

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Sixth Session
(Fifth Lok Sabha)



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C O N T E N T S

No 2 Tuesday, November 14, 1972 Kartika 23, 189, (Saka)

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LOK SABHA

Tuesday, November 14, 1972/Kartika 23,
1894 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Shortage of Power in the Country

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*21. SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY:
SHRI SEZHIYAN:

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

(a) the extent of power shortage in the various parts of the country at present, state-wise;

(b) the reasons for the power shortage; and

(c) the steps taken to meet the crisis and to maintain minimum supply of power to industry and agriculture?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) A statement giving the extent of power shortage in the various States is placed below at ANNEXURE.

2379 LS-1.

(b) The reasons for the power shortage are:

(i) Reduced power generation from hydro stations due to shortage of water in hydel reservoirs;

(ii) shortfall in power from atomic power stations;

(iii) continued growth in demand for power; and

(iv) shortfall in the addition to the generating capacity.

(c) Discussions were held with the Chief Ministers of the States in the Western, Northern, Southern and Eastern Regions to review the power supply position and for taking immediate remedial measures for mitigating the power shortage conditions.

The following steps are being taken in this regard:

(i) Available surplus power is to be used fully to meet the shortage in the deficit States.

(ii) Repairs to some of the thermal generating units which are out of service are to be expedited so that the units could be brought back into commission.

(iii) Arranging better quality of coal to the thermal power stations in the Eastern Region where units are getting damaged due to use of inferior quality of coal till such time as the three-stage washeries are set up.

(iv) Power generation projects under construction and important transmission lines are being expedited to yield benefits as quickly as possible. In furtherance of this objective, the States have been requested to set up IMPLEMENTATION CELLS to monitor the progress of projects and overcome the bottlenecks.

(v) Steps are being taken to initiate advance action on projects intended for commissioning in the Fifth Plan, now itself.

Statement showing Power Supply Position in the Various States—Power Shortage

I	2	3	4	Power availability MU/day	Power requirement MU/day	Surplus or deficit MU/day
<i>Northern Region</i>						
Uttar Pradesh	-	21.00	24.00	-3.30		
Punjab	4.84	7.05	-2.21			
Haryana	3.43	5.40	-1.97			
Rajasthan	3.77	4.97	-1.20			
Delhi	5.16	4.50	0.66	Relief of 0.6MU		
Himachal Pradesh	0.84	0.58	0.26	available to region from Satpura		
Jammu & Kashmir	0.73	0.73				
Chandigarh	0.19	0.30	-0.11			
Nangal Fertilizer	2.35	2.35				
<i>Western Region</i>						
Gujarat	15.30	15.30	Nil			
Madhya Pradesh	9.30	8.20	1.10*			
Maharashtra	27.90	31.60	-3.70			
Goa, Diu and Daman	0.22	0.52	-0.30			
*Relief of 0.5 MU/day is available for Madhya Pradesh to the region.						
<i>Southern Region</i>						
Andhra Pradesh	7.50	10.10	-2.50			
Kerala	6.85	6.55	+0.30			
Mysore	10.95	13.90	-2.95			
Tamil Nadu including Pondicherry	16.50	22.00	-5.50			

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2

3

4

Eastern Region

Bihar	5.56	6.12	-0.56
West Bengal	11.18	12.18	-1.00
D.V.C. Power System	10.60	11.60	-1.00
Orissa	5.70	6.80	-1.10
<i>North Eastern Region</i>	1.60	1.60	
<i>All India</i>	171.47	196.65	-25.18

मी ईवर चौधरी : इस स्टेटमेंट से पता चलता है कि देश में जितनी विद्युत की आवश्यकता है, उस के अनुपात से वह नहीं मिल रही है। इस में बताया गया है कि बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश, राजस्थान और पंजाब में विशेषकर विद्युत की कमी है। रुस और पूर्वी यूरोप के देशों से जो विद्युत जेनरेटर मंगाये गये हैं, वे अभी तक अच्छा काम नहीं कर पा रहे हैं और कुछ बेकार हैं। विद्युत की कमी के कारण ही हम सूखे की स्थिति का सामना नहीं कर सके हैं, जिस के कारण जलालों मजदूर बेकार हैं। प्रौद्योगिकीय रूपान्वयों का नुस्खान द्वारा रहा है। गत सत्र में इसी हाउस में बताया गया था कि देश में विजली की कोई कमी है, वहे जल्दी पूरी कड़ ली जाएगी। मैं यह जानता चाहता हूँ कि कौन सा ऐसा दिन होगा, जब इस विजली के मामले में आत्मनिर्भर हो जाएंगे ताकि सूखा पड़ने पर हम डट कर उस का मुकुलना कर सकें।

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (MR. K. L. RAO): It is true that in some parts of the country

Punjab, Haryana and U.P., there is shortage of power. I placed a statement yesterday before the House giving complete details about the power position, explaining how the shortage has arisen. The main reason for the shortage is the reservoirs not having been filled. The position today in Bhakra is that the level is less than half of what it was last year; that is the main reason. I only hope that during the next monsoon there will be better rainfall and the reservoirs will get filled up. This has never occurred during the last 25 years. We hope that the position will be much easier and better next year.

मी ईवर चौधरी : ऐसा महसूस किया गया है कि जलालों की कमी के कारण विद्युत की कमी है। प्रौद्योगिकी के मामले में न्यूबन्डी की जा रही है, तो कोई अत्युक्ति नहीं होगी। मैं यह जानता चाहता हूँ कि जिन प्रदेशों में विजली की कमी है, उन को सरकार कितना धन देती और सरकार विजली के मामले में आत्मनिर्भर बनाने के लिए कितना धन दूँगा करने जा रही है।

DR. K. L. RAO: I presume the hon. member is asking about the provision in the fifth plan. It is realised that power generation in this country will have to be much more accelerated than what has been done in the past and the ministry has asked for a considerable amount of money. This has got to be discussed and the House will have an opportunity to discuss it.

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Keeping in view the very bad situation in Punjab, may I know what steps he is taking—long-term as well as short-term—to meet the shortage? Secondly, may I know why the Thien dam has taken so long to be cleared by the Centre? For the last eight years we are trying but there has been no clearance from the Centre.

DR. K. L. RAO: There is a shortage of 2.2 million KW hours of power daily in Punjab. We are hoping to make it up partly by getting $\frac{1}{2}$ million KWh. from Himachal Pradesh and another $\frac{1}{2}$ million KWh. from Satpura, making a total of about 1 million KWh. Also, as he previous hon. member said, the diesel sets we imported last year from various countries for power generation were not set up. They are now being set up and I hope it will be possible to narrow down this gap by January. But still there will be a shortage of $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 million KW. About the Thien dam, it will take considerable time for construction. It has got some inter-State aspects. A large amount of land in Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh will be submerged and we are trying to have a meeting of the Chief Ministers to discuss this problem. This meeting has been postponed from time to time. I have got a meeting fixed on the 25th of this month at Jammu and I hope it will be resolved there. After that, we will take up the Thien dam.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI: There is tremendous potentiality of power generation in Assam. In view of this, may I know whether the Government has taken up any integrated scheme of power generation in the north-east region and if so, what are the

salient features thereof?

DR. K. L. RAO: In the north-east region and position is quite satisfactory and there is no shortfall there. I quite appreciate there is a large amount of suppressed demand in places like Manipur and Tripura, which we are not able to meet because there is no cheap power. In the north-east region, Loktak and Gumti projects are under construction and on the completion of these projects, it will be possible to have much more power in that area. About Assam, we have been planning to put up a much bigger project at Kameng. It is still to be finalised.

श्री राधाकृतारङ्गश्चास्त्री : क्या यह सच है कि बंगाल, बिहार और उड़ीसा में [बिजली की कमी को दूर करने के सिलसिले में] अभी हाल में तीनों राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों ने सरकार से मांग की है—इस अवसर पर स्वयं मंत्री महोदय मौजूद थे—कि पूर्वी क्षेत्र में एटामिक पावर स्टेशन बनाया जाये; और अगर हां तो इस के बारे में सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है?

DR. K. L. RAO: We are now concerned with generating sufficient amount of power immediately, in the next five years. Atomic power generation always takes a long time. It will take 10 years at least. The power position in this country has to improve vastly. We are at the moment having $17\frac{1}{2}$ million KW. We hope by the end of the fifth plan, we will take it to 40 million KW of power.

Even that would be highly insufficient for the size of our country. At the end of the century I expect it should be 200 million KW. When we are able to come up to that limit naturally atomic energy stations will have to be set up all round the country, and eastern sector will have its share at that time.

Funds for Irrigation Projects in Mysore

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*22. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR:

SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA:

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

(a) Whether Central Government deputed a team to visit the Mysore State to assess the funds needed to complete the major irrigation works connected with Upper Krishna Project at Narayanpur, Alamatti, Ghataprabha and other projects areas including Cauvery; and

(b) if so, the recommendations made by the Committee and Government's decision thereon?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): (a) and (b). A Study Team was sent by the Planning Commission in early October, 1972 to examine the Upper Krishna, Khataprabha and Malaprabha projects in Mysore. The Team have made an assessment of the needs of these projects which are being considered in the Planning Commission.

SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR: It is evident from the statement made by the hon. Minister that a Study Team was sent to visit Upper Krishna, Alamatti and Ghataprabha projects, it has made an assessment of the funds required and submitted a recommendation. What are the recommendations made by the Study Team, and has any decision been taken on them?

DR K. L. RAO: I am afraid it is not fair to give the contents of the report. In fact, I have not received the report myself. It has been submitted to the Planning Commission. The Planning Commission is considering what assistance it should give. I do not think I can say anything more than that.

SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR: Severe drought conditions are prevailing in the districts of Gulbarga and Bidar because lakhs of people have lost the purchasing capacity. So, we made a recommendation to take up all the big projects to engage lakhs of labourers so that they will have some purchasing capacity. The sooner a decision is taken on this matter the better it is. At present, the people there do not have even drinking water and other facilities. May I know by what time the work will start on these projects?

DR K. L. RAO: I fully realise the importance of these projects and the anxiety of the hon. Member. It is true that these are chronically drought-affected areas. But, unfortunately, the Mysore Government have not spent much money on these projects. The total cost of these projects will be somewhere about Rs. 257 crores. The amount spent on these projects for the last eight years is of the order of Rs. 68 to 70 crores. So, we have got a long way to go. The Study Team has made many valuable suggestions. One of the suggestions is that the projects Ghataprabha and Malaprabha should be completed by 1976 June and 1979 June respectively. If they are completed by that time it will be very useful to the State.

SHRI K. MALLANNA: The Mysore Government is of the opinion that when major projects like Upper Krishna, Malaprabha, Ghataprabha and Hemavathi, which are under various stages of construction or consideration, are completed the State will never be faced with drought. In this context, may I know from the hon. Minister the amount required for the completion of these works? Has the State asked for a sum of Rs. 200 crores to complete these works? If so, what is the assurance that has been given by the Central Government?

DR K. L. RAO: I have already said that the total cost of the three projects Ghataprabha, Malaprabha and Upper Krishna is about Rs. 257 crores and they have so far spent only Rs. 68 crores. So, a large amount of money has still to be spent. Irrigation, unfortunately, is a State subject. So, finances for the completion of these projects have to come from the State Government. The Government of India can give only a small amount of additional help. Bulk of the finance has to come from the State itself. I hope during the Fifth Plan at least provision would be made for the completion of these projects by the State.

SHRI K. MALLANNA: What about Hemavathi?

DR K. L. RAO: I have purposely not mentioned it because it is affected by the Cauvery water dispute.

MR. SPEAKER: I am calling Shri Lakkappa on the condition that he will be very brief.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: The natural resources available in Mysore State are in abundance. It is the responsibility of the Government of India to exploit such natural resources for the betterment of the State. But it is very sad that every year we are facing famine, drought, everything. These are the important irrigation projects which were started in the year 1965. But not even onethird of the amount allocated for these projects has been spent because of the reason that there is no Central assistance available to implement these projects.

I would like to put a specific question to the hon. Minister. What was the necessity of the Planning Commission team recently visiting Mysore State, to inspect these projects and also to assess the economic situation prevailing in the State and to get assistance from the Centre? Is there any sharp difference of opinion between the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Irrigation & Power in the allocation of financial assis-

tance to these projects? I would like to know whether there is any *ad hoc* arrangement for it. What is the special allocation of funds asked for by the State Government. We are very anxious to see that these projects are implemented so that the people get benefit out of them. What is the reaction of the Ministry of Irrigation & Power to the allocation of such funds? I would like to have an assurance from the hon. Minister in regard to the allocation of funds for these irrigation projects.

MR. SPEAKER: In such long questions, both the Speaker and the Minister are lost. Now, the answer need not be as long as the question.

DR. K. L. RAO: The Chief Minister of Mysore met the Planning Minister and requested him for Central assistance for these three projects. Therefore, the Planning Minister sent a team. The team has made a report. I agree with the hon. Member in his anxiety for completing these projects. There is a very huge amount of spill-over in irrigation sector of Mysore to the tune of about Rs. 300 crores, whereas the Plan provision is only Rs. 75 crores. It is a very serious problem that has got to be thought of. It is a matter of the resources and, I think, the Planning Commission will try to think over it as to how best to help in this particular case.

MR. SPEAKER: Q. No. 23—Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman Sait—absent; Shri A. K. Gopalan....

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR: Sir, I had tabled the Question, not Mr. A. K. Gopalan.

MR. SPEAKER: I think, we cannot be so much wrong.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR: Somehow, they went wrong. I asked their explanation also. I can give you proof.

MR. SPEAKER: You can put a supplementary on it. In the meanwhile, I will enquire into it.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR: It was myself and Mr. Sait who tabled it.

MR. SPEAKER: There cannot be so much difference between Mr. Nair and Mr. Gopalan.

I have seen it. There is not the remotest mention of Mr. Sreekantan Nair here. It may be another Question. I am told, in the ballot you lost. I am so sorry. I cannot make you Mr. A. K. Gopalan.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR: I had tabled the Question. That is my only claim.

MR. SPEAKER: We cannot depart from the rules. Shri A. K. Gopalan—he is also absent. I cannot help it. Next Question.

Loss Suffered by the Railways due to Students Agitation

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*24. SHRI P. GANGADEB:

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether during the agitations in the months of September and October, 1972 in the various States by the students and other elements, Railways were the main targets of attack;

(b) if so, in how many States the Railway stations were attacked;

(c) the total loss suffered by the Railways on this account, Zone-wise; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to safeguard the Railway property in future?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI) (a) to (d). A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) The Railways were one amongst the other targets of attack in the various States during disturbances in the months of September and October 1972.

(b) In 7 States, namely, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Haryana, Punjab, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu Railway Property were attacked.

(c) The direct total loss caused to the Railways in these disturbances is of the order of Rs. 4.39 lakhs. The details are as under:—

<i>Name of Railway</i>	<i>Loss Suffered</i>
	(in Rs. app.)
Northern	3,15,519
Northeast Frontier	32,100
North Eastern	971
Southern	6,338
South Central	338
Western	4,348
Eastern	79,600

(d) Continuous efforts are being made by the Railway Administrations to educate the public that destruction of any Government property much less the Railways would mean destruction of their own property and that they should not indulge in such acts. Appeals are frequently made by senior officers of the Railway administration to the citizens requesting them not to engage themselves in much destructive tasks. Other steps taken or proposed to be taken are as under:—

(a) *Steps taken to Safeguard Railway Property.*

(1) The Security branch of the Railways keeps close liaison with the executive and intelligence branches of the State Police, and they exchange information regarding matters affecting the running of the Railways and protection of important installations.

(2) Guarding of vulnerable points and patrolling of the track in vulnerable sections is taken up by the State Police or the Railway Protection Force as the case may be, when trouble is apprehended.

(3) In addition to strengthening the security arrangements at Railway Stations in areas where trouble is likely to occur, action is taken by the Government Railway Police and the Railway Protection Force to escort trains on affected sections.

(4) The local Police arrange patrolling near railway stations and the railway track adjoining educational institutions when required.

(b) *Steps Proposed to be taken*

(1) The Indian Railways Act, 1890 is proposed to be amended in order to make the punishment for destruction of railway property more deterrent.

(2) The Railway Protection Force is being re-organised in order to make it more effective in dealing with the law and order situation on the Railways in conjunction with the State Police, in addition to their normal duties of protection of railway property.

SHRI P. GANGADEB: I would like to know what are the latest measures that the Railways are initiating to prevent recurrence of such incidents in future and by when the Indian Railways Act, 1890, is to be amended.

SHRI T. A. PAI: Whenever there is any kind of agitation, railway property is now attracting the maximum damage. We are very much concerned that, in spite of the steps that we have taken to protect our property, these do not seem to be sufficient. Therefore, the Ministry of Railways propose moving and Amendment to the Indian Railways Act as follows:

Section 122 of the Act is proposed to be amended to make the punishment for trespass on railways and refusal to desist from trespass, more deterrent by raising the fine and the period of imprisonment.

Section 126 of the Act which deals with malicious wrecking or attempting to wreck a train, is proposed to be amended, in order to make the punishment for the same more deterrent. The existing provisions under this Section provide for punishment of not less than three years in case of a first conviction and not less than seven years in case of subsequent conviction. It is proposed to amend this Section to provide for the imposition of the death penalty in case of wrecking of trains where deaths have occurred.

The act of destruction of railway property is not covered under the provisions of Section 126 of the Act. The proposed amendment to this Section provides for the addition of a sub-section 126(a) to deal with acts pertaining to wanton destruction of railway track, bridges, Railway stations, installations and such other railway property. The proposed punishment under this Section would be for a term which may extend upto ten years.

SHRI P. GANGADEB: I would further like to know whether Government is going to have a mass education campaign on the lines of family planning propaganda to induct public property consciousness so that this basic measure can prove to be an effective deterrent against destruction of property.

SHRI T. A. PAI: Yes, Sir. I think, it is necessary to convince all these people who think that this public property can be ~~only~~ attacked and that it belongs as much to the have-nots in the country as to the haves who are indulging in this and it would add to our impoverishment. While we are trying to educate the public.....

AN HON. MEMBER: They are not the only persons indulging in this

SHRI T. A. PAI: Even the have-nots also have been joining in this destruction. I would request the House to give me support in order to see that whenever railway stations are wantonly destroyed, unless Parliament wants it, we do not repair them for some time so that the people may know to what inconvenience they are subjecting the rest of the public.

श्री हुक्म चन्द्र कालायः अध्यक्ष महोदयः मे

आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो रेलों में तोड़ फोड़ होती है किसी आन्दोलन के कारण क्या उसके पीछे जैसा कि सरकारी बक्तव्यों में कहा जाता है, सी आई ए का हाथ है? यदि हां, तो रेलवे प्रशासन ने अभी तक कितने सी आई ए के लोगों को पकड़ा है?

दूसरी बात में यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो रेलवे के कर्मचारी हैं जैसे टी टी और गार्ड वगैरह उन पर भी कभी आक्रमण होता है और उनको जो मुश्किल दिया जाता है वह बहुत कम दिया जाता है तो उनके साथ मार पीट न हो, उनकी सुरक्षा का ठीक प्रबन्ध किया जाये, क्या ऐसी व्यवस्था सरकार करने जा रही है मन्त्री जी ने अभी एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में बताया:

अध्यक्ष महोदयः आप सीधे सवाल कीजिए।

श्री हुक्म चन्द्र कालायः मंत्री जी ने कहा कि हम सजा बढ़ाने के लिए विचार कर रहे हैं तो यह विचार कब तक फाइनल हो जायेगा?

SHRI T. A. PAI: I would like to bring it before this session is over before the House and take the necessary powers. Whoever indulges in this kind of a thing will be liable for the same punishment.

श्री हुक्म चन्द्र कालायः आपने सी आई ए के लोगों को पकड़ा है क्या? क्या उनका हाथ इस तोड़ फोड़ में पाया गया है? इस बीत की जांच आपने की है क्या? यदि की है तो कितने लोगों को आपने पकड़ा है?

मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न यह था कि जो कर्मचारी है उनपर जो हमसे होते हैं आन्दोलन के समय और उनकी जान की सुरक्षा का कोई उपाय नहीं होता तो उसके लिए क्या करने जा रहे हैं जो मुश्किल बहुत कम है उसको बढ़ाना चाहते हैं क्या?

MR. SPEAKER: This is not a question.

SHRI T. A. PAI: It is our primary responsibility to look after those who are working in the railways and also the passengers who are travelling by our trains. Railway property and railway lines and the personnel have to be protected. We shall try our best and we will take the necessary steps.

श्री हुक्म चन्द्र कालायः क्या सरकार ने इस बात की जांच की है? सरकार की तरफ से ऐसे बक्तव्य आये हैं कि जहां तोड़ फोड़ होती है वह सी आई ए करवाती है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार से कि रेलवे में जो तोड़ फोड़ होती है उसमें क्या सी आई ए के एजेंट हैं? क्या रेलवे प्रशासन ने उनको पकड़ने का प्रयास किया है? मंत्री जी हां या नहीं में उत्तर दें। ... (व्यवधान) ...

अध्यक्ष महोदयः वह उत्तर दे चुके हैं। इस प्रश्न के स्कोप में यह सवाल पैदा नहीं होता। कोई रेफरेंस तो हो सकता है लेकिन अगर डिटेल्ड इन्फोर्मेशन चाहते हैं तो सेप्रेट नोटिस दीजिए।

श्री हुक्म चन्द्र कालायः इसमें सेप्रेट की क्या बात है?

अध्यक्ष महोदयः आप धारणा मत कीजिए।

श्री हुक्म चन्द्र कालायः सरकार की ओर से बक्तव्य आये हैं कि देश में जो तोड़ फोड़ होती है वह सी आई ए के एजेंट्स के द्वारा करवाई जाती है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ सरकार ने उनको पकड़ने का प्रयास किया है।

क्या, ? रेलवे में कितनी तोड़फोड़ होती है उसमें क्या ये लोग हैं ? यदि हैं, तो कितने लोगों को आपके लक सरकार ने पकड़ा है ? यदि नहीं तो मंत्री जी साक-इनकार कर दें ।

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने कह दिया है कि यह इसके स्कोप में नहीं आता है ।
.. (व्यवधान) ..

श्री हुकमबन्द कछबाय : मैं आपकी व्यवस्था चाहता हूँ .. (व्यवधान) ..

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : जो कीज इस सवाल से नहीं उठती है उसको आप कैसे पूछ सकते हैं ।

श्री हुकमबन्द कछबाय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि रेलवे में जो तोड़फोड़ होती है और उससे जो सरकार की हानि होती है उसमें क्या सी आई ए के ऐजेंट्स का हाथ है ? .. (व्यवधान) ..

श्री पीलू शोबी : जब हैन्ज की बात की है व नाट्प को बात की तो यो आई ए को बात क्यों नहीं की । .. (व्यवधान) ..

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : हाँ या नहीं मैं उत्तर मंत्री जी को दे देना चाहिए ।
.. (व्यवधान) ..

SHRI PILOO MODY : There is no technical ground on which you can rule out that question.

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर स्पेशिफिक इकाइयोंन चाहते हैं कि कितने पकड़ गए तो उसको आलाहिदा से नोटिस दें उसको मैं एडमिट कर लूँगा ।

श्री हुकमबन्द कछबाय : प्रध्यक्ष महोदय रेलवे में

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं इजाजत नहीं दूँगा । अब वर इस तरह से आप हाउस को डिस्टर्ब करेंगे तो वहाँ भूलियाँ हैं ।

I am not going to allow it.

श्री हुकमबन्द कछबाय : सरकार से उत्तर दिल जाये । अह सवाल इससे पैदा होता है । रेलवे में तोड़फोड़ हुई है । .. (व्यवधान) ..

MR. SPEAKER : I am very sorry. The hon. Member is defying the Chair in spite of my request to him to sit down. I am not prepared to allow it. I have said that he can give a separate notice.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA : The hon. Railway Minister has said that he is proposing to amend the Indian Railways Act, 1890 to make the punishment more severe to those who indulge in these kinds of activities. He sought the help of Parliament for not repairing those stations which have been damaged due to such movements by such people. Will he also consider, while amending the Act, to impose penalties on those areas and on those of the people there who indulge in such kinds of activities ?

SHRI T. A. PAI : The suggestion will be considered, and if the Parliament approves of it, I shall certainly endorse it.

AN HON. MEMBER : Parliament will not approve of it.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA : He will not approve of it, but he will allow destruction of national property ?

SHRI R. BALAKRISHNA PILLAI : How are the poor people responsible for it ?

SHRI A. P. SHARMA : I was talking about those who were responsible for it.

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या ऐसी बातें करने से कोई कानून द्वारा बनते हैं ? इस बेहाड़स का बक्त जाया होता है । आप सीनियर मेम्बर हैं, क्यों डिस्टर्ब करते हैं । इसने कबड़ में से एक और प्रश्न हो सकता था ।

SHRI A. P. SHARMA : ... They want that those who are indulging in this kind of activities should be exempted.

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Member may say anything, but let him not insist in putting the supplementary question twice.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : May I know whether it is a fact that in the seven States listed here in the statement, the ruling party, that is, the Congress Party is running the State Governments, and whether it is a fact that in most of the cases, it is because of the internal squabbles of the Congress Party, as between the members of the ruling party, that these things are happening ? I have got proof with me, and I can establish it. The hon. Minister must answer it, and he must not evade the question.

SHRI T. A. PAI : I do not see any basis for such conclusions whether this is being indulged in by those who are opposed to the Government or those who are supporting the Government.....

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : I did not say 'opposed' to the Government, but I said that this was indulged in by those within the Government, by a faction of the ruling party.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : May I ask one supplementary question ?

MR. SPEAKER : Is he not satisfied with the supplementary question put by Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : No, mine is entirely different.

MR. SPEAKER : But the party is the same.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : He did not reply to my question, but he has evaded it.

SHRI BISHWANATH ROY : May I know how far the efficiency of the Railway Administration suffered due to the students' destructive agitations in different States ?

SHRI T. A. PAI : I think that the information is already contained in the statement. Apart from the direct losses, the indirect losses to the community are immense. We have been compelled to cancel the trains, and even prevent the movement of essential goods during the emergency, and, therefore, the total loss to the community is sometimes much more than what is calculated here.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : From the statement it is seen that the Northern Railway has suffered the most, which means the student agitation in Punjab was mainly responsible; I suppose that is what they have in mind. The hon. Prime Minister had said yesterday that the Government had definite information about the CIA activities in India, particularly mentioning about the student agitation in Punjab and the language riot in Assam. In that context, may I ask the Chief Minister.....

AN HON. MEMBER : He is not Chief Minister, but Railway Minister. Why is he demoting him ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I am not demoting him. Will the hon. Railway Minister kindly tell us if the Prime Minister's Secretariat had warned the Railway Minister in this regard, and if so, what the warning was and what steps were taken in this regard ?

SHRI T. A. PAI : We have had no such warning at all. We know the damage only after we have suffered it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : He did not catch my question at all. I have pointed out that the Prime Minister had said that Government had prior and advance information about this destruction and agitation. Were the railways warned in advance, and if so, what steps did they take in this regard ?

MR. SPEAKER : He says 'No'.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I have got here a clear clipping from the papers. The Prime Minister has said so.

MR. SPEAKER : He says 'No'.

SHRI PILOO MODY : The Prime Minister wants to inform only the newspapers; she does not want the Ministries and the Government to know.

**Closure of Dhuvaran Thermal Station
in Gujarat**

*25. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gujarat State is confronted with a major power crisis with the closing down of a 140 MW. Unit at Dhuvaran Thermal Station which went into production only in the month of September, 1972;

(b) if so, the reasons for closing down this unit and the time by which it is likely to start functioning again; and

(c) whether this has necessitated 15 per cent power cut in Gujarat?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL):

(a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) There is a break down of the second 140 MW unit at Dhuvaran Thermal power Station. Restrictions on peak demand to the extent of 15 per cent and reduction in the number of working hours of agricultural loads from 24 to 20 hours per day had to be imposed due to non-availability of relief from Dhuvaran II Unit needed for making up the shortage in the State arising from reduced availability of power from the Tarapur Atomic Power Station.

(b) The second 140 MW unit had to be taken out of commission on the 9th October, 1972 due to a crack in the steam pipe leading from the steam chest to the stop valve.

On 11th October, 1972, the stop valve was replaced.

(c) Necessary replacement of pipes arranged from abroad have been received at site and the necessary repair work is expected to be completed by the first week of December, 1972.

SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL : May I know whether it is a fact that in the States which are suffering from power crisis very much at present, ultimately industrial production and agricultural production are also suffering to a great extent? So what time will it take to give adequate power to agriculture and industry?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : As has been stated in the answer, the defect is expected to be rectified by the first week of December. We expect that then there will be no shortage in that State.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA : At present both the units, I and II, of the Tarapur Atomic Power Station are not working. When will these be put into operation?

DR. K. L. RAO : They are working partially. They are giving 150 MW of power in place of 400 MW. The units are being taken up gradually and it is expected that by June next year they will normally be completed.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : To overcome the present power crisis in Gujarat, will it not be possible to see that only high grade coal from the distant coal fields is actually transported to places like Gujarat, while only low grade coal is utilised for thermal power stations for generating electricity there? Also, is it not desirable that the different power systems are linked by a national grid system? If so, do Government propose to do so?

DR. K. L. RAO : The position in Gujarat is not so much difficult. The trouble arose because in one of the units, a very big unit producing 140 MW a pipe recently got cracked up. There was a serious defect in the steam pipe leading from the steam chest to the stop valve.

We got the component imported from America by air and that is being fitted in. I hope in the next fortnight or so, it will be in commission and then there is no question of shortage in Gujarat for the present load.

SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI: Due to the scarcity of power and staggering of power, labourers in the textile mills in the State are suffering heavy losses, with the result that what the Labour Minister has given by way of the enhanced bonus of 8.33 per cent with the right hand is being taken away by the left hand. How do Government propose to give relief to the workers in this situation? The workers are also suffering at intervals at the rate of Rs. 30-32 a week in terms of loss of wages. What measures do Government propose to compensate the workers for this loss?

DR. K. L. RAO: As I have submitted, the shortage is purely temporary. I hope in the next two or three weeks the position will be rectified and normal supply restored.

UPWARD REVISION OF COST OF DURGAPUR FERTILIZER PLANT

*26. **SHRI ACHAL SINGH:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in the Hindustan Times dated the 6th August, 1972 under the caption "Fertilizer Plant (Durgapur) cost goes up by 10 crores"; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE, AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a) and (b). According to present estimates, the cost of the Durgapur Fertilizer Project has gone up by Rs. 17.55 crores as compared to the original cost estimates. The increase in the project cost has been mainly due to delay in completion of the

project as well as some additional provisions which were not included in the original cost estimates but were later found to be necessary.

धो अबल सिंह : क्या यह सच नहीं है कि जो प्लांट 1970 तक तैयार होना था, वह अभी तक तैयार नहीं हुआ है। इस तरह से 45 करोड़ रुपये का नुकसान हुआ है। इस में किस की गलती है, ऐसा क्यों हुआ?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: Not in 1970; it was actually expected to be ready in 1969. Undoubtedly—and unfortunately—there has been quite a long delay, although the construction of the project has been completed, the actual commissioning of the plant and using it for commercial production is yet to be done.

As I mentioned briefly in the original answer, there were two reasons. One was the delay which was there in the execution. Mainly, the delay was in the completion of certain parts of the machinery which were to be fabricated in India. There was considerable delay in the machinery like solution reboilers, methanated gas pre-heaters, etc., etc. The plant was designed away back, before many years and I think mainly in this plant the project was based on self-reliance having all our things done in India to the extent possible. So, there was delay. That was one reason.

Then, labour problems were also there on various occasions which caused the delay.

Then, even after the project was constructed, I must concede what although the project was constructed,—the construction was completed in 1971—even after that, in the commissioning of the plant, a considerable time had gone, and I must say that there was undoubtedly delay in the commissioning of the plant. For, there again, they came across various difficulties. One was, the foreign technicians who were supervising the commissioning, left the plant in 1961 in the wake of the emer-

gency and returned sometime in March, 1972. The other was, there were some defects in the critical, fast-moving machinery, particularly those supplied by the Italian firm. They suffered a major breakdown. Repairs were undertaken by the firm and in some cases they have agreed to replace the machinery which were found to be defective. These are mainly the reasons why delay is there, in constructing the project and later on in commissioning the project.

श्री अब्दल सिंह : क्या यह सच है कि जिस कम्पनी को यह काम दिया गया वह बिल्कुल निकम्मी है और असफल रही? साथ ही साथ जो डाइरेक्टर हैं उन्होंने उस में अपना हिस्सा लिया, जिस में यह दिक्कत पेंदा हुई?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : I think the hon. Member is referring to the Italian Company, Thermo Meccanica, who are supposed to supply these parts and these machinery and which resulted in a breakdown later on, as I have said earlier, and who are now carrying out the repairs, and in some cases even replacement of the original machinery. This company was selected, I think, sometime in 1966-67. At that time, there were particularly two reasons. One was that it was a reputed producer of this type of machinery. The second was that credit facilities were at that time available. That is why they were entrusted with the job. But unfortunately....

AN HON. MEMBER: The name of the firm?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : I said Thermo Meccanica of Italy, and I think the hon. Member was referring to this company, and that is why I am mentioning about this company. Breakdown and failures have taken place in the machinery which they supplied. I said it is unfortunate that it had been delayed for these reasons.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN : Is it a fact that on account of the loss, the price has been increased by passing on this loss to the consumers? How is the Government justified? Because of the loss sustained by this company, are the consumers, especially the agriculturists, to suffer?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : There is no doubt that the delay has led to the increase in the project cost, as I said earlier, to the tune of not Rs. 10 crores as put in the question but to the tune of nearly Rs. 17 crores and it has increased the cost, and for a long time the implementation of the project was delayed or handicapped because of the various reasons which I mentioned. Therefore, the departmental charges were increased which led to an increase in the cost of about Rs. 615 lakhs. Similarly, when there was delay, it also meant an escalation in the price which also resulted. Some care should have been taken in respect of some parts of the machinery which was not visualised at that time and later on it was thought necessary, with the result that it led to an increase in the cost.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : If I understood the Minister correctly, he said that the foreign technicians who were responsible for supervising the work had left the country in 1961 in the wake of the emergency and they did not return....

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : Not 1961.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : 1971?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : I will give you the exact figures. It is not in 1961. I can give you when they left and when they arrived. The foreign technical personnel left the site in the beginning of December 1971 in the wake of the declaration of national emergency, that means recently. These experts returned only in February or March 1972.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: May I know whether these technical personnel also belonged to the same Italian firm or to some other firms? From which country did they come and what made them go away because there was some emergency?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: I do not know; there are two other foreign firms also concerned with this project; they give us the process know-how; they are in the nature of contractors. I shall lay information on the Table of the House as to who were the people who left.

Stoppage of Supply of coal to DESU

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*27. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA:
SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD
VERMA:

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

(a) whether the coal suppliers had stopped supplying coal to Delhi Electricity Supply Undertaking resulting in shortage of power in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREE): (a) and (b). Private coal suppliers reduced the supplies of coal to Delhi Power Station, but this was made up by the National Coal Development Corporation and Bharat Coaking Coal Limited. Power production in Delhi was not affected.

Coal suppliers complain about the terms and conditions and penalty clauses imposed by the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking in their agreements.

SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: May I now from the hon. Minister, in spite of assurance from the NCDC and Bharat Coaking Coal why coal did not flow uninterrupted?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): As my colleague has pointed out, supplies are both from the private collieries and private suppliers and also from the NCDC and the Bharat Coaking Coal Limited. At present one-third is being supplied by private organisations and two-thirds from the Government organisations.

SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: The hon. Minister in his reply says that supply of coal was stopped because of harsh terms and conditions. In this context, may I know what are those harsh terms and conditions and how are Government thinking to remove them so that they may become acceptable to the dealers?

DR. K. L. RAO: We do not say harsh terms. The coal suppliers have represented to the Lieut. Governor; they have not told me, that conditions imposed by the DESU are rather harsh; penalties are imposed if there is not the proper moisture content, ash content, etc., these are the clauses in the agreement; they say that fines imposed are very heavy and these should be revised. The Lieut. Governor is looking into the matter. Further than this I cannot say anything in the matter at the moment.

SHRI DAMODAR PANDEY: What are the reasons for which DESU is not getting coal direct from public sector organisations like the NCDC and the BCC or the Singareni, who are in a position to supply coal; they have surplus stock?

DR. K. L. RAO: I have said that more than two-thirds are being supplied by the public sector undertakings. The private suppliers have been supplying coal for all these years, for a number of years now and it is not proper or possible to cut them off immediately. Especially when the terms are favourable it is rather difficult to cut off. I do not know exactly, but the matter is still in the hands of the DESU and the Lieut. Governor.

SHRI DAMODAR PANDEY: Is it that coal from the NCDC and BCC to the DESU was supplied through the private parties, through middlemen and if so, what are the reasons?

MR. SPEAKER: Do not get up without my permission.

DR. K. L. RAO: Coal is not supplied through any other agency; coal is supplied directly by them.

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister is also doing the same thing.

River Valley Project in Kerala

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***28. SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR:**
SHRI G. JANARDHANAN:

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

(a) whether the River Valley Projects submitted by the Government of Kerala during 1971 and 1972 under Centrally sponsored Scheme have been sanctioned; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Irrigation is a State subject. There is no Centrally sponsored scheme of irrigation and irrigation projects are planned, investigated and constructed by the State Government as a part of their developmental plans. Central assistance to State Plans is provided in the form of block loans and grant for the State Plans as a whole and is not related to any individual head of development or project.

The Government of Kerala proposed the following new irrigation projects during 1971 and 1972 for inclusion in their Developmental Plans:—

1	2	3	Name of Project		Estimated Cost Rs. Lakhs	Benefit in Lakhs acres
			4			
MAJOR						
			Banasurasagar	1137.10	0.59	
			Tirunelli	650	0.22	
MEDIUM						
			Kerala Bhawani (Tail race uti- lisation)	805.00	0.80	
			Karapuzha Irrigation	389.00	0.23	
			Attappady Irri- gation Project	476.00	0.153	
			Noolapuzha	290.00	0.21	
			Manjat	318.00	0.12	
			Thendar	299.00	0.15	

Kerala Bhawani Scheme and Karapuzha Irrigation Scheme is under examination in the Central Water and Power Commission. Replies to the Comments of the Central Water and Power Commission on the other projects are awaited from the State Government.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR: In view of the fact that the Silent Valley Project, which is a river valley project *cum* power generating project, has been submitted as early as 1961 and in view of the fact that Kuttiyadi project is over and the Idikki arch-dam is being completed and all that machinery and surplus materials can be used for the Silent Valley project, will Government consider giving immediate technical sanction to the Silent Valley project?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): The Silent Valley Project is a power project. It has been considered by the Technical Advisory Committee and has been approved by it. It is awaiting Planning Commission's sanction and I hope it will be sanctioned shortly.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR: In view of the fact that apart from Sabarigiri, Malampuzha and Neriamangalam projects which have been already submitted, there are 10 projects which have been submitted during 1971-72 for the consideration of the Central Government and for its processing, may I know whether any of the schemes will be sanctioned in the near future and if so, which are they?

DR. K. L. RAO: The projects mentioned by the hon. member are all under scrutiny. The main trouble in Kerala and Mysore is that a large number of projects have been undertaken and the spill-over in the fifth plan will be anything like Rs. 75 crores while the plan provision for irrigation projects for the whole fourth plan is only Rs. 25 crores. The projects they have undertaken are very many; of course, it is good, but from the point of view of the resources, one has to think how best to complete these projects as quickly as possible. On the top of these, there are many other new projects which the Kerala Government has submitted. The question is one of resources. One of these, the Edamaiar project, which is a multi-purpose project, will be preferred and probably sanctioned after scrutiny.

SHRI R. BALAKRISHNA PILLAI: Considering the acute shortage of power in the nation, may I know whether the Government will provide enough resources to Kerala for generating more power and supplying it to the common grid? Will these schemes submitted by Kerala Government, including the irrigation schemes, be sanctioned this year itself?

DR. K. L. RAO: Kerala is a surplus State even today and it has been helping Tamilnadu very much. I hope this year also after the north-east monsoon rains are over, Kerala will be helping Tamilnadu in January by supplying more power. I agree with the hon. member that in so far as Kerala has got surplus hydropower, it will be necessary for us to consider what assistance should be given to Kerala for completing these power projects, which means addition to the southern region.

SHRI R. BALAKRISHNA PILLAI: My question is about sanctioning of new projects.

DR. K. L. RAO: As I said earlier, there is little chance for new projects because there is a large spill-over of existing projects and unless they are completed, it is not really fair to undertake more responsibilities.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA: May I know the criteria for Centrally-sponsored irrigation and power projects?

DR. K. L. RAO: When more than one State is concerned with a project, we take it up as a Centrally-sponsored project. So also, when there is urgency for producing power. Then, in places like Manipur and Tripura where the projects are small and the area is far removed we go in for Centrally-sponsored schemes. A general policy is being evolved for such schemes for the Fifth Plan.

Malaviya Committee Report on O& NGC

*29. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER:

SHRI B. S. BHAURA:

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

(a) the reaction of Government to the recommendations made by the Malaviya Committee on Oil and Natural Gas Commission; and

(b) the reasons for the delay in publishing the Report?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE, AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a) Government are giving their most urgent and careful consideration to the Malaviya Committee Report and hope to formulate their views in the near future. However, as per the directions of the Committee on Public Undertakings, these would be submitted to the latter, to enable them to make their own observations on the recommendations of the Report and the views expressed thereon by Government. Final decisions of Government would thus have to await the observations which the Committee on Public Undertakings may like to make.

(b) At the time when the Malaviya Committee was set up, the Chairman of the Committee on Public Undertakings had written to Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals drawing his attention to a parliamentary convention whereby the Malaviya Committee Report had to be made available to the CPU for their consideration and was not to be published without prior consultation with the CPU. This was reiterated in some of the communications subsequently received from CPU or the Lok Sabha Secretariat. Later, permission was accorded by Chairman, CPU, to release an authentic summary of the Report to the Press and this was accordingly done in July, 19, 1972.

The Committee on Public Undertakings have, since then, re-considered the matter and a letter was received on October 31, 1972, from Chairman, CPU, stating *inter alia*, that the Committee had no objection to the Report being laid on the Table of the House. Government have initiated action to print sufficient copies of the Report and it is hoped that the requisite number of copies would be available very soon for being placed on the Table of the House.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that a portion of the report of the Malaviya Committee has been rejected by the Petroleum Ministry? Is it also a fact that this portion criticises some of the dealings of the officials of the ONGC? Is it not a fact that hundreds of crores of rupees worth of foreign exchange have been wasted due to bureaucratic bungling by the officials of the ONGC and the Petroleum Ministry, who are in league with foreign vested interests? When are the Government going to lay the whole report on the Table of the House?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: It is not a fact that the Ministry has rejected any portion of the Malaviya Committee Report. The whole matter is under consideration and examination. No final decision has been taken.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: In view of the fact that the foreign vested interests, through their paid officials in the ONGC, are defeating our objective of self-reliance in petroleum and thereby making the country more and more dependent on foreign oil countries, may I know whether the Government is going to nationalise the foreign oil companies?

MR. SPEAKER: How does this question arise out of this? It is not connected with the main question.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: There are some recommendations on the subject.

MR. SPEAKER: You can say anything about it when it comes before the House,

SHRI B. S. BHAURA: May I know whether it is a fact that one of the recommendations of the Malaviya Committee is that these companies should be nationalised and, if so, what is the reaction of the government to that recommendation?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: Nationalisation is not related to the Malaviya Committee Report. They have not recommended anything like that.

MR. SPEAKER: He is sitting there; you can ask Mr. Malaviya himself.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Silent Valley Project in Kerala

*23. SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT:

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN:

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

(a) whether the Silent Valley Project in Kerala has been submitted to the Central Water and Power Commission for its approval;

(b) if so, whether technical sanction has been issued; and

(c) if not, the steps taken to expedite matter?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) and (c): The project was placed before the Advisory Committee for power at its meeting held on the 12th October, 1972 and has been accepted for implementation. Formal sanction is expected to be issued shortly by Planning Commission.

Increase in Foreign Equity Capital of and the amount repatriated by M/s. Pfizer India Ltd.

*30. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4285 on the 1st September, 1972, regarding the increase in foreign equity capital of and the amounts repatriated by M/s. Pfizer India Ltd. and state:

(a) whether the requisite information has since been collected; and

(b) if so, by when it would be laid on the Table of the House?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE, AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a) and (b): M/s. Pfizer India Ltd., which has previously known as M/s. Dumex Private Ltd., initially had a share capital of Rs. 5 lakhs all in equity held by Last Asiatic Company Ltd. which was a wholly owned subsidiary of East Asiatic Company, Copenhagen, Denmark. In 1960, with the acquisition of the entire share holding of the Danish company by M/s. Pfizer Corporation of Panama, it became a 100 per cent owned subsidiary of that Corporation. M/s. Pfizer Ltd., have been functioning as a public limited since October/November, 1965. The paid up capital of M/s. Pfizer India Ltd., as on 10th December 1970 was Rs. 3,98,64,200/- all in equity shares of Rs. 10 each. Out of which Rs. 300-lakhs were held by the holding American company. In March, 1972, M/s. Pfizer India Ltd., were given a bonus consent for Rs. 159,45,680/- in the ratio of 2 bonus shares for every 5 equity shares held. If this consent order is taken into account, the total foreign equity of the company will presently be Rs. 420.03 lakhs as against a paid up capital of Rs. 558 lakhs. The share of foreign equity to paid up capital is 75 per cent. The details of structuring of foreign equity are given below:—

	Rs in Lakhs
(i) Initial share capital in 1950 (presumably through cash subscription)	5.00
(ii) Capital raised through cash subscription (in terms of Consents given during 1950-67)	195.30
(iii) Capital raised by issue of bonus shares on capitalisation of company's reserves in 1968	99.72
(iv) Capital raised by issue of bonus shares on capitalisation of company's reserves in 1972	120.01
	Rs. 420.03

The amounts remitted by M/s. Pfizer Ltd., towards dividends are as follows:

Year	Amount (Rs.)
1	2
1959	5,88,000
1960	8,19,000
1961	28,43,750
1962	41,86,000
1963	28,12,500
1964	33,18,750
1965	26,43,750
1966	32,18,250
1967	39,65,690
1968	47,10,352
1969	60,40,170
1970	63,12,975
1971	68,28,450

No remittances were however made by this company towards technical know-how fee etc.

पुर्वोत्तर रेलवे के गोरखपुर हित चीफ सिगनल तथा टेलीकम्प्युनिकेशन इंजीनियर के विरुद्ध शिकायत

* 37 थी कूलकर्णव वर्मा :

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : क्या रेल मंडी ने उताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पुर्वोत्तर रेलवे के गोरखपुर हित चीफ सिगनल तथा टेलीकम्प्युनिकेशन इंजीनियर के विरुद्ध कुछ महत्वपूर्ण शिकायत लिखित रूप में प्राप्त हुई हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनका व्योरा क्या है; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में की गई जांच का क्या परिणाम निकला है, दोषी पाये गये व्यक्तियों के नाम और पद नाम क्या हैं और उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेल मंडी (थी टी० ए० पाई)

(क) और (ख)

पुर्वोत्तर रेलवे के वर्तमान मुख्य सिगनल और दूर संचार इंजीनियर के विरुद्ध कोई लिखित शिकायत नहीं मिली है। लेकिन, मुख्य सिगनल और दूर संचार इंजीनियर के विरुद्ध कुछ आरोपों सहित लिता हस्ताक्षर वाली एक शिकायत मई, 1972 में मिली थी जिसमें निम्नलिखित आरोप लगाये गये थे :-

(i) उक्त अधिकारी रक्सीला/बीरगंज (नेपाल में) तीसरे देश का माल खरीदने के लिए गये थे।

(ii) वे एक विस्तर अपने व्यक्तिगत उपयोग के लिए कार्यालय से अपने धर ले गये थे।

(iii) वे अपने चपरासी के काम आने वाली रेलवे साइकिल का उपयोग करते हैं।

(iv) वे अपने व्यक्तिगत लाभ के लिए टार्क और बैटरियां बड़ी संख्या में ले जाकर उनका उपयोग करते हैं; और

(v) उन्होंने अपने बंगले में अनियमित रूप से एक पानी का पाइप लगवाया है।

(ग) नेलों ने आरोपों की सत्यता की जांच की और सम्बन्धित अधिकारी को टिप्पणी प्राप्त की। इस अधिकारी के विरुद्ध लगाये गये 5 आरोपों में से 3 प्रमाणित नहीं किये जा सके। विस्तार ले जाने और चपरासी की साइकिल का उपयोग करना उक्त अधिकारी ने स्वीकार कर लिया है। सलाह के लिए यह मामला केन्द्रीय सतर्कता अधीक्षण को प्रस्तुत किया गया है। आरोप की सलाह की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है।

Report by former Chairman of F.C.I. on Sale of Methanol by the then General Manager of Trombay Unit

*32. **SHRI CHANDRA SHAILANI:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the contents of the Report submitted to Government by former Chairman and Managing Director of Fertilizer Corporation of India on sale of Methanol by the then General Manager of Trombay Unit, now Director (Production and Marketing);

(b) whether Government propose to hold an enquiry; and

(c) if so, its salient features?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE):

(a) to (c). The report of the former Chairman and Managing Director of the Fertilizer Corporation of India contained some allegations against the then General Manager of the Hrombay Unit in regard to certain transactions relating to the sale of methanol. The report has been referred to the Central Vigilance Commission, whose final reply is awaited.

Utilization of Water by Bihar from Tilaiya and Konar Dams for irrigation purposes

*33. **SHRI BHOLA MANJHI:** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Bihar propose to utilise water from Tilaiya and Konar Dams for irrigation purposes;

(b) whether Government of West Bengal have agreed to the proposal; and

(c) if not, the steps being taken by Central Government to settle the question?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of West Bengal had indicated that they could not agree as to the proposal the waters of these rivers were also required by them for agricultural and industrial purposes in their State.

(c) The matter was recently discussed by the Chief Ministers of West Bengal and Bihar at a meeting held in New Delhi on the 11th August, 1972. It was agreed by the two Chief Ministers to set up a joint group of officers of the two States to study in detail various issues on which they have difference of opinion. The Chief Ministers would meet later on to discuss the matter further in the light of the report of the Group.

The meetings of this Group are taking place.

रेलवे स्टेशनों पर स्थित पानी के पाप
हाउसों का प्रबन्ध

*34. **श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार :** क्या
रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि .

(क) क्या रेलवे स्टेशनों पर स्थित पानी के पाप हाउसों का प्रबन्ध गैर-सरकारी ठेकेदारों के हाथ में है;

(ख) क्या वहां स्थापित सभी डीजल इंजन रेलवे के हैं;

(ग) क्या केवल इंजन चलाने वाले व्यक्ति ही गैर-सरकारी ठेकेदारों के कर्मचारी हैं; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या रेलवे प्रशासन इन पम्प हाउसों का पूरा संचालन अपने अधिकार में रखने पर विचार करेगा और यदि नहीं, तो इसका क्या कारण हैं ;

रेल भवी (स्थी टी० ए० पाई) :

(क) और (ख) रेलवे स्टेशनों पर लगभग सभी पम्प संस्थानों का स्वामित्व एवं परिचालन भारतीय रेलों का है । पश्चिम रेलवे में केवल थोड़े से पम्प हाउस हैं जिनका प्रबन्ध प्राइवेट थेकेदारों द्वारा अपने निजी डीजल इंजनों का इस्तेमाल करके किया जाता है, यद्यपि एक मामले में पम्प सेटों की व्यवस्था पश्चिम रेलवे ने की है और उनका परिचालन प्राइवेट थेकेदार द्वारा किया जाता है ।

(ग) और (घ) : पश्चिम रेलवे पर प्राइवेट थेकेदारों द्वारा परिचालित थोड़े से पम्प हाउसों के मामले को छोड़कर, सभी पम्प हाउस आपरेटर रेल कर्मचारी हैं । थेकेदारों द्वारा पारिचालित पम्प हाउसों का प्रबन्ध अपने हाथ में लेने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है । आपत्तिलीन जलभरन स्टेशनों के लिए थेकेदारों की एंजिनियरों के माध्यम से पम्पिंग का आश्रय तभी लिया जाता है जब उसकी आवश्यकता पूरे वर्ष भर नहीं पड़ती । और उस मनमय भी जब प्रतिदिन पम्प किये जाने वाले जल की मात्रा थोड़ी होती है । इस प्रकार के मामलों में थेकेदारों के माध्यम से इन कामों का करना सस्ता रहता है ।

Saving in Foreign Exchange by putting to commercial use the results of indigenous research development

*35. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the report appearing in the 'Economic Times', dated 17th October, 1972 under the caption "Petroleum Products—Rs. 10 crore exchange saving possible"; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE):

(a) Government have seen the Press report, which appears to be based on the different papers read in a Seminar held in the Indian Institute of Petroleum in May, 1972 on the subject of Petroleum Speciality Products.

(b) Government continually consider ways and means of encouraging indigenous technology and substituting imported products and know-how. The commercial use of the know-how developed by the Indian Institute of Petroleum, Indian Oil Corporation and other Research Organisations in the country, has led to a saving of foreign exchange although the extent of such saving cannot be precisely quantified. The major problem in this connection, however, is of indigenous availability of suitable foodstocks. These are also being increasingly produced in the country.

Banking facilities at important Railway Stations

*36. SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry of Railways is working out a scheme for offering banking facilities to the public at important railway stations; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) and (b). The Ministry of Railways are working out in consultation with the Department of Banking and the Reserve Bank of India, a scheme to encourage establishment, at large stations, of banks authorised to conduct Government business. In addition to conducting railway business, the banks will also provide banking facilities to the railway users in accordance with conditions which may be laid down by the Reserve Bank

Abolition of Second Class on Railways

*37. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI:

SHRI RAMKANWAR:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to abolish the Second Class on the Railways;

(b) if so, the time by which the decision will be implemented;

(c) whether it will lead to any loss in earning by Government; and

(d) if so, the extent thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) and (b). An administrative decision to abolish II class on the Indian Railways on a progressive basis has been taken. To start with, second class coaches on unimportant trains and where their utilization is poor are being withdrawn. These will continue to run on the Mail and Express trains so long as the existing stock remains serviceable.

(c) and (d). Taking all relevant factors into consideration, it is not likely to result in any reduction in the passenger earnings.

Setting up of a New Thermal Power Station in West Bengal

*38. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government propose to set up a new Thermal Power Station at Dalkhola, West Dinajpur;

(b) whether Government have received any communication from the West Bengal Government in this regard; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): (a) Yes, Sir. A Power Station with a capacity of 240 MW is to be set up at a site near Dalkhola in North Bengal in the Central Sector for feeding the areas north of Ganga in Bihar and West Bengal.

(b) A communication has been received from the Government of West Bengal wherein the State Government have agreed to the Dalkhola Thermal Power Project being executed in the Central Sector and the construction, operation and maintenance of the project being arranged by the Government of India. The State Government have, however, indicated that due to unemployment of Engineers in West Bengal, they would like the Central Government to recruit the Technical personnel from West Bengal. The State Government have also suggested the allocation of power between West Bengal and Bihar from the power station proportionate to the demand of the respective States. The West Bengal State Electricity Board desires that the details of the tariff should be worked out in consultation with them. The State Government have agreed to give all facilities to Central Government for setting up this power station at Dalkhola. The State Government have further agreed not to levy electricity duty for consumption of electricity outside West Bengal from this power station subject to Central Government amending the Central Sales Tax Act. The State Government have requested urgent action to implement it.

(c) The points indicated by the West Bengal Government are under consideration of the Government in consultation with the Bihar State authorities.

Construction of Barrage on River Bagmati in Bihar

*39. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made towards the construction of barrage on the river Bagmati in Bihar;

(b) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to make it a Central project; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): (a) The Bagmati project is in the initial stage of construction.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Power Generating Equipment Installed under Bhakra Control Board

*40. SHRI DIGVIJAYA NARAIN SINGH: SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

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

(a) whether the power generating equipment installed at different places under the Bhakra Control Board is not functioning properly;

(b) whether Government propose to ask the suppliers of equipment to compensate for the loss sustained on this account and replace the equipment; and

(c) whether there was any performance guarantee given for the equipment?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): (a) All the power generating equipments installed at different places under the Bhakra Management Board are functioning properly.

(b) Does not arise, in view of reply at (a) above.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Increase of Commercial Clerks

201. SHRI PANNA LAL BARUPAL: SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1253 on the 28th March, 1972 regarding increase of commercial clerks and state:

(a) whether the information has since been collected;

(b) if so, the gist thereof; and

(c) if not, the time Government will take to collect the information?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) Yes.

(b) Two statements are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3654/72]. The changes which have taken place are only marginal.

(c) Does not arise.

Conversion of Trivandrum-Ernakulam Line into Broad Gauge and its Electrification

202. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what progress has been made in the construction work of converting the Trivandrum-Ernakulam metre gauge into broad gauge line;

(b) whether Government have taken a final decision regarding the proposal of the State Government for electrifying the line; and

(c) if so, the gist thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) Final Location Survey is in progress. Tenders for earth-work have been called for. Designs and preparation of plans for bridges and station yards including Junction arrangements at Ernakulam, Quilon and Trivandrum Central are in progress.

(b) and (c). Due to low density of traffic and the heavy capital investment necessary, electrification of this section is not economically justified at present.

Fire in Cochin Refinery

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

(a) whether there was fire in the Cochin Refinery again in October this year;

(b) whether Government have conducted any enquiry into the causes of the fire; and

(c) if so, the findings thereof and the total loss caused by the fire?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a) Yes, Sir. A fire occurred in one of the crude oil tanks in the Cochin Refinery on 17th October, 1972 at about 9 P.M.

(b) and (c). Immediate investigation conducted by the Cochin Refinery authorities revealed that the fire was caused by lightning striking the tank during a severe electrical storm. The fire was confined to two relatively small locations in seal area between the floating roof and the tank shell and was extinguished by about midnight the same day.

The Refinery authorities have stated that the damage caused to the tank by the fire is less than Rs. 10,000; that no injury was caused to any person, and that the tank was put back into service the very next day.

आनंदोलनों के कारण भारतीय रेलवे की हुई हालि

204. श्री हुकमबान्द कछवायः
बोनरेड सिंहः

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि विभिन्न आनंदोलनों के कारण भारतीय रेलवे को 1 जनवरी, 1971 से अब तक अनुमानतः किती हानि हुई है?

रेल मंत्री (श्री टी०ए० पाई) : लगभग

9.23 लाख रुपये।

Medium of Instructions in Indian Railways School of Signal Engineering & Telecommunications

205. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the different training courses undertaken by the Indian Railways School of Signal Engineering and Telecommunications, Secunderabad and what are their duration and eligibility qualifications for trainees;

(b) whether the Assistant Signal Inspectors who are qualified placed in panel and even after performing more than five years service over Northern Railway are being sent to IRSET, Secunderabad for six months' promotional course of maintainers thus depriving the maintainers of their chance of training and promotion, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Trainee Officers and other Class III staff are not treated alike in regard to arrangement of Mess and hostel, payment of Daily Allowance and supply of library books?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. (Placed at Library. See No. LT-365/72).

(b) Normally maintainers placed of panel and promoted in the near past as Assistant Signal Inspectors are sent to IRSET, Secunderabad for 6 months, promotional course. Out of 33 candidates sent since 1968, only 4 were having more than 5 years' service as Assistant Signal Inspector after promotion when they were sent for the course.

(c) (i) In regard to mess arrangement, trainee officers and Class III staff of different categories are provided boarding as per ceiling limits fixed by the Railway Board.

(ii) Hostel for officers is different from Hostel for Class III staff.

(iii) Daily allowances to the trainees are paid by Railways concerned as per extant rules.

(iv) Library is common to all.

Supply of Power by Satpura and Chandrapur Power Stations

206. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of States to whom the proposed Power Station at Satpura and Chandrapur will feed; and

(b) to what extent?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) and (b). The proposed 2 million kw Thermal Power Stations each at Satpura and Chandrapur (Chanda) will feed Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Gujarat States. Any surplus power will be made available to other neighbouring States like Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, and Andhra Pradesh also. This power will be allocated equitably to the neighbouring States.

Khosla Committee Report on a High Dam at Navagam

207. SHRI VEKARIA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state the reasons for non-implementation of Khosla Committee Report for a high dam at Navagam?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): The high dam at Navagam proposed by the Government of Gujarat and recommended by the Khosla Committee involves submergence of areas in Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh. While the Governments of Gujarat and Rajasthan accepted the recommendations of the Khosla Committee, the Governments of Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra raised various issues. Thereafter, discussions were held on different occasions with the concerned States at various levels with a view to bringing about an amicable settlement, but these did not lead to any settlement.

The Governments of Gujarat and Rajasthan had, in the meanwhile made requests for referring the dispute to a Tribunal. The Narmada Water Disputes Tribunal was constituted on 6th October, 1969 and the complaints of Gujarat and Rajasthan were referred to the Tribunal for adjudication.

In July, 1972 Chief Minister/Ministers of Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan had discussions and pointed out that the development of the Narmada should no longer be delayed in the best regional and national interests and therefore decided to settle the differences by mutual discussions and refer the question of distribution of waters between Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh and the height of the Navagam dam to the Prime Minister for a decision, after which they would finalise the arrangements for the power generation and its distribution.

