words "Four rupees and sixty paise per thousand.", "one rupee and sixty paise per thousand" be omitted.

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

(b) that the recommendations made by Rajya Sabha be rejected."

May I point out to the Members of this House that the six amendments to the Bill which the Rajya Sabha has recommended to us for consideration are by no means new ideas or new concepts? Hon. Members will recollect that similar amendments were moved in this very House at the time of the clause by clause consideration of the Bill. These amendments were extensively discussed and after due consideration this hon. House rejected the amendments and passed the Finance Bill. I do not know whether I should offer any comments at this stage.

MR. SPEAKER: It is up to you.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: The first two amendments recommended by the Rajya Sabha are in respect of the provisions of the Finance Bill relating to capital gains taxation. They propose to amend Clauses 3 and 13. I would like to reiterate what I have already stated in both the Houses that my intention is to introduce certain changes in the capital gains taxation which will stimulate the growth of investment, which will transfer investments from unproductive to productive uses and which will consequently generate production, competition, abundance of goods and lowering of prices. All this is intended for the benefit of the common man. At present, capital gains arising from the transfer of a capital asset held by a taxpayer for more than sixty months are treated as long term capital gains and charged to tax on a concessional basis. An unduly long holding period, however, inhibits investment. Individual investors hesitate to subscribe to new shares which they have to hold for five years in order to avoid taxation of capital gains as ordinary income. A long holding period also affects mobility as individual investors, companies and financial institutions have to wait long before changing their investments. In a developing

country where we have to encourage savings and investment in productive assets, this is not desirable.

Prior to 1973, the holding period was only twenty-four months. The Finance Act, 1973, raised the holding period from twenty-four months to sixty months. This amendment was sponsored by the previous Government in pursuance of the recommendation by the Wanchoo Committee that the short period of 24 months "encourages speculative deals instead of promoting capital formation and contribution to a healthy growth of the economy". I do not think that the holding period of three years would encourage speculative deals. As is well known, speculators believe in quick transfers and, therefore, hold their investments for very short periods. The proposed reduction in the holding period is really intended to help the ordinary investor to re-arrange his investment portfolio from time to time, which in turn will improve mobility and capital formation, which are conducive to the growth of the national economy.

The present structure of capital gains taxation stands in the way of adequate mobility of investible resources and perpetuate investment in low priority and even sterile assets. Clause 13 of the Bill seeks to exempt long-term capital gains if the sale proceeds arising from the transfer of a capital asset are invested or deposited within six months in specified priority assets. My purpose in providing this exemption is mainly to help channelise investment from unproductive assets into preferred or productive assets, such as Government securities, units in the Unit Trust of India, bank deposits and shares in widely-held companies. Investment of the sale proceeds of capital assets in these preferred assets will undoubtedly be conducive to the growth of the country's economy.

I would also like to mention that, under the existing provisions of the

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Income-tax Act, capital gains arising from the transfer of certain types of assets are exempted from tax if the capital gains are re-invested in the same types of assets. For instance, capital gains arising from the sale of a residential house are exempted to the extent the capital gains are utilised for acquiring another house for residential purposes. Similarly, capital gains arising from the sale of agricultural land are exempted from tax to the extent that they are utilised for acquiring new agricultural land. The provision in the Bill seeks to extend this principle to investment in specified assets. It is, however, relevant to note that whereas the existing provision requires only the re-investment of capital gains, the provision in the Bill is more stringent in as much as it requires the taxpayer to re-invest the entire sale proceeds arising from the transfer in specified priority assets.

The third recommendation made by the Rajya Sabha relates to Clause 15 of the Bill. The Rajya Sabha has recommended the addition of a new condition in the proposed provision for carry forward and set-off of accumulated loss and unabsorbed depreciation in approved cases of amalgamation. The condition recommended is that the proposed concession will be available only if "the amalgamated company absorbs in full the staff and labour borne on the rolls of the amalgamating company at the time of amalgamation."

Sir, the members of the Opposition in the House and the members of the majority in the Rajya Sabha have in suggesting this amendment attempted to pose as the protectors of the working classes. They are seeking mischievously to create the impression that it is the intention of this Government to displace the workers of sick units and to create the further impression that it is they who desire to protect the interests of such workers. I cannot imagine, Sir, a greater travesty of the truth. Why have I made this

suggestion at all, Sir. We are all aware that in our economy, and once again may I repeat that, it was an economy built up by our friends in the Opposition, there has appeared time and again the grave malady of sickness in industry. This sickness has been due often to the wrong policies followed by the previous Government and in some cases due to down-right mismanagement. Government recognises that it is our bounden duty to see that such sick units do not collapse and wind up because we realise our responsibility towards the working classes and we cannot afford a situation where they will be thrown on the streets. We believe, however, Sir, that the responsibility for reviving sick units should not entirely and solely fall on the backs of the taxpayers. I can see no reason why successful and prosperous business should not share this responsibility with us. It is our prime intention, therefore, that where sick units are taken over by the State or by private companies, the interests of the working classes must and will be protected. I have given this assurance in both Houses. The Bill provides adequate safeguards to ensure this. The proposed tax concession will only be available where the amalgamated company furnishes a certificate from the specified authority to the effect that adequate steps have been taken by that company for the rehabilitation or revival of the business of the amalgamating company. I do not conceive of a situation where such revival is possible with the removal of the workers in the company. I have examined the past cases where Government itself has taken over sick units. While protecting the interests of the workers, Government itself has gone in for rationalisation measures and it has not hesitated to remove from the company staff members, particularly the managerial staff, who were themselves responsible for the state of affairs of the company. Surely, it is not the intention of this hon. House that those who were responsible for the sad fate of the company should receive

our protection. I would like to reiterate that Government will ensure that the specified authority will fully take into consideration the interests of the working classes and will not permit these tax concessions unless it is satisfied that the main purpose of the amalgamation is actually served.

Clause 20 of the Bill seeks to exempt closely-held companies which are mainly engaged in industrial activity from the requirements of compulsory distribution of dividends upto the statutory percentage of their distributable income. As a logical corollary to this proposal, clause 21 of the Bill seeks to exempt closely-held companies which are partly engaged in industrial activity from the obligation to distribute dividends in relation to the profits attributable to their industrial activity. The Rajya Sabha has recommended the deletion of both these clauses. I had explained the rationale of this proposal in detail in my reply to the debate on the Finance Bill in the two Houses. I would like to reiterate that the need for a provision requiring closely-held companies to distribute a specified percentage of their profits arises when the rates of corporation tax are substantially lower than the maximum marginal rate of personal taxation. In this situation, tax-payers may like to avoid paying tax at a higher rate by using companies as a cover for their personal business. However, when the rates of corporation tax are nearly as high as the maximum rate of personal taxation, as is the position now not much advantage is gained by operating through closely-held companies.

The growth of monopolies in this country has been built up largely by holding companies. And holding companies have not been exempted from the requirement of compulsory distribution of dividends. In the interest of industrial growth and development and maximising production, I have proposed this exemption only in the case of industrial companies,

leaving the other categories of closely-held companies, such as trading companies of investment companies, within the purview of this provision. There is, therefore, no merit in the criticism made by certain hon. Members that the proposed exemption will encourage monopoly control over industry.

These proposals have also been criticised on the ground that industrialists will be able to avoid payment of income-tax by capitalising their undistributed profits into bonus shares. This criticism ignores the fact that the conversion of undistributed profits into bonus shares will ensure that these profits are not frittered away for personal consumption, but are permanently ploughed back in business. The criticism does not also take note of the fact that capital gains arising on the sale of such bonus shares will be chargeable to income-tax in the hands of the share-holders. I would further like to invite the attention of the hon. Members to the fact that the Wanchoo Committee, and before that, Shri Bhoothalingam, as the One-man Committee on the Rationalisation and Simplification of the Tax Structure, had recommended the deletion of this provision from the statute. I have, however, not gone that far and have merely proposed exemption of industrial companies from the requirement of compulsory distribution of dividends.

Let me once again reiterate, Sir, with all the emphasis which I can command that the growth of monopoly houses, the growth of big business, the growth of multi-nationals have not been the creation of the Janata Government. If the distinguished members of the Opposition concede that these institutions are evil institutions, they must bear full responsibility for having created such evil in our country. It shall be my duty and the duty of my colleagues in the Janata Government to ensure that productive assets in our country whomsoever they may belong to—public sector or private sector—will be used fully, fruitfully and

[Shri H. M. Patel]

effectively so that the common man can benefit by abundance of goods by truer competition and consequently by easy availability and lower prices. All the proposals which I have made in the Finance Bill in respect of direct taxes and which were endorsed by this House are designed to achieve this objective.

May I now turn to the two amendments recommended by the Rajya Sabha in respect of indirect taxes? Both these amendments seek to withdraw the increased basic excise duty in respect of bidis, whether machine-made or hand-made. Once again, Sir, an extraordinary claim is being made by the majority in the Rajya Sabha and by friends in the Opposition—extraordinary because it is far from credible—that in suggesting this amendment, they are speaking on behalf of the common man. It was not the Janata Government which first introduced the excise duty on hand-made bidies. This was one in the 1975 Budget when imposition of Re. 1 per thousand bidis was then proposed by the Finance Minister who now sits in the House as a distinguished member of the Opposition. If it was the view of my Congress friends that a duty on bidis was a terrible blow against the common man, what promoted them to introduce such a duty? Why were they sitting silent on behalf of the common man when the duty was introduced? What have I done, Mr. Speaker, Sir? I accepted as a starting premise that a duty on bidis was reasonable and rational, a premise which apparently was found justifiable by the then Congress Government. All that I have suggested is that the duty should be moderately raised. The real issue before this House, the issue on which it is necessary for us to ponder carefully and take a well-considered decision is—can it be considered that bidis are an essential and normal item of consumption of common man. It is very difficult for me, Sir, or for the

Janata Government to accept this proposition. We cannot with a clear conscience tell our people that we would like to encourage the smoking habit amongst common people in our country. There is ample evidence given by eminent medical men that smoking as a habit is injurious to health. It is for this reason that we have insisted that manufacturers of cigarettes should put a specific warning to this effect so that the consumers are protected. I do not know what ideas the members of the Opposition or the majority in the Rajya Sabha have about what are the essential requirements of the common men. The idea of the members of the Janata Party is that the items such as food, clothing, public health and sanitation and education—these alone can legitimately be regarded as essential. This is what we would like to provide for the common man. We cannot under any circumstances sacrifice these genuine needs of the common man to what is admittedly a habit forming and undesirable item of consumption.

Many Members have expressed the view that the increase in the duty on bidis would ruin the bidi industry. There is no evidence at all to support this. When the duty was first levied in 1975 there was no threat to the bidi industry. On the contrary the production and consumption of bidis seems to have gone up. I may also invite your attention to the specific steps which we have taken to protect unbranded bidis and hand-made bidis. The levy is restricted to branded bidi only and unbranded hand-made bidis continue to remain exempt from whole of the duty. Hand-made bidis are being protected against machine-made bidis and since it is hand-made bidis which provide employment to a large number of people, we have taken care to see that the interests of employment are not affected. Some Members made the most extraordinary statement that we have acted in favour of cigarette smokers as against

bidis smokers. They have evidently no knowledge at all about the incidence of taxation on cigarettes and bidis. With my proposal, the total incidence on the ex-factory price of bidis will be only 14 per cent and the increase will be only 1 paise for every 10 bidis. The incidence of taxation on cigarettes is really enormous. It already ranges from 150 per cent in case of the cheaper variety of cigarettes to 370 per cent in the case of more expensive varieties. Even so, I have made provision for stepping up these already high duties by another 7 per cent on cigarettes so that the party which existed before is not disturbed. May I also give the Members the figures of the collection on bidis and cigarettes. The total collection on bidis even with the current amendment would be of the order of Rs. 64.5 crores. As against this, the collections of excise duty on cigarettes is of the order of Rs. 404.35 crores.

I am sure, therefore, that wiser counsels will prevail, that the true interests of the common man will be borne in mind and that the House will not accept those amendments suggested to us by the Rajya Sabha.

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved.

“(a) that the following amendments recommended by Rajya Sabha in the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1977-78, be taken into consideration:—

Clause 3

(1) That at page 5, clause 3 be omitted.

Clause 13

(2) That at pages 10-11, clause 13 be omitted.

Clause 15

(3) That at page 12, after line 29, the following be inserted, namely:—

“(iii) the amalgamated company absorbs in full the staff and labour borne on the rolls of the amalgamating company at the time of amalgamation.”

Clause 20

(4) That at page 16, clause 20 be omitted.

Clause 21

(5) That at pages 16-17, clause 21 be omitted.

THE THIRD SCHEDULE

(6) That at page 45,—

(i) line 15, the brackets, figures and letters “(3) (i), (3) (ii)” be omitted; and

(ii) line 17-19, the words “Four rupees and sixty paise per thousand”, “One rupee and sixty paise per thousand” be omitted.

(b) that the recommendations made by Rajya Sabha be rejected.”

After the lunch hour, the Leader of the Opposition will speak. The House stands adjourned.

13.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha reassembled after Lunch at two minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

FINANCE (NO. 2) BILL, 1977—contd.

(Amendments recommended by Rajya Sabha)

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN (Satara): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am participating in the discussion on the motion moved by the hon. Finance Minister, and I must say that, personally, I am not surprised to see the

[Shri Yeshwant Rao Chavan]

motion because I was expecting some such move on the part of the Government. That is why I am getting confirmed in my fears that Government does not really need any cooperation from the Opposition. I was hoping against hope that, perhaps, they would be keen to get cooperation from us at least on issues and matters which are not of political nature but issues and matters in which the people's interests are involved; at least we expected that on these they would think it is necessary that they should consider all the serious views that we are expressing on this side. If at all they wanted to discuss any issues, possibly this was the occasion when they could have said, "Well, here is a view expressed, not by an individual Member but a view expressed by a Chamber of Parliament, a House of Parliament." And this House of Parliament namely Rajya Sabha is a very important House, I should say. The Constitutional position regarding the supremacy of Lok Sabha in the matter of money Bills, I am quite aware of; I need not be told about that Constitutional position. We certainly know the Constitutional position and we can also resort to the Constitutional methods. But that certainly would lead to unnecessary confrontation which we do not want. The Rajya Sabha, as contemplated under the Indian Constitution, cannot be compared to any other upper chamber in any other Constitution in the world. This is a very important and essential feature of the federal structure of our Constitution. The Janata Government, particularly, has declared to the wide world that they would like to go along the most Constitutional lines and would like to follow democratic methods, not technically but in its essence, that it is a Government by consultation, it is a Government by continuous dialogue etc. If that is so, then the importance of the Rajya Sabha must not be underestimated. The Rajya Sabha essentially represents all the States. It may be an indirectly elected House,

but it is elected on the basis of States' representation and the views expressed by the Rajya Sabha therefore, are important. If, because you have a large number of Members here you say 'no, we reject it then we can also since we have a large number of Members there, choose right occasion and reject your view. I expected that since this is the view of the Rajya Sabha, we would sit down here and discuss what are the issues involved. This complete disregard for the recommendations of the Rajya Sabha is complete disregard for the view expressed by a very important House of Parliament. This is, really speaking, rejecting the views of the States of the country. We must take into account that this is a most important political aspect. If you want to make everything a Party issue, you can do so; I cannot take any objection to it. (*Interruption*).

Another point I wanted to make was that I have seen this attitude more than once. When we raised the question of Compulsory Deposit Scheme in this House, we were told 'No, we do not want to consider it, we will certainly fight it out.' But what happened ultimately? You made a statement afterwards, coming to this House or that House, that you have reconsidered the matter. What were the factors which made you reconsider? The only factor you had to take into account was your position in the Rajya Sabha. It was hypocritical to come here and say that you reconsidered the issue on its merits and came to contrary decision. It would have been more straightforward of you had you come and told us 'Well, we accept the position'. But that is exactly what is lacking. But yet we are told 'we want to give cooperation and want to take cooperation.' This is not the way to do that. The manner in which this Motion has been brought just shows that you do not care for opposite views and that what you think about the issue is that since you have got a majority in the Lok Sabha you can

certainly do whatever you think is right. You are entitled to do that; I cannot object to it. It is your right to do so, but let us not forget that we have also this right.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): I think he has cogently argued his case.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I know his arguments. Prof. Dandavate. You will hear cogent arguments from our side also.

Coming to the amendment itself, he tried to give cogent arguments, which have been repeated for centuries together, about the capital gains tax. At least you, Prof. Dandavate, as a socialist, know what exactly is capital gains tax. There are many social factors which go into making the capital gains. Capital gain is not necessarily the result of any efficiency. In most of the cases there is a social factor which creates capital gains. For example, if there is a piece of land and some Municipality or Development Corporation makes an investment of crores of rupees and the value of the land goes on increasing, there will be capital gains. In inflationary times when prices are increasing, certainly without making any effort, if you possess or own a thing, after a few years its value goes up. This is unearned income, Prof. Dandavate. You have certainly every right to talk about socialism, but I can also share something with you. What is capital gain? Capital gain is unearned income and it is the fundamental policy of any socialist country or any Government which has to consider the

well-being of the people and which is against concentration of wealth in a few hands to see that no concessions are given in the case of capital gains. If you do not accept this basic thing, what is the point in telling me that he has given cogent reasons? Capitalists argue their case in a much more sophisticated manner and cogent manner. Cogent argument is not necessarily a convincing or valid argument. Capital gains is something unsocial in a sense; it is an unearned income and any concession to the unearned income must never be accepted, and, therefore, this was an essential point for us. We have many differences with you on many aspects of the budget, but we have not made every issue an issue to argue with you; we have chosen only three or four issues, selective issues. First is the capital gains tax; I have given our major argument about it. Second is the closely held companies. The hon. Minister was taking advantage of the Wanchoo Commission and was arguing cogently about the capital gains tax. On the basis of the Wanchoo Commission, we had taken certain steps; I was instrumental in taking those steps. He uses the same Wanchoo Commission when it suits him and he rejects it where it does not suit him. Is it a cogent reason for this matter?

Let us come to the closely held companies. What are these companies? These are family concerns. I do not want to name these. It would be giving them unnecessary advertisement. In giving these concessions to these companies, we feel that we will

[Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan] be making a mistake. The hon. Minister says that there is no possibility of speculation; he also argued about possibilities of better investment and productive investment. These are the things which are normally branded about to justifying anything that one does about the taxation. This is the simplest thing that anybody can say that this is something for proper investment for productive purposes. I would say that any concession given to the closely held companies indicates definitely—let me make this charge, I am not making this charge against any individual, I am making a charge against the party—and brings out the characteristics of your party. These two things are indicative that though this party consists of progressive elements and other types of elements, it is the domination of reactionary elements.... (Interruptions).

श्री रवीन्द्र प्रताप सिंह (अमेठी) : आप स्पष्ट बताइये, किस को कह रहे हैं ?

श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण : जिस के सिर पर यह टोपी बैठ जाय, वह मान ले।

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र (इलाहाबाद) : आप अपने चश्मे से जनता पार्टी को देख रहे हैं।

श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण : जहां प्रिंसिपल की बात आती है, जनेश्वर जी, वहां हमारी आपसे ज्यादा उमीदें हैं।

These are the two things which indicate what type of philosophy, what type of political ideology, what type of political programme, and what type of economic policy this party tries to follow. If you think it is a charge, it is a charge and if you do not think so, it is not a charge, but according to me this is the correct appreciation of your party's characteristics.

Now, I come to the sick industrial units. I would personally like to say more about it because I have got a little more experience about it as I was one of the Chief Ministers in this country who started treating this sick industry in Bombay as early as 1957,

nearly 20 years ago. He says, 'This is because of your wrong policy.' I would like to say what those wrong policies are. In the industries, particularly, the textile and jute industries, the machinery was not properly maintained by the industrialists. There was no proper investment made at proper time on them. They have taken advantage of the speculation in the raw material that is used in this industry. Therefore, all the profits that could be taken out of it, was completely taken out of it. It was exhausted completely when it became sick. They said that they wanted to close it down (Interruptions) Yes, they milched the cow. You can say that. (Interruptions). Somebody would like to call it a buffalo. I am not for it. The main point is that this was not as a result of our government's policy. It was the result of policies tendency and mentality of the private ownership. These are the typical results of private ownership. They want to take as much profits out of it and kill the cow or the buffalo that gives the milk and the result was that hundreds and thousands of workers were thrown on the streets. At that time there was an opportunity....

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA (Serampore): It started from your time.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Not in the Centre. I tried to do in Maharashtra in 1957. At that time we had consulted a great economist, Dr. Gadgil about it and in consultation with him we had evolved a method and handed it over to some other private but efficient management who had some experience. It was the Narsinghirji Mill in Sholapur about which you all know. The man improved the working but under the compulsions of the law and the Constitution we had to return the mill back to the old owner. After two years it came back to the same position. So it became a sick patient and it became a matter of taking a sick patient, improving him and

handing him over back to be again exploited and become sick again. Naturally, therefore, it was necessary for the government to make certain departures or take certain new initiatives and take over the mills, because it was necessary to have modernisation and that certain new investments had to be made. That was very useful and socially very important investment because in the sick industry there are two aspects of which one is production and the other is the employment. Here what you are doing is that you are allowing one company to amalgamate into another. If you see the actual working of it, it is only allowing accounts of one company to be amalgamated into another so that he can take all the advantage under the taxation laws and completely disregard the manpower that was employed before. If you are very clear about it and you are saying very cogently that you are particular about the employment aspect of it, then why don't you accept our amendments? They are very simple amendments. Why are you ashamed of accepting it? You are saying more and more, that 'We are committed to the employment of the people.' If you mean it then we want a legal commitment on your part. But you do not want to accept our amendments because you do not mean it....(Interruptions) I am talking of hon. Member Mr. Sonu Singh Patil. He and I come from the same State. He and I belonged to the same Party then and he and I had to fight the same fight of one such textile mill in his own home town. He remembers that. This is essentially a point of employment. If you are very keen about it and if you are really very sincere about it, please accept the amendments.

One of the observations that was made by the Finance Minister was that we are doing it to pose as if we are the protectors of the people. Well, if we are not posing, then you are posing. If we pose, you should also pose. What is wrong about it?

Trying to take a position and serving the people and honestly meaning that is the business of a political party. What is wrong about it? It is the business of a political party. Political parties are meant for that. They should not merely pose it, they should act on it. That is why we are insisting on these amendments. We are testing your sincerity.

I am mentioning the issues. We are not merely trying that in technical sense of pressing. We are not merely pressing the amendments. We are pressing important issues and we want to have your reaction from you on them.

What a hypocritical moral lecture the Government has been giving that they were against smoking, etc! We have heard these sermons long before. The other day when the Finance Minister was speaking last time when the Finance Bill was passed, his colleague Shri Biju Patnaik got up and said that he had been smoking for more than fifty years and he is still healthy. I am not quoting Biju Patnaik only. I also smoked for forty years and nothing wrong has happened to me up till now. I have stopped smoking now. This is because of my choice and not because of taxes. Please do not take that moral pose.

I also find another fashion of this Government. When anything wrong is pointed out, the reply comes—everything wrong had been done by you and now we are trying to improve this way. How long this will sustain you, my friends? This may be for one month, two months, three months, until State Legislature elections, Corporation Elections, Metropolitan Elections, for now that you have them. How long more? India's problems are very serious problems. I would request you on this occasion again....

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): At least thirty years more.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN:
You are counting too much on Indian people. Indian people are very wise. They find out things very quickly.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): You know it now.

श्री यशवंतराव चव्हाण : आप को पता है वह कैसा है । (व्यवधान) . . . हां हां, देखेंगे । जिन लोगों में आप आते हैं, उन्हीं में से हम भी आते हैं । आप भी चुन कर आए हैं, हम भी चुन कर आए हैं । हम जो यहां बैठे हैं, किसी की मेहरबानी से नहीं बैठे हैं । (व्यवधान) मैं कोई आप से गाली गलौज नहीं कर रहा हूं । मैं आप को सलाह दे रहा हूं ।

I am not abusing you. I am not criticising you. I am giving you very serious advice. Indian economic problems, Indian social problems, Indian political problems are very complex problems and merely telling the schedule that we will do it in four years and another thing in five years is not enough. I am sometimes surprised, I must honestly confess that—it is rather a very innocent sort of position, but somebody coming and telling us that India's unemployment problem can be solved within ten years. I must say that it is very unfortunate thing for the people of India that such empty provisions are made.

Hon. Finance Minister asked me what bidi has to do with the common man. Shri Ravindra Varma can tell him that while working out the cost of living index of the working class, this smoking is one of the important things taken into consideration. It is one of the items in the basket. It is considered to be essential from that point of view.

Another important consideration is nature and character of bidi industry. Those who know about the nature and character of bidi industry will see that large number of people in the

rural areas, particularly, the house wives are employed in that industry. This sort of distinction of branded and non-branded bidis,—cogently argued, only shows that this is going to be exploited by the bidi industrywallahs and they have already started exploiting the small man. Lakhs of people are working in this industry. You tell us on one hand, that you want to create employment opportunities. But you act otherwise. Please rectify it?

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA:
Five years back we advised them not to impose any tax on bidis.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN:
My friend, I do not consider your voice an independent voice. Your voice is independent perhaps in Calcutta only, but not in Delhi, I am telling you. (Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER: In Maharashtra also.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN:
In West Bengal, yes; in Maharashtra, yes; but not in Delhi. Let your polit-bureau reconsider the whole position. So, Sir, when we say bidi, it is not smoking as such that we refer to. It is again the case of the small man who works hard. He does require certain relaxation. It is the case of the small man and his housewife who work hard in a remote village-house that matters most. Therefore we are raising these issues. Closely-held companies, capital gains tax, unemployment in sick mills, small man involved in the employment in the bidi industry. These are all the basic issues, you are supposed to take a view about. Here is the other House which in its wisdom and coolness applied its mind quietly and made certain recommendations back to this honourable House. We should have taken them more seriously instead of merely and lightly moving a motion that you reject them. This is a rejection like that of an emperor. You are very conscious of the power of strength in this House. Well, Sir, we have taken note of what you think and what you are. Whether this is accepted or not accept-

ed, the people will ultimately judge on the basis of merits. I am sure you will regret what you are doing today.

14:29 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): I wish that the Leader of the Opposition had not chosen to give any sermons to us. I repudiate the insinuation made by the Leader of the Opposition which he perfectly knows, is not correct. I am sure that he knows that it is not correct. He has tried to explain in his own way the support which we had given to the Janata party in spite of our basic differences. We said this. So long as they fight against authoritarianism against anti-democratic principles and policies which were followed by the previous Government, so long as they are for the restoration of civil liberties and political rights and democratic rights in this country, we will support them; and we will continue to support them if their policies are based on these principles and are on proper lines.

We have, of course, reserved our right to oppose any proposal which, according to us, does not benefit the people. That is why we shall make our position clear with regard to the recommendations which have come from the Rajya Sabha.

