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Tuesday, February 27, 1973
Phalgun 8, 1894 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

**Seventh Session
(Fifth Lok Sabha)**



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

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CONTENTS

No. 7. Tuesday, February 27, 1973/Phalguni 8, 1894 (Saka)

	COLUMNS
Oral Answers to Questions :	
*Starred Questions Nos.	101 to 105, 107 and 108
	1-32
Written Answers to Questions :	
Starred Questions Nos.	106 and 109 to 120
	32-43
Unstarred Questions Nos. 1001 to 1023, 1025 to 1030, 1032 to 1094, 1096, to 1143, 1145 to 1160, 1162 to 1164 and 1166 to 1200	43-200
Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance— Reported death of several persons in Suryatpet town in Andhra Pradesh due to liquor poisoning.	201-13
Re. Arrest of Haryana Teachers in Delhi.	213-23
Papers Laid on the Table	223-25
Business Advisory Committee— Twenty-fourth Report	225
Public Accounts Committee— Sixty-seventh Report	225-26
Motion of Thanks on the President's Address	226-374
Shri Rudra Pratap Singh	226-30
Shri Dasaratha Deb	230-32
Shri A. P. Sharma	232-37
Shri C. T. Dhandapani	238-44
Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda	244-48
Shri Mallikarjun	248-51

*The sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

Shri M. Ram Gopal Reddy	.	.	.	.	.	251-55
Shri Ramsingh Bhai Verma	.	.	.	.	.	255-61
Shri N. Tombi Singh	.	.	.	.	.	261-65
Shri V. Shanker Giri	.	.	.	.	.	265-70
Shri Prabodh Chandra	.	.	.	.	.	270-74
Shri S. R. Damani	.	.	.	.	.	274-77
Shri Shiv Kumar Shastri	.	.	.	.	.	277-81
Shri P. M. Sayeed	.	.	.	.	.	281-85
Shri Swami Brahmanandji	.	.	.	.	.	285-88
Shri M. C. Daga	.	.	.	.	.	288-92
Shrimati Indira Gandhi	.	.	.	.	.	292-315

LOK SABHA DEBATES

I

2

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, February 27, 1973/Phalgun
8, 1894 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the chair
ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS
Setting up of a Joint Power Board by
India and Bangladesh

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101. SHRI K. BALADHANDAYUTHAM:

SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD
MANDAL:

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

- (a) whether India and Bangladesh have set up a joint Power Board;
- (b) if so, the important functions assigned to the Board; and
- (c) whether the Board has already started its work?

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

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main functions of the Board are to maintain liaison between the two countries in order to ensure the most effective joint efforts in maximising the benefits from the power systems and energy resources to mutual benefit. It will also formulate long-term projects for linking the power girds in the regions and carry out co-ordinated technical studies on the problems of power development affecting both the countries.

(c) The Board is expected to start functioning soon.

SHRI K. BALADHANDAYUTHAM: In the statement, the hon. Minister is pleased to say that they are trying to formulate long-term projects for linking the power girds in the regions. How does he envisage such a linking of girds without a national gird in India?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION
AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): The idea is to connect Dalkola to Thakurgaon in Bangladesh, Ashok Nagar to Jessore and some of the eastern stations to Mizoram and Tripura. The load proposed to be exchanged is only about 10—15 MG that can be spared in those regions. We are thinking of immediate implementation. But later on we are thinking of formulating long-term projects. The idea is that the Joint Power Board is to exchange power between both the countries to the best advantage of both the countries.

SHRI K. BALADHANDAYUTHAM: The hon. Minister has said in the statement that the Board is expected to start functioning soon. How long will it take?

DR. K. L. RAO: The first meeting of the Board is expected towards the end of March.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: In West Bengal, there is a shortage of power. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government of India has requested the Indo-Bangladesh Joint Power Board to supply power to West Bengal.

DR. K. L. RAO: In Western portions, they are short of power. If at all we expect to have power from Bangladesh, it will be on the eastern sector, not on the western sector....

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: West Bengal is on the eastern sector.

DR. K. L. RAO: I am talking about Bangladesh. In Bangladesh they have got enough of power to spare on the eastern side, towards the side of Tripura and Mizoram. But on the other side adjacent to West Bengal, they do not have any power to give it to us.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: May I know whether this Joint Board is just a Board for preliminary survey or whether there are surpluses on the basis of which this Joint Board has been set up to tell us the potentiality that is available either in Bangladesh or in our part of the country and to say who will be the beneficiary and in what way?

DR. K. L. RAO: We know the position of power in both the countries. As I submitted, Bangladesh has natural gas on the eastern side and the Kharnaphuli reservoir also from which we can take power. That power we can take to Tripura, Mizoram and some other inaccessible parts of India. On the western side of Bangladesh towards West Bengal, they do not have any natural gas and they have got to depend on coal and, therefore, this committee will go into the question whether if we supply coal, they will set up power stations and whether from the Santal B power station when we get more power on the West Bengal side, that power can be transmitted to them. All these problems will be gone into by the Joint Power Board.

SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA: The hon. Minister has just now stated that power will be supplied to the eastern sector. May I know whether it will be supplied to a part of Assam which is on the Eastern sector of Bangladesh?

DR. K. L. RAO: What I submitted was that Bangladesh can spare power on the eastern side and even Cachar can get it from that side. But we have got to discuss these various aspects.

श्री हुक्म चन्द्र कठबाथ : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में कुछ नगरों के नाम बतलाये और कहा कि उन में सम्पर्क स्थापित किया जायेगा। उस का सर्वे भी किया जा रहा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उस पर कितना खर्च आयेगा और क्या दबंगला देश भी उस में कुछ सहयोग देगा?

मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि बोर्ड जलदी अपना काम प्रारम्भ कर देगा। क्या इस बोर्ड में दोनों देशों के प्रतिनिधि होंगे? यदि हां, तो कितने कितने प्रतिनिधि किस के होंगे और वह कब तक अपना काम प्रारम्भ कर देगा?

DR. K. L. RAO: It is the general convention that the cost of laying lines in both countries will be borne by the respective countries. That is, the cost of the transmission system in India will be borne by the Indian Government and the cost of the transmission system in Bangladesh will be borne by that Government.

About the composition of the Joint Board, it consists of two members from India and two members from Bangladesh, the total number of members being four.

श्री हुक्म चन्द्र कठबाथ : टोटल खर्च कितना होगा, यह नहीं बतलाया?

MR. SPEAKER: Order, please.

DR. K. L. RAO: There is no question of any extra expenditure so far as it is a common expenditure. We are not going to construct any special lines for them. Some of the lines which are nearest will be extended.

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose—

MR. SPEAKER: So many questions have already been asked. There should be a limit of three or four. Not much beyond that.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: In view of the hon. Minister's statement that the Board is expected to start functioning very soon, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Board will also consider generation of power from tidal river flow of rivers and oceans of the eastern States and Bangladesh. The Experts Committee reported that it is possible to generate power even from such tidal flow of rivers and oceans and both in Bangladesh and in the eastern States the rivers are flooded with heavy ebb and flow of tides. Will this Board also consider that aspect of generation of power which will give power at a cheaper rate?

DR. K. L. RAO: It is yet to be established in India whether we can generate power from tidal flow. Tidal power is now produced only in two countries in the world. One is France and the other is USSR. But really, the only station that is functioning is the French station. In USSR a number of investigations have been carried out. So also, we are starting these investigations in India at two places, one in Bhavanagar and the other is in the Hooghly and for these investigations, we are seeking the services of some experts from outside. But these are not matters to be dealt with by this Board. They have separate problems to tackle.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I want to know whether the Government has ascertained the availability of some surplus power from Bangladesh so as to meet the present crisis in West Bengal?

DR. K. L. RAO: I have already answered it earlier. There is no power in Bangladesh on the side adjacent to West Bengal. They have got surplus power only on the side adjacent to Tripura and Mizoram. So,

they cannot give any power to West Bengal from Bangladesh.

SHRI DASARATHA DEB: In view of the statement made by the hon. Minister that Electricity from Bangladesh may be used in Tripura, may I know one thing from him, with regard to the agreement, between the Assam and Tripura Government to supply electricity to Tripura and for that the work of Dhambru hydel project was taken up? May I know whether the present agreement will stop the work of this project or not?

DR. K. L. RAO: The project referred to by the hon. Member is only of a small magnitude, 9 kilowatts of power. We expect much more power from those regions of Bangladesh and we try to get that. This is a project of small magnitude. It will continue.

Direct Railway link between Bangalore and Delhi

*102. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government for a direct Railway link between Bangalore and Delhi; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). A number of proposals have been mooted in order to provide a direct rail connection from Delhi to Bangalore, and onwards to Kanyakumari. An outline of these proposals was indicated by my predecessor in his Budget speech 1972-73. As a first step towards this end, the conversion of Guntakal-Bangalore M.G. to B.G. (280.29kms.) has already been taken up.

SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR: The first step taken is regarding

the Bangalore Guntakal, conversion of metre gauge to broad gauge. I want to know whether there is a proposal about this. From Guntakal to Gulbarga there is a broad gauge. It can be extended from Gulbarga to Baitul via Udgir, Nanded and Amravati. The distance is 521 K.Ms. So, by doing this, we can reduce the distance by 600 K.M. from the present distance of Bangalore to Delhi via Madras of 2621 K.Ms.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: I have already stated that different proposals have come. One proposal is about the conversion of the metre gauge into broad gauge. There is also proposal about line between Guntakal to Secundarabad and Secundarabad to Wardah which would be direct link between Guntakal to Wardah and onwards to Delhi.

SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR: Hon. Prime Minister has already laid the foundation stone of the Kanyakumari rail connection link to Trivandrum. From Trivandrum it will go to Tirunelveli and then to Bangalore. I want to know whether this work has been taken up and whether the work is going on or not.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: Yes, the work is going on.

SHRI K. MALLANNA: May I know whether this Bangalore-Delhi line passing via Guntakal in Andhra Pradesh passes through drought-affected areas in Andhra Pradesh and what is the employment potential?

MR. SPEAKER: That question is different. The main question is only about direct railway link. I am sorry I cannot allow this question.

SHRI P. R. SHENOY: I want to know whether the proposed rail link passes through Bangalore or Mangalore or both.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: It passes through Bangalore. Mangalore is linked up with Bangalore.

SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: In view of the fact that the time taken from Delhi to Bangalore is more than 50 hours will the Minister consider to link the G.T. from Madras to Brindavan express to minimise the time?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: This is a good suggestion for consideration.

Popularity of container service and its expansion

*103. **SHRI SRIKISHAN MODI:**
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the container service run by the Railways is becoming popular; and

(b) the sections on which this service has been introduced so far and is proposed to be introduced?

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

(b) A statement is laid on the table of the Sabha.

Statement

Statement showing the particulars of container services available at present and those proposed to be introduced.

Nine services have been introduced so far and introduction of eleven more services is under examination.

2. The terminals between which services are operating at present along with date of their introduction are as under:—

Name of service	Date of Introduction
1. Bombay and Ahmedabad	15-1-66
2. Bombay and New Delhi	20-11-67
3. Madras and Bangalore	14-1-69
4. New Delhi and Calcutta	15-3-69
5. Bombay and Madras	16-4-69
6. Bombay and Secunderabad	23-5-69
7. Bombay and Bangalore	11-11-69
8. Calcutta and Madras	3-11-70
9. Bombay and Calcutta	16-4-71

3. Case for introduction of container services between the following terminals during the course of next two years is under examination:

1. New Delhi-Madras/Bangalore.
2. Cochin (Ernakulam)—Bangalore.
3. New Delhi-Secunderabad.
4. Bombay-Baroda/Surat.
5. Bombay-Kota.
6. Bombay-Kanpur.
7. Pune-Madras.
8. Pune-Calcutta.
9. Calcutta-Secunderabad.
10. Secunderabad-Madras.
11. Howrah-Gauhati.

श्री श्रीकिशन शोही : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ—पांच सालों में 9 सर्विसिज चालू की गई—क्या इस को बढ़ाने में कोई आविष्क र समस्या है या कोई और समस्या है जिस के कारण आप इन को जल्दी चालू नहीं कर पाये?

श्री मुहम्मद शकी कुरेशी : सर्विसिज चालू की गई है और 11 सर्विसिज चालू करने का विचार है। इस में जो इकत्सादी मामला है, उसी को मद्देनजर रख कर बढ़ोतरी की गई है।

श्री श्रीकिशन शोही : आपने जितनी सर्विसिज का उल्लेख आपने स्टेटमेंट में किया है, वे सब ब्राड-गेज लाइन्ज पर हैं। क्या भीटर-गेज पर भी कोई सर्विस चालू करने का विचार है? भीटर-गेज के सम्बन्ध में क्या कोई विशेष समस्या आप के सामने है, यदि नहीं है तो कब तक चालू करने का विचार है?

श्री मुहम्मद शकी कुरेशी: कन्टेनर सार्विस चालू करने के लिये सब से बड़ी बात यह है कि जिस लाइन पर ज्यादा ट्रैफिक हो, ज्यादा गुडस आफर किया जाय, वहाँ पर कन्टेनर सर्विस चालू जाती है। इस लिए भीटर-गेज पर चालू करने का अभी कोई विचार है।

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: It appears from the statement that the introduction of container services has gone slow in 1970-71 and even in 1971-72. May I know the reasons therefor, whether it was found not profitable? May I also know the profit earnings by way of freight after the introduction of these container services during the last year?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: The hon. Member is not correct when he says that the container services deteriorated. In fact, the container loading has gone up. As compared to 25,585 containers in service in 1970-71, there were 31,934 containers in service in 1971-72. This shows that the container service has been improving steadily, and as for the earnings, the gross freight earnings from container services has gone up in 1971-72 from Rs. 3.68 lakhs in 1966-67 to Rs. 143.60 lakhs.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: The reply is in terms of the load or the weight. I would like to know the number of services introduced, and why it has gone slow.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: It has been stated that nine services are in operation already, and 11 more are being introduced.

Extension of Konkan Rail Line upto Mangalore

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*104. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have examined the question of extension of Konkan Rail line upto Mangalore; and

(b) if so, the decision taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) and (b). The reconnaissance-engineering-cum-traffic survey for new rail line from Apta to Mangalore has been completed and the report has been received. The proposal is under the consideration of Government. It has since been decided to take up earth-work from Apta to Dasgaon (108 Kms.) as drought relief.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: What is the amount required for this?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: The amount required for the whole section or up to Dasgaon? For the whole section which is more than 900 k.m. it would be more than Rs. 300 crores. But, for this particular section of length 108 k.m., where the earthwork will be taken up, the total cost will be Rs. 11 crores, and the earthwork would be for about Rs. 50 lakhs.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: In how many years will it be completed?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: Yesterday, I had laid on the Table of the House a

detailed statement giving the different proposals and the Government decisions on the proposals made by the Maharashtra Government. So far as the time factor is concerned, we have sanctioned now only up to Dasgaon, a distance of 108 k.m. The proposals are for a total length of 900 k.m. and that would take a much longer time; we have not yet given any time schedule in regard to that, nor we have made any time schedule.

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: From Dasgaon to Mangalore, may I know when the work will be taken up, what the distance is and what the programme is?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: As I have said, this can be known only after the survey is made, and the survey of that portion has not yet been completed.

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: When the hon. Minister says that the traffic survey from Apta to Mangalore has been completed, what is the difficulty in taking up the entire work up to Mangalore itself?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: The work will cost about Rs. 225 crores; that is for one aspect. Then there will be the rolling stock, etc. The total will come to Rs. 330 crores. The whole project will cost more than Rs. 330 crores; it is a very ambitious project.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS rose—

MR. SPEAKER: Who are the hon. Members from that area? I will give preference to them first.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: I come from that area. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Order please. Just a minute. I would link up Question No. 105 also with this question and then I will allow further supplementary questions. Shri Savant.

West Coast Railway from Apta to Dasgaon

*105. SHRI SHANKARRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any programme for starting the work on West Coast Railway from Apta to Dasgaon has been fixed, if so, the gist thereof;

(b) whether Government of Maharashtra agreed to bear a part of the expenditure for this track, if so, what is the nature of this agreement; and

(c) when Government propose to start work on this line, especially, for purpose of tunnelling and building bridges?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) Arrangements have been made to start the earth work for this section as a measure of drought relief.

(b) The Government of Maharashtra have offered to provide the land free as well as carry out a portion of earth work under drought relief provided the same conditions were made applicable to new lines in other States.

(c) Earth work is being taken up and major items of work will be taken up in due course after the work is sanctioned.

SHRI SHANKARRAO SAVANT: The reply given to the question is heavily fenced by many provisos and 'ifs' which may become insurmountable if bureaucratic intransigence is allowed full swing as is done at present. We have already lost a valuable month of work because the earthwork was to start on the 5th February, and this was due to the departmental bickerings. In view of all this, and in view of the reply given, I would like to know in the first place, if the Maharashtra Government's offer

is accepted—that is the condition laid down by it—whether the same conditions are made applicable to other States also.

Secondly, when will the earthwork be started?

Thirdly, who is to give sanction? Because it is said here that sanction will be given. When will it be given so that the major items of work can be started?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: First of all, all these aspects have been explained in my budget speech which I made in this House last week. Then, I made a statement in this House yesterday evening explaining the whole position about this line. So far as sharing a portion by the Maharashtra Government is concerned, they have agreed to give us the land free. We have also suggested to them that they will meet a part of the earthwork because they have got a drought relief programme to be covered in that area. This line falls within the drought-affected area. As I have said in my reply to the original question, if the other States also do the same thing, we will have no objection and we still hold to this condition: that we will get the land free and a portion of the earthwork done provided the other States also agree. This is the condition for the Maharashtra Government. I request the hon. Member to realise that the scheme is being worked out. It is very difficult to say when this work, when the whole scheme would be completed. It is not easy to complete a scheme for 409 kilometres.

SHRI SHANKARRAO SAVANT: My question was this. I have specifically asked when the earthwork will be started, and whether the condition laid down by the Maharashtra Government has been accepted and when the sanction will be given. These are straight questions, and they have not been answered.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: In my yesterday's statement, I have said that the earthwork will be started immediately. I have also said that the Maharashtra Government is going to contribute to it. This consent of the Maharashtra Government has been obtained. Sanction for the work has been given. I have laid a statement yesterday.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, the route under question are is part of the west cost Konkan railway. In your statement, you have already said that "In regard to the other two projects in Maharashtra, the availability of resources, the requirements of the fifth Plan for moving the traffic offered and the *inter se* priorities for such development works are being examined." Do we take it for granted that the entire question of the west east Konkan railway is still in the process of active consideration and examination and that the question of its immediate implementation does not arise?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: So far as 108 km. are concerned, immediate implementation is there. Work is being taken up. Of course we have to start earthwork. So far as the whole project is concerned, it has not been sanctioned; I will have to come to the House and ask for funds and I must have a look at this. There is no provision for that in the budget. I must come before the House.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: On a point of clarification. Is it the present position that so long as sanction and budgetary provisions are not there, the Konkan line is still under examination?

MR. SPEAKER: That is what he says.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: The project report is ready; the survey has been made and we know the cost. The question is about finding funds; for

108 kms., I say: yes, it is going to be taken up and it would be completed in time, 790 kms is still left and for that we have to find out funds—Rs. 325 crores. Members will have to bear with me for some time....(Interruptions).

SHRI B. V. NAIK: The statement of the hon. Minister yesterday said categorically: "New B.G. line from Apta to Dasgaon as part of the Konkan line from Apta to Mangalore—total cost Rs. 225 crores including rolling and interest during construction length 910 kms." Would the hon. Minister like to revise his figures, within such a short period, to Rs. 325 crores, about Rs. 100 crores more. May I know whether the Konkan railway line has been cleared or stated to have been cleared on the 7th of January, 1973, in a statement in Maharashtra by the hon. Prime Minister of India?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: I have stated it in Rajya Sabha yesterday. Of course the decision has been taken at the initiative of the Prime Minister. I had been to that area and made some announcement. It was examined. Of course survey was going on. We have sanctioned 108 kms. About Rs. 325 crores, I request the hon. Members to give thought to the interest part of it, rolling stock part of it; it is more than Rs. 300 crores. I request the hon. Members to accept these figures....(Interruptions). At the moment 108 kms. work will be done; for the rest we shall have to wait.

SHRI DHAMANKAR: May I know whether earth work will be started from both ends simultaneously?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: It is a suggestion; it is for the engineers to decide.

SHRI S. B. GIRI: From the statement of the hon. Minister it appears that certain important works, new lines, conversion, etc., are presently

under examination and active consideration of the Government. One of these works is: Guntur-Macherla Conversion to Broad Gauge and Nadikude-Bibinagar—New broad gauge line. May I know whether the South Central Railway had submitted any scheme and if so what are the details of the scheme?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: This does not relate to Maharashtra. I have explained in detail the position regarding the proposals received, surveys completed or going on. If the hon. Member goes through paras 41 and 42 of my Budget speech, he will find where that line stands.

SHRI S. B. GIRI: I ask whether the Railway Board has received from the South Central Railway any proposals regarding Guntur-Macherla line and if so what are the details of that scheme?

MR. SPEAKER: You are asking a specific question; try to remain on the main line.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: The hon. Minister has made a statement that this particular part of the work has been sanctioned because it is a drought-affected area. It is a good departure from the old policy that even though they are not in the regular plan they will be taken up because of the drought conditions and several other factors. May I know whether the hon. Minister has in mind any such works in other areas and, if so, whether he has received any proposal from the Andhra Pradesh Government?

MR. SPEAKER: It is beyond the scope of the main question.

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI: All this confusion has been created because of a statement made by the Chairman of the Railway Board.

MR. SPEAKER: Next question.

भाखड़ा परियोजना से विजली की सप्लाई में कमी किया जाना

*107. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या सिवाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भाखड़ा विजली परियोजना से होने वाली विजली की सप्लाई में कमी कर दी गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितनी ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार उन कारबानों को मुआवजा देने का है जिन्हे भाखड़ा से विजली की सप्लाई में कमी किए जाने के फलस्वरूप हानि हुई है ?

सिवाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बालगोविन्द बर्मा) : (क) और (ख). भाखड़ा नंगल से विजली की सप्लाई, जो कि 10 दिसम्बर, 1972 तक औसतन 12.5 मिलियन यूनिट थी, को इसके बाद कम करके औसतन 10.26 मिलियन यूनिट कर दिया गया है।

(ग) ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं जाना चाहता हूं कि इस विजली की कमी का किन किन राज्यों पर असर पड़ा और जिन फैक्टरियों या कृषि के कामों पर असर पड़ा है उसकी कुल लागत कितनी आँकी जायेगी ?

श्री बालगोविन्द बर्मा : विजली की कमी का असर पंजाब, हरियाणा, राजस्थान, और दिल्ली में डेसू के ऊपर पड़ा है। इससे होने वाली हानि के बारे में कुछ नहीं बताया जा सकता। . . . (अध्यक्षात्) . . .

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्यों नहीं बतलाया जा सकता ? एक डेढ़ महीना पहले हम प्रश्न देते हैं। हमने पुछा था कि कितनी कमी

मांकी जा सकती है, फैब्रियों और किसान के काम में कितनी कमी हो गई तो उसका अन्दाजा तो बतला दो । दो पंसा है, इतना ही कह दो ।

प्रधानमंत्री महोदय : आप दूसरा प्रश्न कीजिए ।

श्री धोंकार साल बेरवा : उसका उत्तर भी यही दे देंगे ।

मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस कमी का जिम्मेदार कौन है और आइन्दा कमी न होने पाए उसके लिए क्या इलाज किया गया है या किया जायेगा ?

श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा : श्रीमान जी, इस कमी की जिम्मेदारी प्रकृति के ऊपर है । ... (ध्यवधान) ... भाखड़ा डैम में पानी का लेविल 1680 फिट है लेकिन इस वर्ष के बल 1609 फीट पानी ही आ सका । इसलिए यह कहना कि कौन जिम्मेदार है तो सिवाय प्रकृति के कोई और जिम्मेदार हो नहीं सकता । अगर पानी होता तो कमी करने का कोई शौक नहीं था । ... (ध्यवधान) ...

SHRI MUHAMMED KHUDA BUKHSH: May I know from the Government whether this cut in the supply of electricity will not drive the industrialists to resort to generation of power by themselves, which will result in less demand for power from the industry?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): We are having power shortage and any industry which wants to set up power generation for its use is being allowed to do so.

DR. H. P. SHARMA: On the face of it, the curtailment of power appears to be very marginal, but when viewed against the fact that 24 out of 26 districts are under grave famine con-

ditions—it is the Government's assessment, not mine—will Government assure this House that at least this power shortage will be made up by Madhya Pradesh supply and the functioning of no water supply scheme will be curtailed due to power shortage?

DR. K. L. RAO: It is true that shortage of power produced in Bhakra is not so alarming that it should have caused all this cut. But in these two years the load in Punjab and Haryana has gone up by about 24 per cent and so the shortage has become so much more marked that it is not possible for us to see how we can make up this shortage except by expediting projects like Bhatinda and Badarpur. These are the two projects which will be able to make up the shortage in the immediate future. About Satpura, it is very difficult to say because after all a very small quantity is produced in Madhya Pradesh and whatever power is being generated now is now used for Rajasthan. Rajasthan itself is about to make a cut in its own power supply.

DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will Government assure that no water supply scheme will be affected by the power shortage?

DR. K. L. RAO: The power for drinking water is never cut down. That is the case all over India.

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि राजस्थान में भाखड़ा से जो पावर जारी हुई है उसको पूरा करने के लिए कोटा का जो थर्मल पावर स्टेशन है क्या उसको जल्दी चालू करने की दिशा में कुछ कदम उठाये जायेंगे ? क्योंकि बहुत दिनों से हम सुनते आ रहे हैं कि कोटा थर्मल पावर स्टेशन प्रोडक्शन में जा रहा है, अब प्रोडक्शन में जा रहा है इसीलिए में माननीय मंत्री जी से इसके बारे में जानकारी करना चाहता हूँ ।

DR. K. L. RAO: If the hon. member is referring to the additional thermal unit, the project report is yet to be received. If he is referred to the atomic power plant at Ranapratap Sagar, one unit has been installed and is now under commissioning. It is expected that in the next one or two months, the supply of power will start.

श्री हुकम चन्द्र कछवाय : माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने अभी अपने उत्तर में बतलाया कि सतपुड़ा में काफी बिजली कम हो रही है और उसके कारण जो कुछ मिलता है राजस्थान को हम बिजली देते हैं तो क्या मंत्री जी के ध्यान में यह है कि सतपुड़ा में आर्थिक संकट है और साधनों की जो आवश्यकता है उनकी कमी के कारण वहां पर बिजली कम पैदा होती है इसलिए क्या उनको पूरा करने के लिए कोई उपाय किये जा रहे हैं?

DR. K. L. RAO: What I said was in the context of the demand, the power produced in Satpura is not very much. Satpura is producing quite a good amount of power. Actually it has a surplus of nearly 6 to 8 lakh units, but in the context of the demand, I said it is not very much.

श्री हुकम चन्द्र कछवाय : मैंने पूछा था कि वहां पर जो आर्थिक संकट है और जो अन्य साधनों की कमी है उसके लिए जो आर्थिक सहायता चाहिए वह केन्द्रीय सरकार के द्वारा नहीं मिल रही है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इनकी क्या आदत है। बार बार खड़े हो जाते हैं। हर एक बात में ऐसा ही कर रहे हैं।

श्री हुकम चन्द्र कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय मैंने यह कहा था कि वहां पर आर्थिक संकट

है और साधनों की कमी है जिसके कारण बिजली कम हो रही है।

श्री सतपाल कपूर : मैं आपके जरिए मिनिस्टर साहब से जानना चाहता हूं कि यह जो कमी वाले इलाके हैं—पंजाब, हरयाणा, दिल्ली—भाखड़ा का जहां प्रसर पड़ा है तो वहां की स्टेट गवर्नरेंटस ने पावर बढ़ाने के लिए जिन पावर प्रोजेक्ट्स के लिए रिक्वेस्ट की है उन प्रोजेक्ट्स को कब तक विलयर कर दिया जायेगा? क्या सरकार एटामिक एनर्जी प्लान्ट पंजाब में और हरयाणा में थर्मल पावर स्टेशन लगाने की बात संचर रही है। और कब तक बनायर किया जायेगा तथा सतपुड़ा से जो बिजली पंजाब को दी थी वह कब तक पंजाब को मिल जायेगी?

DR. K. L. RAO: The atomic power station takes a much longer period for generation of power. It will take at least 10 years. The real remedy for making up the shortage in Punjab, Haryana and these areas is not an atomic power station, but to expedite the projects that are undertaken, both hydro and thermal power stations. Then, there will be enough power supply. As I said, an atomic plant will take a longer time. Already, one project has been sanctioned and that power will be distributed among these regions also. But we do not know whether it will really come up. It may take 10 years.

श्री प्रताप सिंह : मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार का ध्यान इम तरफ गया है कि झील गोविंद-सागर बड़ी लेज़ी से भरी जा रही है जिस की बजह से आने वाले समय में बिजली की पदावार और भी कम होने का अंदेशा

है। क्या इन को रोकने के लिए कि यह जल्दी न भरे और पानी की संपत्ति बराबर जारी रहे हिमाचल प्रदेश की सरकार को और ज्यादा पैसा देने का विचार रखते हैं ताकि कैचमेट एरिया की हिकाजत कर सकें और आगे होने वाली हानि से बचा सकें?

अध्यक्ष भर्हीबय : यह तो इनेक्सिभिटी संपत्ति के बारे में है, और आप हिमाचल सरकार को पैसा देने की बात पूछते लगे, यह इस से कैसे में बचाता है?

श्री प्रताप सिंह : जील जब भर जायेगी, तो पानी को कमी हो जायगी जिस से बिजरी पैदा नहीं होगी। इसलिए जब तक कैचमेट एरिया की हिकाजत नहीं को जायगी तब तक काम नहीं चलेगा, और इस कमी के लिए पैसे को जल्दत है।

अध्यक्ष भर्हीबय : बताइये कब दर्जे पैसा इन को।

DR. K. L. RAO: The hon. Member is evidently thinking of the silting, that the silting will occur and the storage capacity of water will go down. But the silting does not come for many many years. The shortage of water is not due to the silting. It is due to the fact that the rains have not been in adequate manner. I agree with the hon. Member that we should take all the soil conservation measures to ensure that silting does not take place in a very accelerated manner. We are already doing it. The soil conservation is being done in the catchment area of the river.

Setting up a Committee to remove Power Crisis

*108. **SHRI SAMAR GUHA:** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set up any Committee to review the situation arising out of power crisis in the country;

(b) if not, whether Government have taken any other steps to assess the nature and extent of the current power crisis and its effect on industry; and

(c) if so, the outcome of the assessment made by the Committee or through other methods?

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

Statement

(a) and (b). In view of the situation arising out of power crisis in the country, a group of Ministers has been constituted to advise on the steps which need to be taken to bring about an urgent improvement in the power supply position. This Group consists of the Minister (Planning) (Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission) as Chairman with Minister of Finance, Minister of Industrial Development, Minister of Steel and Mines, Minister of Railways and Minister of Irrigation and Power as Members.

The Minister, Irrigation and Power held detailed discussions with the Chief Ministers of the States in each Region and worked out urgent measures for improvement and mutual assistance. Minister, Irrigation and Power also convened a meeting of eminent power engineers in the country and availed of their advice in regard to the power crisis.

(c) Action is already in hand on an emergent basis. Experts in the field of power have been appointed as Consultants to suggest ways and means of improving the performance of existing power generating units and expediting the completion of power stations under execution; and their suggestions are being implemented. Adequate supplies of coal, oil and

spare parts are being arranged. Additional funds are being made available, where necessary, for expediting the construction of power generating schemes. Essential construction materials, especially steel and cement are being arranged for the projects. Some Diesel sets are being imported besides installing the ones already obtained.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I want to know from the hon. Minister the total amount of deficit in the power today and also the cause for deficit due to failure of the hydro-power project stations and also thermal power stations. I would like to know what are the reasons and to what extent the Government is expected to meet the power crisis and in what time.

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): In the D.V.C. system, there is a shortfall due to different reasons, including the supply of inadequate coal, non-supply of adequate quantity of proper type of coal and break-down of some machines and equipment. There is a deficit of about 50 to 100 MW of power in the D.V.C. system. Hydel power is practically not being generated now as there is no water in the reservoir. The entire shortfall is due to the fact that the full capacity could not be produced due to two reasons. As I submitted, one is that they are not getting good quality coal and the other is that the machines are under repair and we are expediting the repair of the machines and we expect to put them back into commission very early.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: In the reply given it has been said that the Minister of Irrigation and Power also convened a meeting of eminent power engineers in the country and availed of their advice in regard to the power crisis.

Also it has been said that a Consultants' Committee has been appointed for improving the performance of the existing power stations and to implement their suggestions. I want to

know from the Government as to what is the advice they were given by the experts and what are the suggestions that were made by the Consultants' Committee for improving the supply of power. I want to know to what extent the deficit in the eastern region particularly in West Bengal can be met and how it is going to be met.

DR. K. L. RAO: Various suggestions have been made for the entire country and suggestions have been made both for overcoming the immediate shortage and how to make up our shortfalls and also how to meet the shortage of power in the country in the coming years. There was a general discussion. I do not know whether the hon. Member is asking about any particular project like the DVC. With regard to DVC in West Bengal....

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I want to know what was the advice given and what are the suggestions made to you by the Consultants' Committee.

DR. K. L. RAO: Is it for DVC or for the entire country?

If it is the entire country, the suggestions made are of two categories. One is that thermal stations are functioning fairly well except in the eastern region and in Tamil Nadu in South India. These are the two places. Each station has got one particular difficulty or the other. For example, in West Bengal in the DVC area the main difficulty is the proper supply of coal. There, the difficulty is the supply of inferior coal and to obviate the difficulty of using inferior coal, we have got to use three stage washeries but we have got only two-stage washeries, so that the coal that comes out has some abrasive material which spoils the machines. The suggestion is that this should be attended to immediately.

With regard to the other suggestions made for overcoming the short-term power shortage, one is, that the spares should be got as early as possible and

another suggestion is to derate some of the power stations and to expedite the Santhal di Durgapur and the Chandrapur stations.

With regard to South India, in Neyveli the full installed capacity is 600 megawatts but we have not been able to produce even half of that power for want of lignite. So, a suggestion has been made that the engines may be converted into oil-firing or coal-firing engines.

Like that, a number of suggestions have been made and if the hon. Member wants, I can place a copy in the library.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: If the Government is serious in its effort to arrest the power shortage perpetuating itself in our country, may I know from the Government as to what prevents the Government from augmenting its capacity by at least one thousand megawatts in the Satpura plant where at arm's length you have billions and billions of tonnes of first rate coal, lying almost on the surface.

DR. K. L. RAO: Unfortunately, in the Satpura station the trouble is that we have to get the coal from long distances.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: Unexploited coal you have at an arm's length.

MR. SPEAKER: No debate please.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: I seek your protection, Sir. I referred to coal lying at an arm's length, almost on the surface. That is unexploited. That is coal which is not extracted from here.

DR. K. L. RAO: I have already said about this. We put up the plant in the hope that we will be able to get plenty of coal but actually we are not able to get the coal there and we are getting it from a distance of 150 miles or so.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO: Due to failure of Kothagudam and Ramagundam thermal power stations people suffer. Paddy crop is extensively damaged. What is the Government doing and what steps are being taken to rectify the damage?

DR. K. L. RAO: The main trouble in Andhra is the inadequacy of installed capacity and they have to depend upon power from Mysore and Orissa. This is not available this year. That is the main trouble. Kothagudam and Ramagundam developed certain troubles and we are taking steps to rectify those troubles. There was difficulty, as I said, because they could not get power from any other State also. Neighbouring States found themselves in difficulties.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: This is an unprecedented power crisis. This statement says that in view of the situation arising out of the power crisis in the country a group of Ministers has been constituted to go into this. Then it says that adequate supplies of coal is there, oil and spare parts have been arranged. Additional funds are being made available where necessary for expediting the construction of power generation schemes. It means everything is ready, cement and steel are ready, coal is ready, funds are ready, and still we are not able to solve the problem! Due to failure of rains, hydel power suffers. But wherever there is coal available in good quantities will he consider setting up thermal stations, like, for example, in Madhya Pradesh. Where such coal is available? What we find is that, in spite of many representations, nothing has been done so far. When he talks to us privately he says, the Finance Ministry never releases the funds. I want to know whether representations have been made by the Government of Madhya Pradesh or not.

DR. K. L. RAO: We are aware that Madhya Pradesh has got good coal resources. We appointed a Committee

to go into this question and consider the question of setting up big thermal stations. The committee is conducting the necessary investigations into the matter, and we have to see whether this is possible to Commission early in the Sixth Plan. The Group of Ministers which I have already referred to is going into this matter:

SHRI B. S. BHAURA: The Bhatinda thermal plant was due to be commissioned in 1972, but now they are saying that it will be commissioned in 1973. I have my doubts whether it will be commissioned even in 1974. May I know what steps Government are going to take to see that it is commissioned immediately, and what steps they have taken so far in this regard?

DR. K. L. RAO: The Bhatinda thermal plant has been delayed by about six months due to the fact that there was conflict with Pakistan. Otherwise, it is going on normally, and I expect the power station to be ready by the end of this year.

श्री फूलचन्द चर्मा : मंत्री महोदय ने आपने वक्तव्य में कहा था कि अतिरिक्त धनराशि दी जा रही है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो विजली पैदा करने वाले प्रदेश हैं, भस्तर मध्य प्रदेश, जहां सतपुड़ा से काफी विजली पैदा होती है, कितना पैसा देना चाहते हैं? कई माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है कि आप पैसा देंगे तो वहां विजली ज्यादा पैदा होती है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आप मध्य प्रदेश में सतपुड़ा के लिए कितना पैसा देना चाहते हैं और साथ ही यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि देश के भिन्न भिन्न प्रदेशों को आप कितना पैसा देना चाहते हैं?

श्री नवल किशोर सिंहा : यह सारे देश का सवाल है, हम एक ही प्रदेश में उलझ गये हैं।

MR. SPEAKER: I may tell, hon. Members that I have already admitted a calling-attention notice on this subject for tomorrow.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: There is no surety that my name will be successful in the ballot.

MR SPEAKER: I am not responsible for it.

DR. K. L. RAO: The group of Ministers has been constituted to deal with the immediate power shortage over the next four or six months only and not the whole Plan period. To the extent it is possible, we want to overcome the problem during the next six months. So, it is not a question of funds for the next Plan or for any other period. This group of Ministers was intended mainly to take such measures as were possible to overcome the immediate power shortage, and that is all: it is not that the whole power crisis will be resolved by this group. In that background, there were a few projects which were in an advanced stage of construction and which could be accelerated by giving a little more money, and it is only those projects which would be accelerated, not those projects which are yet to start. In Madhya Pradesh there is no project which is in an advanced stage of construction for which money is required to accelerate it. Projects which are in an advanced stage of construction are there all over the country, and a few such projects were selected which were in an advanced stage of construction.

श्री फूलचन्द चर्मा : आप कितना पैसा इन्वेस्ट कर रहे हैं?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : वक्तव्य में साफ कहा गया है कि पैके के बारे में इस लिए यह तो बनाना चाहिए कि वह कितना देना चाहते हैं।

DR. K. L. RAO: It is only those projects which are in an advanced stage of construction which would be taken up and be accelerated. For instance, the Pathratu project is there, and it is in an advanced stage and everything is ready and only some little money is required to be spent to commission that power-house. Like this, there are some projects all over the country. If there is any project where some more money is required in order to complete it early, that project would be given a little more money. That is all.

SHRI S. A. MURUGANAN-THAM: May I know whether, in view of the fact that there is power cut in Tamil Nadu to the extent of 75 per cent and the industries are hit very badly, the Government would consider the setting up of a few thermal power stations in the State and whether there is any proposal to import generators to tide over the present crisis?

DR. K. L. RAO: In order to meet the present power crisis, any proposals for any additional power stations will not serve the purpose or be very effective, because, any power station requires five to six years to be set up, and again it takes at least about five years before it can be put into commission. For Tamil Nadu there are some steps being taken to expedite the Kalpakkam power station, and to see that the existing power stations are more effectively used for generation of power and so on. Steps have been taken. Also, we are trying to get whatever possible power from Kerala. But I would submit to the hon. House that in order to make up for the shortfall immediately, we must expedite the existing work speedily. (Interruption).

MR. SPEAKER: The answers should be brief. Shri Painuli.

SHRI PARIPOORNANAND PAINULI: Since one of the reasons for the acute shortfall of power is the non-

completion of many of the power projects in the schedule, may I know from the hon. Minister whether the execution of the major power projects will be included by the Centre in the Central sector?

DR. K. L. RAO: It is not a question of major projects. It is a question of the size of the State, as for example, in Manipur; Manipur is a small State. There, one project will serve a number of people. Similarly, there are a few States where Central Projects are taken up to serve a number of States; for example, Badarpur in Delhi and Salal in Jammu and Kashmir.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के द्वारा उत्तर डबल डिव्हे बनाना और माल डिव्हों के उत्पादन में बढ़ि

* 106. श्री अनशाह प्रधान : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार द्वारा पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में रेल डिव्हों के उत्पादन में बढ़ि करने की कोई योजना बनाई गई है और क्या उत्तर डबल डिव्हे बनाने की भी कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य रूपरेखा क्या है?