Foreign Drug and Pharmaceuticals Companies with 50 per cent Foreign Equity

208. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the foreign drug and pharmaceutical companies with a foreign equity of 50 per cent and more which have diversified their articles (non-drug items) during the last three years;

(b) the names of Companies which took up manufacture of non-drug items without a valid licence under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government in the matter for violation of the licensing provisions under the above Act?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Promotion of Junior Scale Officer to Senior Scale

209. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4752 dated the 2nd May, 1972 regarding the promotion of junior scale officers to senior scale and state:

(a) the agency through which the Railway Administration have verified that none of the officers of the Mechanical Engineering Department who are at present on Study Leave for the last more than 2 years in U.S.A. have not taken up any private employment, part-time or otherwise;

(b) the amount of foreign exchange which the Railways recommended for being released to them during their study leave for more than 2 years and the amount actually granted by the Reserve Bank of India;

(c) the difficulties which lie in the way of the Railway Administration in laying down in the Establishment Manual the period of leave without pay extending to more than a year or two which should or should not be computed while calculating the 4 years' service in the Junior Scale before considering such an Officer for promotion to the Senior Scale; and

(d) the steps which Government propose to take to set matters right and on a sound footing?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) The rules provide that Railway servants on leave should not take up any service or accept any employment without obtaining the previous sanction of the Government. None of the officers of the Mechanical Engineering Department on leave abroad for Study purposes have applied for such permission. If any case of infringement of the provisions of the rules comes to the notice of the Government, suitable disciplinary action would be taken against the officer concerned.

(b) The Railway Administration have not recommended release of any foreign exchange.

(c) promotion to Senior Scale depends on the overall fitness of the officer to hold a Senior Scale charge and not merely on completion of 4 years service. The need for making a specific stipulation in this regard in the Establishment Manual has not arisen.

(d) In view of (a) and (c) above this question does not arise.

Value of Import Licences given to various Firms during the Last Three Years

210. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred question No. 802 on the 4th August, 1972 regarding the value of Import Licences given to various Firms during the last three years and state:

(a) whether the requisite information has since been collected and if not the reasons therefor; and

(b) the time by which it is expected to be laid on the Table of the House?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE):
 (a) and (b). The value of the import licences given to M/s, Merck Sharp and Dhome of India Ltd. and others during the last three years is given below:

Sl. No.	Name of the firm	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
1	2	3	4	5
1.	M/s. Merck Sharp & Dhome of India Ltd., Bombay	134,88,724	131,83,983	68,36,126
2.	M/s. Pfzir Ltd., Bombay	18,85,761	19,23,558	24,64,000
3.	M/s. Sandoz (India) Ltd., Bombay	23,00,000	10,65,806	34,12,025
4.	M/s. John Wyeth, Bombay			The party has reported that no imports were effected during this period.
5.	M/s. B Merck (India) Private Ltd., Bombay	33,02,365	8,45,631	17,07,172
6.	M/s. Suhrid Geigy Ltd., Baroda	43,97,864	36,58,739	61,31,025
7.	M/s. Abbott Laboratories (India) Private Ltd., Bombay	32,97,218	23,43,196	11,67,388

The information regarding the items together with their value and the capacity of expansion projects for which these firms applied for and were given expansion licences since their inception in the country is still under compilation and as soon as the complete information becomes available, a statement will be laid on the Table of the House.

(a) whether All India Railway Commercial Clerks Association of Northern Zone observed a Protest Day on the 25th September, 1972 against the absorption of medically incapacitated staff in the commercial category;

All India Railway Commercial Clerks Association, Northern Zone

211. SHRI DHARAMGAJ SINGH:
 Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(b) whether all the major commercial offices observed the Protest Day and submitted a Memorandum and issued telegrams to him, the General Manager, Northern Railway, and the Divisional Superintendents on Northern Railway, in support of their demands;

(c) if so, the gist of the demands made by the Association, Northern Zone; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) Yes,

(b) At certain places on Northern Railway, the Commercial Clerks Association observed 'Protest Day' by wearing black badges. They also released small posters and sent telegrams to various authorities.

(c) and (d). Their main demand is that all medically incapacitated staff absorbed in the commercial categories should be assigned seniority from the date of joining the commercial categories and treated as new entrants, and that this procedure should have retrospective effect.

Such points are raised from time to time by recognised labour organisations and are settled through discussions in the meetings of the Negotiating Machinery and Joint Consultative Machinery at different levels.

**Corruption in Abu Road Railway Hospital
(Western Railway)**

212. SHRI DHARAMGAJ SINGH:
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Action Committee of All India Railway Employees Confederation, Abu Road Branch of Western Railway, sent a telegram on the 15th June, 1972 and also a report to the Railway Minister, Chairman, Railway Board and the Divisional Superintendent, Western Railway, Ajmer, in regard to corruption in Abu Road Railway Hospital;

(b) whether a Joint Enquiry by the DPO Ajmer, D.M.O., Ajmer and D.M.O., Dohad was conducted in this case on the 5th July, 1972 at Abu Road;

(c) if so, the nature of complaint lodged by the Action Committee and the complete report of the Joint enquiry; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) Yes,

(b) Yes.

(c) and (d). It was alleged that Shri Chunni Lal, Batterymen, Signal Deptt, Western Railway, Ajmer Division died on 12-6-72 for want of proper medical aid. On enquiry it was found that it was not a case of neglect. The patient was admitted in the Health Unit, examined by more than one doctor and in the initial stages not considered to be suffering from a serious affliction. However, after observation, when the seriousness of the case became apparent he was referred to the Divisional Hospital equipped to deal with such cases. Regrettably the patient expired en route. Necessary corrective measures on the basis of the report are being taken.

Recovery of under-charges from M/s. Sharma Metal re-rolling Mills, Bhavnagar (Western Railway)

213. SHRI DHARAMGAJ SINGH:
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a sum of Rs. 10,984 has been worked out as undercharges by the Accounts Department, Ajmer on the consignments booked from Bharatpur to Bhavnagar of Western Railway, for the period from June 1970 to July, 1970;

(b) whether the Consignee M/s. Sharma Metal Re-rolling Mills, Bhavnagar has refused to pay the said undercharges to the Railways; and

(c) the steps taken by the Railway Administration to recover the undercharges from the party concerned?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) Yes.

(b) The party has disputed the undercharges.

(c) The Divisional Superintendent, Bhavnagar, is pressing the party to pay up the amount early.

Facilities for Organisation to Trade Unions of Railways

214. SHRI DHARAMGAJ SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Registered Trade Unions are denied the facilities of organisation which are guaranteed to them under Trade Union Act, Industrial Disputes Act and the Constitution of India;

(b) whether certain facilities are granted to certain Trade Unions on the Railways for their organisation; and

(c) if so, the names of such Unions and the details of the facilities granted to them on Railways and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) Nothing which is provided for in the two Acts and the Constitution is denied.

(b) and (c). Certain special facilities have been granted only to the recognised Unions. They are:—

1. Free passes and special casual leave for organisational work, organisational meetings and meetings with Rly. Administrations.

2. Provision of office accommodation, wherever possible, on payment of rent.

3. Provision of telephone in offices of the Unions/Federations, wherever possible, on payment basis.

4. Permission to hold meeting in Railway premises.

5. Collecting of trade union subscription near the place of work or near place of payment.

6. Accommodation for exhibiting notices.

7. Prior notice to Unions/Federations in case of transfer of their officials.

The recognised Unions which enjoy the above facilities are:—

I. *Unions affiliated to National Federation of Indian Railwaymen.*

1. Central Railway Mazdoor Sangh.

2. Eastern Railwaymen's Congress.

3. Uttariya Railway Mazdoor Union.

4. North Eastern Railway Employees Union (P.R.K.S.).

5. Northeast Frontier Railway Employees Union.

6. Southern Railway Employees Sangh.

7. South Central Railway Employees' Sangh.

8. South Eastern Railwaymen's Congress.

9. Western Railway Mazdoor Sangh.

II. *Unions affiliated to All India Railwaymen's Federation.*

1. National Railway Mazdoor Union.

2. Eastern Railwaymen's Union.

3. Northern Railwaymen's Union.

4. North Eastern Railway Mazdoor Union.

5. Northeast Frontier Railway Mazdoor Union.

6. Southern Railway Mazdoor Union.

7. South Central Railway Mazdoor Union.

8. South Eastern Railwaymen's Union.

9. Western Railway Employees' Union.

Declaration of 'Protected workmen' in Railways

215. SHRI DHARAMGAJ SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3197 on the 18th April, 1972 regarding declaration of 'Protected Workmen' in Railways and state:

(a) whether the information has since been collected;

(b) if so, the gist thereon; and

(c) if not, the time likely to be taken by Government to collect the information?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) to (c). The information relating to Unstarred Question No. 3197 of 18th April, 1972 referred to is furnished in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT-3656/72].

Design Trouble in Fertilizer and Chemicals Travancore Limited at the Trial Stage

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

(a) whether the Cochin division plant of the Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Limited has developed any design troubles at the stage of trial running;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and whether it will affect the starting of commercial production in this factory and

(c) the steps taken to ensure the commissioning of this plant at due date and its effective functioning?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a) to (c). The construction of the fertilizer project has been completed, but during trial runs, some mechanical breakdowns and other difficulties have been encountered. The project authorities are giving close and continuing attention to these problems with a view to expediting the commissioning of this plant.

Expansion of Hindustan Antibiotics

218. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal for the expansion of Hindustan Antibiotics; and

(b) if so, broad outlines of the expansion plan?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE):

(a) and (b). Yes, sir. Hindustan Antibiotics Limited has been given a letter of intent for expanding its capacity for production of Streptomycin Sulphate from 80 tonnes to 160 tonnes at an estimated cost of Rs. 3.73 crores.

Additionally, with a view to diversifying its product mix, the undertaking is implementing projects for production of (i) 125 tonnes of Vitamin 'C' at an estimated cost of Rs. 163 lakhs, (ii) 2000 Kg. per annum of Neomycin Sulphate at an estimated cost of Rs. 20 lakhs and (iii) 5000 Kgs. of Semi-Synthetic Penicillin at an estimated cost of Rs. 62.50 lakhs.

Another letter of intent for the production of 6 tonnes p.c. of Erythromycin salts has also been given to the undertaking.

Under Utilisation of Installed Capacity in Pesticides Industry

219. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is under-utilisation of installed capacity in Pesticides industry;

(b) if so, the extent of idle capacity in the industry at present;

(c) the reasons for the under-utilisation of the installed capacity; and

(d) the steps taken to ensure maximum utilisation of the installed capacity in the Pesticides industry?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Nearly 38 per cent.

(c) Capacity utilisation is influenced by seasonal demand which in turn depends on factors like nature and extent of plant infestation, epidemics etc. In particular, the demand for Benzene Hexachloride (BHC), which accounts for about 48 per cent of the installed capacity, has not picked up as anticipated earlier. In case of weedicides also, utilization of capacity has been affected due to poor offtake.

(d) Increased emphasis is being laid on maximum utilisation of indigenously available pesticides and revision of pest control schedules towards that end and production of enriched BHC for use in liquid formulation with a view to popularising its use are some of the measures being taken to optimise production of the pesticides. Steps are also being taken to strengthen extension services to popularise the use of more and more weedicides.

Fertiliser Plant at Mathura UP

220. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to set up a large Fertilizer plant at Mathura in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) the time by which final decision in this regard will be taken?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE):

(a) to (c). As part of the plan to augment fertilizer capacity during the V Five Year Plan, Mathura is also being considered as one of the possible locations. Detailed studies relative thereto are under way.

Supply of Naphtha by Foreign Contractors

221. SHRI SEZHIYAN:

SHRI K. BALADHANDAYUT-HAM:

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

(a) whether the foreign tenderer, who contracted to supply 1.5 lakhs tonnes of naphtha, has not fulfilled his contract;

(b) whether any action is proposed under the terms of the contract; and

(c) the steps taken to import the required amount of naphtha needed for fertiliser production?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. has proposed to take legal action against the defaulting party.

(c) The Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. has already floated enquiries for importing the deficit requirements of naphtha.

Achievement of Fertiliser Targets

222. SHRI SEZHIYAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state the prospects of fulfilment of fertilizer production targets this year?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): According to present indications, fertilizer production during 1972-73 is expected to be of the order of 11 lakh tonnes of nitrogen and 3.2 lakh tonnes of P_2O_5 as against the target of 12 to 13 lakh tonnes of nitrogen and 3.7 to 4.1 lakh tonnes of P_2O_5 as envisaged earlier.

Strike in Gorakhpur Fertilizer Factory

223. **SHRI SEZHIYAN:**

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:

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

(a) whether there was a prolonged strike in the Fertilizer Factory at Gorakhpur and if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) the steps taken by the management to avert the strike;

(c) the terms of settlement, if any; and

(d) the loss in production due to the strike?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE):

(a) There was a strike in the Gorakhpur Fertilizer factory from 19th September, 1972 to 22nd October, 1972.

(b) Discussions were held with the Union concerned with a view to arriving at a satisfactory settlement in regard to the demands of the workers; conciliation proceedings were also initiated. However, as no amicable settlement could be reached, the more important demands were referred by the State Government for adjudication.

(c) and (d). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the table of Sabha.

Strike by Loco Staff in the South

224. **SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZAL-PURKAR:**

SHRI RAMKANWAR:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether Loco Staff in the South repeatedly struck work into 9 recent months seek redress of their grievances regarding the pay scales and allowances;

(b) if so, the extent of loss sustained by Government during the strike; and

(c) their demands and the steps Government have taken to solve their problems?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) and (c). Some of Loco Running Staff of Hubli Division of the South Central Railway went on strike from 29th August, 1972. A sympathetic strike was launched from 1st September, 1972 by Loco Running Staff of the Southern Railway.

No demands were made by the strikers before they went on strike. The demands of Loco Running Staff of Hubli Division of South Central Railway received later are given in the Statement—laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-3657/72]. As regards Southern Railway two sets of demands were presented on 3rd September, 1972 and 9th September, 1972 respectively.

On 21st October, 1972, list of 10 demands as detailed in the statement laid on the Table of the House, was presented by the Negotiating Committee Members of the Southern and South Central Railways of that Association to the Railway Minister. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3657/72].

The grievances of the Loco Running Staff including those mentioned in the above lists of demands have been represented in the past and continue to be represented by the recognised Unions and Federations at various levels and negotiations have been held with them and action as warranted taken through the duly constituted Permanent Negotiating Machinery and the Joint Consultative Machinery.

(b) The loss in revenue on account of the strike in August-September, 1972 is estimated to be about Rs. 88.67 lakhs on the Southern Railway and Rs. 72.52 lakhs on the South Central Railway.

Increase in the Prices of their Products by Oil Companies in Kerala

225. SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT :

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR :

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

(a) whether Government have permitted the Oil Companies in Kerala to increase the price of their products consumed in the State;

(b) if so, the reason therefor;

(c) whether Government have received any representation from the Members of Parliament from Kerala urging the withdrawal of permission; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE):
 (a) and (b). The Basic Ceiling Selling Prices of certain petroleum products sold in Kerala were increased with effect from 10th May, 1972 to compensate the oil companies for the losses suffered by them as a result of the imposition of Purchase Tax by the Kerala Government.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) It is not in the public interest to reply to this part of the question in view of a writ petition pending in the High Court of Kerala.

Legislation on Social and Economic Offences

226. SHRI P. GANGADEB :
 SHRI P. M. MEHTA :

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

(a) whether Central Government are examining new Legislative measures to provide for deterrent punishment for Social and Economic offences;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof;

(c) whether the Law Commission has made certain suggestions in respect of the Legislative measures; and

(d) if so, the outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY): (a) and (d). The Law Commission, in its Forty-Seventh Report on the Trial and Punishment of Social and Economic Offences, has made certain recommendations for amendments to the Central Excise and Salt Act, 1944 and various other Acts as given in the attached statement. The Report is being examined by the Government.

The Report is being laid on the Table of the House separately.

STATEMENT

- I. The Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944.
- II. The Foreign Exchange (Regulation) Act, 1947.
- III. The Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954.
- IV. The Essential Commodities Act, 1955.
- V. The Wealth Tax Act, 1957.
- VI. The Income-tax Act, 1961.
- VII. The Customs Act, 1962.
- VIII. The Gold Control Act, 1968.
- IX. Amendments common to more than one Act.
- X. Indian Penal Code.
- XI. Code of Criminal Procedure.
- XII. New Act for special courts.
- XIII. Passports Act, 1967.

XIV. Imports & Exports (Control) Act, 1947.

Public Convenience facilities at Major Stations

XV. Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940.

228. SHRI P. GANGADEB:

XVI. Companies Act, 1956.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

XVII. Constitution.

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

Increasing the Production of Chemical Fertilizers

227. SHRI P. GANGADEB:

SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

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

(a) whether Government are considering a series steps to increase the production of chemical fertilizers following a warning given by the Planning Commission;

(b) whether Government are proposing to set up a number of shore-based fertilizer plants in the country and if so, the reasons for the same; and

(c) the other measures Government propose to take to increase the production?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKALE):
 (a) and (b). Government is giving close and continuous thought to the need to augment fertilizer capacity to meet adequately the needs of the agricultural strategy. Several studies have already been initiated in this behalf to identify possible sites including coastal locations for setting up new fertilizer plants.

(c) Appropriate measures have been taken or are being taken to maximise production in the operating units through a better utilization of capacities and by overcoming mechanical and other problems which are found to inhibit production. Special efforts are also being made to speed up the commissioning of the projects which are under construction.

(a) whether his Ministry propose to modernize public convenience facilities at major Stations in cities with a population of over one lakh; and

(b) if so, the main features of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) and (b). Presumably the Hon'ble Members are referring to the provision of flush type latrines at the stations. If so, it is stated that according to the extant instructions flush type latrines are to be provided on the stations where piped water supply is available, and aqua privy type or bore-hole type where piped water supply is not available. According to the above policy works are being taken up on a programmed basis subject to availability of funds.

Committee to examine problems of Commuters in big cities

229. SHRI P. GANGADEB :

SHRI P. M. MEHTA :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state whether his Ministry is contemplating to have a Committee of Members of Parliament to examine the problems of Commuters in big cities?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): No.

Meeting of Chief Ministers of States in the Western Zone held in Bombay

230. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL :

SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY:

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

(a) whether a meeting of the Chief Ministers of states in the Western Zone was held on the 12th October, 1972 at Bombay;

(b) if so, the Chief Ministers who attended the meeting; and

(c) the decisions arrived at in the meeting ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) Yes, Sir. The Union Minister for Irrigation and Power discussed with the Chief Ministers of Western Region the power supply position with a view to take necessary remedial measures.

(b) The meeting was attended by the Chief Ministers of Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra.

(c) The following recommendations were made that

(i) The commissioning of the power projects Koyna Stage III, Koradi, Ukai Hydro and Ukai Thermal be expedited by working extra shifts.

(ii) Additional fuel oil to the extent of 750 tonnes per day for the next six months be supplied to Gujarat for stepping up energy production from the Dhuvaran and Sabarmati Power Stations.

(iii) All the diesel sets available with the State Power Systems be used during peak hours.

(iv) For meeting the additional power requirements of the region, two large thermal power stations of two million kw capacity each be considered to be set up by the Centre, one at Satpura and the other at Chanda (Chandrapur) colliery areas.

Joint Forum for Exchange of Idea with Workers on Running of Railways**231. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL:**

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Railway Board has decided to set up a Joint Forum to provide for free flow and exchange of ideas with the workers on the running of the Railways; and

(b) if so, what is its composition ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The forum which is called, "Corporate Enterprise Group of Management and Labour" (short title "CEG"), consists of the Chairman, Members and Additional Members of the Railway Board, Secretary, Railway Board and three representatives from each of the National Federation of Indian Railwaymen and All India Railwaymen's Federation, the representatives being the President and the General Secretary of each Federation and one other member to be nominated by each of them.

The broad objectives of the "CEG" are to :

Evaluate the functioning of the railways and exchange data and ideas on ways and means for improving the efficiency and viability of the enterprise,

—appraise the investment programmes, particularly in regard to housing and welfare services;

—identify areas and devise action-oriented methods for maximising organisational effectiveness, the use of technology and towards building up the image of the Railways as a service organisation.

However, staff matters, including those which come within the purview of the Permanent Negotiating Machinery and Joint Consultative Machinery, will not be discussed by the C.E.G.

Setting up of a Second Fertilizer Corporation

232. SHRI H. M. PATEL :

SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH:

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

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal for setting up a second Corporation to manage new Fertiliser plants; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a) and (b). According to present indications, the fertilizer capacity would have to be very substantially augmented during the V Plan period. For this purpose, a large number of new fertilizer projects would be needed both in the public and in the private sectors. No decision has yet been taken as to whether one more public sector agency would be needed to implement the new projects that may be taken up in the public sector.

Setting up of a holding company by linking I.O.C. and O.N.G.C.

233. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL :

SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH :

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

(a) whether Government propose to set up a Holding Company to link Indian Oil Corporation and the Oil and Natural Gas Commission; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and how far it will be helpful?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE):

(a) and (b). The setting up of such a holding company was one of the alternatives suggested by the Committee on Public Undertakings in their 16th Report on the ONGC. Government are examining the future structure of ONGC in the light of this Report and the Report of the Committee to Review ONGC, which was headed by Shri K. D. Malaviya, M.P.

Holding Company for Petro-Chemical Units

234. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL :
SHRI D. D. DESAI :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICAL be pleased to state whether the Union Government propose to set up a separate holding company for the proposed petro-chemical units at Baroda, Barauni, Bongaigaon and Tuticorin?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): No concrete proposal has yet been formulated. However, certain studies are being made about the feasibility of forming a holding company for the Petro Chemicals complexes at Baroda and Bongaigaon. The inclusion in such a holding company, if it is formed, of future public sector petro-chemicals plants would be considered at the appropriate stage.

Completion of Mangalore Chemical and Fertilizers Factory

235. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA :

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

(a) whether the Mangalore Chemical and Fertilizers factory is under completion; and

(b) if so, the total expenditure incurred on the Factory and its total capacity?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI B. R. GOKHALE):

(a) The fertilizer plant is under construction and is expected to be completed by August/September, 1974.

(b) The total expenditure incurred on the project upto September, 1972 is Rs. 531.00 lakhs. The plant is designed to produce 340,000 tonnes of urea equivalent to about 156,000 tonnes of nitrogen per annum.

झांसी-कानपुर और झांसी-मानिकपुर रेलवे लाइन पर लूटने की घटनाएँ

236. श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार: क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत 6 महीनों में झांसी-कानपुर और झांसी-मानिकपुर लाइन पर लूटने की कितनी घटनाएँ हुई हैं और किस-किस तारोंवां को हुई थीं; और

(ख) इन घटनाओं में कितने लोगों की जानें गई और कितने मूल्य का सामान लूटा गया तथा कितने व्यक्तियों को पिरफ्तार किया गया और दंड दिया गया?

रेल मंत्री (श्री टी० ए० पाई): (क) गत 6 महीनों में, झांसी कानपुर लाइन पर 6-8-72 को लटपाट की एक घटना हुई और 17/18-9-72 को झांसी-मानिकपुर लाइन पर छक्की की एक घटना हुई।

(ख) 6-8-72 की घटना में किसी की मृत्यु नहीं हुई लेकिन 20,000 हजार रु० की नकदी लूट गई। चार व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया। 17/18-9-72 की घटना में किसी की मृत्यु नहीं हुई, लेकिन 1163 रु० का सामान लूटा गया। चार व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया है। तीनों सामलों में अभी जांच की जा रही है।

झांसी मण्डल (मध्य रेलवे) के कर्मचारियों को यात्रा-मत्स्य तथा बेतन-वृद्धियों की अदायगी न किया जाना।

237. श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार: क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य रेलवे के झांसी मण्डल में कार्य कर रहे कर्मचारियों के यात्रा भत्ते के तथा बेतन वृद्धि के बिलों को, 8-10 वर्ष पूर्व भेजे गये थे लेखा विभाग द्वारा, [अभी तक स्वीकृत नहीं किया गया है];

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे कर्मचारियों के नाम तथा उनकी संख्या क्या है जिनके यात्रा भत्ते तथा बेतन वृद्धि के बिल गत सीन वर्षों से भी अधिक समय से रुके पड़े हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इन बिलों की अदायगी में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं?

रेल मंत्री (श्री टी० ए० पाई):

(क) से (ग). [सूचना मंगाई जा रही है और गमा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

झांसी डिवीजन (मध्य प्रदेश) के टिकट निरीक्षण कर्मचारियों और लेखा शाखा के कर्मचारियों के बीच झगड़ा

238. श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार: क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 11 अगस्त, 1972 को मध्य रेलवे के झांसी डिवीजन कार्यालय में टिकट निरीक्षण कर्मचारियों और लेखा शाखा के कर्मचारियों में मारपीट हुई थी ;

(ख) क्या इस मारपीट के परिणाम स्वरूप 6 व्यक्ति घायल हो गये थे ; जिनका इलाज रेलवे अस्पताल झांसी में किया गया था ;

(ग) क्या डिवीजनल अधीक्षक की उपस्थिति में यह झगड़ा हुआ था ; और

(घ) इस झगड़े के लिए कितने व्यक्तियों को दोषी ठहराया गया और उनको क्या दंड दिया गया ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री टी० ए० पाई): (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) केवल चार व्यक्ति घायल हुये थे ।

(ग) झगड़े का समाचार पाने पर मंडल अधीक्षक घटना स्थल पर गये थे ।

(घ) इस मामले में दम व्यक्ति गामिल पाये गये । नवाबाद की नगर पुलिस न एक मामला दर्ज कर लिया था । चूंकि 28-10-72 को तोनों पार्टियों ने आयस में ममझेता कर लिया था, अतः पुलिस ने मामला सम्बत कर दिया और अंतिम रिपोर्ट भेज दी । एक बरिष्ट बेतन मान अधिकारी द्वारा जांच करने का आदेश दिया गया है और जांच की जा रही है ।

प्रथम जनवरी, 1972 से 30 सितम्बर, 1972 तक की अवधि में रेल-दुर्घटनाएं

239. श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार: क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्रथम जनवरी, 1972 से 30 सितम्बर, 1972 तक की अवधि में कुल कितनी रेल दुर्घटनाएं हुईं ;

(ख) इन दुर्घटनाओं के फलस्वरूप जान व माल की कितनी हानि हुई ; और

(ग) इन दुर्घटनाओं के क्या कारण वे और रेलवे विभाग द्वारा मुश्किलों के रूप में कितनी धन राशि अदा की गई ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री टी० ए० पाई) :

(क) 1-1-1972 से 30-9-1972 की अवधि में भारतीय रेलों में टक्कर की, पटरी से उतरने की, समपार की और गाड़ियों में आग लग जाने की 573 दुर्घटनाएं हुईं ।

(ख) इन दुर्घटनाओं में 110 व्यक्ति मारे गये । रेल सम्पत्ति को समाप्त 1,12,12,139 रुपये की हानि होने का अनुमान है ।

(ग) 573 गाड़ी दृष्टिनामों में से 554 दुर्घटनाओं के कारणों का अन्तिम रूप से पता चल गया है जो इस प्रकार है ।

(i)	रेल कर्मचारियों की गलती	290
(ii)	रेल कर्मचारियों के अलावा दूसरे लोगों की गलती	100
(iii)	उपमकर की खराबी	86
(iv)	तोड़फोड़	3
(v)	संयोग वश	64
(vi)	कारण का पता नहीं चल गया	11

भारतीय रेल अधिनियम, 1890 के अन्तर्गत अधीि तक बोर्ड मुआवजा नहीं दिया गया। कर्मकार प्रतिकर अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत इन मामलों में अब तक 12,934 रु. का मुआवजा किया जा चुका है।

Calling Tenders from the Pre-Selected contractors by P.C.I. for the expansion of Nangal Fertilizer Project

240. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4347 on the 1st September, 1972 and state:

(a) the criteria for pre-selection of contractors by the Fertilizers Corporation of India for Engineering Services for ammonia plant in connection with the expansion of the Nangal Fertiliser project:

(b) the names of the pre-selected firms from whom proposals have been received so far; and

(c) the names of the firms if any, to whom the work in connection with the said expansion project has been assigned and the terms of the contract, if finalised, in each case?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a) Contractors for the Nangal Expansion ammonia plant were pre-selected taking into account their overall experience with large scale ammonia plants, plants based on heavier petroleum products and overall competence in engineering such plants.

(b) Proposals were received from a consortium consisting of Uhde-Lurgi-Topsoe Toyo Engineering Company.

(c) The Uhde-Lurgi-Topsoe have been selected for the services and final negotiations on the contract are in progress.

Meeting of Chief Ministers and Power Ministers of Northern States in New Delhi

241. DR. H. P. SHARMA:

SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:

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

(a) whether a meeting of the Chief Ministers and Power Ministers of the Northern States was held in New Delhi in the third week of October this year;

(b) if so, the discussions held at the meeting and the outcome thereof; and

(c) the arrangements, if any decided upon therein to meet the power shortage in different States?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREFL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The following decisions were taken after discussions held at the meeting:

(i) That the surplus power of the order of 0.8 to 1.2 million units per day from Delhi should be fed into Haryana and that from Satpura of 0.4 million units per day and 0.5 million units per day from Bassi be fed in Punjab and that a further 0.4 million units per day available from Satpur be made available to Punjab.

(ii) That the thermal power stations at Badarpur, Bhatinda and Obra as well as the inter-State transmission lines be expedited and completed early.

(iii) That the surplus power from RAPP after meeting the needs of Rajasthan of a million units per day be fed into the Northern Grid.

(iv) That the private industrial undertakings be permitted to instal diesel generating units which could be procured indigenously or by import where necessary for mitigating the power shortage.

(v) That the power supply of Nangal Fertilizer Factory may not be reduced further from the existing level of 98 MW.

Long-term credit from Iraq for procuring crude for Mathura Refinery

242. DR. H. P. SHARMA:

SHRI BAKSI NAYAK:

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

(a) whether Iraq has lately agreed in principle to extend long-term credit to India to meet foreign exchange requirements for procuring petroleum and crude etc., for Mathura Refinery; and

(b) if so, the terms of the offer?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a) and (b). Iraq has evinced interests in extending long-term credit to India to meet the foreign exchange requirements of the Mathura Refinery. Only exploratory discussions have so far taken place on the subject.

Curb on profits remitted abroad by Foreign Oil Companies

243. DR. H. P. SHARMA

SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY:

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

(a) whether to check remittances of profits abroad by foreign Oil Companies, Government have lately decided to impose an additional non-recoverable duty on foreign Oil Companies in India; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the decision and the likely annual revenue expected therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a) and (b). No non-recoverable duty has been imposed on foreign oil companies as such.

However to mop up the adventitious gains accruing to the lube refineries (producing lube base stocks from imported crude oil) on account of the inclusion of customs duty on a notional basis in the price build-up, Government increased the rate of additional excise duty on such lube base stocks by Rs. 345 per tonne with effect from 20th May, 1972. This is expected to generate revenue of the order of Rs. 12 crores per annum.

Power cut imposed by States

244. SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN :
SHRI JAGANNATH RAO
JOSHI:

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

(a) whether many State Governments have imposed severe power cuts;

(b) the names of the States which have imposed such power cuts and the amount of cut imposed in 1972, State-wise; and

(c) whether there is a fear of power failure during the next three years and if so, the steps proposed to be taken to meet this shortage?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) States such as Punjab and Haryana have imposed cuts on industrial consumption upto 40 per cent and 50 per cent, while Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Mysore and Tamil Nadu have imposed cuts upto 25 per cent. Maharashtra has notified cuts ranging from 2 per cent to 8 per cent. Gujarat has imposed restrictions on peak to the extent of 15 per cent. Restrictions have also been imposed on the number of hours of working of agricultural pumps by the States of Punjab, Haryana, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Mysore and Gujarat.

(c) Power shortage is likely to be experienced in some States in the next three years.

The steps taken for mitigating the shortage both short term and long term are as follows:—

(1) Surplus available in some States, such as Madhya Pradesh, Kerala, Assam, Himachal Pradesh and Delhi are being fed into the neighbouring deficit States.

(2) The sanctioned inter-State lines under construction are being expedited.

(3) The construction of Projects under execution is being accelerated.

(4) Repairs and over-haul of sets under outage are being expedited.

(5) Diesel generating sets are being installed and run to augment power generation in the areas of power shortage.

(6) Industries are being permitted to install captive plants.

(7) Additional and better quality coal is being arranged to step up generation at thermal stations.

(8) Advance action is being initiated now itself on the Projects required to be commissioned 5—7 years hence.

Legal Aid to the Poor

245. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-GRAHI:

SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY:

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

(a) whether any scheme has been drawn up for rendering free legal aid to the poor; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY):

(a) Yes. The Government of India had prepared a model scheme in 1960.

(b) The salient feature of the scheme are—

(i) to constitute a legal aid fund;

(ii) administration through the legal aid committees at the State, District and Taluka level;

(iii) grant of legal aid to the deserving persons;

(iv) free professional assistance; and

(v) remission of court fees and other charges etc.

Achievement of target of fertilizers for 1973-74

246. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prospects of achieving target of fertilizer production for 1973-74 seem to be bleak; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a) and (b) According to present indications fertilizer production by 1973-74 is expected to be of the order 16.4 lakh tonnes of nitrogen and 4.5 to 4.9 lakh tonnes of P 2 O 5 as against the targets of 18 lakh tonnes of nitrogen and 4.58 lakh tonnes of P 2 O 5 envisaged earlier at the time of the Mid-term appraisal of the Fourth Plan. The anticipated shortfalls in the targets are mainly attributable to the slippages that have occurred in the commissioning of some of the new projects, production from which was also taken into account in computing the targets. Additionally, the power and labour problems may also inhibit production.

Targets for power production in Fourth Plan

247. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the target fixed for additional power production in the Fourth Plan;

(b) the total additional power production so far in the Fourth Plan; and

(c) whether the target is likely to be achieved?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a). 8.8 million KW of net additional generating capacity.

(b) 3.2 million KW.

(c) No, Sir. There may be a shortfall of 3.0 million KW.

Supply of Electricity to Haryana by Delhi Electricity Supply Undertaking

248. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Electricity Supply Undertaking has agreed to supply part of the short supply of power to Haryana;

(b) if so, to what extent; and

(c) the terms of the agreement?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) and (b). Yes, sir. Delhi Electricity Supply Undertaking has agreed to supply part of the short supply of power to Haryana to the extent extra energy may be available in Delhi System from time to time.

(c) The agreement was to take effect from 1st January 1972. It is stipulated that the extra power may be made available to Haryana State Electricity Board at the rate at which the Bhakra Management Board had been billed by the Delhi Electricity Supply Undertaking.

Inter-State power transmission lines

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

(a) the target fixed for setting up inter-State power transmission lines during the Fourth Plan;

(b) how many transmission lines have been set up so far;

(c) whether the Fourth Plan target is likely to be achieved; and

(d) if not, the reasons for the shortfall?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) to (d). In order to accelerate the construction of inter-State/inter regional transmission lines it has been decided to provide funds for these lines under the Centrally sponsored scheme during the Fourth Plan period. An amount of Rs. 22 crores was provided in the plan for this programme. During the first three years (1969-1972) of the plan an amount of Rs. 14.73 crore has been sanctioned as loan to the States for this programme. It is proposed to provide Rs. 11.5 crores during the current year and about Rs. 13.75 crores in the last year of the Plan making a total Plan outlay of about Rs. 40 crores against the original provision of Rs. 22 crores for this programme.

The 220 KV lines connecting Belgaum and Kolhapur, Munirabad and Hampi as also the 132 KV line connecting Chandni and Bhusawal have so far been completed

and commissioned. A number of other lines are under various stages of construction. It is expected that 24 inter-State inter Regional lines will be completed by the end of the Fourth Plan period. There has been difficulty in progressing these lines due to want of steel which has since been arranged. The States have been requested to expedite construction of these lines.

Expansion of Foreign Oil Companies

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

(a) whether Government have received any proposal from foreign Oil Companies for the expansion of their Refineries;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a) to (c). Only Burmah-Shell have proposed to discuss the question of substantial equity participation by Government or public in their refinery and marketing companies. Their offer is, *inter alia*, dependent upon expansion of their refinery capacity and their marketing operations. No final view has yet been taken in the matter and Burmah-Shell's proposal as also another proposal received from Esso on 5th October, 1972 are under detailed scrutiny and consideration. A final view will be taken in the matter after this examination has been completed.

Nationalisation of Foreign Oil Companies

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

(a) whether Government have taken any decision on the question of nationalising all the three foreign Oil Companies operat-

ing in India; and

(b) if so, the gist thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Retrenchment of employees in Eastern Region by Foreign Oil Companies

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

(a) whether the three foreign Oil Companies in India viz., Burmah-Shell, Caltex and Esso have proposed to Government to retrench over 1,000 employees in the Eastern region on the plea of commissioning of Haldia Refinery; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a) and (b). The foreign oil companies have represented that they would have a problem of staff redundancy at their Calcutta installations after the Haldia Refinery is commissioned. The possibility of absorbing the staff likely to be rendered surplus is being examined by the Government in consultation with the Indian Oil Corporation and whatever action is feasible will be taken to mitigate hardship to such staff.

Equity participation by Government in Foreign Oil Companies

253. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

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

(a) whether three foreign Oil Companies in India viz., Esso, Burmah-Shell and Caltex have approached Government for equity participation or for bringing them under joint sector to avoid nationalisation of their Refineries; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the proposal and Government's decision thereon?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a) and (b). The earlier offer made by Esso for 51 per cent equity participation by the Government in their refinery and marketing operations and in Lube India Limited has since been superseded by a new offer dated 3rd October, 1972 received on 5th October, 1972. The salient features of this proposal are:

(i) The Government may acquire 74 per cent equity in Esso's refinery and marketing and in Lube India Limited. Esso will retain the balance 26 per cent equity. Government and Esso would have proportionate representation on the Board of Management. This means that all Special Resolutions for which a 3/4 majority is required, would need Esso's consent. Refinery Agreement will be surrendered. No crude supply rights or assurances on future growth have been sought. The present employees should have assurances of continuing employment. The purchase price for the 74 per cent equity holding will be subject to negotiations. Gains due to revaluation of assets will be exempt from taxes, in terms of the extant taxation laws. The purchase price can be remitted in suitable annual instalments. A minimum repatriable dividend of 15 per cent on Esso's equity has been sought.

(ii) If (i) above is unacceptable, Esso would be willing to sell to the Government their refinery and marketing operations and their share in Lube India Limited on a negotiated basis. They would, however, expect Esso's employees to become the employees of the Government Company.

Burmah-Shell have also offered to discuss the question of substantial equity participation by Government or public in their refinery and marketing companies. Their offer is dependent upon expansion of refinery capacity and marketing operations, determination of crude prices, crude supply right to be replaced by an optional to

match the lowest commercial offer for about 85 per cent of their present crude oil imports, etc. They have also agreed to offer a portion of their incremental production to ICC on terms to be negotiated. They have asked for product prices being increased to fully reflect crude prices and acceptance of some form of limitation on the outflow of foreign exchange on account of profits, for a certain period.

No final view has yet been taken in the matter and the proposals now received are under detailed scrutiny and consideration.

पूर्वी बोर की नदियों के संबंध में बंगला देश से विवरण

254. भी भारत तिह चीहान :

श्री इन्ड्रजी गुप्त :

इया लिखाई और विद्युत मंडो वह बताएं की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पूर्वी बोर की नदियों से सिचाई तथा प्रत्या लाभ उठाने के बारे में बंगला देश से कोई वातां हुई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका इया परिणाम निकला ?

तिचाई और विद्युत मंडालय मे उपर्यादी (अमे बजनाम कृतीत : (क) जी, हां :

(ख) अभी तक भारत-बंगला देश संयुक्त नदी आयोग ने दो बैठकें की हैं और बाढ़ पूर्व-सूखना तथा बाढ़ चेतावनी से सम्बन्धित समस्याओं और कुछ सीमा-नदी समस्याओं के समाधार के आधिकार दी है। इन मामलों में सन्तोषजनक प्रगति हुई है। मेघना और तीस्ता नदियों में नदी विकास की समस्याओं के अध्ययन के लिए विशेष संयुक्त अध्ययन दल स्थापित किए गए हैं। आयोग मे वह फैसला किया कि भारत

मेरे फरवर्का के नीचे से बंगला देश में गोराय आकान्टेक तक गंगा नदी का हवाई फोटो-ग्राफिक सर्वेक्षण किया जाए।

आयोग का पुनः दिल्ली में दिसम्बर, 1972 के प्रथम सप्ताह में बैठक करना अनुसूचित है।

Reimbursement of tuition fees to A.S.Ms. of G.M.C. Yard, Kanpur

255. SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHOWHAN:

DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEYA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether arrears of tuition fees payable to Assistant Station Masters of G.M.C. Yard, Kanpur are still pending; and

(b) the action proposed to be taken to expedite payment?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) and (b). Tuition Fees Bills from Assistant Station Masters of G.M.C. Yard, Kanpur were received in the Divisional Office in September and October, 1972. Those complete in all respects have been forwarded to the Divisional Accounts Office for arranging payment. In respect of incomplete bills, an Inspector is being deputed to expedite payments.

Demand for Payment of Bonus to Railway Employees

256. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:

SHRI R. S. PANDEY:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway employees and their Federations have demanded

implementation of Government orders regarding the payment of Bonus at the rate of 8.33 per cent;

(b) if so, whether any final decision has been taken in the matter; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c) Government have decided that the employees of departmental establishments such as Railways etc. should continue to be excluded from the purview of the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965.

Re-classification of classes on Railways

257. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme to have only three classes on the Railways viz., sleepers, chairs sitting arrangements; and

(b) if so, whether any final decision has been taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Payment of Interim Relief to the workers of I.D.P.L., Rishikesh

258. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a final decision has since been taken to pay interim relief to the workers of IDPL, Rishikesh;

(b) if not, the reason for the delay; and
 (c) when a decision is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE).

(a) Yes, Sir.

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

Lowering of voting age

259. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:
 SHRI RAM PRAKASH:

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

(a) whether a final decision has since been taken by Government to reduce the voting age from 21 years to 18 years;

(b) if not, the reasons for delay;

(c) whether most of the political parties have supported this proposal; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI NITIJRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The proposal requires careful consideration from all aspects and some more time is likely to be taken before a decision is taken in the matter;

(c) The Joint Committee of both Houses of Parliament on Amendments to Election Law in which Members belonging to certain political parties were represented, have recommended that the voting age may be reduced from 21 to 18 years;

(d) The recommendation of the Committee is under consideration.

Strike notices served on Western Railway Authorities by Paschim Railway Karamchari Parishad

260. SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) how many strike notices were served by the Paschim Railway Karamchari Parishad during the three years ending on the 30th September, 1972 to the Western Railway Authorities;

(b) how many of these notices were acknowledged by the Western Railway Administration in accordance with section 22(6) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947; and

(c) how many of the notices were not acknowledged as per provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act and what the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a). Twenty one.

(b) and (c). No acknowledgement was required to be sent under section 22(6) of the Act.

राजधानी एक्स्प्रेस से मासिक हानि

261. श्री हुकम चन्द कच्चवाई : क्या देश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजधानी एक्स्प्रेस में सरकार को हो रही मासिक हानि का व्योग क्या है;

(ख) गत दो वर्षों में इस गाड़ी में सरकार को कितना राजस्व प्राप्त हुआ ; और

(ग) इस गाड़ी के राज-राजाव पर सरकार द्वारा वर्ष 1971-72 में कितना पाया व्यय किया गया?

रेख अंती (भी डी० ए० बर्हे) : (क) राजधानी एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों पर लाख या हावनि का हिसाब निकलना सम्भव नहीं है क्योंकि लाख गाड़ी बार नहीं रखा जाता।

(ख) गत दो वित्तीय वर्षों के दौरान नई दिल्ली और हावड़ा के बीच चलने वाली राजधानी एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों से प्राप्त राजस्व की रेकम इस प्रकार है :—

वर्ष	प्रमदनी
1970-71	71.45 लाख
1971-72	71.09 लाख

नयी दिल्ली और बम्बई के बीच चलने वाली राजधानी एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियां 17 बर्हे 1972 से प्रारम्भ की गयी हैं। 17-5-72 से 31-10-72 तक इस गाड़ियों से प्राप्त रामदनी 22.62 लाख रुपये थी। इस सम्बन्ध में यह उल्लेखनीय है कि गंगापुर सिटी-मधुरा खंड पर भारी वर्षा के फलस्वरूप रेल-व्यय के टूट कूट के कारण 10-8-72 से 7-10-72 को अवधि में ये गाड़ियां नहीं चलायी नयी।

(ग) राजधानी एक्सप्रेस के रेकों के अनुरक्षण के सम्बन्ध में कोई अलग हिसाब नहीं रखा जाता।

बंगा-काबेरी नहर के निर्माण के बारे में राष्ट्रसंघ का विशेषज्ञों का प्रतिवेदन

262. श्री हुक्म अनन्द कालायाः :

श्री डी० एम० बेहता :

वा सिवाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बंगा-काबेरी नहर के निर्माण के बारे में राष्ट्रसंघ विशेषज्ञ दल ने अपनी रिपोर्ट सरकार को पेश कर दी है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धीय चुल्ह बातें क्या हैं और उसमें की गई स्थितिरिक्तों के बारे में सरकार को क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

सिवाई और विद्युत संचालन एवं उपचंद्री (भी बंगाल कुरोल) : (क) संयुक्त राष्ट्र के विशेषज्ञ दल ने भारत के लिए राष्ट्रीय जल ग्रिड पर भारती रिपोर्ट अगस्त, 1972 में प्रस्तुत की है।

(ख) मिशन ने भारत के भावें जल मंसाधार विकास के लिए राष्ट्रीय जल ग्रिड की विचारधारा के साथ सहमति प्रकट की है। इनके मतानसार 2000 ए० डी० तक अथवा इसके बास पास राष्ट्रीय जल ग्रिड अत्यावश्यक होगा क्योंकि भारत की राष्ट्रीय अर्थव्यवस्था को अपने विकास और बढ़िये में तब तक जल के बढ़ते हुए अभाव की संभवता का सामना करना होगा। इस बात पर बल दिया गया है कि बहुत ही जटिल तथा कठिन अनुसंधान कार्य को आरम्भ करने के लिए कोई बक्त नहीं छोड़ना चाहिए ताकि योजनाएं उचित समय पर परिपक्व हों और तैयार की जा सकें तथा सुविधाएं उस बक्त मिलें जब उनकी जरूरत हो।

जहां तक बंगा काबेरी सम्बन्ध स्कीम का सम्बन्ध है, जिसके राष्ट्रीय जल ग्रिड के प्रथम सम्पर्क होने के लिए प्रस्ताव रखा गया है, मिशन का विचार है कि परियोजना तकनीकी से संभव है और इसमें ऐसी कोई भी इंजीनियरी अवधा नियमित लंबाई समस्याएं नहीं उठेंगी जिनको हल न किया जा सके लेकिन आने वाले कई वर्षों के दौरान इस पर निरन्तर अध्ययन करने तथा सुधारने की आवश्यकता है।

विश्वन ने यह भी कहा है कि प्रस्तावित गंगा कावेरी सम्पर्क नहर भारत में परिकल्पित अच्छी परियोजनाओं से बड़ी परियोजना है। भारत के इंजीनियरों तथा अन्य तकनीकी विशेषज्ञों को जल विकास परियोजनाओं के आयोजन, अभिकल्प और प्रचालन का अनुभव है। देश में बहुत से तकनीकी मानव जटिल संसाधन उपलब्ध हैं। ज्ञान तथा अविकल्पों का यह अंडार इस स्कीम को और दोकने के लिए प्रयोग्य है।

आयोजन, अभिकल्प और अनुसंधानों के संबंध में स्कीम के तकनीकी पहलुओं पर कुछ सुझाव देने के अन्तिमिति मिशन ने राष्ट्रीय जल प्रिड के सफल कार्यान्वयन के लिए संस्थानात्मक प्रवंधों के संबंध में निम्नलिखित महत्वपूर्ण मुझाव दिए हैं —

(1) सरकार की तरफ से एक घोषणा होनी चाहिए कि जल एक राष्ट्रीय संसोधन है जिसे राष्ट्र के सम्पूर्ण लाभ के लिए विकसित किया जाना चाहिए। केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्यों के बीच उत्तरदायिकों के विभाजन को एक नए संघीय दल कानून पर आधारित होना चाहिए।

(2) जल आयोजन राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर किया जाना चाहिए। इसे राष्ट्र के जल संसाधनों और जल आवश्यकताओं की सूची पर आधारित होना चाहिए। और मानवीय तथा जाति की आवश्यकताओं के लिए जल देने, सिचाई और ग्रामीणिक उपयोग के लिए जल, चाढ़ नियंत्रण, अन्तर्रेशी नौवहन, जल क्वालिटी नि-

यंत्रण तथा परिस्थिति की संरक्षण के लिए सतही तथा भूगत जल संसोधनों के लिए एक सामान्य मापदण्ड निर्धारित करना चाहिए। राष्ट्रीय जल योजना के अध्ययनों से जल सप्लाई और मांग का असंतुलन राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर निकलेगा और राष्ट्रीय जल प्रिड के सम्पर्कों के लिए सामान्य रास्ते स्थापित हो जाएंगे।

(3) राष्ट्रीय जल आयोजन के अध्ययन और कार्यान्वयन तथा राष्ट्रीय जल प्रिड के मुख्य कार्यों के पूर्वोक्त कार्यक्रम एक नीति बोर्ड, जिसमें सभी राज्य तथा सभी केन्द्रीय भवालयों और जल से सम्बद्ध अधिकरण सदस्य के रूप में हों, के सामान्य मार्गदर्शन में एक केन्द्रीय जल प्राधिकरण द्वारा किए जाने चाहिए। प्राधिकरण को इस प्रकार से सामान्य रूप से स्थापित किया जाए कि वह आयोजन, अभिकल्प, निर्माण, प्रचालन और अनुरक्षण की बूहद क्रियाकलापों को अभिव्यक्त करे।

रिपोर्ट के मुझावों पर ध्यान दिया जा रहा है। इनको स्वीकार करने के पश्चात् राष्ट्रीय जल प्रिड, सामान्य रूप से, और प्रस्तावित गंगा कावेरी सम्पर्क स्कीम, विशेष रूप से, के केन्द्रीय अनुसंधान तथा कार्यालय अध्ययन हाथ में लेने का प्रस्ताव है।

संकेत और दूर संचार विभाग के कर्मचारियों को दैनिक भत्ता दिये जाने के लिये दुर्घटनाओं

का स्वरूप

263. श्री हुकम सिंह कल्याण :

श्री अग्निका प्रसाद ;

क्या रेल मंत्री रेलवे में ब्रेक डाउन भत्ते के स्थान पर दैनिक भत्ता दिये जाने के बारे में 29 अगस्त, 1972 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 3941 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि भारतीय रेलवे के संकेत और दूर संचार विभाग के कर्मचारियों की दुर्घटना भत्ता तथा ब्रेक-डाउन भत्ता के स्थान पर दिया जाने वाला दैनिक भत्ता किस प्रकार की दुर्घटनाओं पर दिया जाता है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री टी० ए० पाई) : नामांकित जंकशनों पर गाड़ी विजली सहायता यूनिटों और रनिंग शेडों तथा सवारी और माल डिब्बा डिपुओं के लिए विशेष रूप से निर्धारित कर्मचारियों को ब्रेक डाउन भत्ता देने के प्रयोजन के लिए तथा सिगनल और संचार विभाग सहित सभी विभागों के अन्य कर्मचारियों को, जिहे वास्तव में ब्रेक डाउन डूटी पर लगाया जाता है, समय और दूरी के प्रतिबन्ध के बिना निःशुल्क भोजन तथा याक्रा भत्ते/दैनिक भत्ते जैसी विशेष रियायतें देने के प्रयोजन के लिए कोई भी ऐसी दुर्घटना ब्रेकडाउन कही जा सकती है, जिसमें निकटतम ब्रेक डाउन डिपो या शेड से विशेष कर्मचारियों या उपस्कर सहित ब्रेक डाउन गाड़ी या इंजन बुलवाना पड़े अथवा जिसमें लाइन टूट-फूट जाय या वह जाये जिससे सामान्य यातायात में बाधा पड़ जाय ।

Demand of Foreign Oil Companies for Increase in Prices of Petroleum Products

264. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:

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

(a) whether there has been a persistent demand from foreign Oil Companies operating in India for an upward revision of prices of petroleum products;

(b) if so, on what ground the Oil Companies are demanding price revision; and

(c) Government's attitude thereon?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE):

(a) to (c). The refinery companies of the three foreign oil companies have made representations seeking increases in the ex-refinery product prices on account of increased price of crude oil. Government have considered their representations carefully but have not found it possible to approve any further increases in the prices of petroleum products for the time being.

Setting up of a fertilizer project in Bombay by Dharamsi Morarji Chemical Company

265. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Dharamsi Morarji Chemical Company, which was given a licence to set up a joint fertilizer project in Bombay, has now abandoned the project; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE):

(a) Yes, Sir. M/s. Dharamsi Morarji Chemical Company Limited have surrendered their industrial licence.

(b) The company had originally proposed to set up the fertilizer plant at Sheva-Nhova, Distt. Kolaba, Maharashtra. The City and Industrial Development Corporation of Maharashtra (CIDCO) has not given in clearance to the proposed site on the grounds of possible pollution effects of the project. An alternative location at Debhol in Ratnagiri District suggested by CIDCO is not considered suitable by M/s. Dharamsi Morarji Chemical Company for locating their fertilizer project.

The project was objected to by the Government of Kerala. In order to resolve the Cauvery waters dispute, a Fact Finding Committee consisting of engineers, a retired judge and an agricultural expert has been set up to collect all the connected data pertaining to Cauvery waters, its utilisation etc. and making use of the data, discussions will be held between the Chief Ministers of Tamil Nadu, Mysore and Kerala to settle the differences.

Mysore-Kerala disputes regarding waters of Kabini

266. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Mysore and Kerala have dispute regarding the waters of Kabini, a tributary of Cauvery,

(b) whether Government are aware that areas in Kerala are likely to be inundated by water when the Kabini project of Mysore is completed, and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) to (c). The Planning Commission approved in 1958 a small sized Kabini project which did not involve any submergence in Kerala.

In July, 1970 the Government of Mysore sent a revised Kabini project which involves submergence in Kerala. The revised project which has not been approved by the Government of India, indicates that about 254 acres of cultivable land in Kerala State would be affected due to Backwater effect.

Railway line from Cochin to Kayangulam via Alleppy

267. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have conducted survey for the construction of a Railway line from Cochin to Kayangulam via Alleppy;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof and the estimated expenditure thereon; and

(c) when the line is proposed to be constructed?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) to (c). Yes. The survey conducted in the year 1970 has revealed that the project is financially unremunerative. The estimated cost for construction of the line as revealed by the survey was of the order of Rs. 10 crores. This area is very well served by roads and inland waterways. The existing metre gauge Quilon-Ernakulam railway line which is under conversion to B.G. is also not far away from the coast. In view of this, and the limited resources available for construction of new railway lines, there is no justification for considering this project.

Constitutional Amendment to Increase the Number of Members of Lok Sabha

268. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will be Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal before Government to bring constitutional amendment proposing enhancement of the number of members in Lok Sabha; and

(b) if so, the criteria on which the enhancement is proposed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No decision has yet been taken in this regard.

Quantity of Crude Imported from Iraq

269. SHRI RAMKANWAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) total quantity of crude being imported from Iraq;

(b) whether the import of crude from Iraq is proposed to be increased; and

(c) if so, the quantum thereof and the extent to which crude availability is likely to be eased thereby?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a) It is proposed to import a total quantity of 425,000 tons of crude oil from Iraq during the financial year 1972-73.

(b) and (c). The crude oil import from Iraq will increase to 700,000 tonnes during 1973-74 and to 825,000 tonnes during 1974-75. This entire crude is proposed to be processed in the third unit of Barauni Refinery. These imports will meet the increasing requirements of crude oil in the country and will be over and above the existing imports. Depending

on the suitability of the crude oil for other requirements and developing needs, the quantum of imports of this crude may be further increased.

Resignation by Directors of F.C.I.

270. SHRI RAMKANWAR:

SHRI PANNA LAL BARUPAL:

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

(a) whether the Directors of the Fertilizer Corporation of India recently submitted their resignation as a protest against the attitude of Government; and

(b) if so, the reasons given in the letters of resignations of the Directors and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE):

(a) and (b). Some of the Directors of the FCI had presented a letter inviting attention to the difficulties encountered by the management by the operation of the present procedures in regard to the empanelment to top level posts in public enterprises and more particularly by the rejection of some of the candidates recommended by the Corporation for such empanelment. The letter went on to say that unless these procedures were suitably modified so as to promote and sustain the autonomy of the public sector, the letter may be treated as their resignation. The matter was discussed with the chairman and the Managing Director. The question raised by them is being examined.

Widening of Tilak Bridge in Delhi

271. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction work of widening the Tilak Bridge in Delhi is going according to the schedule;

(b) if so, the time by which the work is likely to be completed; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay and the revised schedule of its completion?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) No.

(b) and (c). The work of widening Tilak Bridge is not progressing according to schedule as the Delhi Municipal Corporation were unable to divert the road traffic owing to the difficulty in acquisition of a piece of land near the Mosque belonging to Wakf Board. The work which was scheduled to be completed by March, 1974 is now expected to be completed by October, 1974.

Construction of Third Main Railway Station in Delhi

272. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a survey has been conducted to construct a third main Railway Station in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the result of the survey and when the work on the construction of third Railway Station in Delhi is likely to start and the proposed location thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) and (b). Surveys and studies are in progress and are expected to be completed in 1973 after which the results would be known.

Upgradation of posts of Electrical and Mechanical Signal Maintainers

273. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3814 on 25th April, 1972 regarding the upgradation of Posts of Electrical and Mechanical Maintainers on Northern Railway and state:

(a) the latest position regarding the implementation of Railway Board orders contained in letter No. PC-68|FE-2|4 dated the 9th November, 1971;

(b) what is the number of additional Electrical Mechanical Signal Maintainers in grade of Rs. 175—240 posted on various Railways, zone-wise;

(c) whether there is no post of Mechanical Signal Maintainer in grade Rs. 175—240 created in big yards like Delhi, Ghaziabad, Saharanpur, Ambala Cantt.; and

(d) whether Electrical Signal Maintainers in Grade 110—160 and 130—272 are handling sophisticated equipment of Route Relay Interlocking over Northern Railway Delhi Area and other places and if so, the reaction of Government there?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) Board's instructions of 9-11-71 have not yet been fully implemented on Northern Railway. Proposals for provision of additional Electrical/Mechanical Signal Maintainers are under examination.

(b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

(c) There are no posts in grade Rs. 175—240. Proposals for provision of Mechanical Signal Maintainers in grade Rs. 175—240 are under active consideration.

(d) Route Relay interlocking has been introduced only on Delhi Division and not on any other Division of Northern Railway. At present, Electrical Signal Maintainers in grade Rs. 110—180 and Rs. 130—212 are handling route relay interlocking and block instruments. Proposals for provision of Electrical Signal Maintainers in grade Rs. 175—240 in Delhi Division are under scrutiny. The progress is being watched and expedited. Northern Railway will, however, be urged to ensure implementation as early as possible.

Shortage of L. P. G. Gas

274. SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is shortage of liquid petroleum gas used for domestic cooking;

(b) if so, the reasons for the shortage; and

(c) the steps taken to meet the shortage?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a) to (c). There were sporadic shortages of LPG for domestic use during the months of July and August last. These shortages were mainly on account of transport difficulties due to breaches and the inadequate availability of the products with the Burmah-Shell and Esso Refineries. The IOC has now made available some quantities of the product to these two companies to enable them to meet requirements of their existing customers. IOC has also decided to take over some of the customers of Burmah-Shell and Esso to ensure regular supplies to these customers. The position has now considerably improved with these measures being taken. Efforts are being made to normalise the position as soon as possible.

Reorganisation of administrative zones of Indian Railways

275. SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to re-organise the administrative zones of the Indian Railways; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Rate of daily wages to unskilled casual labour in Bombay area (Central and Western Railways)

276. SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the rate of daily wages paid to the unskilled casual labour by the Central and Western Railways in Bombay area;

(b) how does this rate compare with the wages paid to similar categories in other industries in Bombay; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to revise the present rates keeping in view the present high cost of living?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) Central Railway—Rs. 3.50, Western Railway—Rs. 3.00.

(b) The rates fixed by the State Government in Bombay area vary from place to place. These cannot be compared with the rates fixed by the Railways. The Railways fix rates of casual labour uniformly for the entire area after taking into consideration all relevant factors.

(c) The rates are reviewed from time to time and the next review in the above area is due to be undertaken shortly.

Linking of Mangalore with Bombay by Coastal Railway

277. SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to link Mangalore with Bombay by a Coastal Railway line in the West Coast;

(b) if so, whether, survey for the line or any part of it has been ordered so far; and

(c) what will be the estimated cost for the line?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) to (c). Engineering Reconnaissance-cum-Traffic Surveys for a new line from Apta (near Bombay) to Mangalore have recently been completed and the reports are under examination of the Railway Board. The estimated cost of the line would be Rs. 213 crores.

Setting up of Generators in Punjab

278. SHRI TEJA SINGH SWATANTRA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Punjab Government propose to instal 35 Generators within three months;

(b) how much power per day Punjab would get after the installation; and

(c) whether the power would be supplied to nearby States by Punjab after the installation of these Generators?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) Twelve diesel sets aggregating to 13.74 MW are likely to be installed in the three months ending January 1973 over and above 24 sets (26.44 MW) installed earlier.

(b) After setting up all the diesel sets, the additional power from these sets would be about 5-6 lakh units per day.

(c) The power will be utilised in Punjab only.

Clearance of goods from sheds for speed movement of wagons

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

(a) what rigorous measures have been adopted for compelling quick clearance of Railway goods from Railway sheds to ensure speedy wagon movements;

(b) if not, the reasons for delay in adopting such measures; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to deal with the problem of withholding goods wagon by manipulators and corrupt traders?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) to (c). It has been decided to enhance, with effect from 1st December 1972, the rates of wharfage and demurrage charges to make them stringent enough to ensure quick clearance of goods from Railway premises.