It was very interesting to hear from the leader of the Opposition about his vast experience in administration, ministerial responsibility and all that which have got this country to this position under their Government. I said on an earlier occasion that I found many crocodiles on that side shedding tears. But, to-day, I find that the crocodiles have become bigger and bigger in size. This is the position. Today we do not hear any longer the slogan of 'garibi hatao' the 20-Point Programme. (Interruptions); we are supposed to have lost our voice in Delhi to Mr. Patel, Mr. Dandavate and Mr. Desai—but what was your voice during those 20 months' times, Mr. 1894 LS—10

Chavan? You and your party members were only indulging in *tali bajao*. That was the performance of the members of the Congress Party. You have denigrated the people of this country; you have decimated the democratic rights of the people and Parliamentary Institution in this country. The people have cut you now to size. This is your present position. Therefore, this could have been good if Mr. Chavan, leader of the Opposition instead of indulging in this sort of thing, had tried to control his own party. I do not know how many desperate groups are inside their party? (Interruptions). And as the result of their policies now Mr. Chavan is to-day sitting on the other side adorning the House.

I personally admired him when he was the Finance Minister, External Affairs Minister and the Home Minister. But to-day, I find that that his performance was a great disappointment because he had to say many things which he himself does not believe. I appreciate that position.

May I now come to the topic? I am provoked to say all this because of his, if I may be excused for using that expression, lecture to us. So far, I have said that, our party is concerned, it does not have any illusion about what the country's future is going to be? We shall cooperate with the ruling party and we sincerely believe in that. That is why in West Bengal even though we know that we are the biggest and largest single party, we wanted to have their cooperation. In West Bengal, in their wisdom, the people exercised their choice for us. We have not rejected the cooperation from the Centre—from the Janata Party. We have sought the cooperation of the Centre. That is because we have to build up the country and we have to rejuvenate this country from the ashes to which this Congress Party has brought it. (Interruptions) In this great task of nation building, we shall cooperate so long as they have the support of the people. (Interruptions) Therefore, Sir, I would have very much liked if the Congress Party had not taken up the

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pose of injured innocence. This was the only party which had carried on a calculated and sustained attack on the people not only in the political sphere, not only against their democratic rights but also against their economic rights. To-day, seventy per cent of our people, thanks to Mr. Chavan and his so-called progressive policies, twenty-point programme, *garibi hatao* etc. are below the poverty line. What are the suggestions given by the Congress Party?

Let us not fight over those things. So far as the recommendations are concerned, we believe that Rajya Sabha also has its rights; our Constitution gives them the right to make recommendations. With regard, to financial proposals, our Constitution gives a predominant position to the Lok Sabha because it is the directly elected House of the People of this country. Therefore, that overriding position is given to the Lok Sabha and, it is for the Lok Sabha either to accept or to reject the recommendations. But certainly Rajya Sabha has got the authority under the Constitution to make recommendations and today we know that Mr. Chavan's party in Rajya Sabha—I am not making any aspersions as such—has become suddenly very much concerned about the poor people and about certain tax proposals in the Finance Bill and they have chosen to make recommendations. But we did not find this concern when the 42nd Constitution Amendment Bill came. We did not see that concern when the Bonus Amendment Bill came. We did not see that concern when MISA was introduced and passed. We did not see that concern when Emergency was approved—a spurious and fake Emergency was thrust on the people of this country and to justify that, make-believe situations were created in this country with 20-point programme and so on.

Sir, Rajya Sabha Members are supposed to be more mature and more wise but where was that wisdom when the people of this country were being bulldozed for the sake of one family and today they are giving us sermons

about peoples' rights and government's duties. Instead of them indulging in gimmicks, let us join hands to see as to how to make this country proceed along the right lines for the benefit of the common people who have not got the advantage of Independence or Freedom of this country that has been monopolised by a handful of people.

Sir, today 80 per cent of our population in rural areas neither have true economic freedom nor true political freedom. Let us try to do something for those people in the country and let us not indulge in theoretical discourses or about the so-called right of the Opposition sitting here. May I make our party's position clear regarding these recommendations? With regard to the capital gains and with regard to the closely held companies Mr. Chavan, the hon'ble Leader of the Opposition, tried to place it on principle but I wish on principle you could decide every question of taxation. I would have liked that the indirect taxation should be minimised as much as possible. The direct taxation should be increased. The rich people who can bear greater burden should be subjected to greater incidence of taxation. I would have liked the entire taxation structure in this country to be altered and we have indicated our objective during the debate on the Finance Bill. Unfortunately, Sir, we find that somehow the ghost of the Congress party remains still operating in the corridors of the Finance Ministry. We have to get rid of that. The same *status quo* attitude is there. We do not find anything about the land reforms and about providing the necessities to the common people of this country. There is nothing about how to contain the price rise and how to reduce the menace of unemployment. These are the aspects on which we have stressed and made our submissions. I do not wish to repeat that. No doubt, the capital gains represent unearned income but we have to find out as to what the changes are which are against the common people of this country. So far as the closely held

companies are concerned, the proposals that have been made, will they go against the common people of this country? We have not been able to find that out. Mr. Chavan—the experienced legislator as he is—has not gone into the details of it because he would not be able to make out a case. So far as those aspects are concerned we are not going to accept the recommendations and will leave it to the Congress party to fight out the same with the Janata party. But so far as two other aspects are concerned, we have our own views. One is: what will be the consequence of amalgamation? If the proposal with regard to the amalgamation results in reviving sick units, we shall be very happy because it would create more job potential, more people will be employed. Those people who, as a result of the policy of the Congress Party and the dangerous state of the sick units, have been thrown out their job, should be taken back. What we want is a statutory recognition. I am happy to know about the assurances given by the hon. Finance Minister in the Rajya Sabha. I was going through the debate of the Rajya Sabha. He has given an assurance and here also he has given an assurance to that we are not accepting your assurance, we are saying 'yes', you mean this. Let us hope, but you have to take the people along with you. You are making provisions for giving tax concessions for taking over the sick units. Why don't you do away with the misgivings in the minds of the people? Later on if you come and say well so much amount is the loss, which they are going to suffer, that will not help and therefore, out of the workmen contingent of 5000 you have to reduce it to 3,000. Let us take the assurance which he has given. But will you honour those assurances? I wish you had made it clear to the staff and the officials.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I did make it clear that there was a specified authority which was to accept the proposal of amalgamation in the manner in which it had to be carried out and that specified authority would see to it that this particular assurance was fulfilled.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Now, that clarification helps us. I am very thankful to him. But where are the guidelines for that specified authority? You have to lay down those guidelines either in the statute or somewhere else. If you have those guidelines to enable the specified authority or the tax assessing authority to go into the matter, it will help us. But where is the statutory protection for this? On this we have our misgivings, we have our difficulties. There are doubts in the minds of the people and on this at least they have, for a change, made a good recommendation. They have made this change. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): At least you accept this.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: So far as bidis are concerned, here in the Finance Bill what relief have you given to the poor people? In the last Budget, an assurance for the lowering of the price level was given. But nothing has happened, on the other hand, it has increased. There is no provision made as to providing employment as such. There is no reduction made in the level of indirect taxes; on the other hand you have increased general excise duty from one per cent to 2 per cent, which is going to be heavy on the common man. Therefore, Sir, it is not a case whether smoking is good for health or not, I am almost a chain smoker; look at my health. Mr. Biju Patnaik has also got this habit, but I think it has not affected his health. I hope it has not.

Now, regarding prohibition, everybody knows that it is a social evil. It is a health hazard. In many cases we hear that there are deaths due to illicit distillation and all that. I do not know if you can at all bring in prohibition.

Now coming back to the increase in the excise on bidis, you may say it is the minimal, that is, one paise per 10. But this attitude you have to change. Do not give a feeling to the people of

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this country that this Government is against the common people. Apart from the economic consequences, it will be the bidi workers who are going to be affected whether you admit it or not. It is going to affect. It may be a rupee or even fifty paise. Those who earn about Rs. 100 or Rs. 200 or Rs. 300, even they are not able to bear it. What A, B or C or X in a better and happier position, is able to bear cannot be compared with what the ordinary people could bear. If a person could afford he would switch over to cigarette; because he cannot afford to smoke cigarette, he smokes biri. I do not know the distinctions of branded and non-branded but willy-nilly you are going to affect that also. The hon. Finance Minister says that Rs. 65 crores will be realised; out of that Mr. Chavan's contribution is Rs. 34 crores. A substantial contribution has been made by Mr. Chavan and his party. Why are you following them in this respect? You could have better examples to follow. Do not follow Mr. Chavan and his party so far as biri is concerned, because they have not looked after the common people; please do not emulate their bad examples. Therefore, I appeal to you with all sincerity. We are not objective for the sake of objection. Our attitude is clear. We say that this provision will not benefit the common people and we do not want government to lose credibility with the people. You accept these two proposals and that will show that you are open to re-thinking and you take into consideration different viewpoints. For some reason or other they have chosen to make one or two good recommendations and we should accept them. On other issues we are not with them about the other taxation proposals of the Finance Minister. But so far as these two proposals are concerned, I again appeal to Shri Patel to give second thought to it.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN (Madras South): The Leader of the Opposition has very ably and clearly stated that the recommendations of the Raja Sabha have considerable weight

and that the matter could have been discussed between the Finance Minister and the Leader of the Opposition before actually bringing forward the present motion to reject those recommendations. In view of the support which has been given by Mr. Somnath Chatterjee and the support which is not expressed but felt in the other side of the House, I am quite sure it would have been a very good precedent had the Finance Minister discussed this matter with the Leader of the Opposition and come to some agreement with regard to those recommendations. But he has chosen to present arguments and defend the position he has taken and it becomes necessary for us to examine the validity of those arguments and see how far they are acceptable and correct. I will not go into political polemics but shall confine myself to the proposals which are before the House and examine them from purely economic point of view. The four proposals which are now before us fall into two categories. One category is that relating to the concessions which are given to undeserving well-to-do classes; the other category affecting the poorer classes. Those which affect the poorer classes are those relating to the employment of labour and the levy of duty on bidi and those which give concessions to the undeserving classes are those which deal with capital gains and the closely held companies. The Finance Minister said that showing concessions to the capital gains will not affect the common man. I take it that any loss of revenue, any concession given which leads to loss of revenue affects ultimately the poor man, the common man of this country because you are not flush with money, you are not having a surplus budget. In fact you have to make up the loss by levying tax on butter and bidi.

Therefore, if you give any concession which denudes the treasury of its revenue resources, you will have to examine whether it is worth giving, whether it is necessary to give and whether it will bring any benefit to the community or society.

As the hon. Leader of the Opposition has clearly stated, you know what are capital gains. Capital gains are got by people who have not contributed to the increase a man buying a property, by a mere force of social circumstances gets a high income out of it when he sells; man holding some property by virtue of inflation gets a large amount of money when he sells it. Why not the community or the society share it? Is it a new concept? Is it anything which is radical, which is suggested for the first time? All over the world, capital gains taxes have been levied and it is considered as well as accepted to be an appropriate and an equitable tax. It is based on the same principle as progressive taxation. When a man gets an income for which he was not made any contribution, when a man out of circumstances arising out of either inflation or other social causes gets an increment in the value, the society is entitled to share it because it is the society which has contributed. Why and on what principle should we give up a source of revenue and then levy tax on the poor people for the purpose of compensating the loss, which we incur by this? If a man buys a property and makes an improvement and then gets an increased value, under the present law, he is entitled to deduct that amount which he spent on the improvement of the property and it is not calculated and taken as capital gains.

Therefore, it is only the unearned increment, it is only the income for which one has contributed nothing that is taxed. It is totally improper in the present context of world opinion to allow capital gains to escape taxation.

Then in clause 3, he has stated, it is enough if you hold these capital assets only for three years. If you hold it for three years, as the Wanchoo Committee pointed out, short term capital gains are more constantly changing from one investment to another and lead to speculation. As my leader said, when it suits the Finance Minister, he

quotes the scripture. When it does not he just gives the go-by to it.

Here the Wanchoo Committee has pointed out that in various countries, in Finland, in Norway, it is ten years, five years and it is always held that the long term capital gains alone should be exempt from taxation and anything less than five years is never considered to be a long term capital gain. By foregoing this revenue, I do not know exactly how much he will lose, but by the combined effect of clauses 3 and 13, the Government of India will lose almost all the revenue by way of capital gains tax, because the moment a person gets capital gains, he can invest it in any other asset specified in the schedule like bank investment, unit trust or shares. Most of the people who make capital gains are business tycoons or industrialists. They go on changing their shares once in three years. They keep them for three years and evade tax for ever. Therefore, you will lose the tax for ever. By way of reinvestment I wonder how much will come to the society, because most of the capital which is invested in banks, shares and equities will continue to be in one equity or the other. So far as macro-economics is concerned, it does not matter in which equity it is held. It is only a matter of concern to the individual that it is held in one equity or the other. So far as the country is concerned, it does not make any difference. If you say that by changing the investments, you will add to the wealth of the country or to the benefits of society, I am afraid it is totally erroneous. Therefore, I submit for the very kind consideration of the Finance Minister that unless he reconciles himself to completely losing the revenue from this head and writing off from the Income-tax Act that section which deals with capital gains tax, he will do well to re-consider it, because it is easy for any person to re-invest in shares or equities or deposit or unit trust, hold it for three years and sell it away. This is a loop hole which

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will deprive the State of all the revenue.

So far as closely held companies are concerned, the Finance Minister said that there is no loss to the society. Here again I have to challenge that statement. As I said earlier, any measure which gives up revenue to a State or country which does not have a surplus, which has to make up the deficit by levying further taxes probably on consumption goods by way of indirect taxation, necessarily when it gives up a tax which it can get from the affluent section, it affects the society and poor people. Closely held companies are those held by a few families, a few relatives. Actually it is nothing more than a partnership. It is a legal evasion. If it were partnership, the income-tax authorities can tax the total profits of the partnership in the hands of the partners. Therefore, the entire profit becomes taxable and revenue will not be lost. But in the case of closely held companies, if they do not distribute the amount which is statutorily distributable and hold it back, the company pays only corporation tax; it does not pay any tax on the dividends received by the shareholders in their hands. Anybody knows that when a company makes profit the company pays corporation tax and the dividends in the hands of the shareholders are again taxed to income-tax. But when the company does not distribute the dividends and holds it back, that amount of income-tax which would be payable on the dividend by a shareholder who receives the dividend is lost to the exchequer. As I said earlier when I was moving the same amendment, when this amount is held back and accumulated, the accumulated amount is distributed as bonus shares in three or four years and on bonus shares, there is no tax. The Minister said, when the bonus share is sold, they will again pay capital gains tax. No, Sir. Combined with the present clauses 3 and 13, if they sell these bonus shares and invest the amount in equities or invest in the

Unit Trust or invest it in a deposit for three years, they will escape the tax. It is not correct. I ask the Finance Minister to explain how he says it will pay tax. It will not pay tax because the moment they get the bonus shares, they can sell them to others and invest the sale proceeds in one of the specified items thereby completely avoiding and evading the tax. Some time I will put the question to the Finance Minister also asking him to give details of the loss of revenue on account of these two items and you will see that it is a sizeable item. The people who sell these bonus shares are not fools. They will certainly invest the proceeds in specified items in clause 13 and they will immediately escape the tax. Therefore, on both the counts we will lose. We lose the income-tax on the dividend not distributed, we lose the tax when it is distributed as a bonus share and when it is sold and they make capital gains they will invest it in other equities for three years and again we lose the tax. Is it proper for the Government to forgo the revenue when we are not, as I said, having a surplus budget?

15 hrs.

The next point is about labour. The reason why labour insisted on Government taking over the sick units is not to protect the industrialists, but it is to protect the workers working in those factories. They are lingering between starvation and life. They are just lingering on. If a factory is closed, people will lose their jobs and how can they be protected unless the company which amalgamates them says that it will take all those labour and the staff employed? Now, the Finance Minister said that the staff includes management, some of the people in the top echelons and we want to rationalise those. You know the definition of staff Labour is a certain category under the Industrial Disputes Act, staff is a certain category of the Industrial workers Act and the persons whom you mentioned as management belong

to a third category and the amendment only says 'staff and labour', that is, only those who come within the classification of staff as defined and labour as defined. If they are management, nobody sheds a tear for them. They can rationalise them and send them away because they are people with qualifications, they can find employment elsewhere. So far as the staff, which means persons who are defined under the Industrial Disputes Act as workmen, as people employed as clerks, supervisors and so on are concerned, they are to be protected. If the Finance Minister says that he will give an undertaking that the labour employed will be taken care of, what prevents him now, I ask, from making it a statutory obligation? Verbal promises made on the floor of the House do not have the force of a statute. They cannot be enforced in a court of law. That is why we are asking for a statutory protection and not a mere verbal assurance.

Lastly, my friend Mr. Somnath Chatterjee and everybody else have spoken about the bidi. Only one thing I want to say. I have been myself the President of bidi labour association.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: So, you are acquainted with it.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I do not smoke, but I have been the President of a Union. I know how many people are living, how many thousands and thousands of workers are living on this. I will now tell you the amount of evasion that will take place as a result of this. You say that only branded bidis will be taxed. Many people who have branded items will distribute them to the other people and say this is non-branded and then evade the tax. This has happened earlier. I once tried to bring a law about the bidi workers; and when I said that these bidi workers will be governed by the Factory Act, they merely distributed tobacco to their houses and said that they were not factory workers. Man's ingenuity to evade tax is far greater than that of any Finance Minister that India has produced. What I am

worried about is that the employees in the organized sector will lose, and exploitation of labour in unorganised sector will take place. Everybody will suffer. As a consequence, you will find that this will come back to you. As a result of this, there will be evasion, loss of revenue, unemployment and exploitation of labour. People will complain that workers in the branded items will be dismissed; and they will say that those in the non-branded items will be taken and they will be given wages; which are very low, i.e. sweated wages; and a series of consequences will follow as a result of this. The best thing that you can do is at least to accept the four recommendations which the Rajya Sabha has made, and earn a very good name for yourself.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : (दिल्ली सदर) :
उपाध्यक्ष जी, चव्हाण साहब हमारी पालियामेंट के बड़े अच्छे डिबेटर हैं और बहुत अच्छे पार्लमेंटेरियन हैं—यह मैं मानता हूँ। पर आज का उनका भाषण सुनने के बाद मुझे ऐसा लगा कि उनका भाषण केवल एक पोलिटिकल स्टैंट था। उसको सुनकर मुझे बड़ी निराशा हुई। उन्होंने कहा कि जनता पार्टी हमारी मदद लेना नहीं चाहती है। मैं समझता हूँ जिस तरह से जनता पार्टी ने विपक्ष के साथ अभी तक व्यवहार किया है, लोकपाल बिल के बारे में आपने कहा कि ज्वाइंट सेलेक्ट कमेटी में भेज दें तो हमने उसको वहाँ भेज दिया, स्पीकर के चुनाव के बारे में हमने आपसे राय ली, हम और चीजों के बारे में भी आपसे राय लेते रहे हैं और आगे भी लेते रहेंगे लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ राष्ट्रपति के बारे में उनका बहुत अनचैरिटेबिल रिमार्क था परन्तु मैं उनको विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि जनता पार्टी आपके साथ मिल करके, विपक्ष के साथ मिल करके, बात-चीत करके काम करना चाहती है, कोई भी एक तरफा काम नहीं करना चाहती है। लेकिन इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि जिस तरह से आप विपक्ष के साथ

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बात-चीत किया करते थे—मुझे कम से कम 1967 का जमाना याद है—कि जब मतलब हुआ तब कर लिया और जब मतलब नहीं हुआ तब छोड़ दिया, हम तो आपसे जरूर बात करेंगे, आपसे गाइडेंस भी लेंगे, आपकी राय की कीमत भी करेंगे लेकिन आप ऐसा मत समझिए कि जो कुछ आप कहें उसको हम सारा ही मान लें। ऐसा नहीं हो सकता है। हमारे और आपमें आनेस्ट डिफरेंस आफ ओपीनियन हो सकता है। अगर डिफरेंस आफ ओपीनियन नहीं होता तो आज आप वहां नहीं होते हम यहां नहीं होते। दो पार्टिज में डिफरेंस आफ ओपीनियन का होना लाजमी है—यह बात तो आपको माननी पड़ेगी। इसलिए यह कहना कि आपने हमारी यह बात नहीं मानी इसलिए हम आपसे बातचीत नहीं करना चाहते या हम आपकी राय की कद्र नहीं करना चाहते—मैं समझता हूं यह कहना बहुत ही अनचैरिटेबिल है और ऐसा हम चव्हाण साहब से एक्सपेक्ट नहीं करते थे।

श्री जे० रामेश्वर राव (महबूब नगर):
कौन सी चीज आपने आज तक मानी, जरा बतायें।

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : एक बात उन्होंने यह कही कि राज्य सभा की जो मान्यता है, और राज्यसभा ने जो सिफारिश की है वह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है तो उसके महत्व को हम कम नहीं करना चाहते। राज्य सभा अपनी जगह पर बहुत बड़े अधिकार का संगठन है जैसे कि लोकसभा है। उसके महत्व को हम कम नहीं करना चाहते। लेकिन यह कहना कि राज्य सभा की सिफारिशों को न मानना राज्य सभा की डिसप्रेस करना है—यह कहना भी ठीक नहीं है। विधान में लोक सभा को कुछ अधिकार दिए गए हैं। मैं समझता हूं विधान की आप मुझ से ज्यादा जानते हैं। फाइनेंस बिल के बारे में विधान में यह प्रावधान है कि लोकसभा अपनी सिफारिशों राज्यसभा को भेजती है, अगर राज्य सभा

उनको न मानें तो वह लोक सभा में आती है और लोक सभा जो कहे वही माना जायेगा। यह तो विधान के निर्माताओं ने बनाकर रखा है। लेकिन इस तरह से कभी लोकसभा को राज्यसभा से लड़वाना, कभी दक्षिण को उत्तर से लड़वाना, कभी हिन्दुओं को मुसलमानों से लड़वाना—यही काम आप करते रहे हैं। मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूं कि कृपा करके इस काम को आप बन्द कर दें। इस तरह से मुकाबला करना कि लोक सभा महत्वपूर्ण है या राज्य सभा महत्वपूर्ण है—यह ठीक नहीं है। मैं चव्हाण साहब से एक सवाल पूछना चाहता हूं—जब यह बिल लोक सभा ने पास कर के राज्य सभा में भेज दिया और राज्य सभा ने इस को नहीं माना तो क्या यह लोक सभा का डिसरिगार्ड नहीं है—आप की परिभाषा के अनुसार।

श्री यशवंतराव चव्हाण : मैं कांस्टीट्यूशन की बात नहीं कर रहा हूं कांस्टीट्यूशन में तो ऐसा है। लेकिन मैंने अपनी स्पीच में यह कहा था कि आप सहयोग की बात करते हैं आप को हमारे साथ बातचीत करनी चाहिये थी।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : आप ने यह कहा है—यदि हमने राज्य सभा के रिकमेंडेशन को नहीं माना तो यह राज्य सभा का डिसरिगार्ड होगा। चव्हाण साहब लोक सभा को भारत की साठ करोड़ जनता ने चुना है जो बजट या फाइनेंस बिल लोक सभा ने पास किया यदि राज्य सभा उस को नहीं मानती तो मैं तो यह नहीं कहता कि वह लोक सभा का डिसरिगार्ड है। लेकिन आप व जो प्रिन्सिपल बनाया है उस के अनुसार यह डिसरिगार्ड हो सकता है। उन के अपने अधिकार हैं वे जो चाहें करें और हमारे अपने अधिकार हैं हम जो चाहेंगे करेंगे। लेकिन आप जो जनता से चुन कर आये हैं यह कहें कि वहां जो 6-7 साल पहले कुछ लोग चुन कर आये थे जिनकी पार्टी आज डिस्क्रेडिट हो चुकी है उन की भावनाओं को स्वीकार कर लीजिये

माफ कीजिये—यह ठीक नहीं होगा। मेरी अपनी निजी राय है कि आज राज्य सभा का जो रोल है उस के बारे में थोड़ा विचार करने की जरूरत है। आज वहां आप का बहुमत है अगले साल चुनाव होंगे उस के बाद 1980 में चुनाव होंगे तब वहां जनता पार्टी का बहुमत होगा। आप ने हम को थ्रेट किया है—और हम यह बात नहीं मानेंगे तो आगे आप हमारी बात पर सहयोग देने पर विचार कर सकते हैं। यह कोई नई बात नहीं है यह तो आप कर ही रहे हैं पहले भी आप ने किया है। 42वां संविधान संशोधन यदि हमारा बहुमत वहां होता तो कभी का खत्म कर देते लेकिन नहीं कर पाये। कोई भी कानून जब तक राज्य सभा पास न करें हम जानते हैं वह पास नहीं हो सकता। आप के पास अभी भी वह शक्ति है और अभी कई साल चलने-वाली है यह भी हम मानते हैं। इसलिये मैं कहता हूं कि राज्य सभा के रोल के बारे में सरकार को सोचना चाहिये कि इस का रोल क्या हो। इस वक्त कोई सुझाव मेरे सामने नहीं है, लेकिन मैं यह जरूर कहूंगा—आज आप लोक सभा की अवहेलना कर के कोई काम ऐसा करते हैं, जिस को राज्य सभा उलट देती है, जो इस का मतलब यह है कि लोक सभा ही नहीं, बल्कि भारत की साठ करोड़ जनता की भावनाओं की आप अवहेलना करते हैं।

चव्हाण साहब ने सोशलिज्म का नारा लगाया, पिछले तीस सालों से आप समाजवाद की बातें कर रहे हैं। जब हम बीड़ी की बात करते हैं या कैपिटल गेन टैक्स की बात करते हैं, तो कहने लगे कैपिटल गेन टैक्स तो अन-ग्रण्ड इन्कम है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं—जब आप फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर थे, उस वक्त अगर कोई मकान या कोठी बेचता है और उस के एक साल के अन्दर वह कोई दूसरी कोठी खरीद लेता है, तो उस में जो कैपिटल गेन होता था, उस को आप ने पूरी तरह से माफ नहीं कर दिया था ?

श्री यशवंतराव चव्हाण : आप को मालूम नहीं है, कंवर लाल जी, उस वक्त आप गैरहाजिर थे। हम ने जो कानून पास किया था—आप तो लायर भी है—जरा उस को पढ़ लीजिये, उस के बाद बात कीजिये।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : मैंने पढ़ कर ही यह बात कही है—लीडर आफ अपोजीशन को मालूम होना चाहिये। मैं जो कह रहा हूं वह ठीक है और आप गलत हैं। मान लीजिए—आप के पास कोई मकान है, आज अगर आप उस मकान को बेचते हैं और एक साल के अन्दर दूसरा मकान खरीद लेते हैं तो कैपिटल गेन टैक्स बिल्कुल माफ है।

श्री यशवंतराव चव्हाण : यह तो पहले से है, मोरारजी भाई के वक्त से है।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : आप फिर बदल गए।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं दूसरी बात बतलाता हूं—पहले इन्टरेस्ट इन्कम पर ज्यादा टैक्स लगता था, लेकिन क्या वह इन की सरकार नहीं थी जिस ने इन्टरेस्ट इन्कम और दूसरी इन्कम को एक जैसा बना दिया, क्या वह अन-ग्रण्ड इन्कम नहीं थी ?