रेल मंत्री (श्री एल० एल० मिश) :

(क) रेल मंत्रालय ने माल डिव्हा निर्माताओं और रेल कारखानों—दोनों के द्वारा माल डिव्हों का उत्पादन बढ़ाये जाने के लिए पर्याप्त कदम उठाये हैं। पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में उत्तर डबल डिव्हे के निर्माण का विकास करने या वैसे माल डिव्हे बनाना शुरू करने की अभी कोई योजना नहीं है।

(ख) माल डिव्हों का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए निम्नलिखित कदम उठाये गये हैं:-

- (I) मान डिव्हों के लिए पहले से पर्याप्त अंडर दिये गये हैं।
- (II) देगी माध्यमों से उत्तरव्यवहार इसात और पहियों के सेटों की कमी को रेल प्रशासन बढ़ा हुए उत्पादन की पूर्ति के लिए, आयात द्वारा पूरा करते हैं।
- (III) सेप्टर बफर कपनर, रोलर विर्यरिंग घुरा बक्से आदि माल डिव्हों के महत्वपूर्ण पुँजी की, उत्पादन के शुरुल्य, पर्याप्त सप्लाई की व्यवस्था की जारी है।
- (iv) तीन रेल कारखानों अर्थात् अमृतसर (उचर रेलवे), गोल्डन राक (दक्षिण रेलवे) और समस्तीपुर (पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे) कारखानों में माल डिव्हों के उत्पादन लक्ष्य को, चोबहियों के हिसाब से, लगभग 2,000 से बढ़ा कर 4,000 प्रति वर्ष कर दिया गया है।

भूतपूर्व सैनिकों और लड़ाई में मारे गये सैनिकों के परिवारों के सदस्यों का विधायक आमना संसद विधायक द्वारा दिया जाना

*109. श्री शंकर बायाल सिंह : क्या ऐट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

- (क) क्या सरकार ने भूतपूर्व सैनिकों और लड़ाई में मारे गये सैनिकों के परिवारों के सदस्यों को हाल में पर्याप्त और गैर की एजेंसियां देने की सुविधा प्रदान की हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इससे 1972 में कितने भूतपूर्व सैनिकों और लड़ाई में मारे गये सैनिकों के परिवारों के सदस्यों को लाभ पहुंचा है; और

(ग) क्या असैनिक लोगों को इस प्रकार की सुविधाओं से बिल्कुल बंचित कर दिया गया है।

ऐट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री

(श्री देवकान्त बद्री : (क) जी है।

(ख) 1972 के दौरान इस योजना के अधीन भारतीय तेल निगम की 22 फुटकर विक्रय केन्द्र और 33 इण्डेन वितरण एजेंसियां चालू की गई थीं। साझेदारी आदि में एक से अधिक अध्यर्थी को दिये गये फुटकर विक्रय केन्द्र/वितरण एजेंसी की गणना करते हुए, लाभ भोगियों की कुल संख्या 65 व्यक्ति हैं।

(ग) जी नहीं, किन्तु उपर्युक्त (ख) में कथित श्रेणियों के लिए एजेंसियों/वितरण एजेंसियों के आवंटन में प्रायमिकता दी जाती है।

Setting up of a Fertilizer Plant at Nagaur (Rajasthan)

*110 SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether nearly 200 million tonnes of good quality gypsum deposits have been traced in the region of Jodhpur in Rajasthan;

(b) whether Government are thinking of having a Sulphur Plant near Jodhpur in Nagaur as lignite is also available near it in Palana and Bikana and Chloride in Didwara; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines of the proposal before Government for setting up a fertilizer plant in Nagaur?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI D. K. BOROOAH): (a) Government are aware of large deposits of gypsum in Rajasthan.

(b) No, Sir. However, certain suggestions have been received in this regard. The possibilities of economic utilisation of gypsum alongwith lignite and salt as a source of sulphur are at present under experimentation and investigation by the Fertilizer Corporation of India.

(c) Does not arise.

Power shortage in Tamil Nadu

*111. SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN:

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI:

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

(a) whether power famine has greatly hit small scale units in Tamil Nadu;

(b) whether the power famine threatens to become almost permanent feature of Tamil Nadu; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to help the State in this regard during the Fifth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4288/73].

Amendment of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955

*112. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH:

SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK:

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

(a) whether there has been a demand to reduce the period to allow divorce under Section 13(IA) of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 from two years to six months because of the changed social environment;

(b) whether there has also been a demand to reduce the waiting period for re-marriage from one year to three months after divorce under Section 15 of the said Act; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI NITI-RAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The suggestions are being examined alongwith other proposals for amending the law.

Laying of pipeline to move petroleum products

*113 SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO:

SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways are considering a proposal to construct pipelines to move petroleum products; and

(b) if so, whether this proposal will help in relieving the additional burden on their haulage capacity anticipated during the Fifth Five Year Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A proposal to construct a product pipe line from Trombay to Pune for movement of petroleum products is under consideration in consultation with the Planning Commission.

Request to U.N. for assisting the developing countries in oil exploration and technology

*115. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:

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

Chemical plants lying incomplete

*114. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR:
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of chemical plants which are still lying incomplete at present both in private and public sectors;

(b) the time for which they are lying incomplete and the places of their location; and

(c) the time by which they are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI D. K. BOROOAH): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library: See No: LT-4289/73] in respect of chemical plants in the public and private sectors under the control of Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals. Information in respect of private sector chemical plants is not complete. It is being collected. There are chemical plants under the administrative control of other Ministries of the Government of India. Requisite particulars of their plants are also being obtained. Another statement will be laid on the Table of the House later.

(a) whether the Indian delegate while participating in the U.N. Seminar on Petroleum Refining in Developing Countries recently urged upon the United Nations to step in with an organised effort to assist the developing countries to maximise their resources by intensive exploration and by arranging transfer of modern technology; and

(b) if so, the consensus at the Seminar and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI D. K. BOROOAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

The consensus at the Seminar was that the UN may be urged to provide assistance and guidance to developing countries in respect of:—

- (i) Technical matters and training of personnel including planning energy development programmes particularly those based on Oil and Natural Gas;
- (ii) Preparation of proposals for grant of financial assistance in the Oil, Natural Gas and other related sectors;
- (iii) Conducting intensive exploration for oil and gas;
- (iv) Establishment of Refineries;
- (v) Drafting of agreements, legal matters, project evaluation and related activities for the development of petroleum sector;

(vi) Development of scientific, technological and educational base in the developing countries with a view to promoting a scientific approach towards understanding the specifications and utilisations of petroleum products, improvement of efficiency in use, conservation of energy resources, development of research and design capabilities; and

(vii) Establishment of technical institutions for training of skilled artisans to support growing petroleum activities.

The draft report of the Seminar is still under consideration by the U.N.

Crimes on Moradabad, Saharanpur and Meerut Section of the Northern Railway

*116. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether crimes on Railways are committed more on Moradabad, Saharanpur and Meerut Sections than on any other section; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken by Government to check them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Moradabad Division, in which these sections are located, is not worse than other divisions like Allahabad and Delhi division of Northern Railway in respect of heinous crimes.

(b) The present position is attributed to the general deteriorating law and order conditions. The following preventive measures have been taken to prevent such incidents:

(1) To the extent possible, important passenger trains are

escorted by unarmed/armed personnel of the Government Railway Police.

(2) Surprise checks/supervision of escort duties has been further intensified.

(3) Deterrent punishment are inflicted on train escorts found negligent in their duties.

(4) To check recurrence of such incidents, the Minister of Railways has addressed a letter to the Chief Minister of U.P. in November/1972, to provide armed guards on important passenger trains, particularly in badly affected areas, so that greater security could be provided to the travelling public and railway staff. These measures have since been enforced by U.P. Police.

(5) The Minister of Railways also proposes to call a meeting of the Home Ministers and Inspectors General of Police of Eastern States including U.P. in March, 1973 in this connection.

Planning Commission's Directive for Laying New Railway Track

*117. SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to revise the directive of the Planning Commission that no new track should be laid during the Fifth Plan Period, unless a 10 per cent return is guaranteed on the investment; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons for the departure?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) There is no such directive from the Planning Commission.

(b) Does not arise.

Programme to buy Wagons during Fourth Plan Period

*118. SHRI BHOLA MANJHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether during the Fourth Plan period, Government had a programme to buy 81,600 wagons;

(b) how many have been obtained from the manufacturers so far; and

(c) what is the total number of wagons at the disposal of the Railways at present?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) It was proposed to procure 68,776 wagons (in terms of 4-wheelers) during the Fourth Plan. However, orders to the extent of a total of 81,600 wagons have been placed so far to provide sufficient load to the wagon building industry and be prepared to meet the demands of traffic during the early Fifth Plan.

(b) The total procurement up to 31st January, 1973, both from private wagon builders and railway workshops, is about 43,370 wagons (in terms of four-wheelers).

(c) The total holding of broad and metre gauge wagons as on 30th November, 1972, was 4,93,871.5 (in terms of four-wheelers).

Sanction of a Hydel Plant in Bihar

*119. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Bihar have approached the Centre to sanction a Hydel Plant in the State; and

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

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Koelkaro Project report formulated by the State authorities was examined in the Central Water and Power Commission and the State authorities were requested to submit a consolidated project report for civil and electrical works incorporating the modifications suggested by the Commission and updating the cost of the project. Subsequently, the Bihar State Electricity Board requested the Central Water and Power Commission to prepare the revised project report and undertake its construction. The project is under preparation.

तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग के कर्मचारियों की मांग

*120. श्री हुकम चन्द्र कल्पायः क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार, को दिसम्बर, 1971 में तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग के कर्मचारियों की ज्वाइंट ऐक्शन कमेटी (संयुक्त कार्यवाही समिति) की ओर से एक ज्ञापन प्राप्त हुआ था जिसमें ग्रन्तरिम राहत, बेतनमानों का पुनरीक्षण तथा बोनस की मांग की गई थी; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस बीच उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की है?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री (श्री देवकान्त बदला) : (क) और (ख) . दिसम्बर, 1972 में तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग के कर्मचारियों की संयुक्त कार्यवाही समिति (ज्वाइंट ऐक्शन कमेटी) की ओर से कथित विषय पर एक ज्ञापन प्राप्त हुआ था । यह ज्ञापन तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग को विचारार्थ भेजा गया था ।

आयोग ने रिपोर्ट भेजी है कि जनवरी, 1973 में मान्यता प्राप्त यूनियनों के प्रतिनिधियों के साथ हुए समझौते के अनुसरण में अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग के कर्मचारियों को तीसरा अन्तर्रिम राहत देने का निर्णय लिया जया है। अन्तर्रिम बोनस/अनुग्रह पूर्वक अदायगी के निर्धारण के उद्देश्य से इस राहत को वर्ष 1970-71 और वर्ष 1971-72 के लिए कर्मचारियों की परिलिंग्धियों में शामिल किया जाए और उन्हें वर्ष 1970-71 और वर्ष 1971-72 के लिए अन्तर्रिम बोनस/अनुग्रह पूर्वक अदायगी की बकाया राशि (जो उनके लिए देय थी) दी जाए। तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग और इसकी मान्यताप्राप्त यूनियनों के बीच वेतन पुनरीक्षण के लिए बातचीत अभी जारी है।

Conviction under Companies Act

1001. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS: be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Company and its Directors were convicted under the Companies Act during the last six months; and

(b), if so, the names thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). The information about the companies and their Directors convicted during the period July, 1972 to December, 1972 is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

रेल वैगनों की अनुपस्थिता के कारण कोयला लानों के मुहानों पर कोयला जमा हो जाना

1002. श्री गंगा बरण बीकिंहस्त : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेल वैगनों की कमी के कारण कोयला क्षेत्रों के मुहानों पर कोयला जमा हो गया है;

(ख) क्या लगातार काफी समय तक वहाँ पड़े रहने के कारण कोयला उपयोग करने योग्य नहीं रहा; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कोयले को वहाँ से उठाने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शाफी कुरेशी) :- (क) विभिन्न कोयला क्षेत्रों में कोयले का खदान-मुख पर स्टाक 31-12-72 को घटकर, 70.8 लाख मीट्रिक टन रह गया जब कि 31-12-71 को यह स्टाक 84.7 लाख मीट्रिक टन था।

(ख) क्वालिटी की दृष्टि से कुछ कोयला अवश्य खराब हो जाता है लेकिन खदान-मुख पर इस समय जितना स्टाक बर्तमान है, उसमें से कितना कोयला इस्तेमाल योग्य नहीं रह गया है, उसका अनुमान लगाना संभव नहीं है।

(ग) विभिन्न कोयला क्षेत्रों से कोयले की दुलाई में तेजी लाने के लिए लगातार प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं। 1972-73 के दौरान (जनवरी तक) प्रतिदिन कुल 8017 मालडिब्बों में कोयला लादा गया जबकि 1971-72 की इसी अवधि के दौरान प्रतिदिन 7747 मालडिब्बों में कोयला लादा गया। इस तरह इसमें 270 मालडिब्बों प्रतिदिन की वृद्धि हुई है।

लद्दाख जिले में विज्ञली उत्पादन योजनाएं

1003. श्री कुशोक बाकुला : क्या सिवाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) लद्दाख जिले के विभिन्न स्थानों में विज्ञली उत्पादन की कैन-कैन सी योजनाएं हैं; और

(ख) उक्त योजनाएं कब तक पूरी हो जायेंगी?

सिवाई और विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बाल गोविन्द बर्म) : (क) और (ख) लेह के निकट स्तकना जल विद्युत् परियोजना (4800 किलोवाट) निर्माणाधीन है और इसका 1977 के अन्त तक पूर्ण होना अनुसूचित है। इसके अतिरिक्त लद्दाख में लेह (12500 किलोवाट), मुरु (कार्गिल) (9600 किलोवाट) द्रांग (300 किलोवाट), कारू (7500 किलोवाट), गायक (6300 किलोवाट) और तांगत्से (3600 किलोवाट) जैसी छः लघु जलविद्युत् परियोजनाओं की जांच की जा चुकी है और ये, इनको कार्यान्वयनार्थ हाथ में लेने के पश्चात्, लगभग पांच से छः वर्षों में पूर्ण हो जाएंगी।

Rail Wagons for movement of Fertilisers Piled up in Sindri Unit of F.C.I.

1004. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether about 8,000 tonnes of fertilisers have piled up in the Sindri unit of the Food Corporation of India due to shortage of Rail wagons;

(b) whether the Sindri Management has expressed its inability to despatch fertiliser to different places due to the non-availability of wagons; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Not to the knowledge of this Ministry.

(b) No. During the period from 1st October, 1972, to 10th February, 1973, the demands for fertiliser movement from Sindri were met in full.

(c) Does not arise.

Improved Four-Wheeler Covered Railway Wagon

1005. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH:

SHRI P. GANGADEB: *

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways have developed an improved four-wheeler covered wagon with a capacity to carry 25 per cent more load than the conventional standard covered wagon; and

(b) if so, the programme of manufacture of the improved type of wagons?

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

(b) It is expected that out of 13,536 CRT wagons programmed for manufacture against 1972-73 Rolling Stock Programme, about 6,000 wagons will be built during the 4th Five Year Plan i.e., upto 31st March, 1974.

Pipelines Enquiry Commission's Report

1006. SHRI M. S. SIVASWAH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the probe being held by the Pipelines Inquiry Commission has completed and the report submitted to Government; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof and if not, the time by which the report is likely to come out?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). No, Sir. It is expected that the report of the Commission will be submitted to the Government by 31st August, 1973.

Wagons for Supply of Foodgrains and Fodder to Rajasthan

1007. SHRI BISWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether both foodgrains and fodder scarcity in the State of Rajasthan has been aggravated owing to the non-availability of adequate number of wagons for carrying these items from other States;

(b) whether the State Governments have lodged any complaint in this regard; and

(c) if so, what is the present position and whether steps have been taken to ensure that supply of foodgrains and fodder to Rajasthan is not held up due to lack of availability of Railway wagons?

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

(b) A request was received from the State Government for removal of all transport bottlenecks.

(c) Foodgrains for Rajasthan State have been moved in full in accordance with the programme drawn up by the Ministry of Food. Movement of fodder has also been satisfactory in accordance with the demand.

जयन्ती जनता एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी चलाना

1008. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हाल ही में जयन्ती जनता एक्सप्रेस नाम से एक नई गाड़ी हाल ही में चलाई गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह गाड़ी कहां से कहां तक चलती है; और

(ग) यह गाड़ी एक तरफ से कितने किलोमीटर की यात्रा करेगी ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) एक ओर नई दिल्ली और दूसरी ओर मंगलूर और एरणाकुलम के बीच। यह गाड़ी शैलवण्णर स्टेशन पर बनती / विभक्त की जाती है।

(ग) गाड़ी द्वारा नवी दिल्ली और मंगलूर के बीच 3036 किलोमीटर तथा नवी दिल्ली और एरणाकुलम के बीच 2836 किलोमीटर की दूरी तय की जाती है।

गुना-मस्ती बाड गेज लाइन को शिवपुरी तक बढ़ाना

1009. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : श्री आर० बी० बड़े :

का रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार के पास ग्वालियर डीजन में जिला परामर्शदाती समिति का कोई प्रस्ताव आया है, जिसमें मांग की गई है कि गुना-मक्सी ब्राड गेज लाइन को शिवपुरी तक बढ़ाया जाये और शिवपुरी से जांसी तक नई रेलवे लाइन बिछाई जाये; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और इस सम्बन्ध में की जाने वाली कार्रवाई क्या है?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) जी हां।

■ (ख) धन की कमी और यातायात सम्बन्धी पर्याप्त औचित्य न होने के कारण निर्माणाधीन गुना-मक्सी लाइन का शिवपुरी और जांसी तक विस्तार करने के प्रश्न पर विचार करना कठिन होगा।

मध्या प्रदेश में राजहरा से बस्तर तक नई रेल लाइन

1010. श्री हुकम अब्द क़ल्याण :

श्री आर० ब० बड़े :

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार के विचाराधीन ऐसी कोई योजना है कि मध्य प्रदेश में राजहरा से बस्तर तक नई रेल लाइन बिछाई जाये; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में अन्तिम निर्णय कब तक किया जायेगा?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) और (ख). बस्तर क्षेत्र में ढल्ली-राजहरा से दांतेवाड़ा/जगदलपुर तक बड़ी लाइन बनाने के लिए अभी हाल में यातायात

सर्वेक्षण पूरा किया जा चुका है और रिपोर्ट अभी रेलवे बोर्ड के विचाराधीन है। इस बीच इस लाइन के लिए अंतिम मार्ग निर्धारण सर्वेक्षण भी शुरू कर दिया गया है। इस सर्वेक्षण के परिणाम मालूम होने के बाद ही इस प्रस्ताव पर आगे विचार किया जा सकेगा।

Permanent Absorption of Casual Labour in Northeast Frontier Railway

1011. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) total number of casual labour working for more than three years but not yet permanently absorbed in N. F. Railway;

(b) total number of casual labour who have been working in N. F. Railway for more than one year; and

(c) the time by which Government propose to make these casual labour permanent?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) 1049 as on 31st March, 1972.

(b) 2440 as on 31st March, 1972.

(c) Casual labourers as are found suitable by Screening Committees are appointed to regular Class IV posts. Once appointed to regular posts, they are confirmed in the order of their seniority.

Resignation by the Additional Judge of Mysore High Court.

1012. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZAL-PURKAR: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) Shri H. B. Datar, Additional Judge of Mysore High Court has resigned;

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

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

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

(b) The following reasons were given by the Judge:

(1) When he was appointed as Additional Judge of the High Court, the volume of work in the High Court was very large. Under the stewardship of the present Chief Justice, the pendency has been brought down considerably and his services, in his opinion, were no longer required by the High Court.

(2) There was some unfounded criticism in the State Assembly against his appointment to the High Court and the State authorities did not care to correct the mis-statements made on the floor of the House. In his view, Judges were in helpless position unless those in a position to help and protect them did so. He would not like to be in such a position and was, therefore, resigning.

(c) According to proviso (a) to article 217(1) of the Constitution, a Judge may, by writing under his hand addressed to the President, resign his office. Acceptance of the resignation by the President is not envisaged in the Constitution. The matter is thus entirely within the discretion of the Judge and does not call for any reaction of Government. However, the allegations made in the State Assembly against his appointment to High Court are not true.

लक्ष्मण रेलवे स्टेशनों को पुरकात्री हरिद्वार सड़क से जोड़ना

1013. श्री मुल्की राज सेनी :

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या लक्ष्मण रेलवे स्टेशन पर रेलवे लाइन के साथ-साथ दक्षिण की ओर एक पक्की सड़क बनाई गई है;

(ख) इस सड़क को पुरकात्री से हरिद्वार जाने वाली पक्की सड़क से क्यों नहीं मिलाया गया है;

(ग) क्या कुछ लोगों ने सड़क की जमीन पर नाजायज कब्जा कर रखा है; और

(घ) सरकार का विचार कब तक इस सड़क को पूरा करने का है?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) रेलवे लाइन के साथ-साथ बनी हुई पक्की सड़क रेलवे बस्ती के उपयोग में आती है और इसलिए रेलवे की दृष्टि से इसे पुरकात्री-हरिद्वार रोड से जोड़ना आवश्यक नहीं समझा गया है।

(ग) सड़क के लिए रेलवे की कोई जमीन छलग से नहीं रखी गई है। लेकिन अभी हाल में यह नोटिस में आया है कि लक्ष्मण में पूर्व केबिन के पीछे 537 वर्ग फुट पर अतिक्रमण किया गया है।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

नजीबाबाद रेलवे स्टेशन (उत्तर रेलवे)
पर दिये गये ठेके

1014. श्री मुल्की राज सैनी : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नजीबाबाद रेलवे स्टेशन (उत्तर रेलवे) पर किन-किन व्यक्तियों को तथा कितने रूपये मासिक अथवा वार्षिक दर पर खाना, चाय, फल, पान, सिर्पेट, आदि देचने के ठेके दिये गये हैं ;

(ख) वहां कितने फेरी वाले काम करते हैं ; और

(ग) उनसे प्रति दिन या मासिक कितनी-कितनी धन राशि ली जाती है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) से (ग) : एक विवरण सभा पट्टन पर रखा जाता है। (मंत्रालय में रखा गया)। देखने संघा एल-टी—4290/73)।

Deputation of Revenue Staff to the Beas Dam Project for Land Acquisition Work.

1015. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Himachal Pradesh Government has deputed Revenue Staff to the Beas Dam Project at Talwara for resettlement and rehabilitation and land acquisition work;

(b) if so, whether the staff attached with the Deputy Commissioner, Resettlement and Rehabilitation is getting Special Pay and Allowances, while the staff attached with the Land Acquisition Department is being denied the Special Pay and Allowances; and

(c) whether the Himachal Pradesh Government have sent their case to the Secretary, Beas Dam Construction Board, New Delhi and, if so, the result thereof and the causes for the delay in sanctioning the Special Pay and Allowances to the Revenue Staff attached to the Land Acquisition Department?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA):

(a) The revenue staff deputed by the Government of Himachal Pradesh for resettlement and rehabilitation of oustees is working under the administrative control of Beas Dam Project at Talwara. The land acquisition staff is on the other hand directly working under the Government of Himachal Pradesh.

(b) The staff working in the office of the Deputy Commissioner, Resettlement and Rehabilitation is a part of the Beas Dam Project establishment and gets pay and allowances as sanctioned by the Beas Construction Board from time to time. The staff engaged on land acquisition work is borne on the rolls of the Government of Himachal Pradesh; and receive pay and allowances as admissible to the employees of the Government of Himachal Pradesh.

(c) No proposal from the Government of Himachal Pradesh is pending in this regard with the Secretary, Beas Construction Board. However, the Standing Committee of the Beas Construction Board (on which Himachal Pradesh is also represented) have on more than one occasion considered these issues and decided that (i) special pay be granted to such staff as would normally be entitled to it under the rules of the Government of Himachal Pradesh, and (ii) concession relating to grant of project allowance and house rent allowance, will be admissible to such staff of Himachal

Pradesh Government as are detailed on land acquisition work w.e.f. 1st January, 1971.

Research in Man-Made Fibres

1016. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether about 80 per cent of the people are using cotton instead of man-made fibres in the country; and

(b) whether Government are considering a proposal to build research centres for carrying out intensive research in man-made fibres?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A committee set up by C.S.I.R. has recommended that fibre spinning, finishing and dyeing research facilities be set up in the Silk and Art Silk Mills Research Association (SASMIRA). SASMIRA is procuring a pilot plant under the UNDP programme for carrying out research. The same Committee of C.S.I.R. has recommended that materials, polymerisation etc., be set up in conjunction with the research and development programme of the

Indian Petrochemical Corporation Ltd., (IPCL) at Baroda. A proposal that C.S.I.R. collaborate with IPCL in the setting up of these research facilities is under consideration.

Apart from the above, the existing units are also carrying out some research and development programmes adjunct to their factories, and some proposals for expansion of these research and development facilities are also under consideration of Government at present.

Issue of Licence for Manufacture of Synthetic Fibre during the last two years

1017. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state the number and names of units licensed annually to manufacture synthetic fibres in the country, State-wise, during the last two years and the amount of investment involved in each case?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): Excluding C.O.B. Licences, as they do not involve fresh investments, the details of the units licensed in the last two years to manufacture of synthetic fibres are as under:-

S.No.	Name of the Party	Item of manufacture & annual capacity in tonnes.	Amount of investment (on Land Building & Machinery) (Estimated)
Rs. (in crores)			
<i>Maharashtra State</i>			
1. M/s Chemicals & Fibres of India Ltd., Bombay	1971 Polyester staple fibre-1600 (expansion)	1.7	
<i>Punjab State</i>			
2. M/s Guptalon Ltd., Ludhiana	Nylon Yarn-1000 (New undertaking)	4.1	
<i>Tamil Nadu</i>			
3. M/s The Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co. Ltd. Delhi (M/s Shriram Fibres Ltd.)	1972 Nylon Tyre cord-2000 (New undertaking)	6.0	
<i>Maharashtra</i>			
4. M/s National Rayon Corporation Ltd. Bombay	Nylon Tyre cord-2200 (substantial Expansion)	5.5	

Setting up a Company in the joint Sector Called Andhra Pradesh Fibres Limited

1018. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Sri Ambika Mills Limited, Ahmedabad and Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation have decided to set up a new company in the joint sector called "Andhra Pradesh Fibres Limited";

(b) if so, what are the broad outlines of the project; and

(c) what is the composition of the Board of Directors and the share value held by various partners in this joint venture?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH):

(a) Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation Ltd., Hyderabad have decided to associate with Shree Ambika Mills Ltd., Ahmedabad to implement their nylon filament yarn project.

(b) (i) Item of manufacture—Nylon Filament Yarn.

(ii) Capacity—2,100 tonnes per annum.

(iii) Estimated Capital Cost—Rs. 7.8 crores.

(iv) Estimated cost of capital goods—Rs. 5.5 crores.

(c) Government have approved the proposal joint venture on the following terms:—

(i) 26 per cent shares shall be held by the Corporation and 25 per cent of the shares shall be subscribed by the collaborator. The remaining equity shall be issued to the general public or shall be held by the financial institutions by virtue

of their loan agreement. The Corporation will not at any stage off-load its shares to the collaborator or its inter-connected company, or to any other party without permission from the Central Government.

(ii) In the composition of the Board of Directors, the Corporation shall have 1/3rd of the total strength of the Board, while the collaborator will have one Director less, provided the equity ratio of Corporation: Collaborator remains 26 per cent: 25 per cent. The remaining Directors will be the representatives of the financial institutions who have given loans, or the representatives elected from the shareholders.

(iii) The State Government shall have the right to nominate the Chairman. The financial collaborator may sponsor the name of the Managing Director or Joint Managing Director, but the decision on appointment will be that of the Board. The Finance Director shall be a nominee of the State Government

Production of PVC Pipes

1019. SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA: SHRI K. MALLANNA:

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

(a) the existing indigenous production of P.V.C. pipes and how far it is able to meet the demand in the country;

(b) the number of applications pending consideration for setting up new factories and when the same would be finalised; and

(c) whether all the P.V.C. manufacturing units get adequate supply of raw materials locally or some of these are permitted import, if so, a brief account thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALEIR SINGH): (a) The production of PVC pipes, fittings etc., in the organised sector during 1972 was estimated at 3,000 tonnes. The demand of PVC pipes like that of most other plastic goods is dependent upon several factors, like pricing, quality, consumer acceptability etc. *vis-a-vis* of steel and cement pipes. In view of this it is difficult to assess as to whether the current demand is more than indigenous production. It is added that no import of PVC pipes is allowed.

(b) 10 applications for manufacture of PVC pipes are pending for consideration and a decision will be taken shortly.

(c) Due to shortage of PVC and its resin in the country, import is being allowed to plastic processors including manufacturers of PVC pipes.

Funds for Irrigation Project in Mysore during Fifth Plan

1020. SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA:
SHRI K. MALLANNA:

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

(a) the amount proposed to be allotted for irrigation during the Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(b) the important irrigation projects to be undertaken in the State of Mysore during the Fifth Plan period and the amount likely to be allocated for each project in that State?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BAL-GOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). The Fifth Five Year Plan proposals have not yet been finalised.

Payment of overtime to Assistant Station Master of Delhi Division (Northern Railway)

1021. SHRI HUKAM CHAND KA-CHWAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Overtime has not been paid to some Assistant Station Masters of Delhi Division; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and when it is likely to be paid?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). Overtime admissible under the extent rules has already been paid to the Assistant Station Masters of the Delhi Division upto 11th November, 1972. As regards overtime for the period after 11th November, 1972, action is in hand and payment will be made shortly.

Transfer of Profits by M/s. Sahu-Jain and M/s. Industrial Cables (India) Private Limited

1022. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s. Sahu-Jain and M/s. Industrial Cables (India) Private Limited have transferred their profits to other Companies owned by them to show smaller profits in the aforesaid Companies, while in fact their profits in the current year are double of the profits earned by them during the last financial year; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). An inspection of the books of account of M/s. Sahu-Jain Limited has been conducted under section 209(4) of the Companies Act and the report is awaited. A similar inspection of the books of

account of M/s. Industrial Cables (India) Limited is being ordered. The inspection reports may normally be expected to indicate whether the companies have resorted to any method to reduce their profits.

Chit Fund Companies

1023. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Chit Funds registered in this country under the Companies Act;

(b) the number of Chit Funds in which frauds have been brought to the notice of the Company Law Administration; and

(c) the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Vivian Bose Inquiry Commission

1025. SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state the nature of administrative action taken by Government, as distinct from legislative actions on the recommendations of the Vivian Bose Enquiry Commission on the Dalmia-Jain concerns?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): After the submission of the report of the Vivian Bose Inquiry Commission, Government adopted a special procedure in regard to scrutiny of the applications for licences and loans, emanating from companies in the Sahu-Jain Group. The procedure was reviewed periodically. Government have decided that the companies

belonging to the Sahu-Jain Group, as also of some other Groups should be inspected periodically under section 209(4) of the Companies Act.

2. Prior to the institution of the Commission of Inquiry, the Delhi Police Establishment had started investigation in the matter of Dalmia Jain Airways Limited, which could not be continued, as records relevant to the cases were taken over by the Commission for its enquiry. On the completion of the enquiry by the Commission, the Special Police Establishment resumed the investigation and filed a charge-sheet in the Court of the District Magistrate, Delhi. Charges have been framed and examination of prosecution witnesses has started in the Court of the Additional Sessions Judge, Delhi.

Schemes for protection of Digha Sea Beach

1026. SHRI SAMAR GUHA:

DR. RANEN SEN:

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

(a) whether the Central Government have received any schemes for temporary and permanent protection of Digha sea beach from the State Government;

(b) whether a Central Team has visited Digha and if so, its findings and recommendations for the protection of Digha; and

(c) the Central assistance offered for the protection of Digha?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The experts of the Beach Erosion Board, constituted by the Government of India, visited the erosion sites at Digha Beach on the 28th December, 1972 and discussed the problem in detail during the meeting of the Board held at Calcutta on the 30th

December, 1972. The experts have recommended that beach nourishment would be necessary for effective control of erosion and pending the procurement of sand pumps for such nourishment, sea walls in selected reaches should be constructed supplemented by nourishment by coarse sand transported by trucks from nearby areas.

The State Government have been requested to take appropriate action as recommended by the experts.

(c) Schemes for tackling sea erosion form part of the flood control sector of the State Plan, for which, according to the present procedure, Central assistance is provided in the form of block loans and grants without tying them to any particular scheme or head of development. Central assistance specifically for the Digha protection has not been proposed.

Submission of Reports by Monopolies Commission

1027. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of reports made by the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission till to date since 1st December, 1972 and the subject matter of each report;

(b) whether the Commission is functioning as usual even in the absence of the Chairman; and

(c) when Chairman is likely to be appointed in the vacancy caused by the elevation of the previous Chairman to the membership of the Supreme Court Bench?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) Only one report has been received from the Monopolies

Commission since the 1st December, 1972.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The appointment of a Chairman is under consideration.

De-Concentration of Audit by Company Auditors

1028. SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of breaking the monopoly hold of certain firms on the auditing profession in India has been examined by Government; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). Certain provisions have been included in the Companies (Amendment) Bill, 1972 which was introduced in the House on the 11th August, 1972. The Bill is pending consideration by the Joint Select Committee of Parliament.

Indian Metals and Ferro Alloys Limited

1029. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Registrar of Companies has ever inspected the books of accounts of the Indian Metals and Ferro Alloys Limited, which runs ferro silicon factory at Thiruvelli in Koraput in Orissa;

(b) if so, how many times since it went into production and the dates;

(c) how much amount has been charged in the account books of the Company to "publicity and public relations account" in 1970-71, 1971-72, and 1972-73; and who has received the bulk of the amount; and

(d) whether any mention of payment to political parties has been made; and if so, the amounts mentioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Setting up of Drug Prices Review Board

1030. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR:
SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN:

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

(a) whether Government have decided to set up Drug Prices Review Board;

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

(c) when this Board will start its working?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). Consequent on the issue of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1970, Government appointed a Drug Prices Review Board on the 28th July, 1970 with the following composition and it is already working since then:

- (1) Joint Secretary, Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals. . . . Chairman.
- (2) Joint Secretary, Ministry of Health & Family Planning . . . Member.
- (3) Joint Secretary, Department of Internal Trade, Ministry of Industrial Development . . . Member.
- (4) Drugs Controller (India), Directorate General of Health Services . . . Member.

- (5) Industrial Adviser, Dte. General of Technical Development . . . Member.
- (6) Chief Cost Accounts Officer, Ministry of Finance . . . Member.
- (7) Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals. . . . Member-Secretary.

The function of the Board are as follows:

- (i) to examine the revised price lists as furnished by the industry under the provisions of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order and to recommend re-fixation wherever necessary.
- (ii) to examine representations against the fixation of prices of bulk drugs and to recommend fair selling prices;
- (iii) to consider and report on issues arising out of the alternative scheme of pricing as provided in the Price Control Order;
- (iv) generally to keep watch over the drug prices, basic and formulated; and
- (v) to consider and report on such matters as may be specifically entrusted to it by Government.

Foreign Manufacturers of Patent Drugs making Enormous Profits

1032. DR. KAILAS: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether foreign manufacturers of Patent Drugs for which the basic material is supplied to them by public undertaking-Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited are reaping enormous profits; and

(b) if so, what action Government propose to take to bring down the cost of such patent drugs for the consumers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). All manufacturers including foreign majority holding units, with a turnover of more than Rs. 5 lakhs, are required to comply with the provisions stipulated under the Drugs (Prices Control) Order in working out the selling prices of their products, based on bulk drugs whether purchased from Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited or procured from elsewhere. Besides a provision has also been made in the aforesaid order that the gross profit before tax will not exceed 15 per cent of turnover in any year and any excess thereof, if earned, shall be funded separately, which can be utilised with the prior approval of the Government for the following purposes:

- (a) research and development expenditure;
- (b) adjustments against future profits or losses; and
- (c) such other purposes as may be specified by the Central Government from time to time.

Reports concerning profitability have been received from 44 foreign companies which are under examination. These reports show a reduction, on and average, in profitability in terms of a percentage of turnover as well as capital employed.

फरटीलाईजर कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया बम्बई को 1971-72 और 1972-73 के दौरान हुआ लाभ

1033. श्री मल्ही राज संनी : क्या पैट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या फरटीलाईजर कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया, बम्बई को 1971-72 और 1972-73 वर्षों के दौरान कितना लाभ हुआ ;

(ख) कारपोरेशन किस वर्ष तक घाटे में चला; और

(ग) वे उपाय कौन-कौन से हैं जिनके परिणामस्वरूप घाटे की पूर्ति हुई और लाभ अर्जित हुआ ?

पैट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री दलबीर सिंह) : (क) 1971-72 में भारतीय उबरेक निगम के द्वारा यूनिट द्वारा अर्जित परिचालन लाभ 2.48 करोड़ रुपये था। 1972-73 के लिए अनुमानित लाभ 6.5 करोड़ रुपये था।

(ख) 1969-70 तक यूनिट घाटे में चल रहा था। फिर भी, 1968-69 में इसे 49 लाख ये का अल्प लाभ हुआ।

(ग) डिजाइन और इंजीनियरिंग की कमियों के कारण प्लांट में होने वाला उत्पादन सीमित था। संशोधन और सुधार द्वारा, इन पर शनै: शनै: काबू पाया जा रहा है। प्लांटों के उत्तर परिचालन व रख-रखाव तथा इंजीनियरिंग की कमियों को विधिवत् दूर करने के फलस्वरूप प्लांट का और उत्तम कार्बन निष्पादन, विविधीकरण योजनाएं तथा और अच्छी विकी 1970-71 से वित्तीय परिणामों में सुधार का मुख्य कारण हैं।

Work on Rajasthan Canal

1034. SHRI K. BALADHANDAYUTHAM: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Centre proposes to speed up the work of the Rajasthan canal; and
- (b) if so, the main features of the proposal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). The Rajasthan Canal Project forms a part of State-Plan of Rajasthan Government. However, as the constraint of resources was hindering the speedy execution of the project, the Centre has been providing non-plan financial assistance, to the extent possible, to expedite its progress. So far the following non-plan assistance has been/ is being given to this project:—

1968-69	Rs. 3.50 crores
1969-70	Rs. 3.20 crores
1971-72	Rs. 3.00 crores
1972-73	Rs. 3.50 crores
1973-74	Rs. 1.97 crores
Total:—	Rs. 15.17 crores

Circular Railway for Bangalore City

1035. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZAL PURKAR:

SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have conducted any survey for the construction of a Circular Railway line for the city of Bangalore; and

(b) if so, the outcome of the survey?

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

(b) Does not arise.

International Seminar on Hydraulics of Alluvial Streams in New Delhi

1036. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:

SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

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

(a) whether an international Seminar on Hydraulics of Alluvial Streams

was held to discuss the problems of Asian countries in New Delhi on January 15, 1973;

(b) if so, the number of Indian and foreign experts that attended the seminar; and

(c) the proposals put forwarded by India and the reaction of other countries thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 173 Indian and 15 foreign experts participated in this Seminar.

(c) No specific proposals were put forward by India at the Seminar. The purpose of the Seminar was to apprise engineers, scientists and research workers of the Asian region, engaged in hydraulic research, of the latest researches being carried out in other countries for a better understanding of the problems associated with alluvial stream flow, through discussions with experts of international repute. Indian experts prepared background papers indicating the present status of the researches carried out in this country, for the information of experts from other countries.

Collision of Howrah-Delhi Janta Express between Somna and Danwar Railway Stations

1037. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:

SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether four Railway employees were killed and two seriously injured when the Howrah-Delhi Janta Express collided with shunting goods train between Somna and Danwar Stations on the Aligarh-Khurja Section of the Northern Railway in December, 1972;

(b) if so, what was the cause of the collision; and

(c) whether the families of those killed have been given any compensation?

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

(b) According to the provisional finding of the Additional Commissioner of Railway Safety, Northern Circle, Lucknow, the collision was due to the failure of railway staff.

(c) The cases relating to payment of compensation due under the workmen's compensation Act to the dependents of the four deceased railway employees are being actively processed.

Plan to Control Floods in Ganga Flood Control Commission's Ganga Basin

1038. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:

SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

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

(a) whether the Ganga Flood Control Commission has drawn up a comprehensive time-bound plan to control floods in the Ganga basin;

(b) if so, the main features of the plan; and

(c) whether it has also asked the Survey of India to complete the survey work of the areas of the basin to enable it to formulate detailed flood control schemes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). The Ganga Flood Control Commission are collecting data required for the formulation of the comprehensive plan of flood control in the Ganga Basin. The outline of the plan is expected to be ready by the end of June, 1973. The details are to be worked out thereafter.

(c) The Ganga Flood Control Commission have addressed the Survey of

India to ascertain the details of the surveys already carried out with a view to plan the surveys in the un-covered flood prone areas.

Overhead Bridges at Rail/Road Crossing

1039. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whose duty it is to build overhead bridges at the crossing of Railways and roads; and

(b) whether any machinery has been devised to discharge this duty, and if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). It is the policy of the Railways to construct road over/under-bridges in replacement of existing busy level crossings provided the schemes are sponsored by the State Government and provided the State Government or the Road Authority agree to bear their share of the cost. Broadly, under the new rules now in force, 50 per cent of the cost of road over/under bridge for a 24 ft. wide road way and its approaches (excluding cost of land for approaches) is borne by the Railways and the balance 50 per cent as well as cost of acquisition of any land required for approaches is borne by the Road Authority.

The plan and estimate for the bridge structure are prepared by the Railway and got approved from the State Government. Similarly, the plan and estimate for the approaches are prepared by the State Government who get them approved from the Railways. Based on the two estimates, combined estimates are prepared and cost allocated between the Railway and the State Government. The construction of the bridge proper is the responsibility of the Railway while the State Government/Road Authority execute the work on the approaches.

Major and Medium Irrigation Scheme of Maharashtra Government

1040. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the major and medium Irrigation Schemes of the Maharashtra Government which have been sanctioned by the Central Government during the financial years 1971-72 and 1972-73; and

(b) in view of the persistent drought for the fourth successive year in Maharashtra, whether the Central Government do not consider it necessary to give immediate sanction to at least half the schemes held up by them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) Two medium irrigation Schemes viz. Haranbari and Kelzar, have been approved during the year 1971-72.

(b) The Government of Maharashtra have proposed 15 new major and 43 medium schemes. Of these 12 major and 39 medium schemes lie in Krishna and Godavari basins which cannot be considered for acceptance owing to

water disputes of these river basins being under adjudication by Tribunals.

The remaining 3 major and 4 medium schemes in the other basins are under examination/correspondence with State Government to finalise the technical and other aspects.