Employees Participation in Management of Railways

280. SHRI SAMAR GUHA:

SHRI B. K. DAS CHOWDHURY:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to include the representatives of Labour and other employees in the management of the Railways; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the decision?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) and (b). The Government have decided to set up a joint forum to be called "Corporate Enterprise Group of Management and Labour" (short title "CEG"), consisting of the Chairman, Members, Additional Members of the Railway Board, Secretary, Railway Board and three representatives each of the National Federation of Indian Railwaymen and All India Railwaymen's Federation, in order to provide for a free flow and exchange of ideas on the running and shaping of the enterprise of Railways. The broad objectives of the "CEG" are to:

—evaluate the functioning of the railways and exchange data and ideas on ways and means for improving the efficiency and viability of the enterprise;

—appraise the investment programmes, particularly in regard to housing and welfare services;

—identify areas and devise action-oriented methods for maximising organisational effectiveness, the use of technology and towards building up the image of the Railways as a service organisation.

However, staff matters, including those which come within the purview of the Permanent Negotiating Machinery and Joint Consultative Machinery, will not be discussed by the C.E.G.

Change in alignment of canal of Dubda Basin drainage scheme of West Bengal

281. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to change the alignment of the canal of Dubda Basin Drainage Scheme of West Bengal;

(b) whether the proposed new alignment of the canal will involve more cost and cause hardship to a larger number of people of poorer section of Ramnagar;

(c) whether representations against this proposal have been made; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) to (d). The Dubda Basin Drainage Scheme prepared by the West Bengal Government after studying various alternatives, has been approved for execution. The approved scheme provides for an outfall channel passing through the Ramnagar area. Representations against the alignment of this channel had been received. The State Government, after examining the representations, have decided to proceed with the work according to the approved scheme.

Expenditure on Bombay and Calcutta Tube Railways

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

(a) whether Bombay's 22 k.m. Tube Rail will cost Rs. 300 crores, whereas Calcutta's Tube Rail for 18 k.m. will require Rs. 180 crores;

(b) if so, the reasons for such wide difference of expenditure for the proposed Tube Rails in Bombay and Calcutta;

(c) the names of the organisations given contracts for construction of these Tube Rails; and

(d) the time schedule for the beginning and completion of these Tube Rails?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) and (b). Feasibility study regarding Tube Railway in Bombay is not yet completed. Accordingly, estimates of cost and length, etc., cannot be indicated at this stage for Bombay.

However, the U.K. Consultants who were appointed for advising the M.T.P. Organisation had tentatively suggested for consideration an alignment for the proposed R.T.S. between Colaba and Kurla approx. 25 m. in length. The feasibility of the alignment is being studied now. The Consultants had also worked out, very roughly

and notionally, the likely cost of the above alignment to be about Rs. 195 crores. The project cost is, however, under assessment by the M.T.P. Organisations based on feasibility study.

The underground railway in Calcutta for Dum Dum-Tollyganj section is 16.5 kms. long and expected to cost Rs. 140 crores.

In view of the above position, it is not possible to clearly identify the reasons for the cost of the various elements of Bombay RTS line. Comparison of expenditure etc., between Bombay and Calcutta is thus not possible at this stage.

(c) and (d). Design and Construction for Calcutta Project was commenced in 1972-73 and the Project is expected to take seven years upto 1979 for completion. Tenders for construction in Calcutta have been called but not yet received. Therefore, the names of Contractors' Organisation cannot be furnished for Calcutta underground railway.

The question regarding Bombay in this regard does not arise at present.

Power crisis in West Bengal

283. SHRI SAMAR GUHA:
SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK:

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

(a) the steps taken, so far, to deal with the current power crisis in the country and the result thereof;

(b) whether power crisis is still continuing in West Bengal; and

(c) the steps taken to meet the power crisis in West Bengal particularly for maintaining industrial production?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KREEL): (a) The following steps have been taken to meet the power crisis in the country:

(i) Effecting transfer of power from surplus areas to neighbouring deficit areas/regions to the extent possible through the existing transmission links.

(ii) Stepping up of the utilisation of the existing generating capacity by postponing the maintenance and cutting into reserves.

(iii) Expediting the execution of power projects already under execution.

(iv) Accelerating the construction of sanctioned inter-State and inter-regional transmission links to enable increased transfer of power from surplus to deficit areas wherever possible.

(b) Yes, there is a shortfall in the available energy of about 1.0 million units per day and a peak shortage of about 110 MW.

(c) Good quality coal is to be arranged for all the Thermal Stations till three stage washeries are established, so that outages to the thermal generating units are reduced. Adequate stock of essential spares is to be procured immediately to expedite repairs to the thermal generating units which are suffering outage. The commissioning of the Projects under construction such as Santaldih and allied transmission works are to be expedited. Damodar Valley Corporation is not to connect additional load in their power system pending additions to the Power System.

Increase in Royalty on Crude Oil Produced by Assam and Gujarat

284. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:
SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:

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

(a) whether rate of royalty on crude oil produced by Assam and Gujarat has been raised recently;

(b) if so, the basis and quantum of the increase; and

(c) the total royalty paid to Assam and Gujarat during last three years, year-wise?

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

(b) The rate of royalty on crude oil has been increased from Rs. 10 per tonne to Rs. 15 per tonne applicable for the period 1-1-72 to 31-3-79. This increase is according to an award given by the Prime Minister; the award is based on a settlement reached between the Central Government and the Governments of Gujarat and Assam.

(c) During the years 1969, 1970 and 1971 the Assam Oil Company and the Oil India Ltd. paid Rs. 318.38 lakhs, Rs. 317.34 lakhs and Rs. 244.22 lakhs respectively as royalty on crude oil to the Government of Assam; and during the years 1969-70, 1970-71 and 1971-72 the ONGC paid Rs. 22.46 lakhs, Rs. 18.72 lakhs and Rs. 30.38 lakhs respectively as royalty on crude oil to the Government of Assam. The amount of royalty paid by the ONGC to the Government of Gujarat during these 3 years was Rs. 338.16 lakhs, Rs. 366.16 lakhs and Rs. 371.85 lakhs respectively.

Sale proceeds at Duhai Halt (Northern Railway)

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

(a) whether there is a train Halt at Duhai between Guldhar and Muradnagar; and

(b) if so, the total amount of sale proceeds at this Halt during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAT): (a) Yes.

(b) Total earnings from tickets sold at this halt station during 1970-71 and 1971-72 were Rs. 65376.

Decline in production in Fertiliser Plants due to Power shortage

286. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether power cuts have resulted in the partial closure of some Fertilisers plants; and

(b) if so, the number of factories where production has decreased due to power shortage?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE):

(a) and (b). Power shortage affected production in seven fertilizer factories. No plant was however closed, even partially, because of power cuts.

Drilling near Jammu

287. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the oil well which the ONGC have been drilling near Jammu has proved successful; and

(b) if not, the progress so far achieved in respect of this oil well and the reasons for the slow progress?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE):

(a) No, Sir. The drilling has not yet finished.

(b) The well has reached a depth of 3,665 metres so far, against the projected depth of 6,000 metres.

The main reasons for slow progress are:—

(i) The large angle of dip of the formations, because of which special care has to be taken to avoid deviation of the well beyond the permissible limits;

- (ii) The unexpectedly high temperature of the drilling mud right from the initial stages of the drilling which led to quick wearing out of the fluid end parts of the mud pumps;
- (iii) Frequent influxes of water under very high pressure, to counter which the specific gravity of the mud had to be increased to very high values; this resulted in very slow drilling;
- (iv) The time taken in milling operations of the Drill bit which had got un-screwed while drilling at the depth of 804 metres; and
- (v) Stuck-ups at various depths and the time taken to liquidate the stuck-ups.

New Railway Line between Nadikude (Bibinagar) and Guntur in Andhra

Pradesh

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

(a) whether the Andhra Pradesh Government have recommended to the Centre the immediate taking up of the execution of the Railway line between Nadikude (Bibinagar) and Guntur in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) If so, the reaction of the Central Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) and (b). Proposal for the construction of a BG line from Secunderabad (Bibinagar) to Nadikude and conversion of the Guntur-Macherla M.G. section to B.G. as a composite project is under consideration. Surveys for this project have been completed and the reports are under examination.

Grant of House Rent Allowance at Different rates to Employees of New Delhi Central Office of F.C.I.

289. SHRI PRATAP SINGH NEGI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a number of complaints against the different rates of House Rent Allowance paid to the employees of the Central Office of Fertilizer Corporation of India;

(b) whether the Employees Union at the Central Office of Fertiliser Corporation of India have also protested strongly in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE):

(a) A few complaints have been received in this behalf.

(b) No, Sir; however, a representation was received from the Fertilizer Corporation of India's Officers Federation.

(c) According to the guide-lines issued by the Government in September 1971, the ceiling for house rent allowance for all employees in public enterprises stationed in *Delhi* was allowed to be increased from 25 per cent to 30 per cent of the maximum of the basic pay of the employees concerned. The House Rent Allowance of the employees of the Corporation stationed in *Delhi*, was accordingly enhanced from 25 per cent to 30 per cent from 1-10-71. Subsequently, however, in the context of the situation caused by the large influx of refugees from *Bangla Desh*, the Government decided in December 1971 that this enhanced house rent allowance should remain inoperative. However, the Corporation could not withdraw immediately the increased rate of house rent allowance of 30 per cent in cases where the employees had entered into firm express commitments with their land-lords for the payment of increased house rent.

As and when they vacate the houses presently occupied by them the house rent allowance would be payable at the original rate of 25 per cent of pay only.

Conversion of Metre-Gauge Line between Barabanki and Gorakhpur into Broad Gauge (North-Eastern Railway)

290. SHRI B. R. SHUKLA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any work has been started for converting the metre-gauge line between Barabanki and Gorakhpur on North-Eastern Railway into broad-gauge line; and

(b) if so, its broad outlines?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) and (b). This section forms a part of the Barabanki—Samastipur M.G. to B.G. conversion project which has been sanctioned on 25th April, 1972. Preliminary arrangements have been initiated to commence the work.

Report on Indigenous Units Manufacturing Power House Equipment

291. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

SHRI PURSHOTTAM
KAKODKAR:

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

(a) whether the Committee appointed by Government to assess the capacity of indigenous units manufacturing power house equipment has submitted its report; and

(b) if so, the main recommendations thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Power Production in States

292. PROF. S. L. SAKSENA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the present production of Electric Power, Hydro-electric, Thermal and Atomic in each State and the present requirement of Power in each State; and

(b) how and by what time Government propose to make up the deficit of power in each State?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) Statement I, giving production of Electric Power, Hydro-electric, Thermal and Atomic power in each State for the year 1970-71, for which latest statistics are available in detail, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3658/72].

Statement II, giving daily electricity production as compared with daily requirements of power in each State, is also laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. [See No. LT-3658/72]

(b) The Ministry of Irrigation and Power has formulated a Plan under which taking into account the requirements or power of the various States upto the end of Fifth Plan, a total generating capacity of 42 million kW has to be installed in the country. If the projects are implemented as per the Plan, the requirements of power of the various States by 1978-79 will be fully met.

Irrigation under Gandak River Valley Project

293. PROF. S. L. SAKSENA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the total area that will be brought under irrigation in (i) Bihar (ii) U. P. and (iii) Nepal when the Gandak River Valley project is completed; and

(b) by what date will the entire Tehsil of Pharenda in the Gorakhpur District, which at present has no means of irrigation, be brought under irrigation by the Gandak project?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) The total area that will be brought under irrigation on the completion of the Gandak project will be as under:—

Bihar—11.51 lakh hectares

U.P. —3.08 lakh hectares

Nepal—0.52 lakh hectares

(b) The Gandak project as now being executed does not envisage irrigation in Pharenda Tehsil of Gorakhpur District. The Government of U. P. are however examining the best manner of bringing irrigation to this region.

Supply of Power to Bihar, U.P. and Nepal by Gandak Project

294. PROF. S. L. SAKSENA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) how much power will be supplied to (i) Bihar, (ii) U.P. and (iii) Nepal by the Gandak Project when it is completed;

(b) what was the initial proposed cost of the Gandak Project and what will be the total expenditure on the project, when it is completed; and

(c) how the expenditure will be shared between the various beneficiaries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) The entire 15 MW of power generated by the multipurpose Gandak Project is to be given to Nepal. The question of supply of power to Bihar and Uttar Pradesh from Gandak Power Station, therefore, does not arise.

(b) The estimated cost of the multipurpose Gandak Project as approved by the Planning Commission in October 1969 is Rs. 158.57 crores (the power portion accounts for Rs. 7.44 crores). The cost of the project is likely to rise to Rs. 220 crores on completion.

(c) The apportionment of the cost of the project between Bihar, U.P., and Nepal Benefit Schemes is as under:

Bihar—Rs. 159 crores.

U.P.—Rs. 39 crores.

Nepal Benefit Scheme—Rs. 22 crores.

Parity in the Rate of Supply of Paper to Publishers of Hindi Railway Time Table

295. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether requests by the publishers of All India Hindi Time-Table for making them available printing paper, including coloured paper, for various zonal Time Tables at the same rates at which the paper for the English Time-Table published by the Railway Board is made available have not been considered favourably; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) No such request has been considered by this Ministry.

(b) Does not arise.

Uniform rate of Commission on Sale Proceeds of Railway Time Tables

296. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered it proper to ask the Wheelers and other Book Stall agencies to reduce the rates of Commission on the sale proceeds of the Hindi Time Table irrespective of requests by the publisher in this connection;

(b) what are the reasons that the Book Stall owners of various Railway stations charge more than 28 percent as their commission when they charge only 12½ percent for the All India English Time Table being published by the Railway Board; and

(c) whether any steps are being taken to see that the Hindi Time Table is not discriminated any further?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) to (c). The rate of commission paid to M/s. A. H. Wheeler and other Book Stall Holders on the sale of Zonal Railway Time Tables published in English, Hindi and other regional languages varies from 20 to 25 percent. On the sale of All India Railway English Time table published by the Railway Board, the rate of commission paid to M/s. Wheelers, etc., is 12½ percent. This Ministry is not aware of the rate of commission charged by the Railway Book Stall Holders on the sale of All India Railway Hindi Time Table published by private organisation namely 'Railway Time Table Office', Varanasi. Since the sale of All India Railway Hindi Time Table at Railway Book Stalls and other related matters is an arrangement between a private organisation and the concerned Book Stall Agents, this Ministry does not propose to intervene in the matter of the rate of commission on this publication.

Uncleared packages at Shalimar Yard (South Eastern Railway)

297. **SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether 86,000 packages were lying uncleared at Shalimar Yard of South Eastern Railway on the 20th September, 1972; and

(b) whether Government have taken any steps to clear the packages?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) On 20th September, 1972, 84,542 packages remained undelivered in Shalimar Shed.

(b) Yes.

Wagons locked up in Sealdah Yard (Eastern Railway)

298. **SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether 900 wagons were locked up in Sealdah Yard of the Eastern Railway on the 21st September, 1972; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) and (b). No. The midnight holding of wagons at Sealdah Goods Yard on 21st September, 1972 was only 301. The wagon balance was never as high as 900 on any day during the recent past.

Conversion to Broad Gauge Line and extension from Miraj to Goa and Londa to Hospet

299. **SHRI SHYAMANANDAN MISHRA:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to extend the broad-gauge line from Miraj to Goa and Londa to Hospet and convert the existing metre-gauge into broad-gauge; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) and (b). Engineering and traffic surveys for conversion from metre gauge to broad gauge of Miraj to Mormagao, Londa to Hospet as also Alnavar to Dandeli sections were carried out in 1963-64. The cost of this conversion was then assessed at Rs. 33 crores. The present day cost would be about Rs. 45 crores. Updating of the earlier

survey reports is at present under consideration, for which a decision will be taken after the receipt of recommendations of the Study Group set up by the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemical and Mines and Metals to look into the various aspects of the integrated development of Bellary-Hospet iron ore deposits.

Accumulation of Silt in Reservoir of Gobindsagar

300. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the accumulation of silt in the reservoir of Gobindsagar is much more than expected;

(b) if so, its effect on the life of the reservoir; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to stop the flow of silt into the dam?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) and (b) The observation carried out for the first five years of the reservoir indicated rate of silting to be little higher than that anticipated in the Project Report. Observations pertaining to the subsequent years, however, reveal that the rate of silting has declined and the life of the reservoir is therefore, not likely to be affected.

(c) Soil conservation measures to reduce silting have been undertaken in the catchment area.

Strength of Railway Protection Force

301. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the strength of Railway Protection Force in 1969-70 and 1970-71?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): The total strength of the Railway Protection Force during 1969-70 and 1970-71 was 55,793 and 56,848 respectively.

Provision of an Armed Guard with every train

302. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to provide an armed guard with every train;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) whether such a demand has been received from some States?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No.

उच्चतम न्यायालय और उच्च न्यायालयों

में न्यायाधीशों के रिक्त पद

303. श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह :

श्री अमोकार खाल बेला :

क्या विधि और न्याय मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उच्चतम न्यायालय और प्रत्येक उच्च न्यायालय में गत तीन वर्षों में प्रति वर्ष न्यायाधीशों के कुल कितने पद रिक्त रहे हैं और क्यों?

विधि और न्याय तथा पंडोलियम और रसायन भंत्री (श्री एच० आर० गोखले) : 1969, 1970 और 1971 के अन्त में उच्चतम न्यायालय और प्रत्येक उच्च न्यायालय में रिक्त पदों की स्थिति दर्शाने वाला विवरण सभा पट्ट पर रखा है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। [देखिए संख्या एल०टी०-3659/720]

निर्धारित प्रक्रिया के अनुसार उच्चतम न्यायालय में रिक्तियों को भरने के प्रस्ताव आरम्भ में भारत के मुख्य न्यायाधिपति द्वारा रखे जाते हैं। उच्च न्यायालयों में रिक्तियों के बारे में प्रस्ताव आरम्भ में सम्बन्धित उच्च न्यायालय के मुख्य न्यायाधिपति द्वारा किए जाते हैं और मुख्य मंत्री को भेजे जाते हैं। मुख्य मंत्री राज्यपाल से परामर्श करके अपनी सिफारिशें भारत सरकार को भेजते हैं। यदि मुख्य न्यायाधिपति और मुख्य मंत्री के बीच मतभेद हो तो व्यक्तिगत विचार-विमर्श या पत्र व्यवहार द्वारा मतभेद दूर करने का प्रयत्न किया जाता है। परामर्श की प्रक्रिया में निश्चय ही कुछ समय लगता है इस दृष्टि से कि नियुक्तियों में विलम्ब न हो राज्य प्राधिकारियों को कहा गया है कि उच्च न्यायालयों में रिक्तियां भरने के प्रस्ताव रिक्तियां होने से काफी समय पूर्व भेजे जाने चाहिए।

Contracts to unemployed Engineering Graduates from Madhya Pradesh

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

(a) whether his Ministry has introduced some pilot projects for solving unemployment problem among the Engineering Graduates and diploma holders;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof;

(c) whether any contract has been given under the aforesaid projects to the unemployed engineering graduates from Madhya Pradesh; and

(d) if so, their names and addresses and the nature of construction work awarded to them?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS-
(SHRI T. A. PAI) : (a) Yes.

(b) The scheme envisages—

(i) Award of contracts for civil-engineering works costing upto Rs. 1 lakh to unemployed Civil-Engineering Graduates without depositing earnest money and Security Deposit initially;

(ii) Contractors holding contracts for works costing Rs. 10 lakhs and above will have to employ not less than two fresh Civil Engineering Graduates and two Civil Engineering Diploma holders without any experience paying stipends of not less than Rs. 150 each per month for a period of six months and thereafter not less than Rs. 250 per month for each graduate and Rs. 150 per month for each Diploma Holder for the duration of the contract.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

देश में बिजली की आवश्यकता

305. श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह :

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरदा :

क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिजली की वर्तमान मांग कितनी है और यह एक वर्ष पश्चात कितनी हो जायेगी;

(ख) इस समय (विशेषकर सूखे महीनों में) कितनी मांग की पूर्ति हो रही है और एक वर्ष पश्चात कितनी हो जायेगी; और

(ग) गत दो वर्षों में बिजली की कमी के कारण भारत को कितने मूल्य की औद्योगिक और कृषि हानि प्राप्त वर्ष हुई है?

मिलियन और विद्युत मंदिरालय से उपमंत्री (श्री बंजनाथ कुरोल)

(क) देश में विद्युत की वर्तमान प्रधिकरण मांग लगभग 12.3 मिलियन किलोवाट और उसके अनुमार ऊर्जा की मांग लगभग 197 मिलियन मूनिट प्रतिदिन है। एक वर्ष के बाद इम विद्युत की प्रधिकरण मांग लगभग 14 मिलियन किलोवाट और उसके अनुमार ऊर्जा मांग लगभग 225 मिलियन मूनिट प्रतिदिन हो जाने का अनुमान लगाया है।

(ख) इस ममता सूखे की प्रवधि के दौरान लगभग 25 मिलियन मूनिट प्रतिदिन तक की कमी है। प्रगत अग्रवाल वर्ष मानसून अनुकूल रहा और जैसा कि लक्ष्य रखा गया है, 1.4 मिलियन किलोवाट को अतिरिक्त उत्पादन क्षमता चालू की जाती है, तो कमी में काफी हद तक सुधार हो जाएगा।

(ग) विद्युत की कमी के कारण आदर्शेगिक और कृषि क्षेत्रों में उत्पादन में हानि का धन्त के रूप में, सही मूलांकन करना संभव नहीं है क्योंकि इन क्षेत्रों में उत्पादन प्रत्येक विभिन्न तर्थों पर आधारित होता है;

रेल के माल विभागों की डिवीजनवार सम्पर्क

306. श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह: क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) रेल के सत्तर विभागों की, डिवीजनवार के अनुमार मारे देश में मांग तथा पूर्ति की गत 9 मास में, मासिक स्थिति क्या रही है;

(ख) मास छो पूरा करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यकारी की है; और

(ग) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में किसी स्टेशन विशेष पर पेश आने वाली कठिनाई को शीघ्रता से दूर करने के लिए कोई विधि बनाई गई है?

रेल मंत्री (श्री डॉ ए० पाई): (क) से (ग) दो विवरण सभा पटल पर रखे यां। [यन्यालय में रख दिये गये। देखिए संख्या एन०टी०—3660/72]

Agreement with Iraq and Kuwait for the Import of Crude Oil

307. SHRI R. S. PANDEY:

SHRI B. S. BHaura:

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

(a) whether negotiations have been held recently with Iraq and Kuwait for the import of crude oil to meet its demand here.

(b) if so, the broad features thereof and whether any agreement has been signed in this regard; and

(c) whether arrangements for transportation of crude to be imported from those countries have also been finalised and if so, an outline thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE):

(a) Yes, Sir,

(b) An agreement has already been signed between the Iraq National Oil Company and the Indian Oil Corporation for the import of 1.95 million tonnes of crude oil during 1972-1975. The entire crude is proposed to be processed in the third unit of the Barauni Refinery. However depending on the suitability of this crude oil for other requirements and developing needs the quantum of imports of this crude may be further increased at the appropriate time.

The discussions with Kuwait were, however, of a preliminary nature and no specific offer has been discussed so far.

(c) Arrangements for the transportation of crude oil from Iraq to India have already been made. Two tankers of the Shipping Corporation of India which were on charter with international oil companies have been withdrawn and one more tanker of an Indian shipping firm has become available for transporting the crude oil from Iraq to India. The first tanker carrying Iraqi crude has since been received at Haldia.

Shortage of L.P.G. Cylinder in Delhi

308. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been shortage of Liquid Petroleum Gas Cylinder for cooking purposes in Delhi during the recent past and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(b) whether any arrangements have been made to remove the shortage of L.P.G. Cylinders to meet the requirements of consumers and if so, the nature thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a) and (b). there were sporadic shortages of L.P.G. for domestic use during the months of July and August last. These shortages were mainly on account of transport difficulties due to breaches and the inadequate availability of the products with the Burmah-Shell and Esso Refineries. The IOC has now made available some quantities of the product to these two companies to enable them to meet requirements of their existing customers. IOC has also decided to take over some of the customers of Burmah-Shell and Esso to ensure regular supplies to these customers. The position has now considerably improved with these measures being taken. Efforts are being made to normalise the position as soon as possible.

Supply of Power to Villages of Bihar

309. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY:

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

(a) the number of villages in Chotanagpur (Bihar) which are getting power supply, and

(b) the expected number of villages in Bihar which are likely to get electricity upto 1975?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL):

(a) 1,075 villages were electrified as on 31-3-1972 in Chotanagpur division of Bihar; and

(b) It is expected that 10,800 villages would be electrified in Bihar by the end of Fourth Plan (as on 31-3-74). The targets for the year 1974-75 have, however, not been finalised so far.

Shortage of Power in Bihar and U.P.

310. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: SHRI RAJDEO SINGH:

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

(a) whether there are acute shortage of power in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the steps taken or being taken by Government in this regard, and

(c) the total power production in both the States at present?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL):

(a) There is at present shortage in the available power of about 0.56 million units/day in Bihar (excluding DVC) and 3.3 million units/day in Uttar Pradesh power systems.

(b) For Bihar: Supply of good quality coal is being arranged for the thermal power stations in Bihar for reducing forced outages of thermal units. Repairs of the rotor for the second 50 MW unit at Pathratu being carried out by the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited is being expedited. Main steam valve of one of the boilers for a 100 MW set at Pathartu is being air freighted. Construction of Joda-Chandil 220 KV inter-state line between Orissa and Bihar is being expedited.

For Uttar Pradesh: Power supply from Madhya Pradesh to Uttar Pradesh is being made to the extent possible. Commissioning of the 100 set at Obra thermal power station in Uttar Pradesh is being expedited.

(c) The total daily production of electricity in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh is respectively 5.56 million units (excluding DVC) and 21 million units.

Introduction of an Express Service between Ranchi and Delhi

311. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to introduce an Express Service between Ranchi and Delhi via Chopan, Chunar and Garhwa Road; and

(b) if so, the time by which it would be introduced ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI):

(a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Setting up of a Power Plant in Bihar

312. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a power plant was proposed to be set up in Palamau District in Bihar;

(b) whether it is proposed to be shifted elsewhere now; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL):

(a) to (c). There is a proposal to instal a hydro power plant of 72 MW capacity under the Koel Karo Hydro Electric Project in Palamau District of Bihar. This project has now been proposed for implementation in the Fifth Plan. Being a hydro-electric project, it is not capable of being shifted elsewhere.

सूखाप्रस्त लेलों में तिकाई योजनाये

313. श्री ईस्वर चौधरी :

श्री अम्बा साहित योटकिशन्दे :

क्या तिकाई और विद्युत मंदी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का पांचवी योजना के अन्तर्गत सूखाप्रस्त लेलों में तिकाई योजनाये की प्राथमिकता देने का विचार है ; और

(ख) यदि हो, तो तस्तम्भंडी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालयों में उपमंत्री (श्री बैजनाथ कुरील) : (क) और (ख) . पांचवीं योजना के लिए प्रस्तावों को अभी तक अंतिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है। पांचवीं योजना में नई स्कीमों को शामिल करने के प्रश्न पर विचार करते समय, उन स्कीमों को प्राथमिकता देने का विचार है जिनसे सुखाग्रस्त क्षेत्रों को लाभ पहुंचेगा।

बिजली की कमी संबंधी एक समिति की नियुक्ति

314. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी :

श्री मार्तण्ड सिंह रीवा :

क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने देश में बिजली की भयंकर कमी के कारणों की जांच के लिए एक समिति नियुक्त की है और क्या इस समिति ने कोई रिपोर्ट सरकार को दी है;

(ख) क्या बिजली सप्लाई की स्थिति दिन-प्रति-दिन खराब हो रही है; और

(ग) इस स्थिति में कब तक सुधार हो जाने की आशा है?

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री श्री बैजनाथ कुरील : (क) विद्युत अपूर्ति स्थिति में तत्काल सुधार लाने के लिए युक्ति निकालने हेतु एक मंत्रिदल की स्थापना की गई है।

(ख) और (ग) . वर्तमान सूखा के दौरान 25 मिलियन यूनिट प्रतिदिन तक का अभाव है। यह आशा की जाती है कि एक वर्ष के उपरान्त उसमें पर्याप्त कमी हो जाएगी बशर्ते कि मानसून अच्छी तरह से आए तथा 1.4 मिलियन कि. वा. को अतिरिक्त जनन क्षमता का लक्ष्य पूरा हो जाए।

बालाघाट तक छोटी लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में बदलना

315. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी :

श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित :

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बालाघाट जिले (मध्य प्रदेश) में बड़ी लाइन के अभाव के कारण वहां से मैग्नीज को दूसरे भागों में ले जाने में बड़ी असुविधा होती है;

(ख) क्या रेलवे विभाग का विचार मीटर लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में बदलने का है और यदि हां, तो कब तक; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

रेल मंत्री (श्री टी० ए० पाई): (क) इस क्षेत्र से मैग्नीज अयस्क की ढुलाई में कोई भारी कठिनाई नहीं हो रही है।

(क) और (ख) सत्त्वाई और नाहने रेल टंक का, जिसमें अन्य बातों के साथ साथ बालाघाट खंड भी जारीमत है, एक इंस्ट्रुक्शन बैरिंग्याते तर्फ़ जन्मे 1971-72 के बजेट में शामिल कर लिया गया है। अब सर्वेजग ही रहा है। सर्वेजग पूरा हो जाने और उसका अर्थात् मालूम हो जाने के बाद प्राप्ति कार्यकारी हो जायेगी।

नर्मदा जल विवाद

316 श्री ईश्वर चौधरी :

श्री सोमनन्द सोलंकी :

क्या तिवाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नर्मदा जल के बारे में लम्बे समय से चल रहे विवाद पर गुजरात, महाराष्ट्र, मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान के पूर्व मंत्रियों के बीच कोई संतरीज़ हुआ है;

और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं और क्या उस संमझीते को प्रधान मंत्री का अनुभोदन प्राप्त हो गया है?

तिवाई और विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उपर्योगी (श्री दीपनाथ कुरील) (क) और (ख) : गुजरात, महाराष्ट्र, मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान के मुख्य मंत्रियों ने 18 से 22 जुलाई, 1972 को नर्मदा विवाद पर विचार विभास किया था। उन्होंने बताया कि यद्यपि नर्मदा अपनी विद्युत् क्षमता के साथ देश की श्रेष्ठ नदियों में से

एक है, इसका अभी तक विकास नहीं किया गया और भारत सरकार से अनुरोध किया कि इस विशेषज्ञी में इसके विकास को प्राथमिकता दी जाय। मध्य मंत्रियों ने महसूस किया कि अब तक राष्ट्र के अधिकारियों ने लिए नर्मदा के विकास में अब और विलम्ब न किया जाए और इसलिए उन्होंने यह स्वीकार किया कि इस नदी से सम्बद्ध सभी विवादों को आपसी समझीते तथा प्रधानमंत्री की सहायता से तय किया जाए।

75 प्रतिशत बच्चों के लिए उपलब्ध नर्मदा में जल की मात्रा को लगभग 28 मिलियन एकड़ कुट आंकी गई है। महाराष्ट्र और राजस्थान में प्रयोग के लिए क्रमशः 0.25 और 0.5 मिलियन एकड़ कुट की आवश्यकता है; ये आंकड़े नहर के स्तर का बिना खाल किए हुए हैं।

मुख्य मंत्रियों ने प्रधान मंत्री से अनुरोध किया कि मध्य प्रदेश और गुजरात के बीच दोनों क्षेत्रों में विभिन्न सम्बद्ध बातों का स्थाल करते हुए, शेष 27.25 मिलियन एकड़ कुट जल आवंटित कर दें। मुख्यमंत्रियों ने प्रधान मंत्री से यह भी प्रार्थना की कि विभिन्न भैंसों पर विचार करते हुए वे निवारीव बोध की ऊंचाई निर्धारित कर दें। इसके पश्चात् वे विद्युत् जनने और देशके वितरण के लिए प्रबंधों को अंतिम रूप दे देंगे।

मध्य प्रदेश में सिचाई योजना

317. श्री रमेशहर्षदत्त सिंह : क्या सिचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में शहडील और सतना में छ: सिचाई योजनाएं चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में चालू की गई थीं, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस पर कितनी लागत आयेगी और वे कब तक पूरी होंगी ?

सिचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बंजनाथ कुरील) : (क) सतना जिले में धो मध्यम सिचाई स्कीमें नामशः कुलगढ़ी और भैसवार निर्माण-धीन हैं। सौंदोल जिले में कोई स्कीम निर्माणधीन नहीं है।

(ख) इन स्कीमों की अनुमानित लागत इस प्रकार है।

कुलगढ़ी	77.34 लाख रुपये
भैसवार	80.00 लाख रुपये

के लगड़ी परियोजना 1971-72 में पूर्ण हो चकी है और भैसवार परियोजना के 1973-74 में पूर्ण होने की संभावना है।

Appointment of Director (Technical) in F.C.I.

318. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question Nos. 2887 and 2888 on the 14th April, 1972 and state:

(a) whether any Director (Technical) has since been appointed by Government in the Fertilizer Corporation of India; and

(b) if so, since when?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a) and (b). A Director (Technical) was appointed in 1969, but on his subsequent appointment as Managing Director, Fertilizer Corporation of India, the former post remained unfilled for sometime. Presently, there is no post of Director (Technical) in the Corporation.

"Jerking allowance" to Railway Employees

319. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any provision for payment of "jerking allowance" to employees in Indian Railways; and

(b) if so, what categories of employees are entitled to the same?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS: SHRI T. A. PAI (a) No such allowance is payable to railway employees.

(b) Does not arise.

भारतीय रेलवे में विभागीय खान-पान व्यवस्था में घाटे के बारे में शिकायतें

320. श्री हरी सिंह : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय रेलवे में विभागीय खान-पान व्यवस्था घाटे में चल रही है ;

(ख) क्या विभागीय खान-पान एकबों द्वारा वासी तथा मिलावट वाला योजन सम्बाइ करने सम्बन्धी विविध शिकायतें बढ़ती जा रही हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या चलती गाड़ियों में खान-पान व्यवस्था समाप्त करने तथा यात्रियों के अधिक स्थान उपलब्ध कराने की योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है?

रेल मंत्री (श्री दी० ए० पाई) : (क) नहीं।

(ख) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रखदी जायेगी।

(ग) चलती गाड़ियों में खान-पान व्यवस्था पूर्णरूप से समाप्त करने की कोई योजना नहीं है। फिर भी भोजनायानों की जगह कमशः पेन्ट्री कारों के लगाने का प्रस्ताव है। इनमें यात्रियों के लिए कुछ स्थान होंगा जिससे वे डिब्बे के एक भाग का सदुपयोग कर सकें।

डीजल पावर सेटों को चलाने के लिए पंजाब को सहायता

321. श्री हरी सिंह : क्या सिक्काई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पंजाब में काफी बड़ी संख्या में डीजल पावर सेट बेकार पड़े हैं;

(ख) केन्द्र ने पंजाब को अधिक विजली उत्पादन कराने तथा डीजल सेटों को चाल कराने में क्या सहायता दी है;

(ग) क्या राज्य सरकार ने डीजल सेटों को चाल कराने के लिये जर्मनी और रसी इंजीनियरों को आमन्त्रित किया था; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या परिणाम निकले?

सिक्काई और विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपर्युक्ती (भी बंजलाध कुरोल) : (क) पंजाब ने अभी तक 26.44 मगावाट की कुल क्षमता वाले 24 डीजल उत्पादन सेट चालू किए हैं। 24.24 मैगावेट की कुल क्षमता वाले 15 अतिरिक्त डीजल उत्पादन सेट प्रतिष्ठापन और प्रचालन के विभिन्न चरणों में हैं।

(ख) विद्युत उत्पादन के लिए 36 मगावाट की कुल क्षमता वाले 27 डीजल उत्पादन यूनिट आयात करने के लिए केन्द्र ने पंजाब को स्वीकृति दी है। इसके अतिरिक्त केन्द्रीय जल तथा विद्युत आयोग के प्रबर इंजीनियरों ने भारी डीजल सेटों के आभारों के संबंध में कठिनाइयों की जांच करने के लिए स्थलों का दौरा भी किया और उनकी सलाह पर अब कार्य चल रहा है।

(ग) जर्मनी और सांविधत रसी से आयात किए गए डीजल उत्पादन सेटों को प्रतिष्ठापन और प्रचालन के निरीक्षण के लिए इन देशों से विवेदज बलाए गए हैं।

(घ) कार्य प्रगति पर है।

भारतीय रेलवे में लट औरी और इकट्ठीकी घटनाएं

322. श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गत वर्ष 1971 की तुलना में वर्ष 1972 के गत 8 महीनों में रेलवे में चोरी, डाके और लट-पाट की घटनाएं बहुत अधिक बढ़ गई हैं; और

(क) यदि हाँ, तो इसे सम्बन्ध में तुलनात्मक प्रांकड़े क्या हैं और इन्हे दोकाने के लिए क्या उपाय किये जा रहे हैं?

रेल मंत्री (श्री टी० ए० पाई) : (क) और (ख) : सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और तभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

1971-72 में भारतीय तेल निगम को हुआ लाभ

323. श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री : क्या पैट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1970 की तुलना में वर्ष 1971-72 में भारतीय तेल निगम को कितना लाभ हुआ ; और

(ख) इस लाभ के मूल्य मुख्य कारण क्या है और भविष्य में इसे और बढ़ाने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा यहे हैं?

विर्जीन न्याय तथा पैट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री (श्री एच० आर० गोखले) : (क) भारतीय तेल निगम में 1970-71 और 1971-72 में मूल्यहास, व्याज और करों का निकालने के बाद, निम्न लाभ कमाया :-

1970-71	15.77 करोड़ रुपये
1971-72	31.94 करोड़ रुपये

(ख) 1971-72 में कुल हुआ लाभ मूल्यतः विक्रय व्यवसाय में कुल वृद्धि के कारण है। कुछ पुराने कारण, जिनके इलाज की आवश्यकता थी जैसा कि मद्रास और कोचीन शोधनशालाओं द्वारा आई० ओ० सी० को देखे गये उत्पादों पर विक्रय कर की कम वसूली

को बापस लौटाने तथा भारत सरकार द्वारा ग्राम्य तालक बापस लौटाने के कारण भी लाभ बढ़ि हुई है। आगे भविष्य में लाभ को बढ़ाने के लिए विक्रय व्यापार को बढ़ाने के निम्न कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं, साथ ही परिचालन में मितव्य कर, जहाँ कहीं भी संभव हो, राजस्व व्यय को भी कम करने, उत्पादों के हैपिलिंग पर और प्रधिक नियंत्रण, तथा चुने हुये ज्योत्रों में कायकवलता अनुसंधान अध्ययन के लिये भी कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं। तो भी तेल कम्पनियों के लाभ का उपान्त तेल मूल्य जांच समिति निर्वा रेत किया जाता तथा कारोबार में वृद्धि में तांब परिचालन कार्यों में किए व्यापक कारने से लाभ में वृद्धि होने की सम्भावना है। भारतीय तेल निगम इस की ओर लगातार ध्यान दे रहा है।

रेल कर्मचारियों के लिए बवाटरों का निर्माण

324. श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने रेल कर्मचारियों के लिए छठ नये मकान बनाने का आयोजन किया है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो वह बवाटर किस किस श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों को दिये जायेंगे और क्या इस योजना के अन्तर्गत सभी रेल कर्मचारियों को बवाटर मिल सकेंगे ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री टी० ए० पाई) : (क) और (ख) : इस सम्बन्ध में रेलवे की नीति यह है कि उन अनिवार्य रेल कर्मचारियों को जिन्हें दिन या रात में किसी

भी संभव कोई परें हुलायि जीने की सम्भावना हो तथा छोटे स्टेटों पर एवं अन्य स्थानों पर जहां प्राइवेट मकान न होने के कारण अवास की कठिनाई हो वहां गर-अनिवार्य कमचारियों को एक निर्धारित कायकम के आधार पर क्रांति दिये जाते हैं। अनिवार्य कमचारियों में भी अनिवार्य रनिंग कमचारियों को तरंगी ही जाती है और नये ब्लॉटरों के निर्माण के लिए वाषिक निर्धारित निधि का 50 प्रतिशत उनके लिए ग्रलग रखा जाता है। इस नीति के अन्तर्गत धन की उपलब्धता के अनुसार अतिवर्द्ध क्रांति का निर्माण किया जाता है।

कानूनी पुस्तकों का हिन्दी अनुवाद

325. श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री: क्या विधि और न्याय मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कानूनी पुस्तकों के प्रमाणिक हिन्दी अनुवाद का कार्य चल रहा है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह कार्य किस तिथि तक पूरा हो जायेगा?

विधि और न्याय मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नीतिराज सिंह चौधरी) (क) और (ख) ऐसी 59 विधि-पुस्तकों को हिन्दी में अनुवाद के लिए छोट लिया गया है, जिन्हें उनमें चौंचित विधियों पर गौरव धन्यों का दर्जा प्राप्त कर लिया है। सम्बन्धित लेखकों/ अकाशकों से पुस्तकों के अनुवाद अधिकार ब्राता करने और अनुवाद करने के लिए उपयुक्त अनुवादकों का चयन करने के लिए भी कदम उठाए

गए हैं। अनुवाद अधिकारी को श्रीले हैनि के पश्चात, प्रत्येक पुस्तक के अनुवाद के पूरा होने में कितना समय लगेगा—यह इस बात पर निर्भर करता है कि पुस्तक का विषय कितना विशद और जटिल है और सम्बन्धित अनुवादक द्वारा कितनी संभय की अपेक्षा की गई है। कार्य को यथाशीघ्र पूरा करने के लिए हर सम्भव प्रयत्न किया जाएगा।

निर्णयों का हिन्दी में लिखा जाना

326. श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री: क्या विधि और न्याय मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या न्यायाधीशों को हिन्दी में अपने नियन्य लिखने की प्रेरणा देने का सरकार कोई प्रस्ताव है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तस्सम्बन्धी चुक्ति बात क्या है?

विधि और न्याय मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नीतिराज सिंह चौधरी) (क) और (ख) राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1963 की आरा 7 के अधीन, राज्य सरकार की सिफारिश पर राष्ट्रपति ने इलाहाबाद, राजस्थान और पटना जच्च न्यायालयों के निर्णय, डिक्रियों और भावेश्वरों के प्रबोजनायें, भवेश्वरी जाता के साथ-साथ हिन्दी का अधोग्राहीकृत कर दिया है।

Report of Economic Commission for Asia and for East on Water Resources and Power Development

Public Sector in the decade 1970 to 1980 might be as follows:—

327. SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH:

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO:

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

(a) whether India has to spend more on water resources and power development to reach the growth targets of the second United Nations Development Decade (1971—80) according to the study made by the Economic Commission for Asia and far East;

(b) if so, the main points of the study Report; and

(c) whether this study Report was also discussed at the 10th session of the regional Conference on Water Resources Development meeting in Manila in September, 1972 in which India also participated?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) to (c). The ECAFE Secretariat have in a paper discussed in the Regional Conference on Water Resources Development held in the Philippines in September 1972 assessed that water resources and power development expenditure in India in the

	Million US Dollars
Irrigation &drainage	4588
Flood Control	415
Soil Conservation	498
Water supply and Sanitation	1272
Power supply (including thermal power generation and power transmission)	7642
TOTAL	14415

Population	632.5 Million
Expenditure per capita per annum	2.28 US Dollars
Irrigated area 1969	35,900,000 ha.
Increase in irrigated area 1969-74	7,094,000 ha.
Estimated increase in irrigated area	*
1970-80	17,000,000 ha.
1980-90	15,00,000 ha.

Assuming that irrigation and drainage would cost on a rough average \$ 700 per ha., piped water supply would cost \$ 20 per capita, hydro plant would cost \$ 400 per Kw and thermal plant would cost \$ 200 per Kw, the ECAFE Secretariat have stated that it seems that the prospective expenditure on water resources and power development in the twelve developing countries Viz. Afghanistan, Burma, Ceylon, India, Indonesia, Iran, Korea, Malaysia, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, and Thailand is less than what is required to meet the targets of the Second Development Decade.

They have however remarked that Water resources development is only one of the segments composing national, agricultural and industrial development and there is as yet no way of expressing quantitatively the relation between water resources development and economic development.

Diversion of Route of Assam Mail via Farakka

329. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI:

SHRI DASARATHA DEB:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1209 on the 8th August, 1972 and state:

(a) whether any decision regarding the diversion of Assam Mail via Farakka has since been taken; and

(b) if not, when the final decision in the matter is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a). Yes, it has been decided not to divert Assam Mail by the longer route via Farakka.

(b). Does not arise.

Power crisis in Punjab and Haryana

330. SHRI B. S. BHAURA:

SHRI - MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA:

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

(a) whether Punjab and Haryana are facing the worst power crisis since their reorganisation in 1966,

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KURRIL): (a) and (b). Punjab and Haryana are facing power shortage to the extent of about two million units per day each due to poor filling in of the Bhakra reservoir, and consequent reduced availability of power from Bhakra.

(c) Punjab: Surplus power from Satpura Power Station in Madhya Pradesh to the extent of 0.4 million units a day to Punjab has been arranged but the actual power being supplied is less. This may be enhanced on the completion of Kota-Jaipur 220 kv line shortly. Surplus power from Bassi Power Station in Himachal Pradesh to the extent of 0.3 to 0.5 million units per day is being fed into Punjab to relieve the shortage.

The diesel generating units under erection are being expedited.

The Bhatinda Thermal Project is also being expedited for early commissioning.

Haryana. Surplus power from thermal station in DESU to the extent of 0.8/1.0 million units per day is being fed into Haryana to relieve the shortage.

The Government is considering the proposal from Haryana to instal diesel generating sets aggregating to 34 MW.

Surplus power from RAPP will be made available for use in Haryana and Punjab on its starting commercial operation.

Setting up of a Fertilizer Project in Punjab

331. SHRI B. S. BHAURÄ: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred question No. 95 on the 4th August, 1972 regarding the setting up of a Fertilizer Project in Punjab and state whether Government have given approval to the proposal for setting up a fertilizer project in Punjab?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): The proposal is still under consideration of Government.

Report of Expert Committee on power Projects

332. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Expert Committee appointed to probe into the causes which are holding up 18 power projects in 10 States has since submitted its report to Government?

(b) if so, its recommendations; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a). No Expert Committee was appointed.

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

आगरा और बिहार परियोजना के बारे में बिहार और मध्य प्रदेश के बीच बात चीत

333. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह :
श्री रामानन्दरामानन्द :

क्या सिंचाई और बिहार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ।

(क) बिहार और आगरा परियोजना के सम्बन्ध में बिहार और मध्य प्रदेश के बीच केंद्रीय सिचाई मंत्री की मध्यस्थता के परिणाम स्वरूप कोई बात चीत हुई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या निष्कर्ष निकले हैं ; और

(ग) क्या केंद्रीय सरकार इस परियोजना को नये रूप में स्वीकृत करने जा रही है ?

सिचाई और बिहार मंत्रालय में उपसंचारी (बी बैंकनाय कूरील) : (क) से (ग). 30-10-72 को मध्य प्रदेश, बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकारों ने आपस में विचार-विमर्श किया था। आशा की जाती है कि निकट भविष्य में होने के लिए प्रस्तावित चक्र के अगले दो दो में समझौतों होना संभव हो जायेगा ।

दामोदर घाटी निगम द्वारा सिचाई के लिए बिहार को पानी देना

334. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : क्या सिचाई और बिहार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दामोदर घाटी निगम से बिहार को सिचाई के लिए पानी देने की कोई बोजना संरक्षण के विचाराधीन है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् भंत्रालय में उपमंत्री
(श्री बैंजनाथ कुरील) (क) और (ख). विहार सरकार ने तिलया और कोगार जलाजलों में क्रमशः गया में लगभग 1.4 लाख एकड़ और हजारीबग जिले में लगभग 1.7 लाख एकड़ की सिंचाई के लिए जल के व्यवर्तन का प्रस्ताव रखा है। इन स्कीमों की अनुमानित लागत क्रमशः लगभग 12.6 करोड़ और 15 करोड़ रुपये थी।

इन प्रस्तावों में कुछ अन्तर्राज्यीय पहलू निहित हैं और इनके तथा हो जाने के पश्चात् इन प्रस्तावों के कार्यान्वयन के लिए विचार किया जा सकता है। इस उद्देश्य के लिए विहार और पश्चिमी बंगाल के मुख्य-मंत्रियों ने स्वीकार कर लिया है कि इस तथा अन्य मामलों पर, जिन पर उनमें मतभद हैं, विस्तार से अध्ययन करने के लिए दोनों राज्यों के अधिकारियों का एक संयुक्त दल स्थापित किया जाये। इस दल की रिपोर्ट को रोशनी में और विचार करने के लिए मध्य मंत्री बाद में मिलेंगे।

दल की बठकें हो रही हैं।

पटना उच्च न्यायालय में न्यायाधीशों की नियुक्ति

335. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : क्या विधि और न्याय मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि पटना उच्च न्यायालय में कुल कितने न्यायाधीश हैं?

विधि और न्याय तथा बटोलियम और रसायन मंत्री (श्री एच० आर० गोखले) : स्वीकृत संख्या 22 है (जिसमें 16 स्थायी न्यायाधीश और 6 अतिरिक्त न्यायाधीश हैं)।

माल गाड़ियों में चोरी की घटनाएं

336. श्री शंकर दयालसिंह : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन महीनों के अन्दर भारतीय रेलवे की माल गाड़ियों में क्षेत्र-वार चोरों की कितनी घटनाएं हुई हैं;

(ख) उक्त अवधि के अन्तर्गत भारतीय रेलवे ने क्षेत्रवार चोरी के लिए क्षति-पूर्ति की कितनी-कितनी राशि का भुगतान किया है; और

(ग) इन चोरियों को रोकने के लिए सरकार ने कौन से ठोस कदम उठाये हैं?

रेल मंत्री (श्री टी० ए० पाई०) :

(क) गत तीन महीनों के अन्दर भारतीय रेलों की मालगाड़ियों में हुई चोरी की घटनाओं की संख्या नीचे दी गयी है :—

रेलवे	मामलों की संख्या
दक्षिण	18
दक्षिण मध्या	61
पूर्वोत्तर सीमा	76
पश्चिम	59
दक्षिण पूर्व	38
पूर्वोत्तर	94
उत्तर	85
पूर्व	62
मध्य	37

(ख) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

(ग) भारतीय रेलों पर चोरी की रोकथाम के लिए निम्नलिखित कदम उठाये गये हैं:-

1. अनाज और दालें तथा अन्य बहुमूल्य वस्तुएं ढोने वाली मालगाड़ियों में रेलवे सुरक्षा दल के सशस्त्र स्कन्ध के भार्ग-रभी भी चलते हैं, विश्वकर बदनाम खण्डों में।

2. अपराध की संभावना वाले याड़ों और खण्डों में सशस्त्र गश्त और पहरे की व्यवस्था की जाती है।

3. चोरी के लिए शाध्य खण्डों पर गश्त लगाने के लिए सुरक्षादल के कुता-दस्तों का उपयोग किया जाता है।

4. चोरियों के कम करने के उपाय खोज निकालने के लिए सुरक्षा और दावा निरोध विभाग के अधिकारियों के बीच संयुक्तरूप से आवश्यक बैठकें होती रहती हैं।

5. अपराध और अपराधियों के सम्बन्ध में सूचना एकत्र करने और विकीर्ण करने के लिए सादे लिवास वाले कर्मचारियों और अपराध आसूचना कर्मचारियों का कारगर उपयोग किया जा रहा है।

6. अपराधियों की गतिविधियों को रोकने के लिए स्वानीय और रेलवे पुलिस के बीच सम्पर्क बनाये रखा जाता है।

7. अपराधियों/चोरी की सम्पत्ति की लेने वालों का पता लगाने और उनसे निपटने के लिए 26 जनवरी, 1972 से एक अभियान चलाया गया है जिसमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ श्रमिक यूनियनों तथा राज्य सरकारों का सहयोग मांगा गया है।

8. निवारक अधिनियमों के अधीन, खासकर पूर्वी क्षेत्र में अनेक अपराधियों/चोरी की रेत सम्पत्ति लेने वालों को पकड़ा गया है।

Water for Irrigation

337. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of water available in the country for irrigation;

(b) the total amount of water under dispute; and

(c) by what time Government propose to settle the dispute?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a). The average annual flow of the rivers of the country is about 1360 m.a.ft., out of which, it has been assessed by the Irrigation Commission that 540 m.a.ft. may be utilisable for irrigation.

(b) Disputes have arisen amongst the States on the waters of the Krishna, Godavari and Narmada. While the States have presented to the Tribunals their respective estimates of the dependable flows and prospective demands, the quantity of waters on which the differences have to be reconciled may be taken as approximately about 12 m.a.ft.

(c) It is expected that the disputes in respect of Krishna and Narmada will be settled within a year. Regarding Godavari, it is difficult to state any date as the arguments on the dispute have not yet been taken up by the Tribunal.

Closure of Nangal Fertilizer Plant due to shortage of Power and resultant loss thereby

338. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Nangal Fertilizer Plant is likely to be closed down due to shortage of power;

(b) the extent and break-up of loss in production sustained as a result of shortage of power during the current year; and

(c) the alternative steps proposed to combat the present power crisis holding up the functioning of the plant to full capacity?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) During the period 1-1-1972 to 31-10-1972, the Nangal Unit suffered a production loss of about 19,500 tonnes of Nitrogen and 2700 Kgs. of heavy water on account of power cuts.

(c) With a view to reducing the power requirements of this factory, a large programme for its expansion based on fuel oil in lieu of electricity as the feedstock is under consideration.

Supply of Cooking Gas by foreign Oil Companies

339. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL: SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA:

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

(a) whether some of the Foreign Oil Companies are not able to make the supply of cooking gas to their customers;

(b) if so, whether Government have tried to find out the reasons for the same; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE):

(a) to (c). There were sporadic shortages of LPG for domestic use during the months of July and August last. These shortages were mainly on account of transport difficulties due to breaches and the inadequate availability of the products with the Burmah-Shell and Esso Refineries. The IOC has now made available some quantities of the product to these two companies to enable them to meet requirements of their existing customers. IOC has also decided to take over some of the customers of Burmah-Shell and Esso to ensure regular supplies to these customers. The position has now considerably improved with these measures being taken. Efforts are being made to normalise the position as soon as possible.

Target for Utilisation of River Water for Irrigation

340. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the target for the utilisation of river water for irrigation during the Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(b) the total amount of loss estimated due to interstate river water disputes during the Fourth Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL):

(a) and (b). The target for additional irrigation in the Fourth Plan from major and medium projects was 4.8 million hectares out of which 4.7 million hectares were to be provided by schemes already under construction. A number of new projects have also been accepted by the Planning

Commission during the course of the IV Plan period in basins where inter-State aspects have been settled or did not arise.

Stoppage of installation of tube wells along Jamuna by Haryana Government

341. SHRI R. P. SINGH DEO:

SHRI MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA:

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

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a report published in the Statesman dated the 12th September, 1972 under the caption Centre Halfs Haryana Tubewell Plan; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a). Yes.

(b) The Haryana Government have proposed to install 155 tubewells to tap about 465 cusecs of water from the area between the Western Yamuna Canal and the Yamuna river and take this water into a lined canal, which would save percolation losses in rabi from Western Yamuna Canal and use a total of 934 cusecs so available for extension of irrigation in Haryana.

The Government of Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan objected to the proposal of Haryana Government for construction of the tubewells as they felt that these would affect the supplies available through regeneration in the Yamuna, which is being used in the Agra Canal of U.P.

The scheme was discussed in an inter-State meeting held on 11th September, 1972. In view of the divergences of opinion on the effect of the proposed tubewells, it was decided that only work on the lined canal could be proceeded with and a Committee of Engineers not belonging to the States in the Yamuna Basin and other experts including Geologists should examine the proposals of ground water-extraction including the effects of tubewells on the dry weather flow in the Yamuna. The question of tubewells in the area would be discussed again by the Chief Ministers after Technical Committee's report is available. Till then, there would be no progress in the Tubewell programme. The Committee has since been set up by the Ministry of Agriculture.

मध्य रेलवे के झांसी प्रखण्ड में धनराशि का गवन

342. श्री महादीपक सिंह शाक्य :

श्री हुकम चन्द कठवाय :

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य रेलवे के झांसी प्रखण्ड में गत दो वर्षों में भारी मात्रा में रेलवे राशि का गवन हुआ है और यदि हां, तो कितनी धन राशि का गवन हुआ है; और

(ख) उक्त अवधि में झांसी प्रखण्ड के रेलवे कोषागार से गायब उक्त राशि का पता लगाने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गयी है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री दी० ए० पाई) : (क) मध्य रेलवे के झांसी मण्डल में 31-10-72 को समाप्त होने वाले गत दो वर्षों के दौरान 62,388.45 रुपये की नकदी की हानि के 6 मामले हुए।

(ख) प्रत्येक मामले में विभागीय जांच की गयी है। सभी मामलों की खुफिया विभाग द्वारा आगे ढानबीन की जा रही है।

Dharamnagar-Agartala Railway Project

343. SHRI BIREN DUTTA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Dharamnagar-Agartala Railway Project has been discussed in the North Eastern Council; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Railway Ministry thereto?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a). The Dharamnagar-Agartala Railway Project as such, has not been discussed in the North-Eastern Council.

(b) Engineering-cum-Traffic Surveys for this project have been completed and the reports thereof are present under examination. The line will be 153.00 Kms. long and is estimated to cost about Rs. 45.00 crores. The line is heavily unremunerative. However, a final decision will be taken after the examination of the reports is completed, from all angles.

Delay in completion of Damboroo Hydel Project in Tripura

344. SHRI BIREN DUTTA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER

be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the delay in completion of Damboroo Hydel Project in Tripura;

(b) the time by which it is expected; and

(c) whether unit charges rate will be higher than prevailing rate at Tripura?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a). The completion of Damboroo Hydel Project was delayed on account of following reasons:—

(i) Raids on the project works from across the border.

(ii) Early onset of monsoons from 2nd week of April, 1971.

(iii) Developments in Bangla Desh subsequent shortage of required labour, cement and transport difficulties.

(iv) Dislocation of works caused by the washing away of Cofferdam due to cyclonic rains in the first week of November, 1971.

(b) The project is expected to be completed by June, 1974.

(c) No, Sir.

Drilling at Baramura (Tripura)

345. SHRI BIREN DUTTA:

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

(a) whether work at the drilling site at Baramura (Tripura) is proceeding according to schedule; and

(b) the latest report regarding prospects of oil and natural gas from the soil test?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No indication of the presence of oil or natural gas has been reported down to the depth drilled so far (1,500 metres).

The well is projected to a depth of 4,500 metres.

Assistance of Project in Kerala

346. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala Government have requested the Centre to allot more funds for Kuttiyadi, Kannurapuzha and Periyarvali projects in Kerala,

(b) whether Government propose to make the allotment of funds asked for, and

(c) the time by which the funds are likely to be given?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL):

(a) to (c). Irrigation is a State subject and funds for execution of irrigation projects are provided by the State Governments in their budgets within the framework of their overall developmental plans. Central Assistance to the State Plans is in the form of block loans and grants and not to individual Sectors or projects. The Plan outlay for Kerala for 1972-73 is Rs. 64 crores, of which Rs. 33.95 crores is Central assistance. The approved outlay for major and medium irrigation sector is Rs. 5.20 crores.

The Government of Kerala had requested that they should be given further special Central assistance of Rs. 3 crores outside the State Plan framework for accelerating work on irrigation projects, out of which Rs. 2 crores was stated to be needed by Kuttiyadi, Kashirapukka and Periyar Valley Projects. Owing to the difficult resources position, it has not been found possible to accede to this request.

Reply between Guldhar and Ghaziabad

348. SHRI S. C. DESRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the residents of Raj Nagar, Kavi Nagar and other suburban areas of Ghaziabad for setting up of a train Station Halt between

Guldhar and Ghaziabad; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) Yes.

(b) A proposal to provide a train halt between Guldhar and Ghaziabad stations was examined but could not be accepted as it would have affected the overall running time of trains in the Ghaziabad-Meerut City section which is already saturated.

High Speed Bogie Developed by Integral Coach Factory, Perambur

349. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any high speed bogie has been designed and developed by the Integral Coach Factory, Perambur; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) A high speed bogie has been designed by the Research, Designs and Standards Organisation of the Railways and prototype bodies have been manufactured by the Integral Coach Factory.

(b) The salient features of this bogie are:

(i) A speed potential of 160 KMs or more per hour;

(ii) Greater passenger comforts at this high speed;

(iii) Greater reliability in service; and

(iv) maximum utilisation of indigenous materials and components.

Decision To Arm Railway Protection Force

Allotment of land to Pong Dam oustees in Rajasthan

350. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision to arm the Railway Protection Force Units; and

(b) if so, the gist thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) and (b). Railway Protection Force is organised into three branches viz., the Armed Wing, the Uniformed Branch and the Fire Service Branch. As per policy, the Armed Wing is already armed. Recently, some arms were also supplied to the Uniformed Branch to deal with adverse Law and Order situation in the Eastern region. However, to enable the Uniformed Branch to discharge their duties more effectively it has been decided to arm them also partially. Under this decision, all officers of and above the rank of A.S.I. are to be armed with pistols/revolvers and 25 per cent of the Head Rakshaks/Sr. Rakshaks/Rakshaks are to be supplied rifles. Besides, there is a reserve force named as Railway Protection Special Force which is fully armed.

Changes in the poll system

351. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to have some changes made in the poll system in the country;

(b) if so, the nature thereof; and

(c) the steps taken in this regard?

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

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

352. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: SHRI VARKEY GEORGE:

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

(a) the contents of the Prime Minister's Award in the dispute between the Governments of Himachal Pradesh and Rajasthan regarding the allotment of land to the Pong Dam oustees in Rajasthan;

(b) whether the work of allotment would be completed according to the original schedule; and

(c) the measures taken by Government to complete the process of allotment in the stipulated period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) to (c). The Prime Minister was not called upon to give any Award about allotment of land in Rajasthan to the Pong Dam Oustees. However, certain issues relating to the eligibility of oustees for allotment of land, on which Governments of Rajasthan and Himachal Pradesh held divergent views, were referred for advice to the Union Cabinet Secretary. His advice has been accepted by both the States. The rules for allotment of land to Banj oustees are being reviewed by the Rajasthan Government. Allotment will be made thereafter.