आज जो आप ऐसी बात कहते हैं मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि पिछले साल 1976 में आप ने क्या किया। वैल्य टैक्स जो ज्यादा था, उस को घटा कर आप ने कितना कर दिया। हमने वैल्य टैक्स को इस बार बढ़ाया है लेकिन आप ने नहीं बढ़ाया था। आप ने उस को बहुत कम कर दिया था। इसलिए सोशलिज्म की बात मत कीजिए अभी तक कांग्रेस पार्टी का रवैया यही रहा है कि वह सोशलिज्म की बात करती है लेकिन गरीबी हटाओ की लोरियां दे कर उस ने गरीबों को ही हटा दिया। वह गरीबों को लोरियां दे कर सुलाती है और उधर टाटा और बिरला उन का खून निकाल कर अपनी जेबों में पैसा

[श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त]

भरते हैं। कांग्रेस पार्टी की यही 30 साल की कहानी है। मैंने मंत्री महोदय से एक सवाल पूछा था कि पिछले 7 सालों में जो आप के बिग बिजनेस हाउसेज हैं, उन के कितने एसेट्स बढ़े। श्री शान्ति भूषण ने 20 बिग बिजनेस हाउसेज की लिस्ट दी थी और उन में किसी के हन्ड्रेड पर सेन्ट एसेट्स बढ़े, किसी के एसेट्स डेढ़ गुना हो गए, किसी के दुगुने हो गए और किसी के 4 गुना हो गए। क्या यही आप का समाजवाद है? अगर 1974 से 1977 तक के आंकड़े लिये जायें, तो मैं विश्वास के साथ कहता हूँ कि गरीब और गरीब हुआ है और अमीर और अमीर हुआ है। जनता पार्टी ने अपने आप को गरीब आदमी के साथ आईडेंटिफाई किया है।

There is a complete commitment, our commitment is total.

अगर हम वापस जायेंगे और गलत काम करेंगे, तो हम चुपके से अपने घर वापस चले जायेंगे, लेकिन अपनी कुर्सी से चिपकने के लिए इमर्जेंसी नहीं लगायेंगे, हम प्रेस का गला नहीं घोटेंगे, हम अदालतों के दरवाजे बन्द नहीं करेंगे और लाखों आदमियों को अदालतों में बन्द नहीं करेंगे। अगर हम जनता की भावनाओं को पूरा नहीं करते हैं और जनता द्वारा हम हरा दिये जाते हैं, तो हम घर बैठ जायेंगे और यह नहीं करेंगे कि कुर्सी के लिए जो कुछ भी करना पड़े, वह हम करें। . . .

(व्यवधान)

सिक मिल्स के बारे में चन्हाण साहब ने बहुत कुछ कहा। उन्हें बहुत एक्सपीरियन्स है और कांग्रेस वालों का रवैया यह रहा है कि पैसे वालों से मिल कर उन को कर्ज देंगे, उन को मदद देंगे और जब वे मिल को सिक बना देंगे तो उस के बाद गवर्नमेंट उस मिल को ले लेगी। आखिर, कोहनूर मिल्स का क्या हुआ। करोड़ों रुपये का कर्ज, कपादिया को दे दिया जो संजय गांधी के साथ डाइरेक्टर था और जब वह मिल सिक हो गई तो उस के बाद गवर्नमेंट ने उस को ले लिया। क्या

गवर्नमेंट को गौशाला समझ रखा है कि जो भी सिक मिल होगी, उसे गवर्नमेंट ले लेगी। मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारी जनता सरकार ने इस पालिसी में एक बहुत बड़ा इम्प्रूवमेंट किया है कि सारी सिक मिलों को सरकार नहीं लेगी। हम उन को कहेंगे कि आप इस की हालत ठीक कीजिए और उस के लिए कुछ कन्सेशन मिलेगा और वह तब मिलेगा जब वे पूरी कन्डिशन को पूरा करते हैं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं और अधिक नहीं कहना चाहता लेकिन बीड़ी के बारे में जो बात कही जाती है कि गरीब आदमी पर टैक्स नहीं लगना चाहिए, मैं भी मानता हूँ कि नहीं लगना चाहिए लेकिन अगर 34 करोड़ रुपये इस से आमदनी होती है और उस को हम हटा दें, तो और भी डेफिसिट फाइनेंसिंग बढ़ जाएगी और इस बात से आप एग्री करेंगे कि जो डेफिसिट फाइनेंसिंग होती है वह हर आदमी पर इनडाइरेक्ट टैक्स होता है। इस से तो आप एग्री करते हैं। अगर डेफिसिट फाइनेंसिंग को कम करना है, जोकि हमारा फर्ज है, तो कई बार ऐसी चीजें भी करनी पड़ती हैं। आप कहते हैं कि बीड़ी पर टैक्स नहीं बढ़ाना चाहिए क्योंकि इस से उस के दाम बढ़ जायेंगे, लेकिन चन्हाण साहब, आप भी फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर रहे हैं, आप ने कितनी नेसिस्सिटीज ग्राफ लाइफ की कीमतें अपने जमाने में बढ़ाई हैं। इसलिए मैं यह कहूंगा कि जनता पार्टी की सरकार ने और हमारे फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर ने बजट को सीमा में बांध कर रखा है और डेफिसिट फाइनेंसिंग कम से कम हो, इस की कोशिश की है। उन्होंने यह भी कोशिश की है कि मनी सप्लाय कम से कम हो और इस तरह से दामों को बांधने की कोशिश की है।

श्री बसन्त साठे : शराब पर टैक्स लगा दो, बीड़ी पर क्यों टैक्स लगाते हो।

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : अगर शराब पर ज्यादा टैक्स लगाते, तो इससे आप लोग

को तकलीफ होती। हमने कोशिश की है कि विरोधी पक्ष को तकलीफ न हो इसलिए हमने शराब पर ज्यादा टैक्स नहीं लगाया। कहीं कहीं तो हम आपको एकमोडेट कर ही सकते हैं। मैं चव्हाण साहब को विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि जनता पार्टी कांग्रेस को खत्म करना नहीं चाहती। हम चाहते हैं कि आप जिन्दा रहें। हम चाहते हैं कि आप इफेक्टिवली काम करें। आपका कोओप्रेसन भी हम चाहते हैं और आगे भी चाहते रहेंगे। लेकिन हम यह जरूर चाहते हैं कि जो हमारी पालिसियाँ हैं उनको भी हम न छोड़ें। उनको छोड़ कर हम नहीं चाहते हैं। जहाँ तक हो सकेगा आगे भी हम कोशिश करेंगे कि आपको एकमोडेट किया जाए। इस वास्ते मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह का चैरिटेबल व्यू चव्हाण साहब भी लें तो अच्छा होगा।

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR (Trivandrum): Sir, I am not interested in the wordy war of politics. Secondly, I do not want to enter into a discussion about the role of the Rajya Sabha and the Lok Sabha as per our Constitution. The problem before the House is that the Finance Bill which was accepted by this House, has been returned by the Rajya Sabha with certain modifications. Now, regarding those amendments which they have made, let us have a dispassionate look. Even when this question was discussed here, many people from the ruling party spoke in favour of these recommendations.

I start with bidi. That question was discussed here. It was not only the people from the opposition but people belonging to the ruling party also very vehemently and strongly opposed it. Our friends from the Marxist Party also very strongly stated that the tax on bidi should be avoided. Now the Congress has a majority in Rajya Sabha. They have expressed themselves in favour of it. Are we to stand on prestige? Or are we to accept the reasonable amendment they have

made? Are the arguments put forward by the hon. Finance Minister—his eloquent speech on the injurious affect of bidi, quoting doctors—convincing? Now, I warn you against doctors because today there is a report in the press that some doctor has stated that gas should not be used because it affects your heart. It is said that gobar gas is better. I am not an expert to say whether that is right or wrong. For how many years are the people using gas? Are you going to ban the use of gas?

Then, the day before yesterday, another report came on chicken-eating. All gentlemen should take care. According to that advice, your masculinity will go. Therefore, you should not depend on these stupid reports. Here is Mr. Biju Patnaik, a chain smoker, who stands as a challenge to the statement of the doctors. I am also a smoker. According to doctors, the life is shortened by smoking. If that is calculated, I must be dead years ago. So, please don't bring in these doctors in the picture.

AN HON. MEMBER: What about Mr. Raj Narain?

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: One of the most intelligent things that the Janata leadership has done is to make him a Minister.

A HON. MEMBER: An entertainer.

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: It is not only for our entertainment. He comes only once in a week for one hour. Supposing he were an ordinary Member, could any business be transacted here? You must think them. Don't mention the name of Mr. Raj Narain too often. That one hour is very entertaining. That is enough.

Now, coming back to the question of bidis, the Finance Minister was very much surprised to hear that cigarette lobby is behind this move. If he does not know, he should know as the Finance Minister, as to what would be

[Shri M. N. Govindan Nair]

the implication of this move and who are the parties that will get interested in it. The cigarette lobby is very much interested in seeing that the bidi price goes up. Therefore, I think, at least on this account, you should make a concession. They have made four recommendations. In Mahabharata, a question was posed by Lord Krishna, "Will you not at all give even one house to the Pandavas?". Instead of spending your time on arguments about Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha, will heavens fall if one recommendation of Rajya Sabha is accepted? I do not want to repeat all the arguments that were brought forward in favour of this amendment. I say, that it will adversely affect the industry. All those matters, Mr. Venkataraman who is not very enthusiastic in making accusations but who studies problems has presented the case very well. Can't you accept it? Why should Mr. Patel be so firm that he will not budge an inch? I would appeal to him to accept that amendment.

There is one more amendment which he can accept regarding the sick industrial units. You have already accepted the principle that workers should be protected—including staff. The managerial persons should go. You yourself had said that you had given that assurance in Rajya Sabha, you have given the assurance here not only now even earlier also. Why can you put it in the statute? Then what will happen if you accept these two amendments? I am not going to support the other points. But it would be a very good gesture if these two amendments are accepted. I say these two amendments. One is the bidi which affects the common man; secondly, the workers whom you really want to protect—I take your own words—you give them statutory protection.

Who is going to read what assurances you have given in the Parliament? When the Constitution was discussed here, if you go through the speeches of the framers of the Constitution, you

will find that they talked many things. Do we go by that or do we go by what is written in the Constitution?

AN HON. MEMBER: Mr. Kamath is here, who is the Father of the constitution.

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: Father or grand-Father, I do not know. Whatever it is, as long as Parliament is here, Mr. Kamath will have a place of his own. Our point of discussion is something else. I am suggesting a compromise. If you accept these two amendments, then no one will feel that you have surrendered to the Rajya Sabha; there is no question of surrender and all that. What I suggest is that you accept these two simple amendments. If you do it, it will be a very good gesture on the part of the Lok Sabha that when they (Rajya Sabha) sent some amendments, we did not totally reject them but accepted some of them. More than that, the workers in the sick units will feel very much consoled, if you accept that amendment. The ordinary man in the country will be very happy, Mr. Patel, if you accept the amendment on bidi. I hope you will do it.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR (Pondicherry): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, thank you for giving me this opportunity and I will be very brief in this discussion. At the outset, I would like to bring to the notice of this hon. House one instance about my colleague and hon. friend who was in the Assembly in 1967 in Madras. A similar incident took place there wherein the Legislative Assembly passed the Finance Bill sent it to the Council. If I am not wrong, I think the hon. Member Mr. Venkataraman was in the Upper House as the leader leading the Congress Party therein. I think, at that time, the Congress Party was very generous. I do agree with the hon. Members speaking from the Janata Party side and of course from the Ruling Party and stating that the verdict of the people is very much reflected in this House—because we are directly elected

by the people—that is the Lok Sabha So, the Elders (Rajya Sabha) must respect it. But you may put a question that this House is mostly of elders whereas there, they are young people as Members. So, there cannot be any physical or age verification. But I do not agree on that. But for all constitutional purposes, that is considered to be the eldest House and this is supposed to be the young House. But I am quite young and many of us are young.

In Madras, they differed on many issues raised by the then DMK Party led by the great and revered Anna. They accepted the Bill and voted it and sent it back to the Assembly. I do not understand why the Congress Party—of course, they have expressed their unwillingness or difference on the Finance Bill—voted it down and sent it for reconsideration by this House. But I would, at the same time, say, that if Elders say something, we must learn to respect it. I say this with utmost sincerity and seriousness. This is a matter, as my learned friend and leader, Shri Govindan Nair, has said, on which, we thought, the Janata Party would concede to the Janata's feelings because the Janata in this country, majority of the people in this country, smoke bidis. I thought, the Janata Party would have the heart for the Janata and consider it. My friend has placed it before the Finance Minister saying that the Finance Minister would become very popular with the people if he removed this duty on bidi. Of course, it is a difficult job. Our Prime Minister was once the Finance Minister and he had said this at that time—I remember; I had read it in the papers—that 'to be a Finance Minister is a difficult job because he will become most unpopular'. But last time when we met the Foreign Minister of Japan, he said that he was the Finance Minister and that was the reason why he had been sent to External Affairs. I told him that he would never become unpopular in the outside world; he would become very popular. Therefore, it is not a question of becoming popular or unpopular. My

friend has placed the matter in a subtle way—he has asked them to consider it with a certain amount of gesture and take the people into confidence to march towards progress.

Removing this duty, my friend on the other side argued, would create a big deficit—to the extent of Rs. 45 crores or so. It is not a correct argument. The majority of the people in this country are poor, and they cannot afford and they should not feel this burden of taxation on them. Of course, I do not smoke bidi; I smoke very costly cigarettes. That is a different matter. If you remove this duty on bidi and show this concession to them, the people on the whole will feel very happy and they will say: 'Here is the Janata Government which has considered our feelings' and they will give their support for all progressive measures, where you have to be very harsh. When you come to the question of taxation, you have to be harsh. I have studied economics; I know, it is very difficult for a Finance Minister for Government to be very lenient on the question of tax; it is an essential item in a developing country like ours. So, I would appeal to the Finance Minister to reconsider these items—not only the question of bidi but also the question to amalgamation of companies where also the workers have to be taken care of. Whenever the problem of workers is touched, many of us are very eloquent; whenever the question of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes comes up, many of us are very eloquent. But when it is a question of action, I am afraid, it is left to the administration, it is for the administration to do.

On behalf of the All India Anna DMK, I would say that I am in full agreement with Mr. Govindan Nair as far as bidi is concerned—though it is not one of our policies to smoke bidis—because it touches the Janata whom the present Government very happily and every now and then—and many times in Hindi which I do not follow—say that they represent. Of

[Shri A. Bala Pajanor]

course, I follow at least the word 'janata', and I hope that the Janata Government will do this for the janata for the people.

I would like to make another appeal. We will not be pressing every item included in the motion. I request you, Sir, to have the voting item-wise because we will differ on two issues—on the question of bidi and also on the question of amalgamation of companies.

I remember how the hon. Member, Mr. Venkataraman, acted in the Legislative Council in 1967—of which year we are very proud because we dislodged the Congress for the first time in Tamil Nadu and we continue to keep the power in Tamil Nadu in our hands, in the hands of Anna and his descendants in Tamil Nadu. I hope, the same gesture will be shown by them here also; I say 'gesture', not 'compromise'. At least on the question of bidi and the other item also the feeling of the janata should be considered.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat):
Sir, I do not propose to make a long speech as he does not deserve that.

So far as the recommendations made by the Rajya Sabha are concerned, I have promised earlier that I will not join issue. But I want to quote certain statements made by the Prime Minister which have appeared in the press today. The Prime Minister has said:

"The important point is that we should not give up our right in the Lok Sabha."

This statement is unfortunate, coming as it does from the Prime Minister, the Leader of the House. I do not know what he means by the 'right' of the Lok Sabha, and how the right of the Lok Sabha will be lost if the Lok Sabha, in its wisdom, can accept some of the recommendations of the Rajya Sabha (which is also a

part of Parliament) made in their wisdom. By accepting any of the recommendations of the Rajya Sabha, we do not lose any of the rights conferred on us by the Constitution of our country. Therefore, the Prime Minister's statement at this stage is very unfortunate.

Now, coming to the amendments, I plead for two of the recommendations made by the Rajya Sabha. One is regarding 'amalgamation' and the other is regarding the bidi workers. Arguments have been advanced by many on this side and I therefore only want to take up the arguments advanced by that side, particularly by the Finance Minister. He has said in the course of his speech that with regard to Amalgamation he has all the sympathy for the workers but that, when there is a constitutional provision of this nature, he cannot get rid of the members of the staff whom he has to get rid of in the interests of amalgamating the units. This argument is not justified. If you will allow me to say so, it is frivolous. If you really want that workers' employment is to be guaranteed and that is the purpose of the amalgamation, then, if you find there are certain erring officers or people for whose fault the industrial unit fell sick, you can take care of them by other measures which are in hands of the Government.

Another argument was regarding bidis—that if they accept this recommendation the deficit will rise by Rs. 34 crores. Yes, the deficit will rise by Rs. 34 crores, why can it not be covered by taxation on the corporate sector? Can it not be realised by other means of taxation which will fall on the richer sections of the society? (I have some suggestions in this regard). Why should you make the poor bidi workers or the bidi industry bear the burden of the tax, especially when you have brought about a plethora of concessions to the big capitalists and monopolists of the country? I can catalogue a few of them—the financial proposals propose to raise the rate of investment allowance; the

financial proposals include tax reduction for donations to charity and changes in the excise and customs tariff and concessions for encouraging rural industry by the big capitalists. In this way, many concessions have been given to the big men, but you hesitate to give the smallest amount of concession to the poor people—and that also, in the name of fighting or eliminating deficit financing. This is not correct. I would therefore suggest, as a measure of compromise and as a token of deference to the wishes of this House and those of the Rajya Sabha that the Government should reconsider the whole issue and accept at least two of the six amendments made by the Rajya Sabha. That will be in the fitness of things; that will be a token of deference to the wishes of the people; no question of losing any right of the Lok Sabha is involved. That would push up the morale of the people and it will also brighten the image of the Janata Government in the eyes of the Janata.

चौधरी बलबीर सिंह (होशियारपुर) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, चव्हाण साहब के बारे में मुझे एक शेर याद आ रहा है—

उम्र तो सारी कटी इश्के-बुतां में मोमिन
आखरी वक्त में क्या खाक मुसलमां होंगे ।

इन्दिरा गांधी ने 1969 में कहा था कि हम सीलिंग मुकर्रर करेंगे, क्योंकि अब कांग्रेस में जितने रिएक्शनरीज थे, वे सब निकल गए हैं, अब सिर्फ प्रोग्रेसिव रह गए हैं । जायदाद की सीलिंग मुकर्रर की जायेगी, लेकिन कहां मुकर्रर हुई, किस ने आप का हाथ रोका था? 1971 में आप की क्लिअर मैजारिटी आई, इतनी मैजारिटी होने के बावजूद पांच साल की टर्म को 6 साल करने में भी इन्होंने शर्म महसूस नहीं की । घरों की सीलिंग को शुरू किया तो कारखानों पर चले गये । कहने लगे कि कोठियों का सीलिंग होगा, तो प्लाटों पर आ गए । प्लाटों में भी जो बकाया थे, जो खाली थे, उन को लेने की बात होने लगी । जब कार-

खानदारों ने देखा कि ये हमारे हाथ से निकल रहे हैं, तो फिर इन्होंने गाइड लाइन्ज मुकर्रर कर दीं । मैं पूछता हूं—सीलिंग मुकर्रर करने के लिये आप की किस ने रोका था ?

याद है आप को—इसी हाउस में इन्दिरा गांधी ने कहा था—ये सीलिंग हम नहीं कर सकते, क्योंकि इस में कुछ काम्प्ली-केशनज हैं, जायदाद और मकानों पर सीलिंग लगाने में कुछ काम्प्लीकेशनज हैं, लेकिन हम इन पर टैक्स इस ढंग से लगा देंगे कि ये अनप्राफिटेबिल हो जायेंगे, लेकिन हुआ क्या—जो अगला टैक्स आया, उस में वैल्यू टैक्स ही घट गया, बढ़ा नहीं । ये आज गरीबों के लिए रोते हैं, मगरमच्छ के आंसू बहाते हैं, लेकिन इन्हें पता है—बिड़ला का 47 करोड़ का असासा था, जो बढ़ कर 1000 करोड़ से ऊपर हो गया । टाटा का 37 करोड़ का असासा था, जो बढ़ कर 1100 करोड़ से ऊपर हो गया । आप बताइये—ये लोग आज किस मुंह से ऐसी बातें करते हैं । ये कहते हैं—जनता पार्टी क्या है ? मैं पूछता हूं—आप क्या थे ? शिव सेना आप के साथ मिल गई तो प्रोग्रेसिव हो गई । मुस्लिम लीग मिल गई तो प्रोग्रेसिव हो गई । उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप को याद होगा—केरल में कांग्रेस पार्टी की सरकार थी । वहां मुस्लिम लीग के एक मिनिस्टर थे, उन्होंने कहा—इस किताब में एक मजमून पं० जवाहर लाल नेहरू का है, उस को इस किताब में से निकाल दीजिए । क्यों निकाल दीजिए—पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने अपनी आटोबायोग्राफी में लिखा था कि मि० जिन्नत रिएक्शनरी रहे हैं और मुल्क की आजादी के खिलाफ काम करते रहे हैं । वहां के मुस्लिम लीग के मिनिस्टर ने कहा कि यह पूरा मजमून उस में से निकाल दीजिये । चव्हाण साहब और उन की पार्टी के तमाम लोगों की जुबान बन्द रही और उस वक्त इन्दिरा गांधी ने अपने बाप के लिखे हुए उस मजमून को उस किताब में से निकाल दिया ताकि उन की गद्दी कायम रहे ।

[चौधरी बलबीर सिंह]

इसी हाउस में एक मैम्बर थे—फ़ीरोज़ गांधी, जो इन्दिरा गांधी के पति थे। उन्होंने यहां पास किया था कि प्रेस को आजादी रहेगी। लेकिन इन्दिरा गांधी ने अपने पति के उस कानून का, जो उन्होंने यहां पास करवाया था, कत्ल कर दिया, फिर भी ये लोग बैठे रहे, कुछ नहीं बोले, लेकिन आज हमको सबक दे रहे हैं कि आप हमारे साथ तआवुन करो, हमारी अक्ल की बात मान लो। अगर अक्ल होती तो यहां से उठ कर वहां न जाते।

आप कहते हैं कि हम ने प्रोग्राम बनाया था। जरूर बनाया था—बेटे ने चार बनाए, मां ने बीस बनाए और उस के बाद सारे मुल्क में 420 प्रोग्राम चला। घर में बैठकर मां ने बेटे से कहा—यह 420 प्रोग्राम तो सारे देश में चला, लेकिन लोगों में अभी तक सांस आ रही है। बेटे ने कहा—मां, फ़िक्न न करां, यह सांस भी बन्द हो जायेगी। एक और प्रोग्राम चलाया गया—वह प्रोग्राम क्या था—द्विचरी-टैट प्रोग्राम, जिस से लोगों की सांस बन्द कर दी जाये। संजय साहब पटियाला गये, सारे देश की पुलिस वहां जमा हो गई, सारे स्कूलों के टीचर वहां पहुंच गये, सारे इलाकों से लोगों को वहां पहुंचाया गया। अब सारी बातें सामने आ रही हैं, संजय के इस प्रोग्राम पर कई लाख रुपया खर्च किया गया। अगर यही रुपया उन शहरों को दे दिया जाता, तो वे शहर खूबमूरत हो सकते थे। आज ये लोग यहां पर बैठ कर तरह-तरह की बातें करते हैं, लेकिन उस वक्त किसी की हिम्मत नहीं थी कि आवाज उठा सके।

पंजाब में सरकार बनी—अकाली दल, जनसंघ और कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के साथ मिलकर, उस वक्त इन कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी वालों ने कहा कि ये अकाली और जनसंघ प्रोग्रेसिव हैं—और जब ये सरकार से निकले गये तो रीएक्शनरी हैं। ये हैं श्री करण सिंह, ये राजा साहब हैं, अगर ये कांग्रेस पार्टी में हैं तो बड़े प्रोग्रेसिव हैं और अगर कांग्रेस से

निकल गये, तो रीएक्शनरी हैं। इसलिए यह जो इन की अपनी रीएक्शनरी और प्रोग्रेसिव की कहानी है, इस की असलियत मैंने बताई है। इनका नेहरू फोरम था, सोशलिस्ट फोरम था और पता नहीं कौन कौन से फोरम थे। तो इन का इस तरह का सोशलिज्म था। मैं आपको बताऊं कि इन के सोशलिस्ट फोरम के जो सेक्रेटरी थे, मिस्टर कपूर, उन के बारे में मैं आपको बता दूं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are not talking on the amendments. You better wind up your speech.

चौधरी बलबीर सिंह : इन का जो सोशलिस्ट फोरम था उस के श्री कपूर सेक्रेटरी थे। मेम्बर बनने से पहले जब वे बाजार में चाय की प्याली पीने जाते थे और उसको पीना शुरू करते थे, तो दुकानदार उन से पूछता था कि आप की जेब में चार आने पैसे हैं। आज वे लखपति बन गये हैं।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now you please wind up. Your time is over. I said five minutes but you have taken 10 minutes.

चौधरी बलबीर सिंह : जब चह्वाण साहब उपदेश दे रहे थे तो मैं सुन रहा था और मुझे ऐसा लगा जैसे शैतान स्क्रिप्चर्स पढ़ रहा हो। उन्होंने एमेंडमेंट पर बात नहीं कही और उन्होंने जितनी बातें कहीं वे सब ऐसी ही थीं जैसे जय प्रकाश जी ने पहले कहा था कि श्री बरुआ साहब दरबारी मसखरा हैं और आज यहां पर वे सारे मसखरे हैं। जब चह्वाण साहब बोलते हैं, तो सारे हंसना शुरू कर देते हैं।... (अव्यवधान)।

श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी (निजामाबाद): यह जनता का राज है। यह जो मेगजीन है, इस में राज नारायण जी को मसखरा कहा गया है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now I will call the next speaker. Mr. Reddy, you please take your seat. I do not wish any magazine being tossed like that in the House.

बीधरी बलबीर सिंह : मुझे बात करने दो । इन्होंने राज नारायण जी का नाम लिया है ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आपका टाइम खत्म हो गया है आप बोलते जा रहे हैं । आप जरा बैठ जाइए ताकि दूसरा कोई बोले ।

श्री पी० जी० मावलंकर ।

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): It is quite evident that we have been caught in a very unusual situation when the Finance Minister has brought a second Finance Bill because the first Bill has recommendations attached to it by the other House.

The Leader of the Opposition and some other people in the House particularly on the Opposition Benches have spoken about the role of the Rajya Sabha, and they have also refrained and I think, rightly so, from passing any comments, much less criticisms, about the role of the Rajya Sabha. We all respect the constitutional position that we have a bicameral legislature. We all accept the fact that we have a federal set up. We all accept that the Rajya Sabha is an honourable House which represents the interests of the States. We also accept that the Rajya Sabha has a right to pass, reject and amend the various pieces of legislation that come from the Lok Sabha.

The question is not all this. The question is something very different. The question is: whether the second Chamber in our federal structure, in our parliamentary set up, can use its temporary, special and vast majority to oust.....

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AN HON. MEMBER: It is not temporary..... (Interruptions)

SHRI SHEO NARAIN (Basti): Certainly you are temporary (Interruptions). They are not going to listen to the learned professor. Is this the way?

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: The majority of the Congress Party in the Rajya Sabha in March, 1977 and its majority in July-August 1977 is different. The majority has been reduced. There have been political changes in the country. My point is whether the temporary special vast majority that the Congress Party in the Upper House enjoys

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: What do you mean by 'temporary special majority'? Do you think that yours is a permanent majority here?