Civil and Criminal Appeals pending with Courts as on 31st December, 1972

1041. SHRI SHANKERRAO

SAVANT:

SHRI PILOO MODY:

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

(a) the number of civil and criminal appeals pending in each of the High Courts and Supreme Court as on the 31st December, 1972; and

(b) what steps are taken or proposed to be taken to expedite the disposal of these appeals?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a) Information as on 31st December, 1972 is not readily available. Information as on 30th June 1972 is given in the attached statement.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the Court	Civil Appeals	Criminal Appeals
	Supreme Court	6,967	595
HIGH COURTS			
1	Allahabad	21,678	8,440
2	Andhra Pradesh	3,791	1,073
3	Bombay	14,402	2,120
4	Calcutta	24,416	1,698
5	Delhi	5,481	423
6	Gauhati	1,489	429
7	Gujarat	5,457	859
8	Himachal Pradesh	671	77
9	Jammu & Kashmir	455	95
10	Kerala	5,839	122
11	Madhya Pradesh	7,624	2,891
12	Madras	10,747	1,025
13	Mysore	4,410	404
14	Orissa	2,533	504
15	Patna	8,726	2,359
16	Punjab & Haryana	12,363	2,131
17	Rajasthan	3,012	1,078

(b) The State authorities have been advised to undertake a further review of the judge strength in the light of the current institutions and disposals and the arrears to be cleared.

been accepted by Government and a Bill for the revision of the Code of Criminal Procedure is now before Lok Sabha after it has been passed by the Rajya Sabha.

A Committee of Judges under the Chairmanship of Shri Justice J. C. Shah has submitted a report on the problem of arrears in the High Courts. The Committee has made a number of recommendations for reducing arrears and for minimising delays in dispensing justice. The recommendations of the Committee which are purely of administrative nature and which do not require amendment to the rule, statute or law have been communicated to the State Governments and High Courts for implementation. The recommendations involving amendments to the Statute or law are being examined and decisions will be taken after ascertaining the views of the Judges of the High Courts and the Supreme Court and the State Governments.

The Law Commission has suggested certain specific amendments to the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, in its report with a view to eliminating or minimising delays in civil litigation and thereby reducing costs. The suggestions are under examination. The re-constituted Law Commission had also been requested to go into the question of further amendments to the Civil Procedure Code and the Commission have recently submitted their report which is under consideration.

The Law Commission has also made a number of recommendations for the amendment of the procedural law in criminal matters. Most of them have

Shortage of Kerosene Oil in the Country

1042. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT:

DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEYA:

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

(a) whether Kerosene Oil is in short supply in the country;

(b) if so, the causes of the shortage and the measures devised to meet this shortage; and

(c) how much kerosene oil is imported every year and how much is produced in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH):

(a) and (b). By and large the total availability of kerosene oil i.e. from production in the country and from imports has so far been adequate to meet the requirements of the country. There have, however, been sporadic local shortages mainly due to distribution difficulties arising from strikes, disturbances, accidents, breaches etc.

(c) Following are the indigenous production and imports for the years 1971 and 1972 and anticipations for 1973.

(Figures in '000 MT)

	Kerosene 1971	1972	Anticipa 1973
Production	2995	2817	3171
Imports	599	830	730

रेलवे के अनुरक्षण, निर्माण, एवं दूर-संचार विभागों के नैमित्तिक कर्मचारियों को स्थायी बनाया जाना

1043. श्री झोंकार लाल बेरवा :
डा० सक्षीनारायण पांडेय :

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलवे के अनुरक्षण, निर्माण और दूर-संचार विभागों में पिछले तीन वर्षों से दैनिक मजदूरी पर कार्य करने वाले कर्मचारियों की संख्या क्या है ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार उन्हें स्थायी बनाने का विचार कर रही है और यदि हाँ, तो कब तक उन्हें स्थायी बनाया जा सकेगा ?

रेल अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय में उपमंत्री (श्रीमुहम्मद शाफ़ी कुरेशी) (क) आवधिक, सविरात्री, विरल अथवा थोड़ी अवधि के काम के लिए रेलों पर दैनिक मजदूरी के आधार पर नैमित्तिक श्रमिकों को लगाया जाता है । इस तरह के श्रमिकों, को परियोजनाओं में भी लगाया जाता है । 31-3-1972 को ऐसे कामों पर 3 वर्ष से अधिक समय से लगे नैमित्तिक श्रमिकों की संख्या लगभग 42,000 थी ।

(ख) जांच समितियों द्वारा उपयुक्त पाये जाने वाले नैमित्तिक श्रमिकों को श्रेणी-4 के नियमित पदों पर नियुक्त किया जाता है । इस तरह की नियुक्ति के बाद उन्हें उनकी वरिष्ठता के क्रम में स्थायी कर दिया जाता है ।

हड्डतालों और आन्दोलनों के कारण रेलवे को हुई हानि

1044. श्री झोंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हड्डतालों एवं अन्य आन्दोलनों के कारण गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान रेलवे को कितनी घनराशि की हानि हुई;

(ख) उनके परिणामस्वरूप कितने रेल कर्मचारी मारे गए ; और

(ग) उनको रेलवे द्वारा सहायता के रूप में कितनी राशि दी गई ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शाफ़ी कुरेशी) : (क) से (ग). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

खाद्यालय, उर्वरक, सीमेंट और कोयला आदि आवश्यक वस्तुओं के लिए रेल माल डिव्हिंगों की सप्लाई

1045. श्री झोंकार लाल बेरवा :
डा० सक्षीनारायण पांडेय :

क्या रेल मंत्री डिव्हिंग उद्योग की खाली पड़ी क्षमता के बारे में 5 दिसम्बर, 1972 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 3055 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि खाद्यालय, उर्वरक, सीमेंट और कोयला जैसी आवश्यक वस्तुओं की ठुलाई के लिए माल डिव्हिंगों की सप्लाई की पिछले तीन वर्षों में प्रत्येक मास विभिन्न रेलवे जोनों में क्या स्थिति थी ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शाफी कुरेशी): विगत तीन बर्षों के दौरान विभिन्न क्षेत्रीय रेलों में खात्यान्त्र, उर्वरक, सीमेंट और कोयले की ढुलाई के लिए प्रत्येक मर्हीने जितने माल डिब्बे उपलब्ध कराये गये उनका व्यौरा सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दिया गया है। [प्रवालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एल टी—4291/73]

Non-payment of Overtime Allowance to Parcel Clerks at Modinagar, Delhi Division (Northern Railway)

1046. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Parcel Clerks who worked at Modinagar (Delhi Division) in the year 1972, have not been paid Overtime allowance for the months of March and April, 1972 although the Overtime allowance bill was duly verified by the Station Master concerned;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken by the administration to expedite the payment of the long outstanding bill?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) to (c). Only one Parcel Clerk had worked extra hours beyond the statutory limit during the period 19-3-1972 to 1-4-1972 and 2-4-1972 to 15-4-1972. The overtime bill took sometime to verify as the Station Master under whose orders he had worked overtime, had been posted to some other station in the meantime. However, payment of overtime is now being arranged.

गंगा को काबैरी से मिलाने की योजना की कियान्विति के लिए बिबेशी सहायता

1047. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह: क्या सिक्काई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गंगा को काबैरी से मिलाने की योजना की कियान्विति के लिए किसी अन्य देश से सहायता मांगी जा रही है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका पूरा व्यौरा क्या है?

सिक्काई और विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बालगोविन्द बर्मा) : (क) और (ख). इस समय, एक राष्ट्रीय जल ग्रिड, जिसका एक भाग नर्मदा, गोदावरी, कृष्णा और काबैरी जैसी नदियों और गंगा के बीच सम्पर्क होगा, के लिए प्रस्तावों की जांच करने का प्रस्ताव है। यह उम्मीद की जाती है कि कुछ विशेषज्ञ क्षेत्रों में, जिनमें देश में ही पर्याप्त अनुभव उपलब्ध नहीं है, कुछ विशेषज्ञों की सेवाओं और अनुसंधान के लिए अपेक्षित कुछ विशिष्ट उपस्कर को प्राप्त करने के लिए संयुक्त राष्ट्र की सहायता उपलब्ध हो जाएगी।

"टिकट चैकिंग स्टाफ" का दर्जा

1048. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह: क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेल विभाग में टिकट चैकिंग स्टाफ को "रनिंग स्टाफ" का दर्जा दिया गया है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

रेल मन्त्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शकी कुरेशी) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ब) नियमों के अनुसार केवल ऐसे कर्मचारियों को, जो गाड़ियों के संचालन के लिए प्रत्यक्षतः इंचार्ज और उत्तरदायी होते हैं जैसे मोटरमैन और रेल मोटर ड्राइवरों, शंटरों सहित ड्राइवर, सहायक ड्राइवरों विजली और ड्राइवर के सहायक-डीजल सहित फोयरमैन, गार्ड और बेकसमैन, रनिंग कर्मचारी माना जाता है ।

चूंकि टिकट जांच कर्मचारी किसी भी तरह गाड़ियों के संचालन से सीधे सम्बद्ध नहीं होते, इसलिए उन्हें रनिंग कर्मचारियों का दर्जा नहीं दिया गया है । इसके अलावा, उन्हें "रनिंग कर्मचारी" के रूप में माना जाये उनकी यह मांग माध्यस्थ्य के लिए संबुद्ध वार्ता तंत्र को भेजी गयी थी और माध्यस्थ्य मंडल ने इस मांग को नामंजूर कर दिया है । यह अधिनिर्णय सरकार और कर्मचारी दोनों पक्षों पर बाध्यकारी है ।

रेलों में तृतीय श्रेणी से "टूटायर" कोंचों को समाप्त करना

1049. श्री संकर दयाल सिंह : क्या रेल मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार रेलों की तृतीय श्रेणी से "टूटायर" कोंचों को समाप्त करने का विचार कर रही है ; और

(ब) यदि हां, वो प्रस्ताव का तारांश क्या है और इसे कब से कार्यान्वित किया जायेगा ?

रेल मन्त्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शकी कुरेशी) : (क) और (ब) तीसरे दर्जे के 2-टायर शयन यानों के स्थान पर 3-टायर शयनयान लगाने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार किया जा रहा है ।

Distribution and Utilization of Additional Posts of Pharmacists on Indian Railways

1050. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have created additional posts of Pharmacists in the authorised scale of Rs. 205—280 agreed upon by the sub-Committee comprising representatives of organised labour and Railway Board for the revision of pay and channels of promotion of Pharmacists;

(b) if so, the number of posts and the distribution thereof, Railway-wise; and

(c) whether the quota allotted to each Railway has since then been utilized if not, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). One post of Pharmacist in scale Rs. 205—280 has been sanctioned for each Division and each Central Hospital of nine Zonal Railways. In order to improve the promotional prospects of the Pharmacists, the Railways were instructed to fill up these posts by promotion of Pharmacists in grade Rs. 130—240.

(c) All these posts have been operated except three for which selections are in progress.

Posts and pay scales of Pharmacists with different nomenclatures on different Zonal Railways

1051. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the various posts of Pharmacists with different nomenclature (viz. Head Clerk procurement Hospital Store Keeper-Grade I and II, Assistant Hospital Store Keeper, Hospital Steward-Grade I and II, Assistant

Hospital Steward, Packer and Pharmacists Grade (A and B) shown in the new Medical Manual published recently are actually in existence on the Indian Railways;

(b) if so, the Railway-wise distribution thereof along with the pay scale attached to each category; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the non-implementation of the Medical Manual and the expected time by which it will be implemented?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Not all categories viz. Head Clerk Procurement, Hospital Store Keeper, Hospital Steward, Packer are manned by Pharmacists. It is also not mandatory to create posts in all the categories mentioned in the Medical Manual on each Zonal Railway. Posts are created according to the need of each Zonal Railway.

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

(c) Does not arise in view of reply to part (a) of the question above.

Exploitation of the provisions of Law regarding maintenance

1052. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state the efforts made to prevent the exploitation of various statutory provisions of the Law regarding Maintenance by wives to harass their husbands and the steps proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY): The matter is under examination.

Launching of a Five-Year Crash Programme by Oil and Natural Gas Commission

1053. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission submitted for the approval of Government a proposal to launch a five-year crash programme to double its oil production; and

(b) if so, the stage at which the proposal stands at present?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. Under the Plan, ONGC expects, *inter alia*, to establish enough additional recoverable reserves of Crude Oil, to enable it to increase its present annual production from slightly over 4 million tonnes to 8 million tonnes by the end of that Plan.

(b) The Plan, which based on the techno-economic study jointly conducted by a team of ONGC and Soviet experts, has been examined by the Government and its preliminary views have been made known to the ONGC. The Government is now awaiting the result of the discussions which the ONGC has recently been having with a Soviet Oil Delegation regarding the Soviet assistance towards implementation of this Plan, before taking a final decision.

Employment of persons on new Railway lines sanctioned for drought affected areas in various States

1054. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:
SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railway Board has sanctioned a number of new Rail lines

in the various States as a measure to provide employment to the drought-affected people;

(b) the number of persons who got employment under these projects, State-wise, both during the construction and afterwards; and

(c) the funds allocated by Government for the purpose?

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

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

Measures taken to improve financial position of Railways

1055. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH: MALIK:

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether goods traffic carried by the Railways during the year 1972 has fallen short of the plan target; and

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken for bringing functional efficiency and improving financial position of the Railways in the country?

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

(b) The shortfall in goods traffic in relation to the planned target was primarily due to various extraneous factors like the burden of defence moves in the wake of the Indo-Pak War in December, 1971, and agitations in different parts of the country over issues unconnected with Railway working, but which nevertheless affected Railway operations seriously. In order to improve the operational efficiency of the Railways, various steps are being continuously taken. Some of these are increasing the extent of diesel and electric traction,

conversion of M.G. to the more efficient B.G. system, improving the productivity of assets and men by better supervision and adoption of modern concepts of work study and operational research etc.

Supply of Power to Rajasthan by Punjab

1056. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH: MALIK:

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:

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

(a) whether the Punjab State has stopped power supply to the Ganganaagar area as a consequence of which the work on the Rajasthan Canal Project has stopped; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by Government to persuade the Punjab State Government to restore power immediately to that area?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VARMA): (a) and (b). As a result of the disruption of the Muktsar-Ganganagar transmission line, power supply to Rajasthan Canal remained suspended during the last week of January 1973. The power supply was restored after about a week.

Setting up of Enquiry Committee to inquire into the charges levelled by Engineers of U.P. Electricity Board

1057. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH: MALIK:

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:

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

(a) whether the Central Government have set up an enquiry committee to inquire into the allegations of power sabotage levelled by the Engineers of Uttar Pradesh Electricity

Board, and if so, the nature of allegations levelled by the Engineers;

(b) the composition of the Committee, the time by which the Committee is expected to submit its report; and

(c) if the report has been submitted, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VARMA): (a) No Sir.

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

Centre's Assistance for Power crisis in Punjab

1058. SHRI BHOLA MANJHI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Punjab Government have sought Centre's help to tide over the serious power crisis in the State;

(b) if so, what are the requests made by the State Government; and

(c) what action has been taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VARMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Punjab Government have made the following request to the Central Government in view of the serious power crisis in the state:

(i) The Nangal Fertilizer should be closed down.

(ii) Relief may be arranged for Punjab from Satpura Power Station in Madhya Pradesh through Rajasthan transmission net work.

(iii) The share of the various states of Northern Region from

the Rajasthan Atomic Power Plants be decided.

(c) The load of Nangal Fertilizer Factory has been reduced from 98 MW to 60 MW w.e.f. 10th February, 1973. As regard relief from Satpura, the Chief Minister of Rajasthan has been requested for allowing relief to Punjab through the Rajasthan Net work. The Power transferred so far has not been appreciable. The share of various States from Rajasthan Atomic Power Project is being finalised.

Red Tape Stalling Capital's Third Rail Terminus Plan

1059. SHRI BHOLA MANJHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news appearing in the 'Hindustan Times' on the 11th January, 1973 under the caption "Red taping capital's 3rd rail terminus plan"; and

(b) if so, Government reaction thereto?

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

(b) The Report of the Survey Team is awaited and a decision will be taken on receipt thereof.

Suspension of Power supply to Punjab from Rajasthan

1060. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VARMA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether power supply to Punjab from Satpura in Rajasthan was suspended during January, 1973; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the same and the action taken by the Centre in that regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VARMA): (a) The power supply to Punjab from Satpura was considerably reduced in January, 1973.

(b) The reduction of power supply to Punjab from Satpura was due to the increase in the requirement of Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh. Chief Minister of Rajasthan has been requested by the Union Minister of Irrigation and Power for passing on the surplus power from Satpura to Punjab.

Sharing of Waters of Sona River by Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and U.P.

1061. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central formula to resolve the differences among Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh on the sharing of the waters of the Sona river has not found favour with cultivators of the State of Bihar; and

(b) if so, whether in view of this the Centre proposes to reconsider the formula?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VARMA): (a) and (b). Discussions have been held with the three States and efforts continue to be made to evolve proposals which might be acceptable to all of them. It is hoped that a settlement will be arrived at amongst the States in the near future.

Request by West Bengal Government to enquire into Central allegations against D.V.C.

1062. SHRI RA. MBHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether West Bengal Government had requested the Centre to inquire into the allegations of administrative inefficiency and bureaucratic

bungling in Damodar Valley Corporation; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VARMA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

'Work-to-rule' agitation by Workers of O.&N.G.C.

1063. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL:

SHRI PRIYA RANAJN DAS. MUNSI:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state

(a) whether O.&N.G.C. workers resorted to 'work-to-rule' agitation and also one-day strike in the month of January, 1973; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH):

(a) Some of the O.&N.G.C. workers of the Western Region in Gujarat and Jaisalmer Project (Jodhpur) in Rajasthan resorted to 'work-to-rule' and also went on one day's token strike in the month of January, 1973.

(b) This was to press the demands of the Commission's employees for revision of wages, payment of third interim relief and bonus thereon, etc.

Experts' Comments on Ganga-Cauvery Link

1064. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL:

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:

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

(a) whether Engineering experts in the country have stated that the

Ganga-Cauvery linking would be wasteful, unnecessary and ecologically dangerous; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VARMA): (a) and (b). Some Engineers of the country have stated that the Ganga-Cauvery Link may not be economical; that the waters for drought areas could be found from rivers like the Mahanadi and Godavari or the west flowing steams in Kerala; that surplus waters may be used in areas nearby rather than transported for a long distance; that assessment should be made of the available waters and projected future needs of both areas of origin and destination taking into account availability of ground-water and scope of saving in existing utilisation; and that evaluation should be made of economic benefits of the links *vis-a-vis* the cost as well as alternative industrial and other developments in drought regions.

Many other engineers have, however, supported the development of not only the Ganga-Cauvery link but also many other links constituting a National Water Grid.

Before any decisions are made regarding construction of a National Water Grid, it is necessary to carry out investigations and studies on the various aspects of the Grid. Further decision regarding implementation will be taken only after the feasibility studies are completed and become available.

Clearance of Major and Medium Irrigation Projects in Orissa by C.W. & P.C.

1065. SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of major and medium irrigation projects in Orissa are awaiting clearance by the Central Water and Power Commission; and

(b) if so, the reasons for delay in according clearance to the schemes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VARMA): (a) and (b). Replies of the State engineers to be comments of the Central Water and Power Commission on the Bagh and Bhimkund major projects and Kharkhai and Nesa medium projects are awaited. The Rengali major project was considered by the Advisory Committee and as desired by them, the project is being further examined by the Central Water and Power Commission. The Upper Kolab major project proposed by the State lies in the Godavari basin, the disputes regarding which are under adjudication. The Daha medium project will be put up to the Advisory Committee in the near future. The replies of the State to the comments on the Ramaila medium project, as well as the Baghalati and Ramanadi Stage I medium projects sent by the State a few weeks ago are under examination.

गरीबों की निःशुल्क कानूनी सहायता

1066. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव :

श्री हरी सिंह :

क्या विधि, न्याय और कानूनी कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गरीबों को निःशुल्क कानूनी सहायता देने की योजना पर सर्वप्रथम कब विचार किया गया था ; और

(ख) अब तक इस योजना में कितनी प्रगति हुई है और इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

विधि, न्याय और कानूनी कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नीति राज सिंह चौधरी) :

(क) इस मामले पर भारत सरकार 1945 से ही विचार करती रही है, जब यूनाइटेड किंगडम की सरकार द्वारा नियुक्त राजनीतिक समिति की रिपोर्ट की और उसका ध्यान दिलाया गया था। तदापि, निर्धन व्यक्तियों के लिए कानूनी सहायता की एक माडल स्कीम राज्य सरकारों के मार्ग दर्शन के लिए विधि मन्त्रालय द्वारा तैयार की गई थी और उनके पास भेजी गई क्योंकि निर्धन व्यक्तियों को कानूनी सहायता उपलब्ध कराने का उत्तरदायित्व राज्य सरकारों का है।

(ख) कानूनी सहायता की माडल स्कीम तैयार कर ली गई है और राज्य सरकारों तथा अन्यों को भेज दी गई है। कानूनी सहायता के सम्बन्ध में कतिपय उपबन्ध अधिवक्ता (संशोधन) विधेयक, 1973 में किए गए हैं। कानूनी सहायता निधियां स्थापित करने और विहित रीति में कानूनी सहायता देने के लिए बार कौंसिल को प्राधिकृत करने वाला विधेयक राज्य सभा द्वारा 20 फरवरी, 1973 को पारित कर दिया गया है। उस सदन द्वारा पारित दण्ड प्रक्रिया सहित विधेयक के खण्ड 304 में भी सेशन न्यायालय द्वारा विचारणीय मुकदमों में निर्धन व्यक्तियों को कानूनी सहायता दिए जाने की व्यवस्था है और वह अन्य प्रकार के मुकदमों में भी यह सहायता उपलब्ध कराने के लिए राज्य सरकारों को सशक्त करता है। सरकार ने कानूनी सहायता के सम्बन्ध में एक विशेषज्ञ समिति भी नियुक्त की है। समिति की रिपोर्ट के प्राप्त होने पर आगे कार्यवाही की जाएगी।

चुनाव नियमों में संशोधन करने सम्बन्धी सुझावों पर सरकार का निर्णय

1067. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव : क्या विधि, न्याय और कानूनी कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चुनावों के नियमों में संशोधित करने के लिए बनाई गई संसदीय समिति की की सिफारिशों पर अन्तिम निर्णय कर लिया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं?

विधि, न्याय और कानूनी कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नीतिराज सिंह चौधरी) :

(क) और (ख). निर्वाचन विधि के संशोधनों के बारे में संयुक्त समिति की सिफारिशों पर सरकार सक्रिय रूप से विचार कर रही है।

पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में महादेवपुर घाट स्टेशन

1068. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव : क्या रेल मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के महादेवपुर घाट स्टेशन के स्थान को बाढ़ के समय प्रतिवर्ष चार-पांच बार बदला जाता है;

(ख) क्या प्रत्येक वर्ष घाट स्टेशन के निर्माण के लिए उत्तरदायी अधिकारियों द्वारा निधियों के गबन के सम्बन्ध में सरकार को शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इस मामले की जांच करने का है; और

(घ) वर्ष 1970-71 और 1971-72 में उपरोक्त स्टेशन के निर्माण पर कितना व्यय हुआ था ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफ़ी कुरेशी) : (क) जी नहीं। महादेवपुर घाट स्टेशन का स्थान-परिवर्तन सामान्यतः वर्ष में एक बार भारी बाढ़ के दौरान ऊँची जगह पर और पानी का स्तर गिर जाने पर निचली जगह पर कर दिया जाता है।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(घ) 1970-71 और 1971-72 के दौरान महादेवपुर घाट स्टेशन के सभी स्थान परिवर्तनों के सम्बन्ध में निर्माण और अनुरक्षण पर क्रमशः 3,85,000 रुपये और 3,64,000 रुपये खर्च हुए।

बॉर्डर रेलवे में भागलपुर से बरारीघाट के बीच गाड़ी का बन्द किया जाना

1069. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव : क्या रेल मन्त्री यह बताने की हुआ करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के एक अधिकारी ने बिहार सरकार को अपने पत्र द्वारा आग्रह किया है कि पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में भागलपुर से बरारीघाट के बीच राज्य परिवहन की बसों को चलाने की व्यवस्था की जाये क्योंकि रेलवे इन स्थानों के बीच चलने वाली गाड़ियों को बन्द कर देना चाहती है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसा आग्रह करने के कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफ़ी कुरेशी) : (क) जी हां, पूर्वोत्तर रेल प्रशासन ने महादेवपुर घाट और बरारीघाट के बीच यात्री यातायात के लिए घाट सेवा बन्द

करने के लिए सहमति देने हेतु बिहार सरकार को लिखा था। इस सन्दर्भ में उससे यह भी अनुरोध किया गया था कि यह नदी के आर-पार आने-जाने वाले यात्री यातायात और बरारीघाट और भागलपुर के बीच सड़क पर होने वाले यात्री यातायात को सम्भालने के लिए एक एजेन्ट नियुक्त करने के प्रश्न पर विचार करे या इन सेवाओं को अपने हाथ में ले ले। रेल प्रशासन ने अपनी यह भी इच्छा व्यक्त की है कि जब तक राज्य सरकार उपयुक्त बस सेवाओं की व्यवस्था नहीं कर लेती, तब तक वह भागलपुर-बरारी घाट खण्ड में यात्री सेवाएं जारी रखेंगा। राज्य सरकार और रेल अधिकारियों की एक बैठक में इस विषय पर विचार विमर्श करने का प्रस्ताव भी किया गया है। लेकिन अभी तक ऐसी कोई बैठक नहीं हुई है।

(ख) ऊपर बताया गया अनुरोध उस भारी हानि से बचने के लिए किया गया है जो रेलों को इन सेवाओं के परिचालन में हो रही है। बिहार सरकार हारा दिये गये लाइसेंस के अन्तर्गत एक निजी घाट-सेवा पहले से ही महादेवपुर घाट और बरारीघाट के बीच चालू है।

इन्होंने (मध्य प्रदेश) के लोकमान्य नगर में फ्लैग रेलवे स्टेशन का निर्माण

1070. श्री फूलचन्द बर्मा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने इन्होंने (मध्य प्रदेश) के लोकमान्य नगर में फ्लैग रेलवे स्टेशन बनाने की स्वीकृति दे दी है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो अब तक इस सम्बन्ध में क्या प्रगति हुई है और यह कार्य कब तक पूर्ण हो जायेगा ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफ़ी कुरेशी) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) इस कार्य से सम्बन्धित विस्तृत योजनाओं को अन्तिम रूप दिया जा रहा है। जैसे अनुमानों को अन्तिम रूप दे दिये जाने पर यह कार्य शुरू कर दिया जायेगा। आशा है, यह कार्य 30 जून, 1973 तक पूरा हो जायेगा।

Report by C.W.P.C. to U.N. Seminar on Safe Water Supply to Rural Population

1071. SHRI B. S. BHAURA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Water and Power Commission has submitted a report to the U.N. Seminar on minimum safe water supply to India's rural population; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). The Adviser, Public Health Engineering of the Minisrty of Health contributed an article entitled "Progress of Community Water Supply in India" to a souvenir brought out by the Central Water and Power Commission on the occasion of the recent United Nations Seminar on Water Resources Administration.

The author has assessed that Rs. 1,800 crores may be needed to cover the whole of rural India with a minimum safe water supply; and that Rs. 4000 crores may be needed to provide water supply and sewerage facilities to an optimum level to the entire urban population.

Narmada River Water Disputes

1072. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL:

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

(a) the present stage of the Narmada river water dispute; and

(b) when the matter is likely to be finalised?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). The dispute relating to the Narmada water amongst the States of Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Rajasthan had been referred to the Narmada Water Disputes Tribunal in October, 1969 for adjudication. While the adjudication proceedings were in progress, the Chief Ministers of the four States met in July, 1972, and felt that development of Narmada should no longer be delayed in the best regional and national interests and agreed to the settlement of the disputes connected with this river by mutual agreement and with the assistance of the Prime Minister of India. The Chief Ministers have agreed that Rajasthan and Maharashtra would have 0.5 and 0.25 million acre feet respectively of Narmada water for use in their territories and would abide by the decision of the Prime Minister in regard to the allocation of the balance water between Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat and in regard to the height of the Navagam Dam proposed by the Government of Gujarat.

The award of the Prime Minister is likely to be given soon. Thereafter the Chief Ministers will meet and finalise the arrangements for the power generation and its distribution.

Rural Electrification in States

1073. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA:

SHRI D. K. PANDA:

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

(a) the progress with regard to rural electrification made so far in the different States; and

(b) the criteria for considering a village as electrified and whether by this criteria there is any State which has achieved 100 per cent rural electrification?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) The information is given below:—

Sl. No.	Name of State/Union Territories.	Number of villages (as per 1961 Census) ele- ctrified as on 31-12-1972.	Number of pump sets energised as on 31-12-1972	Remarks
I	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	9,481 (c)	2,23,616 (c)	
2	Assam	677 (b)	105 (e)	
3	Bihar	8,717	82,844	
4	Gujarat	5,097	88,406	
5	Haryana	6,669	1,14,547	
6	Himachal Pradesh	3,490 (d)	703 (d)	
7	Jammu & Kadshmir	740 (a)	325	
8	Kerala	1,321 (d)	31,513	
9	Madhya Pradesh	9,273 (d)	1,02,716 (d)	
10	Maharashtra	14,397	2,71,749	
11	Manipur	192	..	
12	Meghalaya	71	..	
13	Mysore	10,916	1,61,015	
14	Nagaland	89	1	
15	Orissa	4,995*	1,399 *Upto	
16	Punjab	6,534	1,06,719 31-1-1973	
17	Rajasthan	4,519	60,802	
18	Tamil Nadu	13,628	6,35,134	
19	Tripura	93	33	
20	Uttar Pradesh	25,898	1,87,300	
21	West Bengal	4,656	1,656	
Total (STATES)		1,31,453	20,70,583	
Union Territories		966	12,044	
GRAND TOTAL		1,32,419	20,82,627	

(a) As on 31-5-1972.

(c) As on 31-10-1972.

(e) As on 30-6-1972.

(b) As on 31-8-1972.

(d) As on 30-11-1972.

(b) The general criteria for classifying a village as electrified is that electricity should be actually utilised in the revenue area of a village for any purpose such as running an industry or agricultural pumpsets or

electrification of houses. The State of Haryana and the Union Territories of Chandigarh, Delhi and Pondicherry have achieved cent per cent rural electrification so far.

Introduction of Double Decker Coaches

1074. SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI:
SHRI RAMSHEKHAR
PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways are considering a proposal to introduce double decker coaches during the Fifth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, whether double decker coaches will be attached to the Mail and Express trains; and

(c) whether Railways also propose to introduce longer trains for increasing the capacity of trains?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAY (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes, but only as an experimental measure.

(b) Initially three prototype Broad Gauge Double Decker III class coaches have been ordered on the Integral Coach Factory, Perambur and are proposed to be used on certain heavily-patronised short-distance Express Trains like Deccan Queen and Taj Express. The question of further extension of such service will be considered after judging its suitability and gauging passenger reaction.

(c) In order to increase the carrying capacity of a train, steam locomotives are progressively replaced by diesel locomotives on a programmed basis.

Rail Link between Balurghat and Raiganj in West Dinajpur (West Bengal)

1075. SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering any proposal for a link Railway between Balurghat and Raiganj in West Dinajpur (West Bengal); and

(b) if so, the gist thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). There is no proposal for a direct rail link between Balurghat and Raiganj under consideration. However, a Traffic Survey is in progress for a B.G. line from Old Malda to Balurghat via Gajal.

Direct Third Class Sleeper Coach to Jayanti Express for Tiruchirapalli

1076. SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI:
SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a suggestion to attach a 3rd class sleeper coach to the Jayanti Express for passengers bound for Tiruchirapalli via Erode to avoid inconvenience to such passengers who have to go to Egmore to catch the meter gauge trains for their onward journey; and

(b) if so, with what result?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Import of Petroleum

1077. SHRI AMBESH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of petroleum produced in the country; and

(b) the quantity of petroleum imported in the country and the names of the countries which are our suppliers with the quantity supplied in the last three years, year-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The indigenous production of crude oil and its import from

Iran, Saudi Arabia, Iraq and Kuwait

during the last three years were as follows:—

Year	Qty. in Mn. tonnes		
	Indigenous production	Imports	
1970 . . .	6.8	11.7	
1971 . . .	7.2	12.7	
1972 . . .	7.4	12.3	

Warning by Chief of U.N. Water Resources to stop uneconomic utilisation of water

1078. SHRI B. K. DAS-CHOWDHURY:

SHRI M. S. SIVASWAMY:

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

(a) whether Dr. Alagappan, Chief of the United Nations Water Resources Section warned on 1st February, 1973 in New Delhi to the developing countries of a serious shortage of water unless they stopped the present uneconomic utilisation; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Attention is being paid in planning new projects to increase the efficiency of utilisation. Steps are also being taken to improve the performance of existing works to the extent resources permit.

Penal action against Loco Running Staff of Southern and South Central Railways for participating in strike

1079. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 224 on the 14th November, 1972 regarding strike by Loco staff in the South and state:

(a) whether any penal action has been taken against the staff who parti-

cipated in the strike in August/September, 1972 on Southern and South Central Railways and if so, the nature thereof; and

(b) whether any representation has been received from the staff against the penal action and if so, the decision of Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). While no departmental action has been taken against any one, prosecutions are in process before Courts of Law against some employees of the Southern Railway who violated the Defence of India Rules and the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

Representations have been received for the withdrawal of prosecutions. The matter is under consideration of Government having regard to the gravity of the offences.

Hunger strike by Dakshin Railway Employees' Union at Golden Rock Workshop

1080. SHRI DASARATHA DEB: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether on 3rd—5th October, 1972 Dakshin Railway Employees' Union conducted hunger strike at the Golden Rock Workshop;

(b) if so, what were their demands; and

(c) what steps have been taken to meet them?

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

(b) Their demands were:

(i) Early release of the Pay Commission's Report;

(ii) Extension of benefit of Bonus to Railwaymen;

- (iii) Checking of spiraling prices of essential commodities;
- (iv) Employment opportunities to the children of Railwaymen; and
- (v) Promotion of Khalasis who have completed five years service.

(c) Such issues are raised from time to time by recognised labour organisations and are settled through discussion in the meetings of the Negotiating Machinery and Joint Consultative Machinery at different levels.

Allotment of petrol pump and cooking gas agencies

1081. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that the people in the line are getting a large number of petrol pump and cooking gas agencies, while those unemployed are seldom given preference; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Since November 1969, IOC adopted the system of allotting its agencies preferentially to unemployed graduates from low income group families. Immediately after the hostilities in December 1971, this scheme was kept in abeyance and with the approval of the Government, Indian Oil Corporation has taken up a scheme whereby its agencies are allotted on preferential basis to the disabled defence personnel/their dependants and ex-servicemen. The private oil companies are, however, following their own independent policies on this matter and the Government has no control over their policies in this respect.

Murder in compartments in running trains

1082. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Mr. Sanan, Manager, Food Corporation of India was murdered in a first class compartment when he was travelling from Lucknow to Amritsar about a year back;

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken to apprehend the culprit;

(c) whether a number of murders have taken place in the railway compartments and during the last week of December, 1972 one engineer was murdered in a first class coupe while travelling from Bareilly to Delhi; and

(d) if so, what action Government have taken to apprehend the culprit and also to ensure that such incidents do not occur in future?

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

(b) Government Railway Police, Jullundur City registered the case on 25-1-1972 for investigations and closed it as untraced on 13-8-1972.

(c) (1) Yes, there have been some cases of murders in railway compartments.

(2) Shri K. C. Balasubramaniam, Assistant Engineer of Northern Railway, Baroda House, New Delhi was found murdered in 1st class coach of 375 Up (Bareilly-Delhi passenger) on the night of 30/31-12-1972.

(d) The Government Railway Police Moradabad have arrested one Amar Singh, Coach Attendant of Moradabad Railway Headquarters and another suspect Ram Singh, ex-R.P.F. Rakshak is absconding and vigorous efforts are being made to arrest him. Both these suspects were travelling in the said coach No. 721 of 375 Up.

The following preventive measures are being taken to combat such incidents on railways:—

- (1) To the extent possible important passenger trains are escorted by unarmed/armed personnel of the Government Railway Police.
- (2) Surprise checks/supervision of escort duties has been further intensified.
- (3) Deterrent punishments are inflicted on train escorts who are found negligent in their duties.
- (4) Concerned at the growing incidence of such crimes in trains and railway premises, the Minister of Railways has addressed the Chief Minister of U.P. in November, 1972 and again on 16-2-1973 requesting him to provide armed guards on important passenger trains, particularly in badly affected areas, so that greater security could be provided to the travelling public. The Railway Board has also requested the Ministry of Home Affairs to suggest to the State Government, the feasibility of strengthening the Government Railway Police by providing re-inforcement from the State Armed Police Reserves to combat such crime in highly endemic areas.

Expenditure on Railway Pavilion in Asia'72 Fair

1083. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the amount spent on the construction of Railway pavilion in Asia '72 Fair;
- (b) whether the pavilion collapsed when it rained in Delhi during the Fair; and
- (c) what were the reasons for the collapse of the pavilion despite the

fact that heavy amount was spent on the construction of the pavilion?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI): (a) About Rs. 26 lakhs, including the expenditure on the Railway sidings.

(b) No, Sir. Minor damage was, however, caused to the plywood and plastic-sheet roofing by the unexpected heavy down-pour on 26th November, 1972. The pavilion remains closed for two days.

(c) The plywood and plastic-sheet roofing was not expected to withstand the vagaries of the unprecedented down-pour. Even then, the damage was of a minor nature, which was promptly repaired.

Removal of goods from wagons on way to destination

1084. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that goods despatched by railways take months to reach the destination and during the delay the goods are stolen on the way resulting in payment of heavy compensation;

(b) whether goods once loaded in the wagons are removed enroute and kept on wayside; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take against those who are responsible for such mischief?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) (i) A few complaints are received from time to time about heavy delay in movement of wagons. When such complaints are received, action is taken to expedite the movement of those wagons and to go into the causes of such detentions and to take remedial

measures. This is in addition to the normal machinery which exists on Railways to ensure speedy movement of wagons.

(ii) In some cases when goods are delayed in transit thefts take place.

(b) No, except when the wagon is marked sick.

(c) The question does not arise.

Concession to Foodgrains Traders given by Railways

1085. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any concession is allowed to the traders for the transportation of foodgrains if it is on a large scale; and

(b) what are the reasons for it?

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

(b) Does not arise.

सहारनपुर-दिल्ली सेक्षन (उत्तर रेलवे) के रेलवे स्टेशनों पर पानी पिलाने के लिए अपांग व्यक्तियों को नियुक्त किया जाता

1086. श्री मुल्की राज सेनी : क्या रेल मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या महारनपुर-दिल्ली सेक्षन के रेलवे स्टेशनों पर पानी पिलाने के लिये अपांग व्यक्ति भर्ती किये गये हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किन-किन स्टेशनों पर; और

(ग) क्या पानी पिलाने के साथ-साथ वे रेलवे के टोकन भी देते हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपलंब्धी (श्री मुःमहद शाफी कूर्तव्यी) : (क) और (ख). जी, नहीं। अपने मूल पदों के लिए शारीरिक दृष्टि से अयोग्य धोषित 15 विकलांग व्यक्तियों को पानी बालों की वैकल्पिक कोटि में अभियोगित किया गया है और उन्हें दिल्ली जं. मेरठ सिटी, मेरठ छावनी और सहारनपुर स्टेशनों पर तैनात किया गया है।

(ग) मेरठ सिटी और मेरठ छावनी में तैनात पानी बालों को रुकने वाली गाड़ियों को टोकन भी देना पड़ता है :

Goods stolen from railway wagons at Khan Alampura station, Saharanpur?

1087. SHRI MULKI RAJ SAINI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received reports that goods are stolen from the railway wagons standing in the yard at Khan Alampura station-Saharanpur;

(b) the number of such cases which came to notice during the years 1971-72 and 1972-73;

(c) the approximate value of the goods stolen; and

(d) the action taken by Government to check theft at the said station?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) There have been a few incidents of thefts from wagons standing in the yard at Khan Alampura.

Year	No. of cases			
1971-72	.	.	.	7
1972-73	.	.	.	3
Total	.	.	.	10

(c) Rs. 6,820/-

(d) The steps taken by the Government to prevent such incidents are as under:—

1. Yard patrolling is done by RPF staff during day and night.
2. Supervision over the staff on duty is exercised with greater frequency and surprise.
3. Entry of unauthorised persons into the Yard is checked.
4. As far as possible, a watch is kept on the known suspects.

Kerala Government's suggestion regarding inter-State river projects

1088. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken decision to give clearance for inter-State river projects suggested by the Kerala Government; and

(b) if so, what is the decision regarding the scheme of Mannathodi and Kerala Bhavani along with Nellithurai project of Tamil Nadu?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). The Mannathodi, Kerala Bhavani and Nellithurai Hydroelectric projects in the Cauvery basin are under scrutiny in the Central Water and Power Commission in consultation with the concerned State Governments. The inter-State aspects involved in these projects will also have to be settled before they can be cleared for inclusion in the respective State Plans.

Stoppage of Jayanti Janata Express Train at Tellicherry

1089. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation demanding

that the Jayanti Janata Express may be stopped at Tellicherry Railway station;

(b) if so, the reasons advanced in favour of the demand; and

(c) the decision of Government thereon?

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

(b) Importance of Tellicherry.

(c) It is not proposed to provide stoppage of 131/132 Jayanti Janata Express at Tellicherry.

Income from Southern Railway and South Central Railway

1090. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what was the total income from the Southern Railway and South Central Railway in 1971-72;

(b) of this income, what is the proportion from the Railway lines in Kerala, Tamilnadu and Mysore States; and

(c) which are the Railway lines in Southern Railway and South Central Railway which are incurring loss and the names of the lines and the amount of such losses?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) The total income (gross earnings) of the Southern Railway and South Central Railway in 1971-72 was Rs. 100.81 and 94.89 lakhs respectively.