Shifting of office of Bhakra management board to Nisgal township

353. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to shift the Office of the Bhakra Management Board from Chandigarh to Nangal Township; and

(b) if so, the date by which the decision would be taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) Not at present, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

De-requisition of land by F.C.I. (Nangal unit) to the owner of Himachal Pradesh

354. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the authorities of the Fertilizers Corporation of India (Nangal Unit) have returned certain plots of land taken over by Government to the owners in Punjab;

(b) whether the land which is lying uncultivated with the factory and which belongs to the people of Himachal Pradesh would also be returned to their owners; and

(c) if so, the likely date by which the decision would be taken in this regard and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE):

(a) to (c). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Closure of Kangra Valley Railway

355. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal under consideration of Government to close down the Kangra Valley Railway because of the rise in the water level in the Pong Dam;

(b) if so, whether Government had not prepared an alternate track during the construction period of the dam to avoid any dislocation; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to ensure adequate communications in this area?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The construction of an alternative rail alignment on higher level between Jawanwala Shahr and Gular stations (distance 29.8 Kms.) was planned and sanctioned in April, 1969. The work, however, could not be completed as the land duly acquired for this realignment could not be placed at the disposal of the Railways by the Beas Dam authorities.

There is no proposal at present to construct any other alternative railway line in this area as such a line cannot be completed more expeditiously.

Off-shore explorations in collaboration with Foreign Oil Companies

356. SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

SHRI VEKARIA:

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

(a) whether Foreign Oil Companies are negotiating collaboration with India for off-shore exploration in India; and

(b) if so, the names of the Companies and the precaution Government proposed to take to avoid recurrence of difficulties faced by them under the existing agreements with Foreign Oil Companies operating in India?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE):

(a) and (b). Certain foreign companies, including oil companies have conveyed their interest for collaboration in offshore exploration in India. A few companies have given outlines of proposals for collaboration. However, it will not be in public interest to give the names of these companies nor the details of the proposals given by them.

Government have not so far taken a view on foreign collaboration for offshore oil exploration. In case such an eventuality arises, Government would take all precautions to see that the arrangement arrived at is in consonance with the national interests.

Setting up of detergent Alkylate and Ethylene Glycol projects in Gujarat

357. SHRI D. P. JADEJA:
SHRI VEKARIA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3504 on the 25th August, 1972 and state the progress made so far to set up Detergent Alkylate and Ethylene Glycol Projects in Gujarat and the locations thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): Foreign collaboration agreements for process know-how, basic engineering and expatriate assistance submitted by the Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Ltd. have been approved. The units will be located at Koyali in Gujarat. No decision has yet been taken on the proposal of the Government of Gujarat to participate with the Central Government in these two projects.

मध्य प्रदेश की सिन्ध परियोजना संबंधी रिपोर्ट

358. श्री गंगावरण दीक्षित: क्या सिवाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेन्डर सेवाएँ मध्य प्रदेश की सिन्ध परियोजना संबंधी रिपोर्ट इस बीच स्वीकार कर ली है ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और इसे कब तक स्वीकृति प्रदान की जायेगी ?

सिवाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बजनाथ कुरील) :

(क) और (ख). मध्य प्रदेश की सिन्ध परियोजना, योजना आयोग द्वारा 19-10-72 को अनुमोदित की जा चुकी है।

मध्य प्रदेश में पायरी नदी परियोजना के बारे में प्रतिवेदन

359. श्री गंगावरण दीक्षित : क्या सिवाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में पायरी नदी परियोजना के बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार को अनुमोदन के लिए प्रतिवेदन किम तारीख को प्राप्त हुआ ; और

(ख) इस को कब तक अनुमोदित कर दिया जायेगा ?

सिवाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बंजनाथ कुरील) :

(क) और (ख) पेयरो नदी परियोजना की रिपोर्ट केन्द्रीय जल और विद्युत आयोग में 20-8-1971 को प्राप्त हुई थी।

केन्द्रीय जल और विद्युत आयोग की टिप्पणियों के प्रकाश में इसमें, राज्य सरकार ने संशोधन कर दिये हैं तथा परियोजना को योजना आयोग की सलाहकार समिति को उनकी अगली बैठक में उस पर विचार करने के लिए प्रस्तुत किया जायेगा।

Railway lines for Satna-Rewa-Chhatarpur-Harpalpur-Tikamgarh-Jhansi

360. SHRI G. C. DIXIT:
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Vindhya Pradesh Region (M.P.) has no adequate Railway communication facilities at present;
- (b) if so, whether there is any proposal under consideration for construction Railway lines connecting Satna-Rewa-Chhatarpur-Harpalpur-Tikamgarh-Jhansi; and
- (c) if so, the time by which a decision in this regard is expected to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) to (c). Although adequate railway communication facilities already exist in Vindhya Pradesh Region, a traffic survey for a new BG line from Satna to Beohari via Rewa has however been sanctioned and the survey is in progress. A decision regarding the construction of the line will be taken after the results of the survey become known.

Railway line for Dalli-Rajhara-Jagdalpur in Bastar District (Madhya Pradesh)

361. SHRI G. C. DIXIT:
SHRI ARVIND NETAM:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Madhya Pradesh Government have been constantly requesting the Government of India to construct a Railway line between Dalli-Rajhara-Jagdalpur in Bastar District;

(b) whether Bastar District (Madhya Pradesh) has not been developed mainly due to lack of railway communications; and

(c) if so, the steps taken so far for connecting Dalli-Rajhara with Jagdalpur by rail via Narainpur, Koondgaon and when it is expected to be commissioned?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI). (a) Yes.

(b) It is not correct to state that the over-all development of the area has been handicapped mainly due to lack of rail communications.

(c) A traffic survey for a B. G. line from Dhalli-Rajhara to Dantewara/Jagdalpur has recently been completed and the report is under examination of the Railway Board. A decision regarding construction of this line will be taken after the examination is completed and the results thereof become known.

इलाहाबाद उच्च न्यायालय में न्यायाधीशों की नियुक्ति

362. श्री सरजू पान्डे: क्या विधि और न्याय मंत्री यह बताने की कृता करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पिछले महीने इलाहाबाद उच्च न्यायालय में कुछ न्यायाधीशों की नई नियुक्तियां की गई हैं; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कून कितनी नियुक्तियां की गई हैं?

विधि और न्याय मंत्री तथा पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री (श्री एच. घारू गोप्तवे) :

(क) जी हाँ। 4 सितंबर, 1972 से नियुक्तियां की गई हैं।

(ख) चार।

Russian help for Power Transmission

363. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Soviet Union propose to help India in the field of Power transmission; and

(b) if so, whether any negotiations are going on between the two countries in regard to this matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) so far no scheme has been posed seeking Soviet assistance in the field of power transmission.

(b) Does not arise.

Progress by four units of F.C.I. during the first quarter of 1972-73

364. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether four out of the five units of the Fertiliser Corporation of India have achieved 40 per cent increase in production in the first quarter of 1972-73; and

(b) if so, the names of the 5th unit which is lagging behind and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a) Yes, Sir. In the first quarter of 1972-73, barring Sindri, the remaining four operating units cumulatively by registered a production increase of about 38 per cent over the corresponding period of last year.

(b) The production at Sindri was affected due to factors like (i) heavy breakdowns of the old plant which is showing signs of ageing (ii) non-availability of gypsum of suitable quality required for production of ammonium sulphate (iii) difficulty in getting the coal blend needed for efficient production of coke and coke oven gas and (iv) other process problems. The accidental fire at the electric sub-station of the ammonia plant also affected production.

Linking of Rajasthan and Gujarat with power transmission lines

365. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether work to link Rajasthan and Gujarat with power transmission lines has begun;

(b) if so, whether this sort of inter-State linking process will continue till the National Power Grid is complete; and

(c) whether there is any State today which has more than one power grid?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) and (b). A 220 single circuit transmission line connecting Ranasan in Gujarat and Debari in Rajasthan has been taken up for construction. This line will interconnect the two State power systems. In Gujarat, survey and 25 per cent of sub-setting for the towers has been completed. In the case of Rajasthan, survey, preliminary works and procurement of materials have been taken up. Central loan assistance is given to the States for this line. Under the Centrally Sponsored programme Gujarat was given Rs. 30 lakhs during the year 1971-72 and an amount of Rs. 10 lakhs has been provided for the current year. In the case of Rajasthan an amount of Rs. 40 lakhs has been provided for the current year. The line is likely to be completed by the end of 1973-74.

The construction of inter-State and inter regional lines is a continuous process to provide for adequate line capacity to meet the situation arising from time to time. While the regional grid systems are being evolved in different regions simultaneously inter-regional connections are also being established. This will result in evolution of a National Grid.

ance 16 rural electrification projects of which 8 are for backward areas and specially under-developed ones,

(b) if so, the names of those backward or under-developed areas in the country, and

(c) the main features of the projects?

(c) In the States of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, West Bengal Orissa, Assam, Tripura, Manipur and Nagaland unification of power systems is under progress. In the remaining States there are unified power grid systems.

Assistance to rural electrification projects by rural electrification corporation

366. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rural Electrification Corporation has recently approved for assist-

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a). The Rural Electrification Corporation in its meeting held on 26th September, 1972, sanctioned 16 rural electrification schemes of 10 State Electricity Boards involving loan assistance of Rs. 813.403 lakhs, aiming electrification of 1,420 villages energisation of 14,139 pumsets and power supply to 2,508 small scale and agro-industries. Of these 16 projects, 6 relate to backward areas.

(b) and (c) The names and details of projects relating to backward areas are to be given below:—

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	COVERAGE			Amount of loan sanc- tioned (Rs. in Lakhs)
		Villages	Pumps	Small Scale & Agro industries	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Gajwal Taluk in Medak District (Andhra pradesh)	65	850	80	52.31
2	Special Transmission Scheme in Balasore & Cuttack Districts of Orissa			..	55.81
3	Special Scheme of Transmission & Distribution system in Balasore & Mayurbhanj Districts of Orissa				78.56
4	Anandpur Sahib tehsil in Rupar District of Punjab	173	1230	350	37.278
5	Isanagar, Dhauraha & Ramia-Behar Blocks in Nighansan tehsils of Lakhnupur-Theri District of Uttar Pradesh	94	500	170	54.34
6	15 blocks viz. Bachhran, Maharsiganj, Singhpur, Tiloi, Harchandpur, Rahi, Khireu Sareni, Laliganj, Dalman, Jaddipur, Nasirabad, Bech, Salan and Unchanar in Rae Bareli District of Uttar Pradesh	200	460	210	57.35

Extension of Kamala river embankment**Per capita availability and consumption of power in North Bihar**

367. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 258 on the 4th April, 1972 regarding the extension of Kamala River Embankments and state:

(a) whether the non-extension of the Kamala embankments upto Mirchayia in Nepal leaves the entire area of India between the Indo-Nepal border and eastern and Western Kamala canal totally unirrigated and results in overflooding of the areas, and

(b) if so, the reasons why the work under the original proposal agreed to by Nepal Government for extending the embankments to Mirchayia has not been taken up so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) and (b): The floods in the Kamala inundate an area of 64 sq. Km in the Indian territory between the Indo Nepal border and the Kamala eastern and Western canals.

The extension of Kamla embankments had been proposed to protect this area as well to prevent breaches in the canal banks and outflanking of Jainagar Weir. The detailed report of the scheme has not been finalised by the State Government. There is also no provision for the scheme in the Fourth Plan. A scheme for strengthening of the right bank of western Kamala canal and left bank of Eastern Kamala Canal to serve as flood banks and provision of adequate cross drainage works which will reduce the possibilities of breaches in the canal banks is also under consideration of the State Government.

368. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3135 on the 18th April, 1972 regarding the per capita availability and consumption of power in North Bihar and state:

(a) the steps being taken to bring up the per capita availability and consumption of electricity in North Bihar from 19 and 13 kwh to the level of the rest of Bihar of 87 and 79 kwh and the whole of Bihar to the All India level of 98 and 88 kwh respectively,

(b) whether it is proposed to have an All India grid of electricity and

(c) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a): As given in the answer to the unstarred question No. 3135 on 18th April 1972, in the Lok Sabha, Bihar has scope for utilizing power generating capacity more fully. Additional transmission and distributions lines are under various stages of construction in Bihar for maximising the utilization of the available capacity. In order to meet the future demand, additional power generation projects aggregating to 460 MW are under various stages of execution. Additional power will also be available to Bihar from the DVC system where generating capacity aggregating to 240 MW is being installed in the fourth plan period.

Further generating capacity aggregating to 1080 MW is proposed to be taken up for installation in the 5th plan. Power will also be available from projects aggregating to 840 MW being proposed in DVC area. Augmentation of generating capacity mentioned above will step up the availability of power and its utilization both in North Bihar as well as in the rest of the State considerably.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. Power systems in the northern, western, southern and eastern regions have now inter-connected grids. These are already being utilised for exchange of power between systems depending on the availability and demand. In order to enable integrated operation of the regional grid systems regional load despatching stations are being established in each region. Simultaneously with the construction of inter-state lines, inter-regional lines are also under construction with the ultimate object of developing an All India Grid.

The All India Grid will inter link all major power system, and main large power stations with the object of operating the power systems with optimum efficiency, economy and reliability.

Proposal for location of thermal power plant at Katihar in Bihar

369. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 282 on the 1st August, 1972 regarding proposal for the location of Thermal Power Plant at Katihar in Bihar and state:

(a) whether the Resolution of the Bihar Legislature demanding location of the proposed thermal power project at Katihar has since been communicated to the Government of India,

(b) whether review of the matter has since been completed, and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL):

(a) : No, Sir.

(b) and (c): It has been decided to locate the Thermal Power Station at Dalkhola.

Progress made on western Kosi canal project

370. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 280 on the 1st August, 1972 regarding the progress made on the Western Kosi Canal Project and state:

(a) whether Government have agreed to meet the entire cost of construction of the Western Kosi Canal in the Nepalese territory.

(b) the total estimated expenditure to be incurred by Government of Bihar by the end of the Fourth Plan on the Indian side for the construction of the canal and central loan or assistance therefor; and

(c) whether there is any technical difficulty in simultaneously acquiring land and beginning the construction of the canal on Indian side?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) The Government of India have agreed to provide special assistance to Bihar Government to meet the cost of construction of the Nepal portion of the Western Kosi Canal outside the State Plan ceiling during the Fourth Plan. The Nepal Benefit portion will be treated as grant while the balance will be provided as loan to the State Government.

(b) The Government of Bihar have stated that the Indian portion of the work on the Western Kosi Canal is not likely to be executed in the Fourth Plan due to paucity of funds although the State Government proposes to start preliminary works according to availability of funds.

(c) No technical difficulty is expected in simultaneously acquiring land and construction of canal on Indian side except for requisite financial provisions for the purpose.

Progress of Andhwara project in north Bihar ..

371. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 398 on the 29th August, 1972 regarding the progress of Andhwara Project in North Bihar and state,

(a) whether the scheme for embankments along Lakhdei-Darbhanga-Bagmati and Mohini has since been sent to the Centre,

(b) if so, the schedule for the beginning and completion of the project,

(c) whether study of the proposal for embankments along right bank of river Dhans from Paghauli-Santighat Agropti has since been completed, if not, the reasons therefor, and

(d) for how many years Hydrological observation of river Kiroi was made and what are the annual results?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) and (b): The scheme for embankments along Lakhdei-Darbhanga-Bagmati and Mohini has not so far been received at the the Centre. The State Government have informed that the scheme will be sent shortly.

(c) The State Government have stated that the scheme is under preparation.

(d) It is reported by the State Government that gauge observations are available for 20 years and discharge observations have been made since 1970.

These have indicated that there is considerable spilling over the banks and the maximum discharge of the river observed is about 200 cumecs at Muraitha.

Cost Analysis of some Bulk Drugs by Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices

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

(a) whether Government had referred to the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices the names of some bulk drugs for cost analysis; and

(b) if so, whether the bureau has submitted any report to Government and if so, the salient features thereof?

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

(b) The final report of the Bureau has recently been received. This and the other three reports received earlier are under consideration.

Bringing 12 more essential Bulk Drugs under Control

373. SHRI D. D. DESAI: With the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether price of 12 more essential bulk drugs; besides 17 already listed in the Drug Prices Control Order, are to be brought under control; and

(b) if so, when it is likely to be given effect to?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE, AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a) and (b): The working Group set up under the Chairmanship of Chairman, Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices have examined the cost structure of 24 bulk drugs which also include empty hard gelating capsules. The Group's report has been received and is under consideration of Government.

Enquiry into the working of F.C.I.

374. SHRI JAGDISH NARAIN MANDAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a number of Memoranda and complaints from Members of Parliament regarding the deterioration in working of and corruption in the Fertilizer Corporation of India;

(b) whether Government propose to appoint a high power commission to enquire into the working of Fertilizer Corporation of India; and

(c) if so, the outlines the proposed enquiry?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a) to (c). The memoranda and complaints received from the Members of Parliament containing allegations against the Fertilizer Corporation of India are under examination. There is at present no proposal to set up a high-powered commission to examine the working of Fertilizer Corporation of India.

बरोनी उर्वरक कारखाने हारा रासायनिक उर्वरक का उत्पादन

375. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव : क्या पट्टोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने कि कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) बरोनी उर्वरक कारखाने में रासायनिक उर्वरक का उत्पादन कब शुरू हो जायेगा;

(ख) इस कारखाने की उत्पादन क्षमता क्या होगी?

विवि और व्याय तथा पट्टोलियम और रसायन मंत्री (श्री एच० आर० गोखले)

(क) बरोनी संकेतों के अनुसार बरोनी उर्वरक कारखाने के 2 अक्टूबर, 1973 तक व्यापारिक उत्पादन प्रारम्भ करने की आशा है।

(ख) कारखाना प्रति वर्ष 330,000 मीट्री टन यूरिया, जो लगभग 152,000 मीट्री टन नाइट्रोजन के समतुल्य होगा, के उत्पादन के लिए उपकृति की गई है।

प्रयाग-जोगबानी पंसेजर गाड़ी की एक्स-प्रेस गाड़ी बनाना

376. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :-

(क) क्या पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे की प्रयाग-जोगबानी पंसेजर गाड़ी को एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी बनाने का कोई प्रस्ताव है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या उक्त गाड़ी को बरोनी से कटिहार तक पंसेजर गाड़ी के रूप में चलाया जाना जारी रखने के बारे में जनता ने सरकार से मांग की है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

रेल मंत्री (श्री दी० ए० पाई) (क)

पूर्व (ख) : एक तेज गाड़ी की भारी मांग को पूरा करने की दृष्टि से, नं० 37 अप/38 डाउन जोगबानी-इलाहाबाद सिटी तेज सवारी गाड़ियों को 1-11-72 से एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों में बदल दिया गया है।

(ग) जी हां ।

(घ) कटिहार-बगीची खण्ड पर स्थानीय यात्रियों की सुविधा के लिए 503 अप। 504 डाउन पासल सवारी गाड़ियों के समय में उपयुक्त परिवर्तन करके लगभग वही कर दिया गया है जो इस खण्ड पर 37अप। 38 डाउन का पुराना समय था ।

कटिहार जंक्शन से कलकत्ता को एक अतिरिक्त एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी चलाना

377 श्री गानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :-

(क) क्या पूर्वोत्तर मीमांसा रेलवे के कटिहार जंक्शन से कलकत्ता जाने वाले यात्रियों की सुविधा के लिए क अतिरिक्त सप्रम गाड़ी चलाने का कोई प्रस्ताव है और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब से ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ई० ए० पाई)

(क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

सर्वोच्च न्यायालय और उच्च न्यायालय में मुकदमों का निवारण आना

378. श्री ज्ञानश्वर प्रसाद यादव : क्या विधि और न्याय मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उच्च न्यायालयों और सर्वोच्च न्यायालय में गत बर्षे कितने मुकदमों का निर्णय हुआ ?

विधि और न्याय तथा वंद्रोलिम्ब मीर रसायन मंत्री (श्री ए० आ० गोल्से) :
आनंदकारी लेने वाला विवरण संक्षिप्त है
विवरण

उच्चतम न्यायालय

6,491

उच्च न्यायालय

37,033

2 आंध्र प्रदेश

32,733

3 आसाम और नागालैण्ड

1,908

(इस समय गोहाटी)

4 बंगल्ब

27,706

5 कलकत्ता

32,115

6 दिल्ली

17,885

7 गुजरात

11,922

8 हिमाचल प्रदेश

1,300

9 जम्म-कश्मीर

1,590

10 केरल

30,520

11 मध्य प्रदेश

15,700

12 मध्यास

41,559

13 मैसूर

19,860

14 उड़ीसा

4,490

15 पटना

8,938

16 वंशाब और हरियाणा

27,745

17 राजस्थान

9,501

कुल संख्या

3,22,505

कटिहार याड में चोरी की घटनाएं रोकने के लिए केन्द्रीय रिज़िव पुलिस को तैनात करना।

379 श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव: क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे के कटिहार याड में रेलव बगनों से सामान की चोरी आये दिन होती रहती है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का विचार चोरी की घटनाएं रोकने लेतु कृष्ण महीनों के लिए बहां केन्द्रीय रिज़िव पुलिस तैनात करने का है?

रेल मंत्री (श्री टी० ए० वाई) (क) यह सही नहीं है कि पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे के कटिहार याड में रेलव बगनों से सामान की चोरी की घटनाएं आये दिन होती रहती हैं।

(ख) इन चोरियों की रीकवाम के लिए रेलव सुरक्षा दल आवश्यक निरोधात्मक उपाय कर रहा है। इस कार्य के लिए केन्द्रीय रिज़िव पुलिस को तैनात करने का कोई विचार नहीं है।

Destruction of property at Bikaner Railway Station by Students

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

(a) whether agitated students of Bikaner Division destroyed property at Bikaner Railway Station;

(b) if so, whether any arrest was made and action taken in this regard; and

(c) the estimated loss sustained as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAJ): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 2 cases on FIR No. 34 dated 9th September 1972 and FIR No. 35 dated 18th September 1972 were registered at G.R.P. station, Bikaner. 8 persons were arrested and challaned in the Court.

(c) Rs. 16,000/- approximately.

Commissioning of the Cochin Fertilizer Unit

381. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Commissioning of the Cochin Fertilizer Unit was held up;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the loss suffered so far on account of the delay in commissioning?

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

(b) The construction of the fertilizer project has been completed and trial runs are in progress. The slippage in commissioning is however due to mechanical breakdowns and other difficulties encountered during the trial runs.

(c) About 15,000 tonnes of Urea for every month's delay in the commissioning of the plant or the basis of 50 per cent capacity utilisation during this period.

Explosion of a Bomb in Gorakhpur Fertilizer Factory

382. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a bomb exploded in Gorakhpur Fertilizer Factory on the 23rd September, 1972;

(b) whether enquiry has been made in this regard; and

(c) if so, the result of the enquiry and the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a) to (c). An explosion occurred in the Gorakhpur Fertilizer Factory on the 22nd September, 1972. The accident was investigated departmentally. The project authorities also lodged a complaint with the local police for suspected sabotage by the strikers. The Inspectorate of Explosives Agra and the State C.L.D. have also investigated into the matter and their reports are being awaited by the Corporation.

Raid on the 522-Up Manikpur-Jhansi Passenger Train by Dacoits.

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

(a) whether dacoits raided the 522 Up Manikpur-Jhansi passenger train between Khurhand and Dingwai stations on the night of the 17th September, 1972; and

(b) if so, the action, if any, taken by the Railway Protection Force and the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) Yes, on 18th September 1972 at 00.05 hrs.

(b) Protection of Passengers in trains and railway premises is the responsibility of the Government Railway Police.

Necessary liaison and coordination was maintained by the Railway Protection Force with the Government Railway Police. As a result of the same the following action has been taken:

(i) Both the night passenger trains on this section are being escorted by two armed guards and plain-clothes men are deputed to keep strict vigil on railway criminals.

(ii) District Police has been alerted to patrol way-side railway stations during night at the time of arrival of trains.

(iii) Strength of Government Railway Police at Banda has been augmented temporarily.

(iv) Government Railway Police, Banda has registered the case under section 392/394 I.P.C. and have arrested four criminals so far. Investigations continue.

Recruitment of Class I Officers for Chittaranjan Loco Works etc., from Zonal Railway and Railway Board

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

(a) whether recruitment of Officers in Class I in Chittaranjan Loco Works, Diesel Loco Works Integral Coach Factory and the Indian Railways Conference Association, all under his Ministry, is made from the Zonal Railways and the Railway Board and the deserving Class II officers of the above mentioned units are not promoted to the Class I posts; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) and (b). Direct recruitment to Class I Services is made through Union Public Service Commission on all Railway basis and no separate recruitment is made to Chittaranjan Locomotive Works, Diesel Locomotive works and Integral Coach Factory. Class I posts in Chittaranjan Locomotive Works, Diesel Locomotive Works and Integral Coach Factory are filled by posting suitable officers from different zonal.

railways and also by promotion of suitable Class II Officers working in the Production Units. Appointments of Class I Officers in the Indian Railways Conference Association which is an autonomous organisation, is made by the President of Indian Railways Conference Association in consultation with Executive Council. Where a railway officer is to be appointed Railway Board's approval is obtained by the Indian Railways Conference Association. The Railway Board do not control the promotion policy of Class II officers of the Indian Railways Conference Association to Class I in that Organisation.

Double Railway line from Dum Dum junction to Bangaon (Sealdah Division—Eastern Railway)

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

(a) whether there is insistent demand from the commuters to lay a double line from Dum Dum junction Station to Bangaon in the Sealdah Division of the Eastern Railway;

(b) whether such a double line will also help promote trade between Bangladesh and India; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAD): (a). There are representations for doubling the line between Dum Dum and Bangaon.

(b) and (c). A Techno-Economic Survey was undertaken for the doubling of this Section. The Report is under consideration.

Difficulties in getting Oil Tankers to lift Crude from Iraq

386. DR. RANEN SEN:

SHRI K. BALADHANDAYU.

THAM:

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

(a) whether Government are finding difficulties in getting oil tankers to lift crude from Iraq to India; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a) and (b). It appears that some foreign oil companies have been exerting pressure on the tanker owners not to transport the Iraqi crude oil from its nationalised North Rumaila oil fields to any destination, including to India. This came out when enquiries floated in the market for hiring tankers did not attract any offers with reasonable terms. Two tankers of the Shipping Corporation of India which were on charter with international oil companies have been withdrawn, and one more tanker of an Indian Shipping firm has also become available for this service. The first of these tankers carrying Iraqi crude has since been received at Haldia.

Oil Freight Scandal

387. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the report appearing in the 'Blitz' dated the 23rd September, 1972 under the caption "Who struck it rich in the oil freight scandal"; and

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

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

(b) The allegations contained in the news item are, *prima facie*, incorrect in several respects. However, the matter is being looked into further in consultation with the Chairman, Indian Oil Corporation and the factual position would be placed on the Table of the House.

Assistance for Irrigation Projects in Kerala

388. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN:

SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAN-KAPPAN:

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

(a) whether the Kerala Government have requested the Centre for an additional grant of Rs. 3 crores to complete the irrigation projects in the State; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) and (b). Irrigation is a State subject and funds for execution of irrigation projects are provided by the State Governments in their budgets within the framework of their overall developmental plans. Central Assistance to the State Plans is in the form

of block loans and grants and not to individual Sectors or projects. The plan outlay for Kerala for 1972-73 is Rs. 64 crores of which Rs. 33.95 crores is Central assistance. The approved outlay for major and medium irrigation sector is Rs. 5.20 crores.

The Government of Kerala had requested that they should be given further special Central assistance of Rs. 3 crores outside the State Plan framework to accelerate their irrigation projects. Owing to the difficult resources position, it has not been found possible to accede to this request.

Fourth Stage Expansion Programme of the Fertilizer and Chemicals, Travancore Limited, Alwaye

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

(a) whether the fourth stage expansion programme of the Fertilizer and Chemicals, Travancore Limited, Alwaye is very much behind schedule;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to speed up the expansion programme?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a) to (c). Some sections of the Fourth Stage Expansion Project have been completed and the ammonia plant is also under commercial production. The commissioning of the other sections has slipped mainly as a result of labour problems and delays in the delivery of some of the equipments from indigenous fabricators. Vigorous follow-up action is being taken with the manufacturers concerned to expedite the deliveries of the equipments which have been delayed. In addition, discussions are being conducted with the labour unions concerned.

Refining of Crude from Iraq by Burmah-Shell

390. SHRI K. BALADANDAYUTHAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have approached Burmah-Shell Oil Company to refine crude imported from Iraq; and

(b) if so, the Company's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Resumption of operation of S. S. Light Railway

391. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government are contemplating to run the S. S. Light Railway in collaboration with the U.P. Government;

(b) if so, the time by which the said Railway Line will be reopened; and

(c) whether Government propose to re-employ all its retrenched employees on their respective jobs, and if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) A proposal to set up a Corporation in equal partnership with the State Government of Uttar Pradesh is under consideration.

(b) The time required cannot be precisely estimated at this stage.

(c) Does not arise for the present.

Corporation to run S. S. Light Railway

392. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government propose to constitute a Corporation to run S. S. Light Railway;

(b) if so, the names of Members and Chairman of the Corporation; and

(c) the share of Central and State Government in the said Shahdara-Saharanpur Railway Board?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) and (c). A proposal to set up a Corporation in equal partnership with the State Government of Uttar Pradesh is under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

Conversion of Narrow Gauge S. S. Light Railway into Broad Gauge

393. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal under consideration to convert the narrow gauge Shahdara-Saharanpur Light Railway into Broad Gauge in order to link it with Delhi/New Delhi to cope with the rush of daily passengers of this area;

(b) if so, the estimated expenditure likely to be incurred thereon; and

(c) the time by which it will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) to (c). The question whether this Railway should be revived in its former gauge or in a wider gauge, namely Metre Gauge or Broad Gauge is being examined. Nothing precise can, therefore, be said at this stage about the estimated cost and the time by which the rail facilities will be provided in the area.

Electric Trains between Saharanpur and Delhi via Meerut

394. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the heavy rush of daily passengers from Meerut District to Delhi, Government propose to run electric trains between Saharanpur and Delhi via Meerut on the pattern of Deccan Queen; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a). There is no such proposal under consideration at present.

(b) Does not arise.

Increasing the Number of Third Class Compartment in Howrah Express

395. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is heavy rush of passengers for Delhi at night at Allahabad and there are only two III Class compartments attached to Howrah Express; and

(b) If so, whether Government propose to increase the number of III Class compartments in Howrah Express to cope with the rush of Allahabad Passengers and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) and (b). At present, in addition to one fully air-conditioned coach attached on 5 days in a week, there are two other through service coaches viz. one third class and one first class, attached daily from Allahabad to 11 Up Howrah-Delhi Express. These through coaches cater adequately to the requirements of through traffic between these points. Any further increase in the number of through coaches between Allahabad and Delhi by 11 Up Howrah-Delhi express is also operationally not feasible for want of room to attach an extra coach as a regular measure on this train.

विदेशी तेल कंपनियों द्वारा विदेशों को भेजा गया लाभांश

396. डॉ लक्ष्मीरामसु वाण्डेय : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंडी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि दिदेशी तेल कंपनियों द्वारा यत तीन वर्षों में भपने लाभांशों का कितने प्रतिशत भाग विदेशों में भेजा गया ?

विदिशी और व्याय तथा पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंडी (श्री एच० शार० शोल्स) : सूचना एकल की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रखी जाएगी ।

Location of Weigh-bridges Serving Coalfields

397. SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number and location of Weighbridges serving Coalfields;

(b) the rules and regulations framed by Government regarding the installation of weighbridges, their operation and maintenance, training and supervision of staff, inspection of calibration and working of weighbridges and other obligations to users; and

(c) whether Government have been receiving complaints about faulty and inefficient use of the weighbridges and if so, the nature of such complaints and the steps taken to improve their working?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) There are 87 weighbridges including 55 private weighbridges provided by the siding holders serving the coalfields. A statement showing the location of these weighbridges is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in library. See No. LT-3661/72.]

(b) Weighbridges are installed at stations serving the collieries after careful study of the pattern of movement. Certain big collieries have also installed their own weighbridges and weightment rebate is given for coal wagons weighed at the private weighbridges.

Railways have their own elaborate machinery for effective maintenance and inspection of weighbridges. The inspection includes cleaning, oiling and the standard test with test weights, and correct recording of weights, according to the State's Weights and Measures Act, is certified periodically. Divisional and Headquarters Officers also check the working of the weighbridges and maintenance of the records while on inspections. Inspection of calibration and accuracy of weighment is certified by the Inspectors of Weights and Measures of the State Governments concerned. The operation of the weighbridges being a simple affair, necessary training is given to the staff by their Supervisors.

(c) Complaints are sometimes received by the Railway Administrations regarding non-working or faulty working of the weighbridges and the same are attended to promptly and the defects, if any, removed immediately.

Location of wheel and axle plant

398. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the report on the setting up of the Wheel and Axle Plant has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof and whether decision on the location of the Project has been taken?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS : (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) and (b). The report has not yet been finalised in all its details. However based on the preliminary studies made bringing out the salient features regarding location of the Project it has been decided to set up this Project near Bangalore.

Rackets in sale of Reservation Tickets at Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras

399. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any black-marketing rackets in the sale of Reservation tickets for Rajdhani Express and III Class Sleeper-Coaches in other mail trains running between Delhi and Calcutta, Delhi and Bombay and Delhi and Madras have been brought to the notice of the authorities; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by the authorities concerned to alleviate the sufferings of the travellers?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI) : (a) Yes.

(b) A statement indicating the measures taken to prevent malpractices in the reservation of berths/seats is attached.

The problem is constantly engaging the attention of the Government. A Committee of Members of Parliament has also been recently set up to look into this problem.

Statement

(i) Berths are booked against individual names of passengers and no alteration in the names is permitted.

(ii) To prevent blocking of reserved accommodation, not more than 4 berths to a party and 6 berths to a family are permitted to a person waiting in the queue.

(iii) Accommodation falling vacant is allotted to the waitlisted passengers strictly in order of priority.

(iv) Notice Boards are exhibited prominently indicating position of availability of reserved accommodation in each train.

(v) Special Squads are posted near the booking windows to maintain vigil on persons indulging in racketeering in the reserved accommodation.

(vi) Reservation Offices and trains are subjected to frequent checks during peak periods of rush.

(vii) Checks are carried out by making references direct to the persons in whose names reservations are made to ascertain the genuineness.

(viii) Public co-operation is sought through Notice Boards at Stations warning the public not to buy journey and reservation tickets from unauthorised sources.

(ix) Train services are strengthened and Special Trains arranged to the extent possible during peak periods of rush.

(x) Wherever persons are found to indulge in malpractices, thorough enquiries are made and proper action including prosecution wherever possible, is taken.

Fair Price shops at Gonda and Bahrach Railway Stations

400. SHRI B. R. SHUKLA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any fair price shops have been opened for Railway employees and Railway vendors at Gonda and Bahrach Railway stations (North-Eastern Railway);

(b) if so, what commodities are available there; and

(c) if no shops have been opened, whether Government intend to do so in the near future ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI) : (a) Yes, at Gonda.

No, at Bahrach.

(b) Foodgrains and Sugar.

(c) No.

There is no demand from Staff for a Fair Price Shop at Bahrach, as they are obtaining their requirements from the State Government Ration Shop.

12.00hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

RECENT DISTURBANCES IN ASSAM ON LANGUAGE ISSUE

MR. SPEAKER: We now take up Calling Attention Motion—Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munsi.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Gauhati): Sir, as you know, in Assam, the students had called off the strike day before yesterday. Since yesterday, there is normalcy. A discussion at this stage may create complications. In view of that, I appeal to the good sense of the House and good sense of the Members not to press for a discussion at this stage. I am not saying that there should not be any discussion. We may discuss it when the Report of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities is discussed. Today, when the normalcy has returned in Assam, I request the Members not to press for a discussion at this stage.

Secondly, on this Calling Attention Motion, no name from amongst Members of Assam has come in the ballot. If the questions are asked, may I request you that at least one Member from Assam may also be permitted to ask a couple of questions?

MR. SPEAKER: When I was about to admit this Calling Attention Motion, I had the same doubts in my mind. But we have to go by the rules. I know some Members from Assam were very much interested in it. The ballot has not favoured them....

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior): You can make an exception if you like.

MR. SPEAKER: Once an exception is made, it will be treated as a precedent. We are having a discussion on the Report of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities for which we have allotted hours.

If Mr. Goswami's appeal is accepted by you, that will be better. When everything is coming to normalcy, even a little mis-handling which I do not think will be happening may sometimes incite some trouble. I hope, all of you will keep this factor in view.

MR. GOSWAMI, I know Members from Assam could not be accommodated by ballot. I am helpless in that matter. Ballot throws us out from this House also.

SHRI INDRAMIT GUPTA (Alipore): There seem to be two contradictory points raised by Mr. Goswami. I can understand Mr. Goswami's appeal though I need not agree with it that this discussion should be postponed. But in the same breath, he says, if it is permitted, then a Member from Assam should be allowed to ask questions as if that will solve the problem. That is not the point at all.

MR. SPEAKER: May I take it that in the broader interest we postpone it for some future date?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): No, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munsi.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI (Calcutta South): I call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

"Recent disturbances in Assam on language issue."

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): It is a matter of serious concern to Government that there has been controversy, tension and violence in Assam over the issue of medium of instruction at the University stage. The districts mainly affected were Kamrup, Darrang, Nowrang, Sib Sagar and Dibrugarh. According to the information available, 31

persons were killed. Of these, 3 are reported to have died as a result of police firing and 18 due to riots and arson. In respect of remaining 10, the precise circumstances of death are being ascertained. 760 persons received injuries including 126 police and other personnel on duty.

The State authorities took all possible steps to deal with the incidents of violence and lawlessness in Assam. Curfew was imposed at a number of places. The number of persons arrested was 5690 including 88 detentions under the Maintenance of Internal Security Act. The Central Government have been in close touch with the State Government and all necessary assistance by way of deployment of Central forces was made available. Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed and Shri R. N. Mirdha visited Assam to assess the situation and assist in the restoration of normalcy. During her recent visit to Shillong, the Prime Minister also met different sections of the people and impressed upon them the need for restoring peace. It is a matter of satisfaction that the students of Assam have, in response to the efforts of the Chief Minister, suspended their agitation.

There has now been a perceptible improvement in the situation and there has been no incident during the last 2 days. Any solution of such complex issues can be found only in an atmosphere of peace and therefore, Government seek the co-operation of all sections of the House and of the people of Assam to bring to bear on this subject a spirit of understanding and accommodation.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Before I put any question to the Minister, I wish to express my thanks on my behalf and on behalf of the Youth Congress to the students and youth community of Assam who called off the agitation to bring normalcy in Assam. I am also grateful to the matured Bengali youth who have, politically, avoided the provocation not to be trapped in the hands of foreign agents to make the situation more dangerous. Today when Mr. Goswami put you the question, Sir, to request you not to put this motion, I understood his senti-

ment. Mr. Speaker, Sir, in Parliamentary democracy it is the Parliament which can guide the people better and not the agent provocateurs. I think, are responsible Members of Parliament should not take this issue in such a way as if the people of Assam would face another danger. I rather believe that today is the great day of the birthday of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who was the maker of modern India, who dedicated himself entirely for national integration, and we should not, just on the minor issue of language and others, create a situation where we shall lose ourselves for the future. So far as I understand, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is no more today with us and many more leading Members of Parliament and responsible leaders of different political parties would be no more with us in future; the students and youth in Assam, the students and youth in Bengal and all over the country would be the leading pioneers of the country and they are the considerable partners in today's game; and if they are understood, the things should be over.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I like to analyse the situation from a broader point of view. The tragic and unfortunate incidents which have shaken the social and political life of Assam have to be once again understood from the national point of view. I myself, as a fellow comrade of the youth community of Assam, directly close to them, know this; I have, ten or twelve times, visited Assam; the Bengalis can speak fluently Assamese and the Assamese can speak fluently Bengali; and I could not understand this difference, why these shouts and agitations came. Mr. Speaker, the basic reason is this. Parliament and all the political parties should dedicate themselves entirely to bring a national language of the country, I mean Hindi; if we have the trouble of regional languages and of linguistic minorities, if you go on adding these things, the entire integration would not be reached. I say this not because I am opposing any language but because of this. In the Soviet Union, after the Revolution, in spite of having many different languages like Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan, they have the Roos language, the

[Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munsi]

Russian language; the Soviets used to speak boldly that the great revolutionary, Lenin, used to speak in this language and it was their national heritage; the Russian language is the language for unity.

Why cannot the Indian people even after 25 years of our independence, consider that Hindi must be accepted as one of the basic language for which all of us should dedicate ourselves and know what is Hindi? I feel ashamed myself to speak in English on the floor of the House and I dream of the day when I will be able to speak fluently in Hindi. We should root out the linguistic prejudices, the conservative outlook of society. It is a fact that attempts have been made to malign the Assam Government. When I rise to speak on this occasion, many Members may have an idea that I belong to Bengal. No, Sir. I represent the people of India, as a Member of Parliament, on behalf of the people of India, I do not consider my identification would be as a Bengalee. I like to dedicate myself in the modern India's making as an Indian citizen. It is not that the Assam Government is opposing Bengalee. If that is so, what happened in the dark days of Bangladesh movement? The Assam Government, the Meghalaya Government, the Tripura Government, the Bengal Government all stood unitedly for India, for the revolution of Bangladesh. So, I do not consider, it is because the Assam Government failed.

But I find, Sir, there are attempts made, there are conspiracies within the administration partially, within the Assam Government, to let down Assam Government and pollute the image of the ruling party. They attempt to divert people's attention from the economic struggle to the struggle of the linguistic problems and others. This is what is happening.

Mr. Speaker, I have been listening since yesterday to the hon. Members from the opposition, particularly the Jan Sangh and the Swatantra party, who were trying to provoke the House by saying, CIA, CIA. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I can give a little bit of a story. A doctor was examining a patient. The patient put a question to

the doctor. He asked: "Doctor, you tell me that I am suffering from typhoid. Can you show me what is typhoid?" The Doctor replied, "Patient, you are simply trying to make a joke with me. I cannot show you typhoid; I cannot show you malaria; I cannot show you T.B. It is only by certain symptoms by which we calculate that it is typhoid, it is malaria." Mr. Piloo Mody and others are simply disturbing the House. If they ask what is CIA, I can simply say, I cannot show you who is CIA, but I can show you the symptoms. I have no doubt whatsoever about this. In the disturbances in Assam, in the disturbances in Aligarh, in the disturbances all over the border States of India, what do we find? We find, these are piloted by the CIA. These are piloted by the deeprooted agents of the CIA, who, taking advantage of Indian democracy, are deliberately doing it. My question before the hon. Minister is this. Firstly, I want to know whether it is a fact that the whole administration of the Assam Government has miserably failed to inform the Central Government or even the Chief Minister to assess the situation properly with regard to the linguistic minorities. This is my first question. My second question is this. Is it a fact that a section of the Assam Government official of the administration non-cooperated,—not only 'non-cooperated', with the Chief Minister, but also directly or indirectly participated in such agitation to provoke the agents there?

Thirdly, Sir,.....

MR. SPEAKER: Only one question.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Thirdly, Sir, with regard to the tragic situation of Assam, what we find? I am assured by the Prime Minister. We have seen this in the newspapers. During her stay and immediately after her visit the situation is coming to normalcy. We should not provoke the situation to take a serious turn. My only submission, Through you, to the youth and to the students is this. Let us forget about Bengalee and Assamese; let us forget whether one is a Tamilian or Mysorean. Let us under-

stand, India is in our hands, and we shall be able to solve the problem, and this problem, can be settled by the Linguistic Minorities Commission.

Sir, today it is in Assam; tomorrow it may be in U.P. Day-after-tomorrow it may be in Bengal. With these submission, Sir, I once again congratulate the students and the youth of Assam who have withdrawn the movement in order to bring the situation to normalcy. I request the hon. Minister of Home Affairs to reply to these questions. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI K. C. PANT: I am frankly surprised at the interruption from the Benches opposite, because I think that my hon. friend....

AN HON. MEMBER: The problem is there.

SHRI K. C. PANT: But he put the problem before us in a perspective which I admire....

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (Patan): That was not according to the Rules of Procedure of the House. He had made a speech.

SHRI K. C. PANT: I would have thought that any Indian who sees this problem, or who would like to see this problem in the broader perspective would, I am sure, appreciate the spirit in which he had made the statement. I fully endorse the sentiments which he had expressed about national integration and the crucial role of youth in promoting national integration and the responsibility of Parliament in giving a lead in this matter.

I also agree with him that the question of national language is one which is linked with up this broader question, and the strengthening of the national language is certainly one of the importance aspects of this whole matter of the medium of instruction in all parts of the country; that is coming; we have to see ahead.

So far as his question regarding the Assam Government is concerned, namely whether the Chief Minister was informed of the linguistic trouble, I would like to inform my hon. friend that the Chief Minister was very much alive to this problem and did not require to be informed by his officers. He was fully in touch with all sections of the people in Assam. He had been taking a very active interest in finding a way out of these difficulties and in trying to prevent any kind of outburst in Assam. He had been doing it for months, and he had been in continuous consultation with the different sections of the people in Assam, and wherever there has been failure on the part of the administrative machinery in Assam in dealing with the law and order situation, the Assam Government has taken action and it has suspended certain officers. So, I shall not say that there has been absolutely no failure, but I would say that the Assam Government has taken prompt action against these officers in case where these failures have come to light.

The Prime Minister's visit was certainly followed by an improvement in the situation, and I have already said in my statement that at present the situation is very much better and there have been no incidents in the last few days. Finally, I endorse my hon. friend's appeal, particularly because he is connected with youth organisations, to the youth of Assam to see this problem in the all-India perspective and not be lost in the minor issues but try to get over the heat and emotion of the moment.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta-North-East): Before I proceed, I would like to reassure our colleagues from Assam that we have not the least little chauvinist intention in trying to put across the language difficulty; on the contrary, a parliamentary airing of views in regard to Assam might help a solution of the situation. I would like to ask you also, Sir, if you do not mind, if you have withdrawn a direction, which as far as I know, used to be observed, that replies by Ministers to calling-attention-notices would be made available to those who had asked for them earlier; we never had anything of that sort.

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

As far as I know, I made enquiries at about a quarter to twelve, and we did not get a copy of such replies.

This is the sixth time when ostensibly over the language problem serious riots have erupted in Assam, 1960 is very fresh in our minds, because it had necessitated a visit by a parliamentary delegation. So, for all of us, it is a shame that looting, arson and killing even takes place against innocent people on the ground only of their belonging to one particular linguistic unit or the other.

It goes without saying that unless a bold, effective and imaginative policy is pursued, our strategic frontier in the east which is Assam, which is for many historic reasons, rather vulnerable, would become a happy hunting ground for foreign agents and reactionaries who are proliferating in this country. This is bound to happen unless we take some really serious steps in this matter.

I was very surprised when I noticed from the papers—I think it was yesterday—that the Governor of Assam, who happens also to be the Governor of the four other contiguous States, Shri B. K. Nehru, had decided, surely with a clearance from the Prime Minister, that this was the time for him to go to New York. I do not know if the intention is to beard the CIA in its own den and I also do not know if Shri B. K. Nehru is the right person to do that job. But it does seem very peculiar when the agitation has been suspended, and not withdrawn, that the Governor of the State, who is also the Governor of four other contiguous States, which would be in trouble if there is trouble in that region, goes off on a spree of whatever sort it might be. May be he is joining our delegation to the UN. Possibly the Government is in search of capable people to be in the delegation, I do not know; but it does seem entirely peculiar and extraordinary that at this point of time the Governor

of all these States in that region pops off to somewhere and says in Calcutta to interviewers at the airport that every thing is lovely in the Assamese garden. A little too much when curfew seems to continue even in some places now. If the Governor goes off, if this is exactly what has happened, that makes us feel that the Government being neither effective nor realistic nor being imaginatively engaged in tackling this problem.

I do not blame the poor Assam Government nor the Chief Minister who seems to have good intentions, who seems to have made some effort, from what we have learnt, to stop the degradations. But I do blame the powers that be in this country. The Central Government is run by the same party which runs the administration in Assam and it should do something in this regard, because as Shri Das Munshi also hinted in whatever observations he made—compliment him in that part of his statement where he stressed the idea of Indian integration, but there were other parts—there was difficulty in the Congress ranks, there are disrupters, deviationists, saboteurs and reactionaries of the crudest colour inside the Congress camp who have brought about this situation in Assam (*Interruptions*). I would like to ask Shri Pant he has the power of attorney from the Prime Minister in regard to answering this question—if he is aware of the existence of an organisation called the World University Service, which, as all Assamese know, is a tainted organisation full of foreign mercenaries of various sorts as well equipped as they can be to do all sorts of subversive operations in this country. This World University Service has its tentacles principally in every college in Assam and it has distorted and diverted the student movement of that State and it has lent a bad name to the Assamese students who are in the All Assam Students Organisation. I know that where there is a real organisation, as in Gauhati, the Assamese students have come forward to prevent the kinds of thing that have

happened in certain other areas. But it is because of the crude work done with impunity by these foreign agents and their native collaborators who are in plenty in this country, it is on account of these people that in Assam this sort of situation could go on.

I would also like Shri Pant to explain to us how it was that when early in October the Congress along with my party, the CPI, had tried to jointly organise big anti-price rise *morchas* the All Assam Students Organisation suddenly gave a call for an Assam *Bandh* and nearly a million copies of circulars were printed and distributed in a place like Assam where logistics of distribution and the mechanism of printing are extremely primitive in comparison with other areas of the country. But this could be done because of the assistance which had come from certain foreign sources whose champions appearing to be running all over our apparatus in the different areas of our society.

I would, therefore, like to know from Government what exactly is being done by Government to do something to implement the 10-party appeal issued on the 17th October, 1972, an appeal which was signed by Shri Lalit Kumar Tely, President of the Assam Pradesh Congress Committee along with leaders of other parties, the CPI, CPM, PSP, and I do not know, what others. There are so many other parties—10 parties, but including the Congress, CPI, CPM, PSP, who are the only parties that matter; they had come together and given a statement. On the basis of that something had to be done, and I am told—I do not know that Mr. Sarat Chandra Sinha, the Chief Minister, had agreed to do something in regard to this matter, but nothing could be done because of certain internal squabbles of the uglier quarter in so far as the Assam Congress party is concerned.

I would like very much the Government to come forward and say, as the agency responsible for the integration of this country, what they have done. But their own party which is represented there riddl-

ed with faction, is walking into the net which is blessed by the CIA and other saboteur, foreign reactionaries coming and manoeuvring—the agencies which they had set up there. That is why the Assam troubles have taken place.

Therefore, I would like to know, since the movement has not been suspended, and in spite of the appeal and the personal presence and magnetism of the Prime Minister,—what the students did the next day was to call off the *bandh* or something like that, mass satyagraha or something like that,—they did not immediately act according to her desire. Therefore, something must be brewing, and so we cannot leave it to those people. I know this means that so far as the serious political parties are concerned, including mine, whether it is the Congress or the other parties concerned, it is a confession of failure on our part, that sundry students or young people can come forward and join together with the most mischievous elements and bring about a disaster of this sort to the whole country. It is a confession of failure on our part, but Government have the first responsibility, and the Government have to come forward and see to it that something is done for that purpose. The 10-party appeal of the 17th October is something on the basis of which we can have short term solution of the problem to make sure that there is no repetition of the kind of calamitous situation that has taken place recently for the last few weeks, and a long term solution which would make something of the job in regard to the Assam picture in this regard.

I would like also to know if the North Eastern Council, about which we heard a great deal when there was a provision in the Statute-Book in that regard, is being sought to be brought into play so that when the long term solutions of language and other problems appertaining to minorities are attempted, the North Eastern Council would fit into the picture and certain guarantees may be put in which could satisfy all the minorities who are there, who are very much in the picture in so far as Assam is concerned.

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

I wish, therefore, the Government to come forward and give us something which would be satisfying not only to Parliament but to those people in Assam, particularly the linguistic minorities who are in great trouble and who are seething in insecurity. We receive letters, telegrams and all sorts of other things which show how appalling the conditions are, to which they have been reduced by the depredations of a handful of people who are foreign reactionaries and other kinds of reactionaries who are supposed to have brought about this kind of situation in Assam.

SHRI K. C. PANT: Everyone in this House will condemn the looting and arson which were in evidence in Assam, and the sufferings of innocent people.

Sir, my hon. friend Shri Mukerjee wanted us to have a more imaginative policy for Assam. I would welcome any concrete suggestions from him as to how we could solve this problem. I would welcome concrete suggestions as to how the emotions that had been raised could be cooled down, because there is a certain history to this problem to which he himself referred. When emotions are involved, it is a delicate question and any help we can get from senior Members like him will be most welcome.

The burden of solving these problems rest on the elected members of the legislatures, and the governments of Assam and the other States in that region and not on the Governor, and so, the Governor's absence should not come in the way of the governments there being actually effective in finding a solution to these problems. Actually the other Governments are not at all concerned; it is luckily a matter which is confined to Assam and the Assam Government is engaged in the task of finding a solution.

Shri Mukerjee said that the Chief Minister of Assam had been trying to curb violence in Assam and the Centre should have helped him. I can assure him that the Centre has been trying to help in any way possible; it is a problem which the people of Assam and the Government of

Assam will have primarily to tackle because it involves the universities, medium of instruction and so in which are State subjects; the law and order is also a State subject. But to the extent that we can help, certainly we shall try to help in every way possible.

As to the different parties in Assam pulling together, I entirely agree with him; it is a matter in which all parties in Assam will have to pull together and solve the problem. I am sure that all the parties in Assam just now are engaged in the task of finding a solution to the problem. He suggested that the North-eastern Council might be called to consider this matter. I shall suggest that even if these ideas were to be considered, this perhaps is not the stage at which to consider it in the wider context because it might widen the area of controversy; at this stage perhaps if we concentrated on the problem as it is before us, it might be better to find a solution in the context of Assam, bearing in mind the wider implications of the solution because it will have wider implications, I agree.

It is a delicate question but from the way in which there has been an effort on the part of all concerned to restore peace and normalcy and find a solution and from the nature of the questions that have been put here, it is evident that there is goodwill and there is a sincere attempt to find a peaceful solution to the problem. Given this goodwill and understanding, we hope that this question will be solved primarily, as I said, by the people of Assam and the Chief Minister, and with our assistance; I hope, with the assistance of Parliament, if that becomes necessary.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY (Cooch-Behar): While appreciating the hon. Minister's statement, showing a good gesture and concern at what has happened in Assam, I must say that it should be the endeavour of all of us concerned to bring about happy relations and to mitigate all unhappy incidents and to act as Indians first. The situation in Assam is

very complex, not only delicate. The incidents that have been happening even today, though temporarily that has been suspended, each has its long history since the partition of the country. It is not the occasion to make a detailed account of all these developments. Since 1947, what has been happening in Assam in regard to language, from time to time, is highly deplorable. It is the intention of all of us concerned to come to a happy compromise solution so that all people living in that part of the country may live as happily as possible. But certain instances must be raised and focussed in order to understand this complex situation prevailing in Assam. It is known that this sort of violence and trouble had happened in Assam in a similar fashion in 1948, it was there in 1949, 1950, 1954, 1960 and thereafter, and it is there even today.

I would first of all appeal to the Government of India, by asking if they will consider finding a durable and lasting solution so that this sort of trouble may not recur in future? Here I am not in a position to put forward a solution straighaway. It is a vexing probem. It is a fact that this has been menacing, shocking and it had been happening in a most clandestine way since the partition of the country. And, how?

If we see the census figures (unfortunately we cannot have any census figures for 1941 because of War) from 1931 to 1951, the number of Assamese speaking people in Assam had increased by 150 per cent. In the course of two decades, from 1931 to 1951, it is impossible that the population of that particular region could increase by leaps and bounds, by 150 per cent.

SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI (Lakhimpur): At the time of partition of India, Sylhet, a big Bengali-speaking district, had been taken away from Assam. Perhaps, it was not taken into account.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: You are absolutely correct. The figures I am quoting are minus the Sylhet district. In 1931, the Assamese speaking people number 19,92,291. I have the figure certified by the reference section of the Parliament. In 1951, it had gone up to 49,71,220. This figure is minus that Sylhet district. In 1931 the percentage was 32.32. In 1951 it had gone up to 56 per cent. This is a *biological miracle*. In a decade, for each ten year period, the increase can be 10 to 15 per cent. So, in the course of 20 years, it could have increased from 19 lakhs to say, 27 or 28 or even 30 lakhs. But I cannot understand how it has gone up to 49 or 50 lakhs. In 1931, the percentage of Bengali speaking population, minus the Sylhet district, was 27.56. But in 1951 it came down to 16.94 per cent. The total population of Assam in 1931, 1951 and 1961, has increased by 10 to 15 per cent in ten years. Now where have the other linguistic minorities gone? They must have been included in Assamese speaking people. Anyway, I am not going into that detail. As I said, it seems to be a biological miracle. It is impossible, whatever way you consider it. Because one can never cheat arithmetic for ever, although Census figures could.

What was the attempt? The attempt was that the State of Assam should only belong to the Assamese speaking people. This desire of certain sections of people living in Assam is highly deplorable. I will simply appeal at this stage that the gentlemen who are thinking on that line should reconsider their views. Assam or Bengal or Bihar or any part of this country should be the place to live in for every Indian. Now, even with this jugglery of census figures, according to the 1951 census figure the percentage of Assamese speaking people was '56. In 1961, it was 57.14. Can we come to this understanding that only because 57 per cent of the population of a particular State speak in one language, that State should be unilingual? The Home Minister knows that on the basis of the S.R.C. Report, in 1966, a memorandum known as the *Government of India Memorandum, 1956*, was adopted

[Shri B. K. Daschowdhury]

in constitution with all the Chief Ministers. There has been specifically stated that if, in any State, the percentage of population speaking a particular language is 70 per cent or more, that State only can be regarded as unilingual State. If it is less than 70 per cent, the languages of the other linguistic groups have to be recognised as the State languages; it may be the second language, third language or the fourth language but it will be one of the State languages. The complex situation in Assam is that there are so many languages.

SHRI D. BASUMATARI (Kokrajhar): May I submit for the information of the House that the figures furnished by the hon. Member are wrong? We are not compelling the non-Assamese speaking people to take up Assamese in the schools. They took to Assamese voluntarily.

MR. SPEAKER: May I appeal to all of you, including Shri Daschowdhury, that we should not enter into the controversial field? By bringing up these figures you are raking up the same issue which we are trying to avoid, and the whole effect of that appeal would be lost. I think your predecessors were very careful about it. I would request you also not to enter that controversial field but come to the question straight.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: I am very thankful to you, Sir. I am not going into the details in such a way as to raise a controversy. I am bringing to the notice of the government that there are many other telling facts, and, in view of that situation, we must resolve this problem. There are instances where certain linguistic minorities have been denied their legitimate rights. I am not repeating the old past stories now. How can we come to a solution under the circumstances? I only want to point out that before arriving at a solution, all such facts must be made known to the government. The Government of India is in a position to know the facts much more than an ordinary Member of Parliament.

SHRI D. BASUMATARI: We are not ordinary members. I am representing that part of the State have in Parliament for more than 20 years.

MR. SPEAKER: He is not referring to you.

SHRI D. BASUMATARI: The facts and statistical position should be correctly mentioned.

MR. SPEAKER: Why do you think that he is referring to you?

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: This is the whole crux of the problem. Let the Government of India consider how to solve the problem, because all these figures have been manipulated. The Government of India must have to ensure that all the linguistic minorities now living in Assam will be given adequate protection under the provisions of articles 29, 30 and 350A of the Constitution of India. Of course, the Linguistic Minorities Commissioner is there and his report will be discussed in this House, but I want the Government to pay special attention to this problem, because the linguistic minorities in Assam are being liquidated in a stage-manner way.

Coming to the present incident, I would point out that the hon. Home Minister in his statement has not mentioned the incidents in the district of Goalpara. I ask him whether there were any incidents between 3rd October to 6th October last in the Dhubre sub-division, which is a part of Goalpara district? The hon. Minister mentioned only Kamrup, Lakhimpur Sibsagar Nowgora and Darang. What about Dhubri sub-division of Goalpara district? The place is very close to my constituency. I have visited that area and I have come to know about the serious situation that was prevailing there during the period 3rd to 6th October. Not only arson, loot, killings and murders, womenfolk have been molested like anything and there were ghastly incidents every where in the town which I do not like to mention in detail.

(Interruptions) Let the hon. Minister consider what had happened during the period 3rd October to 6th October.

MR. SPEAKER: Let him come to the question instead of raising any controversy.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: My questions are very simple. Will the hon. Minister agree to a proper judicial inquiry, covering every aspect of the incidents in Assam, with proper terms of reference, as this has been started by the Government of Assam in a limited way? (Interruption). That inquiry should cover whatever has happened in Assam during the last six months. I want to know whether the hon. Minister will agree to this. Secondly, I want to know, Sir, whether you will kindly agree to send a parliamentary delegation for an on the spot study in Assam, in order to find out the damage caused to minorities. Thirdly, I want to know what protection has been given to the linguistic minorities who are now living in Assam and what short of compensation has been given to the victims who have been seriously affected. Because we know that the wounds of victims of the 1960 riots in Assam have not yet been healed up and now they have been made the target for a second time. Further I want to know what immediate arrangements the Government of India will make or have made for the protection of the linguistic minorities living in Assam.

SHRI K. C. PANT: My hon. friend began his statement by expressing the hope that a happy solution would be found. Thereafter, he went on to make statements, which I am afraid may not help in finding a happy solution. (Interruption). There is a time or everything, whether you want to provoke a situation at a particular moment or whether you want a situation to return to a state of peace and normalcy so that all issues can be considered. There is no attempt to avoid issues. But, certainly, at a point of time, when things are getting the normalcy, I would appeal to all sections of the House, without questioning the facts and figures, without underrating the emotions

that have been roused, to help in the normalising of the situation at this particular stage. I know, the emotions have been roused. These are not merely matters of statistics. In matters like language, the emotions come into play, the feelings come into play, certain attitudes come into play, and, ultimately, we have to see that the spirit of harmony is restored amongst various sections of people in Assam. That alone can lead to a real meeting of minds on this question. I would appeal to every section of the House to help in bringing about a meeting of minds and the feeling of harmony in Assam. It is in that spirit that I would request my hon. friends not to insist on me to reply to his question.