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: My esteemed friend the Leader of the Opposition should bear with me for three minutes more. Let me come to the concluding part. I am not at all assuming that the majority of the Janata Party in this House is a permanent one. I hope now (Interruptions).

My point is that the majority that the Congress Party has in the Upper House is for a temporary period of time. And I repeat, our Constitution is enjoining a federal structure with the Parliamentary set up based on the Westminster model where the Lower House elected directly by the people is responsible to the people, exclusively and entirely in all financial matters. That Constitutional position. I respectfully submit, should have been kept intact by my friends in the Congress Party who happen to be temporarily in the majority in the Upper House. They have not done that. They have every right to use their majority, against all other pieces of

[Prof. P. G. Mavalankar]

legislations, excluding of course Budget and excluding also the money Bills as certified by the hon. Speaker. Why do I say this? I know if the second Chamber agrees with the first, it is superfluous. If it does not agree it becomes obnoxious. But we do not want both the Chambers to go co-equal.

In all democracies there is ultimately, I use the word 'ultimately', one Chamber which prevails over the other and the chamber which prevails over the other is this Chamber—the Lok Sabha because it is directly elected by the people
(Interruptions).

This is the first time in our country's Parliamentary history that the Government have been facing an extraordinary situation of a good majority in this House but a good opposition numerically in the other House. Therefore, my point is (interruptions).

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: What is this? My friend is making a reference to the other House. That is a different House. We consider it as the Council of States. When we say bad majority or good majority, they are independent in their domain.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is only referring to the numbers.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: I said good numerically.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: How is it taken for granted that there is a temporary majority? Supposing there is defection in Gujarat and some other place, unless you pass the Defection Bill we cannot be certain that majority will change.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Bala Pajanor, there is no aspersion. He was only talking about the size of the Opposition.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Having adopted the Parliamentary model of Westminster, Executive Government is responsible to the Lower House and financial power is vested here. All I am suggesting is this. I would have liked my esteemed friend the Leader of the Opposition and his Party members to use their majority in the other House in a way that they make the upper chamber better in terms of improving legislation and other things. But, Sir, they used it for the political purpose of putting the government into difficulties. While he was talking today, his performance was really very attractive and I enjoyed it. He has a great art of Parliamentary wits and I give him marks for that. But let us not forget that he was the Finance Minister when the country for thirty years saw the largest taxation in one single year. Now he has come out with support for poor people. Sir, I am also for the poor people. I want the bidi tax to go. I want that workers' interests should be safeguarded. We would have liked the Finance Minister to agree to our proposition at the earlier stage. If they had agreed, Government would not have found themselves in this situation now.

16.00 hrs.

Lastly I do agree with my esteemed friend, the Leader of the Opposition about the need for a proper government attitude. I say this in all humility. I am only an individual, and so I say, in all humility. Let the Government not show at this particular occasion that they have majority. Let them not show an attitude which they themselves condemned sitting here earlier on the Opposition benches, namely, the arrogance of power! Moreover, the absence of emotional and political cohesion and the absence of economic programme on the part of the Janata Government must also go. Further, there must be the determination to get themselves free from the domination of bureaucracy. If on these three

things they will not learn their lessons they will also not be in a majority for long! But I want to conclude by saying that this debate has shown that 'we must respect the popular will, that we must show an attitude of being pro-people and not just having the name of the Janata Party.

The hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Finance Minister told us about bidi and cigarette. I don't smoke bidi although occasionally I smoke cigarette but I am not a habitual smoker. But this moral lesson 'Don't smoke, it is bad for your health' is all right for a classroom lecture, but not for Parliament. This is not a proper way of defending a wrong tax. Mahatma Gandhi was opposed to salt tax. Why? Salt was a symbolic item, it was used and consumed by everyone. Bidi is something which is found in almost every hearth and home in the whole country and therefore this tax on bidi is something which will make the people feel that although the Janata Government is good in many other ways at least on this their attitude is not good and that is why I have to oppose it.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): I must confess to a considerable amount of disappointment at the way the distinguished Leader of the Opposition spoke.

He had very little of substance to say against what I had put forward except this that what I said only brought out the reactionary aspect of the Janata Party and he wanted to say, by pointing out to my colleagues sitting on my right, 'Look' you are socialists. You would understand my language.'

I do not know why the hon. Leader of the Opposition does not still realise that this is one party? (Interruptions) I saw Mr. Chavan was very much annoyed when there was some interruption to him, I thought he might listen

to what I say. We cannot agree to this because you are not accustomed to honesty. (Interruptions) The hon. Leader of the Opposition smiles. He was talking about that, but, when his party supported the tax on biri, was there no common man? At that time there was no question of any of the arguments that are now being urged against the imposition of further addition to the tax. Why? Why is he not honest enough to say that this is something which he had done against the Common man? To-day he is free to say what he like. There was a period when he did not have that freedom. I am not concerned with that. (Interruptions).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am not interested in pointing out that the recommendations of the Rajya Sabha may be rejected. We are rejecting them because they are not sound on merits. I am told or lectured about economics elementary principles that capital gains, unearned income etc., etc. You yourself pointed out various things and said that that was not good. Shri Venkataraman is here for whom I have great regard. What does he say? He says that if capital gain is exempted it will only mean not advantage but a great deal of loss. I have pointed out repeatedly that the object is to see that funds which are tied up and not used become investible funds. Surely, that is a valid point to consider. There may be some loss in revenue. But, that is more than adequately compensated by the advantages gained by the additional investible funds that become available. These are economic arguments on the basis of which I consider these proposals which we have put forward in the budget as sound necessary.

My hon. friend, Shri Chatterjee said that the right thing really should be this that the country's main source of income should be direct taxes and not indirect taxes. I agree with him. But, a poor country is not in a position to adopt that. Nevertheless, for

[Shri H. M. Patel.]

the first time, in many years, it is in this budget that the direct tax brought in more money than the indirect taxes. Rs. 99 crores was from the direct taxes and a much smaller amount was from indirect taxes and, yet, my hon. friend on the opposite side says that it is against the poor and not against the rich. It is the rich who have been taxed more and not the poor. The surcharge on income tax has been increased. For the sake of argument, it is easy to say that some levy is not good. It is no argument; I do not want to indulge in such things. But, I do maintain that this is a solid and cogent argument. I also say that it is not so simple to give up revenue and increase the deficit. Deficit financing is bad. It will cause inflationary pressures and lead to increase in prices. Here I am making an effort to see that the deficit financing is kept down to the minimum.

AN HON. MEMBER: Why don't you tax the rich?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: If you do not want to see reason then I cannot help. I can only argue rationally but I cannot try and meet irrational agreements. I think, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is no doubt at all that these recommendations should not have come after this House had passed this Bill and I would strongly commend that this House accepts the Bill in the form in which it had passed before it went to Rajya Sabha which means reject the recommendations of the Rajya Sabha. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Are the poor your only source of revenue?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: The hon'ble Member's anxiety for the poor has only appeared now. It was not visible a few months ago. When I was on that side and asked that this must be done in the interests of the poor my suggestion was steam-rolled and you did not care. Who are you to

speak now? It is only monstrous hypocrisy.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"(a) that the following amendments recommended by Rajya Sabha in the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1977-78, be taken into consideration:—

Clause 3

(1) That at page 5, clause 3 be omitted.

Clause 13

(2) That at pages 10-11, clause 13 be omitted.

Clause 15

(3) That at page 12, after line 29, the following be inserted, namely:—

"(iii) the amalgamated company absorbs in full the staff and labour borne on the rolls of the amalgamating company at the time of amalgamation."

Clause 20

(4) That at page 16, clause 20 be omitted.

Clause 21

(5) That at pages 16-17, clause 21 be omitted.

THE THIRD SCHEDULE

(6) That at page 45,—

(i) line 15, the brackets, figures and letters "(6) (i), (3) (i)" be omitted; and

(ii) lines 17-19, the words "Four rupees and sixty paise per thousand," "One rupee and sixty paise per thousand" be omitted.

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, we take up clause by clause voting. The question is:

"Clause 3

(1) That at page 5, clause 3 be omitted.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Are you going to put it to vote?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : They have asked for division. That is why I am going to put it to vote. (*Interruptions*) There is no clarification required. The division is on. Please take your seat.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hoshangabad) : Sir, I am on a point of order. There are two motions here. One is item 6(a) which reads as follows:

"(a) that the following amendments recommended by Rajya Sabha in the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1977-78, be taken into consideration:-"

Are they at the consideration stage? Are items (1) and (2) at the consideration stage, or are they put separately after the consideration motion has been carried?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That has been put to the vote of the House. It was already put to the vote.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH : Item 6(b) says "that the recommendations made by Rajya Sabha be rejected."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is not put to the vote like that. Now, that question is

Clause 3

"(1) That at page 5, clause ~~3~~ be omitted".

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 10] **AYES** [16.27 hrs.

Ahmed Hussain, Shri

Alluri, Shri Subhash Chandra Bose

Austin, Dr. Henry

Avari, Shri Gev. M.

Badri Narayan, Shri A. R.

Balakrishniah, Shri T.

Barua, Shri Bedabrata

Barve, Shri J. C.

Basu, Shri Dharendraanath

Bonde, Shri Nanasahib

Charan Narzary, Shri

Chavan, Shri Yeshwantrao

Chettri, Shri K. B.

Choudhari, Shri K. B.

Choudhury, Shrimati Rashida Haque

Deo, Shri V. Kishore Chandra S.

Desai, Shri D. D.

Desai, Shri Hitendra

Doley, Shri L. K.

Engti, Shri Biren

Faleiro, Shri Eduardo

Gamit, Shri Chhitubhai

Gawai, Shri D. G.

Gode, Shri Santoshrao

Gogoi, Shri Tarun

Gomango, Shri Giridhar

Gopal, Shri K.

Gotkhinde, Shri Annasaheb

Jawade, Shri Shridhar Rao

Jeyalakshmi, Shrimati V.

Kadam, Shri B. P.

Kadannappalli, Shri Ramachandran

Karan Singh, Dr.

Khan, Shri Ismail Hossain

Kolur, Shri Rajshekhar

Kosalram, Shri K. T.

Krishnappa, Shri M. V.

Lakkappa, Shri K.

Laskar, Shri Nihar

Magar, Shri Annasaheb

Mallanna, Shri K.

Mathew, Shri George

Meduri, Shri Nageswara Rao

Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram

Murugaiyan, Shri S. G.

Naidu, Shri P. Rajagopal

Narayana, Shri K. S.

Pai, Shri T. A.

Parvati Devi, Shrimati

Patel, Shri Dwarikadas

NOES

Patil, Shri S. B.

Patil, Shri Vijaykumar

Poojary, Shri Janardhana

Rachaiiah, Shri B.

Rajan, Shri K. A.

Raju, Shri P. V. G.

Ramalingam, Shri N. Kudanthai

Ramamurthy, Shri K.

Rao, Shrimati B. Radhabai Ananda

Rao, Shri J. Rameshwar

Rao, Shri Jagannath

Rao, Shri M. Satyanarayan

Rao, Shri P. Ankineedu Prasada

Ravi, Shri Vayalar

Reddy, Shri G. Narsimha

Reddy, Shri K. Obul

Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal

Reddy, Shri S. R.

Roy, Shri Saugata

Sangma, Shri P. A.

Sathe, Shri Vasant

Sayeed, Shri P. M.

Seyid Muhammed, Dr. V. A.

Shankar Dev, Shri

Shankaranand, Shri B.

Shinde, Shri Annasaheb P.

Shrangare, Shri T. S.

Somasundaram, Shri S. D.

Stephen, Shri C. M.

Suryanarayana, Shri K.

Thakur, Shri Krishnarao

Thomas, Shri Skariah

Thorat, Shri Bhausaheb

Tulsiram, Shri V.

Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P.

Venkataraman, Shri R.

Agarwal, Shri Satish

Aghan Singh, Shri

Alhaj, Shri M. A. Hannan

Amat, Shri D.

Amin, Prof. R. K.

Bagri, Shri Mani Ram

Bairagi, Shri Jena

Bal, Shri Pradyumna

Balbir Singh, Chowdhry

Baldev Prakash, Dr.

Barrow, Shri A. E. T.

Bashir Ahmad, Shri

Berwa, Shri Ram Kanwar

Bhanwar, Shri Bhagirath

Burande, Shri Gangadhar Appa

Chakravarty, Prof. Dilip

Chand Ram, Shri

Chandan Singh, Shri

Chandravati, Shrimati

Chaturbhuj, Shri

Chaturvedi, Shri Shambhu Nath

Chaudhary, Shri Motibhai R.

Chaudhary, Shri Rudra Sen

Chauhan, Shri Nawab Singh

Chavda, Shri K. S.

Chhetri, Shri Chhatra Bahadur

Chunder, Dr. Pratap Chandra

Dandavate, Prof. Madhu

Danve, Shri Pundalik Hari

Das, Shri S. S.

Dasgupta, Shri K. N.

Dawn, Shri Raj Krishna

Desai, Shri Morarji

Dhara, Shri Sushil Kumar

Dhillon, Shri Iqbal Singh

Digal, Shri Sribatcha

Digvijoy Narain Singh, Shri

Durga Chand, Shri

Dutt, Shri Asoke Krishna

Fernandes, Shri George

Ganga Bhakt Singh, Shri

Ganga Singh, Shri

Gattapi, Shri R. D.
 Gowda, Shri S. Nanjesha
 Goyal, Shri Krishna Kumar
 Gulshan, Shri Dhanna Singh
 Gupta, Shri Kanwar Lal
 Harikesh Bahadur, Shri
 Hazari, Shri Ram Sewak
 Hukam Ram, Shri
 Jain, Shri Kacharulal Hemraj
 Jain, Shri Kalyan
 Jasrotha, Shri Baldev Singh
 Joshi, Dr. Murli Manohar
 Kamble, Shri B. C.
 Kapoor, Shri L. L.
 Kar, Shri Sarat
 Kaushik, Shri Purushottam
 Khalsa, Shri Basant Singh
 Khan, Shri Ghulam Mohammad
 Khan, Shri Kanwar Mahmud Ali
 Khan, Shri Mohd. Shamsul Hasan
 Kishore Lal, Shri
 Krishan Kant, Shri
 Kureel, Shri R. L.
 Kushwaha, Shri Nam Naresh
 Lalji Bhai, Shri
 Machhand, Shri Raghubir Singh
 Mahala, Shri K. L.
 Mahale, Shri Harishankar
 Mahi Lal, Shri
 Malhotra, Shri Vijay Kumar
 Malik, Shri Mukhtiar Singh
 Mallick, Shri Rama Chandra
 Mandal, Shri Dhanik Lal
 Mankar, Shri Laxman Rao
 Manohar Lal, Shri
 Meerza, Shri Kazim Ali
 Mehta, Shri Prasannbhai
 Mhalgi, Shri R. K.
 Miri, Shri Govindram
 Mishra, Shri Janeshwar
 Mondal, Dr. Bijoy
 Multan Singh, Chaudhary
 Nahar, Shri Bijoy Singh
 Nathwani, Shri Narendra P.
 Negi, Shri T. S.
 Oraon, Shri Lalu
 Pandey, Shri Ambika Prasad

Pandit, Dr. Vasant Kumar
 Parmaj Lal, Shri
 Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas
 Patel, Shri H. M.
 Patel, Km. Maniben Vallabhbhai
 Patil, Shri Chandrakant
 Patil, Shri Sonu Singh
 Patnaik, Shri Biju
 Phirangi Prasad, Shri
 Pradhan, Shri Gananath
 Pradhan, Shri Pabitra Mohan
 Raghavendra Singh, Shri
 Rahi, Shri Ram Lal
 Rai, Shri Gauri Shankar
 Rai, Shri Shiv Ram
 Rajda, Shri Ratansinh
 Ram Charan, Shri
 Ram Dhan, Shri
 Ram Gopal Singh, Choudhary
 Ram Murti, Shri
 Ram Sagar, Shri
 Ramachandran, Shri P.
 Ramdas Singh, Shri
 Ramapati Singh, Shri
 Ramjiwan Singh, Shri
 Rao, Shri Raje Vishveshvar
 Rathor, Dr. Bhagwan Dass
 Ravindra Pratap Singh, Shri
 Rodrigues, Shri Rudolph
 Saeed Murtaza, Shri
 Sahoo, Shri Ainthu
 Saini, Shri Manohar Lal
 Samantasinh, Shri Padmacharan
 Saran, Shri Daulat Ram
 Sarangi, Shri R. P.
 Sarda, Shri S. K.
 Sarkar, Shri Sakti Kumar
 Sarsonia, Shri Shiv Narain
 Satapathy, Shri Devendra
 Shah, Shri Surath Bahadur
 Shaiza, Shrimati Rano M.
 Shanti Devi, Shrimati
 Sharma, Shri Yagya Datt

Shastri, Shri Bhanu Kumar
 Sheo Narain, Shri
 Sher Singh, Prof.
 Sikander Bakht, Shri
 Singh, Dr. B. N.
 Sinha, Shri C. M.
 Sinha, Shri H. L. P.
 Sinha, Shri Satyendra Narayan
 Somani, Shri S. S.
 Suman, Shri Ramji Lal
 Suraj Bhan, Shri
 Surendra Bikram, Shri
 Talwandi, Shri Jagdev Singh
 Tej Pratap Singh, Shri
 Tiwari, Shri Brij Bhushan
 Tiwary, Shri D. N.
 Tohra, Shri G. S.
 Tripathi, Shri Madhav Prasad
 Tyagi, Shri Om Prakash
 Ugrasen, Shri
 Varma, Shri Brij Lal
 Varma, Shri Ravindra
 Vasisht, Shri Dharma Vir
 Verma, Shri Hargovind
 Verma, Shri Raghunath Singh
 Verma, Shri Sukhdeo Prasad
 Yadav, Shri Hukmdeo Narain
 Yadav, Shri Narsingh
 Yadav, Shri Ramji Lal
 Yadav, Shri Vinayak Prasad
 Yadava, Shri Roop Nath Singh
 Yadvender Dutt, Shri

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The result* of the division is: Ayes—86; Noes—164.

The motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now we take up amendment to clause 13. The question is:

Clause 13

“(2) That at pages 10-11, clause 13 be omitted.”

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 11 [16.24 hrs.

AYES

Ahmed Hussain, Shri
 Alluri, Shri Subhash Chandra Bose
 Austin, Dr. Henry
 Avari, Shri Gev M.
 Badri Narayan, Shri A. R.
 Balakrishniah, Shri T.
 Barua, Shri Bedabrata
 Barve, Shri J. C.
 Basu, Shri Dhirendranath
 Bonde, Shri Nanasahib
 Chavan, Shri Yeshwantrao
 Chettri, Shri K. B.
 Choudhari, Shri K. B.
 Choudhury, Shrimati Rashida Haque
 Dabhi, Shri Ajitsinh
 Deo, Shri V. Kishore Chandra S.
 Desai, Shri D. D.
 Desai, Shri Hitendra
 Devarajan, Shri B.
 Doley, Shri L. K.
 Engti, Shri Biren
 Gamit, Shri Chhitubhai
 Gode, Shri Santoshrao

*The following Members also recorded their votes:

AYES: Sarvshri K. Chikkalin gaiah, Darur Pullaiah, Ajitsinh Dabhi, V. M. Sudheeran, A. Bala Pajanor, and P. V. Narasimha Rao.

NOES: Sarvshri Shri Kumari Ananthan, Purna Sinha, Dr. Ramji Singh, Sarvshri Ram Awdhesh Singh, Raghavji, Bapusaheb Parulekar, Yashwant Borole, Rasheed Masood, Zulfiqarulla, Mangal Deo, Dr. Bapu Kaldaty, Sarvshri Jawala Prasad Kureel, Ram Kinkar, Mohd. Hayat Ali, Dr. Rothuama and Shri Shrikrishna Singh.

Gogoi, Shri Tarun
 Gomango, Shri Giridhar
 Gopal, Shri K.
 Gotkhinde, Shri Annasaheb
 Jawade, Shri Shridhar Rao
 Jeyalakshmi, Shrimati V.
 Kadam, Shri B. P.
 Kadannappalli, Shri Ramachandran
 Karan Singh, Dr.
 Khan, Shri Ismail Hossain
 Kolur, Shri Rajshekhar
 Kosalram, Shri K. T.
 Krishnappa, Shri M. V.
 Lakkappa, Shri K.
 Laskar, Shri Nihar
 Magar, Shri Annasaheb
 Mallanna, Shri K.
 Mathew, Shri George
 Meduri, Shri Nageshwara Rao
 Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram
 Murugaiyan, Shri S. G.
 Naidu, Shri P. Rajagopal
 Narayana, Shri K. S.
 Pai, Shri T. A.
 Parvati Devi, Shrimati
 Patel, Shri Dwarikadas
 Patil, Shri S. B.
 Patil, Shri Vijaykumar
 Poojary, Shri Janardhana
 Pullaiah, Shri Darur
 Rachaiah, Shri B.
 Raju, Shri P. V. G.
 Ramalingam, Shri N. Kudanthai
 Ramamurthy, Shri K.
 Rao, Shrimati B. Radhabai Ananda
 Rao, Shri J. Rameshwar
 Rao, Shri Jagannath
 Rao, Shri M. Satyanarayan
 Rao, Shri P. Ankineedu Prasada
 Rao, Shri P. V. Narasimha
 Ravi, Shri Vayalar
 Reddy, Shri G. Narsimha
 Reddy, Shri K. Obul
 Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal
 Reddy, Shri S. R.

Roy, Shri Saugata
 Sangma, Shri P. A.
 Sathe, Shri Vasant
 Sayeed, Shri P. M.
 Seyid Muhammed, Dr. V. A.
 Shankar Dev, Shri
 Shankaranand, Shri B.
 Shinde, Shri Annasaheb P.
 Shrangare, Shri T. S.
 Stephen, Shri C. M.
 Suryanarayana, Shri K.
 Thakur, Shri Krishnarao
 Thomas, Shri Skariah
 Thorat, Shri Bhausahab
 Tulsiram, Shri V.
 Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P.
 Venkataraman, Shri R.

NOES

Agarwal, Shri Satish
 Aghan Singh, Shri
 Alhaj, Shri M. A. Hannan
 Amin, Prof. R. K.
 Ananthan, Shri Kumari
 Anbalagan, Shri P.
 Bagri, Shri Mani Ram
 Bairagi Shri Jena
 Bal, Shri Pradyumna
 Balbir Singh, Chowdhry
 Baldev Prakash, Dr.
 Barrow, Shri A. E. T.
 Bashir Ahmad, Shri
 Bateshwar Hemram, Shri
 Berwa, Shri Ram Kanwar
 Bhanwar, Shri Bhagirath
 Borole, Shri Yeshwant
 Chand Ram, Shri
 Chandan Singh, Shri
 Charan Narzary, Shri
 Chaturbhuj, Shri
 Chaturvedi, Shri Shambhu Nath
 Chaudhary, Shri Motibhai R.
 Chaudhary, Shri Rudra Sen

Chauhan, Shri Nawab Singh
 Chavda, Shri K. S.
 Chhetri, Shri Chhatra Bahadur
 Chunder, Dr. Pratap Chandra
 Dandavate, Prof. Madhu
 Danve, Shri Pundalik Hari
 Das, Shri S. S.
 Dasgupta, Shri K. N.
 Dawn, Shri Raj Kishna
 Desai, Shri Morarji
 Deshmukh, Shri Nanaji
 Dhara, Shri Sushil Kumar
 Dhillon, Shri Iqbal Singh
 Digal, Shri Sribatcha
 Digvijoy Narain Singh, Shri
 Durga Chand, Shri
 Dutt, Shri Asoke Krishna
 Fernandes, Shri George
 Ganga Bhakt Singh, Shri
 Ganga Singh, Shri
 Gattani, Shri R. D.
 Gawai, Shri D. G.
 Gowda, Shri S. Nanjesha
 Goyal, Shri Krishna Kumar
 Gulshan, Shri Dhanna Singh
 Gupta, Shri Kanwar Lal
 Harikesh Bahadur, Shri
 Hazari, Shri Ram Sewak
 Hukam Ram, Shri
 Jain, Shri Kacharulal Hemraj
 Jain, Shri Kalyan
 Jasrotha, Shri Baldev Singh
 Joshi, Dr. Murli Manohar
 Kailash Prakash, Shri
 Kaldaty, Dr. Bapu
 Kamble, Shri B. C.
 Kapoor, Shri L. L.
 Kar, Shri Sarat
 Kasar, Shri Amrut
 Kaushik, Shri Purushottam
 Khalsa, Shri Basant Singh
 Khan, Shri Kanwar Mahmud Ali

Khan, Shri Mohd. Shamsul Hasan
 Kishore Lal, Shri
 Krishan Kant, Shri
 Kureel, Shri Jwala Prasad
 Kureel, Shri R. L.
 Kushwaha, Shri Ram Naresh
 Lalji Bhai, Shri
 Machhand, Shri Raghubir Singh
 Mahala, Shri K. L.
 Mahi Lal, Shri
 Malhotra, Shri Vijay Kumar
 Malik, Shri Mukhtiar Singh
 Mallick, Shri Rama Chandra
 Mandal, Shri Dhanik Lal
 Mangal Deo, Shri
 Mankar, Shri Laxman Rao
 Manohar Lal, Shri
 Mathur, Shri Jagdish Prasad
 Meerza, Shri Kazim Ali
 Mehta, Shri Prasannbhai
 Mhalgi, Shri R. K.
 Miri, Shri Govindram
 Mishra, Shri Janeshwar
 Mondal, Dr. Bijoy
 Multan Singh, Chaudhary
 Nahar, Shri Bijoy Singh
 Nathuni Ram, Shri
 Nathwani, Shri Narendra P.
 Negi, Shri T. S.
 Pandey, Shri Ambika Prasad
 Pandit, Dr. Vasant Kumar
 Parmai Lal Shri
 Parulekar, Shri Bapusaheb
 Patel, Shri H. M.
 Patel, Km. Maniben Vallabhbhai
 Patil, Shri Chandrakant
 Patil, Shri Sonu Singh
 Patnaik, Shri Biju
 Phirangi Prasad, Shri
 Pradhan, Shri Gananath

Pradhan, Shri Pabitra Mohan
 Raghavendra Singh, Shri
 Raghavji, Shri
 Rahi, Shri Ram Lal
 Rai, Shri Gauri Shankar
 Rajda, Shri Ratansinh
 Ram Awadhesh Singh, Shri
 Ram Dhan, Shri
 Ram Gopal Singh, Choudhary
 Ram Murti, Shri
 Ram Sagar, Shri
 Ramachandran, Shri P.
 Ramdas Singh, Shri
 Ramapati Singh, Shri
 Ramji Singh, Dr.
 Ramjiwan Singh, Shri
 Rao, Shri Raje Vishveshvar
 Rashid Masood, Shri
 Rathor, Dr. Bhagwan Dass
 Ravindra Pratap Singh, Shri
 Rodriques, Shri Rudolph
 Saeed Murtaza, Shri
 Sai, Shri Narhari Prasad
 Saini, Shri Manohar Lal
 Samantasinh, Shri Padmcharan
 Saran, Shri Daulat Ram
 Sarangi, Shri R. P.
 Sarda, Shri S. K.
 Sarkar, Shri Sakti Kumar
 Sarsonia, Shri Shiv Narain
 Satapathy, Shri Devendra
 Shah, Shri Surath Bahadur
 Shaiza, Shrimati Rano M.
 Shanti Devi, Shrimati
 Sharma, Shri Yagya Datt

Shastri, Shri Bhanu Kumar
 Sheo Narain, Shri
 Sher Singh, Prof.
 Shrikrishna Singh, Shri
 Sikander Bakht, Shri
 Singh, Dr. B. N.
 Sinha, Shri C. M.
 Sinha, Shri Purna
 Sinha, Shri Satyendra Narayan
 Somani, Shri S. S.
 Suman, Shri Ramji Lal
 Suraj Bhan, Shri
 Surendra Bikram, Shri
 Tej Pratap Singh, Shri
 Tiwary, Shri D. N.
 Tohra, Shri G. S.
 Tyagi, Shri Om Prakash
 Ugrasen, Shri
 Varma, Shri Brij Lal
 Varma, Shri Ravindra
 Vasisht, Shri Dharma Vir
 Verma, Shri Hargovind
 Verma, Shri Sukhdeo Prasad
 Yadav, Shri Hukmdeo Narain
 Yadav, Shri Narsingh
 Yadav, Shri Ramji Lal
 Yadav, Shri Vinayak Prasad
 Yadava, Shri Roop Nath Singh
 Yadvender Dutt, Shri
 Zulfiquarulla, Shri

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The result* of the division is: Ayes 85; Noes 171.