(b) The information is not compiled state-wise but Railway-wise.

(c) Estimated loss (excluding Dividend) in 1971-72 on 14 uneconomic Branch Lines on Southern Railway—

(Figures in thousands of Rs.)

S. No.	Name of Lines	Loss
Southern Railway:		
1	Shoranur-Nilambur	806
2	Salem-Metturdam	387
3	Walajah Road-Ranipet	521
4	Mettupalayam-Ootacamund	3163
5	Mayuram-Tranquebar	408
6	Nidamangalam-Mannargudi	203
7	Peralam-Karaikkal	299
8	Villupuram-Pondicherry	589
9	Madurai-Bodinayakanur	731
10	Tirunelveli-Tiruchendur	506
11	Chiekkajur-Chitla durg	470
12	Nanjangud-Chamrajnagar	280
13	Sagara-Talaguppa	281
14	Bangarapet-Bangalore City	1454
TOTAL		10098
South Central Railway		
		Nil

उडीसा, राजस्थान, उत्तर प्रदेश और पश्चिम बंगाल में पारेषण लाइनों का लगाया जाना

1091. श्री महा दीपक सिंह शास्त्र : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण निगम ने उडीसा, राजस्थान, उत्तर प्रदेश और पश्चिम बंगाल में पारेषण लाइनों लगाने के लिए 6 योजनाएं बनाई हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनसे उत्तर प्रदेश के किन-किन जिलों को लाभ पहुँचेगा और यह कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जाएगा ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बाल गोविंद वर्मा) : (क) पारेषण लाइनों को लगाने की स्कीमें राज्य विजली बोडी द्वारा तैयार की जाती हैं तथा ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम को इह सहायता के लिए प्रस्तुत की जाती है। निगम ने अभी तक उडीसा (4), राजस्थान (1), उत्तर प्रदेश (2) और पश्चिम बंगाल (2) के राज्यों में एसी 9 स्कीमें स्वीकृत की है।

(ख) इन स्कीमों के अन्तर्गत उत्तर प्रदेश के लखनऊ, राय बरेली, प्रतापगढ़ और मुल्तानपुर जिले भा जाएंगे। इनको तीन बष्टों की अवधि में पूर्ण करने का कार्यक्रम बनाया गया है।

मंगलोर और एनकुलम के लिए जयन्ती जनता गाड़ियों का चलाना

1092. श्री महा दीपक सिंह शास्त्र : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नई दिल्ली से मंगलोर और एनकुलम के लिये जयन्ती जनता गाड़ी चलाई जा रही है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर कुल कितना व्यय हुआ है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शही कुरैशी) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) जयन्ती जनता एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी पर होने वाले खंच का हिसाब लेखे में अलग से दर्ज नहीं किया जाता।

Transfer of Parcel Clerks of Meerut City to other States

1093. SHRI MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA:
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Vigilance Department has recently recommended the transfer of some Parcel Clerks (Grade Rs. 205—280 AS) working at Meerut City Station, to some far away unimportant station; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not transferring them so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Transfer of only one Parcel Clerk has been recommended.

(b) the transfer has been ordered after locating a suitable vacancy.

Abolition of Second Class from Trains

1094. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the decision to abolish Second Class Accommodation on Railways; and

(b) what shall be the future of the Air-conditioned and the First class accommodation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) The decision has been taken mainly with a view to reducing the number of classes for travel in trains and to provide for more accommodation in third class.

(b) These classes will continue.

Railway Stations damaged or destroyed during Agitations

1096. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN:
SHRI M. M. JOSEPH:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he had recently stated that the railway stations damaged or destroyed by agitators would not be repaired for some years; and

(b) if so, whether this is the considered decision of Government?

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

West Coast Railways connecting Bombay with Mangalore

1097. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) when the work on the West coast Railway line connecting Bombay with Mangalore will be taken up;

(b) how long it will take to complete the work;

(c) what are the different stages of the construction; and

(d) how many persons are expected to be employed in each stage?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) The reconnaissance engineering-cum-traffic survey for a new line from Apta to Mangalore has been completed and the reports have been received. The proposal is now under active consideration.

(b) to (d). Do not arise for the present.

Wagon Building Plant in Kerala

1098. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a new workshop for manufacturing 4,000 wagons per annum;

(b) whether Government have considered the suggestion that it should be located in Kerala; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

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

Keralas' Hydro-Electric Projects for Fifth Plan

1099. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala Government have suggested certain major Hydro-Electric Projects for inclusion in the Fifth Plan;

(b) if so, the names of the projects; and

(c) the stage of technical clearance and sanction for these projects?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) to (c). A statement giving the necessary information is attached.

Statement

Name of the Project	Present position about technical clearance etc.
I	2
I. Silent Valley	Approved by the Planning Commission on 15-2-1973.

	I	2
2. Idamalayar	The clarifications additional information asked for by the Central Water & Power Commission have not so far been received from the State Government.	
3. Sabarigiri Augmentation Scheme.	Approved by the Planning Commission.	
4. Neo-Palivassal	This is a replacement scheme for the existing very old Palivassal Power Station. The Scheme Report has not so far been received from the State Government.	
5. Cholatipuzha	This is a joint venture of Kerala and Tamil Nadu Governments. The project report submitted by the Tamil Nadu Government is under examination in Central Water and Power Commission.	
6. Lower Periyar Stage-I.	The project report has not so far been received from the State Government.	
7. Idikki Stage-II.	The scheme was considered acceptable by the Advisory Committee of the Planning Commission. The approval of Planning Commission is awaited.	
8. Idikki Stage-III (Augmentation Scheme).	The scheme report is under examination in the Central Water and Power Commission.	
9. Kuttiadi Augmentation Scheme.	The scheme is still under investigation by the State Government.	

Request to U.N. to Intervene in World Oil Situation

1100. SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO: SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

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

(a) whether Government approached the United Nations to intervene

effectively in the World Oil situation so as to prevent "Pre-emption" of resources, cartelisation and Technological exclusivism; and

(b) if so, what is the response of the World body in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Certain views were expressed on the world oil situation during the recent Inter-regional Seminar on Petroleum Refining in Developing Countries held in New Delhi under the aegis of the United Nations. Based on these views, some informal discussions have taken place. However, no formal approach to the U.N. has been made in this regard.

(b) Does not arise in view of answer to part (a) of the question.

Rethinking on Electrification of Railway during Fifth Plan period

1101. SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to reconsider the question of electrification of railway lines during the Fifth Plan period in view of the acute shortage of power; and

(b) if so, what are the new proposals before the Government in this regard?

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

(b) Electrification projects are carefully examined with regard to power supply before these are accepted for execution. Only those projects are taken up for execution for which the State Electricity Boards concerned have assured uninterrupted supply of power for electric traction. The possibilities of setting up Railways' own thermal generating stations are also being examined.

Setting up of on Oil Refinery at Goa

1102. SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an oil refinery in Goa is proposed to be set up;

(b) if so, what would be the cost and capacity thereof; and

(c) whether any foreign assistance will be utilised and if so, the nature of assistance?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) To meet the demand of petroleum products during the Fifth Five Year Plan period, the Task Force on Oil Refining set up by the Planning Commission has inter-alia recommended building of a refinery with a capacity of 4 million tonnes per annum at a suitable point on the west coast. Goa is being considered as one of the locations for the proposed refinery.

(b) and (c). The cost estimates and other details are being worked out. A feasibility report is under preparation.

Absorption of Railway Electrification Staff holding Lien

1103. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is an accepted policy of Government to absorb as far as possible the Ex-Railway Electrification staff holding lien in Eastern, South Eastern, North Frontier Railways and Chittaranjan Loco Works in Metropolitan Transport Project, Calcutta;

(b) whether Government have decided that to a limited extent and in special cases staff can be drafted from the Other Zonal Railways to the Metropolitan Transport Project, Calcutta;

(c) whether South Eastern Railway made a reference to the Railway Board that by drafting staff from Zonal Railways, the Metropolitan Transport Project, Calcutta was not following the instructions of the Railway Board; and

(d) if so, what action has been taken in this regard and what is the number of Ex-Railway Electrification staff as well as staff of other Zonal Railways so far absorbed in Metropolitan Transport Project, Calcutta?

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

(b) Yes, in special cases staff can be drafted from other Railways as considered necessary.

(c) The South Eastern Railway while furnishing remarks in another context had incidentally pointed out that Metropolitan Transport Project, Calcutta is not strictly adhering to the instructions as a good number of staff have been drafted by it from zonal Railways.

(d) Metropolitan Transport Project, Calcutta has intimated that staff had to be drafted from contiguous Railways as their requirements of technical and other categories of staff could not be met entirely from out of the ex-Railway Electrification staff. 274 ex-Railway Electrification staff including casual labourers and 397 staff of contiguous Railways have been drafted to work in Metropolitan Transport Project, Calcutta so far.

Specific demands for Western Railway Labour Union

J104. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any specific demands made in the open session of Western Railway Labour Union convention held on 29th April, 1972 have been communicated to his Ministry; and

(b) if so, the reaction of his Ministry thereto?

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

(b) Does not arise.

उत्तर प्रदेश में हरिजन बस्तियों का विद्युतीकरण

1105. डा० गोविन्द बास रिलाइंसिया : क्या सिवाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हरिजन बस्तियों में विद्युतीकरण की योजना के अन्तर्गत उत्तर प्रदेश के कितने जिलों में कार्य हुआ है या हो रहा है; और

(ख) झांसी डिवीजन और झांसी जिले के कितने ग्रामों में विद्युतीकरण का काम पूरा हो चुका है अथवा हो रहा है ?

सिवाई और विद्युत मण्डल द्वारा उत्तर प्रदेश में उपलब्धी (श्री बाल गोविन्द चर्चा): (क) उत्तर प्रदेश के 54 जिलों में हरिजन बस्तियों में विद्युतीकरण कार्य प्रगति कर रहा है।

(ख) 1972-73 के दौरान झांसी जिले को 37 हरिजन बस्तियों और झांसी कमिशनरी में 163 हरिजन बस्तियों के कार्यक्रम के प्रति क्रमशः 32 और 118 हरिजन बस्तियों 31-12-1972 तक विद्युतीकृत हो चुकी हैं।

दिल्ली-बम्बई मार्ग पर अतिरिक्त एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी चलाना

1106. डा० गोविन्द बास रिलाइंसिया : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने मध्य रेलवे के दिल्ली-बम्बई मार्ग पर सेक्षण वृद्धि की

गति को देखते हुए एक अतिरिक्त एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी चलाने की आवश्यकता अनुभव की है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त गाड़ी को कब से चलाने का विचार है?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) और (ख) : जांसी-नई दिल्ली खण्ड पर लाइन क्षमता और बम्बई बी० टी० टथा दिल्ली/नई दिल्ली स्टेशनों पर अपेक्षित पर्यंत सुविधाओं के अभाव के कारण मध्य रेलवे के रास्ते दिल्ली और बम्बई के बीच एक अतिरिक्त गाड़ी चलाना परिचालन की दृष्टि से व्यावहारिक नहीं है।

जांसी-बीना सेवन (मध्य रेलवे) की रेल पथ क्षमता को बढ़ाना

1107. डा० शोविन्द वास रिचार्ड्या : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य रेलवे जांसी-बीना सेवन की रेल पथ क्षमता बढ़ाने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और की जा रही है; और

(ख) यह कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जाने की आशा है?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) और (ख) : बहुत हुए यातायात को सम्भालने के लिए 152 किलोमीटर लम्बे बीना-जांसी समूचे खण्ड पर कई चरणों में दोहरी लाइन बिछायी जा रही है। 93 किलोमीटर में दोहरी लाइन पहले से ही उपलब्ध है। आशा है, शेष भाग में दोहरी लाइन बिछाने का काम कई चरणों में 1976-77 तक पूरा हो जायेगा।

मध्य रेलवे के जांसी डिवीजन में रेलवे स्टेशनों पर बिजली लगाना।

1108. डा० शोविन्द वास रिचार्ड्या : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य रेलवे के जांसी डिवीजन में कुल कितने स्टेशन ऐसे हैं जहां बिजली नहीं लगाई गई है।

(ख) इनमें से किन किन स्टेशनों पर चालू वित्तीय वर्ष एवं अगले वित्तीय वर्ष में विद्युतीकरण किया जायेगा; और

(ग) शेष रेलवे स्टेशनों पर विद्युतीकरण के लिये सरकार कब निर्णय लेगी?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) मध्य रेलवे के जांसी मंडल के 117 रेलवे स्टेशनों पर बिजली नहीं लगी है।

(ख) आशा है कि चिक्कूट रेलवे स्टेशन पर इस वित्तीय वर्ष में बिजली लगाई जायेगी तथा धासीपुरा, चरखारी रोड, कुल पहाड़ और बुन्दाबान रोड रेलवे स्टेशनों पर अगले वित्तीय वर्ष में बिजली लगाये जाने की संभावना है।

(ग) यदि आस-पास में निम्न दाब वाली बिजली की सप्लाई उपलब्ध हुई, जिसकी फिलहाल कोई संभावना नहीं है। तो बाकी 112 रेलवे स्टेशनों पर बिजली लगाई जायेगी।

US Trade Mission visit for Sale of Equipments and modernising Indian Railways

1109. SHRI R. N. BARMAN:

SHRI R. P. YADAV:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any U.S. trade mission is scheduled to visit India in April, 1973 in connection with the sale of equipments for modernising Indian Railways; and

(b) if so, what are the broad outlines of the modernisation plan and estimated expenditure thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAIFI QURESHI): (a) It was reported in the publication called "Commerce Today" of the U.S. Department of Commerce dated 8th January, 1973 that a Railway equipment Trade Mission sponsored by the Department of Commerce of USA is expected to visit India during April 1973 to promote sale of US equipment for the Indian Railways. Nothing further in this regard has however been heard.

(b) The broad outlines of the modernisation plan and estimated expenditure thereon will be available only when the Fifth Plan, which is still under consideration is finalised.

Reasons for Slow Progress in construction of Haldia Refinery

1110. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

DR. RANEN SEN:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री be pleased to state:

(a) whether progress in the construction of the Haldia Refinery has been very slow;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for the slow progress; and

(c) what steps have been taken to speed up the construction?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). The progress of construction of the Haldia Refinery has not been very good due to various reasons. The following are among the most important reasons:

(a) Efforts have been made in the project to maximise indigenous participation in technology, equipment and material and fabrication capacities. Participation of Indian technologists and engineering organisations has been attempted in almost all the phases of development of the project.

(b) Conditions peculiar to the site, such as soil conditions, lack of communications, difficulties in obtaining construction materials etc.

(c) Labour situation at Haldia has been unsatisfactory mainly on account of the inter-union rivalries. A large number of man-hours have been lost on account of the labour un-rest.

Most of the difficulties in obtaining raw materials and fabrication of indigenous supplies have been overcome. Certain improvement in the labour situation has been obtained due to intervention of the State Government authorities. If there are no further setbacks, it is expected that the Fuel part of the Refinery may be completed by the end of 1973 and the Lube part by early 1974.

रेलवे में चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों की भर्ती के नियम

1111. श्री हरी सिंह : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रेलवे के सभी विभागों के चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों की भर्ती के लिए क्या प्रक्रिया है;

(ख) क्या चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों की भर्ती संबंधी सरकारी नीति की उपेक्षा करने के कुछ मामले उनकी जानकारी में आये हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उन पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेल भवालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शकी कुरेशी) : (क) वर्तमान नीति यह है कि कारखानों के सिवाय रेलवे के सभी विभागों में चतुर्थ श्रेणी के रिक्त पदों को नीमित्तिक मजबूरों और एवजी कर्मचारियों में से छान-बीन करके भरा जाये । कारखानों में व्यवस्था यह है कि रिक्त स्थानों के 40 प्रतिशत पद अपेंटिस अधिनियम के अधीन प्रशिक्षित ट्रेन अप्रेंटिसों सहित बाहरी व्यक्तियों द्वारा भरे जायें ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

मेरठ में इलाहाबाद उच्च न्यायालय की बैच की स्थापना

1112. श्री हरी सिंह : क्या विधि, न्याय और कानूनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने मेरठ (उत्तर प्रदेश) में इलाहाबाद उच्च न्यायालय की बैच खोलने की किसी योजना पर विचार किया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्योरा क्या है ?

विधि, न्याय तथा कानूनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री एच० आर० गोखले) : (क) और (ख) : इस संबंध में सरकार को उत्तर प्रदेश के करिपय बार एसोसिएशनों से अस्थावेदन प्राप्त हुए थे । यह प्रश्न कि

उच्च न्यायालय की बैच प्रधान स्थान से अन्य स्थान पर होनी चाहिए, प्रथमतः उच्च न्यायालय के परामर्श से संबंधित राज्य सरकार के लिए विचार करने का है । उच्च न्यायालय की बैच मेरठ में स्थापित करने के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है ।

Earnings by running special trains on Sealdah Division (Eastern Railway)

1113. DR. SARADISH ROY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of special trains run on the Sealdah Division of Eastern Railway during the week ending 31st December, 1972;

(b) what amount of extra passenger fare was earned by such special trains; and

(c) how earnings from passenger fare in the Division during the week compares with earnings during the previous week?

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

(a) 424.

(b) Figures of earnings are not maintained train-wise.

(c) The earnings during the period ending 31st December, 1972 were about Rs. 54 thousands more as compared to the corresponding figures for the period ending 20th December, 1972.

Improvement in the Service Condition of Employees of Anti-biotics Plant Virbhadra, Rishikesh

1114. DR. SARADISH ROY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the demands for the improvement and security of service conditions of the

employees of Anti-biotics plant at Virbhadra, Rishikesh;

(b) whether Government are aware that the employees of Anti-biotic Plant at Virbhadra went on one-day token strike on 2nd January, 1973; and

(c) if so, what steps have been taken to meet the employees' demands?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There was no token strike on 2nd January, 1973.

(c) Negotiations on various demands of the Karamchari Sangh are continuing between the Karamchari Sangh and the Management of I.D.P.L.

Power Shortage in Punjab

1115. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the total outlay for development of power in Punjab for the annual plan for 1973-74 and the share of Central assistance;

(b) the extent of power shortage in Punjab and how it is proposed to overcome it; and

(c) the nature of discussions which the Punjab Ministers had with him in this connection and the outcome thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) The total outlay for development of power in Punjab during 1973-74 as recommended by the Working Group on Power is Rs. 50.13 crores comprising Rs. 31.03 crores on Generation and Rs. 19.10 crores on Transmission, Distribution and Rural

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Electrification. Besides, an outlay of Rs. 7.30 crores has been recommended for advance action on Generation Scheme. Central Assistance is being given only in the form of block loans and grants towards their overall plan expenditure and not for specific power project.

(b) The power shortage in Punjab is 1.65 MU/day. The following Short-term and long-term measures have been taken to augment power supply in Punjab:—

(i) The surplus power from Bassi in Himachal Pradesh is being supplied to Punjab.

(ii) The commissioning of Power Generating capacity at Badarpur and Bhatinda is being expedited.

(iii) Small generating sets lying idle with Electricity Board are being repaired and pressed into service.

(iv) Private industries are being permitted to install captive power generating plants.

(v) State Electricity Boards are installing Diesel Generating Sets.

(vi) Efforts are being made to supply relief power to the extent possible to Punjab from Satpura Power Station in Madhya Pradesh through Rajasthan transmission network.

LONG TERM MEASURES.

(1) Additional Thermal generating capacity of 220 MW at Bhatinda and 290 MW at Badarpur is being installed during Fifth Plan.

(2) Additional Hydro capacity aggregating to 1098 MW at Bhakra Beas complexes will be installed during Fifth Plan.

(3) Generation at Bhakra will increase by 148 MW (continuous) on completion of Beas Sutlej Link.

(4) Hydro capacity aggregating to 780 MW will be commissioned at Baira-Siul, Salal and Kishtwar. These stations will feed energy into the Northern Grid.

(5) 205 MW of Hydro Capacity will be installed at Shanan Upper Bari Doab Canal and Anandpur Sahib.

(c) On account of short fall in power supply from Bhakra the main source of power, it was suggested by the Punjab Chief Minister that the Nangal Fertiliser Factory should be closed for a few months or for such time as additional adequate supply becomes available from Rajasthan Atomic Power Project. It has been decided by the Government that the power supply to Nangal Fertilizer Factory be reduced from 98 MW to 60 MW from 10th February 1973 to 10th April, 1973.

Non-cooperation movement by All India Station Masters' Association

1116. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All India Station Masters' Association has decided to launch 'non-cooperation movement';

(b) if so, what are its demands; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to meet its demand?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MQHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) This unrecognised Association had threatened to launch a "non-cooperation movement" with effect from 16th December, 1972.

(b) and (c). A statement is giving the demands and Government's reaction thereto, is laid on the Table of

the House. [Place in Library. See No. LT-4292/73.]

Change of Courses by Hill Rivers of North Bengal

1117. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that all the hill rivers of North Bengal are changing their courses;

(b) whether Government have taken any steps to save the large number of people and the entire-tea-garden area of the North Bengal; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) to (c). It has been noticed that the rivers of North Bengal have a tendency to change their courses particularly in the upper reaches. For the protection of people and agricultural lands, including tea gardens, a number of measures have been taken by the State Government. The measures implemented include construction of embankments, anti-erosion works and river training works. These have provided protection to an area of 1.6 lakh ha. so far. More works are being planned and implemented for the protection of further areas.

A Flood Forecasting Unit has been set up at Jalpaiguri under the Central Sector and has been operating since 1969.

The North Bengal Flood Control Commission, set up by the Government of West Bengal, is presently engaged in the preparation of a comprehensive plan for the protection of people and valuable areas from the ravages of floods and erosion in North Bengal rivers.

खारची (मारवाड़ जंक्शन) पर उपरि
पुल का निर्माण

1118. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या
रेस मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या खारची (मारवाड़ जंक्शन) एक बहुत बड़ा रेलवे जंक्शन है और वहां करीब चौदह लाइनें बिठ्ठी हुई हैं और यदि हां, तो इन लाइनों को कास करने का वर्तमान तरीका क्या है ;

(ख) क्या रेलवे कर्मचारियों और यात्रियों को अपनी जान खतरे में डाल कर रेलवे लाइनें कास कर एक छोर से दूसरे छोर पर जाना पड़ता है जो नियम के विरुद्ध है और यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार वहां पर एक उपरि पुल बनाने का है और यदि हां, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) क्या खारची के निवासियों और रेलवे कर्मचारियों ने भी उक्त पुल की मांग की है ?

रेल भंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शाफी कुरेशी) : (क) जी हां। स्टेशन की इमारत और अन्य सुविधाएं मुख्य प्लेटफार्म पर हैं जो दो याँड़ों, अर्थात् भजमेर और पालनपुर लाइन के याँड़ और जोधपुर की ओर से आने वाली गाड़ियों का अदान करने वाले याँड़ के बीच में पड़ता है।

स्टेशन का पहुंच मार्ग दोनों याँड़ों के बीच से गुजरता है और उस सड़क को मिलता है जिसके समपार दोनों लाइनों, अर्थात् भजमेर लाइन और जोधपुर लाइन पर हैं। भजमेर लाइन वाला समपार स्टेशन की इमारत के मध्य से लगभग 1800 फुट उत्तर की ओर पड़ता है। जोधपुर लाइन वाला समपार स्टेशन के इमारत के मध्य से लगभग

1800 फुट की दूरी पर है। मुख्य और द्वितीय प्लेटफार्म को जोड़ने वाला एक ऊपरी पैदल पुल भी विद्यमान है।

(ख) जी नहीं। कर्मचारियों और यात्रियों को दोनों याँड़ों तथा भजमेर और जोधपुर लाइन के समपारों के बीच स्टेशन मार्ग का इस्तेमाल करना होता है। फिर भी, रेलवे याँड़ के एक और से दूसरी ओर जाने के लिए सीधे रास्ते की व्यवस्था करने के उद्देश्य से रेलवे और राज्य सरकार की सम्मिलित लागत पर एक नये ऊपरी पैदल पुल की व्यवस्था करने या वर्तमान ऊपरी पैदल पुल का विस्तार करने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार किया जा रहा है। चूंकि अभी राज्य सरकार के हिस्से की लागत निकालना बाकी है और उनकी स्वीकृति भी प्राप्त करनी है अतः ऊपरी पैदल पुल के निर्माण के सम्बन्ध में कोई भी समय-सीमा निर्धारित नहीं की जा सकती।

(ग) जी हां।

अधिक लापत वाली 12 अन्य औषधियों
को नियन्त्रण में लेना

1119. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या
पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की
कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार औषधि
मूल्य नियंत्रण आदेश के अन्तर्गत अधिक
खपत वाली कुछ अन्य औषधियों को अपने
नियंत्रण में लेने का है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण
हैं; और ऐसी कौन-कौन सी औषधियां हैं
और उन्हें कब तक नियंत्रण में ले लिया
जायेगा ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन भंत्रालय में
उपमंत्री (श्री दलबीर सिंह) : (क) और
(ख). जी हां। कार्य-कारी दल द्वारा दी गई

रिपोर्ट जिसकी स्थापना 24 प्रपुंज औषधियों जिनमें एम्पटी हाई गिलेटिन कैपसूल भी शामिल है, के मूल्यों के ढांचे के बारे में, औद्योगिक लागत एवं मूल्य व्यूरो के अध्यक्ष की अध्यक्षता में की गई थी, परीक्षणाधीन हैं।

न्यायालयों में गवाहों के बयानों को उनकी अपनी भाषा में लिखाने सम्बन्धी विधान

1120. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्यनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार देश भर में कोई ऐसा कानून बनाने पर विचार कर रही है जिसके अधीन न्यायालयों में गवाहों के बयान, अंग्रेजी में अनुवाद करने की बजाय जैसा कि अब हो रहा है, उनकी अपनी भाषा में ही लिखे जायेंगे; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं?

विधि, न्याय और कम्यनी कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री नितिराज सिंह और राजी) :

(क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

रुस के तेल विशेषज्ञों की भारत यात्रा

1121. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या द्वोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रुस के तेल विशेषज्ञों ने फरवरी, 1973 में भारत की यात्रा की थी और यदि हां, तो उनकी यात्रा का उद्देश्य क्या था;

(ख) क्या उक्त विशेषज्ञों के आने से तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग को लाभ हुआ था; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उनके आने से क्या लाभ पहुंचे हैं?

द्वोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री दलबीर सिंह) : (क) जी हां। उनके आने का उद्देश्य ओ० एन० जी० सी० की तेल अन्वेषण और उत्पादन के लिए विशेषज्ञों की सेवाओं और उपकरणों की सप्लाई के रूप में सोवियत संघ से तकनीकी सहायता की आवश्यकताओं पर बातचीत करना और कठिन क्षेत्रों में गहरी खुदाई पर परामर्श देना था।

(ख) जी हां।

(ग) तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग की आवश्यकता अनुसार विशेषज्ञों की सेवा दिये जाने के लिए सोवियत संघ की सहमति प्राप्त की गई है। सोवियत शिष्टमण्डल ने यह भी मान लिया है कि उपकरण की ऐसी मर्दें जो ओ० एन० जी० सी० के विशेष विवरण के प्रनुसार हैं और उस देश के प्रतियोगी मूल्यों पर उपलब्ध हैं समय पर पहुंचाये जायेंगे। दुर्गम क्षेत्रों में गहरी खुदाई पर परामर्श देने के लिए भी रूसी विशेषज्ञ सहमत हो गये हैं।

Financial Assistance for Anti-Sea Erosion Project

1122. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Flood Control has recommended in its 14th meeting that the pattern of financial assistance for the anti-Sea Erosion Project should be revised to 100 per cent grant by the Central Government;

(b) if so, whether Government have received any representation from Kerala Government for outright grant as against the present practice of giving assistance by way of 100 per cent loan, required for the successful implementation of the Beach protection scheme; and

(c) the reaction of the Central Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) to (c). The Central Flood Control Board, at its Fourteenth meeting held in September, 1968, had recommended that the pattern of financial assistance for anti-sea erosion works should be 100 per cent grant by the Central. The Government of Kerala had also been representing from time to time urging that the sea erosion problem should be regarded as a National problem and funds provided by the Centre.

The recommendations made by the Central Flood Control Board were considered in consultation with the Planning Commission. Since the National Development Council had by them decided that the pattern of Central assistance to the States during the Fourth Plan period would be in the form of block loans and grants, the Planning Commission had not favoured the re-opening of the question.

However, taking into account the need for speedy implementation of anti-sea erosion measures in the State, the Government of India have agreed to provide special financial assistance during the last two years of the Fourth Plan to enable the State Government to implement a programme of Rs. 4 cores a year. This assistance will be released to meet the expenditure over and above the provisions made in the State Plan of Rs. 1.3 crores in 1972-73 and Rs. 1.5 crores in 1973-74.

Completion of Iddikki Project

1123. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN:

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

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

(a) whether the first stage of the Iddikki Project is to be completed in 1974;

(b) the total expenditure expected to be incurred on the first stage of the Project, and the benefits which will accrue from the first stage; and

(c) when the second stage of the project is expected to be taken up, and the main features of the Second stage?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) According to the revised schedule, first of the three generating sets of 130 MW each envisaged in the first stage of the Iddikki Project, is expected to be commissioned by December 1974. The remaining two units will be commissioned at successive intervals of six months each.

(b) The Iddikki Project stage I as sanctioned, is estimated to cost Rs. 68.20 crores. Present indications are that the cost will rise to more than Rs. 80 crores and envisages installation of three units of 130 MW each.

(c) Iddikki Hydro Electric Project stage II, envisaging the installation of 3 additional generating units of 130 MW at an estimated cost of Rs. 11.58 crores has been cleared by the Advisory Committee on irrigation, power and flood control projects. The scheme will be taken up for execution as soon as Planning Commission's formal approval is received.

Tata's Fertilizers Project at Mithapur

1124. SHRI RAMKANWAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the anticipated capacity of Tata's Mithapur project for manufacture of fertilizers; and

(b) the extent to which it will reduce the country's dependence on imported fertilizers and the foreign exchange which the country is consequently likely to save?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The Mithapur Fertilizer Project envisages a capacity of 160,000 tonnes per annum of nitrogen. The foreign exchange saving, at current prices, will be about Rs. 20 crores per annum for importing an equivalent quantity of fertilizers, when the plant is in production at full rated capacity.

Supply of Cylinders for cooking gas to Madras refinery by I.O.C.

1125. SHRI S. A. MURUGANAN-THAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Oil Corporation has failed to place adequate number of cylinders with Madras Refinery for cooking gas;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to supply the required number of cylinders to the Refinery?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). No, Sir. The effective utilisation of cylinders at Madras has, however, been hindered for various reasons during the last few months, such as, breaches and

dislocation in communications, disruption of rail services etc. The position has since improved.

Failure of Measures taken by Government to reduce the number of pending cases in High Courts

1126. SHRI S. A. MURUGANAN-THAM: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the measures so far taken by Government to reduce the arrears of cases in the High Court have not led to any appreciable reduction in the number of pending cases; and

(b) if so, what further steps Government propose to take in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a) It is true that in some High Courts the arrears have increased as compared to the previous years. The institutions in most of the High Courts have also been on the increase and the disposals could not keep pace with the institutions.

(b) The state authorities have been advised to undertake a further review of the judge strength in the light of the current institutions and disposals and the arrears to be cleared.

A Committee of Judges under the Chairmanship of Shri Justice J. C. Shah has submitted a report on the problem of arrears in the High Courts. The Committee has made a number of recommendations for reducing arrears and for minimising delays in dispensing justice. The recommendations of the Committee which are purely of administrative nature and which do not require amendment to the rule, statute or law have been communicated to the State Governments and High Courts for implemen-

tation. The recommendations involving amendments to the statute or law are being examined and decisions will be taken after ascertaining the views of the Judges of the High Court and the Supreme Court and the State Governments.

The Law Commission has suggested certain specific amendments to the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, in its report with a view to eliminating or minimising delays in civil litigation and thereby reducing costs. The suggestions are under examination. The reconstituted Law Commission has also been requested to go into the question of further amendments to the Civil Procedure Code and the Commission have recently submitted their report which is under examination.

The Law Commission has also made a number of recommendations for the amendment of the procedural law in criminal matters. Most of them have been accepted by Government and a Bill for the revision of the Code of Criminal Procedure is now before Lok Sabha after it has been passed by the Rajya Sabha.

Oil Exploration in West Bengal

1127. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any fresh-possibilities have been found in West Bengal for oil exploration; and

(b) if so, where?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). No fresh possibilities have been found for exploration drilling being undertaken immediately. However, Oil Exploration in the form of seismic surveys is being carried out intensively by the Commission in the areas of Bakultala,

Galsi, Diamond Harbour and Budge Budge-in-West Bengal in order to locate structures favourable for drilling.

Complaint regarding Land Acquisition for Soda Ash Plant in North Kanara District

1128. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints have been received by the Central Government about the land acquisition by the Mysore Industrial Development Corporation for Soda Ash plant in North Kanara, Mysore; and

(b) if so, the action Government propose to take in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) No, Sir. No soda ash plant has been approved for being set up in Mysore State so far.

(b) Does not arise.

Comparative Cost Studies of Haulage of Goods by Road and Rail

1129. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether comparative cost studies of haulage of goods by road and Rail have been done in this country:

(b) whether Rail freights of goods are based on the basis of comparable costs; and

(c) if not, why not?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Studies on cost of movement of goods by rail have been conducted by the Ministry of Railways. No systematic data of cost of haulage of goods by road is available. However, an ad hoc study

was made by World Bank Study Team on Coal Transport wherein cost of haulage of coal per ton by rail and road for different trades was compared. The Committee on Transport Policy and Coordination had also made an ad hoc study of the comparable costs with the available data.

(b) and (c). Freight classification of individual commodities is fixed by the Railways having regard to the transportation characteristics of the commodities, such as price, use stage of manufacture, loadability risk in transit, etc., and the cost of haulage. The rates charged by competing modes of transport are also given due consideration.

In view of the important role played by Railways in the economy of the country it is not possible to fix rates solely based on costs. In fact a sizeable number of commodities are carried at 'below cost' rates.

Loss of Water by Ganga and Brahmaputra Rivers

1130. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION & POWER be pleased to state:

(a) what is the acre feet of water lost by the two rivers, Ganga and Brahmaputra, to Bay of Bengal;

(b) whether there is any project to utilise these waters; and

(c) if so, by what time?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) The Irrigation Commission have assessed that out of the 400 Million Acre feet of annual flow on an average in the Ganga, it should be possible to utilise about 150 m.a.ft. for irrigation development and the rest will flow down to Seal, they have assessed that 300 m. a. ft. of Brahmaputra water will also be surplus.

(b) and (c). It is proposed to investigate Schemes for a National

Water Grid to utilise a small fraction of the surplus waters of the Ganga. It is hoped that the Grid may be in operation towards the turn of the century.

* have assessed that 300 m.a.ft.

Amendment of the Representation of Peoples' Act, 1951

1131. SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA: SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:

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

(a) whether Government propose to make some changes in the Representation of Peoples' Act;

(b) if so, the nature of changes likely to be made; and

(c) whether Government propose to bring forward a Bill relating to these changes in the coming Budget Session?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI NITI-RAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b). Certain proposals for amending the Representation of the People's Act, mainly based on the report of the Joint Committee on amendments to election law, are under consideration.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Submission of Report by Technical Experts of F.C.I.

1132. SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA: SHRI K. MALLANNA:

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

(a) whether the Study Team of technical experts of the Fertiliser Corporation of India has since submitted its report to Government;

(b) if so, the recommendations of the study team;

(c) whether Government propose to lay a copy of the report on the Table of the House; and

(d) whether the recommendations have since been considered by Government and if so, with what result?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH)

(a) The Report of a Team of Technical Officers of the Fertilizer Corporation of India, which visited various foreign countries in 1968, was forwarded to the Government.

(b) to (d). The report contains technological data that were made available to the Team in confidence during the course of its visits and discussions at various fertilizer plants outside. It is not, therefore considered to be in public interest to lay a copy of the report, or the precise recommendations on the Table of the House. However, the information and data collected by the Team are being used to the best advantage in connection with planning and commissioning of fertilizer projects by the Fertilizers Corporation of India.

Charges levelled against engineers on Beas-Sutlej Link Project..

1133. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a front page news item captioned "Inefficient Engineers Mess Up Beas-Sutlej Link Project" published in the 'March of the Nation' dated the 16th December, 1972; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government to various charges levelled therein?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a). Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter has already been looked into and there appears to be no cause for concern.

Steps to avoid dislocation of traffic on Kangra valley railway as result of sub-merging of the track by Pong Dam

1134. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken some positive steps to avoid the dislocation of traffic on the Kangra Valley Railway as a result of the submerging of the portion of the Railway track, because of rise in the water level in Pong Dam, as assured by him to a group of Members of Parliament from Himachal Pradesh in November, 1972; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). The Railway Authorities are fully seized of the situation and are already in touch with the Government of Himachal Pradesh to arrive at a satisfactory overall solution.

Difficulties caused to the people of Himachal Pradesh and Northern Punjab due to extension of trains upto Jammu

1135. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints have been received by Government regarding the difficulties caused to the people of Himachal Pradesh and Northern

Punjab at Pathankot Railway station because of the extension of Kashmir Mail, Srinagar Express and Sealdah Express upto Jammu; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction to these complaints and the steps proposed to be taken to redress their grievances?

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

(b) Out of the 3 Mail/Express trains going upto Jammu Tawi, 2 Mail/Express trains viz. 59/60 Srinagar Expresses and 33/34 Kashmir Mails have been routed via Pathankot for the convenience of people of Himachal Pradesh and Northern Punjab. Even 51/52 Sealdah Expresses which are running to and from Jammu Tawi by passing Pathankot, have been scheduled to stop at Chakki Bank which is at a distance of only 3.65 Kms from Pathankot.

Complaints by M.Ps. regarding lack of facilities in trains

1136. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints lodged by Members of Parliament regarding lack of facilities in trains during the calendar year 1972;

(b) the names of the trains about which these complaints have been lodged;

(c) the number of cases in which action has been taken by Government; and

(d) the nature of the action taken?

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

Issue of Licences to Private Enterprises for Generation of Power

1137. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to provide licences for generation of power to private enterprises to cope with the power shortage; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the proposal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). Licences for generation are issued by the State Governments/State Electricity Boards under the provisions of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910 and Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948, in consultation with the Central Government. In order to alleviate the difficulty experienced on account of power shortage, the States are being advised to issue licences for stand by/emergency generating plants to the industries, liberally.

Allotment of Dealership of Indane Gas to Widows of War Heroes

1138. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether allotments of dealership of Indane Gas were made to widows of the war heroes and then they were not given the dealership;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether complaints have been received by Government that the war widows made investments in this regard and were then left in the lurch; and

(d) what steps have been taken to remedy the double wrong to the war-widows?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (d). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Loss to Railways due to abolition of Second Class

1139. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the time by which the Second Class accommodation on Railways would be abolished;

(b) what is the estimated loss the Railways are likely to incur by abolition of Second Class carriages from all over the Railways; and

(c) whether there will be any relief to the travelling public by such abolition?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAIFI QURESHI): (a) The existing second class coaches are being converted into third class coaches. The conversion is being done in the workshops when the coaches are sent for periodical overhaul according to their due dates. This conversion is likely to be completed by the end of March, 1974 when second class will cease to exist.

(b) Taking all factors into account, namely higher seating capacity and higher occupation of third class coaches as compared to second class coaches, it is estimated that there will be no loss to the Railways on account of abolition of the second class of accommodation in trains.

(c) Yes; conversion of second class coaches into third class will result in increased carrying capacity in the coaches.

Appointment of Government Counsels in High Courts

1140. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how Central Government Counsels in the various High Courts are appointed;

(b) the procedure followed in the Allahabad High Court to ensure competent lawyers being appointed on merit and not based on nepotism and favouritism;

(c) how many standing Counsels have been appointed in the various High Courts during the last three years; and

(d) the name of Counsels so appointed in each High Court, their standing and experience?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI NITI RAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY): (a) Usually after consultation with the Hon'ble the Chief Justice of the High Court and sometimes others e.g. Advocate-General etc.

(b) As for (a).

(c) 33.

(d) (i) Names are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See LT-4293/73.]

(ii) Details of standing and experience are being collected.

Generation of Hydel Power Through Natural Resources in Jammu and Kashmir

1141. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Jammu and Kashmir has immense natural resources for generating hydel power;

(b) whether proper plan has been drawn up to make full use of these natural resources; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to draw up detailed schemes to make use of all available natural resources with a view to generate maximum hydel power in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) Yes, Sir: the economically utilisable firm hydro power potential in Jammu and Kashmir has been estimated at 3.59 million KW at 60 per cent load factor.

(b) and (c). The following hydro schemes are included in the Fourth Plan and are currently under construction:—

Name of Project	Installed capacity
1. Chenani . . .	23 MW
2. Sumbal Stage I . . . (Upper Sindh)	22 MW
3. Tower Jhelum . . .	105 MW
4. Salal . . .	345 MW
5. Stakna . . .	4.8 MW

Besides the above, the following projects have either been investigated or are in an advanced stage of investigations and some of them are proposed to be included in the Fifth Plan for benefits in the Fifth Plan or early Six Plan period:

1. Kishtwar Stage I . .	330 MW (Dul-Hasti)
2. Kishtwar Stage II . .	390 MW (Pakal-Dul)
3. Sawalkot . . .	400 MW
4. Rattle . . .	160 MW
5. Kangan . . .	22 MW
6. Gangabal . . .	30 MW
7. Suru (Kargil) . . .	9.6 MW
8. Leh . . .	12.5 MW

9. Dras . . .	3.0 MW
10. Karu . . .	7.5 MW
11. Gaik . . .	6.3 MW
12. Tangtse . . .	3.6 MW

Efforts made to settle the cases of Ex-Railway Electrification staff filed in Court of Law

1142. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER:

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether large number of Ex-Railway Electrification staff have gone to the Court of Law for redress of their grievances;

(b) the total number of Court cases pending;

(c) how much money Government have spent so far in this regard; and

(d) whether any efforts have been made by Government to settle up the disputes with the staff outside the Court of Law?