On the matter of relief, I can tell him that the State Government has given relief and has made arrangements for relief and rehabilitation. They have opened camps or those who have suffered in the recent riots.

तथा श्री राम सहाय थाडे (राजनंदगांव):
 अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आरम्भ में ही एक निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इस प्रश्न की पृष्ठभूमि में मैं किसी की आलोचना नहीं करना चाहता। असम की तरफ जब दृष्टि जाती है तो वह एक सुन्दर प्रदेश है, बंगाल की तरफ जब दृष्टि जाती है तो वह एक प्रतिभा से भरा हुआ प्रदेश है सुन्दर प्रदेश है। इन दोनों प्रदेशों के समन्वय की आकांक्षा प्राज्ञ मुस्लिम को जरूर है। एक वह प्रदेश है जहां बड़े बड़े कानूनिकारी पैदा हुए, बड़े बड़े विद्वान पैदा हुए और एक वह प्रदेश है जो इतना सुन्दर है कि उसको कामरूप और कामाख्या कहते हैं। सांस्कृतिक दृष्टि से यदि इस सौन्दर्य और प्रतिभा का विवाह हो गया होता तो हमारे देश में इंटेरेशन पैदा होता।

[श्री राम सहाय पाण्डे]

आज प्रगर हम लोग इस सौन्दर्य की बात को म समझें इस प्रतिभा को बात को न समझें तो मैं एक जरूरी तत्व, प्रधान मंत्री के उस वक्तव्य की ओर इस सदन का ध्यान ग्राक्षित करना चाहता हूं, जिससे चिन्ता होनी स्वाभाविक है। उन्होंने कहा कि जब हम अपनी समस्वाधी का समाधान करना चाहते हैं उस समय कुछ बाहरी शक्तियां हैं जो हमारी शान्ति में कोई गतिरोध पैदा करने में दिलचस्पी रखती हैं। संभव है कि उनका अभिप्राय सी आई ए से हो। अगर उनका अभिप्राय सी आई ए से न भी हो तो भी हमारा अभिप्राय जरूर है। सदन का मन्तव्य अवश्य है कि बाहरी शक्तियों में सी आई ए प्रधान है। बाहरी शक्तियों के साथ-साथ सम्भव है कि हिन्दुस्तान में भी इधर उधर के लोग, जासूसी करने वाले, हमारे समाज और जीवन में एक प्रकार का गतिरोध पैदा करते हों।

मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि यह प्रश्न न तो असम का है और न आसामी भाषा का है, यह प्रश्न न बंगाल का है न बंगला भाषा का है। इस प्रश्न के पीछे जो भौतिक तत्व है वह है रोटी का प्रश्न। रोटी के प्रश्न की तरफ से डाइवर्शन करने के लिए बाहरी शक्तियां जब हमारे जीवन को झकझोरती हैं तो उससे दुख होता है। पञ्चीस वर्षों की स्वतंत्रता के बाद भाषा के नाम पर, संस्कृत और धर्म के नाम पर जब हमारे हमाज का अध्युण स्थायित्व डगमगाता है तो चिन्ता होती है।

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि अगर पञ्चीस वर्षों की इस आत्म-वेतना के बाद भी भाषा के नाम पर कोई संबंध होता है तर्थ के नाम पर संबंध होता है तो चिन्ता होती है। हमारे यहां धर्म के पाण्डी भी बहुत से भरे हुए हैं। जब वह भाषा के नाम पर नेता बन जाते हैं तो यह हमारे जीवन को झकझोरता है। लजेत सेना जैसी

जो सेनाएं हैं या साहित्य समा बनी है इनका उद्देश्य प्रभाला हो सकता है लेकिन इनके पीछे जो तत्व हैं या जिनके हाथों में इनका नेतृत्व आया है वे हमारे जीवन को झकझोरते हैं, हमें आपस में लड़ते हैं और आखिर में जो भरते हैं उनकी चिता पर रोटी सेंकते हैं। अपने निहित स्वाखों की पूर्ति आज के नेता धर्म के नाम पर करते हैं। क्या पञ्चीस वर्ष बाद भी यह हो सकता था कि बाल योगेश्वर पांच सात लाख रुपये का माल लाते और वह पकड़ा गया और तीस हजार आदमी उनका स्वागत करने के लिए गए, धर्म के नाम पर या भाषा के नाम पर? रोटी के प्रश्न को प्रायमिकता दी जानी चाहिये। यदि प्रधान मंत्री के नेतृत्व में इस रोटी के प्रश्न का हम समाधान कर लेंगे तो मैं समझता हूं कि ये सब प्रश्न ठीक हो जाएंगे।

अब मैं प्रश्न करता हूं। क्या गृह पंत्रालय ने इन तत्वों के बारे में कोई जांच की है और इसको देखा है कि भाषा आदि के जितने विवाद हैं वे शहरों में ही क्यों पैदा होते हैं। मैं महाराष्ट्र में बन्वाई में था। महाराष्ट्र और गुजरात का तब झगड़ा चला। गांवों में कहीं भी उसका पता नहीं था। ग्रामिय में आठ नगरों में ही झगड़े हुए हैं और वे हैं गोहाटी, मंगलदोई, खारीपतिया, डूमरी, बीमांव, होनई, डिनुगढ़ और दुलिमाजान। ये सभी नगर हैं जहां झगड़े हुए हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या कारण है कि गांवों में झगड़े नहीं होते हैं, शहरों में ही होते हैं, क्या इसकी आंध गृह पंत्रालय ने की है फिर चाहे धर्म के हों या भाषा के हों? गांवों में जी में से 72 या 80 प्रतिशत लोग रहते हैं। जहां क्यों नहीं होते हैं, नगरों में ही क्यों होते हैं। क्या गांवों में भाषा नहीं बोली जाती है, वहां लोग नहीं रहते हैं। उक्का सरल व्यक्तित्व होता है और वहां इस प्रकार के तत्व नहीं हैं जो बयारों में हैं क्या यह सच वहीं है और क्या यह भी सच नहीं है कि नगरों

मैं फौरन पावर्ज के इन तत्वों का कंसटेशन होता है ?

मैं यह भी जानता चाहता हूँ कि जो सेनाएं आदि बनती हैं या संस्थायें बनती हैं साहित्य के नाम से या भाषा के नाम से या नौकरी दिलाने के नाम से उन पर भी आप निगरानी रखते हैं ? क्या ये जो प्रदेश हैं ये विशेष भाषा भाषियों के लिए हैं दूसरों के लिए नहीं हैं और जो तत्व इस तरह भी भावनायें फैलाते हैं उन पर आप निगरानी रखते हैं । हम असम से भी उतना ही प्यार करते हैं जितना बंगला से । यह बंगला या असम का प्रश्न नहीं है । अवाञ्छिय तत्वों द्वारा जो भावनाएं उभारी जाती हैं और जिसकी बजह से संघर्ष होते हैं, उससे चिन्ता होती है । यह रोटी का प्रश्न है । मैं जानता चाहता हूँ कि इस सब के बारे में आप क्या करने जा रहे हैं ?

श्री हृष्ण चन्द्र पन्तः माननीय सदस्य ने दो प्रश्न पूछे हैं । साहित्यिक भाषा में उन्होंने बहुत सी और बातें हमें बताई हैं । एक प्रश्न यह पूछा कि भाषा का विवाद शहरों में ही क्यों होता है । इस बतत तो हमारे सामने एक सवाल है जिसको काफी दिनों से वहाँ मुलझाने की कोशिश हो रही है । उनका सुझाव आगे के लिए अध्ययन करने का मुझाव है । इसको मैंने नोट कर लिया है ।

देश में जो सेनायें बनी हैं उन पर निगरानी रखी जाती है यां यह भी आपने पूछा है । जो भी सेना ऐसी हो जिसका कार्यकलाप ऐसा हो कि उससे देश को मुक्तान होता हो तो जरूर निगरानी रखी जाती है ।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): My Party's stand is quite clear on this that the Assamese language should be the medium of instruction and administration. We also fully support the Assamese language-speaking people's aspirations in this regard. We equally strongly support the cause of the linguistic minori-

ties there that they must get their education through their mother-tongue in primary, secondary and university levels. This is a principle which has already been accepted by Central and State Governments upto secondary level even if there are ten students demanding education in the secondary level in a particular class. For primary education, it is a 'must'. The resolutions of the Gauhati and Dibrugarh universities in denying the rights of linguistic minorities, (bodo and beng), to get education at the university levels in their own mother tongue is, I beg to submit, improper and wrong. We oppose it. All right-thinking believers of democracy will oppose it. Even if only a section of the people wanted to get their education in English, it should be allowed. The Assembly resolution for a separate Cachar university does not solve the problem of linguistic minorities in the Brahmaputra valley. These prolonged disturbances, these rioting news, are very disturbing. Our image, I should say, has been considerably tarnished. It is a most shameful thing. Sir Are these thinking in terms of 'modern India' anywhere near the reality? So intense is the fight that the Minister Mohitosh Purkayastha had not been allowed to go and visit the affected areas. He was made to go on a fast. The people of Assam are misled and this sort of thing creates tensions. This sort of disturbance needs planning and money. This is being engineered by vested interests.

A British tea buying, blending, and packing monopoly firm has been in league with a reactionary section of the ruling party. A section of the civil service administration officials and of the Police Education Institute were assisted and provoked in all these things by the foreign agents. This is the worst outburst of factional fight of the ruling party. I say, this is a hold-all party. The Cachar faction of the ruling party wanted Mr. Mahitosh Purkayastha to step down and make room for Suranjan Nandi and for Assam Valley, another faction, led by Mr. Probir Choudhury and Mr. Girin Choudhury has been playing the game to discredit Prime Minister's nominated

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

Chief Minister Shri Sarat Sinha. A section of the administration and police has not been paying any heed to the Chief Minister. The police role was the worst. It joined hands with anti-social elements. Indira Raj is police raj. This is a thing which we are seeing everywhere in the country.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI: How is it proper for him to mention the names of persons who are not here to defend themselves? They have no opportunity to defend themselves in the House. What he is saying has nothing to do with the motion before the House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I said, the police and the administration did not pay any heed to the Chief Minister. They joined hands with anti-social elements. This has been done to divert the democratic movement, to divert criticism of the Government due to high prices and mounting unemployment and lack of industrial growth. This is done only to scuttle the working class movement.

MR. SPEAKER: This is irrelevant. Why are you going off the point? (*Interruption*).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You may kindly call the House to order. Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha, the Chief Minister....

MR. SPEAKER: He wants others to be in order. But he should also observe some order....

13.00 hrs.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I was just making my submissions.

The Chief Minister, Mr. Sarat Chandra Sinha came to the Prime Minister for advice and instructions and he went back; the situation remained unchanged. We want to ask the Prime Minister here 'what was the discussion? What was the advice given? What did he do? And what was the outcome?

The role of All India Radio was also not very helpful. It is now months; the Central Government are sleeping over it even today. It will be the duty of the Assam-language-speaking democratic forces to assert and protect the minority rights. What do the Central Government propose to do right now? We want to know this.

My question to the hon. Prime Minister is this. In today's paper, it has been said that the Government had prior and advance information about foreign hands trying to engineer riot in Assam and also in Punjab. I want to ask what precise steps were taken to prevent this and safeguard the country against such activities, and also when she talks about it, as I know that certain elements of the ruling party had a great hand in the matter, whether they also come from the CIA. We want to know this and get a specific and clear reply.

SHRI K. C. PANT: My hon. friend....

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI: What about my point of order?

MR. SPEAKER: I shall look into it.

SHRI K. C. PANT: My hon. friend.. spelt out his approach to the problem of language in Assam and said that it required certain steps, but I think he said many things that did not go together, as for instance, Assamese and Bengali both being the media of instruction for the university etc. These are issues which are under discussion. I do not want to enter into this at all, because as I said in the beginning, my purpose is to try to ameliorate the situation and help in bringing about a solution which a discussion of the problem on the floor of the House at this stage is not likely to do.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): But he must spell out the Government's policy. He must spell out the Government's policy regarding the medium of instruction.

SHRI K. C. PANT: He knows that there is going to be a debate on the linguistic minorities....

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: I seek your protection, Sir. I would like to know whether Government have any policy on this matter.

SHRI K. C. PANT: Government's educational policy....

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: What is the Government's policy?

MR. SPEAKER: I do not like that these interruptions should go on like this.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: But the Ministers could go on evading the replies.

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members should have the patience to listen also. The hon. Member had said so many things. But now he does not have the patience to listen.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Let him reply to the points. We are not here to listen to cock-and-bull stories.

SHRI K. C. PANT: There is no question of evading the question of educational policy. It has been enunciated and it has been put before the House several times. When the discussion over the linguistic minorities comes up again, there will be a full-fledged discussion; so, there is no question of evading this question.

I was rather ashamed to hear my hon. friend say that there was no modern India and that it did not exist. I was ashamed to hear that.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): Do something about it.

SHRI K. C. PANT: I would remind him, though I do not want to name any country, this question of language is a question which arouses emotions, and even in other countries we have seen this causing a lot of controversy, sometimes causing violence, even in a small country like Belgium, though I did not want to any particular country. Therefore, he should understand this and view the problem in its proper perspective.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Doctor, heal thyself! He is preaching sermons. I am not here to be sermonised.

SHRI K. C. PANT: My hon. friend had attempted to analyse the reasons for the controversy in Assam and for the riots. He had ascribed it to some British tea interests, to some foreign agents; he ascribed it to some quarrels within the Congress Party, and he gave his grounds and he said that the Central Government was trying to shift attention from the price rise and so on. I do not know what really is the reason....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: All of them.

SHRI K. C. PANT: He mentioned a few others also.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Riots are taking place without any reason!

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Who is financing them?

SHRI K. C. PANT: He has referred to outside agencies. Certain suspicious facts and circumstances have come to our notice, but, as the House knows, it is not in public interest to disclose them. The Prime Minister made a statement, to which he appears to have referred—I do not know. But the central point that should not be forgotten is this. I do not accuse all who have been involved in these acts of rioting of also being involved with any foreign agency. I do not do that, because this is an emotional question in which many people may have been involved. I do not also want to create an impression that we want to paper over our weaknesses. There are certain weaknesses within us, and I think we should acknowledge and accept those weaknesses. Unless we do that, it is difficult to remove them and solve problems like this.

13.06 hrs.

MR. SPEAKER: Papers to be laid on the Table.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Under rule 377, I have to raise point. On the 13th October 1972 in the Consultative Committee of the Home Ministry, an assurance was given by the Prime Minister....

MR. SPEAKER: No, no.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:that the case of Shri Bansi Lal will be disposed off within a month, that is 13th November.... So I have given notice....**

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed him. There is no provision for that. He is speaking without permission. This rule is not meant for that.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): What prevents Government from saying whether it wants to act according to what the Prime Minister said?

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): rose—

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Piloo Mody will resume his seat. Yesterday all of us indicated that it was not very proper for him to wear that pendant. He wanted to give some explanation. I am very happy to say that I received a letter this morning; it was not signed by him but it was on his behalf. I am very happy that I received another letter just now. The only thing is this. I do not prevent any explanation from him. This House is open. This is Parliament. He can as vehemently explain his conduct or explain anything. But for that explanation, it is not very much essential that he should have that pendant also worn by him. He is quite an effective speaker and with that he does not become much more one. The House does not approve of it. He will kindly remove it. It will not mitigate his eloquence at all. If he does so, I will allow him to offer an explanation; otherwise not.—

He might come over here. I can remove it from him.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I would present it to you, if you will kindly allow me....

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No, no, remove it.

MR. SPEAKER: Kindly remove it.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I will—as soon as you sit down.

As I have been asked by you....

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta-North-East): How can he wear that miserable pendant? Is Parliament to be disregarded in this fashion by this ridiculous man who puts the whole House to shame?

SHRI PILOO MODY: As you have asked me to remove it....(Interruptions) —if they will listen. Some people have their conscience so heavily laden that it becomes difficult to convince them. Since you want me to do it, I will certainly remove it because I have no intention of going against the instructions of the Chair (Interruptions)..

The hon Member then removed the pendant.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I have also offered to present it to you. Will you let me know later on?

MR. SPEAKER: Will you allow me to burn it later on?

SHRI PILOO MODY: You can do whatever you like.

MR. SPEAKER: I will just burn it outside Parliament.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I thought you were discouraging burning things here. First of all, I would like to make it clear that I do not live at the behest or the bidding of the communist party of India, nor do I accept their code of conduct. You, Sir, and the Deputy-Speaker, yesterday, in your proverbial wisdom, have passed certain remarks from the Chair. I will not comment on them, because I do not want to become otherwise prematurely—

**Not recorded.

MR. SPEAKER: What was that remark? I just want to listen.

SHRI PILOO MODY: From the book, you will find it. The communists are notorious for their lack of humour and they do not like being hoist by their own petard. There are certain fundamental rights in this country which have not, to the best of my knowledge, so far been removed. I know that the Constitution has been tampered with but it has not been abolished. Sir, I know we have passed the 24th amendment—

MR. SPEAKER: This is no explanation for wearing the CIA badge. (*Interruption*).

AN HON. MEMBER: Sir, a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: Order please. If you are speaking of other things, and if I allow you to make another speech, that is not a healthy practice. I am sorry. (*Interruption*).

SHRI PILOO MODY: But I thought that under the law, it was necessary that Parliament should pass an Act, which asks me to remove this. (*Interruption*) Unless you want to abrogate to yourself certain dictatorial powers which you are also entitled to do.

Of late, with total irresponsibility, we have been reading in the press all manner of statements made by the President of the Congress Party and later blessed by the Prime Minister, which has accused all opposition parties of being CIA agents—(*Interruption*).

Except the CPI, of course which is understandable; (*Interruption*). Students fighting for their own rights, by expressing their grievances, have been called CIA agents; labour on strike wanting a living wage has been called CIA agents.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No, no.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Buses, burnt because of inefficient service, has been, because of CIA instigation! Asia 72, which was not completed on time because of CIA interference! The drought has come this year because of CIA interference! Prices are rising because of what the CIA has done? And even the Nehru Forum has been dubbed on one occasion as a CIA-sponsored organisation.

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Let me finish. It would not take two minutes.

MR. SPEAKER: I just wanted to tell you, if something was said or had happened in this House, you can give an explanation on that. But if heads of the various political parties fight their battle outside, it is much better you fight it outside; you are welcome to do it.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I am explaining my conduct. You yourself have heard in this very House on innumerable occasions the Members of the communist party hurling abuses at other Members of the House, calling us CIA agents and all manner of things, foreign agents, lackeys of so-and-so and otherwise. I know that apart from my protests there was very little that you could do to protect the rest of the Members of the House from this sort of abuse. (*Interruption*).

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Make him the Marshal.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Now, when I flaunt it in their own face, they do not like this, because it has been flaunted in their own face.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: * * *

SHRI PILOO MODY: You have just heard another remark of that kind. * * *

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry; this will not go on record—the remark which both of you have made. I am so sorry. You must be very cautious in your observations.

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY (Rajnandgaon): There is a very important question before the House which concerns the decorum of the House. Yesterday, you passed a remark regarding him, that the decorum of the House must be maintained. If any person calling himself, projecting himself to be the agent of the CIA came here, naturally you were concerned about the decorum of the House and you said: please remove it; I shall permit you to speak later on. He goes on saying CIA, CIA, drought, this and that... (Interruptions). It is non-sense on the part of Mr. Piloo Mody to talk this.... (Interruptions).

SHRI PILOO MODY: Certainly I am aware of the fact that CIA exists in this country, and so does the KGB. But an intelligent analysis of the situation lead us to try and find out what is it that is of interest to the American in this country. Are they interested in our politics? Are they interested in our economics? Are they interested in subverting our country? Or is it that they want to find out what the Russians are doing in India? Because from the point of America global strategy, that is all that Americans are really interested in to find out what the Russians are doing in India... (Interruptions)

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: In the name of humour, he goes on saying dastardly things....

SHRI PILOO MODY: There is no humour in this; I am dead serious.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: You asked him to explain his conduct; he goes on saying dastardly things.... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: You may contradict each other outside this House.... (Interruptions).

SHRI PILOO MODY: My suspicion is that the CIA is hot on the trail of the KGB and the KGB is telling their friends both inside the Congress and outside the Congress to get the CIA off their backs. That is why you find that Mr. Shankar Dayal Sharma has raised the CIA balloon

and the Prime Minister has finally blessed it.

In conclusion, I can only say this. I call upon every youth and student in this country to wear a badge such as I have been wearing to expose the subversion of Indian democracy.... (Interruptions).

13.19 hrs.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, you did not allow the matter about Bansi Lal.... (Interruptions). As assurance was given on the floor of the House on 13 October by the hon. Prime Minister....**

MR. SPEAKER: I am not calling upon you to speak. You are speaking without my permission. I have not allowed him to speak; what he says will not go on record.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM (Srinagar): So Bansi Lal is protected.

MR. SPEAKER: He is protected by the rules.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM (Tiruchirapalli): The situation in Tamil Nadu is taking a serious turn. It should be the concern of all political parties to find a democratic solution for the situation in which Tamil Nadu is placed. My party has demanded a commission of inquiry into the charges against the ministry there... (Interruption)... Tomorrow there is a big band in the whole State. I want to know what recommendation the Government has made to the President and what action has been taken on the petition that I have submitted to the President... (Interruptions)... I am not referring to the Assembly proceedings. I have myself presented a petition to the President. What action has been taken on it?

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wardha): Mr. Kalyanasundaram can submit a hundred petitions. But why should he refer to it here? I can also present a petition against all the ministries in the

**No recorded.

various States and ask for their dismissal. There should be an end to this insanity.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: Nobody has demanded the dismissal of the ministry. Our demand is that a commission of inquiry should be appointed....(Interruptions).

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: They want to create a law and order problem in Tamilnadu. He is engineering it. He is leading the unsocial elements there.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: Is MGR an unsocial element....(Interruptions).

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: We know what the CPI is.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: We know what the DMK is. (Interruptions). I want to know from the Home Minister why they should send the CRP to Tamilnadu.

MR. SPEAKER: All of you please sit down. This is a very big country and a very big democracy. Something is going on all the time in one corner or the other. The poor man who has to listen to everything is the Speaker. After all, I have to pacify them.

श्री इयाम नरदन मिश्र (बेगुसराय) :

जब बंसी लाल के लिये कहा गया तो उस तरफ आपका ध्यान नहीं गया, इतनी देर तक शोरमूल होता रहा....

अध्यक्ष भूषण : आज बंसी लाल का मामला आया, करणानिधि का मामला आया, कल को कोई और आयेगा....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Why this double standard? On a point of order, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing you.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You are shielding the Government.

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. I am very sorry I have to ask you to move out of the House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You can; it makes no difference.

MR. SPEAKER: It is a very irresponsible remark....(Interruptions)....in the noise I could not listen to what Shri Kalyanasundaram was saying. I did not know what point he was raising.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I have been saying....

MR. SPEAKER: Kindly sit down. As I explained to you earlier, so much happens in all the States in their own internal politics, in the internal working of the party. Everything cannot come up in this Parliament.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): At least corruption cases should be allowed to be brought here.

MR. SPEAKER: It is very difficult to allow such issues to be raised here. One member may come with something against the Chief Minister of Bengal and another about what is happening in Tamil Nadu or Haryana.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: In Tamil Nadu there is difference.....(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing anybody to raise these points. We will take up the next item....(Interruptions) Order, order. May I request hon. Members to move apart from each other? (Interruptions).

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: May I submit....

MR. SPEAKER: I said these are all State matters.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: If anything happens in Tamil Nadu, the Central Government will be held responsible for their indifference.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I want to raise a point of order, seeking guidance from you. We are anxious that your image remains before us as impartial.

MR. SPEAKER: If you to judge me, I can never be impartial.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: There are others also; in fact the whole House.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not take you as representing the whole House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Am I not part of the House?

MR. SPEAKER: You are sometimes not a part of the House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: That is an indictment which can invite a motion of privilege. I am here sent by the electorate of West Bengal; not by your nomination. Let us come back to the business. I have written to you day before yesterday, asking for a clarification from the Prime Minister, to draw the attention of the House to the fact that an assurance was given in the Consultative Committee for the Home Ministry....(Interruptions) Sir, you do not allow me to speak. But you allowed Shri Kalyansundaram to speak because the ruling party was not against it. Now you want to shut me out. You cannot have double standards.

MR. SPEAKER: May I request you to withdraw those words? Every time you make such remarks....(Interruptions). I am sorry, I am not going to allow it this time. You will have to withdraw it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I do not withdraw it.

MR. SPEAKER: Every time, he casts aspersions on the Chair. I am not going to tolerate it any more. Either he is going to withdraw those remarks or he will have to withdraw himself from the House....(Interruptions).

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: If you do not like those words, you can expunge those words. You can do that, although it is not proper to expunge those words.....(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu, either you withdraw those words or you withdraw from the House.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I rise on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: No point of order unless he withdraws.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I will obey your orders. But I will not withdraw those words....(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: You withdraw from the House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I want to put it on record that....(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: No please. I have taken objection to the words which I heard and which the whole House heard. Either you withdraw those words or you withdraw from the House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Kindly give me a hearing.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not going to hear you unless you withdraw those words.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: On a point of order, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not going to allow it unless he withdraws....(Interruptions). Order, order. Everytime he does it.

I cannot be cowed down like that. I cannot tolerate it.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Can you deny me the right to raise a point of order? I want to raise a point of order. Please hear me and then you give your ruling.

MR. SPEAKER: On what?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Please hear me first.

MR. SPEAKER: I have the right to ask you, on what matter.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Please hear me.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Everytime, he supports him....(Interruptions).

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: You allow me to raise a point of order. Otherwise, it is autocracy....(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: May I request you to please keep calm? Let me listen to his point of order.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Mr. Mishra wants to make a submission on "double standards". I want to hear him before I go out. We all will go out....(Interruptions).

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र : श्राप प्रोटेक्ट नहीं करते हैं। हम कितनी सीधी तादी बात कहते हैं। (ध्यवधान)

श्री इशमनन्दन मिश्र : इसमें गलत सही की बात नहीं है, प्रोतीजर की बात है। (ध्यवधान)

श्री जांबुंत घोटे (नागपुर) : श्यामनन्दन मिश्र जी का प्लाईट आफ आईर ले लिया गया है, पहले उनको बोलने दीजिये और फिर मुझ को बोलने दीजिये। (ध्यवधान)

SHRI K. N. TIWARY (Bettiah): The language that my hon. friend has used is not good. He must withdraw it. My request to him is that he must withdraw those words.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: My humble submission is that, in the matter of use of words in this House, there are certain well-laid conventions and rules. We have to go by those conventions and rules; otherwise, it would be difficult to regulate the proceedings of the House. In the past whenever such words—and I must make it clear that so far as we are concerned we do not want any harsh or impolitic words to be used against the Chair, although it has been our great regret that the Chair has not been that deferential to the members....(Interruptions).

AN HON. MEMBER: You should withdraw those words....(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Well, I am very sorry, I am not going to allow a debate on this. You are on a point of order....(Interruptions).

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र : श्राप प्रोटेक्ट नहीं करते हैं। हम कितनी सीधी तादी बात कहते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कैसे करें। (ध्यवधान)

श्री एस० ए० शमीम (श्रीनगर) : यह क्या आल इंडिया कॉम्प्यूट कमेटी का दफ्तर है? (ध्यवधान)

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: My humble submission is that, although we do not want any harsh words to be used against the Chair, we would like the Chair....(Interruption).

श्री जांबुंत घंटे : यहां पर शशि भूषण जी ने शमीम खाहव को एक बात कही कि आपको शर्म नहीं आती है तो क्या "शर्म" शब्द पालमेन्टरी है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने श्राप से सुनी है। हम शोरगुल में मैं कुछ नहीं सुन सका। (ध्यवधान)

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: My submission is that there are rules regulating our conduct in relation to the Chair and there are also rules, if not clearly expressed rules, implied rules, for the conduct of the Chair. (Interruption)

MR. SPEAKER: Members should come to the rescue of the Chair and not always try to instigate.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I have not yet come to the point. In the past. (Interruptions) There will be only continuous uproar in the House, if you allow some persons to interfere....

MR. SPEAKER: You are making a regular speech.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I am coming to the point. In the past whenever it had not been your pleasure to approve of the use of certain words and the members had not at your behest, withdrawn those words, you had been pleased to expunge those words; the action taken in support, of that disapproval had not gone beyond that point. In this particular case regarding Mr. Bansilal, you were trying to shut out the Member, whereas in the case of Tamilnadu you were permitting Mr. Kalyanasundaram to speak. That is my submission.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: During last session you allowed the privilege motion which was not at all admissible. Are you not adopting double standards?

MR. SPEAKER: I am not. Certain words are hurled at each other, I intervene; I say, they are unparliamentary and I expunge them. But this gentleman comes out with that direct aspersion on the Chair every time. (Interruption) If you think that he does not come then I am very sorry. He is very irresponsible in his remarks. This he does, every time, at every stage. I am not going to listen to them any more.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have a submission. I say, in allowing Mr. Kalyanasundaram and in disallowing me to say what I wanted to say, you have adopted double standards. This is not the first time. You are trying to shield the ruling party. You are shielding corrupt Chief Ministers which have been the subject matters for some time.

MR. SPEAKER: You are still persisting. I am so sorry. You must withdraw from the House. The Opposition, instead of coming to the Chair's rescue.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): Sir, is it unparliamentary to say 'double standards'?

MR. SPEAKER: It is a direct aspersion on the Chair.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: No question of aspersion.

MR. SPEAKER: He was given a definite ruling. I wanted to hear the other Members.

श्री जांबूलत घोटे : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्लाइंट आप आडर है। इस सदन की कार्रवाई चलाने के लिए कुछ नियम बने हुए हैं और उन नियमों के प्रनुसार सदन की कार्रवाई चलाने का अधिकार आप को है। लेकिन यहां होता यह है कि जब यहां किसी भी माननीय सदस्य को बोलने का भीका मिलता है और वह बोलना शुरू करते हैं तो बीच में दूसरे सदस्य उठ पड़ते हैं और उन को बोलने से रोकते हैं। किसी भी सदस्य को बोलने से रोकने का अधिकार आप को है। अगर सदन का कोई भी सदस्य आप के अधिकार को छीन लेता है और अपनी रूलिंग देना शुरू कर देता है तब सदस्यों को बोलने से रोकता है तो यह बदकिस्मती भी बात है। आप ने इस का नमूना अपनी देखा। श्री कल्याण सुनदरम् ने यहां पर तमिल नाडु के सम्बन्ध में अपना वक्तव्य देने की कोशिश की। (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष भहोरेयः अभी तो सुना ही नहीं कि वह क्या कहना चाहते हैं।

श्री आंतुष्ठान घोटे : श्री कल्याण सुन्दरम् ने एक विषय को रखने की कोशिश की। बजाय इस के कि आप उन को रोकें दूसरे सदस्य खड़े हुए और उन को बड़ी बुरी तरह से रोका, हाथ घुमा कर रोका। उस समय आप ने उन को प्रोटेक्ट नहीं किया। (व्यवस्थान) किसी को बोलने से रोकने का और सदन की कार्रवाई चलाने का अधिकार आप को है। हम सब यहां पर स्पीकर बन कर नहीं बैठे हुए हैं : इस लिये आप को ही अपना अधिकार इस्तेमाल करना चाहिए, सदन के और सदस्यों को नहीं। जब यहां पर श्री ज्योतिमंथ वसु बोल रहे थे या श्री कल्याण सुन्दरम् बोल रहे थे तब बजाय इस के कि आप उन को रोकें हम सबों ने उन को रोकना शुरू कर दिया। आप ने उन को प्रोटेक्शन नहीं दिया। आप को जो अधिकार प्राप्त हैं उन के अनुसार आप को हम लोगों को प्रोटेक्शन करना चाहिए। श्री ज्योतिमंथ वसु की बात हुई, श्री कल्याण सुन्दरम् की बात हुई। उन की हो गई, हमारी होगी, श्री शशि भूषण की होगी। उन को प्रोटेक्ट करने का अधिकार आप को प्राप्त है। आप उस अधिकार का इस्तेमाल नहीं करते और सदस्यों को प्रोटेक्ट नहीं करते, बल्कि सदस्यों की आवाज से गुमराह हो जाते हैं। जैसा सदस्य कहते हैं वैसा डिसीजन देते हैं, डिसीजन को बार-बार बदलते हैं, यह भी हम देखते हैं। जो अधिकार आप को प्राप्त है उस पर आप को कायम रहना चाहिए। आप एक रूलिंग देते हैं, फिर बदल देते हैं और इसी तरह से चलता रहता है। आखिर यह पालियामेंट है या तमिल नाडु असेम्बली है? आप अपने अधिकार का इस्तेमाल नहीं करते और हाउस को प्रोटेक्ट नहीं करते, यह भी आप के ऊपर मेरा आरोप है।

MR. SPEAKER: It is not a question of any point of order. The Member has been persistently defying the Chair. He has been persistently very aspersive. On a few occasions I had been ignoring it. But it is becoming very difficult; I cannot ignore it this time. So, all that I said was that either he should withdraw from the House...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I do not.

MR. SPEAKER: Either he should withdraw from the House, or if he is not prepared, I shall leave it to the House to decide.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am prepared to withdraw from the House...

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): He being a Member of my party, may I make one submission? It is unfortunate that you, Sir, have taken such an extreme view and decision, without entering into the merit of the issues....

MR. SPEAKER: Does he mean that when there is an aspersion, I should consider the merits about it?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Keep on suppressing us.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: This House should reflect the issues, the conflicts and the controversies outside and inside the House through the Members. Naturally, today, a situation is developing outside in such a way that what is created outside finds an expression in some of the words used by the Members. They may be strong words, but in today's situation, if this becomes the interpretation of the Speaker and this view is taken by the speaker, I am sorry to say that I do not know what will happen in this House in the future or in the days to come. (Interruptions) I say it here that if Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu is forced to go out, I declare in protest to the order of the Speaker that we shall all go out along with him....

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: May I make a submission? Let us stick to the Rules of Procedure, and let us not leave it to the mercy of JYOTIRMOY BOSU or that of anybody else. The point is that you, Sir, are authorised to conduct the business of the House under certain rules. If you do not like a certain expression, you have the powers to expunge it, and that is exactly what you have been doing.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. The hon. Member must express regret for it. I can expunge it in the case of certain mild things, but not in the case of persistent habits; I cannot do it. I am very sorry; I am so sorry. (Interruptions).

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: If you are going to be guided by the noise that the ruling party is going to make, of course, we are at the mercy of the brute majority.

MR. SPEAKER: If this is the way of the minority, then God help it. If this is the way the minority goes about and blames the majority for it, then God help it.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: No such precedent should be allowed to be created.

MR. SPEAKER: I am very sorry. I cannot agree.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): He is guilty of disrespect to the Chair.

श्री शामिन शाहज़िद: (चलते) बार-बार माननीय सदस्य श्री ज्योतिर्मय वसु ने इमीं तरह का परिचय दिया है और उन्होंने बार-बार इस तरह की बातें करके सदन की मध्यसंघ को भंग किया है। इसलिए मैं सदन के सामने यह प्रस्ताव रखता हूँ कि जो उन्होंने शब्द कहे हैं या तो उनको बहू बापिया ने नहीं तो उन्हें दो दिन के लिए सदन से बाहर निकल दिया जाये।

श्री इशामनगदन शिव : मेरा भी कुछ बहाना है। जिन अलफाज़ का इन्हेमाल उन्होंने किया है, उनको अगर आप बुरा मानते हैं, हालांकि एक खास परिस्थिति में . . . (इंटरप्रेटर) . . . आप विचार करें कि आपने उनके बारे में कहा कि उनका एक शब्द भी नहीं जायेगा रिकार्ड में। लेकिन आप ने वही चीज़ श्री कल्याण सुन्दरम के बारे में नहीं कही। . . . (इंटरप्रेटर) . . . जब आपने सुन लिया और सुनने के बाद भी कुछ नहीं कहा तो मेरा बहुत ही विवाद निवेदन है कि हम लोगों को भी यह जरा अख्तर।

श्री यश लहूदय : श्री कल्याण सुन्दरम के बोलने से पहले ही इतना शोर मच गया। डी एम के की तरफ से कि मुझ तक कोई बात नहीं पहुँची। लेकिन मैंने रूलिंग दिया हूँ कि स्टेट मेटर्ज़ जो हैं,

within the Assemblies or within the purview of the Chief Ministers, they can not come in this House. I am not prepared to listen to such far-fetched arguments.

श्री इष्टामनन्दन मिश्र : उनको विवाह
 जाने हुए आपने कैसे अनुमति दे दी?

MR. SPEAKER: It told him he could raise this question. You could ask him.

श्री इष्टामनन्दन मिश्र : विवाह जाने हुए।

Have you done that in the past?

MR. SPEAKER: Even earlier, he was told that he could not raise this question.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (गवालियर) :
 मेरा निवेदन है कि तत्त्वों के बारे में कोई विवाह नहीं होना चाहिए। जब श्री कल्याण सुन्दरम खड़े हुए तो उन्होंने कहा कि वह आपको इजाजत से खड़े हो रहे हैं। उन्होंने आपको पहले चिठ्ठी लिख कर भेजी।

श्री अष्टल महोदय : उन्होंने मुझे कहा कि मैंने फिर भी रेज करता है। मैंने कहा कि मेरा फिर भी यही लिंग होगा कि यह स्टेट मैटर है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आपको इजाजत से वह बोले।

श्री अष्टल महोदय : इजाजत का मौका ही नहीं आया।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : बोलने की इजाजत दी।

श्री अष्टल महोदय : जैसे इनको सुना कि आप क्या कहना चाहते हैं उन्होंने भी यही आइन्ट रेज किया जिसकी मैंने इजाजत नहीं दी।

That does not mean that he could asperse on the Chair. You can bring up a matter by submission but not be aspersive on the Chair. I am not prepared to tolerate it.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): May I make a submission?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): Shri Kalyanasundaram, Deputy Leader of our Group, is involved in this matter. I am afraid I was absent for a short while when this matter came up, because I had some other work. What I have understood is this. Shri Kalyanasundaram had himself told me that he had been to see you in your Chamber and you had told him that you were not going to give him permission to raise this matter.

MR. SPEAKER: Right.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: It is open to any member, even after having talked to you and having learnt that you are not willing to give him permission, to raise it here.

MR. SPEAKER: He did the same.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: ...to insist on raising it or trying to raise it. That is happening every day here. But I do not know if Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu had also done the same. He had also written to you....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: On two days.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not accepting that.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: In both cases, of Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu and Shri Kalyanasundaram, if I understood you aright, you told them that you were not prepared to allow them to raise the matter. Now it is being alleged here by some friends on this side that you had yourself allowed Shri Kalyanasundaram to get up and speak. (Interruptions). I wanted to seek a clarification from you.

MR. SPEAKER: Even in spite of that, whatever be the merits of this, this can be brought to my notice by a regular submission, not by an aspersion on me. That is very bad. Shri Vajpayee had come to me. I said 'You cannot bring a State matter'. He said the position is that Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu had said there were certain charges against Shri Bansilal which were submitted to the President....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: And an assurance was given by the Prime Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Kalyanasundaram said that the Assembly in Tamil Nadu is made defunct.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:

That is not the point.

MR. SPEAKER: I told him this is not the forum to discuss any Speaker's conduct or whatever happens in any State. Shri Vajpayee was also there. He said he was raising the issue in Tamil Nadu on a different stand, that there is failure of the constitutional procedure or Constitution there. Now there is a tremendous difference between the two. My ruling was that in regard to day-to-day administration of Assemblies or Governments or Chief Ministers, we are not competent, according to the Constitution and the rules, to discuss these matters in this House. But so far as the failure of the Constitution is concerned, I can consider it. On that I can allow a discussion only after I am convinced that there has been a failure of the Constitution.

This is what Shri Vajpayee told me.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: But you did not allow me.

MR. SPEAKER: If you want to interconnect all these and ask why Shri Jyotirmoy was not allowed in regard to the Bansilal matter and why Shri Kalyanasundaram was allowed. I am not in agreement with these observations. I take the observation made against me as a direct

aspersion, a planned, coercive movement. I am not prepared to stand it any more. I stood it last session.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: Why not stand it now also?

MR. SPEAKER: I have been witnessing it earlier. I was patient. But now my patience is also exhausted.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Now there is Motion before the House.

MR. SPEAKER: He must withdraw his words or withdraw from the House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Allow me to say something.

MR. SPEAKER: No explanation now. I have heard him.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I know certain things tend to rub people the wrong way round. All of us are guilty of it. All of us are guilty of using language which perhaps in better days would not have been used in this House. But as the Prime Minister was fond of saying, things are happening today all over the world including in this country which require a certain revision of thinking not only in the procedures of the House but also.... (Interruptions).

AN HON. MEMBER: Is he on a point of order?

SHRI PILOO MODY: There is no point of order. I do not want him to ask, because he is not in the Chair.

Therefore, I entreat you to please overlook this incident.

MR. SPEAKER: Why not entreat him?

SHRI PILOO MODY: I will.

He is not in the Chair. I cannot entreat him. If he is outside, I will entreat him also.

14.00 hrs.

MR. SPEAKER: I have asked him to go outside.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I entreat you to take a broadminded view of this.

MR. SPEAKER: I have taken a broadminded view in two sessions. This is the third session. He has fallen into a habit like this. (Interruption).

Please sit down.

SHRI PILOO MODY: By interrupting me, you have deprived me of telling you what I wanted to say.

MR. SPEAKER: I thought you had finished.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I wanted to entreat with you to take a broadminded view of this, in view of the overall picture of the country and the nation and Parliament....

SHRI VASANT SATHE: So, he can go on abusing him every day?

SHRI PILOO MODY: Because, Sir. Indian democracy is perilously perched....

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Part of the trouble is that the interruptions are made by yourself, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: You are sermonising and admonishing at the same time.

SHRI PILOO MODY: It is not possible for me to say....

MR. SPEAKER: You have said enough.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I have not finished what I wanted to say. Indian democracy is perilously perched because of the fact that there is a vast majority of people here, all belonging to one party.... (Interruption).... and because the Opposition is so minuscule and be-

cause it does not have the opportunity to raise issues as and when it wants to. It is for this reason that tempers are likely to get frayed and it is for this reason that I have said that you should take a broadminded view on this subject, instead of allowing a brute majority to have its sway in a House like this.

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. He is advising me that whatever be the insults and intimidations, in view of the broader interests of democracy, I should go on swallowing. What is this? This is your advice. I would swallow it once, twice, but not in all the sessions.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: Sir, may I say a few words? We are confronted with a situation where the Chair has been accused of double standards; I think we all agree that the Chair cannot function properly unless and until its prestige and dignity and impartiality are acknowledged on all hands. I am sure my friends in the Opposition will bear with me that we cannot accuse the Chair of double standards. We cannot call the Chair like that. We cannot be a party to it; we cannot tolerate it. If it was the first occasion when Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu has behaved as he has done today, we could have taken the advice of a broad-bodied member, for taking a broadminded view. But it so happens that the hon. Member has repeated it. You, Sir, have already asked him either to withdraw his words or to withdraw from the House. This is the minimum with which he has to comply. Otherwise, we shall be forced, much against our will, to request you to name him. I would still appeal to my hon. friends in the Opposition to kindly appreciate this. If democracy has to be run in an orderly manner, it can be run only if you give due respect and due consideration to the wishes, the opinions, the views, the decisions and the rulings of the Chair.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Sir, I rise to oppose this.

श्री जांबुदंत घोटे : संसद कार्य मंत्री मंदन की हालत और विगाह रहे हैं। वह कल संवत को निकाल देंगे। अव्यक्त महोदय, अगर ऐसा समझन आता है, तो नीति ठीक नहीं होगा।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: In view of the practices followed consistently in the House, and the departure in this particular case....

MR. SPEAKER: There was never a departure. When the Chair was insulted, there was never a departure. (*Interruption*). In the case of one unparliamentary word, it has been expunged. But in the case of intimidation, so far as I have been in the Chair, they have never been expunged.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: I have not made any motion. I appeal to him that he should withdraw his remarks in the interests of our democracy and the dignity of the Chair. I only appeal to him. I have not made a motion naming Mr. Bosu. I appeal to Mr. Bosu to withdraw his words and not to accuse the Chair of double standards. I appeal to Mr. Samar Mukherjee and all the gentlemen there to help us in maintaining the dignity of the Chair and decorum in the House.

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी (कानपुर) : अव्यक्त महोदय, मदन का हर एक मेम्बर यह महसूस करता है कि यहां पर कोई ऐसा शब्द इस्तेमाल न किया जाये, जिस से आप का अपमान हो। और मैं समझता हूँ कि किसी मेम्बर का ऐसा इरादा भी नहीं है। मैं आप से शिक्खेन्ट करना चाहता हूँ कि आज नेहरू जी का जन्म-दिन है, आज बाल-दिवस है, इस लिए अगर आज हम लोगों से कोई ऐसी बैसी गलती भी हो जाये, तो आप बालक समझ कर मार्क कर दीजिये।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contd): I want to make one submission to you. Our lunch time is over by an hour, and may I request you to adjourn the House? Let us take up.....

MR. SPEAKER: I am not prepared for that.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): I am on a procedural point and it is not related only to what Shri Bosu has said. In this House certain events have been taking place and one such incident was this—Shri Piloo Mody was putting a pendant.... (*Interruptions*). All problems are related—anticipating that such protests would be recorded in the House. That is one way in which he wanted to record his protest. Some of us who are sympathetic neither to CIA nor the KGB feel very much perturbed by statement made on the floor of the House and outside and we had given call attention notices. I myself had given a call attention notice demanding a threadbare discussion of allegations made in connection with the CIA. Some other persons had given notices about Shri Banshi Lal.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not a question of allowing or disallowing motions.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: If you say, I do not want to listen to you, I shall resume my seat. On a number of occasions tempers were lost.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not like that; it is a persistent and deliberate attitude he is adopting. I have been all the time requesting him not to do it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, on a point of order.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: May I complete my statement. We also feel on the side of the Opposition that no remark should be passed that would mean aspersion. What really Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu and many of us feel is that uniform standards should be followed. We are not

casting aspersions; we only demand that there should be uniform standards.

MR. SPEAKER: Is there no uniform standard? I have already explained it.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: How can he say that there is lack of uniform standard? Should they be treated in one way and should we be treated in a different way and then it would be a uniform standard.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am the subject-matter of the dispute here and kindly allow me to make a submission.

MR. SPEAKER: Tell me whether you are prepared to withdraw or not. Do not divert the issue. Are you going to accept my request that you should withdraw from the House or withdraw those words?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It is like asking the question. When did you stop beating your wife? I cannot reply to that. I can make a statement.

MR. SPEAKER: No.

He is repeatedly doing it. Do you accept my request to withdraw those words?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I do not, because that reflects my mind. I do not hide it. Because Mr. Bansilal's case is before the Prime Minister.....

MR. SPEAKER: Daily a number of motions come to me. I accept some and I do not accept some. Is the member whose motion I do not accept at liberty to say anything he likes? So far as this practice is concerned. I am very sorry some members are encouraging it. He could meet me in my chamber and convince me or he can raise it in the House but not cast aspersions on the Chair. I have been ignoring it on a number of occasions, but there is a limit to my patience. He does not withdraw from

the House. May I request you to kindly persuade him to withdraw?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Please ask your Secretariat to find out how many times these words "double standards" have been used in this House.

MR. SPEAKER: I also know what you mean.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं समझता हूँ कि सदन में आज जो कुछ कार्यवाही हो रही है, वह अखबार में जागरी, उस से कोई गलतफहमी पैदा न हो, इस लिये आप इस बात को साफ कर दें कि श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु को आप ने श्री बंसी लाल का मामला उठाने की इजाजत क्यों नहीं दी। मैं उस समय आप के कमरे में था और मुझे मालूम है कि श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु ने . . . (अखबार) . . . देखिये, अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बोलने नहीं दे रहे हैं . . . आज यह धारणा पैदा हो रही है कि आप ने डी० एम० के० के खिलाफ . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप के सामने बात ही ही थी।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आज यह धारणा पैदा हो रही है कि आप ने डी० एम० के० के खिलाफ अष्टाचार के आरोपों का उल्लेख होने दिया, लेकिन बंसी लाल के खिलाफ नहीं होने दिया। अष्टाचार अष्टाचार है, चाहे किसी के खिलाफ हो . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ऐसी बात नहीं है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : जब आप ने श्री कल्याण सुन्दरम् को इजाजत दी तो उन्होंने डी० एम० के० सरकार का मामला उठाया . . .

MR. SPEAKER: You were there and I made it very clear that so far as anything internal is concerned, it cannot be raised. But you said it is a constitutional failure.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: मेरा मामला अलग था, लेकिन आप ने उन को भी इजाजत नहीं दी। श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु को इस लिये इजाजत नहीं दी, क्योंकि उन्होंने अपने मोशन का आधार बनाया था—कांग्रेस पालियामेन्ट्री पार्टी की बीटिंग, प्रधान मंत्री जी द्वारा कही गई किसी बात को लेकर। अध्यक्ष जी, आप कह सकते हैं कि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कोई सार्वजनिक वक्तव्य नहीं दिया था, प्रेस रिपोर्ट के आधार पर आप मामले को नहीं उठा सकते—लेकिन ऐमा आप ने नहीं कहा। इस से यह धारणा पैदा हुई कि बंसी लाल जी की रक्षा की जा रही है और डी० एम० के० के खिलाफ भ्रष्टाचार के आरोपों को आगे रखने दिया जा रहा है। मैं जानता हूं कि आप यह नहीं करना चाहते, लेकिन (थब्धान) . . .

श्री राज बहादुर: अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बहुत सम्मान के साथ कहना चाहता हूं कि बंसी लाल जी के मामले के बारे में यदि वह विधिवत कोई प्रश्न उठाना चाहते हैं तो उसे आप अवश्य कन्सीडर करें, हम लोग उस में बाधक नहीं हैं और उस से डरते नहीं हैं। लेकिन इस समय यह सवाल हमारे सामने नहीं है, असल सवाल को दूसरी तरफ ले जाया जा रहा है। डबल-स्टैण्डर्ड की जो बात कही गई है—वह ठीक है या नहीं है, ऐसे एसपर्शन की जो बात है, उस के बारे में विचार होना चाहिए। बंसी लाल जी का मामला आप जब चाहें लें।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं श्री डबल स्टैण्डर्ड की बात कह रहा था . . .

MR. SPEAKER: Whatever it be, you can bring it to my notice. But you have no right to be aspersive on the chair.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं मानता हूं कि कोई एसपर्शन की बात नहीं करनी चाहिए। लेकिन आप ने अभी देखा कि श्री दण्डवते जी ने “यूनीकाम स्टैण्डर्ड” की बात कही है। इसी लिये मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि अगर कोई एसपर्शन है तो उसे बापस ले सकते हैं और अगर न लें तो कार्यवाही में से निकाल सकते हैं। मैं एक तीसरा रास्ता मुझा रहा हूं—उरा सी बात को तूल भत दीजिये। वह पहले क्या करते रहे हैं, आगे क्या करते रहेंगे—ऐसी बात नहीं है। आप इस को कार्यवाही से निकाल दीजिये।

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: We do not agree with him.

MR. SPEAKER: If it were an unparliamentary expression, I have the power to expunge it. But if it is an intimidation or aspersion against the Chair, how can I expunge what is against myself? How can I do it?

कल्याण सुन्दरम् जी और आप की जो बात है और बंसी लाल जी का जो मामला है, मैंने . . . (थब्धान) . . .

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: Since my name has been used several times by Shri Vajpayee, I want to clarify one point. When we discussed this question in your chamber, Shri Vajpayee was there. When I raised the general situation in Tamilnadu, Shri Vajpayee raised the issue of the Assembly being adjourned indefinitely. When you said "how can we discuss a ruling given by the Speaker of an Assembly?" he said that it is a constitutional crisis which can be raised. But you expressly told us that the general situation in Tamilnadu cannot be raised; you did not give us permission to do that. But when I found Shri Vajpayee standing up today I thought he was going to raise that point about the adjournment of the Assembly; otherwise, I would not have stood up and raised this issue.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: May I make a submission.....(Interruptions).

SOME HON. MEMBERS: We want lunch.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Is he withdrawing his words?

SHRI PILOO MODY: Are you going to have a debate. Are you going to have a debate on double standards? Please do not fall into the trap.

14.20 hrs.

SUSPENSION OF MEMBER

MR. SPEAKER: My persistent requests and appeals to the hon. Member have not had any effect on him. I am very sorry. I have already named him: I have already asked him either to withdraw those words or to withdraw from the House.

श्री जायपुर घोटे : अध्यक्ष महोदय आप सदन की कार्यवाही चलाने में असमर्थ नहीं रहे हैं। किसी की भी तकरीर आप नहीं सुन रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप दो तीन दफा बता चुके हैं।

श्री जायपुर घोटे : मेरा निवेदन है कि आप पांच मिनट के लिए सदन की कार्यवाही स्थगित करें और अपने चैम्बर में हर पार्टी के लीडर को बुला लें

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस से तो काम नहीं चलेगा।

I have already named him; I have already asked him either to withdraw those words or to withdraw from the House. Is he doing it or not?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I do not withdraw my words because I maintain I have reasons to say what I have said. This is a very serious matter. The Home Minister has given a categorical assurance on the Bansi Lal corruption case. (Interruptions) Therefore, I have no intention of withdrawing my words.

MR. SPEAKER: Is he not withdrawing from the House also?(Interruptions).

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: If you insist, all will withdraw.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: Sir, in view of the fact that you have named the hon. Member, and we are extremely sorry and I appeal to my friends to find a way out. (Interruptions) I still appeal that he should be persuaded. It is a question of the dignity and the decorum of the Chair and the whole House. It is a question of their own respect also. Much against our will we are compelled to move the motion. Since you have already named him, I move this motion that he should be suspended for at least two days.

I move:

[Shri Raj Bahadur]

"That Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu, a Member of the House named by the Speaker, be suspended from the service of the House for two days."

MR. SPEAKER: There is no debate allowed on it. I have to put it forthwith. Rule 374 says:

"(2) If a member is so named by the Speaker, the Speaker shall, on a motion being made, forthwith put the question...."

I am sorry I cannot allow any debate on it....(Interruptions).

SHRI SHAYAMNANDAN MISHRA: We want to move a counter motion....(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: I am putting this first. You can move another motion....(Interruptions).

The question is:

"That Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu, a Member of the House named by the Speaker, be suspended from the service of the House for two days."

Those in favour of the motion may please say "Aye".

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Aye.

MR. SPEAKER: Those against may say "No."

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No.

MR. SPEAKER: The "Ayes" have it....

SOME HON. MEMBERS: The "Noes" have it.

MR. SPEAKER: Let the lobbies be cleared.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: What is the wording of the motion? At least for two days?

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: No reason has been mentioned.

MR. SPEAKER: He said, persistent defiance of the Chair and his not agreeing to withdraw from the House. He said that it was his painful duty. He moved it.

SHRI PILOO MODY: That motion should be given to you in writing. Has he given you anything in writing?...(Interruption).

MR. SPEAKER: There is no question of giving anything in writing. It has been moved in the House.

Those in favour of the motion may please say 'Aye'.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Aye.

MR. SPEAKER: Those against may please say 'No'.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No.

MR. SPEAKER: Let there be division..

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: How can there be voting now? The lobbies are not cleared.

MR. SPEAKER: I had already said that the lobbies be cleared.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Lobbies were not cleared. Here we will have to say that the Chair is autocratic.

MR. SPEAKER: I had already asked for the lobbies to be cleared. I had expressly asked for voting.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Very senior officers in this Secretariat have conspired against the opposition and they are doing something. We are going to make a submission to you.

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 1]

[14.37 hrs.

AYES

SHRI SEHZIYAN (Kumbakonam): The Minister for Parliamentary Affairs said that Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu may be asked to withdraw from the House for at least two days. This can at best be a suggestion. No formal motion has been made and in a formal motion the expression like 'at least' cannot come in.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: Only two days. I said, only two days.

MR. SPEAKER: If you want the voting to take place again, I can ask the lobbies to be cleared. He has already moved a formal motion.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Let the logy be cleared.

MR. SPEAKER: Let the lobbies be cleared.

The question is:

"That Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu, a Member of the House, named by the Speaker, be suspended from the service of the House for two days."

Those in favour of the motion moved by Shri Raj Bahadur may please record 'Ayes' and those against may record 'Noes'. Let there be division....

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: He has not read out the motion. He has only sent a written motion to you.

MR. SPEAKER: I have already called division. I am ordering division. Let there be division.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: What happened to the earlier motion?

MR. SPEAKER: That was not moved. In regard to the earlier motion, I had requested him and he did not press it, because I had said that let him not do it, and let Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu go out. *(Interruptions).*

Afzalpurkar, Shri Dharamrao.
Aga, Shri Syed Ahmed.
Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram.
Ahmed, Shri F. A.
Ansari, Shri Ziaur Rahman.
Awadhesh Chandra Singh, Shri Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Babunath Singh, Shri
Bajpai, Shri Vidya Dhar
Balakrishniah, Shri T.
Banamali Babu, Shri
Banerji, Shrimati Mukul
Basappa, Shri K.
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhagat, Shri H. K. L.
Bhandare, Shri R. D.
Bhargava, Shri Basheshwar Nath
Brahmanandji, Shri Swami
Chakleshwar Singh, Shri
Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal
Chandrika Prasad, Shri
Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh
Chawla, Shri Amar Nath
Choudhury, Shri Moinul Haque
Darbara Singh, Shri
Das, Shri Dharnidhar
Daschoudhury, Shri B. K.
Deshmukh, Shri K. G.
Dhamankar, Shri
Dharamgaj Singh, Shri
Dharia, Shri Mohan
Dhusia, Shri Anant Prasad
Dinesh Singh, Shri
Doda, Shri Hiralal
Dumada, Shri L. K.
Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar

Gandhi, Shrimati Indira	Majhi, Shri Gajadhar
Ganesh, Shri K. R.	Malaviya, Shri K. D.
Gangadeb, Shri P.	Mandal, Shri Jagdish Narain
Gavit, Shri T. H.	Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Gill, Shri Mohinder Singh	Mishra, Shri Jagannath
Giri, Shri V. Shanker	Modi, Shri Shrikishan
Godara, Shri Mani Ram	Mohammad Tahir, Shri
Gogoi, Shri Tarun	Mohan Swarup, Shri
Gohain, Shri C. C.	Mohapatra, Shri Shyam Sunder
Gomango, Shri Giridhar	Muhammed Khuda Bukhsh, Shri
Goswami, Shri Dinesh Chandra	Munsi, Shri Priya Ranjan Das
Gotkhinde, Shri Annasaheb	Naik, Shri B. V.
Gowda, Shri Pampan	Nanda, Shri G. L.
Hansda, Shri Subodh	Negi, Shri Pratap Singh
Hanumanthaiya, Shri K.	Nimbalkar, Shri
Hari Kishore Singh, Shri	Pandey, Shri Krishna Chandra
Hari Singh, Shri	Pandey, Shri Narsing Narain
Ishaque, Shri A. K. M.	Pandey, Shri R. S.
Jagjivan Ram, Shri	Pandey, Shri Sudhakar
Jamilurrahman, Shri Md.	Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
Jeyalakshmi, Shrimati V.	Pant, Shri K. C.
Jitendra Prasad, Shri	Partap Singh, Shri
Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra	Paswan, Shri Ram Bhagat
Kadam, Shri J. G.	Patel, Shri Natwarlal
Kahandole, Shri Z. M.	Patil, Shri Krishnarao
Kakoti, Shri Robin	Patil, Shri T. A.
Kamakshaiah, Shri D.	Patnaik, Shri Banamali
Kapur, Shri Sat Pal	Patnaik, Shri J. B.
Kavde, Shri B. R.	Peje, Shri S. L.
Kedar Nath Singh, Shri	Pradhan, Shri Dhan Shah
Kinder Lal, Shri	Raghu Ramaiah, Shri K.
Kisku, Shri A. K.	Rai, Shrimati Sahodrabai
Kotoki, Shri Liladhar	Raj Bahadur, Shri
Kotrashetti, Shri A. K.	Rajdeo Singh, Shri
Kulkarni, Shri Raja	Raju, Shri M. T.
Kumaramangalam, Shri S. Mohan	Ram, Shri Tulmohan
Kureel, Shri B. N.	Ram Dhan, Shri
Lakkappa, Shri K.	Ram Prakash, Shri
Lambodar Baliyar, Shri	Ram Sewak, Ch.
Mahajan, Shri Vikram	Ram Surat Prasad, Shri
Mahajan, Shri Y. S.	Ram Swarup, Shri
Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini	Ramji Ram, Shri

Rao, Shrimati B. Radhabai A.	Tayyab Hussain, Shri
Rao, Dr. K. L.	Tiwary, Shri K. N.
Rao, Shri M. S. Sanjeevi	Tombi Singh, Shri N.
Rathia, Shri Umed Singh	Tulsiram, Shri V.
Raut, Shri Bhola	Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P.
Reddi, Shri P. Antony	Venkatswamy, Shri G.
Reddy, Shri K. Ramakrishna	Verma, Shri Balgovind
Reddy, Shri P. Ganga	Yadav, Shri Chandrajit
Reddy, Shri P. Narasimha	Yadav, Shri N. P.
Rudra Pratap Singh, Shri	Yadav, Shri R. P.
Sadhu Ram, Shri	Yadav, Shri D. P.
Saini, Shri Mulki Raj	Zulfiqar Ali Khan, Shri
Salve, Shri N. K. P.	NOES
Samanta, Shri S. C.	Bade, Shri R. V.
Sanghi, Shri N. K.	Banerjee, Shri S. M.
Sankata Prasad, Dr.	Berwa, Shri Onkar Lal
Sarkar, Shri Sakti Kumar	Bhattacharyya, Shri Dinen
Sathe, Shri Vasant	Bheeshmdev, Shri M.
Satish Chandra, Shri	Chandra Shekhar Singh, Shri
Sen, Shri A. K.	Chaudhary, Shri Ishwar
Sethi, Shri Arjun	Chavda, Shri K. S.
Shafee, Shri A.	Deb, Shri Dasaratha
Shafquat Jung, Shri	Deivekan, Shri
Shambhu Nath, Shri	Dhandapani, Shri C. T.
Shankar Dayal Singh, Shri	Durairasu, Shri A. "
Shankaranand, Shri B.	Dutta, Shri Biren
Sharma, Dr. H. P.	George, Shri Varkey
Sharma, Shri Maidhoram	Goswami, Shrimati Bibha Ghosh
Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore	Gowder, Shri J. M.
Shashi Bhushan, Shri	Guha, Shri Samar
Shastri, Shri Sheopujan	Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Shenoy, Shri P. R.	Halder, Shri Krishna Chandra
Shetty, Shri K. K.	Hazra, Shri Manoranjan
Shinde, Shri Annasaheb P.	Joarder, Shri Dinesh
Shivnath Singh, Shri	Joshi, Shri Jagannathrao
Shukla, Shri B. R.	Kachwai, Shri Hukam Chand
Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan	Kiruttinan, Shri Tha
Singh, Shri Vishwanath Pratap	Krishnan, Shri M. K.
Sinha, Shri Nawal Kishore	Malik, Shri Mukhtiar Singh
Sinha, Shri R. K.	Manjhi, Shri Bhola
Soham Lal, Shri T.	Mehta, Shri P. M.
Sokhi, Shri Swaran Singh	Mishra, Shri Shyamnandan
Sunder Lal, Shri	Modak, Shri Bijoy

Mody, Shri Piloo
 Mukherjee, Shri Samar
 Mukherjee, Shri Saroj
 Nair, Shri Sreekantan
 Pandey, Shri Sarjoo
 Pandeya, Dr. Laxminarain
 Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai
 Patel, Shri Nanubhai N.
 Ramkanwar, Shri
 Rao, Shri M. Satyanarayan
 Reddy, Shri Y. Eswara
 Roy, Dr. Saradish
 Saha, Shri Ajit Kumar
 Sen, Shri Robin
 Sezhiyan, Shri
 Shakya, Shri Maha Deepak Singh
 Shamim, Shri S. A.
 Sharma, Shri R. R.
 Singh, Shri D. N.
 Sivasamy, Shri M. S.
 Solanki, Shri Somchand
 Subravelu, Shri
 Ulaganambi, Shri R. P.
 Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari
 Verma, Shri Phool Chand
 Viswanathan, Shri G.
 Yadav, Shri G. P.
 Yadav, Shri Shiv Shanker Prasad

Mr. SPEAKER: The result* of the Divisions is:

Ayes: 175; Noes: 58

The motion was adopted.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA :
 Down with autocratic rule:

MR. SPEAKER: So, the motion is carried....