The motion was Negative

AN HON. MEMBER: Are we following the correct procedure... (Interruptions)

*The following Members also recorded their votes:

AYES: Sarvshri S. D. Somasundaram, K. Chikkalingaiah, V. M. Sudheeran and A. Bala Pajanor.

NOES: Sarvshri Ram Vilas Paswan, Raghunath Singh Verma, Mahmud Hassan Khan, Jagdev Singh Talwandi, Laxmi Narayan Nayak, Madhav Prasad Tripathi, Brij Bhushan Harishankar Mahale, Tiwary, Chandra Pal Singh, Gulam Mohammad Khan, Ram Charan, Aintho Sahoo, Ram Kinkar, D. Amat Mohd. Hayat Ali, and Shrimati Shandravati.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We are following the correct procedure. Those members whose machines do not work or those members who have not voted correctly, those corrections will be carried out. Persons in charge of this work will be coming to you and taking the corrections that you want to make. So, we go to the next amendment.

The question is:

“(3) That at page 12, after line 29, the following be inserted, namely:—

‘(ii) the amalgamated company absorbs in full the staff and labour borne on the rolls of the amalgamating company at the time of amalgamation.’ ”

The Lok Sabha divided

Division No. 12] AYES [16.30 hrs.

Ahmed Hussain, Shri
Alluri, Shri Subhash Chandra Bose
Arunachalam, Shri V.
Austin, Dr. Henry
Avari, Shri Gev M.
Badri Narayan, Shri A. R.
Balakrishniah, Shri T.
Barman, Shri Palas.
Barua, Shri Bedabrata.
Barve, Shri J. C.
Basu, Shri Dhirendranath
Bhattacharya, Shri Dinen
Bhattacharyya, Shri Shyamaprasanna
Bonde, Shri Nanasahib
Burande, Shri Gangadhar Appa
Chavan, Shri Yeshwantrao
Chettri, Shri K. B.
Chikkalingiah, Shri K.
Choudhari, Shri K. B.
Choudhury, Shrimati Rashida Haque
Dabhi, Shri Ajitsinh
Deo, Shri V. Kishore Chandra S.
Desai, Shri D. D.
Desai, Shri Hitendra
Devarajan, Shri B.
Dhondge, Shri Keshavrao
Doley, Shri L. K.

Engti, Shri Biren
Faleiro, Shri Eduardo
Gamit, Shri Chhitubhai
Gawai, Shri D. G.
George, Shri A. C.
Gode, Shri Santoshrao
Gogoi, Shri Tarun
Gomango, Shri Giridhar
Gopal, Shri K.
Goswami, Shrimati Bibha Ghosh
Gotkhinde, Shri Annasaheb
Jawade, Shri Shridhar Rao
Jyalakshmi, Shrimati V.
Joarder, Shri Dinesh
Kadam, Shri B. P.
Kadannappalli, Shri Ramachandran
Karan Singh, Dr.
Khaan, Shri Ismail Hossain
Kodiyar, Shri P. K.
Kolur, Shri Rajshekhar
Kosalram, Shri K. T.
Krishnan, Shrimati Parvathi
Krishnappa, Shri M. V.
Kunhambu, Shri K.
Lahanu Shidava, Shri
Lakkappa, Shri K.
Laskar, Shri Nihar
Mahata, Shri C. R.
Mallanna, Shri K.
Mathew, Shri George
Meduri, Shri Nageswara Rao
Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram
Modak, Shri Bijoy
Mukherjee, Shri Samar
Murthy, Shri K. K.
Murugaiyan, Shri S. G.
Naidu, Shri P. Rajagopal
Nair, Shri M. N. Govindan
Narayana, Shri K. S.
Pai, Shri T. A.
Pajanor, Shri A. Bala
Parvati Devi, Shrimati
Patel, Shri Dwarikadas
Patil, Shri D. B.

Patil, Shri S. B.
 Patil, Shri Vijaykumar
 Poojary, Shri Janardhana
 Pradhan, Shri Amar Roy
 Pullaiah, Shri Darur
 Rachaiah, Shri B.
 Rajan, Shri K. A.
 Raju, Shri P. V. G.
 Ramalingam, Shri N. Kudanthai
 Ramamurthy, Shri K.
 Rangnekar, Shrimati Ahilya P.
 Rao, Shrimati B. Radhabai Ananda
 Rao, Shri J. Rameshwar
 Rao, Shri Jagannath
 Rao, Shri M. Satyanarayan
 Rao, Shri P. Ankineedu Prasada
 Rao, Shri P. V. Narasimha
 Ravi, Shri Vayalar
 Reddy, Shri G. Narsimha
 Reddy, Shri K. Obul
 Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal
 Reddy, Shri S. R.
 Roy, Shri A. K.
 Roy, Dr. Saradish
 Roy, Shri Saugata
 Saha, Shri A. K.
 Saha, Shri Gadadhar
 Sait, Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman
 Sangma, Shri P. A.
 Sathe, Shri Vasant
 Sayeed, Shri P. M.
 Seyid Muhammed, Dr. V. A.
 Shankar Dev, Shri
 Shankaranand, Shri B.
 Shinde, Shri Annasaheb P.
 Shrangare, Shri T. S.
 Somasundaram, Shri S. D.
 Stephen, Shri C. M.
 Suryanarayana, Shri K.
 Thakur, Shri Krishnarao
 Thomas, Shri Skariah
 Thorat, Shri Bhausaheb
 Tirkey, Shri Pius

Tulsiram, Shri V.
 Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P.
 Venkataraman, Shri R.
NOES
 Agarwal, Shri Satish
 Aghan Singh, Shri
 Alhaj, Shri M. A. Hannan
 Amat, Shri D.
 Amin, Prof. R. K.
 Ananthan, Shri Kumari
 Anbalagan, Shri P.
 Bagri Shri Mani Ram
 Bairagi, Shri Jena
 Bal, Shri Pradyumna
 Balbir Singh, Chowdhry
 Baldev Prakash, Dr.
 Barrow, Shri A. E. T.
 Bashir Ahmad, Shri
 Bateshwar Hemram, Shri
 Berwa, Shri Ram Kanwar
 Bhanwar, Shri Bhagirath
 Borole, Shri Yashwant
 Chakravarty, Prof. Dilip
 Chand Ram, Shri
 Chandan Singh, Shri
 Chandra Pal Singh, Shri
 Chandravati, Shrimati
 Charan Narzary, Shri,
 Charan Singh, Chaudhuri
 Chaturbhuj, Shri
 Chaturvedi, Shri Shambhu Nath
 Chaudhary, Shri Motibhai R.
 Chaudhary, Shri Rudra Sen
 Chauhan, Shri Nawab Singh
 Chavda, Shri K. S.
 Chhetri Shri Chhatra Bahadur
 Chunder, Dr. Pratap Chandra
 Dandavate, Prof. Madhu
 Danve, Shri Pundalik Hari.
 Das, Shri S. S.
 Dasgupta, Shri K. N.
 Dawn, Shri Raj Krishna
 Desai, Shri Morarji

Deshmukh, Shri Nanaji
 Dhara, Shri Sushil Kumar
 Dhillon, Shri Iqbal Singh
 Digvijoy Narain Singh, Shri
 Durga Chand, Shri
 Dutt, Shri Asoke Krishna
 Fernandes, Shri George
 Ganga Bhakt Singh, Shri
 Ganga Singh, Shri
 Gattani, Shri R. D.
 Gowda, Shri S. Nanjesha
 Goyal, Shri Krishna Kumar
 Gulshan, Shri Dhanna Singh
 Gupta, Shri Kanwar Lal
 Harikesh Bahadur, Shri
 Hazari, Shri Ram Sewak
 Hukam Ram, Shri
 Jain, Shri Kacharulal Hemraj
 Jain, Shri Kalyan
 Jasrotha, Shri Baldev Singh
 Joshi, Dr. Murli Manohar
 Kailash Prakash, Shri
 Kalkady, Shri Sambhajirao
 Kamble, Shri B. C.
 Kapoor, Shri L. L.
 Kar, Shri Sarat
 Kasar, Shri Amrut
 Kaushik, Shri Purushottam
 Khalsa, Shri Basant Singh
 Khan, Shri Ghulam Mohammad
 Khan, Shri Kanwar Mahmud Ali
 Khan, Shri Mohd. Shamsul Hasan
 Kishore Lal, Shri
 Krishan Kant, Shri
 Kureel, Shri Jwala Prasad
 Kureel, Shri R. L.
 Kushwaha, Shri Ram Naresh
 Lalji Bhai, Shri
 Machhand, Shri Raghubir Singh
 Mahala, Shri K. L.
 Mahi Lal, Shri
 Malhotra, Shri Vijay Kumar
 Malik, Shri Mukhtiar Singh

Mallick, Shri Rama Chandra
 Mandal, Shri Dhanik Lal
 Mangal Deo, Shri
 Mankar, Shri Laxman Rao
 Manohar Lal, Shri
 Meerza, Shri Kazim Ali
 Mehta, Shri Prasannbhai
 Mhalgi, Shri R. K.
 Mishra, Shri Janeshwar
 Mishra, Shri Shyamnandan
 Mondal, Dr. Bijoy
 Multan Singh, Chaudhary
 Nahar, Shri Bijoy Singh
 Nathuni Ram, Shri
 Nathwani, Shri Narendra P.
 Negi, Shri T. S.
 Pandey, Shri Ambika Prasad
 Pandit, Dr. Vasant Kumar
 Parmai Lal, Shri
 Parulekar, Shri Bapusaheb
 Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas
 Patel, Shri H. M.
 Patel, Km. Maniben Vallabhbhai
 Patil, Shri Chandrakant
 Patil, Shri Sonu Singh
 Patnaik, Shri Biju
 Phirangi Prasad, Shri
 Pradhan, Shri Gananath
 Pradhan, Shri Pabitra Mohan
 Raghavendra Singh, Shri
 Raghavji, Shri
 Rahi, Shri Ram Lal
 Rai, Shri Gauri Shankar
 Rajda, Shri Ratansinh
 Ram Awadhesh Singh, Shri
 Ram Charan, Shri
 Ram Dhan, Shri
 Ram Gopal Singh, Choudhary
 Ram Kinkar, Shri
 Ram Murti, Shri
 Ram Sagar, Shri
 Ramachandran, Shri P.
 Ramdas Singh, Shri

Ramapati Singh, Shri
 Ramji Singh, Dr.
 Ramjiwan Singh, Shri
 Rao, Shri Raje Vishveshvar
 Rashid Masood, Shri
 Rathor, Dr. Bhagwan Dass
 Ravindra Pratap Singh, Shri
 Rodrigues, Shri Rudolph
 Saeed Murtaza, Shri
 Sahoo, Shri Ainthu
 Sai, Shri Narhari Prasad
 Saini, Shri Manohar Lal
 Samantasinhar, Shri Padmacharan
 Saran, Shri Daulat Ram
 Sarda, Shri S. K.
 Sarkar, Shri Sakti Kumar
 Sarsonia, Shri Shiv Narain
 Satapathy, Shri Devendra
 Shaiza, Shrimati Rano M.
 Shanti Devi, Shrimati
 Sharma, Shri Yagya Datt
 Shastri, Shri Bhanu Kumar
 Sheo Narain, Shri
 Sher Singh, Prof.
 Shrikrishna Singh, Shri
 Sikander Bakht, Shri
 Singh, Dr. B. N.
 Sinha, Shri C. M.
 Sinha, Shri Purna
 Sinha, Shri Satyendra Narayan
 Somani, Shri S. S.
 Suman, Shri Ramji Lal
 Suraj Bhan, Shri
 Surendra Bikram, Shri
 Talwandi, Shri Jagdev Singh
 Tej Pratap Singh, Shri
 Tiwari, Shri Brij Bhushan
 Tiwary, Shri D. N.

Tohra, Shri G. S.
 Tyagi, Shri Om Prakash
 Ugrasen, Shri
 Verma, Shri Brij Lal
 Varma, Shri Ravindra
 Vasisht, Shri Dharma Vir
 Verma, Shri Hargovind
 Verma, Shri Raghunath Singh
 Verma, Shri Sukhdeo Prasad
 Yadav, Shri Hukmdeo Narain
 Yadav, Shri Narsingh
 Yadav, Shri Ramji Lal
 Yadava, Shri Roop Nath Singh
 Yadvender Dutt, Shri
 Zulfiquarulla, Shri

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Subject to correction, the result of the division is: Ayes—117; Noes—178.

The motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"Clause 20

"(4) That at page 16, clause 20 be omitted."

The Lok Sabha divided

Division No. 13] AYES [16.33 hrs.

Ahmed Hussain, Shri
 Ailuri, Shri Subhash Chandra Bose
 Arunachalam, Shri M.
 Austin, Dr. Henry
 Avari, Shri Gev M.
 Badri Narayan, Shri A. R.
 Balakrishniah, Shri T.
 Barua, Shri Bedabrata
 Barve, Shri J. C.

*The following Members also recorded their votes:

AYES: Sarvshri Chitta Basu, Bhagat Ram, and V. M. Sudheeran.

NOES: Sarvshri R. P. Sarangi, Vinayak Prasad Yadav, Shiv Ram Kai. Mahmud Hasan Khan, H. L. Patwary, Govindram Miri, Harishankar Mahale, Sureth Bahadur Shah, Jagannath Sharma and Sribatcha Digal.

Basu, Shri Dhirendranath
 Bonde, Shri Nanasahib
 Chavan, Shri Yeshwantrao
 Chettri, Shri B.
 Chikkalingiah, Shri K.
 Choudhari, Shri K. B.
 Choudhury, Shrimati Rashida Haque
 Dabhi, Shri Ajitsinh
 Deo, Shri V. Kishore Chandra S.
 Desai, Shri D. D.
 Desai Shri Hitendra
 Devarajan, Shri B.
 Engti, Shri Biren
 Gamit, Shri Chhitubhai
 George, Shri A. C.
 Gode, Shri Santoshrao
 Gogoi, Shri Tarun
 Gomango, Shri Giridhar
 Gopal, Shri K.
 Gotkhinde, Shri Annasaheb
 Jeyalakshmi, Shrimati V.
 Kadam, Shri B. P.
 Kadannappalli, Shri Ramachandran
 Karan Singh. Dr.
 Khan, Shri Ismail Hossain
 Kodiyan, Shri P. K.
 Kolur, Shri Rajshekhar
 Kosalram, Shri K. T.
 Krishnappa, Shri M. V.
 Kunhambu, Shri K.
 Lakkappa, Shri K.
 Laskar, Shri Nihar
 Magar, Shri Annasaheb
 Mallanna, Shri K.
 Mathew, Shri George
 Meduri, Shri Nageswara Rao
 Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram
 Murugaiyan, Shri S. G.
 Naidu, Shri P. Rajagopal
 Narayana, Shri K. S.
 Pai, Shri T. A.
 Parvati Devi, Shrimati
 Patel, Shri Dwarikadas

Patil, Shri S. B.
 Patil, Shri Vijaykumar
 Poojary, Shri Janardhana
 Pullaiah, Shri Darur
 Raju, Shri P. V. G.
 Ramalingam, Shri N. Kudanthai
 Ramamurthy, Shri K.
 Rao, Shrimati B. Radhabai Anand
 Rao, Shri J. Rameshwar
 Rao, Shri Jagannath
 Rao, Shri M. Satyanarayan
 Rao, Shri P. Ankineedu Prasada
 Rao, Shri P. V. Narasimha
 Ravi, Shri Vayalar
 Reddy, Shri G. Narsimha
 Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal
 Reddy, Shri S. R.
 Roy, Shri Saugata
 Sangma, Shri P. A.
 Sathe, Shri Vasant
 Sayeed, Shri P. M.
 Seyid Muhammed, Dr. V. A.
 Shankar Dev, Shri
 Shankaranand, Shri B.
 Shinde, Shri Annasaheb P.
 Shrangare, Shri T. S.
 Stephen, Shri C. M.
 Sudheeran, Shri V. M.
 Suryanarayana, Shri K.
 Thakur, Shri Krishnarao
 Thomas, Shri Skariah
 Thorat, Shri Bhausahab
 Tulsiram, Shri V.
 Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P.
 Venkataraman, Shri R.

NOES

Agarwal, Shri Satish
 Aghan Singh, Shri
 Alhaj, Shri M. A. Hannan
 Amat, Shri D.
 Ananthan, Shri Kumari
 Anbalagan, Shri P.
 Bagri, Shri Mani Ram

Bairagi, Shri Jena
 Bal, Shri Pradyumna
 Balbir Singh, Chowdhry
 Baldev Prakash, Dr.
 Barrow, Shri A. E. T.
 Bateshwar Hemram, Shri
 Berwa, Shri Ram Kanwar
 Bhanwar, Shri Bhagirath
 Borole, Shri Yashwant
 Chakravarty, Prof. Dilip
 Chand Ram, Shri
 Chandan Singh, Shri
 Chandra Pal Singh, Shri
 Chandravati, Shrimati
 Charan Singh, Chaudhri
 Chaturbhuj, Shri
 Chaturvedi, Shri Shambhu Nath
 Chaudhary, Shri Motibhai R.
 Chaudhary, Shri Rudra Sen
 Chauhan, Shri Nawab Singh
 Chavda, Shri K. S.
 Chhetri, Shri Chhatra Bahadur
 Chunder, Dr. Pratap Chandra
 Dandavate, Prof. Madhu
 Danve, Shri Pundalik Hari
 Desgupta, Shri K. N.
 Dawn, Shri Raj Krishna
 Desai, Shri Morarji
 Deshmukh, Shri Nanaji
 Dhara, Shri Sushil Kumar
 Dhillon, Shri Iqbal Singh
 Digal, Shri Sribatcha
 Digvijoy Narain Singh, Shri
 Durga Chand, Shri
 Dutta, Shri Asoke Krishna
 Fernandes, Shri George
 Ganga Bhakt Singh, Shri
 Ganga Singh, Shri
 Gattani, Shri R. D.
 Girjanandan Singh, Shri
 Goyal, Shri Krishna Kumar
 Gulshan, Shri Dhanna Singh
 Gupta, Shri Kanwar Lal

Harikesh Bahadur, Shri
 Hazari, Shri Ram Sewak
 Hukam Ram, Shri
 Jain, Shri Kacharulal Hemraj
 Jain, Shri Kalyan
 Jain, Shri Nirmal Chandra
 Jasrotha, Shri Baldev Singh
 Joshi, Dr. Murli Manohar
 Kailash Prakash, Shri
 Kalday, Dr. Bapu
 Kamble, Shri B. C.
 Kapoor, Shri L. L.
 Kar, Shri Sarat
 Kasar, Shri Amrut
 Kaushik, Shri Purushottam
 Khalsa, Shri Basant Singh
 Khan, Shri Ghulam Mohammad
 Khan, Shri Kanwar Mahmud Ali
 Kishore Lal, Shri
 Krishan Kant, Shri
 Kureel, Shri Jwala Prasad
 Kureel, Shri R. L.
 Kushwaha, Shri Ram Naresh
 Lalji Bhai, Shri
 Mahala, Shri K. L.
 Mahi Lal, Shri
 Malhotra, Shri Vijay Kumar
 Malik, Shri Mukhtiar Singh
 Mallick, Shri Rama Chandra
 Mandal, Shri Dhanik Lal
 Mangal Deo, Shri
 Mankar, Shri Laxman Rao
 Manohar Lal, Shri
 Meerze, Shri Kazim Ali
 Mehta, Shri Prasannbhai
 Mhalgi, Shri R. K.
 Miri, Shri Govindram
 Mishra, Shri Janeshwar
 Mishra, Shri Shyamnandan
 Mohd. Hayat Ali, Shri
 Mondal, Dr. Bijoy
 Multan Singh, Chaudhary
 Nahar, Shri Bijoy Singh

Nathuni Ram, Shri
 Nathwani, Shri Narendra P.
 Negi, Shri T. S.
 Pandey, Shri Ambika Prasad
 Pandit, Dr. Vasant Kumar
 Parmai Lal, Shri
 Parulekar, Shri Bapusaheb
 Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas
 Patel, Shri H. M.
 Patel, Km. Maniben Vallabhbhai
 Patil, Shri Chandrakant
 Patil, Shri Sonu Singh
 Patnaik, Shri Biju
 Patwary, Shri H. L.
 Phirangi Prasad, Shri
 Pradhan, Shri Gananath
 Pradhan, Shri Pabitra Mohan
 Reghavendra Singh, Shri
 Raghavji, Shri
 Rahi, Shri Ram Lal
 Rai, Shri Gauri Shankar
 Rai, Shri Shiv Ram
 Rajda, Shri Ratansinh
 Ram Awadhesh Singh, Shri
 Ram Charan, Shri
 Ram Dhan, Shri
 Ram Gopal Singh, Choudhary
 Ram Kinkar, Shri
 Ram Murti, Shri
 Ram Sagar, Shri
 Ramachandran, Shri P.
 Ramdas Singh, Shri
 Ramapati Singh, Shri
 Ramji Singh, Dr.
 Ramjiwan Singh, Shri
 Rao, Shri Raje Vishveshvar
 Rashid Masood, Shri
 Rathor, Dr. Bhagwan Dass
 Ravindra Pratap Singh, Shri
 Rodrigues, Shri Rudolph
 Saeed Murtaza, Shri
 Sahoo, Shri Ainthu
 Sai, Shri Narhari Prasad

Saini, Shri Manohar Lal
 Samantasinhar, Shri Padmacharan
 Saran, Shri Daulat Ram
 Sarangi, Shri R. P.
 Sarda, Shri S. K.
 Sarkar, Shri Sakti Kumar
 Sarsonia, Shri Shiv Narain
 Satapathy, Shri Devendra
 Shah, Shri Surath Bahadur
 Shaiza, Shrimati Rano M.
 Shanti Devi, Shrimati
 Sharma, Shri Yagya Datt
 Shastri, Shri Bhanu Kumar
 Sheo Narain, Shri
 Sher Singh, Prof.
 Shrikrishna Singh, Shri
 Sikander Bakht, Shri
 Singh, Dr. B. N.
 Sinha, Shri C. M.
 Sinha, Shri Purna
 Sinha, Shri Satyendra Narayan
 Somani, Shri S. S.
 Suman, Shri Ramji Lal
 Suraj Bhan, Shri
 Talwandi, Shri Jagdev Singh
 Tej Pratap Singh, Shri
 Tiwari, Shri Brij Bhushan
 Tiwary, Shri D. N.
 Tohra, Shri G. S.
 Tripathi, Shri Madhav Prasad
 Tyagi, Shri Om Prakash
 Ugrasen, Shri
 Varma, Shri Brij Lal
 Varma, Shri Ravindra
 Vasisht, Shri Dharma Vir
 Verma, Shri Hargovind
 Verma, Shri Raghunath Singh
 Verma, Shri Sukhdeo Prasad
 Yadav, Shri Hukmdeo Narain
 Yadav, Shri Narsingh
 Yadav, Shri Ramji Lal
 Yadav, Shri Vinayak Prasad

Yadava, Shri Roop Nath Singh
Yadvender Dutt, Shri
Zulfiquarulla, Shri

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Subject to correction, the result* of the division is Ayes 87, Noes 181.

The motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"Clause 21

"(5) That at pages 16-17, clause 21 be omitted."

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 14] AYES [16.35 hrs.

Ahmed Hussain, Shri
Alluri, Shri Subhash Chandra Bose
Austin, Dr. Henry
Avari, Shri Gev M.
Bagri, Shri Mani Ram
Balakrishniah, Shri T.
Barua, Shri Bedabrata
Barve, Shri J. C.
Basu, Shri Dharendra Nath
Bonde, Shri Nanasahib
Chavan, Shri Yeshwantrao
Chettri, Shri K. B.
Chikkalingiah, Shri K.
Choudhari, Shri K. B.
Choudhury, Shrimati Rashida Haque
Deo, Shri V. Kishore Chandra S.
Desai, Shri Hitendra

Devarajan, Shri B.
Doley, Shri L. K.
Engti, Shri Biren
Faleiro, Shri Eduardo
Gamit, Shri Chhitubhai
George, Shri A. C.
Gode, Shri Santoshrao
Gogoi, Shri Tarun
Gomango, Shri Giridhar
Gopal, Shri K.
Gotkhinde, Shri Annasaheb
Jawade, Shri Shridhar Rao
Jeyalakshmi, Shrimati V.
Kadam, Shri B. P.
Kadannappalli, Shri Ramachandran
Karan Singh, Dr.
Khan, Shri Ismail Hossain
Kolur, Shri Rajshekhar
Kosalram, Shri K. T.
Krishnappa, Shri M. V.
Kunthambu, Shri K.
Lakkappa, Shri K.
Laskar, Shri Nihar
Magar, Shri Annasaheb
Mallanna, Shri K.
Mathew, Shri George
Meduri, Shri Nageswara Rao
Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram
Murthy, Shri K. K.
Naidu, Shri P. Rajagopal
Narayana, Shri K. S.
Parvati Devi, Shrimati
Patel, Shri Dwarikadas
Patil, Shri S. B.
Patil, Shri Vijaykumar
Poojary, Shri Janardhana
Pullaiah, Shri Darur

*The following Members also recorded their votes:

AYES: Shri Shridhar Rao Jawade and Shri K. Obul Reddy.

NOES: Sarvshri Bashir Ahmed, S. S. Das, Mahmud Hasan Khan, Prof. R. K. Amin, Raghubir Singh Machhand, Harishankar Mahale, S. Najesha Gowda, Mohd. Samsul Hasan Khan, Surendra Bikram, Jagannath Sharma and Charan Narzary.