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

(b) 28.

(c) Rs. 5,632.20.

(d) Such efforts have been made in certain cases where this was feasible.

Steps taken to Increase Wagon Production

1143. SHRI S. P. BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state what steps Government are taking to increase rapidly the production of wagons?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): The following steps have been to increase the wagon production:—

(1) Adequate advance orders for wagons have been placed.

(2) Shortfall in indigenous availability of steel and wheelsets is being imported by the Railways to meet the enhanced production.

(3) Adequate supply of important wagon components like centre buffer couplers, roller bearing axle boxes is being arranged to match the production.

(4) The targets of wagons production in Railway Workshops have been increased.

Utilisation of Water Resources

1145. SHRI S. P. BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the total water resources including rain water;

(b) the percentage of water being utilised at present; and

(c) the percentage of rain water which is being utilised or reserved for cultivation in the dry seasons?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BAL GOVIND VERMA): (a) to (c). The volume of rainfall which falls in the country is about 3000 m.a.ft. of which about 1360 m.a.ft. is assessed to flow in the rivers on an average. About 200 m.a.ft. or 14.7 per cent of this water is assessed to be used by the end of the Fourth Plan for surface irrigation work. Roughly about a sixth of this irrigation water is used in the fair season for rabi and hot weather crops.

Construction of Sluice Gates-cum-Bridges on River Khiroi in Bihar

1146. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a persistent demand for the construction of sluice gates-cum-bridges on

river Khiroi in the District of Darbhanga in Bihar for which the flow of water has already been measured and investigations made several times;

(b) if so, whether any schemes have been finalised and are proposed to be implemented during the year 1973-74; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) to (c). The Scheme for construction of sluice gates-cum-bridges is already under consideration of the State Government of Bihar. It has been reported by the State Government that hydrological observations have been carried out since 1970 and that these have to be continued during 1973 also before the scheme can be finalised. The scheme is not included in the Annual Plan 1973-74 of Bihar.

Implementation of Demands of North-Eastern Railway Mazdoor Union

1147. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5010 on the 19th December, 1972 regarding implementing of demands of North Eastern Railway Mazdoor Union and state:

(a) which of the demands contained in the letter of the North Eastern Railway Mazdoor Union dated 19th April, 1972 were rejected or found not fit for immediate implementation; and

(b) whether the conceded demands have been fully implemented and if not, the reasons for delay?

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

Payment of Night Duty Allowance to Employees of Samastipur, Banaras and Izatnagar and Duty Hours of ASMs, Samastipur Division (North Eastern Railway)

1148. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the replies given to Unstarred Questions No. 4989 and No. 4990 on 19th December, 1972 regarding the non-payment of arrears of Travelling Allowance, Overtime and Night Duty Allowance to employees of Samastipur, Banaras and Izatnagar and Duty Hours of ASMs, Samastipur Division (North Eastern Railway) respectively and state:

(a) whether the Night Duty Allowance Bills pending at Samastipur Divisional Office of North Eastern Railway have since been fully cleared;

(b) if not, the number and amount of bills still pending; and

(c) whether 8 hour-day has since been fully implemented in the Samastipur Division?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Legal Considerations Involved in National Water Policy

1149. SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken on legal considerations involved in framing the National Water Policy; and

(b) what steps are proposed to be taken to free the scheme of National Water Grid from inter-State disputes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). As a result of increasing use of water resources of the country and the programmes of larger utilisation in the future the need has been recognised for evolving a national water policy so as to ensure a continuous appraisal of the needs for water and the most beneficial and equitable allocation of available water for different uses in the interest of the country as a whole.

As a first step it would be necessary to amend some provisions in the Constitution so as to reflect the concept of water as a national asset and to provide for the settlement of inter-State river disputes by conciliation arbitration or otherwise. Views of the State Governments have been sought on the proposed amendments.

Bad State of Coal Siding Platforms at Miraj Junction, South Central Railway

1150. SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Coal siding platforms at Miraj Junction, South Central Railway, are in a very risky state;

(b) whether the workers engaged in transhipment of iron scrap and other bulky goods are finding it difficult to work there and a few of them have been hurt in the process; and

(c) what immediate action is proposed to rebuild the platforms and when the work would be completed?

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

(b) Workers engaged in transhipment of bulky goods experience some difficulty because of frequent theft and damage of timber flooring and face walls of the platforms.

(c) Repairs are undertaken by the Railway Administration as and when necessary. There is no proposal to replace the existing temporary transhipment platforms by pucca platforms at present, in view of the likely conversion from MG to BG of Miraj-Londa Section.

Recommendation of Law Commission

1151. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the work assisted to the Law Commission;

(b) the action taken or being taken by Government on the recommendations made by the Commission upto the end of January 31, 1973: and

(c) what further work is contemplated to be given to the Commission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI NITI-RAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY): (a) The Commission has so far submitted 54 Reports out of which 10 Reports have been submitted by the present Law Commission which was reconstituted in 1971.

(b) The Commission has been submitting reports on various subjects from time to time, which are forwarded to the Ministry or Department concerned with the subject matter of the Report, for implementation. The reports are mentioned in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT-4294/73]. The reports on the following topics, the numbers of which are specified after the title viz.

Liability of the State in Tort (1),

Parliamentary legislation relating to Sales Tax (2),

The Limitation Act, 1908 (3),

The proposal that High Court should sit in Benches at different places in a State (4),

British Statutes applicable to India (5),

The Registration Act (6),

The Partnership Act, 1932 (7),

The Sale of Goods Act, 1930 (8),

The specific Relief Act, 1877 (9),

Law of Acquisition and Requisition of Land (10),

The Income-Tax Act, 1922 (12),

The Reform of Judicial Administration (14),

The Official Trustees Act, 1913 (16),

The Administrator General's Act, 1913 (19),

Law of Hire Purchase (20),

The Law of Marine Insurance (21),

Law of Foreign Marriage (23),

The Commission of Inquiry Act, 1952 (24),

Evidence of Officers about forged stamps, currency Notes etc. (Section 509A, Cr. R.C. as proposed) (25),

Report on the Code of Civil Procedure (27),

The Indian Oaths Act, 1873 (28).

Social and Economic Offences under I.P.C. (29),

Section 30(2) of the Indian Registration Act, 1908 (31),

Section 9 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (32),

Section 44 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (33),

Sections 497, 498 and 499 of Criminal Procedure Code, 1898 (36),

Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Sections 1 to 176) (37),

Report on Punishment for imprisonment of life under I. P. C. (39),

Law relating to Attendance of Prisoners in courts (40),

Code of Criminal Procedure (41).

Indian Penal Code, 1860 (42),
Appellate Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in civil matters (44),

Civil Appeals to the Supreme Court on a certificate of Fitness (45),

The Constitution (Twenty-fifth Amendment) Bill, 1971 (46),

Some Questions under the Code of Criminal Procedure Bill, 1970 (48),

The proposal for inclusion of agricultural income in the total income for the purposes of determining the rate of income tax under the Income-Tax Act, 1961 (49),

have been implemented by necessary legislation or administrative action.

The Reports on the following topics the numbers of which are specified after the title *viz.*,

The Negotiable Instruments Act, 1882 (11),

The Contract Act, 1872 (15),

Indian Trusts Act, 1882 (17),

Insolvency Laws (26),

Indian Registration Act, (34),

Capital Punishment (35),

Indian Post Office Act 1898, (38),

Report on the Offences against the national security (48),

Trial and Punishment of Social and Economic Offences (47),

The proposal to include persons connected with public Examinations within the definition of "Public Servant" in the Indian Penal Code (50),

Estate Duty on property acquired after death (52),

Compensations for injury caused by automobiles in hit-and-run cases (51),

Effect of Pensions Act, 1871 on the right to sue for pensions of retired member of the public services (53),

are at various stages of implementation.

No action is proposed to be taken in respect of the 15th Report on the Law relating to Marriage and Divorce amongst Christians in India, 18th Report on Converts' Marriage Dissolution Act, 1866 and 22nd Report on Christians Marriage and Matrimonial Causes Bill, 1961 after the Bills to implement the recommendations contained in these reports have lapsed. No action is required to be taken on the 30th Report on section 5 of Central Sales Tax Act, 1956.

The 54th Report on the Code of Civil Procedure was presented to the Government only on 6-2-1973 and the same is under consideration.

(c) Taking into account of growing arrears in the Supreme Court and High Court, the Law Commission has, of its own, taken up to for the question whether any changes are needed in the structure of higher judiciary (Supreme Courts and High Courts) and in their jurisdiction, particularly, the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, and the High Courts, grant of interim stay in such cases, entertainment of proceedings relating to taxation and service matters and labour disputes (by the Supreme and the High Courts) and other connected matters. There is also a suggestion to create zonal courts for the hearing of ordinary civil appeals from High Courts so as to reduce the arrears before the Supreme Court.

At the instance of the Government, the Law Commission has taken up the question whether benami transactions should be totally prohibited.

In future in addition to the review of the Central Acts, Law Commission would also examine the existing laws in the background of the Directive Principles of State Policy contained in Part IV of the Constitution and to suggest amendments in so far as these

laws are inconsistent with these principles;

Consider the advisability or need for any fresh legislation to effectuate the Directive Principles; and

Review the working of the Constitution and suggest any amendments from the point of view of enabling the different authorities under the Constitution more effectively to implement the Directive Principles.

Assessment of work done by Voluntary Help Committee

1152. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the assessment of the work done by the Voluntary Help Committee which has recently been disbanded by his Ministry;

(b) if the organisation had done commendable work, what are the reasons for disbanding it; and

(c) the arrangement now made or being made for the discharge of similar functions hereafter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). The Non-official Standing Voluntary Help Committee, which was constituted in July 1970 was dissolved in January, 1973. Prior to disbandment, the activities of this Committee were confined to checks against ticketless travel and thefts and pilferages. The experience gained during the period July 1970 to January, 1973 revealed that some of the members did not take this work seriously and that the services rendered by the Committee were not commensurate with the amount of expenditure incurred on this Committee.

(c) Besides railways' own arrangements to discharge these functions, the railways are being assisted, in this matter, by members of various

Consultative Committees, and these arrangements are considered adequate.

Concessions given to the Employees of O. & N. G. C.

1153. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some concessions have been given to the employees of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission in the month of January, 1973, and if so, what are those concessions;

(b) whether any agreement has been entered into with the employees in this regard; and

(c) if so, the salient features of the agreement?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). The O. & N.G.C. has entered into an agreement with its employees on January 16, 1973, inter alia to grant certain concessions. The salient features of the Agreement are as follows:—

(i) The Commission shall pay the third interim relief to its employees at the same quantum and terms and conditions under which this has been paid by the Government of India to its employees;

(ii) The interim relief shall be included in the employees' earnings for 1970-71 and 1971-72 for the purpose of determination of interim bonus~~ex-gratia~~, and the O. N. G. C. shall pay the arrears of interim bonus~~ex-gratia~~ for 1970-71 and 1971-72 which became due on account of this inclusion;

(iii) The Unions have agreed not to resort, in connection

with the demand for wage revision (the negotiations for which are continuing) to any agitation or demonstrations or work-to-rule or strike or any other action which may impair industrial peace and normal work etc., till the settlement of the pay revision. No victimisation would be done to the employees, who had participated in the agitation|strike (on this issue) and the absence from duty of the employees in connection with this agitation|strike would be regularised by granting them the leave due;

(iv) The quantum of the third interim relief paid to the Commission's employees in accordance with item (i) above, shall be taken into account while finalising the revision of pay and allowances etc.

Charter of Demands submitted by Employees of I. D. P. L. Rishikesh

1154. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the charter of demands submitted by the Union in I. D. P. L. Rishikesh, has been considered; and

(b) if so, what decisions have been taken by Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DAI.BIR SINGH):
(a) and (b). The charter of demands submitted by the Antibiotics Project (Rishikesh) Karamchari Sangh, Vibhanda to the management of IDPL is under negotiations between the Sangh and the Management.

Scheme to Convert Uneconomic Railway lines into Profitable one

1155. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUN-JHUNWALA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government had written to the State Governments to share a part of the losses suffered by Railways on uneconomic lines;

(b) if so, the reaction of the respective State Governments under whose jurisdiction these Railway lines fall; and

(c) whether the concerned State Governments will be consulted before these lines are wound up?

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

(a) No State Governments has so far been requested to share a part of the losses in the working of uneconomic railway lines.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes.

Supply of Natural and Residual Fuel to Gujarat at a higher price by I.O.C. and O. & N.G.C.

1156. SHRI VEKARIA:

SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:

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

(a) whether I. O. C. and O. & N. G. C. are supplying natural and residual fuel to Gujarat at a higher price;

(b) whether Gujarat Government have represented against this; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Central Government in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Oil and Natural Gas Commission is supplying natural gas in Gujarat to the Gujarat Electricity Board, the Gujarat State Fertilizer Company Limited and other consumers. The prices payable in respect of the first two consumers have been fixed on the basis of an agreement between this Ministry and the Gujarat Government. Natural gas supplies to the other consumers in Gujarat are governed by mutually negotiated prices.

Residual Fuel Oil (RFO) produced in Koyali Refinery is being supplied by the IOC to two power houses in Gujarat. These are:

- (i) Ahmedabad Electricity Company Ltd; and
- (ii) Dhuvaran Thermal Power Station of Gujarat Electricity Board (GEB).

Supplies to the former are being made on the basis of a commercial agreement entered into between the Indian Oil Corporation and the Ahmedabad Electricity Company. In respect of the latter, supplies are being made under two arrangements, viz.:

- (i) On an *ad hoc* basis; and
- (ii) By diverting the RFO supplies meant for Trombay to Dhuvaran.

In respect of the former supplies the disagreement on price between the IOC and GEB is being referred by the two parties for arbitration. For the latter supplies the price has been mutually determined by the concerned parties.

Cases of Theft or Damage to Goods in Transit during last three years

1157. SHRI VEKARIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of cases claiming damages in respect of theft or damage done to goods in transit in Railways during the last three years, year-wise and zone-wise;

(b) the number of cases decided; and

(c) the number of cases pending with each zone?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAIFI QURESHI): (a) to (c). A statement furnishing the information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4295/73.]

Demand by Federation of Gujarat Mills and Industries for removal of shortage of coal in Gujarat

1158. SHRI VEKARIA:
SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Federation of Gujarat Mills and Industries had urged him to solve the problem of shortage of coke in Gujarat by providing sufficient Railway wagons for transportation of coke; and

(b) if so, the action taken by the Railway authority in the matter?

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

(b) 551 wagons were allotted for loading of hard coke to Gujarat in December, 1972 and 792 wagons were allotted in January, 1973. During the period when there was a strike

of U.P. State Electricity Board employees loading for Gujarat and Maharashtra areas got badly affected but later during the month the position was retrieved to a satisfactory level.

Purchase of Turbines and Transformers by Gujarat Government from Heavy Electricals Ltd., Bhopal

1159. SHRI VEKARIA:

SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

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

(a) whether Central Government are insisting on Gujarat Government that they should purchase turbines and transformers from the Heavy Electricals Limited, Bhopal; and

(b) if so, the reasons given by the Central Government therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). With a view to conserve foreign exchange and attaining self reliance, import of generating plant like turbines and generators is banned. All the State Electricity Board/State Governments have been advised to obtain their requirements from indigenous manufacturers such as HE (I) Ltd., Bhopal. In respect of transformers HE (I) Ltd. compete with the other indigenous manufacturers in the country in meeting the requirements of the power systems. The Central Government are not insisting on purchase being made from HE(I) Ltd. alone.

Setting up of a Public Sector Fertilizer Unit in Rajasthan

1160. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have since taken any decision regarding the location of the public sector Fertilizer unit in Rajasthan;

(b) if not, by what time the decision will be taken; and

(c) the names of various sites proposed by the State Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). The decision in this regard will be taken on receipt of firm data on the economic availability of the basic raw materials like pyrites and rock-phosphate and essential utilities regarding which studies are already under-way. M/s. RTZ Consultants, have submitted the feasibility report on the Saladi-pura pyrite deposits and this is under consideration of M/s. Pyrites, Phosphates & Chemicals who have been entrusted with the task of exploitation of these mines. The feasibility report on the rock-phosphate deposits in Rajasthan is still awaited from the World Bank.

Resettlement of oustees of Thein Dam

1162. SHRI N. K. SANGHI:
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

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

(a) whether an inter-State Conference was held to discuss the question of resettlement of oustees when the Thein Dam construction is taken up; and

(b) if so, the broad features of the scheme drawn up regarding the share of state participation and the central assistance to be given for the project for resettlement?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). A meeting of the Chief Ministers of the concerned States was recently held to discuss the Thein Dam Project when among others, the question of resettlement of persons to be displaced by the Project was also considered. It was agreed that the burden of rehabilitation of the persons to be displaced

shall be shared by all the beneficiary States according to the irrigation and power benefits accruing to each.

Criteria by which Uneconomic Aspect of a Line is determined

1163. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering the question of closure of certain Branch Railway Lines as they are considered uneconomic and that the States which are served by these Branch lines have been asked to convey their views on the subject;

(b) if so, the lines that are uneconomic and considered for closure; and

(c) whether while considering that particular Branch line is uneconomic, the overhead expenses of maintenance of the Divisional Headquarters is taken *pro rata* and if not, the criteria by which the uneconomic aspect of a line is determined?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAIFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). Three uneconomic branch lines that are being considered for closure and for which references were made to the State Governments for their views are Lataguri-Ramshai on North East Frontier Railway, Kunkavav-Derdi on Western Railway and Gwalior-Shivpuri on Central Railway. In the case of Lataguri-Ramshai line, the Uneconomic Branch Lines Committee had recommended that this line served no purpose. In the case of Kunkavav-Derdi line, the same Committee had stated that the line could be closed down without any public inconvenience. Closure of Gwalior-Shivpuri line is being considered in the context of a proposal to widen the National Highway running parallel to this Branch line.

(c) For determining the financial viability of a Branch Line the following elements are considered:

- (i) Earning of the Branch Line proper.
- (ii) Additional earnings accruing to the Main Line on account of Branch Line minus any loss due to short circuiting or diversion of traffic.
- (iii) Expenses of the Branch Line proper.
- (iv) Additional expenses for carriage of new traffic generated on Main Line.

However in the case of Branch Lines which are more than 30 Miles (48 kilometres) in length, a portion of the administrative charges of the parent Railway is also considered, care being taken to fix the sum with reference to the traffic moving on the Branch Line.

Delay in off-shore drilling in Bombay High delayed

1164. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the programme of off-shore drilling in Bombay High has suffered a set-back due to the failure of the Japanese firm Mitsubishi in delivering the mobile platform in time;

(b) whether the delivery of the platform is likely to be delayed further and whether the delay in starting off-shore drilling operation in the Bombay High has resulted in huge loss to Oil and Natural Gas Commission in terms of money;

(c) whether this delay has also upset other proposed programmes for off-shore drilling in nearby areas; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government to avoid any further delay in starting off-shore drilling in Bombay High?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (d). The programme of exploratory drilling by ONGC in the "Bombay High" and other structures in the Arabian Sea adjoining the Gulf of Cambay will be delayed to the extent of the delay in obtaining delivery of 'Sagar Samrat', the self-propelled jack-up drilling vessel from the Japanese firm, Mitsubishi. ONGC had completed all preparatory actions and preliminary steps so as to have commenced drilling by January, 1973 in the "Bombay High" area, including the building up of shore-base support, procurement etc., in anticipation of timely delivery of "Sagar Samrat" in Japan as per the contract with Mitsubishi. Therefore, some expenditure has inevitably to be incurred by ONGC in maintaining the project set-up, while awaiting the delayed arrival of "Sagar Samrat".

"Sagar Samrat" is, at present, undergoing a series of tests and trials. ONGC, in consultation with and with the help of Indian and foreign experts, is closely observing and scrutinising the results of the sea trials and is in continuous contact with Mitsubishi of Japan, to resolve the outstanding problems and to expedite the delivery of "Sagar Samrat".

Delta Sundarbans Project of West Bengal

1166. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Centre has agreed to approve the West Bengal Government's scheme of Delta Sundarbans Project for protecting large area of land from endemic inundation with saline water;

(b) if so, the main features of the scheme; and

(c) when the work in the project is likely to begin?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) to (c). The Sundarbans Delta project is a complex project of large magnitude. So far only preliminary investigations have been carried out by the Government of West Bengal. They have been advised to carry out detailed investigations and prepare a detailed project report, which is awaited.

Accidents on Jamnagar-Bedi Rail Line

1167. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of accidents on Jamnagar-Bedi rail line during the last three years, year-wise; and

(b) the number of persons killed and the compensation paid?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Year-wise position in respect of train accidents in the categories of collisions, derailments, level crossing accidents and fires in trains which took place on the Jamnagar-Bedi line is given below:—

Year	No. of accidents
1969-70	Nil
1970-71	Nil
1971-72	1 (level crossing accident).
1972-73 (upto January, 73).	Nil

(b) In this accident 3 persons were killed. Compensation was not found admissible and hence not paid. The three persons were occupants of a road vehicle.

Expansion of Gujarat Refinery

1168. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to expand the Gujarat Refinery; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the proposed expansion?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. A proposal to this effect is under consideration.

(b) The Feasibility Report on the Expansion of Koyali Refinery prepared by the Indian Oil Corporation envisages expansion of capacity of the Refinery to 7.3 million tonnes per annum at a cost of about Rs. 28.08 crores including a foreign exchange component of Rs. 7.67 crores.

The main units proposed to be added are:

- (i) a new distillation unit;
- (ii) two electric desalters;
- (iii) L.P.G./Naphtha Merox treating unit;
- (iv) Naphtha pre-treater;
- (v) Kerosene merox treating units;
- (vi) a vacuum column for production of bitumen and light diesel oil;
- (vii) a bitumen unit; and
- (viii) a visbreaker.

The expansion contemplates processing of imported crude in addition to indigenous crude. The imported crude would be received at an off-shore terminal in the Gulf of Kutch and transported through a pipeline to Koyali. It is proposed to have a

branch line to Koyali from the main line which would carry imported crude to the Mathura Refinery. The branch line to Koyali is estimated to cost Rs. 8.25 crores.

Manufacture of Detergent Alkylate for use in Soap Industry

1169. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether detergent Alkylate is utilised in the manufacture of synthetic detergents used by the soap industry and Ethylene Glycol in the polyester staple fibre and filament yarn;

(b) whether huge amount of money is being spent for its import as the same is not manufactured in India and if so, what amount has been spent on account of its import for the last three years, year-wise; and

(c) what steps are being taken to manufacture the same indigenously?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The value of imports in the last three years have been as under (Rs. lakhs):—

	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
Detergent Alkylate (Alkyl Benzene and Dodecyl Benzene)	68.24	104.25	159.57
Ethylene Glycol	13.22	9.13	13.18

(c) A Private Sector Unit with a capacity of 10,000 tonnes/annum of Ethylene Glycol is already in existence. The Indian Petro-chemicals Corporation Ltd. is setting up a 20,000 tonnes/annum plant as a down stream unit to the Naphtha Cracker in Gujarat.

The Indian Pero-chemical Corporation Ltd. is also setting up a 30,000 tonnes/annum plant of Detergent Alkylate as a down-stream unit to the Naptha Cracker in Gujarat. Both these public sector plants are expected to be commissioned in 1975.

Change in departure time of Patliputra Express from Dhanbad Railway Station

1170. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a large number of passengers of Dhanbad are not able even to catch Patliputra Express as it starts very early at about 5 A.M. and those passengers are compelled to go by bus or other means of transport like taxi;

(b) whether the number of passengers from Dhanbad to Patna travelling by the said train is very negligible and if not, what is the average number of such passengers; and

(c) whether in view of the above, the timings of departure from Dhanbad of Patliputra Express are proposed to be extended by one or one and half hours so that needy passengers from Jharia, Dhanbad, Kerkend, Katras are able to catch the train?

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

No, the percentage of occupation of 25 Up/26 Dn Patliputra Express has been ranging from 30 per cent to 116 per cent on different sections enroute.

(c) At present it is operationally not feasible to put back the departure time of 25 Up by one to one and a half hours on account of reception difficulties at Patna Junction.

Demand and Supply of Railway wagons

1171. SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM:

DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEYA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the acute shortage of wagons on several Railways which affected movement of goods traffic;

(b) what is the actual demand for wagons and the actual supply and what are the proposals before Government to increase the number of wagons;

(c) what are the difficulties faced by the Railways in the matter of procurement of wagons from private sectors; and

(d) the broad outlines of the proposals for wagon construction in the Railway Workshops?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAJI QURESHI): (a) The primary reason for the acute shortage of wagons felt on Zonal Railway was the immobilisation of a large number of wagons on account of agitations and interference with train running in different parts of the country. Widespread power shedding in the Eastern sector during the summer months, hold up of wagons by some users, breaches on the Western Railway in August and locomen's strike on the Southern Railway in September also retarded movement considerably and reduced wagon availability.

(b) A statement is indicating demand for wagons and supply is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4296/73.] The following steps have been taken to increase the production of wagons:—

(i) Adequate advance orders for wagons have been placed.

(ii) Shortfall in indigenous availability of steel and wheelsets is being made good by import by the Railways to meet the enhanced production.

(iii) Adequate supply of important wagon components like centre buffer couplers, rollers bearing axle boxes is being arranged to match the production.

(iv) The targets of wagons production in Railway Workshops have been increased.

(c) The main difficulty faced by the Railways in the matter of procurement of wagons from the private sector is due to a progressive decline in the production of wagons in the private sector. In the past, there were 16 firms in the private sector building wagons for the Railways. Three of these have since closed down and the production in five other firms has been unsatisfactory. Every possible assistance is being given by the Railways to the wagons builders to step up production.

(d) Wagon construction in the Railway Workshops has now been rationalised in three units, viz., Amritsar Workshops of Northern Railway, Golden Rock Workshops of Southern Railway and Samastipur Workshops of North Eastern Railway. There is no proposal to extend wagon construction activity to other Railway Workshops. However, the output from these three Workshops is being stepped up to a target of 4,000 wagons in 4-wheeler units in 1973-74.

Power requirement of Tripura for Fifth Plan

1172. SHRI BIREN DUTTA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the total power requirement of Tripura for the Fifth Five Year Plan period;

(b) how far it will be met from Gumati Hydro Electric Project and how far from Assam Grid;

(c) whether there is any possibility of integrated Gumati-Assam source of supply of power in Tripura; and

(d) if so, when it is expected to come up?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) total power requirement of Tripura at the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan is expected to be about 20 MW considering the trend in growth of demand.

(b) The Gumti Hydro Electric Project is expected to meet a maximum demand of about 4 MW to 5 MW and the Assam State Electricity Board is likely to supply about 14 MW of power at the end of the Fifth Plan.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) It is anticipated that the inter-State transmission line inter-connecting Gumati power and the source of Assam bulk power will be completed by 1974-75.

Drilling in Tripura

1173. SHRI BIREN DUTTA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether six more drillings are proposed to be made for oil and natural gas during the next five years in Tripura; and

(b) if so, what will be the expected cost?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). As a part of the intensification of its operations the country the ONGC intends to expand oil exploration activities also in Tripura in the coming years. No final decisions have yet been taken on the extent of this expansion nor have precise cost estimates been worked out.

Memorandum submitted by Diesel Staff to Chief Mechanical Engineer Northeast Frontier Railway

1174. SHRI BIREN DUTTA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a memorandum was submitted by the Diesel staff to Chief Mechanical Engineer, Northeast Frontier Railway on the 7th October, 1972; and

(b) the action taken by the authority thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) A clerk, claiming to be the convenor of the unrecognised United Committee of Railwaymen N.F. Railway Maligaon, submitted a memorandum to the Chief Mechanical Engineer on 7-10-1972.

(b) Issues such as those referred to in the memorandum are raised from time to time by recognised labour organisations and are generally settled through discussions in the meetings of the Negotiating Machinery at different levels.

Resumption of Drilling in Baramura (Tripura) after Russian Experts' Oadice

1175. SHRI BIREN DUTTA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether drilling in Baramura (Tripura) is facing crisis;

(b) whether the Russian Experts went there during the months of December, 1972 and January, 1973;

(c) if so, whether the drilling operation has been resumed after receiving advice from the experts; and

(d) the progress made so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a), (c) and (d): On the 19th December 1972, when the depth reached in Well No. 1 at Baramura was 1500 metres, the drill-string got stuck up. However, as a result of the efforts made by ONGC's technicians, the drill-string was got released and the well cleared by January 1973. Since then 14 3/4" casing has been lowered in the Well and certain other operations, considered essential prior to the resumption of the drilling are being undertaken.

(b) Yes, Sir.

मध्य प्रदेश में बहुत एवं मध्यम अन्तर्राजीय सिचाई परियोजनाएं

1176. श्री नाथू राम प्रहिरवार : क्या सिचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में बहुत एवं मध्यम अन्तर्राजीय सिचाई परियोजनाओं के नाम क्या हैं जिन पर केन्द्रीय सरकार ने अंतिम रूप से निर्णय कर लिया है तथा केन्द्रीय सरकार के विचाराधीन कौन सी परियोजनायें हैं और संबंधित राज्य सरकारों के मध्य विवाद के कारण कौन सी परियोजनायें विचाराधीन हैं; और

(ख) इन सभी परियोजनाओं पर, पृथक-पृथक् कब तक अंतिम निर्णय ले लिया जायेगा ?

सिचाई और बिदूत मंत्रालय में उद्यमंशी (भी बाल गौविष्ठ वर्ष) : (क) और (ख). सिध और रंगवन नहर मध्यम सिचाई परियोजनाएं स्वीकृत हो चुकी हैं। येरी परियोजना योजना आयोग की सलाहकारी समिति द्वारा स्वीकार्य पायी गई है।

इसदेव (बांगों) बृहद परियोजना की जांच की जा रही है।

नमंदा विवाद के कारण बारगी, नमंदा सागर और सुकृत बृहद परियोजनाओं तथा विभिन्न ताल मध्यम परियोजना पर कार्यवाही रोक दी है। उम्मीद है कि राज्यों के बीच सभी मतभद शीघ्र हल हो जायेंगे।

यह भी उम्मीद की जाती है कि राज्यों के बीच सोन के जल से संबंधित समझौता भी शीघ्र हो जायेगा जिसके पश्चात् बनसागर बृहद परियोजना की स्वीकृति पर विचार किया जा सकता है।

अपर बैंगंगा बृहद परियोजना तथा नहलेसरा और बाद्या नाला मध्य परियोजनाएं गोदावरी बेसिन में आती हैं और उन पर गोदावरी न्यायाधिकरण के पंचाट मिलने के पश्चात् विचार किया जायेगा।

राजस्थान में गेहूं और भक्का लाने-ले जाने के लिए माल डिव्हों की स्पलाई में कमी किया जाना

1177. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या माल डिव्हों की कमी के कारण केन्द्र द्वारा देय राजस्थान राज्य के हिस्से का 16 हजार मीट्रिक टन गेहूं और 20 हजार मीट्रिक टन भक्का का कोटा 'लेप्स' हो गया है जब कि सारे राज्य में ग्राकाल पड़ा हुआ है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो ग्राकालग्रस्त क्षेत्रों के लिये माल डिव्हों की संख्या में कमी करने के क्या कारण हैं?

रेल मंत्रालय में उद्यमंशी (भी शुहूम्बद शकी कुटेशी) : (क) इस मंत्रालय को इसकी कोई जानकारी नहीं है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता। राजस्थान के लिये गेहूं और भक्का को तुलाई के लिये भारतीय बाद निगम द्वारा बनाये गये कार्यक्रम को दिसम्बर, 1972 और जनवरी, 1973 में सर्वशतः पूरा कर दिया गया था।

Railway Link between Kota Junction and Chittaurgarh Junction via Bundi District in Rajasthan

1178. SHRI LALJIBHAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to link Kota Junction with Chittaurgarh Junction via Bundi District in Rajasthan; and

(b) if so, the gist thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

चेतक एक्सप्रेस का सराय रोहिल्ला से छूटना

1179. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्य कारण है कि उदयपुर-दिल्ली चेतक एक्सप्रेस सराय रोहिल्ला स्टेशन से ही रवाना होती है तथा यहां पर आकर वह जाती है; और

(ख) क्या यात्रियों की सुविधा के हित में दिल्ली स्टेशन से ही रवाना नहीं किया जा सकता तथा वहां पर ही खत्म नहीं किया जा सकता?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शाफी कुरेशी) : (क) और (ख). दिल्ली मेन स्टेशन पर अपेक्षित टर्मिनल सम्बन्धी सुविधाओं का अभाव में 15 अप्रैल 1972 तारीख तक एक्सप्रेस का दिल्ली मेन स्टेशन से और दिल्ली मेन तक विस्तार करना परिवार्तालिक दृष्टि से व्यावहारिक नहीं है।

Broad Gauge Line between Hubli and Karwar

1180. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the survey for construction of a broad gauge line between Hubli and Karwar had been completed;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to take it up as urgent scarcity work; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Surveys have been completed and reports are awaited.

(b) and (c). A decision regarding construction of the line will be taken after the examination of the survey reports is completed.

Posting of empanelled hands as Ticket Collectors at certain Stations of Delhi Division (Northern Railway)

1181. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1919 on the 4th April, 1972 regarding posting of unqualified Ticket Collectors at certain stations of Delhi Division (Northern Railway) and state:

(a) whether the selection proceedings have now been finalised; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not posting empanelled hands so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes, a provisional panel of 22 persons was declared on 29-11-1972.

(b) Out of 22 empanelled persons, 9 have already been posted against working posts after necessary training and others will be posted as soon as they successfully complete the requisite training.

किसी खण्ड पर एक नयी शटल गाड़ी चलाने के लिये अपनाया जाने वाला मानवधन

1182. डा० सक्षी नारायण पांडेय : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) किसी खण्ड पर सामान्य गाड़ियों के अतिरिक्त एक शटल गाड़ी चलाने के बारे में सरकार क्या सिद्धान्त अपनाती है;

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश के किन-किन भागों में (पश्चिम रेलवे) नई गाड़ियां अथवा शटल गाड़ियां चलाने की मांग की गई हैं; और

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

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शाफी कुरेशी) : (क) आमतौर पर शटल गाड़ी चलाने का निर्णय इस बात पर निर्भर करता है कि किसी खण्ड पर गाड़ी-भार में इतना यात्री यातायात आता हो जिसकी निकासी सामान्यतः बत्तमान गाड़ियों से न की जा सके और इसके लिये लाइन अवृत्ता, टर्मिनल सुविधायें, चल-स्टाक आदि उपलब्ध हों।

(ख) (1) गुना-बीना (बड़ी लाइन)

(2) खण्डवा-मठाइन्दौर (मीटर लाइन) और खण्डवा तथा प्रजमेर के बीच अतिरिक्त एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी।

(ग) युवा में अपेक्षित टर्मिनल सुविधाएं उपलब्ध न होने के कारण गुना-बीना खण्ड पर अतिरिक्त गाड़ी चलाना परिवालनिक दृष्टि से अभी व्यावहारिक नहीं है।

खण्डवा-मठ—इन्दौर और खण्डवा/अजमेर पर अतिरिक्त गाड़ी चलाने का न तो यातायात की दृष्टि से अधिकारी है और न मार्ग में पर्याप्त लाइन अमता के अभाव के कारण वैसा करना परिवालनिक दृष्टि से व्यावहारिक ही है।

अधिनियमों का प्राविहृत हिन्दी अनुवाद

1183. द्वां लक्ष्मी बारावल पैकेज़ : क्या विविध, व्यापक और कम्पकी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) यह तीन बायों में कितने अधिनियमों का हिन्दी में प्राविहृत अनुवाद कराया गया है ; और

(ख) कितने अधिनियमों का अन्य भाषाओं में अनुवाद कराया गया है ?

विविध, व्यापक और कम्पकी कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मीहिराज चिह्नोधरी) : (क) और (ख). 1 जनवरी, 1970 से 31 दिसम्बर, 1972 की अवधि के दौरान, 115 केन्द्रीय अधिनियमों के अनुवाद, राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1963 की बारा 5(1)(क) के अधीन राष्ट्रपति के प्राधिकार से राजपत्र में प्रकाशित किये जा चुके हैं। उक्त अवधि के दौरान, 127 केन्द्रीय अधिनियमों का अन्य भाषाओं में (4 का प्राप्तामी में, 16 का गुजराती में, 8 का मराठी

में, 56 का उड़िया में तथा 43 का उर्दू में अनुवाद किया जा चुका है।

Imposition of Condition for Taking Up Rail Projects in States

1184. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have imposed any condition precedent to the taking up of new Rail projects into States from which requests are received for the purpose;

(b) if so, the nature of such condition; and

(c) whether any of the States have so far complied with the condition and, if so, the names thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). For construction of new rail lines required for the development purposes, a new approach is under consideration on the following basis, will be seen from para 41 of the speech of the Minister of Railways while presenting the Budget for 1973-74 on 20th February, 1973.

(i) Exemption, full or partial, from payment of dividend liability to the General Revenues during the period of construction and for a specified number of years after completion and opening to traffic;

(ii) Participation of State Governments or local authorities, in reducing the cost of construction by giving the land and labour content of construction free of cost;

(iii) Suitable adjustment upwards of fares and freight structure applicable to the newly constructed line which in common parlance is called 'inflation of chargeable mileage'; and

(iv) Levy of fares and freight on a discontinuous basis so as to be a

set-off against telescopic structure of standard fares and freight.

Earlier in some specific cases it was suggested that the State Governments should make available the land free; will permit level crossings initially without insisting on road over/under bridges over their important road crossings; and will regulate the road transport to avoid uneconomic competition with the Railways etc.

(c) The matter is under the correspondence with the State Governments. The further points arising out of the new approach now under consideration, have yet to be processed.

Supply of Equipment by Indigenous Manufacturers to Power Projects

1185. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the Centrally sponsored major power projects in the country have been delayed due to the non-supply of equipment by indigenous manufacturers in time;

(b) if so, whether any penalty has been imposed on the defaulting suppliers; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) There has been some delay in the execution of the Badarpur Thermal Power Project due to the non-supply in time of major plant and equipment by the indigenous manufacturers, for reasons beyond their control.

(b) and (c). There is no provision in the contracts for the levy of penalty for delay/non-supply of equipment. The contracts entered into make provision only for liquidated damages which are levied whenever

the project suffers a demonstratable loss due to non-supply/late supply of equipment.

Rengali Flood Control Project in Orissa

1186. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) what is the amount of money that the Central Government and the Orissa Government have sanctioned for Rangali Flood Control Project in 1972-73 and 1973-74; and

(b) the broad outlines of the project?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) The Government of Orissa have stated that a provision of Rs. 1 crore has been made for the Rangali Project for 1972-73 in their supplementary budget to meet the expenditure on preliminary works. The requirements indicated for 1973-74 is Rs. 4.75 crores.

The question of central assistance will be considered after the project is approved by the Planning Commission.

(b) The Rengali project envisages the construction of a dam with a gross storage capacity of 4900 million cubic metres (4 million acre feet) which will be utilised for flood moderation and power generation of 60 million Watts at 100 per cent load factor. The tail race discharge is proposed to be utilised for irrigation of 1.6 lakh ha (4.3 lakh acres). The dam is estimated to cost Rs. 42 crores.

Downstream of the dam, the existing embankments on the Brahmani are proposed to be raised and strengthened and new embankments constructed wherever necessary for accommodating the moderated flood discharges from the dam. The embankments scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 12 crores.

The overall scheme is expected to benefit an area of about 1.4 lakh hac. (3.56 lakh acres) and a population of 9 lakhs.

Bhimkund Project in Orissa

1187. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal from the Orissa Government for making Bhimkund project in Orissa a fully Central project;

(b) what progress has been made so far in starting the work on this project; and

(c) whether any amount has been provided so far for this project by the Central and State Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) No such proposal has been received from the Government of Orissa.

(b) The Bhimkund Project is yet to be approved by the Planning Commission for implementation. Examination of the scheme at the Centre for obtaining the approval of the Planning Commission is not yet complete since some additional information is awaited from the Government of Orissa.

It has been reported by the State Government of Orissa that preliminary works on the project have been taken up.

(c) The Government of Orissa have stated that a provision of Rs. 1 crore has been made for 1972-73 in the supplementary budget. The Centre has not so far released any amount for the project as it is to be considered after the project is approved.

Construction of Talcher Fertilizer Project in Orissa

1188. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) what progress has been achieved so far in the construction of Talcher Fertilizer Project in Orissa;

(b) what is the total amount spent so far and whether the original estimate has been revised and if so what is the revised estimate; and

(c) what was the time schedule for completion of this project and whether this is being completed within the scheduled time?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) In the Talcher Fertilizer Factory, a major portion of the design and engineering work and about 43 per cent of the civil construction work of the main plant building has been completed. Orders have already been placed for about 94 per cent of imported machinery required for the plant, out of which about 13 per cent has so far been received at site. Orders have also been placed for about 78 per cent of the equipment to be procured from the indigenous sources. In the main plant, about 40 per cent of foundation job in the urea plant has been completed. Contract for coal supply by M/s. National Coal Development Corporation (NCDC) and power supply by the Orissa State Electricity Board are under finalisation. The State Government has awarded the contract for laying of raw water lines; layout of the pumping station and pipe line has been finalised.

(b) The total amount spent on the project as on 31st December, 1972 is Rs. 1623 lakhs. The project was originally estimated to cost Rs. 7049.26 lakhs; the estimates were revised to Rs. 9459.75 lakhs in April 1971.

(c) The original schedule for completion of construction was January 1975. A delay of about 6 months is expected in completing construction. This is mainly because of the time taken in tying up the foreign credits for plant and machinery.

Production capacity of the Nangal Fertilizer Plant

1189. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the maximum production capacity of the Nangal Fertilizer Plant and its present production; and

(b) whether Government propose to seek expert advice on changing the production technique from electrolysis to the use of fuel oil and if so, the estimated expenditure thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH).