SHRI PILOO MODY: Now, let the debate start. Now, there should be a debate on the motion.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Papers to be Laid on the Table.

SHRI PILOO MODY: What about the debate on the motion?

MR. SPEAKER: That is not allowed under the rules.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Will there not be a debate on whether two standards were used or not used?

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: We are all walking out....

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: We are also walking out... (Interruptions) *Shri Samar Mukherjee, Shri Shyamnandan Mishra and some other Members then left the House along with Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu.*

14.35 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

FORTY-SEVENTH REPORT OF LAW COMMISSION

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Forty-seventh Report of the Law Commission on the Trial and Punishment of Social and Economic Offences [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3653/72].

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON TAXATION OF AGRICULTURAL WEALTH AND INCOME AND STATEMENT ON CENTRAL GOVERNMENT MARKET BORROWINGS

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M. R. GANESH): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) (i) A copy of the Report of the Committee on Taxation of Agricultural Wealth and Income.

The following Members also recorded their votes:—

Ayes: Shri K. Gopal.

Noes: Shri P. G. Maralankar.

(8) A statement explaining the reasons for not laying the Hindi version of the above Report simultaneously.

[Placer in library. See No. LT-3652/72].

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) indicating the result of the Central Government Market Borrowings during September, 1972. [Placed in library. See No. LT-3651/72].

—
14.36 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on Monday, the 13th November, 1972, adopted the following motion in regard to the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Adoption of Children Bill, 1972:—

“That the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee of the House on the Adoption of Children Bill, 1972, be extended upto the first day of the Eighty-third Session (Budget Session of the Rajya Sabha).”

—
14.37 hrs.

ASSENT TO BILLS

SECRETARY: Sir, I lay on the Table following four Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the last session and assented to since a report was last made to the House on the 4th September, 1972:—

(1) The Insecticides (Amendment) Bill, 1972.

(2) The Rice-Milling Industry (Regulation) Amendment Bill, 1972.

(3) The Delhi University (Amendment) Bill, 1972.

(4) The Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 1972.

I also lay on the Table copies, duly authenticated by the Secretary of Rajya Sabha, of the following fifteen Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament and assented to since a report was last made to the House on the 4th September, 1972:—

(1) The Coking Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Bill, 1972.

(2) The Payment of Gratuity Bill, 1972.

(3) The Constitution (Twenty-eighth Amendment) Bill, 1972.

(4) The Diplomatic Relations (Vienna Convention) Bill, 1972.

(5) The Public Debt (Amendment) Bill, 1972.

(6) The Punjab New Capital (Periphery) Control (Chandigarh Amendment) Bill, 1972.

(7) The Indian Iron and Steel Company (Taking over of Management) Bill, 1972.

(8) The Antiquities and Art Treasures Bill, 1972.

(9) The Wild Life (Protection) Bill, 1972.

(10) The Rulers of Indian States (Abolition of Privileges) Bill, 1972.

(11) The Seeds (Amendment) Bill, 1972.

(12) The Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Amendment Bill, 1972.

(13) The General Insurance Business (Nationalisation) Bill, 1972.

(14) The Indian Copper Corporation (Acquisition of Undertaking) Bill, 1972.

(15) The Former Secretary of State Service Officers (Conditions of Service) Bill, 1972.

—
14.38 hrs.

**BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE
SEVENTEENTH REPORT**

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): I beg to present the Seventeenth Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

—
STATEMENT RE. DROUGHT SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI F. A. AHMED): I beg to lay on the Table a statement on drought situation in the country.

Statement

Hon'ble Members are aware that due to inadequacy of rains and erratic behaviour of the monsoons till the end of July over large parts of the country and in some parts even during August and September, this year's Kharif crop has suffered considerable damage and scarcity conditions have occurred in varying degrees in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Maharashtra, Mysore, Nagaland, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, U.P. and West Bengal. The worst affected States are Maharashtra, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan. In Bihar, U.P., Mysore, West Bengal, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh, where the prospects of the Kharif crops appeared bleak at one time, the position has improv-

ed considerably as a result of rains received later in the season.

2. In order to relieve the distress caused by the drought, adequate relief measures have been organised. All-out effort has been made in starting relief works, providing gratuitous relief and making arrangements for the supply of drinking water, fodder and for preventing the outbreak of epidemics in the affected areas. At present 69,594 relief works employing 35.38 lakh persons are in operation in various parts in the country. The relief works started are such as would result in the creation of durable assets and mainly consist of soil conservation, afforestation, minor and medium irrigation, deepening and construction of wells, tanks and other similar projects. Besides, full advantage has been taken of the approved Plan and non-Plan schemes for creating employment opportunities in the affected areas.

3. Although the main emphasis has been on starting the relief works to provide necessary purchasing power to the affected population, yet to provide relief to the old, the infirm and those who are unable to work for some reason or the other, gratuitous relief has been provided. At present, nearly 17 lakh persons are in receipt of gratuitous relief in various parts of the country. Besides, over 30 lakh persons, including children and nursing mothers are benefitted by the free-feeding and milk distribution programmes.

4. In accordance with the prescribed procedure for giving central assistance, central teams have by now visited almost all the drought-affected States. The total ceiling of expenditure for 1972-73 fixed by Government on the recommendations of the Central Teams for the States visited so far aggregates to about Rs. 102 crores. Besides, *ad-hoc* assistance of about Rs. 30 crores has also been released according to the requirements of the State Governments concerned.

5. Special mention may be made of the Emergency Production Programme initiated by my Ministry to retrieve the loss in Kharif production and increase the produc-

tion of Rabi and summer crops. This programme is being vigorously pursued and implemented in consultation with and the co-operation of the State Governments.

6. With a large part of the country, covering 14 States, under the grip of drought, the demand for the supply of foodgrains from the drought affected States has registered a sharp increase in the recent months. However, with stocks of foodgrains which were built up by Government of India in pursuance of its policy of having buffer stocks not only all reasonable demands of foodgrains of drought-affected States have been fully met, but as the Hon'ble Members know we have also been able to supply sizeable quantities of foodgrains to Bangla Desh.

7. Steps have also been taken to strengthen and augment the public distribution system, especially with a view to ensuring equitable supply of foodgrains to the vulnerable sections of the society at reasonably stable prices. The number of fair price shops which was over 1,25,000 in August this year has increased to about 1,58,000 by the end of October. All foodgrains available with the Government agencies are being channelised through the fair price shops. The issue of foodgrains through the public distribution system has been substantially stepped up from 8.5 lakh tonnes in July to 11.80 lakh tonnes in September as compared to 6.4 lakh tonnes and 7.5 lakh tonnes in the corresponding months last year. Various loopholes in the public distribution system are being progressively eliminated.

8. A massive movement programme has been undertaken to meet the requirements of foodgrains of the drought affected and the deficit areas; the stocks moved in July, August, September and October being 3.2 lakh tonnes, 6.5 lakh tonnes, 7.5 lakh tonnes and 8.9 lakh tonnes respectively. The movement of these stocks has not only ensured adequate supply of foodgrains in these areas, but has also helped in restraining to some extent the speculative rise in the prices of foodgrains arising out of hoarding by the anti-social elements.

9. To replenish and build up the buffer stock to the desired level a target of procuring 4.6 million tonnes of kharif cereals has been fixed in consultation with the State Governments. Determined efforts to achieve this target are being made and the State Governments have been requested to streamline their procurement machineries and take all other measures as may be necessary in this behalf.

10. The Hon'ble Members will appreciate that adequate steps to deal with the situation have been and are being taken both by the Central and the State Governments. We are constantly watching the situation and keeping ourselves in close touch with the State Governments and will take all measures as may become necessary from time to time to deal with it.

STATEMENT RE. AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION PROGRAMME

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI F. A. AHMED):

I beg to lay on the Table a statement on Agricultural Production Programme.

Statement

Hon'ble Members are well aware that the monsoon in the current year has not only been deficient but also erratic in several parts of the country. After a prolonged dry spell in July, 1972, the total loss of kharif foodgrains was estimated at about 15.0 million tonnes. Fortunately, rains received in a number of States from the beginning of August proved useful in saving the crops which had not withered away and also facilitated re-sowing in some areas where the earlier crop had been lost. September and October rains, which have been widespread in most parts of the country, have further improved the prospects of kharif crops and, consequently, the losses are expected to be lower than reported earlier by the States. These rains have also facilitated prepara-

tory tillage operations for the rabi season. The over-all position is, therefore, better than anticipated earlier, except in Maharashtra, Gujarat and Rajasthan, where rainfall has continued to be deficient.

To cope with the situation, Government have undertaken a drive for cultivation of short-duration intermediate crops like pulses, and a massive programme for increasing the production during the rabi and summer seasons. The strategy adopted aims at yielding an additional production of about 15 million tonnes of rabi and summer crops.

Special allocations of financial assistance have been made to State Governments to enable them to take up quick-maturing minor-irrigation programmes which could be completed by the 31st March, 1973, so as to irrigate the rabi and summer crops. Approval for a total loan assistance of over Rs. 140.0 crores to the States for special minor irrigation programmes has been accorded. Apart from the benefits to the rabi and summer crops expected to accrue in the current year, the entire investment on these programmes is towards the creation of permanent assets which would help to reduce dependence on monsoon.

To meet the increased demands of inputs for the intensive production drive planned during the rabi and summer seasons, and also considering that the purchasing capacity of farmers has been impaired by the unseasonal monsoon during the kharif season, arrangements have been made to provide short-term credit on a larger scale than hitherto. So far, a total amount of Rs. 74.50 crores has been released to the State Governments as short-term loans.

Necessary arrangements have been made by the Central and State Governments to meet fully the requirement of seeds of high yielding varieties of wheat and of pesticides, for the special production drives."

As regards fertilizers, the House is aware that while their demand in the current year has increased substantially on account of massive programmes for rabi and summer, there are constraints on availability. We are trying to supplement the internal supplies by imports to the extent possible. The total supply of fertilizers for the rabi crops is now anticipated to be 22 per cent more than the actual consumption in the last rabi season. The I.C.A.R. has formulated a number of technical guidelines for maximisation of output with reduced dosages of fertilizers. These include deeper tillages, soil amendment, balanced fertilisation, optimum pest and weed control, scientific water management, etc. The guidelines have already been brought to the notice of the State Governments who have taken steps to disseminate them widely among the farmers through the organisation of a large number of training camps as well as through other communication media like radio etc.

Senior Officers of the Ministry of Agriculture, designated as 'Area Officers' are keeping themselves in the closest touch with the respective State Governments to ensure coordination and close supervision over implementation of the programmes at the field level. The State Governments, too, have geared up their implementation machinery at different levels to ensure timely completion of various programmes. Coordination Committees have been set up at different levels in the State to mobilise and coordinate the resources and efforts of the various development departments and agencies involved in implementation of the special production programmes.

We hope that the programmes for the rabi season would yield substantial additional production. As the House is aware, wheat production now is less subject to vagaries of weather. In recent years, wheat production has gone up by nearly 3 million tonnes a year. A number of wheat-producing States Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal and Central & East U.P. have recently received widespread rains which would facilitate the

sowing of wheat crop. This coupled with the expansion of irrigation facilities as a result of the implementation of the special minor irrigation and large-scale extension of area under high-yielding varieties, is expected to improve appreciably the prospects of the wheat crop. In several States, sowings are already reported to be in full swing. These factors strengthen our hope and confidence that gives necessary support our Kisans can rise to the occasion and help the country in retrieving at least some of the losses of production which have occurred due to failure of timely rains.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL), 1972-73

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): I beg to present a statement showing Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1972-73.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, we are to take up the discussion on the price situation. Should we adjourn for lunch now or should we take up the discussion right now?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Let us adjourn for lunch.

14.39 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Thirty Minutes Past Fifteen of the Clock

15.34 hrs.

The Lok Sabha reassembled after Lunch at Thirty-three Minutes Past Fifteen of the Clock

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

श्री शशि भूषण (दक्षिण दिल्ली) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यू० एन० आई० के कर्मचारी भूषण हड्डताल पर हैं और सत्याप्रह कर रहे हैं। उनके साथ कहुत अन्याय हो रहा

है। उनके सही बेतन सही किल रहा है। जितां फैलां आवेदन भी किया है। उसके प्रत्यासुर उनको पूरा बेतन मिला नहीं है। मैं आपके जरिये सरकार से प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूं कि वह इस मामले को अपने हाथ में ले।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने श्री शशि भूषण की प्रार्थना सुन ली। उनकी प्रार्थना में मैं भी अपनी प्रार्थना जौँड़ता हूं। यू० एन० आई० के कर्मचारियों की मार्गे उचित हैं। केवल बेतन में वृद्धि का सबाल नहीं है। वहां पर मामूली सुविधायें भी प्राप्त नहीं हैं। पीने का पानी नहीं है। और भी अनेक सुविधायों से वहां के कर्मचारी विचित हैं। आज इडिया रेडियो, यू० एन० आई० को 8 लाख रुपये दे रहा है। कोई कारण नहीं है कि यू० एन० आई० जिस स्तर की एजेंसी है उसके अनुरूप वहां के कर्मचारियों के साथ व्यवहार न हो। आप श्रम मंत्री से कहें कि वह इस बात पर एक वक्तव्य दें।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Sir, I am President of that union, and the hunger-strike is going on. I request the Labour Minister, through you, that he should intervene in the matter, and see that interim relief is paid pending a final decision about the wage structure and certain amenities to be granted. This is my request, through you, to the Labour Minister.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मैं भी कहना चाहता हूं कि सरकार को इस मामले में जल्दी करना चाहिए।

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badaga): The Minister of Information and Broadcasting should also make a statement on this. (Interruption).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, please. If it is the same question, then I am sorry. I think it becomes a sort of debate.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: (Serampore): I appeal to you to convey our wishes to the Government.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: We have been hearing of a Corporation for a long time but nothing has yet happened.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order please. If it is the same question, then, one or two hon. Members have highlighted it, and the Treasury Benches have listened to it. That should be enough. If we have a separate point, I can allow one or two Members. But why should we be flogging the same horse?

Now, Mr. Banerjee.

15.45 hrs.

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

Rise in Prices.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the House do now adjourn."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir. I have tabled this Adjournment Motion to censure this Government for its repeated failure to supply essential commodities including foodgrains to the people of this country at reasonable prices. We have celebrated the 25th year of our Independence, and it is a sad commentary on our planning that even after tall talks of socialism, the people are suffering and nearly 40 to 50 per cent of them are

actually on the poverty line. Prices could not be checked. I do not want to give more statistics, because sometimes these statistics do not reflect the correct or the factual position. But for the information of this House and to contradict the statement which has been made by the hon. Minister the other day, I would like to quote certain figures to show how the prices rose.

I am giving the figures for 31st July, 1971, 1st July, 1972 and 29th July, 1972. On 31st July, 1971, the index for food articles was 211.5; on 1st July, 1972, it was 235.8; on 29th July, 1972, it was 241.6. For tobacco, it was 188.9, 215.9 and 230 respectively. For fuel, power, etc., it was 172 and then it rose to 177.

If you take the commodities, from 189.2 on 31st July, 1971, it rose to 205.7 on 29th July, 1972. If we see the figures for August, September and October, the prices have further risen, and still, in the statement, the hon. Minister has said:

"In fact, there are already indications of a decline in cereals prices over the last fortnight, and the coming of the new crop into the market should help to maintain this trend."

I admire the optimism of the hon. Minister, but his statement does not reflect the factual position in the country. He has given many reasons. I am sorry to say that on this entire matter, whether it is a rise in the price of sugar, or a rise in the price of levy sugar, vanaspati or any other commodity, whenever there is agitation by the people. (Interruption)..

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If the hon. Members want to talk, there is the lobby; there is the Central Hall.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: —then, immediately, what happens? I charge the Government for inciting the employers to declare war on the consumers.

Immediately after the bonus is paid at 8.33 per cent according to the ordinance, the employers come forward saying, we want to increase the number of days of work and increase production because we have paid bonus at 8.33 per cent. It clearly means that Government is inciting the employers to declare a war against the consumer, frustrate the consumers and create a feeling in them that the working class is enjoying at the cost of the other people. In his three and a half page statement, the Finance Minister has not given any clear-cut answer to the main question as to how the prices would be checked. He says the position is improving but I do not know how the situation has improved. In September-October, in Calcutta the price of sugar was ranging from Rs. 4 to Rs. 5.30 a kilo in certain places. In Kanpur, Bombay and even Delhi, it was not below Rs. 4. Today even in Delhi it is more than Rs. 4. After this recent increase of 20 paise in the price of levy sugar, the sugar we get from the fair price shops is going to cost Rs. 2.40. Why was this increase given? There is no control on the profits of the sugar magnates.

In Bombay, the ruling party took a decision to nationalise the sugar industry. But they have only taken over 14 junks. No final decision about nationalisation of sugar industry has been taken. I want to know what is holding it up. Before starting their country-wide movement, the communist party said that the ruling party is changing the policy they had put before the people at the time of the elections. They have forgotten the promises they made to the people who elected them with such a massive mandate. Now their policy is towards safeguarding the monopolistic interests. I charge this Government that they have forgotten the promises they made during the elections. There has been a constant increase in prices. Government has failed to check the prices and hold the price line. Government has failed to nationalise the sugar industry and to take over all the textile units. Government has failed to take over the foreign oil companies. Government has

failed to take over the import-export trade. They are saying that they are moving towards socialism, but they are doing something else.

During the period 3rd October to 5th October, 1972, 3,12,627 people participated in our country-wide agitation against the price rise and unemployment. 1,32,000 have been arrested. There were 22 cases where there was either firing or merciless lathi charge. But even that lathi charge and bullets could not persuade the people to withdraw from the struggle. I must pay my homage to that great martyr in Bihar who sacrificed his life facing the bullets of this Government with a red flag in his hand. They were all fighting against the pro-monopolistic policy of the Government.

What was our expectation? We expected that prices would be stabilised. We gave certain suggestions as to what should be the long-term policy. We said that the wholesale trade in foodgrains should be taken over by Government. On 4th October almost a decision was taken in the AICC session that the wholesale trade in foodgrains will be taken over. But that decision has not been implemented. I want my hon. friends on the other side who sincerely pleaded for the taking over to come out and compel the Government now to fulfil that promise. We wanted distribution of essential commodities, including cheap cloth, through Government-controlled fair price shops in both urban and rural areas. We wanted Government to nationalise sugar and textile mills. We congratulated the Government on taking over 46 sick textile mills. But why have the other mills not been taken over. Why only silk mills were taken over? Why should the nationalised Textile Corporation become a hospital for nursing the sick mills?

6.32
15.47 hrs.[*SHRI K. N. TIWARY in the Chair.*]

The sugar barons have got a reduction in excise duty. I quote from the *Print* of 28th September, 1972:

"The deliberate attempt by the sugar barons to reduce sugar production during the last few months won them the first major dividend when the Central Government announced a rebate in excise duty on sugar."

Concessions after concessions have been given. What do we get in return? 5 a kilo of sugar for the ordinary consumer! In certain rural areas, sugar is not available at all. Over 40 per cent of Indians live below the poverty line. More than 4 out of every 10 persons are still below the poverty line, their consumption being less than the national desirable minimum of Rs. 27 per month for rural areas and Rs. 40.5 per month in urban areas. I am quoting figures which according to Government's sources also are correct. The slogan of *garibi hatao* will be reduced to a mockery if you are unable to hold the price-line.

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह (चतरा) :
आप इलेक्शन में इस स्लोगन को क्यों भूल जाते हैं।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : हमने इलेक्शन में आपसे बहुत कुछ आशा की थी। चीजों के दाम इस तरह बढ़ रहे हैं कि भगवान जाने आप इस देश को कहां ले जायेंगे।

We wanted that accommodation should not be given by the nationalised banks for speculative purposes. Have we stopped that? Is the advance going to the low-paid employees for starting small industries, or to the peasants? No, not at all. We wanted that there should be some control on black money, checking the black money because the government has admitted, Shri Chavan himself has admitted, that there is a parallel economy in the country being run by those who

control the black money. When we wanted the government to take drastic steps to unearth black money, including the demonstration of currency notes of the value of Rs. 100 and above, they said that they cannot do it at present. Even after the Wanchoo Committee report, this suggestion was not accepted. So, I want to know what steps government contemplate to take to unearth the black money. I do not know why they want the black-money to continue. These people who wear from top to bottom white, why should they be in favour of black money. I cannot understand. Should they not convert that money into white as their caps?

We have given certain suggestions for checking the rise in prices. We suggested the take over of the wholesale trade in foodgrains, nationalisation of the sugar and textile industry, take over of the import and export trade and acquisition of the foreign oil companies which are cheating this government day in and day out. We also suggested that the credit policy of the Reserve Bank and the nationalised banks should be project-oriented and should be for non-speculative purposes. It seems that the earlier decisions of the government on this subject have been given the go-by. It is also admitted that black money is playing a vital role in price rise.

What is the remedy? According to the government the remedy is "wait and see". The hon. Minister has said in his statement that we shall review the positions after some time. He has said:

"Nevertheless, there can be no place for complacency; trends in production and prices will have to be watched carefully for the next few months and further remedial action taken as and when necessary."

This is the operative part of his statement!

It is said that production should increase. It is not a question of want of increase in production. Production has increased. The slogan given by Jawaharlal Nehru was "produce or perish". The working class of this country have produced and perished. That is what we have lost their jobs; their wages were depleted and they are worse off than what they were.

The Finance Minister has tried to paint a rosy picture to the people of this country. They want a reasonable price level so that they can afford to have two meals a day. They are tired of speeches. I want the Finance Minister to go to the market into and try to purchase vegetables, fish, egg or whatever he likes. Then he will realise that the prices have gone up beyond his expectations.

The working class today, whether it is the Central Government or State Government employee or a person working in the public or private sector, they are all fuming with anger. They want bonus and increased wages because otherwise they are unable to run their families with the rising prices. Because of poverty their indebtedness has increased. According to a recent survey, each middle class employee is today indebted to the tune of Rs. 950 to Rs. 1,160. They have taken loans from the co-operative societies. They have taken loans from the General Provident Fund. Even if a person does not have a daughter, he takes loan on the pretext of marrying off his daughter. This Government has taught them to tell lies to get some loan. They have taken festival advance; they have taken cycle advance and what not. Still after 15th of every month, their pockets are empty. God has given one blessing to this country, whether it is Government or the people of this country, then can get loans. The Government can get loans from America, and the ordinary people from Government or other sources. That is how they run their families.

I request the Government to view this problem very seriously and tell us, what they want to do and how the problem

can be solved. Let them take the political parties into confidence. When we started the movement, they said that it was not necessary. They said, "We have not deviated from our path. We are to implement our slogans." What has happened? Is it not a fact that lakhs and lakhs of people have participated in this movement? Who were they? They were students, men and women, who participated in it? What for? All against high prices and recurring failure of the Government to hold the price line.

Coming to the land reforms, nothing has been decided about land ceiling. The *kulak* lobby is so strong inside the Congress party that they will not allow any decision to be taken. Today, Mr. Atulya Ghosh is out: Mr. C. B. Gupta is out. All those people who were called syndicate leaders are not in the party. Who are the new Atulya Ghoshes? Who are the new C. B. Guptas? Please tell us. We want to know who are the persons putting hurdles in the way of land reforms and land ceilings.

I wish the Prime Minister had been here. When the entire country is waiting as to what is the answer of the Government, whether the prices are going to come down or not what are the concrete steps to be taken, we expected the Prime Minister to be here. Personally I have nothing against her. Let the Finance Minister reply to it.

I charge this Government of indifference and callousness towards the basic needs of the people even after the massive mandate which the people gave them ungrudgingly. They got tremendous support from the people when they eliminated all the reactionary forces. Today, the people are frustrated; the people are agitated. I am sure, once frustration and agitation meet face to face, it is going to be terrible. I charge this Government of complete failure. Even after 25 years with a huge majority, they have not been able to solve the problem of price rise. Why? It is because of their wrong policies.

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

What is planning? I say, the Planning Minister should have been here. I want to know: planning for whom? The people are starving. What is planning? What are we planning for? The planning is: you better die and your son, if he survives, or your grand-son will get the fruit. What is the immediate result? Nothing.

16.00 hrs.

What about arresting big people? In Delhi itself, the ordinary shop-keepers were arrested, not big ones who hoarded 1400 1500 bags of sugar. They were never searched and arrested under the D.I.R. The person who led a demonstration against high price was shot dead in Bihar. I accuse the Government for appearing the big business houses and big landlords—both in the industrial sector and in the rural sector. These big landlords do not want to part with their lands, they do not want to give land to the tillers. I may remind them. Sir, that the struggle that was launched was absolutely peaceful; we never wanted violence; it was a peaceful demonstration in which more than three lakh people participated. But I can say with all honesty that uplift the position does not improve, this time it may not be three lakhs, it may be 30 lakhs or three crores who would revolt against the Government. (Interruption). It is not a question of winning a particular election and remaining happy for five years. Tall promises were made to the people before elections. But what has been their attitude towards people after elections? If you make an honest survey of the entire country, you will find that nearly 60 to 70 per cent of the people are hardly getting two square meals. I know, vanaspathi price has gone up, the price of mustard oil has gone up, the price of ground nut oil has gone up... And they will say that it is because of groundnut or mustard. I charge this Government with failure on all fronts. I would definitely ask the Finance Minister to reply to all the points that have been raised here and not evade the issue by saying that there was a natural calamity. He always takes shelter under vagaries of nature as if drought never occurred in the country, as if floods

never came in the country. These vagaries of nature, these natural calamities, do take place every year in every country. But what is happening. Nature will not come to the rescue of the Government. (Interruption). This deliberate policy, calculated policy, of appeasement towards big monopoly houses will never improve the condition of the people. That is why I charge this Government with failure even after 26 years of independence, with utter failure in this matter. I, therefore, appeal that this Government, unless it improves the condition, unless it checks prices, unless it can give something concrete to the people and not only tall promises, has no business to exist, and the Food Minister of this country should resign peacefully and graceful....(Interruption). The time has come today. I have nothing against the Food Minister, I have all regards for him, but the time has come; he has to resign peacefully and gracefully making room for somebody else who is clear-headed and who knows what is happening. When sugar being sold at Rs. 4, Rs. 5, per kilo,

Mr. Fakhruddin Ali Ahmad says that distribution at wholesale price cannot be taken up by Government. Why? (Interruption). Election is not all in life.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA (Buxar): You came here with the support of the Congress.

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : आप तो इन्दिराजी के नाम से जीतते हैं, हम चुद इलेक्शन लड़कर आये हैं। चौथी मतदाना आम लोगों को हराया है।

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: But for the Congress you should have been out and not in the House....(Interruptions)

श्री अंशुर दयाल तिहार : इसी बात पर इलेक्शन लड़ कर देख लीजिये।

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : आपको बहुत बेख चुके हैं। बेकार की बात मत कीजिये। बहुमत आपका है, हमारा नहीं है...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No cross talk please.

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी: सभा पति जी, यह एक राष्ट्रीय सवाल है, राष्ट्रीय सवाल को जिस निगाह से देखना चाहिये, उस तरह से देखिये, पार्टीशन-आउट-नुक से न देखिये। हम उस सेन्सर-मोशन को क्यों लाये हैं? जब भी यह सरकार कोई अच्छी चीज लाई, हमने हमेशा उसका समर्थन किया। आज अगर साम्प्रदायिकता के बिनाक आप कोई चीज लाते हैं तो हम उसका समर्थन करेंगे। अमरीकी साम्याज्यवादी जब सातवीं प्लाट को लेकर आया तो तो लोगों के पैर डगमगा गये थे, लेकिन हम लोग उस बक्त भी खड़े हुये थे। लेकिन आज इन मसलों पर हम आपके साथ लड़ने के लिये तैयार हैं। तीन लाख आदमियों ने यहां पर सत्याग्रह किया, अगर आप फिर भी कुछ नहीं करेंगे तो तीन लाख हों या तीन लाख करोड़ हों, सबकी जन्मेदारी आपके ऊपर होगी। इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ।

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

SHRI R. K. SINHA (Faizabad): I rise to oppose the adjournment motion moved by my friend, Mr. S. M. Banerjee. It is easy to condemn the Government on an issue which is exercising the mind of the whole nation. To-day, throughout the country there is a difficult situation and the nation and all the political Parties should have sat together and found out a solution. (Interruptions). After all, Mr. Banerjee, along with the running commentary which was there behind him, was only repeating the policies and the programmes of the Congress Party. It is what he should do and this is what AIIC did. (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: A small interruption here and there should be enough. It is not proper to have a running commentary. You will also feel if somebody interrupts you while speaking.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM (Srinagar): I will welcome it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You will never welcome it.

SHRI R. K. SINHA: I do not deny that there is a difficult situation before the country. I do not deny that there has been a rise in prices. Who can tackle it? Can Mr. Banerjee's Party tackle it? Can the Marxist Party tackle it or a centralised United Government of India tackle it?....

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): The Swatantra Party can tackle it.

SHRI R. K. SINHA: The same Government which fought the battle of Bangla Desh. It had to feed the refugees who came to India.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: The whole nation fought the battle.

SHRI R. K. SINHA: When we won, it is the whole nation. When there is an objection, it is they. So, an absolutely abstruse picture the Opposition has placed before us.

I do not deny there is a difficult situation. But let us see whether the weather Gods are under the control of Mr. Chavan. The weather Gods are not ordered by the Government of India. There was a national crisis last year when these very gentlemen cried as to why our Government did not recognise the Bangla Desh Government. We said, 'We will do it at the right time'. They thought they had a methodology for the recognition of Bangla Desh. They were saying, 'Why are you feeding 12 million refugees?' We were feeding 12 million refugees because there was a green revolution which has succeeded in India. We were feeding the Bangla Desh refugees and even today in spite of the crisis in our economy we are helping them. (Interruption): There should be a ceiling on buffoonery. We should look at it as a national calamity. Is it a question of lack of organisation on the part of the Government? Is it a political question, or is it a question torn asunder from the

[Shri R. K. Sinha]

main political context which we are examining today? It is the task of the opposition to run down the Government and these gentlemen of the opposition run with the hare and hunt with the houn. They will take the credit when Bangla Desh was liberated. They will say India, should have fed the refugees who came to India. They will say, food should continue to be exported to Bangla Desh. In the same strain they will say, don't import food. They say about American imperialism. We have not been cowed down by American imperialism at all. It is they who run down the economy. They do not have the guts to stand up to the national crisis which is inflicting the country today. I say that blackmarketeers should be punished. I say there should be wholesale take over of the food industry. But all this needs the development of what we call 'the infra-structure'. All of us who are Parliamentarians know these things.

Yesterday speeches were made. We were told, send aid to Andhra Pradesh, send aid to Gujarat etc. We were told, the groundnut oil industry is suffering. We were told rice crop is going down, wheat crop is going down. This is because of a national crisis created because of the drought, because of the natural calamities. Why do not these gentlemen decry China and Soviet Union etc. which are also importing wheat from the United States? This is an international phenomenon. This drought and this natural calamity is a thing which has affected the whole of Asia. Soviet Union in the fifty-fifth year of the success of its socialist revolution has to go to America and Canada to import foodgrains. China has to go to the so-called free-world to import foodgrains. But we, who have fed the people of India from our own stocks, will not be congratulated for it. We would like to have a ceiling on buffoonery. A gentleman comes with a badge with regard to C.I.A. and that becomes an important question. The question of double standards becomes very important. But this is not important for them. They do not take pains to find out ways and means whereby the problem of food shortage in this country can be tackled. Government of India should be

congratulated for the fact that it is only during the last 2 years in the period of the last half a century that we have not imported any foodgrains from abroad.

Sir, let us look at the national economy. We had not been compelled to import oil. If we had been compelled to depend on America for the last 2 years, the battle of Bangladesh liberation would not have been fought. But these gentlemen will not come to congratulate the Government of India for the successes.

SHRI PILOO MODY: How long are you going to live on Bangladesh?

SHRI R. K. SINHA: We will live a long time to come. It is the first time in the history of India, in four thousand years, we liberated a neighbouring country. One should not under rate the importance of liberation of Bangladesh. This is my submission. Nobody can hide his leanings towards the CIA. What came out was a reality. So, I would like to say that Government should go to the basic question.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contd): He has made an observation that certain gentleman of this House is a CIA agent. That should be withdrawn. If it is allowed, then it would create trouble. I do not know why he should be allergic to CIA....

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: If, as he had admitted, Government had no objection, why was Shri Piloo Mody asked to remove it?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would like to request both sides....

SHRI PILOO MODY: Not both sides; on this occasion, only one side.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We are friends and comrades. This has become an unfortunate practice that this side also makes personal attacks sometimes, and that side also makes it sometimes. But the hon. Member has not named anybody.

श्री हुकम चंद्र कल्पवाय (मूरेना): जो आरोप लगाया है वह रिकार्ड से निकाल दिया जाय

SHRI PILOO MODY: I might put the House on warning that the next time somebody calls me a CIA agent, I am prepared to wear this again.

SHRI R. K. SINHA: I cannot call a self-declared agent anything; it is for him to decide what his role is.

I would like to say that the basic things which are the needs of the people of this country, for example, the needs of the poorer classes which they consume in daily life are kerosene, sugar, salt, edible oils and coarse cloth. These should be standardised, and their trade should be taken over completely, and there should be a people's level rationing. This year was a lean year, and it is possible that in the next few years there may be good crops, but we must not forget one thing that India is not a small dot on the surface of the earth. India is a big country. The superpowers would like to subordinate this country to their will-power, and so, this country has to plan on a big scale in order that the foreign policy of this country may not be subverted by agents within and pressures outside.

This is why I would like to say that the consumed articles should be controlled, and the channels of distribution should be properly organised so that every poor man in the rural sector or in the urban sector is able to get his two square meals a day and the satisfaction of his needs.

Then, take the case of the textile and sugar industries. The proprietors of these industries and those who have managed it have completely mismanaged it during the last two decades, because they took the fat out of these industries and the textile and sugar industry machinery have today become obsolete. The Government of India should take this matter up and examine the matter, because....

SHRI S. B. GIRI (Warangal): If as my hon. friend admits, the sugar industry has been mismanaged, then why have Government not taken over this industry? Similarly, why have they not taken over the textile industry also?

SHRI R. K. SINHA: I am saying the same thing. My hon. friend is only supporting me.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI (Sholapur): I would like to draw the attention of my hon. friend to the fact that in the textile industry, 88 per cent units are working satisfactorily; it is only 12 per cent which has closed down.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY (Rajnandgao): What about sick mills?

SHRI R. K. SINHA: I suggest that the situation in the textile and sugar industries should be completely examined; particularly the sugar industry minus the co-operative sector should be nationalised, because we cannot tinker with the needs of the people of India. Similarly, the production of coarse cloth also should be taken over from the mills....

SHRI PILOO MODY: Congress money is in the co-operative sector.

SHRI R. K. SINHA: So that our sisters and our brothers in the rural community, and the poorer sections of the society may not suffer because of the shortage of these things. But today what is happening? Coarse cloth is being produced by big business magnate who then force the small retailers to purchase finer cloth if they want to take coarse cloth, and then they get Rs. 10,000 if it is taken after ten days. They take it out only after ten days so that black money flows legally into the pockets of those who are the owners of the textile industry.

The situation in the textile industry and the sugar industries, industries which could be productive in India, which has ground to a halt, has to be examined if the future economy of this country is to look up. Therefore, in terms of the future perspective, we should examine it. It is welcome that the Government, particularly the Finance Ministry, has made available a sum of about Rs. 150 crores for reorganising or giving a fillip to food production in the country. It is also welcome that about 80

per cent of this will go for tubewells and for small irrigation projects. These small irrigation projects will be of permanent value. Along with this, rural electrification, the needs of the small man in the rural areas, have to be examined.

In backward areas, today there is the problem of unemployment. We have resources which need not be imported from abroad. We should have a land army of people in this country. The unemployed youth of the country should be conscripted. We should see that production in the future should be such that when there are lean years we may not have to suffer.

Then there should be a public procurement and distribution system. Whatever be the distributive organisation at the block, district, mohalla and city levels, all-party committees or elected progressive people's committees should be associated with the procurement and distribution machinery so that we may be able to bring about better results in terms of procurement and distribution in future.

There were days when in Great Britain, under a Labour-Tory coalition, 60 per cent of the GNP in that capitalist democracy was marshalled for the needs of the nation. Why cannot we show our loyalty to the nation and the people of India and mobilise the vast resources of this country so that the basic needs of the common people are made available to them at reasonable prices and without difficulty. Let there be a free market in refrigerators, TV sets, finer cloth and so on. We have no objection. But let the poorer sections of the country get their basic needs at controlled prices. There should be bonus conceded at 8.33 per cent. The report of the Pay Commission should be submitted as early as possible. The wages must be linked to the working class cost of living index. In any attempt to stabilise the economy, the wages of the people and their basic needs should not suffer. What they buy with their wages must be at controlled prices. If we do that, we can look at the Opposition parties three months hence or six months hence and say we have done our duty by the people'. The

people of India will then always understand us.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Karni Singh.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA (Eluru): May I point out that the Mover of the Motion is not here. How will he then be able to give a proper reply to the points raised in the debate?

DR. KARNI SINGH (Bikaner): I rise in support of the adjournment Motion moved by the Opposition yesterday which has tried to focus the attention of the country on the fact that even the barest necessities of everyday life are not available at reasonable rates. But I will clarify my position that as an Independent, I shall not vote against the Government on this censure motion until such time as I am convinced that we in the Opposition are prepared to carry such motions to a logical conclusion and be able to form a government when such a contingency arises.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior): Then why speak at all?

DR. KARNI SINGH: Because it is an important subject and I have a right to speak.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Why does he vote only for success every time? Otherwise, why waste the time of the House?

DR. KARNI SINGH: He could go out. I was voted back here and I have a right to speak.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Sorry. I agree.

DR. KARNI SINGH: During the last summer months, when I happened to be in Shri Chavan's home State, Maharashtra, people had forecast that India would sometime early this winter face this abrupt rise in prices I do not claim to be an economics expert. But I was very sceptical because we were told in this House that the price-line would be kept in check. But I do see now that this forecast has come true, and alarmingly so. I think this is going to be a very frightening threat

to our country unless something very definite and quick is done.

Sir, the people of India gave the Congress party and Mrs. Gandhi a massive mandate. I would not like history to record that this massive mandate was given to mismanage the country. Election slogans are not enough. The people in this country were told categorically and emphatically that poverty would be removed from the face of this country; that in the shortest possible time, adequate employment would be created; that there would be jobs for all; there would be food for all and there would be housing for all. All these promises, as we now see in retrospect, are likely to fall flat.

I can say this much: that no Government today worth its name should get up and make promises that they cannot fulfil. If they do, it is a fraud on the people.

I think this *Garibi Hatao* slogan, if it were not meant purely to catch votes, is a fraud on the people. I would like the Government to redeem the pledge of the election to see that at least the basic necessities of life are made available and the price line kept in check.

Demand and supply control the price line. Everybody knows it. We have to produce more consumer goods, consumer goods that are meant to generate the economy. We must also pay more attention to agriculture. There is no doubt about it. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister that so much has been said in his note about famine conditions in the country this year. But let me remind the hon. Minister that two or three years ago, when famine existed in northern India, we had brought the same points before the hon. Minister: for God's sake, let us have mere irrigation projects. The Rajasthan Canal lift project was brought in. We mentioned it to Government at that time saying, "Please give it and implement the scheme and finish it, so that 35 lakh acres from the Rajasthan Canal Project would come under irrigation." I may remind the Hon. Minister that even the left channel, the creation of Dr. K. L. Rao, is not being put through ex-

peditiously because some petty contractor is having some trouble with the Government. We are in the midst of another famine. If we could have the river valey project fructified, we would have had much more food and the price line would have stayed much more within reason.

I welcome this tiff that the Communist Party had with Mrs. Gandhi's party. I feel that this uncertainty in the country as to whether India is to remain a democratic country or become a communist State or what might be called an Indian type of socialism or communism, is creating a great deal of confusion. We read in the papers every day of things that are going to be brought in to socialise the country. But nobody seems to have any idea whether India will tread the path of democracy and freedom or India will tread the path of China and Russia. Nobody knows.

We also feel that some of these uncertain conditions in the country are contributory factors to lowering of production causing these inflationary conditions, deficit financing and price rise.

I feel that this kind of uncertainty is destroying the incentive. Everybody in this country is capable of contributing to build a greater India, but once Government begins to take over everything, the incentive of the average citizen, even that of the smallscale industrialist, is lost, and this is causing utter confusion. I think you must have noticed that there is a sort of aimlessness in this country today. There is a loss of direction. Government is trying to take over and assume things which they should best leave to the people. Consumer goods, as a consequence, are therefore in lesser supply; the prices are shooting up and deficit financing and inflationary tendencies are coming up to the fore.

I have supported socialism on the floor of this House in the past. I do so even now, but I do feel that 'isms' are going to take the country nowhere. What we need today is the best type of Government that can deliver the goods expeditiously. Socialism, in my opinion, has failed to create the incentive to step up production. (*Interruption*) I mean the oscialism of the type

[Dr. KARNI SINGH]

that Government is practising; control of prices to provide adequate jobs to eradicate poverty. I think the Government will very soon have to clarify their policy very, very definitely with regard to the private sector and the public sector.

I do not think that even in a socialist country, the Government has a right to allow the public sector industries lose so heavily and drain the country's resources, at the same time stagnating production which would generate economy and create a better price line. The sooner a decision is taken on whether the private sector has a part to play in this country or not, the better for us all. I think that the small-scale industry, even more so, deserves a clear place in India's future economy. I do not think that any socialist Government or any socialist Parliament can condone such stupendous losses in the public sector. I can only quote a few of these companies like the Heavy Electricals which I believe, have lost Rs. 60 crores; the Khetri project in Rajasthan which is losing Rs. 28 lakhs every day and so on. In a refrigerator concern (Allwyn Prest Cold) recently taken over by the Government of India, they have reached a stage of stagnation where they could not carryout repairs even within the guarantee period and machines lie idle in their workshop. It is a disgraceful state of affairs. If consumer goods reach such a stage of stagnation, you can understand what is going to happen. I appeal to the Government and I say that more so because the CPI and the Congress Party have fallen apart, or so it seems. It is possible that the CPI tried to come to power by infiltrating into the Congress, coming to power the easy way through the back door. Probably Mrs. Gandhi saw through it. (Interruptions). I should like that the guessing game in this country should end. You have to be absolutely clear. You travel anywhere in the world; you find one thing: security; a man knows what he should plan for his children, for his grand-children, two years hence, or four years or 10 years hence. In India nobody can plan anything even for 6 months. In my humble opinion the bestism is the one that feeds the most, that employs most, that keeps people happiest most,

that houses most, that clothes most and that produces most for the common good.

SHRI PILOO MODY: That is Swa-tenthrism.

DR. KARNI SINGH: I should like to say one thing which I have been saying for the last 17 or 18 years on the floor of the House and that is about the population explosion. I have heard speeches all over the country and in this House. Every body knows that the number of people being born every day has a direct bearing on the amount of food available and on the price line. Yet 50,000 children are allowed to be born in this country every single day. Assuming that 15,000 die, 35,000 children will be wanting schools at the end of 5 years, every day. We are adding on Australia every year. How are you going to hold the price line? I find very few people have the courage to get up and stand on a public platform and talk about population explosion. It has been said that population explosion in underdeveloped countries will pose a bigger threat to mankind than the hydrogen bomb. This was stated by the Population Council of the World and I think it holds good. I should like very much our Government to have our research teams work out some sort of immunisation programme which can go into the villages and immunise villages at a time so that for the next two or four years we can hold the population line and consequently hold the price line. With that I conclude my views and hope that the Government will act faster.

The Prime Minister has been talking to the people from public platforms saying that if such and such thing did not happen, there would be a bloody revolution.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): I have never said so.

DR. KARNI SINGH: Or, something like that; you can correct me. Anyway, people's aspirations are there. 570 million are not going to sit by and watch the *garibi hatao* slogan only. They want something definite; something tangible; they want jobs; they want the price line to be kept under control. I hope the Prime Minister would at least try to redeem her election pledges and live up to her own words.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul): With rapt attention I listened to the speech of Shri S. M. Banerjee and he points he made to censure the Government. His speech centred round the suggestion for nationalisation of the oil companies, sugar factories, the export import trade (*An Hon. Member: wholesale trade.*) and some other industries. We have ourselves been suggesting that those industries which are being mismanaged should be taken over by the Government. However laudable the suggestion made by him might be, I completely fail to understand or correlate his suggestions with the censure motion he was moving *vis-a-vis* rising prices. What has this to do with rising prices? Because these industries are not nationalised immediately, so there is rise in prices? It is a hopelessly fallacious argument, for the simple reason that until last year those industries had not been nationalised and the price situation had not so much aggravated.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I know that Mr. Salve is a more educated and learned person than I; he understands. I was emphasising the point that the industrialists were holding the country to ransom almost because of the fabulous profits.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: His entire speech is so feeble and unconvincing so far as censuring the Government is concerned. The rise in prices has been steep in the preceding few months; it is a harsh and bitter reality which has unleashed incalculable miseries and misfortunes, specially among the poorer sections. If for these calamitous circumstances in which we are enveloped, Government is at fault, Shri Banerjee should have made out a case—A, B, C, D—as the reasons. He should have him here.

pointed enumerating these are the failures of Shri Chavan, these of the Prime Minister, and these are of Shri Fakhruddin Ali and then said that that is why Government is censured for the rise in prices. There was no such attempt. In fact it looked as if it was a fixed-up fight between us and the C.P.I. Surely a stronger case was required to censure the Government.

My respectful submission is this. If it was only the phenomenon of rising prices which has aggravated the situation during the preceding few months, the situation may not have been as miserable as it has been. More than half the population is living below the poverty line. What has made the situation terribly grim is that along with the rising prices, there is acute scarcity of drinking water, food and fodder. This has made the situation more grim and the problem extremely urgent.

The rising prices happen to be an economic phenomenon and I think that this matter would be considered a little more objectively and that the Government's action or inaction in that context should be looked at a little more dispassionately, in a calm atmosphere. General, equivocal and very vague charges have been levelled and nothing can turn at all on that. Because unless the basic causes of disorder in the economy are properly indicated to us, and unless it is pointed that "your policies have gone wrong here conceptually or that in the implementation of the policies the Government is not sincere or the Government is dishonest in its professions or that the Government's approach is wrong in its fundamentals, so far as its economic layout for the country is, concerned" if any such attempt was made we could have certainly endeavoured either to meet Shri Banerjee's arguments in the matter we would have joined him in telling the Government to mend itself without delay in this hour of peril and national calamity. It is not they alone; we are also equally concerned; we are also elected like Mr. Banerjee and others....? (*Interruptions*) It is childish and cheap to say like that. Every one of us is concerned at this grim hour at the plight of the people we represent.

[Shri N. K. P. Salve.]

In fact, a determined effort is required, an effort at the national level, in which all parties must muster their resources and work up to build a high pitch morale of the people so that we are able to pull through the ordeal. That is one reason why we are not going to allow the opposition to make political capital out of this. If political advantage was not to be taken, it was incumbent upon the opposition to come out with some more concrete suggestions; they should have come out with some more programmes and told us where our policy has gone wrong. If only they had done that we could have said that they were not trying to exploit the situation for their political ends.

May I look at a few causes and reasons why there is this price rise. Shri Banerjee has quoted the figures, though they were not strictly necessary. We know that there has been price rise. In edible oils, various items of consumption, in foodgrains there has been a rise, the rise is a reality and that has created a terrible situation. But there are a few factors which I would request opposition to consider, one by one and then to juxtapose the factors against the efforts which are being made by the Government, then collate and critically examine the two to ascertain whether it is only the failure of the Government or there is something more than that. Is it essentially due to nature's wrath or is it the price that we are paying for the decision we took last year in regard to Bangladesh?

The first and foremost point for consideration is the general phenomenon of inflation, a feature which is not peculiar to India. There is a publication of the International Monetary Fund which says that between 1965 and 1971 even the developed countries have shown an annual rate of inflation. Japan has shown an inflation rate of six per cent, U. K. 5.4 per cent, United States 7 per cent and India 6.6 per cent. I am not for a moment trying to derive any dubious satisfaction of finding ourselves in this distinguished company; not at all. If there is inflation in this country, as a result of which there is a price rise, it is a grave symptom and it is indicative of some malaise in the economy, some

disease in the economic layout of the country. But it has to be basically understood that every developing country is more prone, is more vulnerable to the malaise of inflation, and that is one fact from which we cannot get away.

Secondly, is there any country in the world which has fought a war, a war which involved massive military operations, a shooting with large-scale military operations, and has not paid the price by way of inflation and higher prices foisted on the consumers and the citizens at the end of the war? I should like the opposition members to show a single instance anywhere in the long history of the world where a war is fought and the country did not have to pay price as a result of the war. Unless of course they fought it as a stooge of some other country where aid came from some other country to meet war expenses. We fought a war on our own and it was a war for preserving human norms. The whole country unanimously acclaimed the war we fought for the cause of Bangladesh. It is easy to applaud the victory but it is difficult to happily pay to the price which one has to pay. The laws of economics are ruthless. They are no respecter of human sentiments. Since I am speaking of the economic laws, it is necessary for this House to be less subjective and realise that as a result of the war we had to go in for huge deficit financing to the extent of Rs. 700 crores last year. That deficit financing is not going to have its toll. That is the simple law of economics.

Thirdly, last year we suffered loss by way of floods, drought and cyclone to the extent of over Rs. 600 crores. Every year we suffer a loss of Rs. 100 crores on this account. Last year, we suffered a loss of over Rs. 600 crores. That is another calamity. Then, coming to the kharif crop the less said the better. Only the other day the Minister of State for Agriculture, Shri Shinde, mentioned that except in Madhya Pradesh, the situation everywhere is grim. Atal Bihari ji must be visiting his constituency. And if what is happening in Madhya Pradesh is not grim then what he considers grim must be something on the verge of immediate disaster.

In my constituency, in Madhya Pradesh, it has become utterly difficult for the landless labourers to be able to earn any money out of their work. There is no Jowar available; there is no bajra available. The situation is exceedingly difficult. To what extent is this due to failure of monsoons which has caused the havoc on our kharif crop or due to the failure in economic policies of the Government. To what extent can Government be held responsible? Let us be fair. We should be prepared if there are going to be calamities of famines and all that. After all, in a country which has about 50 per cent of GNP out of agriculture, we have to make sure that we are not very vulnerable when there are insufficient rains. Every year, we are dependent on monsoons. This only shows our green revolution has been more in theory than in reality.

The question that arises is, not only price rise but scarcity of grains. Failure of the kharif crop has entailed most difficult conditions. And in this debate I thought we will be enlightened on as to whether the Government is doing its best or not. In my own constituency, large moneys have been sent from the Centre to Bhopal and from Bhopal to the district level. The district authorities are finding that they do not have the machinery at this moment to be able to spend the entire money. They are organising the machinery. Where is the fault on the part of the Government? I am speaking about Madhya Pradesh. I do not know what is happening in Bihar and other places. But this is what is happening in Madhya Pradesh. I am not unnecessarily trying to exaggerate one view or the other.

Considerable emphasis has been laid on the increase in the price of sugar. I am entirely in agreement with Shri Banerjee that sugar industry has so terribly misbehaved that it has no business hereafter to remain in the private sector. But the question is: To what extent is this increase in the price of sugar justified? A few years ago, there was a glut in the sugar market. There was so much sugar that the mills did not know what to do

with it. Today, the position is that there is not only decrease in production of sugar but the acreage of sugarcane has also gone down. Fair prices have to be assured to the sugarcane grower, the acreage has to be increased and it has to be ensured that the ordinary consumer gets whatever can be given to him at a fair price. Various forces have to be synchronised.

Under these circumstances, I am not able to understand a single argument as to what is the fault in increasing the price of sugar. You can ask, "Why have you increased the price?" But what have you to say to these arguments? Are they not valid arguments? Are they purely pretences trying to give some sort of a picture, an impression, which is not genuine and honest? What is being said about sugar, I am afraid, is politically motivated.

The most precarious situation I find is with regard to edible oils. The oilseeds were mostly grown in Mysore, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat. There is nearly 75—80 per cent failure in oilseeds. What has the Government to do if they have failed? The Government is going to import oilseeds substantially. At least, we have a fair amount of foreign exchange reserves which we can utilise, not merely for edible oils, not merely for oilseeds, but if necessary also for cereals. May be, in days to come, before we have the next crop ready with us, we may have to import even cereals. For that, the Government has a fair amount of foreign exchange resources.

In this connection, it will be utterly unfair if I do not refer to the financial discipline on the part of the Government which has been referred to in the statement of the Finance Minister, Mr. Y. B. Chavan. Not a word has been mentioned about it by the opposition. That has a direct bearing on the question of price rise and inflation. It has been pointed out that the money supply this year has risen only to an extent of Rs. 121 crores as against Rs. 241 crores last year corresponding period and the credit given by the Reserve Bank to Government this year has increased by Rs. 86 crores.

only as against Rs. 327 crores last year in the same period. This takes me to the next important point that such a position is only possible because despite pressure on the Exchequer, and the Finance Minister to meet a larger budgetary expenditure there must be better collections of tax revenues. It is only possible if he is mobilising more and more resources. I asked the Finance Minister "What are the figures of tax collection so far? He did not have figures. Unless there is buoyancy in tax collection, it is not possible to keep down this figure at 86 crores when actually budgetary expenditure is on the increase.

But all this is forgotten; all this is completely disregarded—such an important issue, such an important matter is lost sight of. Even States have been told that the overdraft they were drawing every time which virtually amounted to deficit financing has to be liquidated. It is an extremely salutary step taken by the Finance Minister and I congratulate him on that.

In the end I only submit this in all humility. Let us pause over the matter a little more sincerely. This is far too serious a matter to be looked at through the coloured glass of party politics; for once you look through the coloured glass of politics, one can be sickeningly irrelevant in the matter as the opposition. If one really wants to tackle this problem and help the people for whom concern has been voiced here, then it is utterly necessary that every effort is made to boost up the morale of the people. Let us all join hands so that we can together go all-out and make the fullest efforts for augmenting production at all levels, agricultural and industrial, and this is only possible when the country keeps the highest morale in this hour of peril.

In the end I wish to submit that we need to work devoutly for growth and social justice, concurrently together, because that alone, according to me, is the panacea for our economic malaise; for growth without social justice is positive injustice whereas social justice without growth is a mere pretence for justice. We cannot barter inequalities for poverty; we have to dispense with both.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, when I am rising to make my maiden speech, I wish I were able to speak on a more pleasant subject and with a less agitated mind, but burdened and agitated as we all are in this House and, what is more important, in the whole country, I cannot imagine a better subject and a more topical subject than the one on rising prices on which to make my first speech in this august House.

When the Adjournment Motion was moved by the Opposition yesterday, I should have thought that the matter would come up for discussion the very same day, on the very same afternoon. It was perhaps the good sense of the House that it permitted the courtesy to an Hon. Member of this House to have his private celebration being enjoyed by the members of the House. But it would have been better if this House had discussed the matter straightway that very afternoon without spending 24 hours more because we were all concerned, and we still are concerned, to say that this is definitely a matter of urgent public importance. If it is urgent, then the rules of procedure, whether of this House or of the House of Commons or of other Parliamentary bodies in the world, say that the Adjournment Motion must be discussed the same day. I wish therefore that this is not repeated in future, and that whenever the Opposition rightfully demands an adjournment motion, that will be discussed in the House the very same day.

I was wondering all along, after I took oath yesterday, why my friends on the opposite benches, sitting as they are with such large numbers, were finding it so difficult to listen to the point of view of the Opposition. I cannot understand why, with this large majority that they command, they should shun a debate. It was Lord Stansgate, father of Mr. Anthony Wedgwood Benn, the present Labour Member of British Parliament, who said this.

During the times of the Second World War, when the British Parliament was overshadowed by Hitler's bombs, Lord Stansgate said: "A debate in a free Parliament clears the air far more effectively

than a bomb in a beer cellar". Therefore, I am all the more amazed to find that in spite of the fact that there is no war situation now, my friends opposite are repeatedly talking about Bangla Desh, Bangla Desh, Bangla Desh. Of course, this country, entirely without exception, congratulates the Government for the manner in which it solved the problem. But I will now ask you to consign, keep that to history books. Are we to be asked to pay an unlimited price for a comparatively important but not too important a problem of the day? Therefore, I feel that in this situation in our country today, through the adjournment motion it will be very necessary for this House to draw the attention not only of this Government but of our entire nation to the acute problem of rising prices and we can do so through this adjournment motion effectively, pointedly, sharply and in a dramatic manner.

While I was campaigning last month as an independent non-Party candidate in the Ahmedabad parliamentary constituency in Gujarat, I came across—incidentally, it was my first election campaign—my main opponent, the candidate of the Party opposite who had been boasting all the time that he never lost any election and that he would make me lose my deposit and defeat me by a lakh of votes. Well, he never got a lakh of votes....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : It is lack of imagination.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR : When I was campaigning in this election last month, I met innumerable people, whether they were working class people, middle class people, lower middle class or upper middle class or ordinary merchants or anybody, throughout my constituency of seven Assembly wards, comprising about 625,000 voters, not a single individual said that he was finding life very happy with the rise in prices. Indeed, they all said, in fact several of them told me, that not only they were not going to vote for the ruling Party candidate but they said they would not vote for me also but they will remain neutral. I said, 'For

heaven's sake, vote for me. The first thing I will do when I go to the Lok Sabha, would be to tell the Government that the people are getting tired with the empty words which mean nothing....(Interruptions). When I was campaigning, all these people were coming and telling me, 'If you are going to tell the House and tell the Government that we are now too much tired with these slogans and that we want actual concrete realistic action, then we will vote for you'. Sir, you have seen the result. They have voted for me and I am in this House.

The workers of the Ahmedabad textile industry in spite of the bonus of 8.33 per cent have been suffering a lot, and this House will be amazed and shocked to know that the Government of Gujarat, on the polling day of 29th October, took the most extra-ordinary step and, in my judgment, the Government's action was both pointless and cruel and even arbitrary, namely, the action of cutting off the electric supply on that day thereby forcing all the textile mills to close down. They thought that if the textile mills remain closed, then the workers would be able to go and vote for their candidate. But, exactly the opposite had happened. The workers felt resentful for having lost their wages for the day and retorted back by voting for me almost *en masse*. The Gujarat Government and the Ruling Party circles there thought that by closing the mills, they would help my opponent to get more votes. But the workers were so damn shocked that they said, 'We are already very much groaning under the rising prices and on the top of it they are now closing the mills without any reason or rhyme'. The electricity company was asked, 'What is the reason? Why do you cut off the power?' They said, 'This is the order to us from the Gujarat Government'. I want to know whether this action of the Government of Gujarat was in any way constitutional and whether the Government of Gujarat were within their rights. In my opinion, they acted most arbitrarily and in a truly cavalier fashion in declaring the mills closed....(Interruptions).

17.00 hrs.

The long and the short of it is that the rising prices have done great injury to the people and the workers and this kind of action of cutting the power supply and thereby closing the textile mills for one day added insult to the injury. Elections cannot be won by the money power and by corrupt practices and by depending upon the big businessmen, on whom the Ruling Party depends for election fund. It is not Bangladesh liability, it is the election liability of the ruling party office. They go to the rich people, get their money, and then afterwards give additional benefits to them. This is very unfortunate and I must say, very shocking.