Rachaiah, Shri B.
 Raju, Shri P. V. G.
 Ramalingam, Shri N. Kudanthai
 Ramamurthy, Shri K.
 Rao, Shrimati B. Radhabai Ananda
 Rao, Shri J. Rameshwar
 Rao, Shri Jagannath
 Rao, Shri M. Satyanarayan
 Rao, Shri P. Ankineedu Prasada
 Rao, Shri P. V. Narasimha
 Ravi, Shri Vayalar
 Reddy, Shri G. Narsimha
 Reddy, Shri K. Obul
 Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal
 Reddy, Shri S. R.
 Roy, Shri A. K.
 Roy, Shri Saugata
 Sangma, Shri P. A.
 Sathe, Shri Vasant
 Sayeed, Shri P. M.
 Seyid Muhammed, Dr. V. A.
 Shankar Dev, Shri
 Shankaranand, Shri B.
 Shinde, Shri Annasaheb P.
 Shrangare, Shri T. S.
 Stephen, Shri C. M.
 Sudheeran, Shri V. M.
 Suryanarayana, Shri K.
 Thakur, Shri Krishnarao
 Thomas, Shri Skariah
 Thorat, Shri Bhausahab
 Tulsiram, Shri V.
 Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P.
 Venkataraman, Shri R.

NOES

Agarwal, Shri Satish
 Aghan Singh, Shri
 Amat, Shri D.
 Amin, Prof. R. K.
 Ananthan, Shri Kumari
 Anbalagan, Shri P.

Bagri, Shri Mani Ram
 Bairagi, Shri Jena
 Bal, Shri Pradyumna
 Balbir Singh, Chowdhry
 Baldev Prakash, Dr.
 Bashir Ahmad, Shri
 Bateshwar Hemram, Shri
 Berwa, Shri Ram Kanwar
 Bhanwar, Shri Bhagirath
 Borole, Shri Yashwant
 Chakravarty, Prof. Dilip
 Chand Ram, Shri
 Chandan Singh, Shri
 Chandra Pal Singh, Shri
 Chandravati, Shrimati
 Charan, Narzary, Shri
 Charan Singh, Chaudhuri
 Chaturbhuj, Shri
 Chaturvedi, Shri Shambhu Nath
 Chaudhary, Shri Motibhai R.
 Chaudhary, Shri Rudra Sen
 Chauhan, Shri Nawab Singh
 Chavda, Shri K. S.
 Chhetri, Shri Chhatra Bahadur
 Chunder, Dr. Pratap Chandra
 Dandavate, Prof. Madhu
 Dasgupta, Shri K. N.
 Dawn, Shri Raj Krishna
 Desai, Shri Morarji
 Dhara, Shri Sushil Kumar
 Dhillon, Shri Iqbal Singh
 Digal, Shri Sribatcha
 Digvijoy Narain Singh, Shri
 Durga Chand, Shri
 Dutt, Shri Asoke Krishna
 Fernandes, Shri George
 Ganga Bhakt Singh, Shri
 Ganga Singh, Shri
 Gattani, Shri R. D.
 Gowda, Shri S. Nanjesha
 Goyal, Shri Krishna Kumar
 Gulshan, Shri Dhanna Singh
 Gupta, Shri Kanwar Lal

Harikesh Bahadur, Shri
 Hazari, Shri Ram Sewak
 Hukam Ram, Shri
 Jain, Shri Kacharulal Hemraj
 Jain, Shri Kalyan
 Jasrotha, Shri Baldev Singh
 Joshi, Dr. Murli Manohar
 Kailash Prakash, Shri
 Kaldaty, Dr. Bapu
 Kamble, Shri B. C.
 Kapoor, Shri L. L.
 Kar, Shri Sarat
 Kasar, Shri Amrut
 Kaushik, Shri Purushottam
 Khalsa, Shri Basant Singh
 Khan, Shri Ghulam Mohammad
 Khan, Shri Kanwar Mahmud Ali
 Khan, Shri Mohd. Shamsul Hasan
 Kishore Lal, Shri
 Krishan Kant, Shri
 Kureel, Shri Jwala Prasad
 Kureel, Shri R. L.
 Kushwaha, Shri Ram Naresh
 Machhand, Shri Raghubir Singh
 Mahala, Shri K. L.
 Mahi Lal, Shri
 Malhotra, Shri Vijay Kumar
 Malik, Shri Mukhtiar Singh
 Mallick, Shri Rama Chandra
 Mandal, Shri Dhanik Lal
 Mangal Deo, Shri
 Mankar, Shri Laxman Rao
 Manohar Lal, Shri
 Meerza, Shri Kazim Ali
 Mehta, Shri Prasannbhai
 Mhalgi, Shri R. K.
 Miri, Shri Govindram
 Mishra, Shri Janeshwar
 Mishra, Shri Shyamandan
 Multan Singh, Chaudhary
 Nahar, Shri Bijoy Singh
 Nathuni Ram, Shri
 Nathwani, Shri Narendra P.

Negi, Shri T. S.
 Pandey, Shri Ambika Prasad
 Pandit, Dr. Vasant Kumar
 Parmai Lal, Shri
 Parulekar, Shri Bapusaheb
 Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas
 Patel, Shri H. M.
 Patel, Km. Maniben Vallabhbbhai
 Patil, Shri Chandrakant
 Patil, Shri Sonu Singh
 Patnaik, Shri Biju
 Patwary, Shri H. L.
 Phirangi Prasad, Shri
 Pradhan, Shri Gananath
 Pradhan, Shri Pabitra Mohan
 Raghavendra Singh, Shri
 Raghavji, Shri
 Rahi, Shri Ram Lal
 Rai, Shri Gauri Shankar
 Rai, Shri Shiv Ram
 Rajda, Shri Ratansinh
 Ram Awadhesh Singh, Shri
 Ram Charan, Shri
 Ram Dhan, Shri
 Ram Gopal Singh, Choudhary
 Ram Kinkar, Shri
 Ram Murti, Shri
 Ram Sagar, Shri
 Ramachandran, Shri P.
 Ramdas Singh, Shri
 Ramapati Singh, Shri
 Ramji Singh, Dr.
 Ramjiwan Singh, Shri
 Rao, Shri Raje Vishveshvar
 Rashid Masood, Shri
 Rathor, Dr. Bhagwan Dass
 Ravindra Pratap Singh, Shri
 Rodrigues, Shri Rudolph
 Saeed Murtaza, Shri
 Sahoo, Shri Anithu
 Sai, Shri Narhari Prasad
 Saini, Shri Manohar Lal
 Samantashinhar, Shri Padmacharan

Saran, Shri Daulat Ram
 Sarangi, Shri R. P.
 Sarkar, Shri Sakti Kumar
 Sarsonia, Shri Shiv Narain
 Satapathy, Shri Devendra
 Shah, Shri Surath Bahadur
 Shaiza, Shrimati Rano M.
 Shanti Devi, Shrimati
 Sharma, Shri Jagannath
 Sharma, Shri Yagya Datt
 Shastri, Shri Bhanu Kumar
 Sheo Narain, Shri
 Sher Singh, Prof.
 Shrikrishna Singh, Shri
 Sikander Bakht, Shri
 Singh, Dr. B. N.
 Sinha, Shri C. M.
 Sinha, Shri Purna
 Sinha, Shri Satyendra Narayan
 Somani, Shri S. S.
 Suman, Shri Ramji Lal
 Suraj Bhan, Shri
 Surendra Bikram, Shri
 Talwandi, Shri Jagdev Singh
 Tej Pratap Singh, Shri
 Tiwari, Shri Brij Bhushan
 Tiwary, Shri D. N.
 Tohra, Shri G. S.
 Tripathi, Shri Madhav Prasad
 Tyagi, Shri Om Prakash
 Ugrasen, Shri
 Varma, Shri Brij Lal
 Varma, Shri Ravindra
 Vasisht, Shri Dharma Vir
 Verma, Shri Hargovind
 Verma, Shri Raghunath Singh
 Verma Shri Sukhdeo Prasad

Yadav, Shri Hukmdeo Narain
 Yadav, Shri Narsingh
 Yadav, Shri Ramji Lal
 Yadav, Shri Vinayak Prasad
 Yadava, Shri Roop Nath Singh
 Yadvender Dutt, Shri
 Zulfiquarulla, Shri

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Subject to correction, the result* of the division is: Ayes 88; Noes—179.

The motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

THE THIRD SCHEDULE

“(6) That at page 45,—

(i) line 15, the brackets, figures and letters “(3) (i), (3) (ii)” be omitted; and

(ii) lines 17—19, the words “Four rupees and sixty paise per thousand.”, “One rupee and sixty paise per thousand be omitted.”

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 15 AYES 16.38 hrs.

Ahmed Hussain, Shri
 Alluri, Shri Subhash Chandra Bose
 Arunachalam, Shri V.
 Austin, Dr. Henry
 Badri Narayan, Shri A. R.
 Balakrishniah, Shri T.
 Barman, Shri Palas
 Barua, Shri Bedabrata
 Barrow, Shri A. E. T.
 Barve, Shri J. C.

*The following Members also recorded their votes:

AYES: Sarvshri Dajiba Desai and Ajitsinh Dabhi

NOES: Sarvashri Lalji Bhai, S. S. Das, Mahmud Hasan Khan, Harishankar Mahale, Pundalik Hari Danwe, S. K. Sarda, M.A. Hannan Alhaj, Mohd. Hayat Ali and Dr. Bijoy Mondal

Basu, Shri Chitta
 Basu, Shri Dhirendranath
 Bhattacharya, Shri Dinen
 Bhattacharyya, Shri Shyamaprasanna
 Bonde, Shri Nanasahib
 Burande, Shri Gangadhar Appa
 Chavan, Shri Yeshwantrao
 Chettri, Shri K. B.
 Choudhari, Shri K. B.
 Choudhury, Shrimati Rashida Haque
 Dabhi, Shri Ajitsinh
 Deo, Shri V. Kishore Chandra S.
 Desai, Shri D. D.
 Desai, Shri Hitendra
 Devarajan, Shri B.
 Dhondge, Shri Keshavrao
 Doley, Shri L. K.
 Engti, Shri Biren
 Faleiro, Shri Eduardo
 Gamit, Shri Chhitubhai
 George, Shri A. C.
 Gode, Shri Santoshrao
 Gogoi, Shri Tarun
 Gomango, Shri Giridhar
 Gopal, Shri K.
 Goswami, Shrimati Bibha Ghosh
 Gotkhinde, Shri Annasaheb
 Jawade, Shri Shridhar Rao
 Jeyalakshmi, Shrimati V.
 Joarder, Shri Dinesh
 Kadam, Shri B. P.
 Kadannappalli, Shri Ramachandran
 Karan Singh, Dr.
 Kasar, Shri Amrut
 Khan, Shri Ismail Hossain
 Kodyan, Shri P. K.
 Kolur, Shri Rajshekhar
 Kosalram, Shri K. T.
 Krishnan, Shrimati Parvathi
 Krishnappa, Shri M. V.
 Kunhambu, Shri K.
 Lahanu Shidava, Shri

Lakkappa, Shri K.
 Laskar, Shri Nihar
 Magar, Shri Annasaheb
 Mahata, Shri C. R.
 Malianna, Shri K.
 Mathew, Shri George
 Meduri, Shri Nageshwara Rao
 Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram
 Modak, Shri Bijoy
 Mukherjee, Shri Samar
 Murthy, Shri K. K.
 Murugaiyan, Shri S. G.
 Naidu, Shri P. Rajagopal
 Nair, Shri M. N. Govindan
 Narayana, Shri K. S.
 Pai, Shri T. A.
 Pajanor, Shri A. Bala
 Parvati Devi, Shrimati
 Patel, Shri Dwarikadas
 Patil, Shri D. B.
 Patil, Shri S. B.
 Patil, Shri Vijaykumar
 Poojary, Shri Janardhana
 Pradhan, Shri Amar Roy
 Pullaiah, Shri Darur
 Rachaiah, Shri B.
 Rajan, Shri K. A.
 Raju, Shri P. V. G.
 Ramalingam, Shri N. Kundanthai
 Ramamurthy, Shri K.
 Rangnekar, Shrimati Ahilya P.
 Rao, Shrimati B. Radhabai Ananda
 Rao, Shri J. Rameshwar
 Rao, Shri Jagannath
 Rao, Shri M. Satyanarayan
 Rao, Shri P. Ankineedu Prasada
 Rao, Shri P. V. Narasimha
 Ravi, Shri Vayalar
 Reddy, Shri G. Narsimha
 Reddy, Shri K. Obul
 Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal
 Reddy, Shri S. R.

Roy, Shri A. K.
 Roy, Dr. Saradish
 Roy, Shri Saugata
 Saha, Shri A. K.
 Saha, Shri Gadadhar
 Sait, Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman
 Sangma, Shri P. A.
 Sathe, Shri Vasant
 Sayeed, Shri P. M.
 Seyid Muhammed, Dr. V. A.
 Shankar Dev, Shri
 Shankaranand, Shri B.
 Sharngare, Shri T. S.
 Somasundaram, Shri S. D.
 Stephen, Shri C. M.
 Sudheeran, Shri V. M.
 Suryanarayana, Shri K.
 Thakur, Shri Krishnarao
 Thomas, Shri Skariah
 Thorat, Shri Bhausahab
 Tirkey, Shri Pius
 Tulsiram, Shri V.
 Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P.
 Venkataraman, Shri R.

NOES

Agarwal, Shri Satish
 Aghan Singh, Shri
 Alhaj, Shri M. A. Hannan
 Amat, Shri D.
 Amin, Prof. R. K.
 Ananthan, Shri Kumari
 Anbalagan, Shri P.
 Bairagi, Shri Jena
 Bal, Shri Pradyumna
 Balbir Singh, Chowdhry
 Baldev Prakash, Dr.
 Bashir Ahmad, Shri
 Bateshwar Hemram, Shri
 Berwa, Shri Ram Kanwar
 Bhanwar, Shri Bhagirath
 Borole, Shri Yeshwant
 Chakravarty, Prof. Dilip

Chand Ram, Shri
 Chandan Singh, Shri
 Chandravati, Shrimati
 Charan Narzary, Shri
 Charan Singh, Chaudhuri
 Chaturbhuj, Shri
 Chaturvedi, Shri Shambhu Nath
 Chaudhray, Shri Motibhai R.
 Chaudhary, Shri Rudra Sen
 Chauhan, Shri Nawab Singh
 Chavda, Shri K. S.
 Chhetri, Shri Chhatra Bahadur
 Chunder, Dr. Pratap Chandra
 Dandvate, Prof. Madhu
 Danve, Shri Pundalik Hari
 Das, Shri S. S.
 Dasgupta, Shri K. N.
 Dawn, Shri Raj Krishna
 Desai, Shri Morarji
 Deshmukh, Shri Nanaji
 Dhara, Shri Sushil Kumar
 Dhillon, Shri Iqbal Singh
 Digal, Shri Sribatcha
 Digvijoy Narain Singh, Shri
 Durga Chand, Shri
 Dutt, Shri Asoke Krishna
 Fernandes, Shri George
 Ganga Bhakt Singh, Shri
 Ganga Singh, Shri
 Gattani, Shri R. D.
 Gawai, Shri D. G.
 Gowda, Shri S. Nanjesha
 Goyal, Shri Krishna Kumar
 Gulshan, Shri Dhanna Singh
 Gupta, Shri Kanwar Lal
 Harikesh Bahadur, Shri
 Hazari, Shri Ram Sewak
 Hukam Ram, Shri
 Jain, Shri Kacharulal Hemraj
 Jain, Shri Kalyan
 Jasrotha, Shri Baldev Singh
 Joshi, Dr. Murli Manohar
 Kamble, Shri B. C.

Kapoor, Shri L. L.

Kar, Shri Sarat

Kaushik, Shri Purushottam

Khalsa, Shri Basant Singh

Khan, Shri Ghulam Mohammad

Khan, Shri Kanwar Mahmud Ali

Khan, Shri Mohd. Shamsul Hasan

Kishore Lal, Shri

Krishan Kant, Shri

Kureel, Shri Jwala Prasad

Kureel, Shri R. L.

Kushwaha, Shri Ram Naresh

Mahala, Shri K. L.

Mahj Lal, Shri

Malhotra, Shri Vijaya Kumar

Malik, Shri Mukhtiar Singh

Mallick, Shri Rama Chandra

Mandal, Shri Dhanik Lal

Mangal Deo, Shri

Mankar, Shri Laxman Rao

Manohar Lal, Shri

Meerza, Shri Kazim Ali

Mehta, Shri Prasannbhai

Mhalgi, Shri R. K.

Miri, Shri Govindram

Mishra, Shri Janeshwar

Mishra, Shri Shyamnandan

Mohd. Hayat Ali, Shri

Mondal, Dr. Bijoy

Multan Singh, Chaudhary

Nahar, Shri Bijoy Singh

Nathuni Ram, Shri

Nathwani, Shri Narendra P.

Negi, Shri T. S.

Pandey, Shri Ambika Prasad

Pandit, Dr. Vasant Kumar

Parmal Lal Shri

Parulekar, Shri Bapusaheb

Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas

Patel, Shri H. M.

Patel, Km. Maniben Vallabhbbhai

Patel, Shri Meetha Lal

Patil, Shri Chandrakant

Patil, Shri Sonu Singh

Patnaik, Shri Biju

Patwary, Shri H. L.

Phirangi Prasad, Shri

Pradhan, Shri Gananath

Pradhan, Shri Pabitra Mohan

Raghavendra Singh, Shri

Raghavji, Shri

Raj, Shri Shiv Ram

Rajda, Shri Ratansinh

Ram Awadhesh Singh, Shri

Ram Charan, Shri

Ram Dhan, Shri

Ram Gopal Singh, Choudhary

Ram Kinkar, Shri

Ram Murti, Shri

Ram Sagar, Shri

Ramachandran, Shri P.

Ramdas Singh, Shri

Ramapatj Singh, Shri

Ramji Singh, Dr.

Ramjiwan Singh, Shri

Rashid Masood, Shri

Rathor, Dr. Bhagwan Dass

Ravindra Pratap Singh, Shri

Rodrique, Shri Rudolph

Rothuama, Dr. R.

Saeed Murtaza, Shri

Sahoo, Shri Ainthu

Sai, Shri Narhari Prasad

Saini, Shri Manohar Lal

Samantasinhar, Shri Padmacharan

Saran, Shri Daulat Ram

Sarangi, Shri R. P.

Sarkar, Shri Sakti Kumar

Sarsonia, Shri Shiv Narain

Satapathy, Shri Devendra

Shah, Shri Surath Bahadur

Shaiza, Shrimati Rano M.

Shanti Devi, Shrimati

Sharma, Shri Jagannath

Sharma, Shri Yagya Datt
 Shastri, Shri Bhanu Kumar
 Sheo Narain, Shri
 Sher Singh, Prof.
 Shrikrishna Singh, Shri
 Sikander Bakht, Shri
 Singh, Dr. B. N.
 Sinha, Shri C. M.
 Sinha, Shri Purna
 Sinha, Shri Satyendra Narayan
 Somani, Shri S. S.
 Suman, Shri Ramji Lal
 Suraj Bhan, Shri
 Surendra Bikram, Shri
 Talwandi, Shri Jagdev Singh
 Tej Pratap Singh, Shri
 Tiwari, Shri Brij Bhushan
 Tiwary, Shri D. N.
 Tohra, Shri G. S.
 Tripathi, Shri Madhav Prasad
 Tyagi, Shri Om Prakash
 Ugrasen, Shri
 Varma, Shri Brij Lal
 Varma, Shri Ravindra
 Vasisht, Shri Dharma Vir
 Verma, Shri Hargovind
 Verma, Shri Raghunath Singh
 Verma, Shri Sukhdeo Prasad
 Yadav, Shri Hukmdeo Narain
 Yadav, Shri Narsingh
 Yadav, Shri Ramji Lal
 Yadav, Shri Vinayak Prasad
 Yadava, Shri Roop Nath Singh
 Yadvender Dutt, Shri
 Zulfiquarulla, Shri

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Subject to correction, the result* of the division is: Ayes 118, Noes 179.

The motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"(b) that the recommendations made by Rajya Sabha be rejected."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now we take up the next item of business.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): Sir, I am on a point of order. It relates to reporting. It is under rule 376 i.e. 'point of order during the interval between two items of business'. I am raising it in the matter of reporting the proceedings of this House. I want a clarification from you.

Here, on the 28th of last month, i.e. during last week, there was a Half-an-Hour Discussion on the Vijaya Bank and it relating to one of the answers given to this House. One of the hon. Members of the House Mr. Lakkappa, raised a discussion on Vijaya Bank; and drew the attention of the Minister as well as of the House to the many corrupt practices of the chairman of the bank; and with documentary evidence, he could establish a case. And it has been reported—and very well reported. It has been reported in the Proceedings also. I do not want to quote from the report, as to what happened.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please come to the point of order.

*The following Members also recorded their votes:

AYES: Prof. P. G. Mavalankar, Sarvashri Bhagat Ram, Gev. M. Avari and Annasaheb P. Shinde.

NOES: Sarvashri Lalji Bhai, Kailash Prakash, Ram Deo Singh, Raghubir Singh Machhand, Harishankar Mahale, Raje Veshveshvar Rao, Chandra Pal Singh, S. K. Sarda, Ram Lal Rahi, Gauri Shankar Rai and Dr. Bapu Kaldaty.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: It is very clear from all those proceedings recorded here. The whole case of the functioning of the Vijaya Bank has been brought forward; and Mr. Unnikrishnan, it is very clear, has quoted from the documents; and he made the Minister concede that new things have come to his notice.

Next day, the newspapers have carried the report given by Samachar. I quote:

"The Finance Minister, Mr. H. M. Patel, announced in the Lok Sabha today the government's decision to enquire into the working of the Vijaya Bank."

On the second day, there is a correction given. It is also from Samachar. I am making two points. In the correction it is stated:

"It had been erroneously reported that Mr. Patel announced the Government's decision to enquire into the working of the Vijaya Bank."

Now about the proceedings. In the last paragraph it says:

"The various points that have been made, the various information which I now possess regarding the Vijaya Bank does convince me and does satisfy me that it is necessary to go into all the facts relating to the Vijaya Bank. This is what I propose to do."

This is what the hon. Minister said here. The meaning of the word 'probe', according to the dictionary used in Parliament, is simple. 'Probe' means "examine thoroughly". The first report uses the word 'probe'. The second report says that the Minister has said that he will go into all the facts that have come to him.

Who has given this correction? Who was the authority? Who has got the authority to make a correction in the report of what happened in the House? Is it the Speaker or the Deputy Speaker who has the autho-

rity, or is it the Secretary? Who made the correction? A report has been made that it was 'erroneously reported'. What is 'erroneous', who has got the authority to correct any report? Was it done by the Minister? If so, the Minister can clarify.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think the Minister will take note of this. We cannot debate on this. We are now proceeding with the discussion of the Reports on Scheduled Castes.

16.45 hrs.

MOTION RE: TWENTIETH, TWENTY-FIRST AND TWENTY-SECOND REPORTS OF THE COMMISSIONER OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES—contd.

श्री हुकम देव नारायण यादव (मधुबनी): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय कल मैं यह बता रहा था कि हरिजन और आदिवासियों पर जो अत्याचार होते हैं देश के अन्दर या सरकारी नौकरियों में उन को स्थान नहीं दिए जाते हैं। इसके लिए हिन्दुस्तान की जो वर्ण-व्यवस्था है वह अपराधी है। कल मैं ने यह भी बतलाया था कि बिहार के बेलची कांड को लेकर सारे देश में विपक्ष के लोग बहुत जोरों से हंगामा मचाते हैं लेकिन मैं उन से एक सीधा सवाल पूछना चाहूंगा। मैं भी मानता हूँ कि बेलची में जो घटना घटी है सांसाजिक रूप में हो या जिस किसी भी रूप में हो यह घिनौना काम है। लेकिन सन् 1969-70 में बिहार प्रदेश के पूर्णिया जिले के रूपसपुर गांव में, आदिवासियों के पूरे गांव को घेरकर उसे आग में फूँक दिया गया। किसी तरह से टट्टी तोड़ तोड़ कर बे गरीब जब भाग रहे थे तो उन के बच्चों को पकड़ पकड़ कर आग में में फेंक दिया गया। उस समय ये कांग्रेस वाले क्या कर रहे थे? उसी बिहार के अन्दर

[१। हुकम देव नारायण मादव]

यह रूपसपुर का कांड कोई मामूली कांड नहीं था । कोई सौ डेढ़ सौ बच्चे उस में मार दिये गए और औरतों के साथ बलात्कार किया गया । फिर उन औरतों को उठा कर प्राग में फेंक दिया गया ।

1969-70 में वहां यह घटना घटी थी । इतना ही नहीं, जिस दिन आपातकालीन स्थिति की घोषणा होती है उसी दिन मधुबनी जिले के मधेपुर थाने के गांव में जो संचाल जम जमीन जोतते थे उन संचालों के ऊपर संगीन के साथ पुलिस ने हमला किया और रात में उन को मार दिया । उन की औरतों के ऊपर गोली चली, मर्दों के ऊपर गोली चली । यह जिस दिन आपात कालीन स्थिति लागू हो रही थी उसी दिन की घटना है ।

इसलिए मैं ने साफ कहा कि यह एक सामाजिक प्रश्न है । आज जो लोग इस प्रश्न को उठाते हैं कि हरिजन और आदिवासियों की समस्या का समाधान हो, उन से मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि केवल सरकारी नौकरियों में नहीं, राजनीति में, व्यापार में, पल्टन में सभी जगह जब तक इन आदिवासियों और हरिजनों को आप उचित स्थान नहीं देंगे तब तक समस्या का समाधान नहीं होगा । सरकारी नौकरी में आप उन को अयोग्य मानते हैं और उस पर भी हरिजनों का नाम लेते हैं । मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि मनु महाराज ने कानून बनाया था कि छोटे काम के लिए शूद्र पैदा हुए हैं जो जन्म से ही छोटे काम करेंगे । लेकिन आप की सरकारी नौकरी में तीस साल में प्रथम श्रेणी में आप को हरिजन और आदिवासी योग्य नहीं मिले द्वितीय श्रेणी में नहीं मिले तृतीय श्रेणी में नहीं मिले लेकिन चतुर्थ श्रेणी जिस के लिए मनु महाराज ने भी कहा था कि ये इसी काम के लिए पैदा हुए हैं

उस में भी आप को हरिजन और आदिवासी योग्य नहीं मिले । मनु महाराज के कानून से भी बढ़ कर नेहरू वंश का कानून बना । मनु से भी बढ़ कर ब्राह्मणवाद को संरक्षण देने वाला कानून बना जिस में चतुर्थ श्रेणी के अंदर आदिवासी को 3.93 प्रतिशत जगह दी गई । आदिवासियों के लिए आप ने कहा कि साढ़े सात परसेंट जगह मिलनी चाहिए लेकिन चतुर्थ श्रेणी में भी वह नहीं दे सके । जिस के लिए मनु महाराज ने भी उन को योग्य ठहराया था । नेहरू वंश के कानून ने कहा कि नहीं तुम उस के लिए भी अयोग्य हो तुम चतुर्थ श्रेणी में भी लेने लायक नहीं हो । तुम शूद्र भी नहीं हो शूद्र से भी नीचे स्थान पर चले जाओ । और फिर भी आप हरिजन और आदिवासियों का नारा देते हैं, उन का नाम लेते हैं ? आप ने उन के लिए तीस साल में क्या किया ?

मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इस देश के अंदर से आप वर्ण-व्यवस्था को मिटाना चाहते हैं जैसा मैं ने कल कहा था हिन्दुस्तान में जाति रोटि से नहीं है हिन्दुस्तान में जाति-व्यवस्था बेटी से है । मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि आज तक हिन्दुस्तान में सामाजिक क्रान्ति का नारा देने वालों से कि कितने लोग उन में से ऐसे निकले हैं । जो अपनी बेटी की शादी अपने से छोटी जाति में करने के लिए तैयार हुए हों ? नहीं करेंगे । कहेंगे यह छोटा है । नेटी के नाम पर कुल गोत्र का नारा लगाते चलेंगे और यहां हरिजन और आदिवासियों का गुण-गान करेंगे । इस से हरिजन और आदिवासियों की समस्या का समाधान नहीं होगा । यदि आप चाहते हैं कि देश के अंदर से वर्ण-व्यवस्था मिटे तो अन्तर्जातीय विवाह की व्यवस्था करनी पड़ेगी । एक नारा दिया गया और यह इस देश का दुर्भाग्य रहा है कि कभी एक नाम पर यहां शासन किया गया कभी दूसरे नाम पर

पंडित नेहरू ने अपनी बेटी का अन्तर्जातीय विवाह किया लेकिन उस के नाम पर हिन्दुस्तान में एक भावना को उभाड़ा गया और उस के नाम पर देश पर शासन किया गया। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि अब तक कोई उदाहरण बन पाया है ? विवेकानन्द ने जिस सामाजिक क्रांति का उदघोष किया था जिस सामाजिक क्रांति का नारा-दयानन्द सरस्वती ने दिया था। और जिस सामाजिक क्रांति का नारा हमारे दूसरे सामाजिक परिवर्तन करने वाले लोगों ने दिया था क्या आप उस के लिए तैयार हैं ?

मैं श्री लक्ष्मण साहब से कहना चाहता हूँ कि हरिजन और आदिवासियों के मार्ग में अगर कोई चीज बाधक है। तो वह इस देश में अंग्रेजी भाषा है। मैं अपने दक्षिण के भाइयों से कहना चाहता हूँ कि अंग्रेजी भाषा के नाम पर दक्षिण में आप ऊँचा स्थान ले लेते हैं। लेकिन जो भारत का हृदय प्रदेश है। उत्तर भारत, उस में बसने वाले हरिजन आदिवासी अंग्रेजी भाषा को नहीं जानते हैं। दक्षिण भारत के लोग अंग्रेजी भाषा की मार्फत लोगों को पंडित बनाते हैं लेकिन उत्तर भारत के हिन्दी भाषी क्षेत्र में बसने वाले हरिजन आदिवासी चूँकि अंग्रेजी नहीं जानते हैं इसलिए उन की योग्यता कुंठित रहती है। अंग्रेजी भाषा के समर्थक जो हमारे दक्षिण भारत के भाई हैं वे अगर इस क्षेत्र के हरिजन आदिवासियों को आगे बढ़ाना चाहते हैं तो वे उन के दर्द को समझें। जब तक वे उन के दर्द को नहीं समझेंगे तब तक वे कभी आगे नहीं बढ़ सकेंगे। मेरा निवेदन है कि वे मेरी बात को गम्भीरता पूर्वक सोचें। कभी तमिल नाडू में श्री सी० राजगोपालाचार्य और श्री कामराज नाडर के बीच झगड़ा हुआ था अंग्रेजी और तमिल का यह झगड़ा था

और इस में श्री कामराज नाडर की जीत हुई थी। मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश में अगर आप हरिजन आदिवासियों का विकास करना चाहते हैं तो इस देश से अंग्रेजी भाषा को हटाना होगा। उन की मातृभाषा के मार्फत ही उनकी योग्यता का मापदण्ड निश्चित होना चाहिए। लेकिन जब तक इस देश में अंग्रेजी रहेगी तब तक हरिजन आदिवासी योग्य नहीं बन सकते हैं।

हमारे जो सी० पी० आई० के भाई हैं, जो कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी आफ इंडिया है जिसका मैं कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी आफ इन्दिरा कहता हूँ, उस के भाई हरिजन आदिवासियों का बहुत नाम लेते हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज के प्रसंग में हरिजन आदिवासी कभी तरक्की नहीं करेंगे। जो समान अवसर का सिद्धांत है उस सिद्धांत के अंतर्गत हरिजन आदिवासी कभी आगे नहीं बढ़ेंगे। इस देश में शंकराचार्य और वेदव्यास से ले कर आज तक लाखों वर्षों के संस्कार बने हुए हैं। दूसरी तरफ हरिजन आदिवासियों से कहा जाता है कि तुम दूसरों के साथ बराबर का मुकाबला करो, प्रतियोगिता में विजयी बनो तभी तुम्हें जगह मिलेगी। इस प्रकार वे कभी भी मुकाबला नहीं कर सकते हैं। इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ वह जो समान अवसर का सिद्धांत है वह वास्तव में उन को कुचलने का सिद्धांत है। यदि उन को आगे बढ़ाना है तो उस के लिए उन को विशेष अवसर देने पड़ेंगे। इसके लिए आवश्यक है कि नौकरी व्यापार, पढ़ाई तथा हर क्षेत्र में सौ में कम से कम साठ जगहें हरिजन, आदिवासी, पिछड़े वर्ग, महिलाओं और अन्य धार्मिक अल्पसंख्यकों को देनी पड़ेंगी।

माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, पिछले तीस साल में कोई भी हरिजन आदिवासी हाईकोर्ट का जज नहीं बना है। बिहार

[श्री हुकम देव नारायण यादव]

में थोड़े दिनों के लिए शोषित दल की सरकार बनी थी तो पिछड़े वर्ग का एक जज नियुक्त किया गया था। लेकिन उच्च न्यायालय में आज कोई भी हरिजन जज बनकर नहीं बैठा हुआ है। इसी तरह से सरकारी वकीलों में भी कोई हरिजन आदिवासी वकील नहीं बनता। इसी प्रकार बिहार में विश्वविद्यालय की सेवा में कोई हरिजन आदिवासी अध्यापक नहीं बनाया गया है। इस तरह से हम देखते हैं कि पिछले तीस सालों में हरिजन आदिवासियों के लिए कुछ भी नहीं हुआ है। हरिजन आदिवासियों का केवल नारा दिया गया है। नारा देकर केवल वोट बटोरने का काम ही हुआ है।

अगर सदन के माननीय सदस्य चाहते हैं कि हरिजन आदिवासियों की समस्याओं का समाधान हो तो सीधी सी बात है कि यह आवश्यक कर दिया जाए कि सरकारी नौकरी में केवल उन्हीं को प्राथमिकता दी जायेगी जो कि अन्तर्जातीय विवाह करेंगे। अगर ऐसा कानून बन जाये और उस को लागू कर दिया जाये तो लोग अन्तर्जातीय विवाह करेंगे और सरकारी नौकरी पायेंगे लेकिन क्या आप इसके लिए तैयार हैं? भले ही हम और आप इस तरह की बातें कर लें लेकिन जब इस तरह का कोई प्रगतिशील कानून आयेगा तो उसका विरोध किया जायेगा। अगर सीधे नहीं तो अन्य तरीकों से उसका विरोध किया जायेगा। मैं आप के द्वारा कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह बात बिल्कुल माफ है कि इस देश में जितने भी राजनीतिक दल हैं उन का नेतृत्व किम के हाथों में है? कांग्रेस में भले ही श्री चट्टाण, श्री ब्रह्मानन्द रेड्डी, श्री कामराज नाडर जैसे नेता थे और हैं लेकिन इस पार्टी का नेतृत्व नेहरू वंश के हाथों में रहा। मैं आप से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यह नेतृत्व किसके हाथों में रहना चाहिए? दूसरे

जो दल हैं, वे ऊंची जातियों के हाथ में हैं, उन के हाथ में नेतृत्व रहता है, इसलिये राजनीति में इन को निश्चित स्थान देना होगा, मेरे कहने का मतलब है कि किसी भी राजनीतिक पार्टी की जो कार्य-समिति बनती है, राष्ट्रीय समिति बनती है, प्रान्तीय समिति बनती है, ग्राम समिति बनती है, उन तमाम कमेटियों में हरिजनों, आदिवासियों, महिलाओं, अल्पसंख्यकों को कम से कम 100 में से 60 स्थान देना होगा, 60 स्थान उन के लिए सुरक्षित करो, उन को बहुमत दो।

16.55 hrs.

[SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO in the Chair].

जिस समय में बिहार विधान सभा का सदस्य था, मैंने दिल्ली नहीं देखी थी, एक बार घूमते-घूमते दिल्ली आया। लोक-सभा के अहाते में मैंने एक मूर्ति देखी, वह मूर्ति थी—डा० अम्बेदकर की। मैंने अपने साथियों से पूछा—बतलाओ, यह मूर्ति क्या कह रही है? उन लोगों ने कहा—तुम ही जरा सोंचकर बतलाओ। मैंने कहा—देखो, इस मूर्ति की अंगुली लोक सभा की तरफ उठी है, हाथ में संविधान की किताब है। यह मूर्ति कह रही है—ऐ हिन्दुस्तान के हरिजनों, आदिवासियों, पिछड़े वर्ग के लोगों, शोषित वर्ग के लोगों, अल्पसंख्यकों, अगर तुम चाहते हो कि देश में तुम्हारे लिये कुछ हो, तो संविधान की किताब में तुम्हारे लिये सब कुछ लिख कर जा रहा हूँ, लेकिन जब तक इस लोक सभा पर तुम्हारा कब्जा नहीं होगा, तब तक यह संविधान की किताब बिल्कुल बेकार है, निकम्मी है, इस से तुम्हें कुछ मिलने वाला नहीं है। इसलिये लोक सभा पर कब्जा करो, लोक सभा पर कब्जे का मतलब है, सरकार पर कब्जा करो और जब सरकार पर कब्जा करोगे तब कानून तुम्हारे हित में होगा। दूध की रखवाली बिल्ली नहीं कर सकती है, बकरी का चरावाहा बाध नहीं हो सकता है।

नौकरी में जो लोग बैठे हुए हैं, उनका यह संस्कार रहा है कि उन्होंने हमको सदैव अयोग्य समझा है, । जब नौकरी में जाते हैं तो अन्य लोगों को छांट दिया जाता है, हरिजन और आदिवासियों को जीवन में बार-बार परीक्षा देनी पड़ती है । फिर भी उन को अवसर नहीं मिलता है । लेकिन जो जन्म से ऊँचे खानदान में पैदा होते हैं, उन को जन्म से ही ऊँचा माना जाता है और हर अवसर उन के लिए उपलब्ध होते हैं । इसलिये यदि देश को मजबूत बनाना चाहते हो, देश की तरबुकी चाहते हो तो अन्तर्जातीय विवाह को चालू करना पड़ेगा, अन्तर्जातीय विवाह का कानून बनाना होगा, सरकारी नौकरी के लिए अन्तर्जातीय विवाह आवश्यक होना चाहिए । ऐसा कानून बनाने से वर्ण व्यवस्था का नाश होगा, जातीयता मिटेगी, जब तक आप ऐसा नहीं करोगे, कुछ नहीं होगा ।

मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ—इन हरिजन, आदिवासी, दबे हुए लोगों, अल्पसंख्यकों और पिछड़े हुए लोगों के लिए आप क्या करना चाहते हैं? “खेती, नौकरी, और व्यापार, एक आदमी एक रोजगार” हर परिवार के एक आदमी को एक काम मिलेगा— इस काम से ही हरिजन और आदिवासियों की समस्या का समाधान होगा । आज कुर्मी पर कौन बैठे हैं—हज़ार बीघ ज़मीन जोतने वाले बैठे हैं—उन्हीं का बेटा कलेक्टर बनता है, एस० पी० बनता है, उसी के नाती पोते एम० पी० बनते हैं, मंत्री बनते हैं । बाप-बेटा वर्ण के नाम पर गप्प उठा रहे हैं ।

“बाप-बेटा दलाल, बैल का दाम बारह आना” बैल की कीमत कौन लगायेगा? क्या ये निहित स्वार्थ वाले लगायेंगे? आज ऊँची जातियाँ राजनीतिक दृष्टिकोण से मजबूत हैं, सम्पत्ति के दृष्टिकोण से मजबूत हैं—

ऐसी जातियों के हाथों में हिन्दुस्तान की सत्ता केन्द्रित हो गई है । जब तक इन जातियों के हाथों में तमाम सत्ता केन्द्रित रहेगी, गरीब हरिजन और आदिवासी को इन्साफ़ मिलने वाला नहीं है । उन का भला होने वाला नहीं है । ऐसी जातियों के हाथों में सत्ता को छीन कर छोटी जाति के हाथों में सत्ता को देना होगा । उन को अधिकार देना होगा, तब कहीं जा कर उन का मन मजबूत होगा । यह पिछले तीस वर्षों का कोढ़ नहीं है, हज़ारों वर्षों का कोढ़ है । इस का निदान कोई साधारण निदान नहीं है । आप हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के नारे लगाते हैं । नारे से काम चलने वाला नहीं है, यह तो राजनीतिक स्टंट बन गया है । यदि आप इन के लिये कुछ करना चाहते हैं, यदि आप के दिल में इन के लिये कुछ दर्द है तो कुछ रचनात्मक काम कीजिये । महात्मा गांधी ने कुछ रचनात्मक काम सुझाये थे, लेकिन क्या गांधी के दर्शन को इस देश ने माना है ? इस देश का यह दुर्भाग्य रहा है—जब कोई नेता पैदा होता है, तो उसकी आरती उतारते हैं, उस की पूजा करते हैं, उस को माला पहनाते हैं, लेकिन उस के मरने के बाद उस का भजन करना ही हमारा काम हो जाता है, उस के सिद्धान्तों का मानना और उन पर चलना हमारा काम नहीं रह जाता है । यह इस देश की मिट्टी में मिला हुआ है, हम केवल नारा लगाना जानते हैं—महात्मा गांधी की जय, सुभाष चन्द्र बोस की जय, स्वामी विवेकानन्द की जय लेकिन उन महा-पुरुषों के पद चिह्नों पर चलने का प्रयास नहीं करते हैं । मर्यादा पुरुषोत्तम राम ने भी वशिष्ठ के कहने पर तप करते हुए शम्भूक का बध कर दिया था । लेकिन द्वापर में मर्यादा पुरुषोत्तम न कहलाते हुए भी कृष्ण ने छोटे लोगों से दोस्ती की और दिल्ली की गद्दी पर प्रहार कर के महाभारत का युद्ध रच दिया था । यह इस बात को

[श्री हुकम देव नारायण यादव]

साबित करता कि —यदि देश की तरक्की चाहते हो, यदि हिन्दुस्तान का उत्थान चाहते हो, तो इन हरिजनों के लिये, आदिवासियों के लिये, पिछड़े वर्ग के लोगों के लिये, महिलाओं के लिये, हिन्दुस्तान के अन्य धार्मिक अल्पसंख्यकों के लिये खेती में, व्यापार में, पलटन में, राजनीति में, कम से कम 100 में से 60 स्थान सुरक्षित करें। मंत्रिमंडल में 100 में से 60 जगहें उन्हें देनी होंगी चाहे कांग्रेस का मंत्रिमंडल हो और चाहे आप का।

17.00 hrs.

आज मंत्रिमंडल में एक भी आदिवासी नहीं है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि 30 साल के इस कांग्रेस शासन में क्या एक भी ऐसा आदमी नहीं मिला जो आदिवासी मंत्री बनने लायक हो एक भी हरिजन मंत्री बनने लायक आदमी नहीं मिला। यह सही है कि श्री जगजीवन राम मंत्री थे कांग्रेस के मंत्रि-मंडल में लेकिन गांव में एक कहावत है ? “वही घोड़ा लदनी वही घोड़ा चढ़नी वही ही घोड़ा सब जगह भेजनी”। जगजीवन राम जी का कांग्रेस शासन में मंत्री बना दिया गया और पार्टी का प्रेमीडेंट बनाना था तो उन को बना दिया और जहां भी कोई जगह हुई वहां जा जीवन राम जी को भेज दिया। इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि कांग्रेस के इस तीस साल के शासन में कुछ भी हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के लिये नहीं किया गया। जब कांग्रेस का बटवारा हुआ तो जगजीवन राम जी का कांग्रेस का अध्यक्ष बना दिया गया ताकि उन के नाम पर हरिजनों के बांट ले सकें। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जगजीवन राम जी राष्ट्रीय स्तर के नेता हैं और उन को मैं हरिजन नहीं मानता। इन 30 सालों के अन्दर एक भी हरिजन का बेटा आप ने तैयार नहीं किया जो हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार में आ सके एक भी आदिवासी का बेटा तैयार नहीं किया जो हिन्दुस्तान के मंत्री-

मंडल में सम्मिलित हो सके। इस रोग का निदान करना होगा केवल नारा मत लगाओ। मैं तो यह चाहता था कि चौधरी चरण सिंह जी इस सदन में इसी सत्र में एक अन्तर्जातीय विवाह कानून बनाते और एक आदमी एक रोजगार का कानून बनाते। तब कहीं जा कर इस समस्या का समाधान होगा। नौकरो के लिये अन्तर्जातीय विवाह को आवश्यक कर दिया जाए, तो समस्या का कुछ समाधान हो सकता है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब तक यह जाति व्यवस्था, वह वर्ण व्यवस्था रहेगी, तब तक कोई परिवर्तन देश में होने वाला नहीं है भले ही हम चाहे जितने नारे लगाएं कि हम हरिजनों और आदिवासियों का भला करना चाहते हैं। इस वर्ण व्यवस्था के रोग को हिन्दुस्तान से मिटाना होगा जिस ने हजारों सालों से लोगों को गुलाम बना रखा है। इस वर्ण व्यवस्था को तोड़कर ही हरिजनों और आदिवासियों का भला हो सकता है। यही मेरा कहना है।

मैं ने सदन के सामने कुछ अपने विचार रखे हैं और जब बातों पर मैं ने बल दिया है उस के लिए गृह मंत्री जी कानून बनाएं और इस देश ने वर्ण-व्यवस्था का मटिया-मेट कर दें ताकि हजारों वर्ष का यह कोढ़ हिन्दुस्तान से खत्म हो सके।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं समाप्त करता हूँ।

सभापति महोदय : आप बड़ा अच्छा भाषण करते हैं लेकिन फालो करना मुश्किल होगा क्योंकि आप बहुत तेज बोलते हैं। स्पीड थोड़ी कम कीजिए।

श्रीमती पार्वती देवी (लद्दाख) : सभापति महोदय मैं आज इस सदन में शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के कमाशनर की साल 1970 से 1974 तक की रिपोर्टों पर कुछ अलफ़ाज में अपनी राय जाहिर करने के लिये खड़ी हूँ। पिछले बी तीन दिनों से अनेक सदस्यों ने

इस रिपोर्ट में पर अपने विचार जाहिर किये। जात-पात के नाम पर जो अत्याचार हरिजनों के साथ आज तक होता रहा और अब भी हो रहा है उस का जिक्र मुझ से पहले के वक्ताओं ने विस्तार में किया है। मैं इस बारे में अधिक न बोलते हुए सिर्फ इतना कहूंगी कि हम सभी को मिल कर इन समस्याओं पर विचार करके इसके समाधान का रास्ता तलाश करना चाहिए ताकि भारत पर लगे इस दाय को हम हमेशा के लिये धो सकें।

मैंने इन रिपोर्ट्स में अपनी कांस्टिट्यूएन्सी का नाम डढ़ने की बड़ी कोशिश की लेकिन दुख की बात कि लद्दाख का उन में किसी जगह या किसी सन्दर्भ में भी नाम नहीं मिला। लद्दाख को शैड्यूल्ड एरिया तथा लद्दाख निवासियों को शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज घोषित करने की मांग आज से तकरीबन बीस वर्ष पहले से हुई है। जब लद्दाख को सन् 1967 में पहली बार इस सदन में नुमाइंदगी मिली तब से कई बार इन मांगों को इस सदन में हमारे भूतपूर्व सदस्य कुशक बकुला जी ने रखा। मैंने सोचा कि शायद किसी का ध्यान इस तरफ भी गया होगा और कमिशन की इस रिपोर्ट में कहीं न कहीं इस बात का जिक्र होगा। परन्तु अफसोस की बात है कि लद्दाख का जिक्र कहीं भी नहीं मिला। 1960-61 के डेवर कमिशन की रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक किमी इलाके को शैड्यूल्ड एरिया घोषित करने के लिए जिन बातों का होना जरूरी बताया गया है वे सभी लद्दाख पूरी करता है। लेकिन इसके बावजूद इस ओर किसी ने गौर करने की तकलीफ नहीं की।

सन् 1972-73 की रिपोर्ट में नोमेडीक और सैमी-नोमेडीक ट्राइब्ज का जिक्र आया है जिस को कुछ सुझावों के साथ 1973-74 की रिपोर्ट में शामिल

किया गया है। मुझे इस बात की खुशी है कि जम्मू व काश्मीर के गूजर और बकरवाल को इस ट्राइब में शामिल किया गया है लेकिन दुख की बात है कि यहां पर भी लद्दाख के साथ ना-इंसाफी हुई है। आप लोगों को शायद मालूम होगा कि लद्दाख के चांग-थांग इलाके में भी एक ऐसे ही खाना बंदीश निवासी मौजूद हैं जिन को चांगपा के नाम से जाना जाता है। इन में से अधिकतर लोगों की जीविका का साधन भेड़ बकरियों को पालना है और चरागाहों की तलाश में एक जगह से दूसरी जगह पर घूमते रहना है और यह उसी तरह से है जिस तरह से काश्मीर और हिमाचल के गूजर और बकरवाल। लेकिन इन चांगपाओं को नोमेडीक ट्राइब्स भी तस्लीम नहीं किया गया है। मैंने सुना है कि काश्मीर के गूजर और बकरवाल को शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब घोषित किए जाने की बात चल रही है और राज्य सरकार ने भी उसका समर्थन किया है। यदि गूजर और बकरवाल को शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज घोषित किया जा सकता है तो लद्दाख के चांगपा और डोकपा ट्राइब्ज ने क्या गुनाह किया है कि जोकि उन को शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के फायदों से महसूस रखा जाए। मैं गूजर और बकरवाल को शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज बनाए जाने के खिलाफ नहीं हूं बल्कि मैं इस का पुरजोर समर्थन करती हूं लेकिन मेरा यह विचार कि लद्दाखियों को भी शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज घोषित किया जाना चाहिए ताकि लद्दाख के लोगों को भी खास कर वहां के विद्यार्थियों को भी ऊपर उठने का मौका मिले। हालांकि लद्दाख को जम्मू काश्मीर का तीसरा रिजन माना जाता है परन्तु हर लिहाज से लद्दाख रियासत के बाकी दो रीजंस से बहुत ही अधिक पिछड़ा है। आई० ए० एस० में अब तक लद्दाख का

[श्रीमती पार्वती देवी]

एक ही लड़का आ पाया है । रियासत में क्लास वन अरुसरों में मुश्किल से तीन या चार लड़ाखी हैं । रियासत के सैक्रेटेरिएट में तीन या चार लड़ाखी हैं जिन में क्लास चार के मुलाजिम शामिल हैं । रियासत के टेक्नीकल कालेजों में लड़ाखियों के लिए सिर्फ दो ग्रेसिटी सोर्टें रिजर्व हैं और सर्विसेज में भी दो फी सदी रिजर्वेशन हैं लेकिन अब तक शायद ही उस पर अमल हुआ है ।

मैंने पहले डेवर कमिशन की रिपोर्ट का जिक्र किया है जिस के मुताबिक किसी इलाके को शैड्यूल्ड एरिया घोषित करने के लिए कम से कम चार आवश्यकताओं का पूरा होना जरूरी बताया गया है ।

(1) उस इलाके के निवासियों में ज्यादा तादाद में ट्राइबल्ज का होना,

(2) वह इलाका उबिन क्षेत्र का होना चाहिये,

(3) उस इलाके का तरक्की के लिहाज से काफी पिछड़ा हुआ होना, और

(4) उस इलाके के लोगों की और उस रियासत के बाकी हिस्सों के लोगों की आर्थिक दशा में काफी अन्तर का पाया जाना ।

डेवर कमिशन की रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक यदि यह चार आवश्यकताएँ किसी इलाके में पायी जायें तो भारत के राष्ट्रपति संविधान के पांचवें शैड्यूल के अन्तर्गत उस इलाके को शैड्यूल्ड एरिया घोषित कर सकते हैं । लेकिन लड़ाखियों की बदकिस्मती यह रही है कि हमारे काश्मीर राज्य के साथ होने के कारण भारतीय संविधान का यह शैड्यूल वहां पर लागू नहीं है । इस के लिए या तो जम्मू काश्मीर के संविधान में संशोधन करनी पड़ेगी या नहीं

तो राष्ट्रपति को काश्मीर सरकार की सहमति लेनी होगी । हमारी यही बद-किस्मती है कि जब भी किसी बात को, जिस से लड़ाख को फायदा हो, यदि केन्द्रीय सरकार से माना तो राज्य सरकार ने उस में अड़चने पैदा कीं और जब किसी बात के लिए राज्य सरकार की सहमति हो तो केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उस से इन्कार किया । हम लोगों ने यह महसूस किया कि लड़ाख के कांज को जम्मू व काश्मीर के कांज के लिये हमेशा कुर्यान किया जाता रहा । जैसा कि लड़ाख में वस्तु वस्तु पर तरह तरह की मांगों को लेकर आन्दोलन छेड़ा गया जिस में से कुछ जायज मांगें भी थीं जिनको केन्द्रीय सरकार ने सिर्फ इसलिए ठुकराया कि क्योंकि उस से काश्मीर के शासक नाराज हो सकते थे । यदि इसी तरह का सलूक लड़ाख के साथ चलता रहा तो हमारा भविष्य ठीक नहीं हो सकता है । और उस महत्वपूर्ण सीमान्त प्रदेश में असन्तोष फैल जायेगा ।

केन्द्रीय सरकार से मेरा यह पुरजोर अनुरोध है कि लड़ाख को शैड्यूल्ड एरिया घोषित करवायें । जैसा कि मैं जिक्र कर चुकी हूं कि जिन चार आवश्यकताओं का शैड्यूल्ड एरिया घोषित करने के लिये होना जरूरी है वह सभी लड़ाख पूरा करता है । यदि जरूरी हो तो काश्मीर को अपने संविधान में संशोधन करने के लिये कहा जावे ताकि लड़ाख को शैड्यूल्ड एरिया घोषित किया जा सके, या नहीं तो राज्य सरकार इस बात के लिये अपनी सहमति दे दे जिससे केन्द्रीय सरकार राष्ट्रपति को संविधान के पांचवें शैड्यूल के अन्तर्गत लड़ाख को शैड्यूल्ड एरिया घोषित करने का अनुरोध कर सके । मुझे उम्मीद है कि भारत सरकार हमारी मांगों पर विचार करेगी और इस बारे में जल्दी कोई ठाम उठायेगी ताकि लड़ाख

के लोग भी यह महसूस करें कि उनको भी भारत के बाकी हिस्सों की तरह तरक्की करने का बराबर का मौका दिया जा रहा है।