(a) (i) Installed capacity 79,500 tonnes/annum of nitrogen.

(ii) Anticipated 53,400 tonnes of production in nitrogen. 1972-73.

(b) Government have decided to implement the Nangal Expansion Project based on fuel oil as feedstock. With the implementation of this programme, the requirements of power of the existing unit will be substantially reduced. The project is estimated to cost about Rs. 76 crores with a foreign exchange component of about Rs. 39 crores.

Supply of power to Birlas in U.P. at commercial rates

1190. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government had given their consent to the agreement entered into by the Government of Uttar Pradesh with the

Birlas in 1959 to supply them 55 MW power for their plant at Mirzapur for 25 years at a price which was less than production cost;

(b) if so, the text of the said agreement and the grounds on which the consent was given; and

(c) whether Government propose to advise the State Government to scrap the agreement and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) No, Sir.

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

Nationalisation of foreign pharmaceutical Companies

1191. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA:

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

(a) the paid up capital, turnover and gross profit of each foreign pharmaceutical Company, year-wise, during the last 3 years;

(b) the remittances under each head by each of these companies, year-wise, during the last 3 years;

(c) whether Government are considering any proposal to nationalise the foreign pharmaceutical Companies in the public interest, and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). A statement showing the subscribed capital, turnover, net profit including taxes and remittances made by firms as furnished by companies with foreign equity of more than 50 per cent engaged either wholly or partially in the manufacture of drugs and pharmaceuticals

during the last three years is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT-4297/73].

(c) No, Sir. Considering the large number of units, the range of their operations, etc. Government do not consider it necessary to nationalise the drug industry as such or the foreign companies. As a Schedule 'B' industry under the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956, it can be developed both in the public and the private sectors.

Foreign Technology in Indian Pharmaceutical Industry

1192. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a paper entitled "Foreign Technology in Indian Pharmaceutical Industry" by Shri B. V. Rangarao, Centre for studies in Science Policy, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, read at the International Seminar on Technology Transfer, New Delhi on 11th—13th December, 1972;

(b) whether Government have made a thorough study of this paper;

(c) if so, Government's comments thereon; and

(d) whether any action is proposed to be taken in this regard, and if not, why not?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A thorough study of the paper is being done.

(c) and (d). Although in the initial stages of the development of this industry there was some time lag in taking up the basic manufacture of bulk drugs in India on which formulations were based, these are now being

attended to through subsequent measures adopted by Government. While examining the import applications for raw materials required for the manufacture of bulk drugs, adequate care is taken to ensure that local production results in adequate saving in foreign exchange. Besides, to eliminate the possibility of high prices being paid to their associates by the foreign subsidiaries in India import of more and more of the bulk drugs and intermediates is being canalised through the State Trading Corporation. The Drugs (Prices Control) Order promulgated in 1970 envisaged rationalisation in the price structure, reduction in the prices of essential drugs, as well as prices of drugs that remained generally high in the past and reduction in profitability, amongst other things.

Measures are also being taken to improve the statute of the Indian and public sectors of the industry in their overall growth.

Elimination of private licences of Electric Supply in West Bengal

1193. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1103 on the 21st November, 1972 regarding the elimination of private licences of Electric Supply in West Bengal and state:

(a) whether the proposals received from the West Bengal Government have since been considered by the Central Government;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Central Government thereto;

(c) whether the proposed Ordinance or legislation in this regard covers all the Private Electricity Undertakings including the CESC; and

(d) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) to (d). Certain proposals relating to the promulgation of

an ordinance to enable the taking over of the Management of Private Licensee undertaking have been made by the West Bengal Government and are being examined.

Plants and machinery lying idle in Railway Loco repairing shop at New Jalpaiguri in West Bengal

1194. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether plants and machinery worth several lakhs of rupees remained idle since 1966 in the Railway Loco repairing shop at New Jalpaiguri, West Bengal; and

(b) if so, what steps, if any, are being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI L. N. MISRA): (a) and (b). No Machinery and Plant has remained idle in Railway Loco repair shop at New Jalpaiguri since 1966, the only exception being a second hand Electric induction type tyre heater costing Rs. 33,000 approximately, which has not been commissioned for want of power supply from State Electricity Board. As soon as the State Government provides electric power the Electric induction type tyre heater will be put into service.

Petro-Chemical Complex near Baroda

1195. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in setting up the Petro-Chemical Complex by the

Indian Petro-Chemical Corporation near Baroda;

(b) whether a number of projects of the complex are lagging behind due to faulty planning and execution; and

(c) what were the original target dates for completion of the different projects and what are the dates by which they are likely to be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The DMT Unit of the Aromatics Project has been mechanically completed and pre-commissioning tests have started. Trial production is expected to start in March 1973. The Xylenes part of the Aromatics Project is at an advanced stage of implementation and will be mechanically completed by the end of March 1973 and trial production is expected to start in May 1973.

The detailed engineering of the Naphtha Cracker is now under-way. Major Equipment—Indigenous and Foreign—have been ordered and civil construction has started.

For the down-stream units—Polypropylene, Acrylonitrile, Ethylene Glycol, Detergent Alkylate and Synthetic Rubber—foreign collaboration agreements have been approved by the Government and executed by the Corporation.

The collaboration agreements for Polyethylene and Acrylic Fibre are at an advanced stage of consideration of the Government and are likely to be finalised shortly.

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

S.No.	Project	Scheduled date of completion	Expected date of completion
(i)	Aromatics Project (DMT Unit)	May, 1972	Mechanical completion January, 1973.
(ii)	Aromatics Project (Xylenes Unit)	May, 1972	March, 1973.
(iii)	Naphtha Cracker	December, 1974	April, 1975.
(iv)	Down Stream Units	January-June 1975	May-November 1975

The schedule of the Aromatics Project has slipped somewhat for the following reasons:—

(a) Inability of the indigenous fabricators to meet delivery schedules. This was primarily because of these fabricators being unable to obtain imported materials for fabrication within the planned time schedule and to some extent because they were manufacturing major equipment for petrochemical industry for the first time.

(b) Shortage of nickel and steel in the world market and consequent delay in importing it.

(c) Strike of the site erection contractor's men.

There is likely to be a slight slippage in the project schedule of the Olefins Project and the Down Stream Units for the following reasons:—

The original schedule was based on a certain assessment of availability of foreign exchange for the effectuation of the prime engineering contracts. The tying up of foreign exchange for these projects within the projected time schedule has not been possible. The erection schedule of these two projects, as well as the integrated down-stream projects, has had to be correspondingly shifted back, and the completion dates on the basis of present assessments are indicated in the table above.

Construction of Ganga bridge at Patna

1196. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to make the Ganga bridge at Patna a rail-cum-road bridge; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAIFI QURESHI): (a) and

(b). A number of representations have been received in this regard and the whole matter is under examination.

Proposals to increase movement capacity of Railways

1197. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal to expand the movement capacity of the Railways from the current 204 million tonnes to 300 million tonnes per annum during the Fifth Five Year Plan has been under consideration, if so, the gist of the proposal, zone-wise;

(b) the present shortfall in the Railways' movement capacity *vis-a-vis* annual requirements; and

(c) how far it is proposed to be made good by the end of the Fourth Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAIFI QURESHI): (a) Under the aegis of the Planning Commission a Working Group consisting of the representatives of various user Ministries has been constituted in the Railway Board to assess the transport requirements for the Fifth Five Year Plan period. This Working Group has projected the anticipated freight traffic, by the end of the Fifth Plan, as about 335 million tonnes. The target and the works required therefor will be finalised after discussion with the Planning Commission.

(b) Given normal conditions of working, there is no short-fall in Railways' movement capacity except in a few critical sections. Action has already been taken to increase the line capacity in these critical sections by doubling etc.

(c) Does not arise.

Scarcity of Petrol in Delhi

1198. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether serious petrol scarcity was experienced in Delhi recently;

(b) if so, the number of petrol pumps in Delhi/New Delhi which ran out of stock of petrol and the reasons for such scarcity; and

(c) the steps taken to tackle the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). There was some shortage of Motor Spirit in Delhi only with the retail outlets of the foreign oil companies during the latter half of January, 1973. This arose due to an unanticipated spurt in demands for this product primarily on account of the Asia Trade Fair etc. Some 60 out of 210 petrol pumps in Delhi were affected for short durations. As soon as this came to notice, extra supplies were rushed to meet the additional requirements and the position has since normalised.

Selection of National Project for creation of more Irrigation Potential

1199. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has lately decided to select 20 national projects to create more irrigation potential in the country;

(b) if so, the names of the projects selected and whether the backwardness of the area and their continued suffering on account of perennial droughts have been taken as the main criteria for selecting the projects; and

(c) the precise areas likely to be benefited thereby and the estimated employment potential to be created thereby in each area?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND

VERMA): (a) to (c): No such decision has yet been taken. The subject is under consideration.

Allocation for Rajasthan Canal Project

1200. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the actual allocation made for the Rajasthan Canal Project during the current year both from the Central and State funds and the proposed allocation for that project for the ensuing year;

(b) whether Stage I of the project is already about five years behind schedule; and

(c) how far the cost of the project has risen as a result of this delay?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) The Central non-plan and Rajasthan State plan provisions made/proposed to be made for Rajasthan Canal Project during the current year and the next year are:—

	Central non-plan assistance	State Plan Provision
	(Rs. in Crores)	
1972-73	• 3.50	7.50
1973-74	• 1.97	11.00

(b) and (c). The original project was sanctioned in 1957 for Rs. 66 crores for providing irrigation to about 6.82 lakh hectares of land only. Since then certain major changes in the project including an increase in the irrigated area to 11.5 lakh hectares were decided upon, necessitating revision of the project. The revised project (1970) is estimated to cost Rs. 208 crores (Rs. 119 crores for Stage—I and Rs. 89 crores for Stage—II). The work on the project is progressing according to schedule. Stage—I is expected to be substantially completed in 1973-74 synchronising with that of the Pong Dam. Stage—II will be taken up in the Fifth Plan.

12.04 hrs.

**CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE**

**REPORTED DEATH OF SEVERAL PERSONS IN
SURYAPET TOWN IN ANDHRA PRADESH
DUE TO LIQUOR POISONING**

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): Sir, 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.

"The reported death of several persons in Suryapet town in Andhra Pradesh due to liquor poisoning."

AN HON. MEMBER: The statement has not been circulated.

MR. SPEAKER: The statement has not been circulated.

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS** (SHRI K. C. PANT): I realise that the statement has not been circulated. I was on the telephone till I came to the House. I was trying to get the latest facts. That is the only reason. Otherwise, I was myself very anxious to get the statement circulated.

I am sorry to inform this House that a number of persons have lost their lives as a result of liquor poisoning in Suryapet in Andhra Pradesh. The facts of the case as available to the Government of India are that on the 15th of February, 1973 one Rajmalla, excise contractor of Suryapet obtained supplies of Government arak from Government Godown. It is suspected that illicit liquor locally known as Gudamba was procured and mixed with arak for distribution to sub-dealers in the town and in the neighbouring villages. As a result of consumption of this mixture 516 persons reported for treatment at hospitals. 104 persons were admitted in Government hospitals, out of whom 39 died.

Total number of deaths is reported to be 72.

Immediate action was taken to provide relief to the persons taken ill. Doctors, medicines etc. were rushed to Suryapet from Nalgonda and Hyderabad. The Director of Medical and Health Services and the District Medical Officer supervised the medical relief. The Collector and the Superintendent of Police and the Excise Commissioner visited the place. Enquiries were conducted into the source of supply of contaminated arak. All the arak shops have been sealed and samples have been drawn from these shops as also from Government depots for chemical analysis. A magisterial enquiry has been ordered. Six persons connected with the arak shops have so far been arrested and two excise officers have been suspended. Further investigations are in progress. The Adviser to the Governor of Andhra Pradesh who also visited Suryapet has ordered that the investigation should be conducted by a special police team. Government of India have also sent a senior police officer to make on-the-spot enquiries with particular reference to loopholes in the operation of the existing excise and laws. Assistance from the CBI is also being made available to the State Government. The postmortem examination has revealed the presence of methyl alcohol in the viscera.

The Government of Andhra Pradesh have issued orders for the payment of gratuitous relief at the rate of Rs. 500 each to the needy families of the deceased.

Two specialists from the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, have left by air this morning to assist the State Health authorities in the investigation and treatment of the cases.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: I express my sorrow and sympathy for the people who have died after taking spurious liquor; this is not the first

[Shri Ram Gopal Reddy]

instance; from 1969 to this day four incidents have occurred and in each of them 50—100 persons died. A Committee was appointed Baweja committee—so that such things might not happen in future. I want to know whether their report had been circulated to the State Governments, whether the State Governments had taken any steps? My information is that people mix not only gudumba french varnish is also mixed up in liquor and people become blind. A Municipal Chairman who also contested in the mid-term elections for Parliament and lost only by a margin of 10,000 votes is also a victim of this spurious arak..... (Interruptions). Everybody is not in the fortunate position of being able to get foreign liquor. This is a serious matter. This liquor was supplied by Government departments and from one place to another the transport cost quoted by excise contractors is only one paisa per lorry load. What has been done by the Government to stop such things? For the last several years this is happening. I do not know when we are going to put a stop to it. Most of the people who take these killer drinks are poor people who work in fields and factories. If we go on killing our workmen like this a day may come when our country will be short of workmen. There is a tendency to drink and Government should supply pure alcohol. Every time it must be checked. In Andhra, excise contractors have become multi-millionaires. Whenever there is some election, they support some candidate or the other of their choice and dump 20 to 30 new vehicles. I have seen it myself. In the Andhra Assembly, I have pleaded that these contractors are becoming dangerously rich but unfortunately no action has been taken. For making liquor, they have got their own pumping sets and they mix in Toddy many injurious and poisonous materials. In this incident about 100 persons have been killed but every day one or two are dying without the notice of anybody. If Government is interested only in its excise income and does

not care for the lives of the poor people, Government will have to be held responsible for all this calamity. Whoever is responsible for this calamity must be charged under section 302 IPC and punished under that section. The Baweja Commission's report also may kindly be circulated to all MPs so that they may press for its implementation in their own States.

SHRI K. C. PANT: So far as Baweja Commission's report goes, various steps have been taken in Delhi because it was in relation to the tragic deaths in Delhi due to the drinking of spurious liquor that this commission was appointed. I do not want to go into all the details, but my hon. friend knows that so far as Delhi is concerned, a lot of steps have been taken. They reflect the sentiments expressed in the House when that matter came up here through a calling attention notice. Government has considered this matter in its wider implications and has issued certain guidelines to various State Governments. The Commission's report as such has not gone round but various guidelines have been issued. If my hon. friend is interested, I can cite a few of the guidelines to indicate to him the general features. For instance, reduction in alcoholic content of the intoxicants. Declaration of one or more days in every week and a specified number of days of special national or local significance every year as dry days. Curtailment of hours of sale. Adoption of a policy of local auction, i.e. liquor shops should be closed down if over two-thirds of the residents in a particular locality demand such closure. Reduction in the quantity of retail sale to an individual. Prohibition of the establishment of liquor or toddy shops in the vicinity of schools, colleges, highways, sacred places and congested areas, particularly those inhabited by labourers and poorer classes. Prohibition of advertisement of sale of liquor in newspapers or through other publicity media, etc. These guidelines have been circulated to all the State Governments.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH (Pupri): With this tragedy in Andhra Pradesh, one more has been added to this series of tragedies and all of us here share the sentiments expressed by my hon. friend, the Minister of State for Home Affairs. The number of such cases is increasing day by day. In this particular case, it is reported, more than 1,000 persons have been affected and 71 persons have already died. It is further reported that a number of persons who were lorry drivers who were passing through that city have consumed this liquor. I do not know what their fate has been. It is mentioned that in this particular city 8 licensed shops have been closed. But the reports suggest that there are more than 20 unlicensed shops which are still in operation and which have not been closed. It is also mentioned that the entire quantity of liquor was supplied by one whole-saler. May I know whether the shop of that whole-saler has been closed and whether any arrests have been made? Further, was any dying declaration taken from any of the victims and, if so, whether that declaration shows any linkage between the liquor traders and other persons involved in the trade and the officials? Since the excise and police officials are also responsible for this, may I know what action they propose to take in this regard?

One point that arises in this connection is that light penalty is awarded in the case of detection of illicit distillation of liquor. It is either a fine or simple imprisonment up to six months. This is very light punishment and I would suggest that some serious punishment should be considered in this regard. Some, capital punishment, if possible or some other deterrent punishment should be considered. Then, have the government made any assessment of the extent of illicit distillation in the country? What steps have been taken for the prevention of this?

I understand from the Minister that a magisterial inquiry has been instituted. This is too serious a matter to be enquired into by an ordinary magistrate. I would suggest that the Government should appoint a high-power commission, as they did in the case of Delhi.

SHRI K. C. PANT: My hon. friend referred to a number of persons who were affected and he cited the figure of 1,000 which is given in one of the newspaper reports. I have already given the figures available with me. I do not think we need quarrel over the numbers. It is a large number.

Then he asked about the number of licensed and unlicensed shops. we will collect this information. Really speaking, these are matters into which the investigation team will go. Further the arrack shops have been closed down. This is the immediate step that has been taken. He has asked whether all the shops have been closed. My information is that it is so, including the one which is suspected to have supplied this liquor. Coming to arrests, six persons who were connected with this have so far been arrested. He wanted to know the action taken against the excise officials. Two excise officials, one inspector and one sub-inspector have been suspended.

Then a question was asked about the dying declarations of the affected people. There are many people who are alive after drinking liquor. So, the investigation team will have an opportunity of getting facts from them.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: My question was specific, whether any dying declarations were taken from them.

SHRI K. C. PANT: That would be very relevant if no body were alive after having consumed the liquor. There are people who are alive from whom statements will be taken.

He suggested two things, that punishment should be enhanced and that a high-power judicial inquiry com-

[Shri K. C. Pant]

mittee should be appointed. So far as the first goes, I am completely in sympathy with the suggestion and we will certainly examine this suggestion. So far as the second suggestion is concerned, there also I have no difficulty personally, and the Government will consider this suggestion also. The only point to be considered is whether we can hasten action to be taken, if we proceed with the magisterial inquiry committee or it will be better to have a high-power judicial inquiry committee. But we would have no objection to it in principle.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal): Sir, I join with my friends in expressing my deep sympathy and agony at this grave tragedy that has taken place in a part of Andhra Pradesh. It is not a solitary incident. In the last several years, we have been witnessing such sordid and very grave events taking place because of consumption of spurious liquor.

I attribute this to the policy that has been adopted by the Central Government from time to time. We are not clear in our basic policy of enforcing prohibition. Whenever such incidents have occurred, the Central Government did not take care to see that the policy which is enshrined in the Directive Principles has not been adhered to and has not been implemented. The basic reason is that we believe in prohibition and we do not believe in prohibition. This is a sort of vacillating attitude that is resulting in the grave tragedy.

The hon. Minister in his statement has said that steps have been taken to see that the liquor that is supplied is less intoxicated. That is the very reason which is causing death to these people because a person wants to get a kick. He does not want to take this liquor. That is why illicit liquor shops have sprung up with the connivance of the officers. This has become a big racket. Apart from the Excise Inspectors, the contractors

are minting money. The illicit liquor shopkeepers are thriving with the connivance of the higher authorities and that has resulted in this type of deaths. The hon. Minister was saying that he has instructed the people to make the liquor less intoxicant. That is perhaps the indirect cause of these deaths. This point also must be gone into.

One should be very careful when we deal with such matters, specially in Andhra Pradesh, where several permits were being misused. The permits were given to take spirit. These were given on a nominal price. The people were minting money by taking these permits which they were misusing all along.

I want to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government should seriously think of not allowing contractors to enter into the bid and also run the shops. Why not the Government itself establish such liquor shops so that these contractors may not take advantage of the ignorance of the people. If they really want to serve the people better, they should think on these lines.

About the deterrent punishment, it is of no use unless the officers fully cooperate. Many false cases are being foisted on innocent people. The real culprits are never booked. That is the order of the day. That is an arrangement arrived at by the officers and also these people who are running the liquor shops.

The incidents are very graphically described in the newspaper report appearing in the Deccan Chronicle of 25th February, 1973—I quote:

"The Chronicle team was overwhelmed with grief as they went round the wards where they saw two men die within space of two minutes.

A hefty-looking middle-aged man still very much conscious saying. Death has come to my hands

There is nothing left', and in the next two minutes, he was dead. In the courtyard there were lying 21 bodies covered and as the policemen removed the covers, we saw faces some serene and some with stiff eyes, all dead."

Sir, this is the grim spectacle that has been there and it is not only these 500 or 600 people who consumed that liquor, many lorry drivers who passed that way also drank that liquor and I do not know how many people died in various places and how many villages are involved in this grim tragedy. I would like to ask the hon. Minister to take this as a warning and see that a comprehensive inquiry is made and certain guidelines are prescribed so that such tragedies may not occur from time to time.

SHRI K. C. PANT: My hon. friend has suggested that the Government should run the liquor shops. As a matter of fact, in Delhi, the Delhi Administration is running the country liquor shops after the last incident. So, this suggestion will certainly be examined.

As a matter of fact, we have advised Andhra Pradesh all the steps that we have taken here so that they may also examine whether these steps that were taken in Delhi may also be applied to Andhra Pradesh. But, the suggestion is hardly consistent with my hon. friend's basic complaint that prohibition is not being extended....

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Because you have given it up. There is no complaint about it.

SHRI K. C. PANT: Now, this is the kind of situation which can occur whether there is prohibition or not. When certain persons, out of avarice or greed, are playing with the lives of the people, this situation can occur even in a situation of prohibition as we have seen but there is no prohibition in Andhra Pradesh.

About the lowest intoxicating liquor. the instructions which I have read out as the guidelines we have already issued and I can only tell my hon. friend that several States are now adopting the policy of allowing the sale of liquor of lesser concentration. So, this is not something which is started by us here. But, as between strong liquor and weaker liquor we have said that weaker liquor may be sold as its effect may not be so harmful.

About lorry drivers, I cannot say anything beyond what I have said. I have already given the numbers.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Mukhtiar Singh Malik—not here. Mr. Sezhiyan.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): I also join my colleagues in expressing my grief at the sad tragedy that has taken place in Andhra Pradesh. The hon. Minister has put the toll of lives at 72 but if it is more, I will not be surprised as many cases may not have been reported since there is a tendency on the part of those affected and near relatives not to report the matter to the local hospital or to the Government. Therefore, the death toll might probably have been more.

I also support the idea suggested by Mr. Venkatasubbaiah that this calls for a deeper probe and more close study into the entire working of the trade in liquor and licensing liquor shops. Sir, this is not the first occasion that such tragedy occurred. Reports of such incidents had been there previously also in Delhi and many other places. We see the harm that is done by the illicit distilled liquor. But in this case, a new factor emerges. Previously it was illicit liquor but here in this case it is liquor that was bought from the authorised distributor that has wrought the havoc. Illicit liquor has been mixed with the authorised stuff and the result is this tragedy. Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what is the machinery that the Gov-

[Shri Sezhiyan]

ernment has got throughout the country, especially in Andhra Pradesh, to check the quality of liquor that is being sold through the authorised distributors and dealers. Here, it is a new phenomenon. Previously, it used to be only illicitly distilled liquor finding its way through unauthorised sellers. Here, even licensed and authorised distributors have been found distributing illicit liquor.

Then, the point raised by the previous speaker Mr. Hari Kishore Singh, has not been answered. What action has been taken against the wholesale distributor who is responsible and who is the root cause of the entire tragedy—I would like to know. The Minister said six arrack sellers have been arrested. Is the wholesale included in it or not—I want to know.

And also this news has come out in the papers. The number of licensed sellers is 8 and unlicensed 22 and I would like to know as to what had been done with regard to these unlicensed sellers. Was any action taken by the Government or not? The entire people of the nearby villages should have been affected. Mr. Ram Gopal Reddy said about this. The ex-chairman of Suryapet Municipality, who is Vice-President of Nalgonda district congress committee, has been a victim. This authorised shop has been selling such illicit liquor. One would therefore ask what action has been taken in the matter and this might spread to other places also. Regular, contaminated illicit liquor and arrack is prepared which is the cause behind all these incidents. I would like to know whether the Government proposes to make a deep study of the whole situation and try to find out the correct position as to what is to be done not only in the case of illicit liquor and unlicensed people, but even in respect of the authorised sellers, passing on contaminated stuff.

SHRI K. C. PANT: The point that my friend makes about the machinery available to the Central Government

throughout the country to control such incidents has to be reviewed in the light of the responsibility of the States and the Centre and if the Centre does something to control the machinery in the State, he will be the first to say that we are interfering in matters which are within their purview.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: What machinery is already existing there in Andhra Pradesh?

SHRI K. C. PANT: For Andhra, at the moment, we are responsible. There is tension at the moment and we are trying to do our best. We have sent very senior police officer there. CBI will help in the investigation. We have sent two doctors also of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences. If necessary we will give more assistance. We will take whatever action is necessary and whatever action is called for in the light of the findings of the enquiry. My hon. friend may rest assured that we will take whatever action is called for and whatever action is necessary in the light of those findings.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: What about wholesale distributor? He has not answered that part of my question.

SHRI K. C. PANT: He had asked me a specific question about the wholesaler and whether he was arrested or not. I cannot say whether the wholesaler was arrested or not. I was making enquiries on the telephone just before I came here, on this very point, and I was told that one person against whom allegations were being made locally had been arrested. I was also told that one person was absconding. As to who that person is, I have to make enquiries (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Let all hon. Members please sit down. I am not listening to anyone, because so many Members are speaking together.

जिनका नाम कालिंग अटेन्शन में नहा है
वे क्यों खड़े होते हैं। रुल है, सब बातें हैं,
सभी को तोड़ते हैं।

(*Interruptions*;

MR. SPEAKER: May I request all the Members who are speaking to kindly sit down?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order now. There is nothing before the House now.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. May I request you all to please sit down?

(*Interruptions*;

MR. SPEAKER: Order please. May I request you all to sit down? All of you must sit down.

आप जिमेदार आदमी हैं, आप किस तरह की बातें करते हैं? आखिर यह पालियां-मेंट चल रही हैं। आप सब लोग किस तरह से बोल रहे हैं।

All of you will please sit down.

12.41 hrs.

CW, Mr. Banerjee.

— ARREST OF HARYANA
TEACHERS IN DELHI

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Sir, my point of order is this. You have been disallowing the Calling Attention Notice and other notices submitted in connection with the arrest of the Haryana teachers in Delhi and their demand, on the ground that this was a matter for the State Government. Now, I want a ruling from you. Mr. Nurul Hasan, the Union Education Minister, goes to Chandigarh. He makes a statement regarding the strike of the Haryana teachers. If therefore it concerns only the State Government and Mr. Bansilal, why

should the Union Education Minister go to Chandigarh all the way and make a statement?

Secondly, the point raised by my hon. friend is that the Haryana teachers,—2,000, 3,000 or 4,000 of them—have been arrested in Delhi. In Delhi there is the Metropolitan Council; there is the Union Parliament. For what are they agitating? They are agitating against the non-implementation of the Kothari Commission's award which is a Central subject? Therefore, I would beg of you to kindly allow the Minister to make a statement. Let us not take the same attitude as Mr. Bansilal.

MR. SPEAKER: If the Minister wants to make a statement on his own, I have no objection.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: In the past, on one occasion, you, in your wisdom, very kindly allowed us, out of sympathy, to raise the matter through a Call Attention notice in connection with the teachers of Punjab and Haryana. It is a question connected with the lives of the teachers. They have been sacked. I do not know what is going to happen to the teachers of Haryana. So, I would beg of you to allow them to make a statement. I want your ruling on this.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): My point of order is this. Is not this Government accountable for every act of commission or omission? Here is an action resorted to by the Government of India, namely, the arrest of the Haryana teachers by the Delhi police.

Is the Government of India not accountable to us for the action taken against the teachers through its police? Secondly, the Kothari Commission's recommendations have to be implemented, no doubt by the State Government but would not the Government of India in the Department

[Shri Shyamnandan Mishra]
of Education be in a position to inform us what the Haryana Government proposed to do about the implementation of the recommendations and what reasons have they assigned for the non-implementation of those recommendations so far? These are the two points.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): I want to add to what Shri Shyamnandan Mishra has said. Quite apart from the non-implementation, I should like to know what do people do when the Chief Minister of a State who is the highest authority in the State refuses to even have a dialogue with a whole mass of people like that. They come to the capital asking for somebody to listen to them, to their grievance, and all they have received at the capital is mass arrests. I would like to know from the Government what is its policy about public dissent. What is its policy about attending to grievances of people who come all the way to Delhi in order to voice their grievances?

The other thing I should like to mention is that two months ago the Health Minister, who was then Mr. Dikshit, gave certain assurances to the boys in Faridabad, and nothing has been done, and now six or five of them are fasting....

MR. SPEAKER: No, no, please sit down.

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह (चतरा) : अप्रभास महोदय, मैं चाहता हूँ कि शिक्षकों की बात हो या विद्यार्थियों की, हरियाणा की बात है या पंजाब की, हम सब की सहानुभूति उनके साथ है, लेकिन इसको पोलिटिकल कलर देना उचित नहीं है क्योंकि पोलिटिकल कलर उसमें और ज्यादा उग्रता पैदा करता है। आज उसका जो मिस्त्री हो रहा है, मैं उसकी निन्दा करता हूँ। इस तरह की बात नहीं होती चाहिये। उन लोगों की मांगों पर गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार हो इस के साथ हम लोग भी हैं। हम लोग

भी चाहते हैं कि उन लोगों के लिये कुछ किया जाये। लेकिन मैं नहीं चाहता हूँ कि यहां पर अठ मठ फैला लेकर लोग आये (अवक्षण) मैं चाहता हूँ कि इन मामलों को गम्भीरता से लिया जाये।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): So far it was argued by the Government that it was a State matter. But since the publication of the news this morning that the suggestion of the Central Minister had been rejected by the Haryana Government it has come under the purview of this House.

MR. SPEAKER: You asked them to have a dialogue with them if they want to have a dialogue. On the other hand, you come with a motion here.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It is the Central Minister's suggestion that a dialogue should take place between the Haryana Government and the teachers. Yesterday in the Business Advisory Committee you were good enough to tell us to give a short notice question. Let Mr. Dikshit accept it; let there be a discussion of the statement made by the Government to this House. 5,000 teachers are rotting in that State. Because of the news and the photographs given to the world, our image is tarnished; this country is painted as an uncivilised and barbarous country because of your action and your attitude. You are sitting for months and days and you are trying to shield Bansilal; this is a matter of deep shame.

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): Some impression has been created by some people that the Haryana teachers' problem is related to politics. I want to draw your attention to the fact that a dozen Members of Parliament belonging to the Ruling Congress also attended their meeting and they are also committed to them; I

was also in that meeting. They are also committed to the extent that this matter will be raised on the floor of Parliament. This is not the first time we are demanding a calling attention about the teachers. On the issue of Haryana teachers and Punjab teachers, there was a calling attention before. In the case of UP. primary teachers you allowed a calling attention motion. In the case of West Bengal teachers also you allowed it.

MR. SPEAKER: There must have been some other reasons in those cases. (Interruptions).

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Every day about a thousand teachers are courting arrest in Delhi itself. The Minister himself made a statement that Mr. Bansi Lal should have a dialogue with the teachers. But Mr. Bansi Lal has categorically refused to have any dialogue with the teachers. On the contrary, he has sacked 5000 teachers and threatened the others. Education is a concurrent subject and the teachers are fighting on the basis of the report of the Kothari Commission, which was set up by the Central Government 20,000 teachers are in Delhi and every day one thousand teachers are courting arrest. You should in your wisdom permit a calling attention motion on this.

श्री सत्याल कपूर (पटियाला) : यह सारा जो एजेंडेशन है उसकी एक प्रावलम है, कोठारी कमीशन की रेकमेंडेशन हरयाना गवर्नर्मेंट नहीं मान रही है। हरयाना गवर्नर्मेंट ने डेसीशन लिया है कि हर टीचर को उसके घर से 20 मील दूर बदल दिया जाय और जो बी० ए० बी० टी० और दूसरे इस तरह के ट्रेन्ट टीचर्स हैं उनको उनके जिले में बाहर भेज दिया जाय।... (ध्यावधान) ... इसलिए गवर्नर्मेंट आफ इण्डिया की मिनिस्ट्री आफ एजूकेशन को कोठारी कमीशन की रेकमेंडेशन

इम्प्लीमेंट करवानी चाहिए। मैं दरखास्त करता हूँ कि गवर्नर्मेंट इसको इम्प्लीमेंट करवाए।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): Sir, through you I would request the Government to apply their mind to this question. It is true that this forum of Parliament should not be allowed to be utilised by anybody here to encroach upon the legitimate constitutional rights of the State Government. But this situation cannot also be allowed to go on like this from day to day where thousands of teachers are being arrested in the capital city on the orders of the Union Government and where also the Union Education Minister has thought it fit to make public observations in regard to this agitation. He does not take the stand that because it is a State matter he has nothing to say. He has said day before yesterday, "I hope there will be a dialogue between the representatives of the teachers and the Haryana Government". In today's papers we read that the Education Minister of Haryana Government has bluntly said, "We are not going to have any dialogue." As far as the teachers are concerned, I also met them. They are quite prepared to go on being arrested till the whole lot of them are inside jail. Peacefully they are courting arrest. Can't the forum of Parliament be used at least to bring about some ways and means of resolving this deadlock or is the country going to be faced with this spectacle? The image of the country abroad is not edified by this spectacle of a thousand teachers courting arrest every day in the capital. What is so sacrosanct about it that even a statement cannot be made by the Government on this subject?

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोगी (जात्रापुर) : मुझे एक बड़ी भारी आपत्ति है। वास्तव में कई दृष्टिकोण से इस मामले को हमने उठाने की कोंगिश की किन्तु आपने उपकी अनुमति

[श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी ।]

नहीं दी। अब दिल्ली में इतनी सारी घटना हुई और यह क्या हो रहा है, हमारे यह पूछते के पहले ही केन्द्रीय मन्त्री इस पर वक्तव्य क्यों नहीं देते हैं ? जब आनंद का मामला उठता है तब बताया जाता है कि नारंगसी होने दीजिए तब हम बताएंगे। यहां विल्कुल शान्तिपूर्ण तरीके से जब सब कुछ चल रहा है... (व्यवहार) ... राजनीति इसमें कहां आती है यह हमारी समझ में नहीं आता है... (व्यवहार) ... आप जब बोलेथेतो मैं चुप बैठा था । मैंने आपको सुना...

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : मैं गलत नहीं बोला था ।

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : फिर मैं गलत बोल रहा हूं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय, कोई भी आनंदोलन जब शान्तिपूर्ण तरीके से चलें तो क्या यह सरकार उसका नोटिस नहीं लेगी ? हर दिन हजार हजार शिक्षक अरेस्ट कोर्ट करें और जेल में जाये और वहां पर उनके साथ कैसा व्यवहार हो रहा है, यह सब जानते हुए भी सरकार इसके ऊपर अपनी प्रतिक्रिया पहले ही क्यों नहीं प्रकट करती है ? आखिर कोठारी कमीशन की रिपोर्ट के लिए तो केन्द्रीय सरकार ही जिम्मेदार है । तो शिक्षकों की मांगों के बारे में आपकी क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ? मामला छोटा हो या बड़ा हो विरोधी दल के नाते हमारा दायित्व है कि हम उस मामले को यहां रखें और उस पर सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया जानने का प्रयत्न करें । सरकार चाहती है कि शान्तिपूर्ण तरीके से, सब कुछ चले तो स्वयं भी शान्तिपूर्ण तरीके को तो ध्यान में रख कर अपनी प्रतिक्रिया प्रकट क्यों नहीं करती है ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHURAMAIAH): Sir, you may recollect that yesterday in the BAG, when all the leaders of the opposition were present, the general consensus after going through the whole matter was

that there would be a short notice question on the non-implementation of the Kothari Commission Report. As soon as I receive that notice . . .

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Notice has been given.

SHRI K. RAGHURAMAIAH: I have not received it. As soon as I receive it, I shall place it before the Education Minister and I shall convey to him the feelings of the House in the matter.... (Interruptions).

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): This is a matter relating to education.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Arresting of teachers?

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: Teachers are deliberately violating section 144 and courting arrest.... (Interruptions). This is not the way to have a discussion in the House. There are certain known, established ways. There are the rules of procedure and we have to go by them. In a large number of cases, in all the States, recently, thanks to the efforts that the opposition parties are making from State to State, this kind of situation has arisen everywhere. The primary teachers, secondary teachers . . . (Interruptions).

13.00 hrs.

MR. SPEAKER: You want to be listened to but you do not want to listen to others . . . (Interruptions).

I asked him to speak. But if you do not want to listen to him, why should he explain it to you? (Interruptions).

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: Whoever was the instigator, the point that I was making was that no such matter has been brought in Parliament and discussed here like that. Here is a matter directly connected

with the Education Ministry and the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has already made a statement. In response to a suggestion, a request, made by one of the Opposition Members—it was also discussed in the Business Advisory Committee—the Minister has said that a Question will be taken up. What more do you want? (Interruptions).

With your permission, Sir, may I say a couple of words about the other matter also? Because I happen to be present in the House, all manner of questions cannot be asked. That is not proper. In any case, at that time, I said clearly in the House that on behalf of the Government of India, I am in no position to accept this, that I cannot and will not undertake this responsibility. I said that it will cost about 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ crores. I definitely said it. When one of the Members, Shri Satpal Kapur, said that Rs. 25 lakhs were to be raised by him and whether I would lend my informal good offices, I readily agreed. After that, I met various people. I wrote to the Chief Minister of Punjab and I met him thrice or four times. I also wrote to the Chief Minister of Haryana and also other people concerned. I do not know what subsequently has been done. But neither Rs. 25 lakhs nor Rs. 1 lakh nor Rs. 50,000 have been raised. There are two or three Trusts. I approached indirectly the Trustees of those Trusts. What further development has taken place I am not in a position to say. If any hon. Member says that I gave an assurance regarding the working or the taking over of that College, that is not correct. But the assurance that I did give I have carried out faithfully. (Interruptions).

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Only on one point I would like to have the ruling of the Chair. There is no doubt that much of the matter relates to the Ministry of Education. But what about the arrest of teachers and the atrocities perpetrated on them? Who is accountable for that

to this House? We want to put some questions on that. Let the Home Minister answer some of the questions. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: You send the cases of torture to me. I will send them to him.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: So long as he is not the Minister of Education, it is not proper for him to suggest here, directly or indirectly, that the demands of the teachers are not justified and are imaginary grievances. He said, thanks to the Opposition parties these agitations have come up....(Interruptions).

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKISHIT: I never said that.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: We do not want a judgement from him....(Interruptions).

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKISHIT: I repudiate that; I did not say that.

MR. SPEAKER: He has not said that.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (Patan): About the privilege issue raised by my friend, Shri Shyamnandan Mishra, on the floor of the House, may I know from you whether you have received the replies of the Ministers concerned?

MR. SPEAKER: The information will come to me today.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Have you received the replies from the Ministers concerned?

MR. SPEAKER: Secretary says he has just got it.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: So, tomorrow we can take up this matter.

MR. SPEAKER: I will try. Let me see whether I need any further information or not.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: On a point of order, Sir.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: On a point of order, Sir.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I repeat what I said yesterday. In my case the privilege motion came here within half an hour but here, is it because the Prime Minister and her son are involved, it takes time?

MR. SPEAKER: No, please.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, people will judge for themselves now honourable the Prime Minister and her government are. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Papers to be laid.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Sir, I want to know from you whether when a matter which relates to his Ministry, the arrest of Haryana teachers in Delhi, is being discussed, it is proper for the Home Minister as also the Minister of State for Home Affairs to have left the House immediately, without your permission.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: They have gone to the Rajya Sabha.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: It detracts from the dignity of the House and you are the custodian of the dignity of the House.

—

13.06 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REVIEW & ANNUAL REPORT OF WATER & POWER DEVELOPMENT CONSULTANCY SERVICES (INDIA) LTD. FOR 1971-72

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- (1) Review by the Government on the working of the Water

and Power Development Consultancy Services (India) year 1971-72.

- (2) Annual Report of the Water and Power Development Consultancy Services (India) Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1971-72 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4283/73].

REPORT OF THE ELECTION COMMISSION ON FIFTH GENERAL ELECTIONS AND SUPREME COURT JUDGES & HIGH COURT JUDGES (TRAVELLING ALLOWANCE) RULES.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Report of the Election Commission of India on the Fifth General Elections in India 1971-72—Narrative and Reflective Part. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4284/73].
- (2) A copy of the Supreme Court Judges (Travelling Allowance) (Second Amendment) Rules, 1972 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1624 in Gazette of India dated the 30th December, 1972, under sub-section (3) of section 24 of the Supreme Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Act, 1958. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4285/73].

- (3) A copy of the High Court Judges (Travelling Allowance) (Second Amendment) Rules, 1972 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1625 in Gazette of India dated the 30th December, 1972, under

sub-section (3) of section 24 of the High Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Act, 1954. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4286/73].

REVIEW & ANNUAL REPORT OF MADRAS FERTILIZERS LTD. FOR 1971-72

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- (1) Review by the Government on the working of the Madras Fertilizers Limited Madras for the year 1971-72.
- (2) Annual Report of the Madras Fertilizers Limited, Madras, for the year 1971-72 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4287/73].

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE TWENTY-FOURTH REPORT

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHURAMAIAH): I beg to present the Twenty-fourth Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

13.06½ hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE SIXTY-SEVENTH REPORT

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): I beg to present the Sixty-Seventh Report of the Public Accounts Committee regarding action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Forty-second Report relating to Department of Health and Department of Rehabilitation and Planning Commission.

3499 L.S.—9

MR. SPEAKER: We will resume the further consideration of the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address after the lunch recess.

The Prime Minister will reply to the debate at 5 p.m. We have already taken enough time and that will be going beyond time, and in spite of that, I have asked her to reply at five instead of at four.

We now adjourn for lunch to reassemble at two O'clock.