What we now see is that the Indira-wave as it is commonly described is being steadily but surely replaced by the galloping and much bigger wave of rising prices of essential commodities. I was an independent, non-party candidate, but I was actually supported not only by most of the major all-India parties unconditionally but actively by the people also of my constituency in Ahmedabad. Now, may I suggest that if the elections were to be held today I am quite sure that the party opposite will find their place here and this side there. (Interruption). Their two-thirds voices in this House can perhaps drown my voice. But the voice of the Indian nation can drown the voice of these people.

In conclusion I would like to submit that people are now fed up with these high-sounding slogans and empty words of the ruling party. People need to be fed by clear thinking, by bold and imaginative and timely action, by a realistic approach to the economic problems that face us, by a pragmatic stance and style in the implementation of the plan projects and programmes.

Ironically—and not, less tragically—prices of all commodities have been rising continually. The only commodity of which the prices have not risen but have actually gone down is the human being of this country! They are the people who become cheaper every day whereas prices

increase higher and higher and increase steeply every day.

I am today making my maiden speech and this coincides with the day when we celebrate the birth anniversary of Pandit Nehru, the father of Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi. It was Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who many years ago, during the pre-independence days, said: "Freedom is in peril, defend it with all your might." I now say, Sir, it is not freedom which is in peril; it is the human beings themselves who are in peril. They don't know how to lead healthy lives, they are day by day facing the acute phenomenon of rising prices. They are struggling every day. Under these circumstances, I feel, we ought to make sincere efforts. We ought to make honest efforts. We must come down from the high pedestal of ideological warfare: we must come to realities and we must group with them, and we must adopt a pragmatic style and stance, and then only we shall be able to deliver the goods.

In conclusion I appeal to the hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Finance Minister and their Government that they should shed their complacency and they should lose no time to take action on the economic ills and maladies faced by us all; let them muster all strength at their command. Because, if the Government remains inactive or dull or slow in meeting this challenge of rising prices and acute economic situation, they will do so only at their peril and no less, to the disaster of this great nation of ours. Thank you.

श्री बद्रबार लिह (होशियारपुर) :
वेयरमैन साहब, मैंने बड़े गोर से हमारे दोस्तों ने यहां पर जो स्वीकैज की हैं उनको सुना है। मैं नवे दोस्त के बारे में कुछ नहीं कहूँगा। आहता क्योंकि उन्होंने इसकाल के बारे में ज्यादा जिक्र किया है बतित आज के सम्मेलन पर बोलने के। . . . (अवधारण) . . . तो मैं यह सर्व करना आहता हूँ कि हमने

बहुत कुछ किया है हमारे मोम्बन मूव करने वाले दोस्त ने सेन्सर मोम्बन जो पेश किया है वह इसलिये किया है कि हमने यह कहा था कि फूड प्रेन्स की तिजारत को आप ले लें और दूसरी सारी चीजों को आप ले लें। यह बात उन्होंने कही। यहां पर यह कोई ऐसी पार्टी नहीं बैठी हुई है जिसके लिए आप बिल्कुल यह समझते हों कि उसको इस बारे में कोई इलम ही नहीं है। इस पार्टी के लोगों ने भी मिलकर सरकार को इस बात के लिये कहा था, इसके लिये आप भी कहते हैं और सरकार भी पूरी तौर पर काम करने के लिये तैयार हैं लेकिन मैं अब ज़रूर करना चाहता हूँ कि कोई कांस्ट्रूक्टिव क्रिटिसिज्म तो उस तरफ से अभी तक मिला नहीं आगे की स्पीचेज़ में मिलें तो अलग बात है। इस बक्त जो हालात हुए हैं, मैं मानता हूँ कि इस हाउस में कोई भी ऐसा आदमी नहीं मिलेगा जो यह कहे कि प्राइसेज़ हाई नहीं गई है। इन बात को सभी जानते हैं। उसके बजूहात जो हैं उन पर डिफरेंसेज़ हो सकते हैं। आप कहते हैं कि सरकार ने सब चीज़ें पैदा की हैं। मैं कहता हूँ कि पोलिटिकल भी हैं और उसके अलावा खुदाई कहर भी आया है। अमर बक्त पर बारिश आती तो ऐसी हालत पैदा नहीं होती। कुछ दोस्तों का इलम नहीं है जो बात करते हैं कि शार्टेंज़ आफ पांचर जो है वह कैसे होती है। अगर बारिश न हो, बैन्ट खाली रहे और बिजली न पैदा की जा सके तो ट्रूबवैल्स जो कि एयरकल्चर के लिये काम करते हैं वह चल नहीं सकते हैं। जूँकि बारिश नहीं हुई इसलिये यह सारी चीजें हुई हैं। इसको हल करने का तरीका क्या हो सकता है उस को हम सब मिल कर सेहें कि कौन-कौन सी चीजें हमें कूटी जाहिये। हम इस बात के बिलाफ़ नहीं हैं, इस पार्टी लोगों ने भी कहा है कि स्टेट्स में कैम्प

प्राइस शाप्स को इंकीज़ किया जाये ताकि डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन का काम प्राप्तरली हो सके। जो हैब-नाट्स है उनको भी सारी चीजें मिल सकें। अगर इस कोशिश में कमी है तो हम बैठकर फैसला कर सकते हैं। तिर्क यह कहने से तो काम नहीं चलेगा। कि देश सुट जायेगा 'यह हो जाएगा, और वह हो जायेगा। कीमतों को नीचे लाना चाहिये इस बारे में कोई दो रायें नहीं हो सकती हैं। इसके लिये तरीके बताने चाहिये, मुकाबला देने चाहिये, और कांस्ट्रूक्टिव क्रिटिसिज्म होना चाहिये। यह नहीं कि हम कहे जाएं कि मरकुड़ नुँ जायेगा, रेवोल्यूशन हो जायेगा। यह बातें तो हम बहुत देर से सुनते आ रहे हैं और आगे भी मुनने रहेंगे। हाँ, अगर इस बात के लिये आप सीरियस हों तो बैठकर बताएं कि कौन कौन से जराये इस्तेमाल किये जाएं जिनसे इन चीजों पर कांड़ पाया जा सके। मैं आपसे अब तक हूँ कि इस बारे जो खटीक की फसल भी उस पर बारिश न होने का गहरा असर पड़ा है। बिजली न होने से जो ट्रूबवैल्स के बे चल नहीं पाये। जूँकि बारिश नहीं हुई इसलिये नहरों में भी पानी नहीं आ सका। सारे आवागाही के जराये रुक गये। अब आगे भी रुकी की फसल है उसके लिये बवशीबत करना चाहिये। हमारे फॉइनेन्स मिनिस्टर ने उसके लिये डेड सी करोड़ पाया रखा है। इस कैन प्रोप्राम में यह है कि द्रुदृष्टि और दूसरे जराएँ जो आवधारी के हो सकते हैं जो कि जल्दी में फसल में जाये जा सकते हैं उनके लिये वह उपयोगिता है। बैंकुड़न्टेट नवनीमेंट्स

[श्री दरबारा सिंह]

है जो यह कह सकती है कि भैटिरियल नहीं मिला, वह मैटीसिल नहीं मिला, लेकिन सरकार की तरफ से इस बात के लिये पैसा देने में कोई कमी नहीं रही । हमारे दोस्त एपीकल्चर डिपार्टमेंट बालों के लिये कहते हैं कि फलां इस्तीका दे दें, फलां इस्तीका दे दें । इस बात पर इस्तीका देने के लिये कहते हैं कि एपीकल्चर प्रोडक्शन नहीं हुआ । पहले यह दोस्त कह रहे थे कि ग्रीन रिवोल्यूशन हुआ है । गवर्नरेंट ने यह कमी नहीं कहा कि जो फूड प्रेन की सप्लाई लाइन है वह इतनी डिप्लीट हो गई है कि हम किसी को अनाज नहीं दे सकते । आज पता नहीं किन किन का बास्ता देकर यहां बातें कही जाती हैं । अप तमाम मुळों की तरफ देखिये । हर मुळ अपने स्टाक्स को बनाने के लिये दूसरे मुळों से अनाज खरीदता है । अमर हम जीवीर में से लोगों को फूड प्रेन देते हैं तो कहा जाता है कि इस्तीका दे दो । यह उल्टा काम हो रहा है । मैं किसी देश का नाम नहीं लेना चाहता लेकिन सबकी पता है कि कहां पर दूसरे देशों से कितने कितने मिलियन टन अनाज मंगा कर स्टाक किया जा रहा है । उनमें इस बात के लिये अपने भी जक्किस थीं, उनके जराये हम से बेहतरीन थे, लेकिन उस के काबूद भी वह इस चीज़ से तय नहीं कर सकते कि वह अपने लोगों के लिये पूरा फूड देने दे सकते हैं और इस श्रीमत्तम पर उन्हर दृष्टिसिल कर सकते हैं ।

डॉ० कर्ण सिंह ने एक बहुत अच्छा प्लाईट उठाया है और उसको जैहुल लै सकता है । उसमें लक्ष्य है कि सूर दृष्टिसि

पापुलेशन दिन ब दिन बढ़ती जा रही है, उसके बजाय दूसरी तरफ पैदावार होनी चाहिये । इस तरह का काम होना चाहिये और इसका इलाज किया जाना चाहिये, मैं इस बात को मानता हूँ ।

मैं अब करना चाहता हूँ कि जितनी भी चीज़ें हैं, जो वेसिक नीइस हैं, वेमर नेसिसिटीज आफ लाइक हैं, वह सारे लोगों को मिलनी चाहिये । रोटी है, कड़ा है, मकान है, यह सबको मिलना चाहिये, और इस के लिये हमारे पास जितने जराये हैं उन्हें लेकर हमको आये चलना चाहिये । लेकिन जराये को पूल करने के साथ-साथ हमको अपने सबकी प्रकल को भी पूल करना होगा । यह नहीं होना चाहिये कि डिस्ट्रिक्टव क्रिटिसिजम किया जाये और कहा जाये कि हमने लोगों के लिये आवाज उठाई है । हम कोई कम नहीं हैं, आवाज उठाने में और चीज़ों को दुस्सत करने के लिये । दोनों बातें होनी चाहिये । लोगों के लिये आवाज भी उठाई जाय और उनको सहलियतें देने के लिये हपया भी दिया जाये । यह दोनों करके डिस्ट्रिक्टव क्रिटिसिजम से ऊर उठना चाहिये ।

मैं कुछ सजेशन्स भी देना चाहता हूँ, किसमें इन हालात में कुछ परिवर्तन हो सकता है और कुछ तोड़ी हो सकती है, आज जो हालात हैं, और किन मुक्किलात से देश फंसा हुआ है वस्तु से किसीने के जरूरी हासिल हो सकते हैं । बहुत से लोग यहते हैं कि चीज़ों का नेतृत्वादेशन होना चाहिए । हम भी नेतृत्वादेशन के हक में हैं । हमने दिक्षित और उत्तम भी है । और

लोग अपनी मिल्स को चला नहीं पाते और प्रोडक्शन नहीं कर पाते थे उन से सरकार ने, मिल्स को ले लिया है। मैं चाहता हूं कि और भी इस तरह के जराए प्रायोगिकती खिए जायें, सारी चीजों का नेशनलाइजेशन हो। जो अजहद एस्प्लायटेशन वहां पर हो रहा है उस को रोकने के लिए सारी चीज को दुरुस्त करने की जरूरत है।

इस के अलावा जो खराब हालत है उन के तामाम रीजन्स में यह भी है कि रेस्न नहीं हुए, ड्राउट हो गया, शार्टेज आफ पावर है। साथ ही बंगला देश की बात भी है। आज लोग बड़ी आसानी से कह देते हैं कि बंगला देश को कब तक लिए रहोंगे। यह कुछ फैस्टस हैं जो आप के सामने हैं। हम सब ने मिल कर बंगला देश को आजाद कराया है तब उस प्रदेश को सहायता भी करना चाहिए। उस मुल्क को बनाने के बाद अगर उस की इमदाद में हम प्रीछे रह जायें तो कैसे काम चलता? अगर अनाज की जरूरत पड़ी या दुसरी चीजों की जरूरत पड़ी तो हम ने उन को सहायता दी और अगर आप के लिए भी हमें यह चीज कायम रखनी है तो मदद देनी पड़ेगी। यह ठीक है कि हमारी जो मुश्किलात हैं उन की तरफ भी हम को देखना होया, लेकिन यह जो देश बना है वह हमारी मदद से बना है। ये सी हालत में आप जो कहते हैं कि कब तक बंगला देश को लिए रहोंगे। अगर यह अकाज आप के उस देश तक पहुँचे तो वह आप को क्या कहेंगे? वह कहेंगे कि यह लोग पहले यह कहते थे और अब इह तरह कह रहे हैं। हम सब इस मामले में एक ही किंवद्धा दे की जिसी मुश्किलात है उन में हम जितने सहायक हो

सकते हैं, उन्हें होना चाहिए। लंगुला द्रेश को हम अनाज और दूसरी चीजें जो देते हैं उस का प्रसर हमारी एकान्तमी पर तो पड़ना ही है।

गवर्नर्मेंट फॉटिलाइजर और दूसरी इन-पूट्स के लिए कोशिश कर रही है, लेकिन मैं योही सी बातें भर्ज करना चाहता हूं जहां तक कप प्लैनिंग का सबाल है आप प्रदेश की सरकारों के लोगों को बुला कर ब्रात को जिए और कहिए कि वह क्राप प्लैनिंग करें। यह न हो कि दालों को कोई न बोये और अनाज ज्यादा बोये, या गन्ना ज्यादा लगा दिया जाये। दूसरी चीजों में भी प्रदेशों को सेल्फ सफिशिएट होना चाहिए। इस लिये मैं चाहता हूं कि इस की तरफ ध्यान दिया जाए।

जो बाटर डिस्यूट्स हैं उन के बारे में भी मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से कहना चाहता हूं कि वह जल्दी से जल्दी तय की जायें। कभी कहा जाता है कि थोन डैम पूरा नहीं हुआ क्योंकि वहां झगड़ा है। उस झगड़े को खत्म किया जाये। एक डेट फिल्स कर दी जाय कि इतने समय में वह पूरा हो जायेगा ताकि वहां पर प्रोजेक्ट्स चल सकें।

ग्रोथ आफ पल्सेज के लिए भी प्रोप्राम होना चाहिए। इसी तरह से एशेनशल कमो-डिटीज के बारे में स्पेशल प्रोप्राम बनाय जाय। प्रदेश सरकारों के लोगों को बुला कर डेट फिल्स कर देनी चाहिए। कि इस तरह तक पूरा कर लेना चाहिए। यह कुछ चीजें हैं जो मैं भर्ज करना चाहता था। मह कुछ कंस्ट्रक्टिव चीजें हैं जो सरकार मौजूदा हालात में कर सकती है। यह कहना कि फलां इस्टीफा दे दे, फलां मिनिस्टर इस्टीफा दे दे, मह ठीक नहीं है। इस्टीफा देने का कोई सबाल नहीं है। मह एक जेनरल कॉमीटी है जिस का आवाज अलगे के लिए सब जो आगे आया होगा और कुछ कंस्ट्रक्टिव होना पड़ेगा।

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): Mr. Chairman, Sir, that the situation is very serious is now admitted by all. But why has it become very serious? Neither the Finance Minister nor the spokesmen from the ruling party have tried to go deep into the roots. It is the logical result of the basic class policy pursued by the Government, since it came into power. The Government of India, this Congress Government, through four five year Plans and their basic economic policies, have allowed the monopolies to grow. It is further growing, and even today, on the one side, they are talking of socialism, and on the other, they are advocating the policy of further growth of monopoly houses.

Who are the people of the farm lobby? They are the landlords and big farmers who are now resorting to capitalist farming.

They are being provided money from the banks, resources of the entire state machinery are available to them for capitalist production. They are the real speculators and hoarders under whose control the entire foodgrain commodities and daily necessities have passed. Governments, ministries, departments after departments are passing into their control. That is the root of the crisis. The petty palliatives given in the Finance Minister's statement will not solve the problem.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude in two minutes; your time is up.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : You said that sufficient time would be given. We want a serious discussion here. You have given enough time for others. If I am asked to conclude within two minutes I will not continue my speech.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Every party has got its allotted time. You may take a few more minutes.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : We have alternative proposals. Whole people are affected because of the high prices and the economic crisis is intensifying day by day. Millions are taking to the streets; they are not depending upon you. That is a new situation and the rumblings of the coming storm are heard in these mass actions. Daily buses are being burnt in Delhi city.

What is the remedy given by our Finance Minister, which had been defended unfortunately by Mr. Salve and others. He says in the statement that the price situation may be expected to show improvement: there are already indications of a decline in cereal prices over the last fortnight and the coming of the new crop into the market could help maintain this trend. This statement was issued yesterday and in today's *Times of India* these

Only two days before, in the presence of the Minister of Industries, the Chief Minister of West Bengal, Shri S. S. Ray, made a public speech at the meeting of the Manufacturers' Association that out of the 75 big business-houses, 66 are in West Bengal, and they should be allowed to grow. Why? To provide jobs to the job-seekers to develop backward areas and to help increase in production. But why has the economy led to a lopsided crisis today? That is not probed and analysed. It is the inevitable result of the policy pursued by Government that today unemployment is increasing, prices are increasing and money is being concentrated in the hands of the few, and there has been black money of more than Rs. 75 crores, running a parallel economy, and they are going completely scot-free. In the villages, there has been a sharp polarisation among the population. Even in the economic survey given to us just before the budget session, it has been admitted therein that the green revolution has created a further polarisation among the people; in the villages there has been an increase in the forces of production; there has been the green revolution, but the result has been more people have become landless and more have become unemployed. So, money is concentrated in the hands of the few, and everybody knows it. Daily it is coming in the press that the farm lobby is now far more powerful than the Ministers.

are the headlines: Grains and sugar rise further in Delhi. The measures taken by the Finance Ministry have produced this result. There are other headlines, food-grains recorded further rise following fears that the rabi procurement target might not be achieved; sugar continued to show an upward trend and so on. The prices of various other commodities had risen. I do not want to waste my time reading those headlines further. The Finance Minister says in his statement that he expects in the near future there will be a decline in prices and the situation will ease and today's papers given a different story. It is like living in a fool's paradise. In conclusion he has said: now that the administrative tasks had been largely tackled—things have been tackled and so nothing more has to be done—smooth flow of food grains from the farms to the consumers at reasonable and stable prices should be facilitated; nevertheless there could be no place for complacency the situation will have to be watched carefully for the next few months and further remedial action taken as and when necessary. This is what he says.

This is total bankruptcy of a Government which is in the helm of a country with a population of 550 millions, to admit that nearly 50 per cent of the people are living below the starvation level. Here no basis remedy is suggested. These steps only mean that speculative hoarders are given free scope to make huge profits because they are powerful enough to corner all commodities into their control and sell them at high prices. Government promised that because there is a buffer stock of more than 9 million tonnes, there is no need to be panicky. They said, "Won't create panic. Otherwise the traders will be alerted and again prices will rise". In the meeting convened by the Prime Minister, I said that Government is very complacent and under-estimating the depth of the crisis and the seriousness of the problem. This is perfectly reflected in the statement of the Finance Minister here. The usual arguments are advanced for the price rise that it is part of an international phenomenon and Government

is not at fault. If this is accepted, there is no necessity of any serious thinking and introduction of any basic changes in the policy of the Government. I want to draw the attention of the House to the report of the ILO which gives the price rise in various countries, in order to prove the falseness of the governmental contention that the rise in prices is part of a global trend. The ILO report says that whereas in Kenya the rise is 18.6 per cent, in Thailand 19.1 per cent, in Iran 17 per cent, in Mexico 28.4 per cent and Pakistan 45.1 per cent, in India it is 90 per cent. The increase in prices in India is four times more than many under-developed countries and 100 per cent more than in Pakistan.

Some friends mentioned the question of specialist China and Soviet Union. I would like to quote from a journal published by the Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses, Sapru House, Barakhamba Road, New Delhi. It has published the UN Assessment of Chinese economy in 1971. I quote :

"Further evidence of an even tempo in the economic development of China resulting in increased living standards is available from a recent Peking radio broadcast (23-6-72). Some of the salient features brought out by the broadcast are: (i) There is full employment and efforts are being made by the government to gradually increase the income of workers. Although the present income of Chinese workers is not high, they lead a comfortable life owing to the fact that everyone is employed, the cost of living is low and an individual does not have to pay income-tax. (ii) Simultaneously the government has also taken many steps to ensure steady income to the peasants, like increasing the state procurement prices of major crops such as grain, cotton and oil-bearing crops and to reduce the selling prices of means of agricultural production such as chemical fertilisers, pesticides and diesel oil.

The tax rate on agriculture was also reduced from 12 per cent in 1971 to 6 per cent at present and (iii) lastly the prices of daily necessities including grain, cotton cloth, edible oils, salt and coal remained stable. On the basis of stable prices, the prices of certain industrial products for daily necessities have begun to drop gradually. Even though the State has on several occasions increased the purchasing prices of grain, yet the selling prices to the consumer remain stable. The difference between the purchasing and selling prices and the management expenses are subsidised by the government so as not to effect the day to day life of workers and the masses in urban and rural areas."

This is the Chinese economy. You may compare this with the economy you are creating in India.

As the time at my disposal is short, I will straightway come to my suggestions. Unless the basic factors which contribute to the rise in prices are removed, there is no hope of prices coming down in future. They will further increase, disparities are bound to increase and there will be peoples' movement throughout the country. So, our suggestion is immediate intervention by the government. Government should have in their hands monopoly trade of foodgrains. The conception of the Finance Minister in his reply to the debate was the FCI taking over the wholesale trade. But the proportion of procurement that the FCI has done, the amount of foodgrains they have procured and kept in their hands is a very small quantity. With this the FCI cannot intervene to bring down the prices in the foodgrains market. The trade in other essential commodities must also be taken over by the government and they should take full responsibility for supplying these commodities to the people belonging to the low income groups, particularly the peasants and workers, at prices which are within their capacity. Unless government take full responsibility for this, there is no scope of improvement in the situation. So far as long-term measures are concerned, unless feudalism is completely eliminated and monopoly capital is totally eliminated, there is no possibility of any improvement in the economic situation.

श्री इरवन बिहारी वाजपेयी (स्वास्थ्यपर) :
समाप्ति जी, झगस्त के महाने में इस सदन में मूल्य बढ़ि पर चर्चा हुई थी। उन सभ्य वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने कहा था, मैं उन के शब्दों को उद्धृत कर रहा हूँ :

"Naturally, we shall be on trial in this matter. We cannot say that we have taken a decision and, therefore, our responsibility is over. Ultimately, the test of a decision is in its implementation."

और आपने भाषण में उन्होंने यह भी कहा था कि सदस्यों को कुछ हफ्ते के लिए धर्य रखना चाहिए और जो निर्णय किए जायेंगे वह केवल कानूनी नहीं होंगे, उन के पीछे पोलिटिकल साल्यूशन भी होगा। हफ्तों की बात नहीं है। महीने गुजर गए हैं। अब वित्त मंत्री महोदय और कितना अधिक धर्य रखने के लिए कहना चाहते हैं? मरकार कसोटी पर कसी गई है। सरकार कसोटी पर दिक्षित हो गई।

इस बात से कोई इनकार नहीं कर सकता कि मौसम की बदलावी से, युद्ध के परिणाम-स्वरूप, विस्थापितों के आगमन की वजह से हमारी धर्म-व्यवस्था पर भार पड़ा। लेकिन क्या मूल्य में जो बढ़ि हुई है वह उसी मूल्यमात्र में है। अगर मूल्य है तो उस से उत्पन्न परिस्थिति का सामना करने के लिए हमारा बफर स्टाक पर्वात होना चाहिए। सरकार दावा करती है कि— 90 लाख टन बफर स्टाक था। वह भी भ्रान्त बताता है। मूले बताता है कि 50 लाख टन से लम्बा बफर स्टाक नहीं है। लेकिन हमना बफर स्टाक होने के बाद अनाज के दामों में

इतनी वृद्धि क्यों होनी चाहिए। शरणार्थी आए। उनके लिए हम ने जनता पर टैक्स लगाया। वित्त मंत्री महोदय दावा करते हैं कि जितना स्पृष्टा हमें टैक्स से मिलने की आकाश थी उससे ज्यादा उन्होंने बमूल कर के दिखाया। वह साधुवाद लने के लिए तैयार हैं, फिर दोष कौन लेगा? जब अनाज के दाम बढ़ते हैं तो हमारे जैसे देश में जहां प्राम आदमी का 70 प्रतिशत खांची अनाज पर होता है या खाद्यान्नों पर होता है तो फिर उस का परिवारिक बजट बिगड़ जाता है और महगाई हर एक क्षेत्र में दिखाई देती है। वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने कहा था कि हम सस्ते आनाज की दूकानें खोलेंगे। इस वक्तव्य में इस बात का कोई संकेत नहीं है कि वह दूकानें कितनी संख्या में प्रभावी रूप में चल रही हैं और अगर प्राप्तका दावा यह है कि वह सारी दुकानें खुल गईं और प्रभावी रूप में चल रही हैं तो प्राप को यह स्वीकार कर लेना चाहिए कि केवल सस्ती दूकानें खोलने से मूल्य वृद्धि की समस्या का समाधान नहीं होगा।

17.38 hrs.

[Shri N. K. P. Sale in the Chair.]

असली बात यह है कि मूल्य वृद्धि का मुख्य कारण मनी सप्लाई का बढ़ना है। केवल युद्ध का प्रश्न नहीं है। जिस गति से सरकार घाटे की अर्थ-व्यवस्था कर रही है उस में इस के भलावा कोई परिणाम नहीं हो सकता। पहली योजना में घाटे की अर्थ-व्यवस्था 333 करोड़, दूसरी में 954 करोड़, तीसरी में 1133 करोड़, चौथी में 850 करोड़ और 71-72 में 7 सौ 880 करोड़ 80 की घाटे की अर्थ-व्यवस्था

की जा रही है। अब जिस मात्रा में हम घाटे की अर्थ-व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं उस मात्रा में अगर हम माल और सेवाओं का उत्पादन बढ़ा लेते तो यह घाटे की अर्थ-व्यवस्था हमारे लिए संकट नहीं बनती। लेकिन एक और मनी सप्लाई बढ़ता जा रहा है। रिजर्व बैंक की रिपोर्ट है कि मनी सप्लाई 15 प्रतिशत प्रति वर्ष के हिसाब से बढ़ रहा है जब कि माल की पैदावार खाली साढ़े तीन प्रतिशत प्रति वर्ष के हिसाब से बढ़ रही है। गत वर्ष तो आधोगिक उत्पादन में बहुत भारी कमी हो गई। मैं समझ सकता हूँ अग्र के क्षेत्र में संकट भोसम के कारण है। मगर आधोगिक क्षेत्र के उत्पादन में जो कमी हुई है उस के लिए कौन जिम्मेदार है? उसके लिए तो सरकार इन्द्र को दोष दे कर अपनी जिम्मेदारी से नहीं बच सकती। पहले आधोगिक उत्पादन की दर साढ़े चार प्रतिशत थी फिर 1.5 प्रतिशत रह गई और अब बताया गया है कि इस बार तो रेट आफ नेशनल ग्रोप जीरो है और इसीलिए आंकड़े नहीं दिए जा रहे हैं। आंकड़े प्रधान मंत्री के सचिवालय से दिए जाने थे मगर सचिवालय उन आंकड़ों को दबा कर रैठा है। वे आंकड़े दो महीने पहले आने चाहिए थे लेकिन अभी तक नहीं आए हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि आखिर आधोगिक उत्पादन के मार्ग में कौन सी बाधायें हैं? क्या उन का संबंध मूल्य वृद्धि से नहीं है? उन बाधाओं को हटाने के लिए सरकार ने क्या किया? क्या यह ताज़ुब की बात नहीं है कि रफिजरेटर एयर कंडीशनर इन का उत्पादन 2 सौ बता-

[धी अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

4 सौ गुना बढ़ गया है और नमक, कपड़ा, तेल इन का उत्पादन घटा है ?

आम आदियों की जहरत में आने वाली चीजें अगर कम पैदा होंगी और बाजार में रुपया फैलाया जायगा तो किर मुद्रास्फूर्ति के कारण मूल्य बढ़ने से आप रीक नहीं सकते । मुझे अमा कीजिए जो उपाय सूझाए जा रहे हैं वे बीमारी का इलाज नहीं हैं बल्कि बीमारी से भी ज्यादा खराब हैं । उस समय वित्त मंत्री जी से पूछा गया था—हमारे कम्युनिस्ट मित्र तो पहले से इस बात पर बल दे रहे हैं कि सरकार को सारा व्यापार अपने हाथ में ले लेना चाहिए—लेकिन वित्त मंत्री जी ने उस समय इसी सदन में खड़े हो कर कहा था कि यह व्यवहारिक नहीं है । मगर इन्दु चाचा नगर में—लोग कहते हैं कि वह इन्दु चाची नगर था—मैं उस विवाद में नहीं पड़ता उस में यह फैसला किया गया था कि हम थोक आनंद के व्यापार को अपने हाथ में लेंगे । सभापति जी, यह सिद्धांत का सवाल नहीं है, राष्ट्रीय हितों का तकाजा हो तो व्यापार हाथ में लिया जा सकता है, लेकिन प्रश्न है व्यवहार का । उस निर्णय का क्या हुआ एक के बाद एक मुख्य मंत्री कह रहे हैं कि हम व्यापार अपने हाथ में नहीं ले सकते हमारे यहां सूखा है हम व्यापार नहीं ले सकते, हमारे यहां बांटने की मशीनरी नहीं है । हम अगर व्यापार लेंगे तो व्यापार से ही अनाज खरीदेंगे किर इतनी बड़ी बात करे का लाभ क्या है ?

मेरा निवेदन है कि अगर आप योक व्यापार की जिम्मेदारी लेंगे तो आपको और पैसा बाजार में लाना पड़ेगा, अनाज खरीदना पड़ेगा, उसका भुगतान करना पड़ेगा, उसके भण्डार की व्यवस्था करनी पड़ेगी, उसके बांटने का तंत्र स्थापित करना पड़ेगा । फूड कारपोरेशन किस हिसाब से अनाज का भण्डार कर रहा है, कितना खर्च पड़ता है, क्यों वह खर्च ज्यादा नहीं है ?

सभापति महोदय, मैंने कहीं पड़ा था कि किसी राज्य की पब्लिक एकाउन्ट्स कमेटी ने हम बात का पत, लगाया था कि उस राज्य के खजाने से बिल्ली पालने के लिये रुपया दिया जा रहा है । इससे सदस्यों को बड़ी चिन्ता हुई कि र.ज्य बिल्ली क्यों पाल रहा है, तो पत, लगा कि उसका जो अनाज का भण्डार है, उसमें चूहे लगे हुये हैं, उनको पकड़ने के लिये बिल्ली पाली गई है, जिसका खर्च सरकारी खजाने से दिया जा रहा है ।

मेरा निवेदन है कि केशल अवैद्युतिक तथा प्रयार्थवादी दृष्टिकोण अपनाने से यह समस्या हल नहीं होगी । जब तक उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ेगा, सेवाओं में वृद्धि नहीं होगी, मूल्य वृद्धि को रोका नहीं जा सकता । उत्पादन के बढ़ाने के मार्ग में जितनी बाधाएं हैं, सबको हटा देना चाहिये । लेकिन ये बाधाएं तभी हटाई जा सकती हैं, जब आई-डियोलोजी को बीच में न आने दिया जाये और प्रैगमैटिक एप्रोच अपनाया जाये ।

हमारे ट्रेड मिनिस्टर ने तो कपड़ों का काफी इन्तजाम कर दिया है। फार्न-ट्रेड मिनिस्टर ने विदेशों से चीयड़ों की जगह सिले-सिराये कपड़े भेंगाने की व्यवस्था की है। अब देश में वस्त्रों की कमी नहीं रहनी चाहिये—यह मामला अलग है, मैं इस समय इसको उठाना नहीं चाहता

विदेश व्यापार मंत्री (श्री एल० यन० मिश्र) : उसका खात्मा हो गया है :

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उसमें भी आप भेद-भाव कर रहे हैं, 26 कम्पनियों की इजाजत दी गई है ..

श्री एल० यन० मिश्र : एक दो रोज में मालूम हो जायेगा ।....

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उत्पादन में वृद्धि, मनी-सप्लाई पर रोक लगाना और जो नान-डेवेलपमेंट एक्सपैंडिचर है। उसमें भारी कटौती करना जरूरी है। जनता को सादगी का उपदेश और शान शोकत का जीवन साथ-साथ नहीं चल सकते एक आई० सी० एस० आफिसर हैं जो अपने मकान में लगाने के लिये 8 एयर-कन्डीशनर विदेश से लाये हैं। नान-प्लान एक्सपैंडिचर में कटौती की गुंजाइश है, उसमें कटौती की जा सकती है। यह भी आवश्यक है कि पब्लिक सेक्टर को हम ठीक तरह से चलाये। भारी मैं राष्ट्रीयकरण की चर्चा कर रहा था—दुर्गामुर की स्टील फैक्टरी तो सरकार चला रही है, उसमें घाटा क्यों हो रहा है? राष्ट्रीयकरण हर एक रोग की राम-बाण भौवधि

नहीं है। कोई उद्योग सरकार अपने हाथ में से लेगी तो उससे उद्योग ठीक तरह से चलने लगेगा, यह बात विश्वासपूर्वक नहीं कही जा सकती। इसलिये उद्योगों का हाथ में लेना या न लेना—इसका निर्णय वास्तविकता के आधार पर करना पड़ेगा ।

सभापति जी भ्रमी हम सरकार की निन्दा कर रहे हैं। सरकार मूल्यों को बढ़ाने से रोक नहीं पायी। लेकिन जब सरकार ही मूल्य बढ़ाती है तो क्या जबाब है। पालियामेंट की बैठक होने वाली थी, जीनी का दाम बढ़ाया जायेगा—ऐसा एलान किया गया। कहा जा रहा है कि मजदूरों को बोनस दे रहे हैं, गन्ने की कीमत दे रहे हैं—तो क्या यह बोन्स मिल मालिकों पर नहीं डाला जा सकता था? मिल-मालिक आज खुले बाजार में जीनी बेचते हैं, जिससे संकड़ों गुणा मुनाफा कमा रहे हैं, क्या यह घाटा उससे पूरा नहीं कर सकते थे? जब गन्ने के दाम का सवाल आया था तो इसीलिये उनको खुले बाजार में जीनी बेचने की छूट दी गई थी, लेकिन अब आप उपभोक्ता पर बोन्स डालना चाहते हैं। मैं इस विवाद में राजनीति नहीं लाना चाहता, लेकिन जनता यह कह रही है कि जीनी के मिल मालिकों ने बनाव में आपका साथ दिया, इसलिये उन्हें जनता को लूटने का अवसर दिया जा रहा है।

सभापति जी, राष्ट्रीयकरण की बात भी राजनीतिक कारणों से होती है। बम्बई के अधिवेशन में राष्ट्रीयकरण का प्रस्ताव पास कर दिया—उत्तर प्रदेश की जीनी मिलों का राष्ट्रीयकरण होगा, क्योंकि श्री सी० बी० गुप्ता उन जीनी मिलों का लाभ उठा रहे थे। तब राष्ट्रीयकरण उचित था, लेकिन अब प० कमलापति विपाठी आ गये हैं तो राष्ट्रीयकरण उचित नहीं है ...

एक मानवीय सदस्य : इसी को उपस-स्टैब्डर्ड कहते हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी बाबूपेती : डब्ल्यू स्टैब्डर्ड की बात मत करें। मेरा निवेदन है कि राष्ट्रीयकरण से भी ज्यादा राष्ट्रीयकरण की चर्चा खराब है। करना हो तो एक दम कर डालिए। आप चर्चा करते हैं, मिल-मालिक पैसों नहीं लगाते हैं, मशीनीरी सड़ने के लिए छोड़ दी गई हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश की मिलों को लेकर आप राष्ट्रीयकरण करेंगे तो उस से कोई बहुत ज्यादा लाभ नहीं होगा। मिलें हमारे यहां ज़रूरत से ज्यादा हैं, उत्पादन कम है। सरकार उन्हें लेना चाहती है तो ले सकती है लेकिन राष्ट्रीयकरण का एलान हो रहा है, आचरण नहीं और बोझा डाला जा रहा है उपभोक्ता पर।

सभापति जी, बजिटेबिल आयल के दामों की वृद्धि का कोई अभित्य नहीं है। आम आदमियों पर भी बोझा डाला जाता है तो मिल-मालिकों पर भी डाला जा सकता है, उस को क्यों बांटना नहीं चाहिये—लेकिन ऐसा नहीं किया गया और दाम बढ़ रहे हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि दामों का बढ़ना एक लक्षण है, बीमारी नहीं है। अर्थ-व्यवस्था एक गहरे संकट में फ़स गई है आने वाला समय और भी कठिन होने वाला है। विदेशी सहायता बन्द हो रही है प्रपने पैरों पर देश को छड़ा करना पड़ेगा। हर क्षेत्र में भ्रष्टिक से भ्रष्टिक उत्पादन की घेरणा जगानी पड़ेगी, वितरण में समानता

लानी पड़ेगी और उपभोग में संघर्ष का आदर्श रखना हीगा। लेकिन यह शासन ऐसा कर नहीं सका है और इसी लिए जनता को असंतोष सड़कों पर भा रहा है। देश को हवां बढ़लो हुई है। कोई भी आनंदोलन और हिंसात्मक रूप से सकता है।

जनता का वैयं नहीं रहेगा। आपके ऊंचे ऊंचे बादे अगर आचरण में नहीं आये तो लोगों के वैयं का बांध टूटकर फूटेगा और लोग सड़कों पर मवाल हल करने के लिए प्रेरित होंगे। मेरा निवेदन है कि युद्ध में भारत की विजय, बंगला देश का निर्माण, पाकिस्तान की पराजय, एक आत्मविश्वास का जागरण लेकिन आज देश में आत्मविश्वास परिवर्तित क्यों नहीं हो रहा है? हम जनता के जोश को राष्ट्र के निर्माण में बर्दों नहीं लगा सके? . . . (व्यवधान) . . . इतना बड़ा श्रेय हमको मत दीजिए। हमने उस आत्मविश्वास को कम हो जाने दिया है। हमने जनता के मन में निराशा पैदा हो जाने दी है। हम ने लोगों के असंतोष का ठीक तरह से माप नहीं किया है। मेरा निवेदन है कि भूल्य वृद्धि खतरे की घंटी है। आने वाले समय में सरकार आर्थिक मोर्चे पर और भी विकल सिद्ध न हो इसलिए आज से ही नीतियों में परिवर्तन आवश्यक है। बैक टु नेहरू—आज नेहरू जी का जन्म दिन है, मैं किसी दूसरे भाव से नहीं कह रहा हूँ लेकिन बैक टु बेदाज, बैक टु नेहरू, नये नियोजन मंदी, नया प्रस्ताव, नया नारा, बैक टु नेहरू, — क्या होगा? भविष्य की ओर देखिये।

एक निवेदन मैं कर दूँ कि जो हमारे कम्युनिस्ट भित्ति हैं यह आपको एसे डालन पर ले जाना चाहते हैं जहां से आप बाहिस नहीं आ सकते। अब आप डालकरा ही चाहते हों तो आप जायें मुझे कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। लेकिन आधिक क्षेत्र में जो भी हल होंगे वह हमें लोकतांत्रिक ढांचे में करने पड़ेंगे, इसका आप विश्वास रखिये। वे जो हल बता रहे हैं वह लोकतांत्रिक ढांचे में चलने वाले नहीं हैं। हमारा शासन तन्त्र कैसा है, इसका ध्यान रख कर निर्णय करना पड़ेगा। हमने फूड कार्पोरेशन की हालत देखी है, भ्रष्टाचार के आरोपों की जांच हो रही है। गांव गांव तक अप्नी के वितरण का काम आप किसे सौंपना चाहते हैं, यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ। उससे कौन सी समस्यायें पैदा होंगी इसका विचार करिए। कम्युनिस्ट देशों में यह सम्भव है कि लाइन लगी हुई है, सोग डबल रोटी लेकर चले जाते हैं और कोई चूँ नहीं कर सकता। लेकिन यह भारत है, यहां पर अभी तक लोकतन्त्र कायम है। आप नीतियां बदलिये, लेकिन लोकतांत्रिक ढांचे में परिवर्तन करके दिखाइये और इस परिवर्तन के लिए जनता का स्वेच्छा से सहयोग लीजिए। आपने एक मौका खो दिया है, दूसरा मौका आने वाला नहीं है। सरकार अपना आत्मनिरीक्षण करके देखे और बढ़ते हुए मूल्यों की चेतावनी की घंटी को सुने।

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI F. A. AHMED): Since the Adjournment Motion is on the 'Price Situation', reply to the Debate would be given by the Finance Minister and I would deal with the food situation with parti-

cular reference to sugar and Vanaspathi. The House is well aware that kharif crop in the current year has been affected in several parts of our country by deficient and late monsoon. I do not want to go into the details on this question but I would like to point this out. Last year also kharif crop suffered because of drought. This year not only coarse grain but also rice was affected, during the kharif crop. In the case of coarse grains, production suffered a setback for the second year in succession and with the prospect of lower kharif crop prices have shown an upward trend. And, this is one of the reasons why prices are rising, because most of our people consume coarse grains. They have preference for coarse grains. We can supply wheat as much as possible where prices not risen. But there is tremendous rise in the prices of coarse grains.

To meet the situation, Government have taken a number of steps. A massive programme for increasing the production of foodgrains during the rabi and summer seasons has already been undertaken. Measures have been taken to strengthen the public distribution system all over the country.

Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee was saying that since the last statement was made by the Finance Minister, no action had been taken for the purpose of increasing the fair price shops in the country. May, point out that at that time, the number of fair price shops was 1,28,000, but now it has increased to 1,58,000?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:
Are they functioning?

श्री इयामनदेवन मिश्न : बीरबल के कौपे हैं। कहां इन्कीज किया है ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: I would like to submit that not only in two or three States where they have been running efficiently, but in other States also, steps have been taken to increase their efficiency of running. So far as our report goes, they have been running more efficiently

[Shri F. A. Ahmed]

than before, and, hope that within the course of time, when we gain experience, they will be able to achieve the object for which they have been set up in those areas.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: By that time, the people will die.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: In the case of sugar too, as has been stated, the prices have registered a rise. I fully share the concern of the hon. Members in this matter. I, however wish to submit to the House that the introduction of full control which has been suggested by some for meeting the situation is not a solution and will not be in the interests of either the consumer or the canegrowers. It will also not be conducive to the fulfilment of the imperative need of maintaining sugar production. In times of short production of sugarcane, as has been the case during the last two years, the minimum price statutorily fixed by the Government for sugarcane under the provisions of the Essential Commodities Act is only a notional one. In actual practice, the sugar factories pay much higher prices in order to get sufficient quantities of cane.

Hon. Members will realise that because of this policy, this year, in the month of October, there has been a larger production of sugar than during the month of October last year.

AN HON. MEMBER: Why is there a rise in prices then?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: Unless and until we give some incentives to the canegrowers, the production of sugarcane will fall and that will affect not only the production but also the prices of sugar. It is for that reason that 30 per cent has been allowed to be sold by way of free sales. The allegation has been made that this has been done in order to help the factory-owners, because they had helped the Congress during the election times. I categorically deny that charge with all the emphasis at my command. This has been a general observation made by the hon. Members not only now but from time to time whenever they get an opportunity

to malign the Congress Organisation and the Congress Government....

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: How is he referring to the Congress (Organisation)?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: Government have not utilised in the least any money from the factory-owners, and they have not taken any donation from them for the purpose of running the Congress elections....

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Not donation, but regular *chanda*.

18.00 hrs.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: As hon. Members are aware, recently, we have fixed the price of sugarcane at Rs. 8 for a recovery of 8.5 per cent. But that is the notional price of sugarcane as long as the production of cane is not sufficient to meet our requirements. I think hon. members must have heard that due to his efforts, it was possible for the Chief Minister of UP to see that the growers in western UP got Rs. 12.25 per quintal and, growers in central UP got Rs. 11.25. About eastern UP, there is still dispute. They are demanding as much as Rs. 15 per quintal.

श्री ईश्वर चौधरी (गया) : बिहार में ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: In Bihar, they have not been able to settle the matter. It is still in dispute. I shall have a talk with the Chief Minister of Bihar and ask him to fall in line with what is decided in UP.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Jainagar): The bargaining is still on. It has not been decided.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: If on the one hand hon. members want that the price of sugarcane should be increased, how can the price of sugar remain as it is....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Last time when he made a statement here, the hon. Minister assured us that there is enough stock of sugar and prices will not increase. Now he is attributing the increase to bonus and the rise in cane price. Did he ever care to investigate what fabulous profits were made by the millowners? The Chief Minister of UP had said that he was prepared to take over the entire distribution of sugar through the State machinery. What is Government's reaction to this? What is the use of hearing all these things which he is saying here? Sugar is selling at Rs. 4 and Rs. 5 per kilo and he is telling us some stories about all these things.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Pending that consideration, why does Government increase the price of levy sugar?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: Now the new cane is coming and sugar is manufactured from it and the price of sugarcane has recently been increased. So far as the price of levy sugar is concerned, it includes the cost of production and the increased price which they will have to pay to the cane growers. As I have pointed out, from the beginning of this season we have increased the price from Rs. 7.37 to Rs. 8 per quintal. That is for a recovery of 8.5 per cent and then also for the proportionate increase. For 0.1 per cent, there will be an increase of about 9.0 per cent for quintal. Therefore, under the system of partial control, it has been possible or the Government to ensure that the domestic consumers get a reasonable portion of their requirements at a price much lower than the open market price. I think the hon. Members will notice that since the past few months, the price of levy sugar which is to be paid by the consumer is uniform throughout the country. Formerly, for one place it used to be higher and at another place it used to be lower, but now, we have laid down that so far as the consumer is concerned, he will pay at a uniform price all over the country. On account of that, in many places there has been relief and in some places the price of levy sugar has been higher than what used to be paid for it.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: So far as the rise in sugar price is concerned, I entirely share the concern of the hon. House. But I would point out that as long as we accept the principle laid down by the Tariff Commission, we have to take into account the price of sugarcane for fixing the cost of production. When the price of cane goes up, automatically it will have its effect on sugar price also. I understand the position of the hon. member from this point of view; if he thinks that the increase in the price of sugar which they are getting for the 30 or 40 per cent is not transmitted to the growers, that is a matter which we can certainly consider. I shall have a talk with the Finance Minister and see what action can be taken to see that the profit earned by the factories which is not transmitted to the growers can be mopped up by charging more taxes and so on. This is a matter which has to be considered. It has to be examined carefully and a decision on it cannot be taken offhand. I hard heard that in UP the price which they have received has been reflected in the price of the cane. But there have been complaints from Tamil Nadu and one or two other places that the price has not been reflected in the cane price. We have been trying to persuade the State Governments to take necessary action against those factories so that the increased price of sugar is transmitted to the growers also.

The statutory minimum price for sugarcane has been taken into consideration. It can be said that the bulk consumers and the affluent sections of the public who purchase free sale sugar in the open market will meet a portion of the cost of levy sugar issued to the normal class of domestic consumers.

Under the scheme of partial control, it was also envisaged that the sugar factories will plough back their excess realisations accruing to them from the sale of free sugar in the open market to the cane-growers, thereby ensuring for them remunerative and incentive prices for the sugarcane.

AN HON. MEMBER: What happened to that?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: For 30 per cent of the sugar which they are selling in the free market, from the increased price for the sugarcane. (*Interruption*).

AN HON. MEMBER: Why raise the price of sugarcane?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: It is very simple. The hon. Member should try to understand that formerly the price of levy sugar was fixed on the basis of the minimum price paid for the sugarcane. That was Rs. 7.37. Now, it has been increased to Rs. 8 for a recovery of—

AN HON. MEMBER: That is the minimum.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: It is on the basis of that minimum that we have taken into consideration the price of sugarcane and fixed the price of sugar. Now, for 70 per cent of the sugar, at the minimum price fixed for sugarcane; it has to be taken into consideration for levy sugar. For 30 per cent, because they pay a higher price than the minimum price, the sugarcane growers are paid Rs. 11 in some places and in some other places Rs. 12 and so on.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: About pulses, wheat, rice, what is the position?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: The hon. Member will realise that the increase which has recently been announced is about 20 per cent. Nearly 14 or 15 per cent of it is due to the fact that the price of sugarcane has been increased. About 6 per cent is due to the increased bonus, from four per cent to 8 1/3 per cent. The hon. Member will agree with me that the remedy for the present situation of the high price of sugar lies in increasing the production of sugarcane by all possible means.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Produce more.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: The efforts of the Government are presently directed towards this objective and this can succeed only with the unstinted support and co-operation of the cane-growers, factories, consumers and last but not the least, weather. The action taken by the Government has already shown results. The production during October, 1972, the first month of the crushing season, has risen to 1.40 lakh tonnes as against 41,000 tonnes during October, 1971. 105 factories were reported to be in production yesterday as against 58 factories last year on the same date. Till the total production increases and the prices consequently fall, it is inevitable that there should be some amount of self-imposed discipline in the consumption of sugar. I would earnestly request the hon. Members of this House to extend their co-operation in educating the public in this regard.

As regards the rise in the price of vanaspati, I wish to explain that the price is reviewed every fortnight with reference to the ruling prices of edible oils that go into its manufacture.... (*Interruptions*). About eighty per cent of the price of the vanaspati is accounted for by the cost of the raw oils used in its production. Until recently, the Government was in a position to keep the price of vanaspati unchanged over as long a period as possible, by neutralising the increases in the prices of edible oils used in its manufacture through the issue of cheaper imported oils like soyabean oil. With the almost complete exhaustion of the stocks of soyabean oil such neutralisation is no more possible. Further, with the damage to the kharif groundnut crop caused by drought and the consequent rise in the prices of groundnut oil which is the oil largely used in the manufacture of vanaspati, it has not been possible to avoid the frequent increase in the price of vanaspati. However, I wish to inform the House that during the year 1972 so far, the prices of vanaspati have been increased on five occasions in different zones and reduced on two occasions, there being a net increase of 74 to 80 paise per kilogram. This compares with the increase of as much as 115 to 129 paise per kilo-

gram in the different zones in the cost of production of vanaspati, including the cost of raw oils used in its manufacture. The Government propose to obtain expert advice as to whether the existing procedure of review and revision of vanaspati prices could be suitably amended so as to ensure that the prices of vanaspati remain unchanged over a longer period of time than now.

As the hon. Members are aware, every fortnight there used to be a review, but during the past two months it has been our practice not to review it every fortnight but every month or every two months. The increase in the price of oil is reflected in the price of vanaspati. Therefore increase in the vanaspati price has become necessary and we are giving them much below than the increase in the cost of production.

AN HON. MEMBER: What about the profit of the millowners?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: It is not a question of giving any profit to the millowners. It is based on the principles laid down by the Tariff Commission according to which the cost of production has to be calculated and the hon. Members are aware that nearly 80 per cent of vanaspati depends upon oil and the oil prices are bound to have their effect upon the vanaspati prices. Oil prices are not controlled, and so when the price of oil increases, vanaspati prices will also increase automatically and we cannot escape that. That can only be done by increasing production of oil seeds in the country. For that purpose also steps have been taken. We are increasing the production of sunflower and soyabean. When these steps are implemented it will be possible for us to bring down the price of vanaspati. Efforts have also been made by us to import some palm oil from outside; I think 5,000 tonnes had already been imported, and we are trying for the import of a bigger quantity. If that goes through, it will be possible for us to bring down or at least to have some effect on the price of vanaspati. We have also imported from Canada about a lakh of

tonnes of grape seeds. When that comes and when we are in a position to supply some parts of the country, particularly the Eastern region, it will be possible to have some effect on the price of vanaspati. But unless and until production increases and we import the necessary quantity of oil necessary for the manufacture of vanaspati, I cannot give you any assurance that the price of vanaspati will be controlled or checked; it naturally depends upon the price of oil.

These are the few things which I wanted to say before the House.

श्री ईश्वर लौधरी : मैं मंत्री महोदय से एक जानकारी चाहता हूँ। गया में गुरुरू चीनी मिल में पांच हजार किलोटल से भी अधिक चीनी सड़ रही है। क्या मंत्री महोदय विहार सरकार को उस को बिकावाने की आज्ञा देंगे?

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is hardly relevant to the issue we are debating. Shri Viswanathan.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash): Sir, I rise to support the adjournment motion to censure the Government on its failure to hold the price line, its failure to safeguard the interests of the consumer and its failure to safeguard the interests of the common man, the downtrodden and the middle class. I would like to start with the admission, rather the confession, of the Finance Minister regarding the rise in prices. According to him,

"As on 21-10-1972 the General Index of Wholesale Prices stood at 210.9, i.e. 10.2 per cent higher than the level of a year ago. A steep rise in the prices of food articles has been the major cause of an increase in general price level. During the twelve months period ending 21-10-1972 the index of the food articles group went up by 16.5 per cent" etc.

[Shri G. Viswanathan]

It is not only in the case of goods which are in short supply that the prices are increasing. Even the prices of commodities which are surplus in our country are increasing. When this question was put to the Agriculture Minister, Mr. Ahmed, he said: "It is difficult to understand why the price of wheat should rise, which has never been in short supply".

18.18 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY in the Chair]

I have also got the figures supplied by the Consumer Council of India. According to them, the consumer price index which was 209 in 1967 went up to 226 in 1970 and the average for the first six months of 1972 stands at 236. According to the Consumer Council of India, the cost of a cup of tea was 10 paise in 1947; it went up to 14 paise in 1960 and after the *garibi hatao* programme, it has gone up to 30 paise. The cost of a plate of rice which was only 75 paise in 1947, went up to one rupee in 1960 and after this massive mandate, it has gone up to Rs 1.75. This is how prices are rising.

Whenever we raise this question here, every Minister, from the Deputy Minister upto the Prime Minister, comes out with an explanation that in any developing economy in any under-developed country, it is natural and common. But this argument that inflation and price rise are common in a developing country has been falsified by the statistics collected by the International Monetary Fund. The IMF collected statistics for seven Asian countries. According to that, the consumer prices have risen by only 20 per cent in Thailand and Malaysia and these two countries have been successful in controlling the prices. In Ceylon and Taiwan the prices have gone up by 33 per cent. In India and Philippines the prices have risen by about 50 per cent. We can feel satisfied that we are better than South Korea, where the cost has gone up even above the Indian level. So, this inevitability of inflation and price rise in a developing economy has been falsified.

What are the real reasons for price rise in this country? The Jansangh leader referred to money supply, which is under the control of the Central Government, which is one of the main reasons for inflation and price rise in this country. This is a matter entirely within the control of the Government. The Nasik Printing Press print currency notes and pump into the market. It has risen from Rs. 415 crores between October 1967 to September 1968 to Rs. 535 crores in the same period in 1968-69 and further risen to Rs. 843 crores during the corresponding period in 1969-70. This is how money has been pumped into the market and automatically prices have also gone up.

Another contributory factor which has its own share in the price rise and with which we are familiar is deficit financing. The deficit financing in the First Plan was to the extent of Rs. 530 crores. In the Second Plan it went up to Rs. 948 crores and in the Third Plan it reached a height of Rs. 1,150 crores. In the Fourth Plan, only last year we had deficit financing to the tune of Rs. 700 crores and this year it is more than Rs. 300 crores.

In spite of all this, when the Prime Minister was asked about price rise, she gave a rosy picture. It was not long ago, only as recently as July 1972 when this question of price rise was posed to her, she said:

"I am told that the prices have shown some decline and I expect them to go down further."

This is what she expected. Yet, instead of the prices going down, they have gone up.

Before going to the other reasons, let me take up the increase in the price of sugar and vanaspati. Only a little while ago, the hon. Member, Shri R. K. Sinha, was saying that the government cannot control the weather gods and rain. But I still feel that government can control the prices of sugar and vanaspati. I think

the Government committed an unpardonable crime by increasing the sugar price by Rs. 200 per tonne. The Minister was saying that because we have fixed the minimum price for sugarcane, so the price of sugar in the open market has to be increased. I do not know what is the sanctity behind this ratio of 70:30. Even taking that for granted, Government have given enough concessions to the sugar mills, enough incentives to the sugar mills this year. I want to mention a few of the concessions which the Government had given.

Government have announced a detailed scheme of rebate in excise duty on sugar in order to encourage its production to meet the demand for sugar in the coming months. Under the scheme, a rebate of Rs. 40 per quintal will be granted on the production of sugar in the months of October and November 1972 on the quantity in excess of that produced by any factory in the corresponding period in 1971. A rebate of Rs. 20 per quintal will be allowed on the production of sugar in the months of December 1972 to April 1973 on the quantity in excess of 115 per cent of what any sugar factory produced in the corresponding period during the 1971-72 sugar season. In May and June 1973, production of sugar in excess of the quantity which any sugar factory turned out in the corresponding period of 1972 would be allowed a rebate of Rs. 30 per quintal. A rebate of Rs. 20 per quintal will be allowed on the production of sugar in July to September 1973 on the quantity in excess of that produced by any sugar factory during the same period in 1972. A rebate of Rs. 40 per quintal will be granted in respect of new factories going into production for the first time in the sugar year 1972-73, i.e. on or after October 1, 1972 on the quantity in excess of 5,000 metric tonnes produced during the sugar year 1972-73.

Government feels that with this scheme of rebates the sugar industry should be able to offer better prices for cane over the minimum prices already announced so as to achieve the optimum level of production in the coming year.

Now, the Government argues again that they have to raise the price of sugar so that the mill-owners will pay to the cane growers.

Not only this. Even if the Government feels that this is not enough for sugar mill-owners, there is another way of helping them. For the molasses produced by sugar factories, the Government has fixed an assured price. It is nothing as compared to the open market price. They have fixed a price of Rs. 60 per tonne. It is sold in the open market at Rs. 350-400 per tonne. Why should they fix a price of Rs. 60 per tonne? Let them increase the price of molasses which will help the sugar factories.

There is no argument for the Government to increase the price of sugar. When the Parliament is meeting, they do not take the approval of Parliament and they do not even take the Parliament into confidence. Without taking the Parliament into confidence, they have announced that they are going to increase the price of sugar. I think, the Government must come out with a statement that they will not raise the price of sugar. They have already 30 per cent with them which they can sell in the open market and it is being sold at Rs. 4 per kilo.

Then, as has already been suggested, if you want to really control the prices, there should be a cut down in the non-Plan expenditure. The Finance Minister often speaks about austerity and financial discipline. He has got whatever he wanted from the States. The Central Government asked the State Governments to immediately clear the overdrafts. According to the statement, the outstanding overdrafts of Sales reached a record level of Rs. 642 crores at the end of April, 1972. But after the implementation of the new policy, once the overdrafts were cleared by the States, there have been no outstanding overdrafts at the end of September, 1972. The States have played their part. I would like to know from the Finance Minister as to what role he is going to play.

[Shri G. Viswanathan]

The cost of administration is going up. It should be brought down. Not only that. There was a demand here to nationalise all the sugar factories. Before going into that question, I would like to know from the Finance Minister whether he has taken steps to convince the people that whatever industry we have is functioning efficiently. That is the duty of the Central Government.

The only real solution in the long run will be an increase in production. It is not only for one party but it is for all the parties, all the trade union leaders, the employers and the employees to put their heads together and see that production is increased in the country.

Finally, it is the duty of the Central Government to hold the price line. The State Governments, I think, are helpless in controlling the prices. The Central Government has miserably failed to control the prices of essential commodities. And the only victim is the common man. That is why the Government needs a censure.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is, indeed, noteworthy that the adjournment motion, which does imply a pronounced element of censure, that we are discussing today is in the name of an hon. Member of the C.P.I. which is a party professedly friendly to the ruling party, an ally of the ruling party, and a party which believes in what is called the policy of unity and struggle. That is sometimes, it unites with them and, occasionally, it shows the sign of breaking off with them. That reminds me of what an Urdu poet has said:

त्रिसरले सार म भी जाहिए तकरार
बोडी सी

It is this party which did not walk out when we did, after tabling an adjournment motion last time, and it is this party which has now thought it fit to join hands with us to censure the Government. So,

the ruling party might be saying *Et tu Brutus*. Anyway, it is an interesting sign which nobody will fail to mark.

The present price situation is the result of a thorough mis-management of the Indian economy and its finances. Basically, it is the result of pseudo-radical policies of the Government which can give neither growth nor social justice. It is because of the failure at the policy level that we have got this catastrophic rise in prices. Government have sacrificed rationality and somehow come to believe that they can escape the consequences of the basic economic laws. There is no escape from the consequences of the basic economic laws.

So, broadly, one can say, Mr. Chairman, that this catastrophic situation has been brought about by Government which has given up rationality; and secondly by the Reserve Bank of India which have abdicated its legitimate function of the Central Bank of the Country and become a slave of the Government of India; it has abdicated its autonomy, independence and objectivity. This is the time when we must say very plainly to the Reserve Bank of India that it is much better that such an institution were wound up and the functions were taken over by a department or unit of the Finance Ministry. (*Interruption*). It has become the slave of the Government of India. That is the point I am making.....

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): How?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Because it is not functioning at all.

Thirdly, it is because of the fact that the Planning Commission is now no more the alert body and the watchdog of planning in this country.

It is also due to the fact that most of the economists of the country have become sycophants of the Government as they became during the regime of Soekarno in Indonesia when prices went up by 630 per cent or so.

May I also say that the Parliament of India too will have to share quite a substantial portion of the responsibility for this because it seems to have abdicated its function of close financial scrutiny and control? Otherwise, how could we have this situation created by the take-over of Balmer Lawrie at much more than the prevailing market prices which gave to Poster Goenka more than Rs. 67 lakhs? Who is to look after this? We cannot find any institution under Parliament which can closely scrutinise a deal of that kind.