श्री बी० तुलसीराम (पदापल्लि) :
सभापति जी, शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स कमिशनर की रिपोर्ट पर यहां हम चर्चा कर रहे हैं। उस रिपोर्ट का सारांश अगर निकाला जाये तो उसमें सर्विस में और बिद्या में जो परसेंटेज मिला है उस रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक जां देखते हैं तो उसमें कोई ज्यादा नहीं मिला। जितना मिलना चाहिए उसके हिसाब से बहुत कम है। देश भर में शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के केवल 14 परसेंट लोग पढ़े-लिखे हैं, और 86 परसेंट पढ़े-लिखे नहीं हैं। शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के शायद 11 परसेंट लोग पढ़े-लिखे हैं, और 89 परसेंट पढ़े-लिखे नहीं हैं। इस लिए सरकार को इन लोगों की शिक्षा पर ज्यादा जोर देना चाहिए।

कई मित्रों ने अन्तर्जातीय विवाह जैसी बड़ी बड़ी बातें कही हैं। जिन मेम्बरों ने यह बात कही है, उन्हीं से पूछा जाये कि क्या वे अपने लड़के या लड़की की शादी किसी शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट परिवार में करने के लिए तैयार हैं? मैं समझता हूं कि वे ऐसा नहीं करेंगे। लोग बातें तो बड़ी बड़ी करते हैं, लेकिन उन पर अमल न करने की वजह से कोई रिजल्ट नहीं निकलता है। आज आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि गवर्नमेंट इन लोगों की शिक्षा की समुचित व्यवस्था करे और उन्हें ऊपर उठाने के लिए उचित सुविधायें दे।

सर्विसिज में आफिसर्स के लेवल पर जो गलतियां होती हैं उन की तरफ भी ध्यान देना चाहिए। जहां तक क्लास फोर का सम्बन्ध है, दूसरे लोग तो वह

काम कर नहीं सकते हैं, शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लोग ही वह काम करने के काबिल हैं, ऐसा समझ कर क्लास फोर में उन्हें ले लिया जाता है। लेकिन क्लास वन, टू और थ्री में उन का परसेंटेज बहुत ही कम है। क्लास वन में तो इन वर्गों का प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं के बराबर है।

अगर शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स का कोई कैंडिडेट आई० ए० एस० की परीक्षा पास करने के बाद पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन या मिनिक्शन कमेटी के सामने जाता है, तो वहां बड़े बड़े अफसर उस से प्रश्न पूछते हैं कि क्या आप के पिता जी कोई क्लेक्कर या बड़े अफसर हैं, आप घर में क्या खाते हैं, आप का क्या रवैया है, आदि। कैंडिडेट का आधा दम तो वहीं निकल जाता है। हम ने देखा है कि शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के कई लड़कों ने अपनी जाति नहीं बताई, और जेनेरल काम्पीटीशन में बैठ कर वे सिलेक्ट हो गए और नौकरी में हैं। तथ्य यह है कि शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट के नाम से लोग झिझकते हैं, दूर भागते हैं। अगर कोई व्यक्ति टीचर नियुक्त हो कर गांव में जाता है, तो उस को रहने के लिए मकान नहीं मिलता है। अगर कोई मित्र उसे मकान दे भी देता है, तो बाद में यह मालूम पड़ने पर कि वह हरिजन है, उस को हटाने के लिए प्रयत्न किये जाते हैं। यह बात रिपोर्ट में कही गई है।

मैं शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स की कमेटी में था। मैं उसके सदस्य के रूप में घूम रहा था तो मैंने देखा बहुत सी जगहों पर उनके रिजर्वेशन के कोटे पर अमल नहीं हो रहा है। जब शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट के लड़कों या लड़कियों को रिजर्व्ड सीट पर एप्वाइंटमेंट के लिए बुलाते हैं तो इंटर-व्यू में वैसे ही फेल कर देते हैं और वो

[श्री बी० तुलसीराम]

तीन बार बुलाने के बाद जनरल सीट में उस को बदल देते हैं यह कह कर कि शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट का कोई काबिल कैंडीडेट नहीं मिल रहा है। फिर वह जनरल कैंडीडेट उस सीट पर लेने के लिए परमीशन मांगते हैं और वह परमीशन ऊपर वाले दे देते हैं। इस के अलावा शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट की सीट पर दूसरे जनरल लोग सर्टिफिकेट ले कर एप्वाइंट हो जाते हैं। ऐसा कई जगह पर है। मैं चरण सिंह जी से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि इस की इन्क्वायरी आप करायें। बहुत से लोग शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट के झूठे सर्टिफिकेट ले कर उन के नाम पर नौकरियों में लगे हुए हैं जिस के लिए आफिसर्स खूद उन को एडवाइस करते हैं कि यहां सीट है, आप शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट का सर्टिफिकेट कहीं से ले कर आइए जिस से हम आपका एप्वाइंटमेंट इस जगह पर कर दें। तो ऐसे कई लोग सर्टिफिकेट ले कर नौकरियों में, मेडिकल कालेजों में और बाहर जाने की जो स्कालरशिप मिलती है उस में भी चले गए हैं। कई ऐसे केमेज मेरे नोटिस में आए हैं। मैं ठीक तरह से इस चीज को कन्फर्म नहीं कर पाया हूं लेकिन ऐसा है ही और मैं मंत्री जी से कहूंगा कि वे इस की भी इन्क्वायरी करायें।

मैं जब कमेटी के साथ घूम रहा था उस वक्त की एक मिसाल देना चाहूंगा। हैदराबाद में सिंडीकेट बैंक में जब मीटिंग हुई और हम वहां गए तो उन लोगों ने कहा कि बांड्स आफ डायरेक्टर्स में हम ने दो आदमी रखे हैं एक शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट और एक शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स का। उस पूरी कमेटी में मैं ही एक आदमी था जो उन में से एक को जानता था। दूसरे को तो मैं जानता नहीं था कि वह शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट का या किस कास्ट का था। उस कमेटी के चेयरमैन

थे मिस्टर रिछाया। जब उन लोगों ने कहा कि इस में एक शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट और एक शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स का डायरेक्टर है तो मैंने कहा कि किस को शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स का आप कहते हैं? तो उन्होंने जिस को मैं जानता था उसी को बताया कि वह शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स का है और यह उसने लिख कर भी दिया था। तो मैंने कहा कि यह शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स का तो है नहीं। तो इस तरह से वे लोग गुमराह करते हैं। कह दिया कि हम ने एक शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट और एक शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स का डायरेक्टर रखा है। इसी तरह जहां भी हम कमेटियों में गए हम ने देखा कि जो रिजर्वेशन का कोटा है वह पूरा नहीं किया गया है। हम ने कई ग्रंडरटेकिंग्स में और गवर्नमेंट के आफिसों में देखा, गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया के जो डायरेक्शंस दिए गए हैं उन पर वे लोग अमल नहीं करते हैं। कमेटी की तरफ से जब पूछा जाता है तो वे यह कह देते हैं कि आगे से जितना अभी लिया है उस का डबल ले लेंगे और इस को पूरा करेंगे। लेकिन जब फिर वहां पर कमेटी गई तो देखा न पुराना लिया न नया, न पिछला लिखा और न आगे का लिया। जैसा पहले था वैसा ही रहा। वे यह जानते हैं कि कमेटी भी बदल जाती है और मेम्बर भी बदल जाते हैं। आफिसर भी देखते हैं कि यह कमेटी तो चली जायेगी, फिर दूसरी आएगी। इसलिए वे मेम्बरों को और कमेटी को गुमराह कर देते हैं। मेडिकल कालेजों में भी इसी तरह की बातें होती हैं जिस के बारे में मैंने पहले अर्ज किया।

अब मैं एक जगह का और बताना चाहता हूं जिस के बारे में इस रिपोर्ट में है। उत्तर प्रदेश में गाजियाबाद के निकट कोई एक गांव है, वहां एक हरिजन लड़के को रस्ती से बांध कर ऊपर

लटकाया गया और नीचे से भाग लगा कर जैसे चिकेन को फ़ाड़ करने हैं ऐसे ही उसे फ़ाड़ किया गया । यह आपकी रिपोर्ट में है । बिहार के सहरसा जिले के एक गांव में—यह भी रिपोर्ट में है—चार हरिजन महिलाओं को नंगा करके सारे गांव के सामने, जहां छोटे, बड़े और बच्चे खड़े थे, लोहे की सलाख लेकर, उसको गर्म करके उनके जिस्म को जलाया गया । इस तरह के अन्याचार करके उनके साथ अन्याय हुआ है और हो रहा है । यह एक मिमाल है कि गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया तथा राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्री इस तरह के अन्याचारों को मिटाने में कितनी दिलचस्पी ले रहे हैं । जो पिछली सरकार थी उसने भी इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ किया था ।

सभापति जी, मुख्य मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन में, उत्तर प्रदेश के जो मुख्य मंत्री हैं वे एक स्टेटमेंट देते हैं जोकि "नवभारत टाइम्स" में छपा है उसे मैं आपको पढ़कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ । यह गए महीने की 31 तारीख का है :

"उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री, श्री राम नरेश यादव ने राज्य में हरिजनों पर अन्याचार के समाचारों का जोरदार खण्डन करते हुए कहा कि नवगठित जनता पार्टी सरकार को बदनाम करने का राजनीतिक प्रयत्न है । उन्होंने कहा कि ऐसे कुछ मामले जनता पार्टी की सरकार के सत्ता में आने से पूर्व घटे थे ।"

यहां पर मैं एक बात और बताना चाहता हूँ । यू पी के अलावा सारे देश में इस प्रकार की कई घटनायें घटी हैं लेकिन चूंकि यू० पी० के मुख्य मंत्री ने इस तरह का स्टेटमेंट दिया है इसलिए मैं कुछ उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ । 28 तारीख के अखबार में यह छपा है :

"गोली से हरिजन युवक की हत्या

प्रतापगढ़, कोतवाली थाना के अन्तर्गत रामपुर मुस्तरका गांव में गत सोमवार को उच्च वर्ण के कुछ लोगों ने एक हरिजन युवक की गोली मारकर हत्या कर दी तथा उसके दो भाइयों को घायल कर दिया ।"

इसी प्रकार से सभापति महोदय, मैं और भी उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ :—

"हरिजनों की भूमि छीनी"

ग्राम बहसूमा, परगना हस्तिनापुर, तहसील भवाना, जिला मेरठ में कुछ हरिजनों को कुछ समय पहले आवंटन में भूमि दी गई थी लेकिन अभी तक संबंधित अधिकारियों ने उसकी पैमाइश नहीं की और न ही उसका कब्जा दिया । कुछ आवंटियों के पट्टे भी वापिस लेकर पट्टे रद्द करने की घोषणा कर दी गई...

सभापति महोदय : आप कितना टाइम लेंगे ?

श्री बी० तुलसी राम : मैं समाप्त करता हूँ ।

"16 हरिजन परिवार

ग्राम आदीपुर गवड़ी, तहसील भवाना, डाकखाना हस्तिनापुर, जिला मेरठ के कुछ हरिजनों को पिछली सरकार ने 5-5 बीघे जमीन दी थी जिनमें से कुछ पट्टे दिए जाने पर हमें जमीन का कब्जा मिल गया तथा अब हमारी जमीन छीन ली गई है तथा हमारे साथ अभद्र व्यवहार किया जा रहा है । हमारा गांव में आना-जाना दूधर हो गया है ।" इस तरह के जो उन के स्टेटमेंट्स हैं—मैं चाहता हूँ कि इन के बारे में सोचना चाहिए । चरण सिंह जी को सोचना चाहिए, वे भी मुख्य मंत्री रह चुके हैं, इस तरह की भावना रखने वाले कितने दिनों तक रह सकते हैं.....

सभापति महोदय : आप कल बोनिगेगा
अब हम हाफ-एन-मावर डिस्ट्रिक्शन शुरू
करेंगे ।

17.30 hrs.

HALF AN HOUR DISCUSSION

CLOSURE OF RICE MILLS IN KALAHANDI, ORISSA

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi): It is the compulsion of my conscience and the determination of the Janata Government to root out corruption by accepting the principle of my non-official Lokpal Bill and the assurance given to this House by the hon. Home Minister that the Government Lokpal Bill will find its place in the statute Book of the country, has emboldened me to bring to the notice of the House and focus to the world a stinking skeleton in the cupboard in my District, the nefarious activities

of some rice mill owners, stockists and purchasing agents who have been playing with the life of the people.

Kalahandi District is the second surplus District in the State of Orissa so far as the procurement of rice is concerned. This district witnessed two worst famines of the century—one in 1965 and another in 1974. No doubt, there was drought, but the intensity of the situation was aggravated by the faulty procurement policy and the activities of the unscrupulous sick mill owners. So, I would call it a man-made famine. They owe to the tune of Rs. 2.41 crores—Rs. 1.69 crores to the Orissa Government and Rs. 71 lakhs to the Food Corporation of India in which Sr. Iqbal Singh was the Chairman. He has been sacked, we all know about it. There was discussion in the House. Some of the defaulters are—

To the State Govt. F.C.I.

1. Shri Ramavtar Agrawala Walcot of Junagarh	Rs. 35,64,000 & odd	Rs. 3 lakh & odd
2. Shri Krisantlal Agarwala Walcot of Ketinga	Rs. 16,21,000 & odd	
3. Seri Kihsan Raj	Rs. 30,75,000 & odd	
4. Shri Kishore Bhanu	Rs. 9,00,000	
5. Shri Ram Bhagat Agarwala	Rs. 34,71,000	
6. Shri Prahalad Rai Aga-wala	Rs. 21,82,000	

In all there are 32 sharks who have been caught in the net. They are the established adulterators, hoarders, black marketeers, smugglers and social offenders. They have been smuggling rice from the surplus Kalahandi to the Raipur District where there is a big industrial complex at Bhilai. This is at the border of the Western Food Zone and Kalahandi is in the Eastern Food Zone. By smuggling, they have been minting money all these years. All along they have remained the blue-eyed boys of the government whichever party came to power. They were in the undivided

Congress, then by the Swatantra Party and when the Supply portfolio was taken by the Janata—Congress they became members of the Janata—Congress, then, Utkal Congress, then Indira Congress and now, they are the members of the Janata Party. They have not only corrupted the government from top to bottom, but even officials of the Supply Department of the Government of Orissa are in their payrolls. Even a petty civil supplies officer or inspectors' marriage functions are attended by them with costly presents. There is one infamous "MAMU" or mama whose

name I don't know. He is very well known in Bhubaneswar and he is a go-between between them and the big shots.

Even during the President's rule they had free access to Raj Bhavan. Even when Shri B. D. Jatti, then Governor of Orissa, visited Kalahandi district, he went out of his scheduled programme to have tea in Kisanlal of Kesinga's house and had a closed-door meeting.

Sir, even emergency could not touch them. Mr. K. B. Verma, IAS, Collector of Kalahandi, arrested Ramawatar Agrawala under MISA. But he managed to come out of jail. At the intervention of Jagannath Patnaik, Congress Deputy Minister, this Mr. K. B. Verma was transferred and Ramawatar Agrawala, the MISA detainee, was made 'A' class PWD contractor and he was given as a reward the contract of a minor irrigation project of Rs. 30 lakhs. In the execution of this project there is too much of hanky-panky.

Sir, Shri Kisanlal of Kesinga has taken a house and opened an office in Bhubaneswar and he has started intensive lobbying, entertaining big shots with three 'Ws'.

Sir, during the emergency these Rama and Krishna lead the procession organised by the congress government with the banner—Emergency Zindabad and Indira Gandhi Zindabad.

Now they are close to the Janata party and they have started tom-tomming that Ranjit Mahanty, Barrister and Kamini Patnaik, Advocate, holding their brief, looking after their cases and working as retainers, will be employed as Tribunal and they are going to give an award where not only Rs. 2½ crores will be written off but they will get a compensation of another Rs. 2½ crores from the Government. From these premises you may draw your own conclusions.

Sir, when there was famine in Kalahandi, when the stocks were verified, in the stocks only bags of

paddy husks could be found in place of rice. There was acute distress sale. People started selling utensils and other things. These people purchased gold from the poor people at Rs. 50 per tola of gold and they used to weigh it by hand, saying 'this is one tola' 'this is half tola' and all that. They were all along playing with the lives of the poor people of the district.

As the mills are closed now the purchasing and milling licence is given to only 5 or 6 mills and they can hardly cope with the magnitude of the procurement in the district. This is the 2nd largest district so far as procurement of rice is concerned.

Sir, in the last harvest the poor cultivators had to part with their stocks at much lower price than the Government's procurement rate. They did not have any holding capacity. They did not have any bargaining power. Now, when there is a lean season, the price of rice has been rising at a fantastic rate. It is beyond the purchasing power of the poor people because of this faulty procurement policy. These have to be changed. In the case of dues to be realised from poor cultivators, if Rs. 100 or Rs. 200 has been pending with any cultivator, as loan from the Government or from the Cooperatives, this is what happened. I have seen it with my own eyes as to how certificate case proceedings were initiated and how the poor cultivator's utensils, cattle and plough were being auctioned at fantastically low rates but these sharks used to go scot-free.

The Chief Minister of Orissa, for whose administrative experience I have the highest regard, had the Supply Department as his favourite department. All along he kept the Supply Department under him. I hope that he will take very stern action in this regard.

I have no faith in the officials of the Civil Supplies Department of Orissa. So, the C.B.I., at the Centre, should take up the investigation and realise Rs. 2.5 crores and that should

[Shri P. K. Deo]

be spent on some irrigation projects in Kalahandi which is chronically drought-affected district.

I suggest that Indra Stage II Project in Khariar a chronically drought-affected area which has been held up for clearance from the C.W.P.C. because there is no provision for water reservoir which is estimated to cost 2 crores more, for that, this Rs. 2 crores and odd should be earmarked. I hope that this will serve the purpose.

In this crusade against corruption, this is an acid test of the Janata Government and I hope that the Government will not hesitate to wield their sword but root out the corruption as has been well-stated in their manifesto. Rajaji often quoted that the mosquito problem cannot be tackled only by killing one or two mosquitos. This can be tackled at the breeding source where the mosquito breeds. If you put phenyle or some DDT, you can stop the mosquito problem. The corruption has completely corroded the moral fibre of this country and, if that has to be tackled, then the licence quota permit raj and monopoly procurement policy adopted in Orissa has to be stopped.

I believe that the Minister will give a serious thought to it. I have done my duty. I have yet to see the results.

With these remarks, I conclude.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Will you reply to him? Or shall I call Shri Lakkappa? He is not here. Mr. Pradhan.

SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN (Deogarh): Sir, the Central Government and the State Government dues amount to Rs. 2,41,32,668.18 paise. Government should be extremely cautious enough. Not only, that. I want to know whether Government will direct the C.B.I. to probe into the matter or not. This is my first question.

My second question is: If the Government have not yet asked the C.B.I.

to probe into it, when are they thinking to direct the C.B.I. to probe into it?

Besides, I know when I was the Deputy Chief Minister I was very strict about it and I have, on my own, made an inquiry into that. It is true as was stated by the hon. Member from that district that these people who were defaulters are now hobnobbing with this party or that party whoever comes to power in that State. Whosoever comes to power, they try to hobnob with that party and the caucus of the party and they are also in touch with the Central Government administration to whichever party that administration may belong.

Under the circumstances, it is hoped that the Minister will take immediate steps by asking the C.B.I., if they have not done it already, to probe into the matter and bring the wrongdoer to book and inflict a severe punishment on them. Why have the Government not yet taken steps to blacklist the wrong doers and defaulters? Let the Government do so now.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: (Koraput): Mr. Chairman, Sir, this is a very important question. There are other districts also which are surplus in production. When crores of rupees are involved in the matter. The agents to purchase the paddy are defaulters, and they did not care repay the money or the paddy to the FCI or the State Government. I think it would be very difficult not only for the Kalahandi district but also to the whole of the Orissa State. Sir, in this question not only money is involved but also a number of other factors are involved. They are the agents to purchase the paddy but when party is changing they are also changing with them and it seems, as if, they are purchasing the parties and not the paddy. They are cunning fellows, and serious action should be taken against them by this Government—FCI is a Government of India concern—and the State Government

should take firm action not only in this district but also in other districts. The action should be taken not only against these offenders but also against other offenders related to this matter.

श्री उपसेन(देवरिया) : सभापति जी, मैं बोलना चाहता हूँ ।

सभापति महोदय : इसमें तो तीन ही लोगों ने अपने नाम दिए हैं, और आपका नाम नहीं है ।

श्री उपसेन : नाम देने वाले अगर सदन में न रहें तो जो खड़ा हो उसको बोलने का आपको मौका देना चाहिए ।

सभापति महोदय : आफ ऐन आवर डिस्कशन में जो लोग नाम देने हैं सिर्फ उन्हीं को बुलाया जाता है ।

श्री गणनाथ प्रधान (सम्बलपुर) : सभापति जी, जो अभी माननीय पी० के० देव और माननीय पवित्र मोहन प्रधान बोल रहे थे, उन्होंने अपने मुझाव दिए । अब कितना रुपया इन बड़े बड़े लोगों के ऊपर बाकी है वह तो मैं नहीं कहूंगा, लेकिन उड़ीसा में जो प्रोक्योरमेंट होता है उस में किसानों की कैमे लूट की जाती है यह बताना चाहता हूँ । बीच में जो लोग, एजेन्ट्स लोग और एफ० सी० आई० के जरिए से प्रोक्योरमेंट करते हैं तो किसान से बहुत सस्ते में खरीद लेते हैं और दूसरा जो स्टोक लेना है, एडवांस लेना है तो सरकार को रिपोर्ट में दिखा देते हैं कि हमने इतना प्रोक्योर कर लिया है और उसके आधार पर लाखों रुपया ले जाते हैं । कालाहांडी जिले में ही प्रोक्योरमेंट एजेन्ट्स पर 2 करोड़ से ज्यादा रुपया बकाया है । इससे अन्दाज लगाया जा सकता है सारी स्टेट [मैं कितना रुपया बकाया होगा । अगर किसान सरकार का पैसा न दे तो उस पर जुल्म होता है, उनको परेशान

किया जाता है, लेकिन उस तरह की कार्यवाही इन लोगों के खिलाफ नहीं की जाती है ।

अभी माननीय पवित्र मोहन प्रधान ने बताया कि इन लोगों ने पोलिटि-शियन्स को करप्ट कर दिया है । मुझे नहीं मालूम कि वह लोग उनके पास पहुंचे कि नहीं, लेकिन इतना जरूर है कि जो भी सरकार होती है उससे वह लोग मिल जाते हैं और गरीब किसान लोग जो कुछ नहीं जानते है उनको ऐक्स-प्लायट करते हैं । अभी जो किसानों का शोषण हो रहा है अगर उसको नहीं रोका गया तो किसान सरकार के ड्यूज कैमे दे पायेंगे ? जब तक सरकार प्रोक्योरमेंट सिस्टम और पालिसी में सुधार नहीं करेगी, तब तक वह किसानों की कोई सहायता नहीं कर पायेगी । किसान लोग जो कुछ पैदा करते हैं, उस का रेट इंडस्ट्रियल गुड्स की कीमतों को ध्यान में रख कर फिक्स करना चाहिए । इस समय किसानों को कुछ नहीं मिलता है । मेरी अन्रैस्ट रिक्वेस्ट है कि सरकार को अपनी प्रोक्योरमेंट पालिसी को ठीक करना चाहिए, ताकि किसानों को ठीक रेट मिले ।

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): I am thankful to Mr. P. K. Deo for raising this half-an-hour discussion on this issue and enabled the House to go into the procurement policy adopted in Orissa. While deciding the price and procurement policy for each marketing season, the Government of India has been leaving it to the State Governments to adopt the procurement system best suited to them. In Orissa, the system adopted by the Orissa Government has been the system of monopoly procurement. According to the monopoly procurement

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system, private traders are not allowed to enter into the market. Only purchase-cum-milling agents are allowed to procure the paddy on behalf of the procuring agents. In Orissa, mainly, the procuring agency has been the State Government and for some time the FCI also was the procuring agent. But the FCI has gone out of the picture. They had stopped working there after 1974-75. The system which was followed according to the FCI was not very efficient. The Government had been writing to the Orissa Government that this system should be changed and miller's levy should be imposed. As has been the practice in some States, millers levy and also producers' levy have been the best system which has been adopted. This has been working successfully also there. What has been done in Orissa? These persons, as stated by Mr. Deo, are probably influential and they had been influential even in their own days and now it is alleged that they are now doing it with the knowledge of the party. I do not know whether this is a fact. But it appears that they had indulged in this during the previous regime, particularly in that area, in Orissa. I am just now hearing from Mr. Deo that one person Mr. Ram Avtar Agarwal was being arrested under MISA and subsequently some influential person interfered in this affair and he could not be arrested under MISA. A person who misappropriated more than Rs. 30.0 lakhs could not be arrested. He evaded arrest in those days.

Now, these purchase-cum-milling agents have purchased the entire paddy which arrived in the market. They get about 70 to 90 p.c. advance from the procuring agency against that paddy. They have to give the rice to these procuring agency after milling, at the price fixed by the procuring agency. They have been operating in two directions. Some of them

have not been giving the rice which they have to give to the procuring agents. They have been selling that rice in the market or, as was suggested by the hon. Member, probably they are taking the rice to the border districts for smuggling the same to the other States. So they were not giving the whole quantity of rice to the procuring agency. Sometimes they have not returned the amount that was advanced to them against the rice. That is why there are huge outstandings against these 32 parties. I have given the list which my friend has just now referred. According to the list, 32 parties in that area are in arrears.

SHRI UGRASEN: What is the total arrears?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: Rs.1.69 crores due to the State Government and Rs. 71.71 lakhs due to the FCI. This is over a period of many years. FCI has started proceedings against them according to the agreements. 24 parties are in arrears so far as the FCI is concerned and they have initiated proceedings against them according to the conditions of the agreements. Arbitration proceedings have been started against 15 parties: 8 civil suits have been instituted and nine criminal cases have been registered against defaulting parties. We have tried to elicit information from the State Government as to the action they are taking and we have not received full information. We have been informed that action is being taken for realising the amounts.

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A greater part of the arrears is due to the State Government of Orissa and they are within their rights to deal with them in any manner they like. They could get prosecutions or decrees because those persons might have been contravening the food laws and so they could do all that. As I mentioned, the FCI have launch-

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ed arbitration and other proceedings and they are trying to realise the amounts. This amount includes actual amount due plus penalty and interest on that; approximately the actual amount is 50 per cent and the penalty and interest are about 50 per cent.

SHRI PADMACHARAN SAMANT-SINHAR (Puri): Why has not the Central Government directed the State Government to collect the arrears from the defaulting parties?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: It is the function of the State Government and they can deal with the defaulters.

SHRI P. K. DEO: Full amount should be realised and the monopoly procurement should be put an end to.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: We have advised them.

SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRAHDHAN: The amount outstanding is large: Rs. 2,41,32,731 and 18 paise. It

is all public money. Why not the Central Government take interest in that? Why should the Central Government depend upon the State Government?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: If we just have a look at the total transactions of procurement, they run for hundreds of crores; that is the total procurement being made in the State. Out of hundreds of crores of rupees transactions, this amount is due today. I had answered giving all the facts to the question of Shri P. K. Deo.

श्री उपसेन : जिनके नाम में बकाया है
क्या उनकी जायदाद कुर्क हुई है ?

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : वह तो
स्टेट को करना है ।

18.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, August 3, 1977/Śravana 12, 1899 (Saka).