13.07 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha reassembled after Lunch at Three Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Under Rule 377, I have written to you. The Government's recent silent action devaluing Indian rupee to the tune of 10 cents is a very serious matter. We want Government to make a statement. The Indian rupee is passing through a process of erosion internally and externally causing and bringing in more of poverty to the people of this country and Government is keeping this Parliament in utter darkness about it. Would you ask the Finance Minister to make a statement, Sir? Don't you consider it necessary, Sir?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He has heard you. Mr. Rudra Pratap Singh.

14.04 hrs.

MOTION OF THANKS ON PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

श्री रुद्र प्रताप सिंह (बाराबंकी) : माननीय उपायक जी, महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभावण पर जो धन्यवाद का प्रस्ताव यहां पर प्रस्तुत हुआ है उसका समर्थन करते हुए आज मैं सर्वप्रथम अपनी विश्व प्रिय सरकार की विदेश नीति के सम्बन्ध में कुछ विद्वान् के पूछ चढ़ाना चाहता हूं। सरकार की विदेश

[श्री लद्द प्रताप तिह]

नीति अखिल भारतीय कांग्रेस कमेटी के इतिहास तथा परम्परागत नीति के अनुसार सदैव ही गुट निरपेक्षता, सद्भावना और सह-अस्तित्व की रही है। हमारे दल की नीति सदैव ही मैत्री, शान्ति और सहयोग की रही है और हमारी सरकार निरन्तर उसी नीति का अनुसरण कर रही है। सोवियत संघ के साथ जो हमारी मैत्री की सन्धि हुई और उसके साथ साथ जो भारत की बंगला देश के साथ मैत्री की सन्धि हुई है वह न केवल पांशिया में बल्कि विश्व समूदाय में हमारी विदेश नीति को कार्यकुशलता और कार्यक्षमता के जबलन्त उदाहरण हैं। सरकार अपने पड़ोसी देशों के साथ, जिनसे हमारे कुछ तनाववृण्ण सम्बन्ध रहे हैं, सम्बन्धों में सुधार लाने की दिशा में निरंतर प्रयत्नशील है और वह चाहती है कि पाकिस्तान और चीन के साथ भी हमारे सम्बन्ध पहले से अच्छे हैं। इस दिशा में जो शिमला समझौता किया गया है वह एक ऐतिहासिक और ठोस कदम है। हम समझते हैं यह शिमला समझौता इस रजत जयन्ती वर्ष के ऊरकाल में है जिसका अब प्रभात होने वाला है। हमें आशा है भविष्य में चीन और पाकिस्तान के साथ हमारे सम्बन्ध अधिक प्रगाढ़ होंगे। हमें यह भी आशा है कि निकट भविष्य में इस रजत जयन्ती वर्ष में चीन की ओर से भी उसी प्रकार का आचरण और व्यवहार किया जायेगा जिससे हमारे उसके साथ अब तक के जो सम्बन्ध रहे हैं उनमें सुधार होकर हमारी सद्भावना और मैत्री बढ़े।

हमारे जो पड़ोसी भिन्न देश रहे हैं जिनमें नेपाल और भूटान आते हैं उनके साथ हमारे जो सद्भावनापूर्ण एवं मनोपूर्ण सम्बन्ध रहे हैं उनमें हमेशा बूढ़ि हुई है जिसके लिए मैं सरकार की सराहना करना चाहता हूँ। हमें आशा है कि एशिया और अफ्रीका के विकासशील देश, जो कि समान दृष्टिकोण वाले देश हैं, उनके साथ हमारे सम्बन्धों में निरन्तर राजभावना और मैत्री में बृद्धि होगी। हमारी

सरकार यह भी चाहती है कि यूरोप के देश तथा अमरीका भारत के दृष्टिकोण को समझे तथा मधुर सम्बन्ध स्थापित हों। मैं प्रधान मन्त्री जी को इन बाबों के लिए बधाई देना चाहता हूँ।

श्रीमन्, भारत की संस्कृति ही वह आधारशिला है जिस पर विश्व के समस्त देशों के साथ हमारे सांस्कृतिक एवं राजनीतिक सम्बन्ध स्थापित हो सकते हैं। हमारी भारतीय संस्कृति वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम् की रही है। वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम् के आधार पर हम आशा करते हैं इस रजत जयन्ती वर्ष में अब तक जो हमारे केवल 25 देशों के साथ सांस्कृतिक सम्बन्ध स्थापित हुए हैं वह स्वर्ण जयन्ती वर्ष के आते आते 50 देशों के साथ हमारे सांस्कृतिक और राजनीतिक सम्बन्ध स्थापित हो सकेंगे।

1971 में लोकतांत्रिक एतिहासिक निर्वाचन के पश्चात् जनता ने जो हमें भारी बहुमत प्रदान किया उसके पश्चात् हमारी सरकार ने अपनी नीतियों का पालन करते हुए संसद के माध्यम से संविधान में संगोष्ठन किए हैं उदाहरण-स्वरूप बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण तथा राजा महराजाओं की थेलियों और विशेषाधिराओं को समाप्त किया। इनी के साथ साथ 24वां संशोधन विधेयक लाकर के सम्पत्ति की सीमा निर्धारित करने की दिशा में एक ठोस कदम उठाया है। हमें आशा है कि देश की सामाजिक और आर्थिक विषमताओं को समाप्त करने की दिशा में यदि आवश्यकता पड़ेगी तो संविधान में और भी संशोधन किये जायेंगे।

आज देश के सामने जो वर्तमान परिस्थितियां हैं, जिस प्रकार से एक और देश में प्रलंगकारी अतिवृष्टि हुई, दूसरी ओर भयंकर घनावृष्टि हुई और तीसरी ओर देश में जो पूंजीपति और कुछ साम्प्रदायिक दल हैं जोकि साम्प्रदायिकता में विश्वास करते हैं एवं साथ ही साथ कुछ विदेशी शक्तियां हैं—यह सभी बराबर इस बात का प्रयास कर रहे

हैं कि देश में जो सामाजिक और आर्थिक विषमतायां हैं उनको समाप्त करने में सरकार सफल न हो सके। परन्तु मैं माननीय सदन को इस बात का विष्वास दिलाना चाहता हूं कि हमारी सरकार इस बात के लिए इन संकल्प तथा कृतसंकल्प हैं कि इस दिशा में यह अपने निश्चय पर अधिग रहेगी तथा जनता ने जो विष्वास व आदेश दिया है उसका पालन करने में पूर्णरूप से कटिबद्ध व सक्षम सिद्ध होगी। अखिल भारतीय कांग्रेस कमेटी के महा मन्त्री श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव जी ने देश की सामाजिक तथा आर्थिक विषमताओं को समाप्त करने की दिशा में सरकार जो कुछ करने जा रही है उसपर विस्तारपूर्वक प्रकाश डाला है कि हम किस प्रकार से ठोस कदम उठाते जा रही हैं। उनकी भावनाओं से मैं अपने दल के सभी साधियों को सम्बद्ध करता हूं। हमें पूर्ण आशा है कि देश में इस समय जो बेरोजगारी, बेकारी, खाद्याश्रम के वितरण और भूमि के वितरण आदि की जो समस्याएं हैं उन सभी का हम अन्त कर सकें।

अन्त में मैं यहां पर इन शेर पड़कर अपनी बात को समाप्त करना चाहूँगा। जिन माननीय सदस्यों ने यहां पर अपने खोद के प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत किए हैं उन्होंने केवल निराधर बात कहीं हैं। उनकी कुछ बातें आंशिक रूप में सत्य हो सकती हैं परन्तु उन्हें सत्य कहना बड़ा कठिन है।

अन्त में यह शेर कह कर अपनी बात समाप्त करता है:

खुगी के दीर दीरा में

अयां हैं जो मुहिम पहले,

बहार आती है रीछे से

खिजां गिंदे चमत फहले।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं प्रधान मन्त्री जी को उन की सरकार की समाजवादी नीतियों

के लिये और लोकतन्त्र तथा धर्मनिरेक्षण की नीतियों के लिये बधाई देता हूं और जो धन्यवाद का प्रस्ताव हमारे मित्र श्री आर० के० सिन्हा द्वारा प्रस्तुत किया गया है उस का हृदय से समर्था करता हूं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Dasaratha Deb. You have got only four minutes. Can you do it in four minutes?

SHRI DASARATHA DEB (Tripura East): Some more minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: More means two minutes.

SHRI DASARATHA DEB: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the other day the Home Minister, Mr. Uma Shankar Dikshit, maligned the Communist Party of India (Marxists) that they are behind the scenes for the troubles created in Andhra Pradesh. But our party has already categorically stated what our policy was. It is known to everybody. It is the policy of this Government who are creating this trouble. The integration is being endangered by the policy of the Central Government and this is a situation for which they are wholly responsible.

This Government failed to understand the magnitude of the crisis that is prevailing in the drought-affected areas. Today, we are facing enormous problems, such as high prices of every item of essential goods, lack of machinery and equipment, unemployment, acute shortage of foodgrains and hunger and starvation in 12 severely drought-affected areas like Tripura, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and so on. Even in yesterday's paper, our Chief Minister is reported to have stated that the food crisis in Tripura is very acute and, the Chief Minister is afraid that the ration shops would cease to continue if within a few days rice from the Centre does not reach our State; because of the dislocation

[Shri Dasaratha Deb]

food movement was totally stopped. Such is the situation that is taking place. Already, 139 persons died of starvation up to the 10th February. The names of all these persons have been published in the local papers. On the 15th November, 50,000 people participated in the satyagraha movement demanding that Tripura should be treated as a famine-affected area and all necessary relief should be rushed to that place. 44,000 people courted arrest on that particular day. On the 19th February, there was a complete *hartal* in Tripura demanding the same thing. But I am sorry that the magnitude of the crisis has not been realised by the Centre. Even the President's Address did not mention about the drought-affected areas of Tripura. The Food Minister and the Finance Minister made statements in this House two days before, and even in their statement this was not mentioned. It is very unfortunate, because the people are dying there. But there is no mention about it.

The trouble is going on in our State due to continuous drought. Even our Chief Minister has stated that food production has fallen by as much as 75 per cent. Damage has been great, and most of the tribal people are affected. The number of starvation deaths is much larger among the tribal people because they are the poorest of the poor in that State.

Even in the past, when there were similar crises, these tribal people, or at least most of them, had to live on bamboo shoots and jungle fruits. But this time, because of the continuous drought, these shoots and fruits are not available, and I do not know how they are going to live. I ask the Government to take immediate steps by rushing foodgrains to our States so that our people may be saved.

Another point which I want to make here is this. In the President's Address, no mention has been made regarding the problems of the tribal

people. We have been demanding in this House and outside that regional autonomy must be given to all the tribal belts where there is a preponderance of tribal people. But that was not mentioned here. Preponderantly tribal areas must be declared as scheduled areas and a regional council must be set up with responsibility for development of those areas. We are talking of emotional integration; unless tribal people are associated in the work of development of their areas, you cannot make them agreeable to this.

The Prime Minister, asked the other day: if majority is suppressed by minority, how can democracy function? She referred to the Congress. We agree. The majority of the population have voted Congress to power. They should not forget that the same majority of the people are agitating now for jobs, for food and if the Government are not able to fulfil their aspirations, they have the right to bring down this Government. This is democracy.

Scientific socialism means better amenities of life, better food and security of jobs. The Congress brand of socialism means hunger and starvation, unemployment, lathis and shootings and the Defence of India Rules and so on. Talking about drought, the Government spokesmen say: We cannot change nature. We do not ask you to do that. With foresight, you can take precautionary measures. But they neglect the vital sector, agricultural sector; they do not provide irrigation facilities. That is why droughts make our people helpless. There are big rivers, underground water and other things but they have not been tapped. If Government cared to plan for proper utilisation of available resources, the damage from drought would not have been so much.

श्री ए० वी० शर्मा (बक्सर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, दोनों सदनों की सम्मिलित बैठक में राष्ट्रपति जी ने जो भाषण किया उस के

सम्बन्ध में जो हमारे मित्र श्री आर० के० सिन्हा ने धन्यवाद का प्रस्ताव उपस्थित किया है उसका समर्थन करने के लिये मैं खड़ा हुआ हूँ ।

इस के पहले कि राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभावण में जिन समस्याओं की तरफ सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित किया है और जिस के लिये उन्होंने सदन के सम्मानित सदस्यों से निवेदन किया है कि वह उन समस्याओं पर विचार करें और मार्गदर्शन करने की कोशिश करें, मैं सब से पहले विरोधी दल के नेता श्री ए० के० गोपालन जी, जिन्होंने आज से दो, तीन दिन पहले राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभावण के विषय में भावण किया, उस के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहा चाहता हूँ ।

श्री गोपालन ने अपने भावण में बाबार इस बात पर जोर दिया कि देश के अन्दर जो ईहसा की प्रवृत्तियां बढ़ रही हैं उन के लिये भारत सरकार, कांग्रेस सरकार, जिम्मेदार है । आगे चल कर उन्होंने यह कहा कि अगर सी० आर० थी० या पुलिस गोली न चलाती तो जनता के बोच में हिंसात्मक प्रवृत्तियों को प्रोत्साहन न मिलता । मैं पूछता चाहता हूँ कि जब श्री गोपालन की पार्टी को चन्द राज्यों में—पश्चिम बंगाल में और खुद केरल में—सरकार चलाने का सीधार्य प्राप्त हुआ था, उन दिनों में जब वहां पर इस तरह की परिस्थितियां उत्पन्न हुईं तब क्या उन्होंने पुलिस का सहारा नहीं लिया था ? क्या उन्होंने मजदूरों और किसानों के आन्दोलनों को नहीं दबाया था ? (व्यवधान) हमारे मित्रों को याद रखना चाहिये कि श्री गोपालन ने क्या कहा था । अगर वह उन के फालोअर हैं तो कम से कम उन की बात को तो उन्हें याद रखना चाहिये । जब हमारे मित्र श्री उम्मी दुष्टगृ० बोच में बोले तो श्री गोपालन ने आव्वेशन किया था । (व्यवधान) हमारे मित्र जरा खामोशी से सुनने की आदत ढारें । जब श्री गोपालन की पार्टी की सरकार वहां

पर थी तब क्या उन्होंने ट्रेड यूनियन आन्दोलन को दबाने के लिये पुलिस का सहारा नहीं लिया था ?

असल बात यह है कि इन विरोधी पार्टियों को, खास तौर से मक्सिट पार्टी को, इस के सिवा और कोई बात नजर नहीं आती कि जो भी सरकार हो, चाहे ज़ुरी हो या अच्छी हो, दोनों में कोई अन्तर नहीं है । उन के सामने सिवा सरकार की नीतियों की आलोचना करने के दूसरा कोई काम नहीं रहता है । मैं पूछता चाहता हूँ कि क्या श्री गोपालन ने अपने सारे भावण में कोई ठोस सुझाव दिया विरोधी पार्टियों का यह काम होता है कि अगर सरकार की तरफ से कोई ब्रुटि होता है तो वह उस के तरफ उस का ध्यान दिलाये । तिबा इन के लिये वह सरकार की आलोचना करें, क्या उन्होंने कोई सुझाव दिया । उन्होंने हर बात के लिये सरकार को जिम्मेदार ठड़ताया । यही उन का काम है ।

कम्यूनिस्ट पार्टी के नेता श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त ने कांग्रेस पार्टी की आलोचना करते हुए कहा कि कांग्रेस पार्टी के अन्दर बहुत से ऐसे लोग शामिल हो रहे हैं, जिन को शायद वह ठीक नहीं समझते हैं । कांग्रेस के अन्दर कौन शामिल हो सकता है, कौन आ सकता है और कौन नहीं आ सकता है, यह कोई विरोधी पार्टियों के फैसला करने की बात नहीं है । कांग्रेस एक प्रजातांत्रिक संस्था है । जो भी कांग्रेस के सिद्धान्तों को मानें और उन पर चलना मंजूर करें, वे सभी उस में आ सकते हैं । लेकिन मैं श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त से पूछता चाहता हूँ कि क्या उन्होंने कांग्रेस पार्टी की नीतियों की आलोचना करने के पहले कभी अपनी पार्टी की नीतियों के सम्बन्ध में सोचा है ? वह मद्दास में जिस ढी एम के की सरकार का विरोध करते हैं उसी ढी एम के की सरकार का पांडिचेरी में समर्थन करते हैं ।

[श्री ए० प० शर्मा]

यह उनकी पार्टी की किस नीति का परिचायक है?

अभी जो मार्किस्ट कम्यूनिस्ट मिल बोल रहे थे वह मेरी बात पर नाराज होने लगे। अभी हाल में ए आई टी यू सी का कलकत्ता में एजिटेशन करने का जो फैसला हुआ है उस के सम्बन्ध में मार्किस्ट कम्यूनिस्ट नेता श्री रामर्भूति ने मिल कर काम करने का आहूवान किया है। अब अगर इस तरह से सी पी आई और मार्किस्ट कम्यूनिस्ट आपस में दोस्ती करते हैं तो हम तो उस में दखल देने नहीं जाते। इस लिये इस भौके पर मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जहां तक कांग्रेस की नीतियों का सबाल है, कांग्रेस के नेता और कांग्रेस पार्टी के अन्दर काम करने वाले जो लोग हैं वह खुद अच्छी तरह समझते हैं कि जो कोई हमारी नीतियों पर चलने के लिये आता है, हम उस का स्वागत करते हैं। वह कांग्रेस पार्टी में आ सकते हैं और जो हमारी नीतियों का विरोध करते हैं, जैसे कि अभी उन लोगों ने हमारे विरुद्ध मोर्चा बनाने का काम किया था, हम लोग डट कर उन का मुकाबला बाहर तथा पार्लियामेंट के अन्दर भी करते हैं, उस का नतीजा उन्हें मालूम है और वह जानते हैं कि उन की हालत आज क्या हो रही है। इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि सभी विरोधी पार्टियों को कांग्रेस की नीतियों की आलोचना करने के पहले अपनी तरफ देखना चाहिये।

जन संघ के नेता श्री ग्रटल बिहारी वाजपेयी ने भाषण देते हुए सरकार गल्ले के वितरण का जो राष्ट्रीयकरण करने जा रही है उस के लिये कहा कि सरकार उस का सरकारीकरण कर रही है, राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं कर रही है। सरकारीकरण से श्री वाजपेयी को इतनी परेशानी हुई है कि उन के पास हजारों की संख्या में गल्ले के व्यापारी आते हैं और शिकायतें करते हैं। मालूम होता है कि श्री वाजपेयी को इन लोगों की चिन्ता अधिक थी। उन्होंने शायद यह

सोचा भी नहीं कि देश के जो करोड़ों लोग सरकार की इस नीति का समर्थन करते हैं उन का उस से क्या फायदा होने वाला है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आगे चल कर सिवा गल्ले के व्यापारियों के उन के पास और कोई इस देश में आने वाला नहीं है। जनता के लोग उन के पास कोई भी आने वाले नहीं हैं और इसी लिये उन्होंने सिर्फ गल्ले के व्यापारियों का ही जिक्र किया।

मैं आप का अधिक समय नहीं लेना चाहता मैं दो एक बातों का जिक्र कर के, जिन के सम्बन्ध में राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण में जिक्र किया है, अपनी बात समाप्त करूँगा। हमारे राष्ट्रपति जी एक बहुत विद्यात और पुराने ट्रेड यूनियन खथवा मजदूर नेता भी रहे हैं। उन्होंने मजदूरों और मजदूर संगठनों से अपील की है कि जो देश का राष्ट्रीय हित है उस को वह लोग नजरअन्दाज न करें। मैं खास तौर से मजदूरों की तरफ से इस भौके पर कहना चाहता हूं कि जब जब देश के ऊपर कोई संकट आया है, जब जब हमारे देश के अन्दर कोई राष्ट्रीय सबाल आया है, भारत के मजदूर देश के किसी भी आदमी से सहयोग में जरा भी पीछे नहीं रहे हैं और उन्होंने पिछले राष्ट्रीय संकट के भौके पर इस बात को प्रमाणित किया है।

लेकिन इस के साथ साथ मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि मालिक चाहे निजी उद्योग के हों चाहे सरकारी उद्योग के हों, मजदूरों की समस्याओं को सुलझाने के लिए देश के अन्दर ऐसी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये ताकि शांतिमय तरीके से उन का समाधान हो सके और मजदूरों को शांतिमय तरीका न रहने की बजह से मजदूर हो कर लड़ाई झगड़े के रास्ते पर न जाना पड़े। मैं यह बात इस लिये कह रहा हूं कि जो हमारे विरोधी पार्टियों के लोग हैं, चाहे वह जन-संघ के हों चाहे सी पी एम के हों या किसी

और पार्टी के हों, उन सारे लोगों का मकसद इससे हल होता है और वह देश में ऐसी परिस्थिति पैदा करना चाहते हैं। आज देश में उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ पाया है क्यों कि गल्ले की कमी है या और किसी चीज़ की कमी है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने आग में भी डालने के सिवाय या देश के अन्दर जहां कहीं गड़बड़ी होती है उस को भड़काने के सिवाय, और उत्पादन कम करने के सिवाय कहीं पर भी देश को ऊँचा उठाने में उस का स्तर ऊँचा करने में कोई सक्रिय योगदान दिया है?

इस लिये मैं विरोधी पार्टियों से कहना चाहता हूँ कि आगर वह देश के लोगों को सुखी बनाना चाहती है, या देश के लोगों की समस्याओं का समाधान करना चाहती है तो जो योजनायें ठीक हों उन का समर्थन करें। जब तक योजनायें बनती हैं तब तक हम उन पर बहस कर सकते हैं, जब तक कोई काम आरम्भ नहीं होता है हम उस के बारे में अपने सुझाव दे सकते हैं, लेकिन जब हम एक बार तय कर लेते हैं कि हमें आगे बढ़ना है तो उन लोगों को उस का पूरा समर्थन करना चाहिये। उनको चाहिये कि देश में हर जगह पर वह एक सांतिमय बातावरण तैयार करें और देश के काम को आगे बढ़ाने में हमारी विरोधी पार्टियां अपना योगदान दें। नहीं तो जैसा आज नजर आ रहा है आने वाले दिनों में वह लोग कहीं भी नजर नहीं आयेंगे। आज देश की जनता इस बात को अच्छी तरह जानती है।

इन शब्दों के साथ श्री सिन्हा ने राष्ट्रपति के अभिभावण के लिये जो घन्यवाद प्रस्ताव रखा है मैं उस का समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI (Dharapuram): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, before I start my speech, I want to mention that the D.M.K. Party could not participate in the joint session addressed by the President for the simple reason which my deputy leader, Shri G. Viswanathan, has already given in the press. As a very few minutes have been left at my disposal, I do not want to detail all these things. Anyhow, we have no disrespect towards the President because the D.M.K. was the only Party which came out to give support to Mr. V. V. Giri when he contested the election. (Interruption) After joining with the progressive parties, actually, he contested as an Independent candidate. He was taken as a Congress candidate afterwards. We have no disrespect towards the President.

He has made some reference about power crisis. I want to say that he has not said about power crisis but about the augmentation, generation, transmission and distribution of power in his Address. As you know, there is a power crisis all over the country. That is an all-India feature. Out of 26 States, 24 States are suffering from it. At the same time, our Ministers from Tamil Nadu, Mr. C. Subramaniam and Mr. Mohan Kumaramangalam—we supported them; it was no doubt unfortunate—very often visit Tamil Nadu, and, of course, they have a right to visit Tamil Nadu because they happen to be Tamilians, and they have made some references against the D.M.K. Government, that is, blaming the State Government for power crisis.

This is what Mr. Mohan Kumaramangalam said in Vellore. I quote from Patriot which is a supporter of Mr. Mohan Kumaramangalam because he is an ex-Communist. It says:

"The Union Minister of Steel, Mr. Mohan Kumaramangalam said here yesterday that the Centre was in no way responsible or the power crisis in Tamil Nadu."

[Shri C. T. Dhandapani]

Another Minister, Mr. C. Subramaniam, comes from my district and he also said on 19th February, 1973:

"The Union Minister for Industrial Development, Mr. C. Subramaniam today criticised the Tamil Nadu Government for its failure to utilise the available electricity to achieve the maximum social benefit."

Both the Ministers have said like that.

Another Central Minister, Dr. K. L. Rao, has made a statement only today in the House in reply to Starred Question No. 11 as follows:—

"The present acute power shortage condition in Tamil Nadu is a temporary phase caused by the failure of monsoons and resultant low storage in Hydel reservoirs as also lower power output of Thermal Stations due to shortage of lignite at Neyveli....

—That is a Central project in Tamil Nadu which is under the direct control of Mr. Mohan Kumaramangalam—

"....and cooling water supplied at Ennore and Basin Bridge. Small Scale industrial units had also to share the shortage although to a lesser degree."

He has made a very lengthy statement. The two Ministers came to Tamil Nadu and they wanted to malign the D.M.K. Government and criticise the State Government.

There two Ministers always suffer from some sort of complex. They miserably failed in their attempts to dislodge the D.M.K. Government in Tamil Nadu. They live in a fools' paradise. They instigated the labourers against the D.M.K. Government in order to create a law and order problem. But they could not achieve their objective. Collaborating with big landlords, Mr. C. Subramaniam and Mr. Mohan Kumaramangalam, personally organised the agriculturists' agitations in order to give troubles to the State Government....

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): I do not think this is mentioned in the President's Address.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash): The President has mentioned "violence". This is connected with that.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: After understanding the real strength of the D.M.K. Government, they tried to split the D.M.K. by purchasing an actor for their political ends which they could not do. By utilising the power crisis they try to malign and vilify the D.M.K. Government. They always try to create some trouble in Tamil Nadu. The Prime Minister herself knows better about this.

About the power crisis I want to say a few words. Tamil Nadu is to-day facing an acute shortage of power estimated at 1040 million units for the period February to May 1973 as against a requirement of 2712 million units. Power shortage in Tamil Nadu this year has been due to the cumulative effect of the failure of the South West monsoon in the Nilgiris and the Anamalai ranges, low output at Neyveli and the stoppage of relief from Kerala and Mysore. The South West monsoon not only has failed in Tamil Nadu but also in the neighbouring States of Mysore and Kerala. The Kundah and Aliyar groups of reservoirs are now practically empty.

The storage equivalent of electrical energy of all reservoirs in the State was only 308 million units as on 15th February, 1973 as against 1302 million units at the same date last year. Hitherto, Tamil Nadu has been purchasing power on a large scale from Mysore and Kerala. As much as 1062 million units were purchased in 1970-71 and only 525 million units in 1971-72 whereas the relief obtained from 1st April, 1972 is only 280 million

units. The traditionally surplus Mysore State have imposed a 25 per cent cut this year in their State and Kerala is just self-sufficient. Thus, the short relief from Mysore and Kerala has also contributed to the power shortage to-day.

The Ennore thermal power station established recently has an installed capacity of 230 megawatts at present and two more units of 110 megawatts each are under erection. The first 100 megawatt unit was commissioned in May 1972. But the generation could not be maintained due to dearth of coal and inadequate cooling water supply till December 1972. To work at its full capacity, the Ennore station needs 2500 tonnes of coal a day, but the actual supplies have been less than 1200 tonnes a day, due to dislocation of rail traffic in Andhra.

Same is the case with regard to the Basin Bridge thermal station. Arrangements have been made to bring coal from Bihar and Bengal for use in Basin Bridge power station—about 25,000 tonnes per month. The non. Minister, Dr. K. L. Rao, only this morning stated that even the DVC could not produce to its full capacity for want of coal.

Coming to Neyveli which is a central sector project with an installed capacity of 600 megawatts, it is hardly working at 250 megawatts and relief to Tamil Nadu is 190 megawatts. If Neyveli works at least at the same level as of last year, the State Government would not have faced such a serious power shortage. The Tamil Nadu Government had repeatedly brought to the notice of the centre the unsatisfactory operational level at Neyveli and the adverse effect it has on the economy of the State in the form of power shortage.

Another important thing, the bulk of failure power generation has, therefore, to depend on the utilisation of lignite and the exploitation of nuclear energy for power generation.

The Tamil Nadu Government has proposed two thermal stations of 400 megawatts at a cost of Rs. 73 crores, one at Tuticorin and another one of 330 megawatts at Mettur Dam at a cost of Rs. 65 crores. These stations can be commissioned in 1978-79 if the work on these is taken up in 1973-74.

At the same time, we have sent up proposals to the Central Government which are pending with the centre for its clearance. These are: (1) Cholatipuzha project of 60 megawatts, (2) Servalar project of 20 megawatts, (3) Nellitherai project—50 megawatts, (4) Puvalayar project of 35 megawatts, (5) Pondiar Ponnampuzha—100 megawatts, (6) Shanmuga Nadi project of 30 megawatts, (7) coonoor Kallar project of 50 megawatts and (8) Lower Moyar—30 megawatts, (9) Kundah Stage IV—110 MW, Kalpakkam—400 MW and Ennore—110 MW. These are the schemes sent to the Central Government. Not only that, Sir. The Central Minister accused us saying that we are not at all taking any interest. The Congress party ruled in Tamilnadu for 20 years. Their achievement was only 857 m.w. Right from the year 1967, after the DMK party come to power, now the position is 1376 m.w. of power. That means, within a period of 5 years we could achieve 500 m.w. of power increased in Tamilnadu. Even in the year 1965 our party sent a Memorandum to the Central Government during the period of the late Prime Minister Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri for the sanctioning of the second mine cut at Neyveli. This request was turned down as usual. Then, during the period of late leader Anna, in 1968, the Tamilnadu Government sent a draft plan to the Central Government seeking their permission for the second mine cut at Neyveli, for increased provision at Kalpakkam and for the nuclear unit at Tuticorin. We proposed to the Prime Minister to include these in the Fourth Five-year Plan. Our Prime Minister generously rejected saying, no funds. Despite all this, Sir....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Why is there need to defend the DMK Government so much in this forum?

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: Pardon, Sir....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I said: Why do you need to defend the DMK government so much in this forum?

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: Because, Sir, two Central Ministers, responsible Central Ministers, came to Madras and accused the DMK Government.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Your whole horizon seems to be filled with those two Ministers.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): The horizon of these two Ministers seems to be filled with Tamil Nadu only. The image of the Centre is reflected by these two Ministers in Madras. That is why we have to refer to that.

SHRI C. T. DHANAPANI: Unfortunately they are Ministers in power in the Centre.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): This is a speech of guilty conscience.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: Not only in Tamilnadu. In other States, the position about power-cut is like this. In Haryana, it is 80 per cent; Punjab 75 per cent; U.P. 40 per cent; Rajasthan 50 per cent; West Bengal 50 per cent and so on. I request the Prime Minister to augment the power supply in the country and sanction the schemes proposed by Tamilnadu already in this respect. They must give clearance to the projects which we have already sent to the Central Government.

Then, about the handloom industry.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are beginning a new speech....

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: This is my last point, Sir. The handloom industry is suffering on account of non-availability of yarn. 22 lakhs of weavers are starving and are without jobs. The first reason for this non-availability of yarn is the powercut. The second reason for the non-availability of yarn is our accelerated rate of export to Bangladesh leaving less yarn for the local market. The total requirement of the handloom weaver is 20,000 bales per month. The cooperative spinning mills and textile mills controlled by Tamilnadu Textile Corporation produce only 7500 bales of hank yarn but the total production in Tamilnadu of hank yarn is 33,000 bales by all the textile mills. The State Government has no right to procure yarn from the textile mills other than cooperatives and mills under the Tamil Nadu Textile Corporation. The Chief Minister has sent a letter to the Prime Minister asking for immediate relief and distribution of yarn and he has requested Prime Minister to convene a Chief Ministers' Conference. I request that this may be considered sympathetically by the Prime Minister to give relief to the starving weavers. Thank you.

SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA (Cachar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to thank our President for his Address and support the motion placed before the House.

It is in the fitness of things that the Address mentions the Andhra happenings and impels us to take the proper lessons from it. It would have been equally desirable to have had a mention of the happenings in my State Assam in the President's Address, because the Assam happenings also stand as a challenge before the nation to rededicate itself to the cause for which numerous martyrs laid down their lives during the long struggle for freedom.

It is indeed a tragedy of the first magnitude that we are fast dislodging ourselves from the hallowed path

charted by our great leaders during the freedom struggle. Still greater is the tragedy that sinister forces are rapidly subverting our democratic values and the Constitution through appeals to linguism, regionalism etc.

The happenings in the Brahmaputra valley have proved beyond doubt that the very basis of our democratic Constitution would be shaken beyond repair if prompt steps are not taken to uphold the Constitution. What is at stake is not the future of a few million human beings in Assam alone but the very fundamentals of our democratic structure.

By denying the genuine and inalienable right to the minorities of Assam to prosecute their studies in their mother-tongues, intolerant opinion has already torpedoed the Constitution and the fundamental, cultural and educational rights enshrined in it.

According to the short brochure on our Constitution first published in 1950, with a foreword from the first President, the late Dr. Rajendra Prasad, our Constitution, as one Member of the Constituent Assembly put it, 'opens a new era of the right of the minorities'. It safeguards the freedom of every minority to practise its own religion and to conserve its own culture, language and script. The term 'minority' is used in this connection in a wide sense to include even culture minorities which exist in a particular locality. The main idea, as the late Dr. Ambedkar explained, was to see that if there was a cultural minority which wanted to preserve its own language and culture, the State would not by law impose upon it any other culture which might be local or otherwise.

In spite of the clearly enunciated Constitutional provision, two universities in Assam supported and maintained by the State Government and

the UGC have acted in flagrant violation of it by denying equal opportunities to students of the minorities. The failure of the State and the Central Government to uphold the Constitution in the face of perverted attacks from those two Universities has created a peculiar situation where chauvinism feels encouraged to grow increasingly more exacting.

The contagion has also affected the State Government of Assam, the Education Department of which recently issued a circular to introduce Assamese even at the primary stage in non-Assamese medium schools. The Secondary Education Board of the Assam Government recently imposed a new curriculum by Circular No. SEBA-EU|CURR|5|7654—8653 dated the 30th December, 1972, shutting out elective subjects of Hindi/Sanskrit/Arabic/Persian/History/Geography/Commercial Geography/Elements of Civics and Economics/Advanced Science/Crafts etc. from students of classes 8 to 10 whose first language is not Assamese, and forcing Assamese in lieu which students with first language Assamese are given a wide option of these elective subjects. This curriculum is still in force, and the educationists of my district Cachar have rightly rejected it as unacceptable and discriminatory. Sir, if you allow me, I would like to place* that curriculum on the Table of the House.

With such an atmosphere of narrowness and violent chauvinism fostered in Assam under the liberal patronage of the Gauhati and Dibrugarh universities' academic circles and sections of the State Government, it is not unnatural that harvests of hate are reaped periodically. The textbooks in Assamese help much to prepare the grounds in the minds of the Assamese-speaking boys and girls to consider the non-Assamese in particular as potent threat to the survival of Assamese identity. So, whenever the Jehad cry is raised by interested

*The speaker not having subsequently accorded the necessary permission, the document was not treated as laid on the Table.

[Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda]

quarters, the response seems astounding in an astonishingly short time and a large sections of the people are rallied for starting anti-Bengali disturbances, on the pattern of the anti-jewish inquisition of the Middle Ages, and Hitler's campaign against the Jews in Germany. This is the background against which a professor of a university in Assam earns respectability by describing the Bengalees as a "cancer in Assam," in the course of a letter published in the leading newspaper of the State, *Assam Tribune*, in the month of November.

This is also the background against which the economic boycott of Bengalees is propagated and practised in the Assam valley. Such economic boycotts are even campaigned through advertisements of some text-book publishers, and letters and comments published in the Assamese language press.

What is more astounding is the role of the Gauhati and Dibrugarh stations of the All India Radio. These two stations not only discontinued a regular programme of Tagore Song, that is, Rabindra Sangeet, but also functioned as the propaganda organ of jingoistics. Regional news-bulletins, commentaries, dramas and songs are slanted against the non-Assamese populations of Assam. Sometimes, radio-dramas are broadcast in such a manner as to lend support to the hate campaign against the Bengalees, Marwaris, etc.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The hon. Member's time is up.

SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA: I am finishing, Sir. It is a matter of a thousand pities that the Government of India have done nothing to prevent the regular and continued abuse of this Government-run electronic medium.

It is also unfortunate that nothing tangible has as yet been done for reforming the law and order machinery in Assam, so that the police and

the administrative machinery become willing and capable to protect the life and property of all the citizens, irrespective of caste, creed, language, etc. A thorough overhaul of the State police and administrative set-up and the strengthening of the intelligence machinery of the Central Government can be postponed at the nation's peril only, because there is more than one indication that the sensitive north-eastern region of the country has become a happy hunting-ground of domestic and foreign conspirators and their henchmen.

With these words I support the motion.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN (Medak): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, a separate Telengana State is inevitable. The bifurcation of Andhra Pradesh is unavoidable. The President's Address made an appeal to eschew violence. But no revelation has been made regarding the formation of the State of Telengana. However taking the memory of the hon. Members back to 1969, the agitation for a separate Telengana State was started by the students of the Osmania university; later people responded to it when they were convinced by the fact that their safety and prosperity lies in it. Lakhs of people offered satyagraha and went to jail. The agitation was peaceful and on Gandhian principles, truly non-violent.

When we go into the reasons for it, we have to say that the gentlemen's agreement was completely violated; there was non-adherence on the part of Andhra Government to the white paper issued in 1961. Economic exploitation and political domination by the then Andhra leadership coupled with increasing unemployment and frustration resulted in the agitation for a separate Telengana State. Consequently however, on the interference of the Prime Minister the Telengana Praja Samiti which stood for separate State merged with the Congress; the eight point formula was announced in 1969 and the six point formula was incorporated in the

major resolution. Later in the election manifesto, the implementation of the Mulki rules which was the dominant factor had been included. Our hon. and beloved Prime Minister made a public commitment at Warangal that she would adopt the required constitutional measures to implement the Mulki rules. In other words, another experiment. There was failure on the part of the Government of Andhra Pradesh to complete the exercise on regionalisation of the services. On the contrary they went into appeal for the Mulki rules, after the full bench judgement of the High Court to the Supreme Court. The judgement has come. Promises were violated. Dilution of the judgement started. Prior to the enactment of the five point formula and the Mulki-rules Bill, we appealed to the Prime Minister: Madam, it is utterly impossible to maintain the integrity of the State; kindly split it into two in order to give real progress, peace and happiness to the people of both the regions. The further sequence of events are known to every one here. What do you mean by democracy—when people and people's representatives in the majority demand, we have to concede it.

15.00 hrs.

Of course you are entitled to think over this: how best it fits within the framework of the national policy and to what extent it is going to result in other repercussions in the nation; you should ponder over it. But it does not mean that this is not a real movement, that it is a movement of landlords and reactionaries, that the people of Andhra are afraid of the implementation of land reforms and so they have started this movement, etc. This is completely wrong. I do not want the Government of India to be under any illusion because of the propaganda made by the pseudo-integrationists in the capital, who do not have clarity of political thinking, who feel that they are the champions of the people and who are trying to keep the Centre in darkness about vital realities, about democratic prin-

ciples and about the people's urge for separation. How amazing and how wonderful it is to see this flock of pseudo-integrationists sitting here and trying to impress on the minds of the Central leadership!

The movement for separation has advanced because the people feel for it. When people feel for it, what force on earth can prevent it? The pseudo-integrationists are saying that people do not want separation and it is a movement of the vested interests. ask, can anybody say that the students in 1969 who sowed the seed of separation have vested interests? What have you given to the students? Have you given chief Ministership or any such power, to them? (*Interruption*). I have come to focus attention of the Government of India on the point that the people want separation through a mandate. You know, Sir, in the 1971 mid-term poll when the Congress was sweeping the polls in the rest of the country, out of 14 seats, TPS won 10 seats on the basis of separate statehood, establishing the fact that the people desire for it. In a democracy, can you deny the desire of the people?

We do agree that violence must stop and normalcy should be restored. We, the Members of Parliament from both the regions, have appealed for peace and normalcy. The Congress Forum for separate Telengana which is fighting for separate statehood in Hyderabad led by Dr. Chenna Reddy appealed for peace. Dr. Chenna Reddy have also issued statements that transport of essential commodities should not be interrupted. Today normalcy is conting. Of course, the Government is putting in its efforts. At the same time, as responsible leaders, we are trying for restoration of peace and normalcy. But on the other side, the pseudo-integrationists provoke the people. They start instigations. If this is the dual policy of the Government of India, I pity it. I want to say, the earliest you concede separate statehood for Telengana, the best it is in the interests of the people of both the regions.

[Shri Mallikarjun]

Lastly, I support the Address of the President except that portion which pertains to Andhra Pradesh. I convey my thanks to him for the commitment of the government for socio-economic transformation, providing water and electricity to the farmers and for emphasizing our foreign policy of non-alignment and Panch Sheel.

Finally, let me say that the Telengana people will fight with courage and conviction till the achievement of our cherished goal, whatever may be the dire consequences, whatever may be the time taken. So, I appeal to the Prime Minister that in her reply instead of giving us blessing alone, let her concede the State.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I want to make a direct speech as my young friend Shri Mallikarjun has done. The vivisection of A.P. is avoidable and will be avoided. I have carefully read the Address of the President and I found that one point is conspicuously missing in it. The President has not congratulated the opposition minus the CPI. Because, for the first time, the opposition has scored a measure of success against Shrimati Indira Gandhi's policies in Andhra Pradesh. The Congress Government wanted to implement the land reforms by the end of December 1972. The opposition was successful in ensuring the postponement of the implementation of the land reforms in Andhra area. All the land records were either burnt or altered to the advantage of the landlords. Moreover, several big landlords have borrowed money from land mortgage or co-operative banks. All those records have been burnt. From the manure godowns all the manure was taken away and then those godowns were set on fire. Then in the coastal area of Andhra region one railway employee was burnt alive. The house of the Member of Parliament of that region was looted and several things were burnt. After all, only one hundred ~~sonadas~~ are required to disturb one

lakh of people. I can say this from my experience in the Telengana area.