Then, Mr. Chairman, it is due to political corruption that we find the growth of black money taking place at a much greater rate than the growth of national income. And this nullifies all efforts at any fiscal or monetary discipline. Therefore, you find that my hon. friend, the Minister for Foreign Trade, says that the scandal with regard to rags for the riches—it is a scandal which has come to be called 'rags for the riches'—has almost ended. But so far as we are concerned, this has just begun and the curtain cannot be very easily rung down on that.

It has already been pointed out, so far as examples of political corruption are concerned, how the price of sugar has been allowed to be raised in the scandalous manner in which it has been done, and all that is being done in the name of assisting the cane-growers and so on. Similarly, the price of vanaspathi has been raised. Nobody says that this should not be raised; this could be; expenses were increasing, but they could be absorbed by profits. Vanaspati has been reaping fabulous profits. There is no doubt about it.

But let me briefly refer to the thorough mismanagement of the economy and the pseudo-radical policies of this Government. To my mind, pseudo-radicalism is worse than reaction. But I must say that, so far pseudo-radical policies are concerned, this is not only the handiwork of my hon. friend, the Finance Minister, but this is primarily the handiwork of the political leadership. In all fairness to him, I must say that he is at

a safe and respectable distance from the political leadership which is propounding these pseudo-radical policies.

Now, let me come to the vigilance which the Finance Ministry is expected to exercise in respect of prices. Could this Finance Ministry, I ask, Mr. Chairman, be expected to exercise any vigilance when in the canteen of the Finance Ministry itself, prices of all items have been put up even after the statement of the Finance Minister that the prices will not be allowed to rise? I repeat even in the canteen of the Finance Ministry the prices of all items have been increased. That is my information.

Let me briefly delineate the economic outline of the problem. Broadly, the position is that prices have been increasing at the rate of 2 per cent per month, and the situation is like this: that whereas the prices increased in 1970-71 by 5.5 per cent, in 1971-72 they increased by only 4 per cent and since the turn of 1972-73, they have increased by 8 per cent or so, and, in relation to last year, the prices have increased by 10 per cent. But the point that we have to realise is this: that all this is based on the wholesale index. We do not have in this country the retail index and it is high time that the retail index numbers were brought out in this country too. On the basis of retail index, it could be asserted that the poor man's rupee has depreciated more than the rich man's rupee. *

If we take into account the fact that the level of Rs. 20 *per capita* per month is the poverty line, then, upto 1967-68, nearly 50 per cent or so of the population were said to be below the poverty line. Now, since 1967-68, the prices have gone up by more than 15 per cent. That brings me to say that now the number of the poor below the poverty line has increased by another 10 per cent or so, so that you have got now more than 60 per cent of the population below the poverty line. . . . (Interruptions) On the basis of the price rise that has taken place during this period, broadly one can say that in the place of 278 million who were below the poverty line,

[Shri Shyam Nandan Mishra]

now we have got 327 million below the poverty line. That is, in fact, the contribution to the eradication of poverty! It is simply wonderful in the face of your 'Garibi Hatao' slogan.

Then, what would happen when the buffer stock would be depleted (*Interruptions*). Now, there is a promise in the statement of the Finance Minister that these stocks are going to be replenished. But it does not sound credible at all in the context of the unfavourable agricultural production trends and also in the context of the deceleration of agricultural production that has already taken place last year. It does not sound credible. That is what I would like to say.

But all the same, the domestic availability has to be increased because it concerns the bread of the millions. One must say that there is no escape from increasing the domestic availability. But how are you going to do it—that you must share with us. And that has not been shared with us. May be it is very unfortunate that in the year when we committed ourselves not to import any food from outside, we are faced with a situation in which we may have to increase the food stocks with imports. May be, you would be able to get some from friendly countries like Canada, Australia and so on. If we are not able to get that, probably some help may be routed through the more friendly Soviet Union.

Then, the Finance Minister was right in asking me how was the Reserve Bank of India not fulfilling its functions as the central bank of the country. I think there should be a relationship between the money supply and the national output. There should be a rational relationship between the two. We would like that to be based on certain norms. We would like to know what these norms are on the basis of which increase in money supply takes place. We find that there is no rational relationship between increase in the money supply and the national output. If the national output is increasing at the rate of 4 per cent, money supply could increase by 6

or 7 per cent. But how could you reconcile yourself to an inordinate increase of 13 or 14 per cent? If that is so, the results were obvious. Was it not the duty of the Reserve Bank of India to come out clearly, as the Central Bank of the country, to control this situation and say this will not be allowed to go on because this affects the bread of million of this country?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your time is up. Please conclude. There are many speakers.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: This is an Adjournment Motion. Unless I make a full case, how can we be expected to censure the Government? Government had tried to create a false impression that the net Bank credit to the Government sector had been expanding lately at a lower rate. The fact is that upto September 29, the net Bank credit to the Government sector had expanded by Rs. 510 crores since March as compared to Rs. 540 crores in 1972 in the same period which marked massive inflow of refugees. In that period when we had massive inflow of refugees we got the net Bank credit of Rs. 540 crores. During this year so far, we have net Bank credit of that order of Rs. 510 crores. So, how does the claim of the Finance Minister hold good in this respect?

Now I come to deficit financing by the Centre and by the States. There are many points to be dealt with, but I have not much time left. I would request the Finance Minister to give us an assurance that the deficit financing by the Centre and States would not be larger than budgeted for by both the Centre and the States. Can he give that assurance? If he makes that firm commitment, we would be satisfied. But, the indications are that that is not going to happen. Even in conditions of peace and relative political stability in the region the Centre might end up with larger deficit financing than of the order of Rs. 325 crores envisaged in the Budget. My only apprehension is that it might go up to about somewhere between 400 to 500 crores.

Despite the fact of successive floatations of larger loans, net Bank credit to the Government sector has continued to rise and the figure that I have given is clear proof in this respect. One could concede that during the last year to an extent that increase in money supply was due to Bangladesh, and the refugee problem. However, even in that year we should not have required more than Rs. 350 to Rs. 400 crores on this account. Now, my submission is, this should have been, offset substantially by the buoyancy in revenue which has taken place to the extent of more than Rs. 1,000 crores for which the Finance Minister can of course take some credit. Why was it not offset to a large extent on that account?

But it is remarkable that during 1971, a year of the greatest stresses and strains, the prices showed a remarkably relative stability. And up to probably March there was no disturbing trend so far as the prices were concerned. Then, one would ask whether the fall in national output, both industrial and agricultural, in 1971 was a result of Indo-Pakistan war? In fact, during a war, the industrial production ought to rise or the political leadership has to quit. If the industrial production does not rise during the period of stresses and strains and during war, then what is that political leadership worth which cannot mobilise resources for the national objective?

Then, again, the deceleration in agricultural production came last year before Providence had become unkind. The deceleration took place last year itself, and the trend is persisting.

Government are also creating a wrong impression that production activity in the industrial sector has been improving satisfactorily. What has happened is that largely because of the increase in the cotton textile production, the index number has gone up. Last year, the cotton textile production has declined by 31 per cent and this year, the cotton textile production has gone up by 8 per cent and this is responsible to a large extent for the increase in the industrial level by 7.5 per cent or so. But may I warn the House

that there has been a steep fall in cement? There has been a fall in the first six months, even in steel, and power shortage is going to affect the industrial production very much. So, let not the Finance Minister hide any facts from the country or from Parliament but squarely place before us the grim situation which is facing us.

I would also like to say now that I am now following the Food and Agriculture Minister who has spoken a little while ago, that the Government are having very optimistic assumptions about augmenting rabi production by 15 million tonnes or so. This is unrelated to the input availabilities. The basic inputs are: in short supply, namely power and fertilisers. Therefore, it does not sound convincing at all that they are going to make up the shortage in agricultural production.

I would just say one word more and I shall have done. Earlier, I had submitted that the buffer stock position was not as it was painted to be. I would like a firm announcement from the Finance Minister in this regard—what is the level of buffer stock now of food-grain fit for consumption? Let him make a firm announcement about this. So far as I see, the figure given to the Public Undertakings Committee was only of the order of 6 million tonnes. That included 2 million tonnes in the pipeline, that is, two million tonnes which had already been released for distribution, one million tonnes which had not accounted for on account of Bangla Desh; it included that also, and then 2 million tonnes are either damaged or lost. If the Food Corporation of India had got 9 million tonnes, the natural question that would arise is why these 9 million tonnes were not released in such a manner as to make an impact on the price situation, and why now, State after State is coming up against the Food Corporation of India. The Tamil Nadu Government has decided to set up a Food Corporation of its own....

SHRI PILOO MODY: Because of the glamour of Shri Iqbal Singh.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The UP Government has decided to set up a Food Corporation of its own and some of the Bihar Ministers have said that the Food Corporation of India should be prosecuted for non-compliance with the Essential Commodities Act. That is the kind of arrangement that they have in this country.

श्री नवल किशोर सिंह (मुजफ्फरपुर) :

माननीय सदस्य ने अर्भी बिहार के मिनिस्टर के बारे में कहा है, मैं उनको बताना चाहता हूँ कि यह सही नहीं है। उन्होंने फॉटिलाइजर कार्पोरेशन के बारे में कहा है।

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र : लेकिन पेपर में बसा आया है। फॉटिलाइजर कार्पोरेशन को ही प्राचीकृत कर ले । . . (व्यवधान) . . . मैं समाप्त कर रहा हूँ।

But this basic point is that State after State is coming forward with this kind of proposal.

Finally, this is our clear conviction that the crisis is well beyond the capacity of the present Government to master and they are leading this country to the situation that prevailed in Indonesia under Soekarno when prices went up by 650 per cent or the situation that you find in Chile where under that remarkable leadership of Allende prices are shooting up abnormally. The situation here is such that these people are incapable of mastering the crisis because they cannot discount the tiger of pseudo-radicalism. Once having mounted this tiger, they cannot dismount because then the tiger of pseudo-radicalism would eat them up. That is the basic position.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Piloo Mody. Please be brief.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I entirely agree with my hon. friend, Shri Shyamnandan Mishra, and since we are now moving into an era of austerity, I assure you I will not give you an occasion to use your bell.

I maintain that the Government of India the Central Government, has certain mandatory functions to perform. The two main functions of any civilised government are stability of prices and law and order. Everything else that any government does is superfluous and can be dispensed with, but these two functions it must perform, that is, maintain price stability and maintain law and order. On both these counts, this Government has not only failed, not only failed so miserably but advertised to the world that they have not got a thought in their mind by which they can ensure that prices will not kill everybody living in this country.

When I hear this debate and look at the statements made by the Ministers and read some government papers put out, I am surprised how anybody should intelligently assume that they are working towards stability in prices.

All the ills of this price rise are fiscal and all the remedies proposed by the Government are monetary. When the ills are fiscal and you present monetary solutions, I do not see how you can produce any satisfactory results. I would not go into it as it is a thorough waste of time. I do not know why Shri Shyamnandan Mishra took so much time quoting figures to people which mean nothing at all to them.

There are very simple reasons why prices are going up. It requires no great economist, no great magician to tell the Government that prices are going up because of excessive taxation, excessive non-plan expenditure, excessive deficit financing and because this Congress Party just will not stop stealing, robbing the country through corruption, political corruption one way

or the other, of crores and crores of rupees which are removed out of the economy of the country and not accounted for at all. These are four simple reasons why prices are going up, and I see absolutely no reason, no indication, no direction in which they are going to resist the temptation of excessive taxation, excessive non-plan expenditure, excessive deficit financing or excessive plunder—I see no evidence of it at all.

The administration of the country is a serious business. It is a very serious business which does not permit of the sort of politicking that goes on where every decision, fiscal or monetary or whether it is connected with the economy or the law of the land, is taken for political considerations alone.

I will just give you one cardinal example of this which will make you sit up and think. In order to achieve a political objective, this Government got rid of Shri Morarji Desai as the Finance Minister of the country. And what happened? Shrimati Gandhi herself became the Finance Minister of this country. If I ask Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed to fly a Boeing and be its pilot, do you think it would be possible? If I ask my good friend Mr. Lalit Mishra to become the Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, would that be a possibility? If you ask me to climb Mt. Everest, will I be able to do so? Then, by what reasoning, I ask you, can Mrs. Gandhi become the Finance Minister of this country.

Sir, that is not all. When she found that she wanted to capture all the intelligence and power and bring it under her own control and wanted to dispossess herself of the finance portfolio, what she did was, she had to look around and find somebody who knew even less than what she did about finance, because to have somebody else occupy that chair would produce an invidious or odious comparison. So, she found my good friend Mr. Yeshwantrao Chavan. I have great respect for him. He was a very good Minister, he made a very good Home Minister, and he held the Home Ministry

with a certain amount of distinction, even political acumen and suavity. But how can you make Mr. Chavan the Finance Minister of India and thereafter wonder why prices are going up. It is just not possible. The administration of this country is not a joke. You think that the departments can be left to just any and everybody. Do you think that the Government of India requires no expertise at all? At least the ICS men received training in administration. Now, can you pick up any politician and make him the Finance Minister or Home Minister or Minister of Foreign Trade or even the Labour Minister.

Sir, droughts come. People have blamed this price rise on drought. People have blamed this on Bangladesh and the refugees. How long are you going to milch these old cows? For a time, it was the fault of the British. Thereafter, it was the fault of the ICS. Thereafter it was the fault of the wars, and then it was the fault of the droughts, floods and cyclones. We go on making excuses. How long are you going to milch these Bangladesh cows? Because we have gained a singular victory by liberating Bangladesh, you cannot live on these milch cows for the rest of your lives. You will have to feed the people; feed the people and give them the hope of a greater future, a vision of a greater India. You cannot go on tampering with the administration in any manner, you like.

Droughts come. Of course they come. We have been told that they come with singular regularity. I am told that in every seven years you have one bad year, you have one good year, and you have five years which are neither good nor bad. But what does the Government do to mitigate the terrible hardship that is caused to the people in the countryside when famine does come and a drought does come? You travel from village to village. There are little projects which would make a village happy for life. A little tubewell here, a little lift irrigation there. I have been to villages on the banks of a river with plenty of water in it but not a drop of water in the villages. I have seen villages where

[Shri Piloo Mody]

you merely turn a *nalla* a running into and producing a lake from where you could pump water at a little cost, say Rs. 50,000, Rs. 1 lakh or so. You make a request you get one simple reply: 'No money.' But you talk of a Bokaro steel plant and Rs. 1,500 crores are sanctioned in five minutes, and people are talking about putting up three more plants like that. What sort of priority is this Government working on? 25 years after Independence, there are 1,52,325 villages where you cannot get a single glass of clean drinking water. You talk about this country, but has it any priority; do you have any regard for its people, their happiness and welfare and their well-being? You think you can feed them with slogans of *Garibi Hatao*, year in and year out. *Garibi Hatao*—it is a very good slogan. It was such a good slogan, and if properly implemented, it would have made this country into a land of milk and honey. Unfortunately, the originator of this slogan, the Prime Minister, did not define what *Garibi Hatao* meant.

I define *Garibi Hatao* in many ways. You may have *garibi* of the mind; *garibi* of the heart; *garibi* of the soul. And of incidentally you do not have any money in your pocket they are also called *garibis*. We have over here a Treasury Bench full of people led by a Prime Minister who is suffering from a poverty of the brain and the heart. It is their *garibi* that needs to be first transformed into affluence. You have people who are mentally poor, whose hearts are small, whose souls are not to be found or whose conscience cannot be located. How can you make these people work and entrust them with the task of removing the economic poverty from this country? I see no way it can be done. There is only one way it could be done and that is the first step that has been taken today; the Government, has to be voted out of power. I realise now it is not possible, seeing the House as it is constituted; after all my memory is only too fresh. Having got this massive mandate, they have got 375 and

odd, I suppose I should call them, people, elected to the House of the People. When the budget debates are going on, when crores of rupees are being voted by Parliament to the Government, you cannot find even fifty Members of this House who are interested enough, who are keen enough to know what is happening to the country, who are concerned about it, to at least put in a nominal presence over here. I have seen the Prime Minister sitting in this House when the grants for Ministry of Home Affairs were being discussed; I have seen the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs also and the quorum bell has had to be rung four times in one afternoon.

19.00 hrs.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your time is up; please conclude.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I told you I am on my last sentence; you have spoiled the effect; you should have to give me three more sentences.

When the Government is constituted; when everything is done for only political purpose, when no law is passed and no sanction is made except on the principal will-it-help me-in-preserving-my power, this country cannot move forward. Edmond Burke said that all that is necessary for the triumph of evil is that good men should do nothing. I appeal to all the good men of this country to arouse themselves in order to throw this evil Government out of power.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur: Mr. Chairman, there are many Members in this House who will actually ridicule this adjournment motion. At the outset I wish to make it very clear that if we are supporting this adjournment motion, it is precisely because of the fact that we in this House had to represent the hopes and aspirations of people and also the discontent and the anger of the people outside. It is quite probably, almost a certainty, that with the brute majority at their command this House will reject this adjournment mo-

tion. We know the fate of the adjournment motion. But I have not the least doubt that though an overwhelming majority in this House is likely to reject the adjournment motion, thousands and lakhs of people, common people, persons belonging to different opposition parties had gone to the prison house on the question of rising prices through the classic weapon of satyagraha wielded by Mahatma Gandhi. I am sure by their vote the adjournment motion has already been carried outside the House though it might be rejected on this floor.

AN. HON. MEMBER: Poor consolation.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I shall come to the consolation part. My friend Shri Salve tried to derive some consolation by telling us that he had compared inflationary trends in various countries. He gave us statistical facts; he said that whereas last year there was a six per cent inflation in our country, in an affluent country like the United States it was 7 per cent. I am sure as a student of economics, Mr. Salve will be able to understand the fact and the logic that affluent countries like the United States and the United Kingdom can stand the burden of inflation but underdeveloped Asian countries like India cannot stand even an increase of six per cent.

In our country there are various factors which have contributed to price rise. The first important factor is the inflationary pressure on our economy. 67 per cent of the expenditure of the Union Government is on non-developmental activities. This expenditure should be reduced. Mr. Salve pointed out that because of the Bangladesh war and the burden placed on the country because of the defence expenditure and allied activities, the deficit had gone up. I would like to join issues with him on this point and I am happy that he is not occupying the Chair at the moment. It is not due to the Bangladesh struggle alone that the deficit went up. The economic statistics indicate that in the first plan the deficit financing

was to the tune of Rs. 333 crores. It was Rs. 954 crores in the second plan, Rs. 1133 crores in the third plan and Rs. 836 crores in the fourth plan. So, there has all along been a trend in which deficit financing has been there and you cannot put the entire responsibility on Bangladesh war. Then, there is the problem of the impact of parallel black money economy, which I do not refute. Even the Wanchoo Commission came out with a modest estimate of Rs. 7000 crores of black money. Here we would concretely suggest that if the recommendations of Wanchoo Commission like demonetisation are implemented, probably the problem can be solved. But we are always told and the thinking of Government indicates that they are not prepared to go in for demonetisation. We are told that in 1946 demonetisation was undertaken and it did not succeed. But I may point out that in 1946, 100 rupee notes and 10 rupee notes were left completely untouched. 10 rupee notes accounted for 35 per cent and 100 rupee notes accounted for 41.5 per cent of the entire currency. When such a large quantum of currency is left untouched, demonetisation cannot succeed. On the contrary, a small country like Belgium undertook demonetisation and between October 1944 and December 1944 their currency contracted from 14 crores to 5 crores. That was because they demonetised 100 francs, 500 francs, 1000 francs and 10,000 francs. So, this measure is absolutely necessary.

Coming to production, there is a disparity in it. If we examine the goods in which production has gone up and the goods in which production has fallen, we will find that in those commodities which are luxury articles used by the rich, production has gone up. The House will be surprised to know that according to the statistics supplied by the Government, from 1955 to 1965, motor car production went up by four times, production of refrigerators went up by 100 times and production of air-conditioners went up by 8 times. But in 1971, the fall in production was 7 per cent in cloth, 11 per cent in yarn, 14 per cent in sugar and 6.5 per

[Shri Madhu Dandavate] cent in salt. This is the disparity in the production of goods required by the affluent society and goods required by the common man. Therefore, unless the essential consumer goods industry is taken over by the Government and wholesale trade of essential commodities brought under the public sector and the consumer articles are made available to the common man at subsidised prices, it will not be possible to control the prices.

Therefore, in conclusion I would say that a number of these measures are necessary. I would say that the excess purchasing power in the hands of certain classes the privileged classes, should be diverted to healthier channels of gainful investment through increase in deposit rates of banks, saving securities, provident funds, insurance schemes, debentures and preference shares and rebate in income-tax on permissible investments should be similarly oriented. In the end I would say that an under-developed country like India should depend on its own savings for stepping up the rate of investment. Of late it has been found that the rate of savings in India has gone down from the peak level of 11 per cent in 1965-66 to about 8 per cent in recent times. It is necessary that this rate should be increased to 20 per cent. The credit creation and increase in money supply should not be allowed to outstrip production. Unless all these measures are taken, I feel that the problem of rising prices can never be checked. With the confused thinking of the government and faltering steps that they are taking, I do not think they will be able to check the rising prices and, therefore, we are tabling this adjournment motion, which has an element of censure against the government, and in that spirit I am supporting the adjournment motion.

MR. CHIRMAN: The hon. Finance Minister.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: Sir, I should be given an opportunity.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am not allowing anybody because there is no time left.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: Why can't the Finance Minister give me one minute from his time?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I am in the hands of the Chair.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have already called the Minister.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: Do not be harsh to an independent member. Heavens will not fall in another two minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right.

श्री एस० ए० शमीन (श्रीनगर): जनाब चेयरमैन, मैं एक ही बात कहना चाहता हूं कि मैं जब तकरीरें सुन रहा था हुक्मरां जमात के मेम्बरों की तरफ से तो मुझे इन्कालाबे फांस का वह वाका याद आ रहा था जब हुक्मरानों से कहा गया कि लोग भूखों मर रहे हैं तो उन्होंने कहा कि वह केक ब्रिंगों नहीं खाते। हुक्मरानों का यह कहना, यह बजूहात बयान करना कि हां, प्राइस राइज हो रही है, लेकिन इसके बजूहात ये हैं, मैं कामन मैन की हैसियत से बताना चाहता हूं कि बजूहात क्या है, हमें इस से दिलचस्पी नहीं है। हमें इस बात से दिलचस्पी है कि हमारी कमर टूट रही है। हमें इस बात से दिलचस्पी है कि हमने आप को बोट दिया, आप को इंडियार में चिठाया और हमारी जिन्दगी खतरे में है। आपने कहा कि जंग हुई। आपने कहा कि इन्क्लेशन हो रहा है। इससे उस कामन मैन का मसला हल नहीं होता है। कामन मैन का मसला हल होंगा आप साल्यूशन क्या देते हैं उसे, उससे इस

मूलक में अब सबसे अजीम ताकत जो करार पाई है वह है सी आई ए । आप ज्यादा से ज्यादा यह कह सकते हैं कि यह सी आई ए की शरारत है । बदकिस्मती से प्राइम मिनिस्टर या कोई मिनिस्टर कैबिनेट या कोई मेम्बर द्रव्यारी बैंब बाजार खुद सौदा खरीदने नहीं जाता है । हालत यह है कि जब कोई आदमी एक रप्या लेकर जाता है तो उसकी कीमत बाजार में 30 पैसे करार पाता है । मैं मंसूबा बन्दी के खिलाफ नहीं हूँ । हम आप को जज करेंगे आपकी परफामेंस से । आप ने प्लान बनाये । उसका नतीजा क्या निकला कि कामन मैंने जिसका हर आदमी, हर पालिटिशन नाम लेता है उसकी हालत खराब है । प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने कहा कि मैंने कभी यह नहीं कहा कि अगर हम इस चड़ाव को न रोकें तो ब्लडी रेवोल्यूशन नहीं आएगा । प्राइम मिनिस्टर कहें या न कहें, इन्कलाब प्राइम मिनिस्टर के मशविरे से नहीं आता इन्कलाब फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर के मशविरे से भी नहीं आता । वह भूखे पेट से जन्म लेता है, वह मुजमीहल इसानों के दिलों से जन्म लेता है । और इस मूलक में हालत यह हो गई है कि आप गांधी जी का नाम इस्तेमाल करके, जबाहर लाल नेहरू का नाम इस्तेमाल कर के आइन्दा आने वाले इन्कलाब को रोक नहीं सकते हैं । उनके नाम पर भूखे लोग उठ रहे हैं और वह आपके सरों से आप का ताज छीनने वाले हैं ।

شروعیں - اے - شہدم (شروعی نکر) : جناب چہرمهن - مہن ایک می ہات کہنا جاہتنا ہر، کہ مہن

جب تدریبیں - نہ تھا حکمداں جماعت کے مہدوں کی طرف سے تو مجھے انقلاب فرانس کا، واقعہ یاد آ رہا تھا کہ جب حکمران سے کہا گیا कہ لوگ ہوکوں میں دی ہیں تو انہوں نے کہا کہ وہ کھل کھوں نہیں کھاتے - حکمرانوں کا، کہلا کے یہ وجہات بھان کرنا کے ہاں پرائیس دانز ہو دھی ہے لیکن اس کے وجہات یہ ہیں - مہن کامن مہن کی حوثیت سے بیانی چاہتا ہوں کہ وجہات کیا ہیں مہن اس میں دلچسپی نہیں ہے مہن اس بات سے دلچسپی ہے کہ ہماری کسر ٹوٹ دھی ہے - مہن اس بات سے دلچسپی ہے کہ ہم نے آپ کو دوست دیا - آپ دو اقتدار میں بٹھایا اور ہماری زندگی خطرے میں ہی - آپ نے کہا کہ جلک ہوئی - آپ نے کہا کہ اٹھائش ہو دھا ہے - اس سے کامن مہن کا مسئلہ حل نہیں ہوتا ہے - کامن مہن کا مسئلہ حل نہیں ہوتا ہے کہا دیتے ہیں اے اس سے - اس ملک میں آپ سب سے اعظم طاقت چو قرار پائی ہے - وہ ہے سی-ائی- اے - آپ زیادہ سے زیادہ یہ کہے سکتے ہیں دی : سی ائی اے کی شرایط ہے - پیدائشی سے ہوائی ملسوں یا کوئی ملسوں کوہنگ یا کوئی مسجد تبلیذی بھائی بزار - ہیں خود

سوندھ بخوبی نہیں چاتا - حالت
 یہ ہے کہ جب کوئی آدمی وہی
 لے کر چاتا ہے تو اس کی قیمت
 بازار میں ۳۰ پیسے قوالو پاتا ہے
 میں ملسوں بدلنے کے خلاف نہیں
 ہوں - ہم آپ کو جیچ کریں گے تھے
 کی پروفوڈمیشن سے - آپ نے ان
 بلائے - اسکی نتیجے کیا نکلا - کہ کامن
 میں جس کا ہو آدمی - ہو پالیٹیشن
 کا نام لہذا ہے - اس کی حالت
 خراب ہے - پوام منستر نے کہا کہ
 میں نے کبھی یہ نہیں کہا کہ اگر
 ہم اس جوہا کو نہ دوکیں - تو
 بلائی دیوالیوشن نہیں آئے گا - پوام
 منستر کوئی یا نہ کہیں - انقلاب
 پوام منستر کے مشووے سے نہیں آتا
 انقلاب فنڈیشن منستر کے مشووے
 سے بھی نہیں آتا - وہ بھوکے ہو گئے
 سے جنم لیتا ہے - ۲ ملار آنساںوں
 کے دلوں سے جنم لیتا ہے - اس
 ملک میں حالت یہ ہو گئی ہے
 کہ آپ گذھی ہی کا نام استعمال
 کو کے جواہر لال نہر کا نام استعمال
 کر کے آپنہ آپ والے انقلاب کو دوک
 نہیں سکتے ہیں - ان کے نام پر
 بھوکے لوگ آپ دھے ہیں - اور وہ
 آپ کے سوون سے آپ کا تاج چھوٹلے
 والے ہیں -

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
 SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN:
 Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have heard the

speeches of the representatives of all political parties who have participated in this very interesting—I am not sure how far useful it is—debate. As far as my party is concerned, I must say, the entire question of price-rise has been put in a proper perspective by my colleague, Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed, the Minister of Agriculture and Mr. N. K. P. Salve, Mr. R. K. Sinha, and other who spoke. I heard the speeches of Opposition Members. The only impression created in my mind is that there were two common things in their speeches, that is, to support the adjournment motion and to give some abuses to the Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi and the Congress Party. These were the only two common things in their speeches. (Interruption).

AN HON. MEMBER: That is not a fact.

SHRI PILOO MODY: There is no point in abusing anybody else.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN:
 At least he accepts what I am saying.

Really speaking, what we are discussing today—certainly, we are discussing an adjournment motion—is the economic situation in the country, the causes for the price-rise and what constructive measures we can take to overcome the particular situation that is prevailing in the country today. I was looking forward to certain constructive suggestions and some analysis in depth of the economic situation in the country....

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:
 It is to censure the Government.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN:
 Certainly, you have the right to censure the Government. That is why we are replying to you. I am not against that particular intention. But I know you are not going to succeed in that.

Sir, I would like to go by some of the points that have been raised by hon. Members. First of all, let me put this question of price-rise in a proper perspective. There is a price-rise. This question is not in dispute. We have to find out what exactly is the reason for the price rise.

श्री एस एच बनर्जी : सी० बी० आई०
को रफर कर दीजिए ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : सी०
बी० आई० को कर्गण या सी० पी० आई०
को करिए ।

एक भावनीय सदस्य : सी० आई० ए०

SHRI PILOO MQDY: All of them sound alike, CPI, CBI, CIA.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: The main point is that we have to find out what exactly is the reason for the present economic situation. It is no use merely describing the situation, trying to create a sort of horrid picture and then making prophesies for a revolution. We know more about revolution that those people why try to talk about it.

Now, if you analyse the actual picture of prices, we find a major cause. I think, the hon. Members who spoke should have taken care to study the statement I had made yesterday. They did not like to hear me. I had hoped that at least they would read it properly. There, I have made an analysis that the major thrust of the price-rise has been in respect of agricultural commodities. If you see the non-food items, the rise in price is only about 4.5 per cent. In the case of agricultural prices also, the price is higher in the case of those commodities which, really speaking, are completely damaged as far as the production is concerned, like, cereals, pulses and other things. Really speaking, this is absolutely a theoretical, an academical, problem to take that figure and say that there is a price-rise. What is the use of taking the price-rise of a commodity which is not available at all? Let us try to be a little more pragmatic. Some of you people try to be brainy about

certain things. Why is there more thrust of price-rise in the case of agricultural commodities? Is it because of certain economic policies that the Government have followed?

The reason for that will have to found out in certain historical perspective. You cannot say that it was because of the Government's policy that production in agricultural commodities failed. You cannot say that (*Interruption*). We are not trying to make a reference to merely Bangladesh. How can you forget the history? The history is there. We had to fight a war; we had to feed ten million people in this country last year even after the war; we had to look after the Bangladesh people even this year during our difficult times. And it was a good policy that the Government followed. Really speaking nobody had made a mention of that good policy. We tried to build up very heavy buffer stock of foodgrains in the country and only because of that viable food crop, we could save this country last year. I would say that it was by the miracle of that economic policy that the country was saved... (*Interruption*).

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: We do not want that miracle to work havoc.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: In the last two years, unfortunately the weather-Gods have not favoured us, though we have tried to help ourselves. Last Year as you know—Mr. Mishra knows and many other members from Bengal and U.P. know—practically most of eastern India was under floods and most of western, central and southern India was suffering from famine. This year we also see that there is complete failure of the Kharif crop. (*Interruption*) You must try to understand me. By merely saying that you would make a powerful speech here—and some of you go and say that you would like to bring the people on the streets and teach us a lesson—, by that, the kharif crop is not going to come back to us....

SHRI PILOO MODY: Yes.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: You agree that much, I hope. There is some sensibility that we agrees to that extent at least....

SHRI PILOO MODY: With sense I agree.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I am glad.

I would like make an appeal to the hon. members. Certainly they have got every right to differ from us politically. But, really, the problem that we are facing in the country is not merely political differences. This country is facing a national calamity. The natural calamities have created a national calamity. On this occasion what is required is that all people in this country, to whichever party they belong, must unitedly make constructive effort and try to save the situation in this country. None of us is trying to do that. What is needed is this approach. (*Interruption*). Really speaking, people are talking about many things. You do not know exactly what is happening in the areas where famine conditions prevail. You are talking about production. We certainly say that our effort in this remaining period is to make a double-pronged attack on the question of prices by organising distribution of whatever is available and secondly by making better use of the facilities for more production in the rabi season. I know the problem, I know the difficulties. I know months where water is available, whether it is to be used for agricultural production or for drinking water purposes. Possibly we have to make laws, possibly we have to issue Ordinances, to say, 'Stop your agricultural production; save the people by giving them drinking water. Millions of cattle are likely to be affected in this country in the coming months. This is the reality. When we have to face this reality, merely blaming a minister or a Finance Minister or a Prime

Minister or a party is simply trying to be, if I say the least, blind to the realities. Certainly you can criticise us; we are used to this sort of criticism; we will continue to face this criticism, but let us not lose this national perspective. If at all we have to face this problem, it is not merely a price problem, it is something deeper than that. And we have to face that deeper problem on a co-operative and on a more national patriotic approach. That is what is needed now. Therefore, I would like you to see the question of prices in its proper perspective.

Now, I would come to the specific arguments which the Members have advanced. Unnecessarily some doubts are created and these doubts are very fatal. I would like to tell you that on the 1st of October, the stocks of rice and wheat with the Government were about 5.4 million tonnes. (*Interruptions*). This is on 1st October and I have not got the latest figure because it will take time. I know during this period....

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Is it fit for consumption?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Of course, fit for consumption. Naturally, during these recent months there was certainly an increased off-take because of the drought conditions. Now we have reached the stage of Kharif procurement which is mostly rice and maize. I am sure the Kharif procurement has started—rice and maize. The maize crop is good in Bihar. Shyamnandan Babu will hear me out....

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Not throughout.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: At least in some parts. I am sure we will be able to procure in some parts of the country where it is good and to that extent, our buffer stocks will be supplemented. So, naturally, if necessary, we have to import also. I would like to say that. Possibly, we would have to

resort to importing rice and pulses. But, unfortunately, pulses are not available. If necessary, we have to make imports of wheat also if it comes to that and we have to see the year through. Therefore, ultimately, we want to see—really speaking, what is more important is that more than 50 per cent of our people are vulnerable, who are living in slums and villages—and we have to take care of them and we have to see that whatever happens, we stand by them and we reach them and they do not have any difficulty. I would like to assure this hon. House that whatever happens, this will be done and there is no question about it. This commitment we will try to fulfil.

You asked me the question of buffer stock. Therefore, I would like to tell you, do not create a sort of scare in the country saying.....

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I am not. I only wanted to know the position.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: In Bihar more than 50 per cent of the food relief is being defalcated.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Previously you said something. Now he is contradicting you.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: One MLA was prosecuted for defalcation of the food relief supplies and now he has been admitted into your Party.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Hon. Member, Mr. S. M. Banerjee, made a point that the prices have risen because we have not nationalised this and we have not nationalised that. I would like to tell you that I am also one of those who certainly support the principle of nationalisation, as far as the principle is concerned, but, nationalisation is not something that has to be applied anywhere, any time and in any manner. Ultimately, the test for nationalisation is whether it is in the national interests and

in the interests of the economy. That, really speaking, is the principle on which we are proceeding. Wherever we thought that nationalisation was in the interests of the country and of our economy, we have certainly without any hesitation taken steps about it. You know about it.

As far as the question of taking over the foodgrains trade is concerned, we have taken a decision, the Government have taken a decision that eventually rice and wheat will be taken over. But certainly, it is not merely a question of slogan, it is not merely a question of taking a decision. We have to see and we have to implement it and we have to achieve it so that there is no dislocation in the distribution system. That will be done. We have requested the State Governments and asked them to make all preparation for that.

About the distribution side, he asked whether it is functioning properly. Well, I cannot say that in all the places, because it ultimately depends upon the conditions, the administrative capacity in different areas, the human qualities and attitudes in different areas. I would like to have your co-operation in this matter. If you find that they are not functioning well, I would like to have your co-operation in this matter and we will see that it is improved.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Have you held a single meeting to consider the food situation with the Leaders of the Opposition? And now you are asking for co-operation. You have not done that. At no time you have done that. Let that be made clear to the country.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: We have met many times. You merely asked for statements. It is only last time we discussed this problem with you. You only said you wanted a statement. When we wanted to discuss with you, you said, you wanted a statement. I am now requesting all parties in this august House. I am appealing for this.

[Shri Yeshwant Rao Chavan]
cooperation from them. What more do you want? This is the proper place where I can ask for your cooperation.

The present price situation has nothing to do with the question of a nationalisation of this or that. On the distribution system we are going ahead. Of course, I admit, there is scope for improvement in the system of distribution. I do not say that everything is all right. We do certainly need improvement. But one thing I would say. We are determined to see that our distribution systems will ultimately succeed.

Now, about sugar, we have decided that the levy part of it will be undertaken and done by the Government entirely and I think this distribution will start in the first week of December. I will tell you why actually sugar distribution rather got confused even though there was 70 per cent levy sugar and 30 per cent free sugar. Fortunately or unfortunately nearly 100 sugar mills went in writ to the High Court and this levy sugar price was absolutely non-existent. It was only recently that we got the decision of the Supreme Court, sometime during last week. Now the levy sugar price figure will be a reality. I am sure, when this distribution system starts functioning in December, I have every hope, the sugar price will show a sort of declining trend.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: You could have enacted a law to shut out the jurisdiction of the courts.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I had the pleasure of hearing for the first time the maiden speech of Mr. Mavalankar. I know him as a very fine intellectual and it was very nice to hear the voice of another Mavalankar in this honourable House. I really do not want to criticise his speech because it is his maiden speech. But, I would only make a request to him that we expect of him more objectively like his father. At the present moment, naturally, I can understand, he is under the euphoria of election results. But I will, just as a friend, make a suggestion: You are independent. Regarding the heterogenous elements, that

you represent, forget about them and keep your independence. That is all that I will say about it.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Most unfair comment. In regard to a maiden speech you should not have made any comment at all.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Will you accept the same advice of being an independent entity in the Government?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: The next speech was that Mr. Bajpayee. I must say, Shri Vajpayee was very moderate except in regard to the statement where he said:

“असतो रास्ते पर प्राप्येता” ।

जो घटास दिलारी बाजपेयी : प्राप्येता, लाना
नहीं पडेगा ।

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I would like to assure him that, as he knows the unrest on the streets, so do we know about it. We know people as much as he knows,—perhaps better than that. We know the people and people know us. We have seen difficult times. People do get angry and they have every right to get angry with us. People get angry with those whom they love most. (Interruption) Don't try to read much. (Interruption) I will give you a political advice. Don't try to read much particularly in these petty election results. We do understand these things, these are mild protests; people have every right to protest; we have understood them. We are taking steps in this matter. But, you do not try to see the dreams of Indonesia, Mishraji.

SHRI PILOO MODY: He has already decided to fiddle with the next elections.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I fear that the same old bankrupt policies may continue; I am not seeing any dream.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Looking to this dream, I would say that in doing so, they are trying to sit in the chair, but they are far far away.

Shri Shyamnandan Mishra made certainly some very interesting points, I must say that he did make some points which do require some replies. He generally made a very sweeping statement that the present price problem was a result of the complete mismanagement of the economy. I wanted to know from him he was going to enumerate the various points of mismanagement. But unfortunately...

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:
I have mentioned it.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN:
He only mentioned the question of the Reserve Bank of India.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:
Not only that....

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN:
He has mentioned money supply....

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:
I have mentioned money supply, deficit financing, increase in money supply having no relation to it and so on.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN:
I said that he did make some points:

I have not said that he did not make any points. But when he said mismanagement of Government policy, I wanted to know what exactly he meant thereby.

Shri Atal Bihari Vajapayee had also made a reference to the question of money supply, and quite rightly too. But I would like to tell him that he had misquoted it; I shall not say that he tried to mislead the House. As far as money supply is concerned, I quite concede the position that it is disproportionate to the rate of production. Therefore, certainly, it is a matter of concern. I have said that. But I would like to tell him that the money supply this year is less than what was there last year. He wanted

an assurance from me that would stick to the limit of the deficit financing mentioned earlier. My efforts are in that direction; provided the situation in the country and the friends from the Opposition side also give us co-operation, I might succeed in keeping that limit, but I can only assure the House at the present moment of an effort in that direction. What happens ultimately, well, let us see in the month of February.

As far as deficit financing is concerned, in my statement I have given the House certain more information, namely that States have certainly started observing the financial discipline, and that we have cleared practically the question of the overdrafts by them. Naturally, they have got problems. Some of the States have serious problems....

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:
The Centre has cleared this overdrafts; they themselves have not cleared their overdrafts.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN:
They cannot, because they are in difficulty. Today, the hon. Member wants me to take care of deficit financing. What do I tell them when they have got drought conditions, when there is the question of feeding the poor people? It is a question of giving them the purchasing power. I know, and let not my hon. friends please misunderstand me, but the difficulty in this country today is that those who are more organised and who can bargain very effectively are in a much safer position than those who are unorganised and those who are more vulnerable who are living in the remote villages. When the State Governments come to the Centre for help, they come for these people. Am I to tell them when they come for this purpose that the money supply is going to be more, and, therefore, I cannot supply them? Even at the cost of money supply, even at the cost of deficit financing, I will have to see that the vulnerable people are ultimately looked after properly and well.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Do give them a packet of goods and essential goods at that.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I will do that.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Do not give them money which does not bring anything.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Another point that he made was about the independence of the Reserve Bank of India. I really do not know what exactly hon. Members opposite understand by independence. The Reserve Bank is independent.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: No, no.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Slavish.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: What is the use of merely saying 'No'? They take their own decision, and they publish their own independent reports which are critical sometimes of the entire situation. They are independent, and their expression of opinion is certainly free. But certainly hon. Members cannot forget that the Reserve Bank is the bank of all the banks of the country; it is the country's bank. When the country needs certain things, certainly Government have a right to give directions to the Reserve Bank of India. You cannot have all independent bodies working in their own directions, but certainly I would like to tell hon. Members that the present Reserve Bank of India is continuing their very glorious tradition of independence and autonomy of expression of opinion, and we have given them complete freedom of expression of opinion.....

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: But we have had not evidence of this so far.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I would like to tell him this that they should not expect the Reserve Bank to adopt or accept the line of approach that they adopt here, for, it is true that the Reserve Bank does not work like the Opposition parties. If that is his idea of the independence of the Reserve Bank of India, unfortunately he has not understood the role of the Bank. This is all I can say. The RBI is certainly very careful in making assessments of the money supply position.

I have made reference to certain public debts and the efforts we made this year is certainly much more commendable than last year. I would like to make a further announcement today. We were arguing and discussing the question of raising further loans so that we can mop up certain liquidity in the economy. The Reserve Bank has agreed only today to raise Rs. 100 crores more in public loans in the coming few weeks so that there will be that sort of constraint on the money supply and at the same time provide some sort of help to see that deficit financing also is less.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: But the Finance Minister is forgetting one thing. Money was lying idle with the banks. Probably it would have greater velocity when it comes in your possession.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: What is wrong about it? It is a good thing. That is economic wisdom. When we see a certain situation, we try to make use of it. This requires brain—I may remind Shri Piloo Mody.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Do not tempt me to comment.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I do not mind.

The only other point that the hon. member made was about industrial production.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: About the net bank credit that you have taken during the first six months, you have given a different figure.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I would like to go in my own way. What he mentioned was the net bank credit. What I had referred to in my statement—let him please go through it—is the RBI credit amount.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I know that.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: These are two different things. Let him read my statement again. If he has still any doubt, I am prepared to discuss the matter with him.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Do it privately.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Not in his presence any way.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I made a general criticism of pseudo-radicalism....

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I referred to industrial production.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Yes. As he himself very rightly said, it is certainly 7.5 per cent in the first half of the year. But he gave a rather pessimistic assessment of the future: because of shortage of power and a certain fall in the production of certain commodities in the first half of the year, it cannot remain the same thing.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Mainly contributed by cotton textiles.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Yes, it is partly true. In the remaining year also, there is the question of power shortage. But really speaking, what is more important in the case of power shortage is the utilisation of capacity which is established. We have decided to

make a very organised effort in this matter so that we tackle the problem to this extent, except that we cannot say that we will establish new capacity in the remaining period. Government are taking at a very high level certain decisions in this matter. I hope,—I am sure,—that these results will lead us to a position where we will not be in a position to say that industrial production also is suffering because this is a very important aspect of it.

The other argument he made, which is rather a political argument, that it is our pseudo-radicalism which is mostly responsible for this situation. I really do not know what exactly he meant thereby.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Which gives neither growth nor social justice.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: we have worked together for some time.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Yes, we have.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I thought at least in regard to some elementary things, we have not parted ways yet.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: No.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: If you consider that thing to be pseudo-radical, then, I say God forgive you and God forgive us. That is all that I can say. What is pseudo-radicalism? We are saying that there should not be inequality in this country.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Who says about that?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Then what else is it? We are saying—

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: You have accentuated inequality.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: What is pseudo-radicalism? In our programme and political approach, what is pseudo-radicalism? We are saying that there should be land reforms; there should be ceiling on urban property; there should be ceiling on incomes. What is pseudo-radical in this matter?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: You are neither giving growth nor social justice. That is pseudo-radicalism.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Growth and social justice will go hand in hand, and we have certainly said that growth without social justice has no meaning at all. That is what I would like to say. (*Interruption*) If this national calamity had not come in the way, we would have seen the proof of the steps we have taken in the matter of growth.

I do not want to criticise, because I do not like to criticise Mr. Piloo Mody. But certainly I would like to make mention of one thing, if he does not mind it.

AN HON. MEMBER: He entertains us.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Certainly he entertains us, but his entertainment has also or should have its own limit. As far as what he has said about me is concerned, I have nothing to say about it. (*Interruption*) because, discussing personalities is not a very decent sort of thing, and everyone has his own way of doing things, whether it is the Finance Minister or the Home Minister. It is a matter of history which will decide it. (*Interruption*). What I wish to say is this May be that I am not an economist. I am not. I am not a specialist.

AN HON. MEMBER: Nor is he.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Nor is he. But I would like to tell him, if you merely think in terms of having brains on finance matters, you are still in the 19th century.

AN HON. MEMBER: 18th century.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Any economic policy divorced from any political philosophy is no economic policy

at all. I may not be a specialist in economics. The Finance Minister may not be an economist. But certainly we have got a political philosophy which, really speaking, is mainly responsible for the economic programme. You had better remember it.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I do not expect you to understand my political philosophy or my economic philosophy.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Because you have no political philosophy about it. What is there to understand? I can only say that this sort of high-brow attitude in politics is not good. To say that somebody has got less brain only shows a sense of intellectual arrogance.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Aptitude.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: It is not aptitude. When you say you lack brains, it only shows—

SHRI PILOO MODY: Who said? (*Interruption*) I said aptitude.

I said Government brains; nor these of individuals.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: You had better see what you have said.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Yes. I said that Government has no brain.

But as far as Ministers are concerned, each human being biologically has got the same amount of brain.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Well, I made mention of it not as a personal thing, because he is a good personal friend of mine. I have nothing personal against him. But I certainly would like to tell him that this sort of high-brow attitude in politics is not going to help any political party or any political philosophy, because if they think that only Finance Ministers coming from a particular class of people know the things. (*Interruption*), then I say that this class philosophy will not succeed in this matter.

I have tried to put the entire question of prices in a proper perspective, in the national perspective. I have said that the

present prices are certainly of great concern to us. We are very much with the people in this country. We certainly are trying to take steps, but the question is somewhat deeper than what they think about it. It is not really a question of economic prices. It is a much deeper crisis. Therefore, what we need today is the co-operation of the entire people and a positive and co-operative attitude in this country.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I want to ask only one question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If I allow you, I will have to allow others; I cannot allow you to put a question now.... (Interruptions).

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: You sought the co-operation of the Opposition in this national crisis. The Opposition is prepared to offer co-operation. But is it a fact that in all the rural areas, food relief committees and development committees are being completely monopolised by the MLAs of your party? During the last 23 years, M.P.s. of other parties were also there. Secondly... (Interruptions.) This is my second question. Is it a fact that in the distribution of permits and licences to dealers and wholesalers, a particular class of people belonging to a particular political affiliation, to them alone permits and licences are being distributed?

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : सभापति महोदय, मैं ने श्री फ़ल्खर्दीन अहमद और श्री चब्हाण के भाषणों को सुनने के अलावा बहुत अच्छी तरह समझने की कोशिश की है। श्री चब्हाण ने बार-2 बंगला देश की तरफ़ इशारा किया। जिस तरह सरकार ने बंगलादेश के मसले को हल किया और लड़ाई में पाकिस्तान को शिकस्त दी, उस के लिए न सिर्फ़ इस सदन के तमाम सदस्यों ने, बाल्क सारे मुल्क ने, सरकार को शाबास दी और उस की तारीफ़ के पुल बोधे। सरकार की तरफ़ से कहा गया है कि बंगलादेश से जो लाखों शरणार्थी इस देश में आये, उस के रहने और बिलाने पिलाने के लिए सरकार को बहुत ख़ब़ं करना पड़ा।

इस सिलसिले में इस देश के तमाम लोगों ने बहुत तकलीफ़ उठाई और कुर्बानियां दी। लेकिन मैं पूछता चाहता हूं कि उस बक्त चीनी के मिल-मालिकों ने क्या कुर्बानियां दी थीं, जो चीनी के दाम बढ़ा दिय गये हैं, जब बंगला देश में लड़ाई हो रही थी, हमारी फौजें ढाका की तरफ़ बढ़ रही थीं और अमरीका का सातवां बेड़ा बंगल की खाड़ी की तरफ़ आ रहा था, तो उस बक्त हमारे मजदूरों ने थोड़राइझ एलाउंस छोड़ कर दिन-रात काम किया। सबाल यह है कि क्या उस बक्त मिल-मालिकों ने अपने मुनाफ़े का एक पैसा भी छोड़ा। जिन लोगों ने जवानों के लिए सरकार को माल संप्लाई किया, क्या उन्होंने अपने मुनाफ़े का एक पैसा भी छोड़ा था ?

मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि कुर्बानियां दोनों तरफ़ से होनी चाहिए। इस के लिए कोई बन-वे ट्रेफ़िक नहीं हो सकता है। एक को कहा जाये कि कम खाड़ी और दूसरे को कहा जाये कि जो चाहे खाड़ी, यह कहां तक मुनासिब है। हमने बचपन में पढ़ा था कि किसी से पूछा गया कि खाना कब खाना चाहिए, तो जवाब मिला कि अमीर को जब भूख लगे और गरीब को जब मिले।

चीनी की प्राइस के बारे में चीनी मिलों ने कोई में रिट दायर कर दिया। क्या सरकार उन कारखानों को अपने हाथ में नहीं ले सकती है? इस बारे में सरकार ने जो भी ताकत मांगी कास्टीट्शन को एमेंड कर के हम ने वह ताकत गवर्नेंट को दे दी। ताकि सरकार उन कारखानों को अपने हाथ में ले सके। जहां तक हम समझ सके हैं, श्री फ़ल्खर्दीन अहमद ने अपने भाषण में शूश्रे मिलों के नेशनलाइजेशन के बारे में कुछ नहीं कहा है। मूले यह देख कर ताज्जुब हुआ कि मानवीय सदस्य, श्री साल्वे, ने कहा कि नेशनलाइजेशन कोई सालूशन नहीं है और उस से दाम कंसे घट जायेंगे। मैं उन्हें

बताना चाहता हूँ कि उन मिल का नैशनलाइजेशन करने से सारा मुनाफ़ा सरकार के हाथ में जायेगा और स्टेट कैपिटल भ्रो करेगा।

मुझे खुशी है कि इस सारी बहस में एक बात यह जाहिर हुई कि चावल और गेहूँ के थोक व्यापार को सरकार अपने हाथ में ले रही है। लेकिन कब? जहां तक इस के लिए मरीनरी का सवाल है, सब स्टेट गवर्नर-मेंट्स इस के लिए तैयार हैं। जहां सत्ता-रुद दल की सरकार नहीं है, वह प्रदेश भी राजी है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आदेश देकर फ़ोरन इस को अपने हाथ में ले लिया जाये। इसके अलावा सरकार एडिबल आयल और कलाय के डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन को भी अपने हाथ में ले ले।

नैचुरल कैलेमिटी की बात कही गई है। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि ब्लैक मार्केटिंग और जाखीराखोरी में जो बढ़ती हुई है, वह तो किसी नैचरल कैलेमिटी की बजासे नहीं है। अगर कोई नैचरल कैलेमिटी या एक्सटनेंल एप्रेशन आता है, तो इस देश के लोग अपने मादरे-बतन की इज्जत बचाने के लिए अपने खून की आंखियाँ बूँद देने के लिए तैयार हैं। लेकिन मुनाफ़ाखोरी के बढ़ने को नैचरल कैलेमिटी का नाम न दिया जाये। हम देश के लोगों को हौसला दिला सकते हैं कि वे कुछ समय के लिए बर्तमान सिचुएशन को फ़ेस करें। लेकिन हमेशा ऐसा नहीं हो सकता है, क्योंकि आंखिर रोटी आटे की बनती है, हौसले की नहीं।

हम चाहते हैं कि शूगर फ़ैक्टरीज़ का नैशनलाइजेशन किया जाये और इम्पोर्ट और एक्सपोर्ट ट्रेड का नैशनलाइजेशन किया जाये। सरकार समाजवाद की तरफ़ चले। वह पूँजीवाद और समाजवाद दोनों की तरफ़ नहीं चल सकती है।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि मैं ने जो प्रस्ताव रखा है, उस पर बोट लिया जाये।

20.00 hrs.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:
"that the House do now adjourn."

The Lok Sabha Divided.

Division No. 2]

20.01 hrs.

AYES

Banerjee, Shri S. M.
Berwa, Shri Onkar Lal
Bhagirah Bhanwar, Shri
Bhattacharyya, Shri Dinen
Bhattacharyya, Shri Jagadish
Chaudhary, Shri Ishwar
Chavda, Shri K. S.
Dandavate, Prof. Madhu
Deb, Shri Dasaratha
Desai, Shri Morarji
Dutta, Shri Biren
Guha, Shri Samar
Halder, Shri Krishna Chandra
Jha, Shri Bhogendra
Joshi, Shri Jagannathrao
Kachwai, Shri Hukam Chand
Kalyanasundaram, Shri M.
Manjhi, Shri Bhola
Mehta, Shri P. M.
Mishra, Shri Shyamnandan
Modak, Shri Bijoy
Mody, Shri Piloo
Mukherjee, Shri Samar
Pandey, Shri Sarjoo
Pandeya, Dr. Laxminarain
Roy, Dr. Saradish
Saha, Shri Ajit Kumar
Sambhali, Shri Ishaque
Shastri, Shri Ramavtar
Singh, Shri D. N.
Sofanki, Shri Somchand
Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari
Verma, Shri Phool Chand
Viswanathan, Shri G.

NOES

Achal Singh, Shri
 Aga, Shri Syed Ahmed
 Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram
 Ahmed, Shri F. A.
 Alagesan, Shri O. V.
 Ambesh, Shri
 Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
 Babunath Singh, Shri
 Bahuguna, Shri H. N.
 Balakrishniah, Shri T.
 Banerji, Shrimati Mukul
 Barua, Shri Bedabrata
 Bhagat, Shri B. R.
 Bhagat, Shri H. K. L.
 Bhandare, Shri R. D.
 Bhargava, Shri Basheshwar Nath
 Bhatia, Shri Raghunandan Lal
 Bheeshmadev, Shri M.
 Bhuvarahan, Shri G.
 Bist, Shri Narendra Singh
 Chandrika Prasad, Shri
 Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh
 Chavan, Shri Yeshwantrao
 Chhotey Lal, Shri
 Das, Shri Dharnidhar
 Daschowdhury, Shri B. K.
 Dhamankar, Shri
 Dharamgaj Singh, Shri
 Dharia, Shri Mohan
 Dhusia, Shri Anant Prasad
 Dinesh Singh, Shri
 Dixit, Shri G. C.
 Doda, Shri Hiralal
 Dumada, Shri L. K.
 Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar
 Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
 Ganesh, Shri K. R.
 Gangadeb, Shri P.
 Garcha, Shri Devinder Singh
 Ghosh, Shri P. K.
 Gill, Shri Mohinder Singh

Giri, Shri V. Shanker
 Godara, Shri Mani Ram
 Godfrey, Shrimati M.
 Gokhale, Shri H. R.
 Gomango, Shri Giridhar
 Gopal, Shri K.
 Goswami, Shri Dinesh Chandra
 Gotkhinde, Shri Annasaheb
 Govind Das, Dr.
 Gowda, Shri Pampan
 Hansda, Shri Subodh
 Hari Kishore Singh, Shri
 Jagjivan Ram, Shri
 Jamilurrahman, Shri Md.
 Jeyalakshmi, Shrimati V.
 Jitendra Prasad, Shri
 Joshi, Shri Popatlal M.
 Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra
 Kader, Shri S. A.
 Kahandole, Shri Z. M.
 Kakodkar, Shri Purushottam
 Kamakshaiah, Shri D.
 Kapur, Shri Sat Pal
 Karan Singh, Dr.
 Kasture, Shri A. S.
 Kaul, Shrimati Sheila
 Kavde, Shri B. R.
 Kedar Nath Singh, Shri
 Khadilkar, Shri R. K.
 Kinder Lal, Shri
 Kisku, Shri A. K.
 Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
 Kumaramangalam, Shri S. Mohan
 Kureel, Shri B. N.
 Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati T.
 Lambodar Balyar, Shri
 Mahajan, Shri Y. S.
 Mahajan, Shri Debendra Nath
 Majhi, Shri Gajadhar
 Malaviya, Shri K. D.
 Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
 Mallihajun, Shri

Mandal, Shri Jagdish Narain	Raut, Shri Bhola
Mishra, Shri Jagannath	Reddi, Shri P. Antony
Mishra, Shri L. N.	Reddy, Shri K. Kodanda Rama
Mohsin, Shri F. H.	Reddy, Shri K. Ramakrishna
Muhammed Khuda Buksh, Shri	Reddy, Shri P. Bayapa
Murthy, Shri B. S.	Reddy, Shri P. Ganga
Naik, Shri B. V.	Reddy, Shri P. Narasimha
Negi, Shri Pratap Singh	Reddy, Shri P. V.
Nimbalkar, Shri	Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Pahadia, Shri Jagannath	Rudra Pratap Singh, Shri
Pandey, Shri Krishna Chandra	Sadhu Ram, Shri
Pandey, Shri Narsingh Narain	Saini, Shri Mulki Raj
Pandey, Shri Sudhakar	Sallve, Shri N. K. P.
Paokan Haokip, Shri	Samanta, Shri S. C.
Parikh, Shri Rasiklal	Sanghi, Shri N. K.
Partap Singh, Shri	Sangliana, Shri
Paswan, Shri Ram Bhagat	Sankata Prasad, Dr.
Patel, Shri Arvind M.	Sarkar, Shri Sakti Kumar
Patel, Shri Natwarlal	Sathe, Shri Vasant
Patel, Shri Prabhudas	Satish Chandra, Shri
Patil, Shri Anantrao	Savant, Shri Shankerrao
Patil, Shri Krishnarao	Sen, Shri A. K.
Peje, Shri S. L.	Sethi, Shri Arjun
Pradhani, Shri K.	Shafee, Shri A.
Purty, Shri M. S.	Shahnawaz Khan, Shri
Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shafi	Shambhu Nath, Shri
Raghu Ramaiah, Shri K.	Shankar Dayal Singh, Shri
Raj Bahadur, Shri	Shankarabhand, Shri B.
Raju, Shri M. T.	Sharma, Shri A. P.
Ram Dhan, Shri	Sharma, Dr. H. P.
Ram Prakash, Shri	Sharma, Shri Madhoram
Ram Sewak, Ch.	Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore
Ram Swarup, Shri	Sharma, Dr. Shankar Dayal
Ramji Ram, Shri	Shastri, Shri Biswanarayan
Rana, Shri M. B.	Shastri, Shri Sheopujah
Rao, Shrimati B. Radhabai A.	Shenoy, Shri P. R.
Rao, Shri J. Rameshwar	Sher Singh, Prof.
Rao, Shri Jagannath	Shetty, Shri K. K.
Rao, Dr. K. L.	Shinde, Shri Annasahéb P.
Rao, Shri M. S. Sanjeevi	Shivnath Singh, Shri
Rao, Shri Nageswara	Shukla, Shri B. R.
Rathia, Shri Umed Singh	Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
	Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri

Sinha, Shri Nawal Kishore
 Sohan Lal, Shri T.
 Subramaniam, Shri C.
 Suryanarayana, Shri K.
 Swaminathan, Shri R. V.
 Swaran Singh, Shri
 Thakre, Shri S. B.
 Tombi Singh, Shri N.
 Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P.
 Vekaria, Shri
 Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
 Venkataswamy, Shri G.
 Verma, Shri Balgovind
 Verma, Shri Ramsingh Bhai
 Yadav, Shri Chandrajit
 Yadav, Shri N. P.
 Yadav, Shri D. P.

20.01 hrs.

LIMESTONE AND DOLOMITE MINES
 LABOUR WELFARE FUND BILL—
 contd.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up further consideration of the Limestone and Dolomite Mines Labour Welfare Fund Bill moved by Shri R. K. Khadilkar. Shri Bhogendra Jha will continue his speech.

श्री भोगेन्द्र ज्ञा : समाप्ति महोदय

MR. CHAIRMAN: The result* of the Division is:

MR. CHAIRMAN: He may continue his speech tomorrow.

20.02 hrs.

Ayes: 34; Noes: 185.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, November 15, 1972/Kartika 24, (Saka).

*The following Members also recorded of the votes:

Ayes: Sarvashri C. T. Dhandapani, Mohammad Ismail and P. G. Mavalankar.

Noes: Sarvashri Chandulal Chandrakar, Darbara Singh and Damodar Pandey.