In Telengana area I have fought on Congress ticket against the Separate Telengana Praja Samiti and won with a majority of 60,000 votes. We have only to convince the people that what they are doing is wrong. Now wiser counsels are prevailing in the Andhra region and soon they will realise that what they have done is wrong and against their own interests.

After all, there is no quarrel between the people of Andhra and the people of Telengana. There is no quarrel between the kisans, workers, taxi drivers, rickshawallas or pan-shopwallas of Andhra region and Telengana. Only a few NGOs are creating the trouble. Even among the NGOs the number that will be affected by the Mulki Rule would not be more than 4,000 or 5,000. I have made this statement after the judgment of the Supreme Court on Mulki Rule. At that time, I said, Hyderabad city should be made free so that Andhra people who are sincerely feeling that they have been treated as second-rate citizens in their own capital should go. After all, in Government service, we are not going to get vacancies, even 1000 a year. One Syndicate Bank is employing 3000 persons a year. So also other Banks including private banks. For 1000 vacancies, the share of Telengana comes to 334 and the share of Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah is 666. For 300 and odd jobs, are you going to divide Andhra Pradesh? I want to ask? Some people want to divide Andhra Pradesh for no reason except to satisfy some of the people whom Mrs. Gandhi, unfortunately, could not accommodate some way or the other. Had they been accommodated, there would have been no trouble.

The argument of T.P.S is that they have swept the polls in 1971. I want to bring to your notice that out of 100 seats, integrationists) got majority in

38 Assembly Constituencies. The votes polled by us were about 40 to 42 per cent. When people are in emotions, certainly some will have some advantage temporarily. In 1972, the same Praja Samiti put up 42 candidates out of which 28 lost their deposits and only two candidates won. One candidate won by 1000 votes and the other lady candidate, Shrimati Ishwari Bhi, who talks so much in the Assembly won only by 1300 votes. This is their fate.

I have discussed with Andhra NGO and I have told them, "You have been in the city for 16 years. You people are going to retire in 5 or 6 years. Heavens are not going to fall in 5 years. After 1977, there is no Mulki Rules, no reservation or anything."

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: That is not tolerated by Andhra people .. (Interruptions).

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: That is not your property or my property. This is the property of the people. If those people feel so confident that they have got any following, I request him to resign and seek re-election on the Telengana Praja Samiti ticket and I am ready to fight him....

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: I challenge you. I will resign....(Interruption) I accept this challenge.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: Let both of them resign.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Raja Rameshwar Rao who has been saying that Hyderabad has got a separate culture and that all the cultures of India are represented in Hyderabad, I want to ask him whether he cannot accommodate Andhra people and their culture which is not different from ours. His mother comes from Andhra area. That is why he is very brilliant. With all the Rajas in Hyderabad supporting not only Nizam but were supporting Razakars, the great leader, Raja Rameshwar Rao, supported the

national cause. He was the first man who denounced his titles bestowed on him by Nizam and met Panditji and Panditji patted him and made him an Ambassador. He should not forget that. Andhras are very good people.

If you want to break Andhra Pradesh into two, you have to immediately divide Andhra Pradesh into three. If Rayalseema and Sarkar areas are to be retained together, Telengana is the only cementing force. Telengana people alone can cement the two areas together. If we have to break Andhra Pradesh into two, we have to break Andhra Pradesh into three. We all like to live together. By this statement, I am not taking any risk in my political career. I have been winning all the elections even during the Praja Samiti violent agitation.

Now, I want to make a passing reference to Mr. Shamim. That gentleman never wanted to bifurcate his State into three, Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh. But why does he want my State to be bifurcated? What is the motive behind this?

Regarding the DMK, who are my neighbours, we never interfered with them. Even when the kisans' agitation was going on, we never interfered. Then, why should they come and create more trouble in my State? I am telling them that they are not going to last long....

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: On a point of order, Sir.

SHRI P. M. SAYEED (Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands): Under what Rule?

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: I would like to point out the situation. I would ask the hon. Member not to read too many things.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Yes, I can read. If Andhra is to be divided, why not Tamil Nadu also be

[Shri M. Ram Gopal Reddy.]
divided. There are 40 per cent Andhras in Tamil Nadu. That he should not forget.

In the end, I support the motion moved by my hon. friend, Mr. Sinha and if our Prime Minister thinks it proper, she may congratulate the Opposition for having sabotaged our land reforms in the Andhra area.

श्री रामसिंह भाई वर्मा (इंदौर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर जो धन्यवाद का प्रस्ताव पेश हुआ है उसका मैं हृदय से समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। इस धन्यवाद के प्रस्ताव के ऊपर मेरी पार्टी के और विरोधी पार्टियों के बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने अपने विचार प्रकट किए हैं और वहाँ सी वातें कहीं हैं। महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण में बहुत सी बातों के ऊपर प्रकाश डाला है। आंध्र प्रदेश ही देश की एक मात्र समस्या नहीं है। देश के सामने और भी बहुत सी समस्याएं हैं जिन के ऊपर हमें प्रकाश डालना और विचार करना है और मिल कर उनका हल निकालना है। यह बहुत जरूरी है। लेकिन ऐसा यहाँ नहीं हुआ है।

इस बात को नहीं भूलना चाहिए कि आज हमारा देश एक कठिन परिस्थिति में से गुजर रहा है। इस में से इसको निकालना हम सब का कार्य है। हमें ध्यान रखना चाहिए कि पिछले दस वर्षों में भारत के ऊपर बड़े बड़े संकट आये हैं और हम अनुमान लगा सकते हैं कि यदि हमने इट कर मुकाबला न किया होता तो उसके क्षण परिणाम हो सकते थे। भारत भूमि पर तीन लड़ाइयां लड़ी गई हैं। एक ही लड़ाई लड़ने के बाद किसी भी देश की ऐसे कमर टूट जानी है कि वह पचास वर्ष तक खड़ा नहीं हो सकता है। दस वर्ष में तीन लड़ाइयां लड़ी जाना और वह भी भारत की भूमि पर कोई मामूली बात नहीं है। उसके बाद हमने अपने दो

कुशल प्रशासक और लोकप्रिय प्रशासन मंत्रियों को खोया और वे भी देश के ऊपर बहुत भारी बज़पात थे। समय समय पर देश के अन्दर बुस लोगों को भड़का कर कौमी प्रशासनियों पैदा करने की भी कोशिश को जाती रही है। सीमा के उत्तर बार-बार घटने वाली घटनाएं जान माल का नुकसान, खेतों का नष्ट करना और फसलों को काट ले जाना, भारत वासियों के लिए कोई चैन की बात नहीं थी। इन पिछले दस वर्षों में सूखा, बाढ़ आदि का जो प्रश्न रहा इसको भी भुलाया नहीं जा सकता है।

जो समाजवाद हम लाना चाहते हैं उसका हमारे कुछ साथियों ने मबौल उड़ाया है; इसका भी मैं जिक्र करना चाहता हूँ। प्रशासन हंड्री की योग्यता, 'उनकी क्षमता के बारे में भी यांता प्रकट की गई है। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मैं समाजवाद के बारे में जब बोलना चाहता हूँ तो मेरे मन में यह विचार आता है कि दूसरे माननीय सदस्यों को तो आप ने आध आध बंटा बोलने को दिया है लेकिन हमें आप दस मिनट में ही बिंदा देना चाहते हैं। इस तरह से समाजवाद कैसे आएंगा। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि मैं अगर लाइन से बाहर न जाऊँ ऐसी हालत में प्रशासन मंत्री जी ही मेरी थोड़ी सी सिफारिश कर दें ताकि मैं अपनी बात पूरी कर सकूँ। हमारे मित्रों ने कहा कि प्रशासन मंत्री साम्यवादियों से प्रभावित हैं—

एक माननीय सदस्य : उल्टा है।

श्री रामसिंह भाई वर्मा : मैं सीधा कर दूँगा आप सुनते जायें।

हमारे लोकतंत्र, हमारे देश द्वारा अपनाई गई वर्ष निरपेक्षता और हमारे कार्यकर्मों को जो मान्यता देते हैं, जो देश का साध्य देते हैं उन से प्रभावित होना मैं नहीं समझता हूँ कि कोई दुरी बात है। हमें लज्जा तब

मालूम होनी अगर हमें कोई कहता है कि हम साम्राज्यवाद, सामन्तवाद, पंजीशाद से प्रभावित हैं, या सम्प्रदायवादियों से प्रभावित हैं। इस लांछन को हम बरदाण नहीं कर सकते थे। देश रक्षा और लोकांत्र को रक्षा के लिए अगर सामर्यवादियों से प्रभावित हो कर और उनके साथ मिल कर हम चलते हैं तो सिवाय गरीबी के हमारे पास खाने को कुछ नहीं है। इस चीज को मेरे साथियों को समझने की जरूरत है। हमें दुख इस बात का है कि सूर्य की रोगनी में, दिन में दिया ले कर चलने वालों को कुछ दिखाई नहीं देता है। इतनी आपत्तियां देश के ऊर आई और आने के बाद भी जब हम जानते हैं कि कोई देश पचास बरस तक खड़ा नहीं हो सकता है और हम फिर भी खड़े हैं और खड़े ही नहीं मिर ऊंचा किए खड़े हैं तो यह कोई मामूली बात नहीं है। पिछले दस बरसों के अन्दर हमारे देश ने प्रधान मंत्री के नेतृत्व में एक जवर्दस्त इतिहास बनाया है—(इंटरव्यू) आपका पेट भर्णा लेकिन इस में थांडी देर लंगी। जो देश सदियों से कुट्टा गिटा रहा है—आप इतिहास उठा कर देख ल—उसने 1971 के अन्त में एक इतिहास बनाया। उसने एक ऐसा इतिहास बनाया कि जिस की चिल्लियां अभी भी कुछ बड़े देशों में बन्द नहीं हुई हैं। वह एक ऐसा इतिहास है कि दुनिया के देशों में भारत और भारतवारी जिन में हमारे विरोधी पक्ष के साथी भी हैं, ऊंची गर्दन करके चल सकते हैं, इस बात को भूनना नहीं चाहिए। मेरा यह मिद्दांत है कि मैं भूखा रह जाऊंगा लेकिन अपनी इज्जत नहीं खोऊंगा। अगर मुझे इज्जत मिलती है तो भूखा रहना मुझे कठूल है। इसका मतलब यह है कि इज्जत बेच कर हम पेट नहीं भरेंगे; हमने वह इतिहास बनाया है....

श्री दिव्यन भट्टाचार्य (सीरमपुर) : मंत्री लोग भूख नहीं रहते हैं।

श्री रामेश्वर भाई बर्मा : जिस सीमा के लोग साम्प्रदायिक दंगा कराने के लिए हमेशा तत्पर रहते थे और हमारी सीमा के के अन्दर घुस कर साम्प्रदायिक दंगे करते थे, जिन से हमें चैन नहीं था, जब उन्हीं के धर्म वाले उनको काट मार रहे थे और चूंकि भारत ने धर्म निरपेक्षता का सिद्धांत अपनाया था, उनकी रक्षा के लिए भारतीय खड़े हुए और हमने उनकी रक्षा के साथ साथ एक करोड़ लोगों को वे सुविधायें अपने देश के अन्दर दी जो हम अपने देशवासियों को भी नहीं दे पाए हैं। ग्रतिधि सत्कार का एक सबक हिन्दुस्तान ने दुनिया को सिखाया है। यह भारतीय आदर्श एवं परम्परा है। जिसका हमने पालन किया इसको हमें भूलना नहीं चाहिए। आप क्यों भूल रहे हैं? नहीं भूलोगे तो आप की प्रतिष्ठा बढ़ेगी, आप की इज्जत बढ़ेगी। हिन्दुस्तान की इज्जत बढ़ेगी तो सब की बढ़ने वाली है। मैं अपने मित्रों से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इन बातों को वह समझें। उस बक्त भी हमारे मित्रों ने प्रधान मंत्री की कमता पर शक्ता पेदा की थी। लेकिन उन्होंने एक आदर्श उपस्थित किया और जिन्हें आत्म-समर्पण कराया, जो भारतीय जेलों में आज भी बढ़ रही है, और आज भी भारतीय जेलों के अंदर आत्म-समर्पण करा कर जिन्हें बन्द कर रखा है, भुट्टो साहब से जाकर पूछें कि उन की आत्मा क्या कहती है? इस बात को आप को समझना चाहिए कि भारत किस रास्ते पर जा रहा है।

समाजवाद की बात है। मैं आप से एक निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। इस से कोई इन्कार नहीं कर सकता कि हिन्दुस्तान में.... (थ्यब्बान) मैं तो अभी अपनी बात पर भी नहीं आया। अभी तो भूमिका है उपाध्यक्ष महोदय।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I cannot help it. The hon. Member's party has requested that he should be given ten minutes. I am of the opinion that a Member can make an effective speech

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]

in ten minutes. The hon. Member can take two minutes more....

श्री रामसिंह भाई बर्मा : तो मैं बन्द करता हूँ फिर ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Is the hon. Member going to listen to what I am going to say or not? He can take two more minutes. I really do not understand why hon. Members do not allow the Chair even to utter one little sentence to regulate the proceedings of the House. The hon. Member may kindly first listen to what I am saying. I am saying that he may take two minutes more and try to conclude in those two minutes.

श्री रामसिंह भाई बर्मा : आप जो ग्रादेश देंगे उस का मैं पतलन करूँगा ।

मैं राष्ट्रीयकरण की बात करना चाहता हूँ । इस के ऊपर भी मेरे मित्रों ने शंका पदा की । मैं अनाज के थोक व्यापार की बात करना चाहता हूँ ।

मेरे पास कई प्लाइट्स हैं पर मैं केवल अनाज के थोक व्यापार की चर्चा इस समय करना चाहता हूँ । मैं एक उस प्रदेश का रहने वाला हूँ जिस में अनाज सरलस है । मेरे प्रदेश के अंदर अनाज सरलस है, काफी गोडाउन्स में भरा रहता है और सड़ता है । लेकिन मेरे प्रदेश की सीमा से गुजरात लगा हुआ है, मेरे प्रदेश की सीमा से महाराष्ट्र लगा हुआ है, आप देखिए मेरे प्रदेश में अनाज के क्या भाव हैं और महाराष्ट्र में क्या भाव हैं? मेरे प्रदेश में क्या भाव हैं और गुजरात में क्या भाव हैं? मेरे प्रदेश से दूना भाव वहां पर है । अब मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि मेरे प्रदेश वाले अच्छी तरह से अनाज खाये और मेरे पड़ोस के लोग भूखे मरें, मर्हगा अनाज उन्हें मिले, यह हमें शोभा नहीं देता; जिनके पास पैसा है वह सारा अनाज खरीद कर गोडाउन्स में भर कर रखते हैं । वह उसे खुले बाजार में नहीं बेचते हैं बल्कि

चारी से नका तोड़ कर गुजरात और महाराष्ट्र में उसे भेजते हैं और ज्यादा पैसा; उस पर काने की कोशिश करते हैं । आप इन्डेक्स देखें कि मई महीने के पहले क्या भाव अनाज का था । वह इन्डेक्स बहुत सत्ता बताएगा । लेकिन ये व्यापारी और पैसे बाले लोग बादलों की तरफ देखते हैं कि बादलों में पानी है या नहीं और बादल देख कर ग्रक्सर भाव बढ़ाते हैं । वह यह देखते हैं कि बर्षा कम होगी या बर्षा नहीं होगी तो अनाज का भाव मंहगा करना शुरू कर देते हैं ।

(ध्वनि) आप समाजवाद को क्या समझें? हम से सीखिए इधर आ कर! हम समझायेंगे आपको । समाजवाद से बहुत दूर हैं आप । मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि गल्ले की मौजूदा हालत के ऊपर सरकार ने यह फैसला किया कि गल्ले का थोक व्यापार सरकार अपने हाथ में ले । उस से फायदा यह होगा कि किसान को, सारे देश के किसान को एक भाव मिलेगा और सरकार उस की उचित व्यवस्था कर के सारे प्रदेशों के अंदर, सारे देश के अंदर एक भाव से अनाज उपभोक्ताओं को देगी तो यह समाजवाद है या पूँजीवाद है? इस को समझ लेने की जरूरत है । मैं यह मानता हूँ कि केवल जबान हिलाने से काम नहीं चलेगा । जब तक हम अपने मस्तिष्क और हाथ पैरों को नहीं हिलायेंगे तब तक समाजवाद का फायदा मिलने वाला नहीं है । (ध्वनि) . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, he should try to conclude. The two minutes given to him were over long ago.

श्री रामसिंह भाई बर्मा : मैं एक और उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे प्रदेश में

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is no conclusion; it is the beginning of a new point. Now, Shri Tombi Singh.

बी राम सिंह भाई बर्मा : फिर मैं अपना

भाषण खत्म करता हूँ ।

SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH (Inner Manipur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I rise to support the Motion of thanks to the President for his Address. The Address is a very comprehensive and self-sufficient document. It covers many aspects and many important issues.

I know that the House and the nation are now facing serious problems. We are in the mids^{of} of the serious problem of Andhra Pradesh. I do not propose to repeat the point already made by my hon. friends who preceded me. I would like to confine my observations today to the north-eastern area from which I come.

In the Address, prominent mention has been made in a paragraph concerning the approach to the Fifth Plan, laying emphasis on self-reliance and removal of poverty, with special reference to the development of the backward areas. I would like to recall the deep sense of grati^{ude} felt by the whole north-eastern areas to the Prime Minister and the whole House for showing a tremendous and very spontaneous unanimity in passing the legislative measures concerning the reorganisation of the north-eastern area, involving the formation of new States and new Union Territories. The year 1971 was an year of achievement because of Bangla Desh's liberation and also because of the reorganisation of the north-eastern area. That year will go down in our history as a glorious year. It will continue to be one of the most glorious achievements of our nation and our present leadership. Our leadership showed tremendous wisdom in this.

Now the question is whether we are going to maintain the beautiful flower in the plant that we have planted in the garden full of potentialities but yet to be organised to the satisfaction of the north-eastern area.

These States comprise Manipur, Meghalaya, Tripura and also the Union Territories of Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram. These new units are very small and the question of viability of these units had to be overlooked for certain over-riding considerations. Now after having established and set up these units, the question remains whether the nation is going to bring up these units to a status where they enjoy self-reliance with the removal of poverty and the disparities that prevail in that area in comparison with other areas.

Now, this area has been a sensitive area from several angles and it continues to be so. The solution to the problems will be two-fold. Just as the big and prosperous States have their acute problems, these small units also have their own acute problems. There is the present food crisis and difficulties that come out of so many other problems such as unemployment, lack of industries and so many other things.

The other aspect, that is the permanent aspect, concerns the stabilisation of the economy, reaching the hands of the nation to these units so that they will be self-reliant. The nation has got to be self-reliant. The nation can be self-reliant only if the units, specially the backward units, the outlying, distant areas, are self-reliant. The only means of making them self-reliant is through industrialisation and other forms of economic development.

Now in these States in spite of their rich potentialities, forest potentialities and power potentialities, what is lacking is the infra-structure which is very much needed for the development of industries. In every State—mention may be made of your State, Meghalaya—and Tripura, Manipur, Nagaland, all these States, in spite of their smallness, they are full of potentialities in some form or another. One is NEFA whose population is small and whose communication has to be developed. What is needed now is the development

[Shri N. Tombi Singh]

of the infra-structure for the development of industry. Industries have yet to begin in any of these States. None of these States have registered themselves even in the small scale of industries. Until and unless we develop these small States and make them self-reliant by tapping all their resources which are available in plenty, they cannot grow. The formation of the new States perhaps was a realisation of the political aspirations of the people. It was very good, but then the realisation and the fulfilling of the political aspirations do not go very far unless they are followed by a very comprehensive economic programme.

Coming closer to the unit which I represent, Manipur, Manipur is full of forest potentialities, and it can be a granary of the whole eastern region if it is supplied with full irrigation facilities. By virtue of its geographical position, drought and flood follow one after the other in the same year. Therefore, the problems facing this unit, namely, Manipur, have to be tackled in so far as the irrigation facilities are concerned. If the irrigation facilities are given and the tapping of the forest resources is taken up properly, Manipur will not only become self-reliant but it will be a boon to the whole of the eastern region; at least in respect of food production it will be the granary of the whole of eastern region. This has not been duly recognised, and the aspect of development of tourism in this region and especially in the whole of the north-eastern region has not to be left only to the State Governments, because the States depend on the patronage and help of the Centre today. This is not something to be proud of. Therefore, if we have any potentiality or resources in the field of industries or tourist industry, whatever industries we have, we must see to the potentialities thereof, and the Centre should by-pass the normal yardstick of helping the States and perhaps the Centre has to reach them not with a helping hand as they have been doing in the normal routine matters but with

a more comprehensive and far-reaching and farsighted programme of development.

Before I conclude, I would like to have your indulgence to mention a few more points. I am the only Member, as it appears to me, representing these areas, and if I take a little more time you will kindly excuse me

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is not in my hands. You have made quite an effective point. Please finish now.

SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: Thank you. The frame of thinking in that area is that it has been a very sensitive area politically, and a long time back, during the period of President Ayub Khan of Pakistan, the training of youths both in the hills and in the valleys had been going on unchecked. I think even now there are some remnants of those agencies which try to pull over our youth in this sector from the mainstream of our national thought and national politics. What happens is, after the formation of the new States, if I may be permitted to mention my own State, a big wave or regional sentiment was built up, and under the colour or the slogans of regional sentimentalism and by some anti-Congressism, some local parties try to take away the mind of the people from the mainstream of national thought and to some extent they achieved their aim. Under the cover of that, in the name of running the Government they indulge in a lot of corruption; favouritism of an unimaginable kind exists in addition to corruption. People are tired; people are so quickly disillusioned about these things. This regional sentiment was also fed by certain foreign agencies long back. Unless we put a stop to it by certain constructive programme, things will deteriorate and the Centre has got a special responsibility, especially the Home Ministry, in this matter.

While thanking the President for mentioning the basic issues relating to the development of backward areas,

may I suggest that the north-eastern area, especially the newly formed States should be developed in such a manner that they not only become self-reliant but also progress in all spheres.

SHRI V. SHANKER GIRI (Damoh): In supporting the motion of thanks to the President for his Address to the joint session of Parliament, I wish to confine my observations to the situation in Andhra Pradesh. I have toured the strife-torn Andhra region of Andhra Pradesh twice at great personal risk to assess the situation first-hand. I am rather grieved that this humble mission of mine has been criticised and characterised by some sections of the people as 'selfish and motivated'. To this episode, my answer is: 'It is most unfortunate'.

During my first visit to Andhra Pradesh, I contacted the separatist leaders from the Opposition in jail and on my second visit I visited and met the leaders from the Congress Party, separation group. I appealed to them to call off the agitation as a pre-condition for talks and they said that it was not in their hands to do so. I asked them, then: Am I to understand that this is a leaderless movement? They said: if you want to think so, you may do so. It was at this point that I made my appeal to the public for a moratorium of 15-30 days so that talks could be held for solving the problem facing Andhra Pradesh. This appeal was received with mixed feelings. I therefore decided to meet the people personally and went round almost all the districts of Andhra Pradesh.

The present situation in Andhra Pradesh is popularly termed as *Mulki* rules agitation. But I am afraid that nobody knows the implications, effects or even the clauses that are incorporated in the *Mulki* rules Bill. The common man in Andhra region is clearly told that the *Mulki* rules Bill is a Bill which confers on every citizen in Andhra region a second class status in his own capital! This, in a nutshell, is my finding. Some elements are

not interested in the peaceful settlement of this grave issue and this fear about second grade citizenship is spreading to the rural areas, unfortunately.

This fact has really made Andhra's cry out for bifurcation. Perhaps all these would have been avoided if only brother and sister members of this House, the Upper House and the Legislative Assembly of Andhra Pradesh had gone to the people and convinced them about the clauses of the Bill and the modifications that are being tried to be introduced. Anyhow, even now I feel it is not late and I would request those of the members who have not gone to their constituencies to go and meet the people. (Interruptions).

There is a wrong conception, especially among the people of Andhra region that President's rule means it is the rule of the President only. I would like to correct it. It must be clearly understood that it is only the rule of the Central Government, through the Members of Parliament from Andhra Pradesh. In this connection, I would like to quote by way of authority the speech of Shri Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar in the Constituent Assembly regarding the salient features of article 356:

"The salient features of the provision are that immediately the Proclamation is made, the executive functions are assumed by the President. What exactly does it mean? As Members need not be repeatedly reminded on this point, 'The President' means the Central Cabinet responsible to the whole Parliament in which are represented representatives from the various units which form the component parts of the Federal Government. Therefore, the provincial machinery having failed, the Central Cabinet assumes the responsibility...."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The constitutional position is quite well-known.

SHRI V. SHANKER GIRI: But there has been some confusion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is quite clear.

SHRI V. SHANKER GIRI: Some opposition members referred to it. That is why I thought I should make it clear.

Points of omissions and commission are prevalent in every governmental set up of every State. In this context, it is the State of Andhra Pradesh. Since Andhra Pradesh is now under President's rule, every effort should be made by the authorities concerned to attend to the genuine grievances of the public without delay whenever the Government's attention is drawn. Even at this stage, I am confident that the Government of Andhra Pradesh will do all in its power to meet out justice to the people who have genuine problems.

I have made these observations only to emphasise that however small and insignificant a request may look, if it is not conceded in time, it will have very dangerous repercussions. This is exactly what has happened in Andhra Pradesh.

In some places I found people blaming the Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi for the five-point formula.

AN HON. MEMBER: Rightly so.

SHRI V. SHANKER GIRI: It is not rightly so because it should be clearly understood that the Prime Minister gave the five-point formula only at the request of the then Andhra Pradesh Cabinet, Members of Parliament and Members of the Legislatures from Andhra Pradesh.

One unique feature I was confronted with everywhere was this. Wherever I went, people asked me, "Are you an integrationist or separationist?" I told them, "Please don't ask me that question, because I am stateless". I was born in Orissa. My

father comes from Andhra. My mother comes from Mysore. By domicile I am a Tamilian. I have married from Kerala. I was elected from Madhya Pradesh and I am staying in Delhi. "I do not know the effects of bifurcation", this is what I told them. When they asked me to shout "Jai Andhra", I said that I will do so on one condition, namely, they will shout "Jai Bharat". They did shout "Jai Bharat" and then I said "Jai Andhra". This only shows that though they cry for bifurcation or integration, essentially they are Indians first and Indians always. It is no surprise because the people of Andhra Pradesh have always been in the forefront of the struggle for freedom.

Another astounding factor was their praise for the Prime Minister and their undying faith in her socialistic policies, though on matters of bifurcation they may have difference of opinion and they may temporarily disagree with her. In fact, the people I have met wanted me to convey this message to the Prime Minister and to this august House.

Here I may strike a personal note and I must convey what they told me. When the Telengana agitation was there the Prime Minister went there. But when there was agitation in the Andhra area, she did not go there. Is this not step-motherly treatment for Andhra? I told the people—that somehow it must have happened and that the Prime Minister will definitely make a tour of Andhra as soon as time permits.

SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL (Barrackpore): What is the solution in your opinion?

SHRI V. SHANKER GIRI: It is not for me to say that. It is for the Prime Minister to do that. I have come here to convey the peoples' message to this august House.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM (Srinagar): It is his maiden speech.

SHRI V. SHANKER GIRI: It is my maiden speech, no doubt. Thank you for reminding me about it.

In order to solve this grave problem it is absolutely necessary that leaders of parties in both the regions must straightway condemn violence and destruction of public property as a first step. Secondly, they must assemble in Delhi for a free and frank discussion of all aspects of the problem with the Central leaders as early as possible.

After all, the problem in Andhra Pradesh is a human problem and a grave problem confronting us. This grave problem has to be solved before we reach a point of no return....(interruptions) Unfortunately, I am surcharged with emotion.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: At least he is sincere.

SHRI V. SHANKER GIRI: I am always sincere.

In the interest of peace, which is an essential pre-condition for developmental activities, especially when our country is passing through grave drought conditions, I fervently appeal to all the leaders to rise above petty considerations, to rise as true patriots, come to Delhi and settle matters across the table rather than within the State.

In conclusion, I would appeal to the Government of India to invite all the leaders involved in the Andhra tangle without pre-conditions to Deini for a free and frank discussion of all the aspects for peaceful settlement.

Lastly, I would like to impress on the Government of India not to be complacent and to give the Andhra Pradesh tangle the top-most priority.

In conclusion, I have received a letter from an M.L.A., from Andhra Pradesh, and I only want to read an extract because this is relevant to the House. This is from Shri Kona Prabhakar Rao, M.L.A. It says:

"It appears that Mr. Viswahathan, D.M.K., M.P. made a wild allegation on the floor of the House that

the Government of Andhra Pradesh has granted him Rs. 26,000 towards loss of property due to arson by the separatists. I request you to contradict this."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Prabodh Chandra.

SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA (Arambagh): An M.L.A. cannot enjoy the privilege and the right of the Member of Parliament. (Interruption).

SHRI S. B. GIRI (Warangal): Mr. Shankar Giri who has toured Andhra and promised in a statement to the press that he will submit his report and findings.... (Interruption).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, please. This is not a parliamentary procedure. While he was speaking, you might have protested. But you did not do it at that time. I have called another Member now. Shri Prabodh Chandra.

SHRI S. B. GIRI: He said that he would submit it to Parliament on the 19th. May I request him to give his opinion or findings to the House?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You could have intervened while he was speaking. But you kept silent. Shri Prabodh Chandra.

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA (Gurdaspur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it is a common saying that we forget the forest because of the trees. Similar is the case here. Because of the agitated minds of the people in the country about the Andhra issue, many of the important aspects of the country's life that should have been touched in the President's Address have not been touched at all.

I have gone through the pages of this booklet, not because of what it contains but because it has come from the mouth of the first citizen of our country. I have tried to analyse all

[Shri Prabodh Chandra] . . . the aspects to which importance has been given by the President of India. But I very much regret that three main problems that are at the moment eating into the vitals of the country have not been touched or have been touched very summarily in the President's Address.

I would like to first emphasize about the corruption prevailing in the country. Corruption is eating into the roots of our public life right from the highest man to the lowest. We cannot escape the accusation from the public that all is not well with the politicians or with the officers concerned. Both the leaders of the Congress and of the C.P.I. and leaders of other political parties are agreed that corruption is our worst enemy and that 'no society can prosper in which there is a finger raised against the leaders of any political party in the country. It is our misfortune. The things may not reach the ears of the high-ups now. But everyone who cares to go out with ears and eyes open can smell in the air that there are charges of corruption against the highest man in the country. All these big Five Year Plans will not be of any avail to us if democracy is exploited by the very people who are to be its saviours. Nothing hurts a man more than when he sees that the power given by an average man to a leader is being utilised more for his own good and the good of his friends and the families than for the good of the people with whose votes he came into power.

16.00 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY in the Chair]

The other thing. We do not tire ourselves and miss no occasion to say that we want to normalise our relations with China and that we want to normalise or we want to make our relations with the United States as warm as possible, in spite of the rebuffs and kicks we have been receiving. We have always been crying hoarse that we want to normalise the

relations with China. But China has not given any indication whether they want to be friendly with us or not. They have missed no opportunity to strike at the self-respect of our country. They have allied themselves with the worse of our enemies, but I still find so much space given in this President's Address that we want to normalise our relations with China. Sir, one can normalise relations with equals, not by begging for normalisation. Here, I am reminded of a story of a bachelor. He was about thirty years old and his friends went and asked him 'Why don't you get married?' One day he told his friends, '50 per cent my marriage is decided.' And when they inquired as to what he meant by saying that 50 per cent he has decided, he said, 'I have made up my mind to marry and now it is for the girl to make up her mind'. That is the case with us. We want to normalise our relations with China. We want to normalise our relations with America whether they want to normalise the relations or not.

Therefore, I will beg of the leaders: there is nothing below the big sky and above that that is not contained in this Address. But there is not a word of importance that is given in this Address. When I read this Address, I was reminded of Gandhiji's assertion about the Cripps Mission. When he came out of the meeting with the Cripps Mission, he said, 'It is a post-dated cheque on a bankrupt bank.' Similarly, promises have been made that employment will be provided for five lakhs of people every year. Annually, three million graduate- are turned out unemployed and efforts are being made during the next year for getting five lakhs jobs. God knows whether it is 5 lakhs or 500. We have not heard anything about the promise that was made to us two years ago that the Government has earmarked Rs. 20 crores for fighting unemployment in rural areas. If this be the lot of the fight of unemployment among the

educated people, the country is in for bad days. These strikes by the students and unrest among the youth—what is the cause? The causes are very deep. People do not have any ideal before them. They do not know what to do. The universities are turning out millions of graduates every year and they do not know what they have to do. Sir, you must have read only the other day in the newspapers that there was recently a recruitment test for the posts of 30 constables at Jullundur and there were about 40 double graduates and 70 graduates and thousands of matriculates who appeared for selection as a constable. If that is the pointer of the success of our government, God save the country and the Government.

I would beg of our leaders to take a serious view of things that the country is heading towards, I would say, the edge of a volcano and if immediately steps are not taken to remedy the ills which are striking at the very root of the country, the country will not prosper, whatever amount of debts we get from foreign countries and whatever high-sounding programmes we may have. Therefore, let us be realistic. Let us not give false promises.

Every day we say that we are trying to bring down the prices. The result is that prices are going up every day. I beg of my friends to be more realistic to be more practical rather than go by what is done in Russia or America or other countries. Our country is different from other countries. I have seldom heard about so much corruption in any other country. Corruption is the worst enemy of democracy. Some people see that their leaders are corrupt and they lose their faith in democracy. The first thing for us is to fight corruption. This is the first evil we have to fight against. I am sorry to tell you this. Once I wrote to a Minister that a particular party had offered to

me Rs. 1 lakh for expediting a licence and after 10 days I got a reply from the Minister saying, your letter has been forwarded to the Senior Minister. If that is the way of fighting corruption you can well imagine what is in store for the country.

So, with all the earnestness at my command, without being sentimental, I would request leaders who are men of vision and men of intelligence to do this. Many of them have made sacrifices. A few of them might be new-comers; a few of them might be there because of the Prime Minister's wishes. But there are many in the Government who are really men of vision, who have sacrificed for the country. Let them take a second look at these plans and programmes so that the country may march forward. Thank you.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI (Sholapur): Sir, I associate myself in supporting the Motion of Thanks to the President for his Address which has been moved by my hon. friend Shri R. K. Sinha. I listened very carefully and very attentively to the speeches made by the Members from the Opposition. I am sorry to say that I am disappointed. We derived no constructive suggestions from their speeches. All their speeches were full of criticism only. In spite of their criticisms our country is making progress. Since the last 25 years the country has made sufficient progress. We became self-sufficient in foodgrains. (An hon. Member: When was it?) We did not import any foodgrains for two years past. Our exports increase and our indigenous productions also increases. In spite of all this, we had unprecedented drought affecting almost the entire country. It is not only our country which has been affected, but there are other countries in the Asian continent which are affected. USSR had to import foodgrains from USA. Even China had to import foodgrains to meet this unprecedented drought.

[SHRI S. R. Damani]

Naturally this unprecedented drought has also affected the price level. It has affected also our agricultural production to a great extent. Both rabi and kharif crops have been affected by this. Government is able to meet the requirements of the country because they have created a buffer stock of about 10 million tonnes. It is a remarkable thing that Government is able to maintain regular supply of foodgrains in every nook and corner of this country. In spite of this, this year our exports have touched an all-high. They have touched the highest point. This year, our exports will be more than our imports. This is the first year when our foreign exchange position is favourable. It is not a small achievement but it is a big achievement. Most of our exports consist of finished goods and not raw materials, and, therefore, to produce and supply finished goods is the policy of Government, and Government have given so much encouragement in this connection.

Then, our industrial production has also gone up. In spite of many adversities, the production is 70 per cent higher than that of last year, and the country has progressed and our industries have produced more and exports have increased and imports have declined. Hon. Members may criticise our achievements, but if they see things with an open mind, I am sure they will be able to perceive the achievements that we have made.

It is also the policy of Government to industrialise backward areas or small towns. For the last ten years, all of us have been preaching and propagating that industry should be dispersed to small towns or backward areas, so that the people of these small towns or backward areas may not have to migrate to big cities in search of jobs and concentration of industries in big cities would be avoided and also the increase of population in big cities could also be

avoided. But all this policy has remained merely on paper. No success has so far been achieved in this direction. The main reason is that proper attention has not been given to creating the necessary infrastructure in these backward regions. Unless quick transport is available to these small towns and backward areas, this policy is not going to succeed. Government have not done enough to develop proper communications or speedier transport to these small towns and backward areas. It is only if that is done that industries could be established in these areas.

Let me give the example of my own constituency, namely Sholapur. It has a population of about four lakhs and it is a small town, but it is not connected by air, and as such no industries are coming up there. But on the other hand, in Poona which was connected by air, in the course of ten years, hundreds of industrial units have come up surrounding Poona and the population there has increased and employment has also increased. Similarly if these small towns are connected by air—I am not pleading only for Sholapur, but for other backward areas and small towns also—then dispersal of industries will take place.

I was surprised to read that Government were going to spend Rs. 50 crores for the development of the Santa Cruz airport in order to create more facilities for tourists. If at the same time money is not spent to connect these small towns, I think it would not be in the interests of the policy of dispersal of industries to small towns or backward areas.

Similarly, rural electrification is also a necessity. This year, we have got the experience of the drought that we are suffering from, and lakhs of people have written on drought relief measures. But if rural electrification is taken on hand, and if this could be done speedily, then our country may not have to depend entirely on the monsoon. They can be

self-sufficient. We have to see that the vagaries of the monsoon do not affect us so much as they are affecting us at present. Now how many crores of rupees are spent? Hundreds of crores are spent for giving employment to the people of the affected areas. If this money had been spent on rural electrification, the areas concerned would have been developed, food production would have been increased through tube-well irrigation and other methods. In that way, dependence on the weather would have been avoided.

Lastly, we have spent a huge amount for irrigation through hydro projects. We have plenty of coal. If we had gone in for thermal projects, we would not have to be dependent on the vagaries of the monsoon.

In conclusion, I say that quick transportation and communication may be given first priority. Also rural electrification should be given more priority, and thermal power should be produced so that the undeveloped areas of the country can be developed.

With these words, I support the Motion.

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री (अलीगढ़) : सभापति महोदय, सरकार के पिछ्ले 25 वर्ष का इतिहास इस बात का साक्षी है कि जो देश की सब से मुख्य बात छात्रों की शिक्षा की समस्या है वह उपेक्षित रही है और रजत जयंती के अपने बजट सत्र अभिभावण में राष्ट्रपति जी ने भी उस मर्यादा को पूरा निभाया है। छात्रों के लिए उस भाषण में एक शब्द भी नहीं है यद्यपि छात्र समस्या कोई साधारण समस्या नहीं है। यह बात ठीक है कि आनंद की समस्या तात्कालिक रूप से मस्तिष्क को प्रभावित कर रही है, सुखे की समस्या भी है, लेकिन छात्र की समस्या उससे कम नहीं है। छात्रों की यदि व्यवस्था ठीक हो जाय तो यह राष्ट्र को सफल बनाने के लिए, समृद्ध करने के लिए, मुख्य करने के लिए

मूल को सींचने के समान है। इस दृष्टि से देखें तो और समस्याओं का नम्बर तो बाद में आता है।

इस समय यदि आप शिक्षणालयों को देखें तो हमारे देश में उन के लिए प्राचीन काल से एक शब्द—विद्या मन्दिर चला आ रहा है, लेकिन इस समय छात्रों का जो व्यवहार है और जो उनका बायमंडल है उसको मन्दिर शब्द से नहीं पूकारा जा सकता। जो बुराइयां समाज में दूसरे स्थानों पर आप को दिखाई देती हैं वह सारी की सारी आज छात्रों में हैं। हिस्सा की प्रवृत्ति बड़ी रही है। अभी पन्द्रह दिन नहीं हुए गाजियाबाद के शम्भूदयाल कालेज में वहां की कामेस कमेटी के अध्यक्ष के नवयुवक लड़के को छात्रों ने बुरी तरह से कालेज के अन्दर मार दिया। उसी तरह से अभी से कोई पन्द्रह दिन पहले की बात होगी, मुजफ्फरनगर जिले के एक कस्बे में डाका पड़ा और डाका डालने वाले पांच व्यक्ति हैं। उन्होंने नकाब डाली हूई थी अपने चेहरे के ऊपर लेकिन अंदरी में बातचीत कर रहे हैं। जिस के यहां डाका पड़ा उस ने अपने अनुमान से कहा कि वे किसी कालेज के विद्यार्थी प्रतीत ढेते थे। इसी तरह से गाड़ियों में होने वाली लूँ के अन्दर भी उन को दोषी और अपराधी पाया गया है और दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय का वह कांड जिस में एक छात्र नेता ने एक लड़की को अपमानित करने के लिए अपना मुंह काला किया, वास्तव में यह हमारे लिए एक बड़ी लज्जा की बात है। तो इस प्रकार छात्रों की समस्या बहुत विकट समस्या है। इस की ओर राष्ट्रपति के भाषण में कुछ ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए था और सब से अधिक चिन्ता की बात यह है कि हमारे राजनीतिक दल जो छात्रों की बातों से चिन्तित होते हैं लेकिन जिस समय उनके छात्र संघों के लुनाव आते हैं तो ये राजनीतिक दल उन की गतिविधियों में लिप्त रहते हैं और एक दूसरे को एक दूसरे के विरुद्ध उकसाने के लिए उन को देते हैं और उन की और प्रकार से भी सहायता करते हैं।

[श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री]

आज कल छात्र संघों के चुनाव एम०एल० १० और एम०पी० के चुनाव से कम नहीं हैं। इसी सदन के एक सदस्य हैं, जिन का भतीजा दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय में पढ़ता है। उस ने अपने छात्रसंघ के चुनाव के लिए पचास हजार रुपये की मांग की और कहा कि मुझे पचास हजार रुपये दे दो, कुछ मेरी पार्टी दे देगी। हमारे साथी ने हंस कर कहा—परगले, पचास हजार रुपये में तो दो एम०एल०ए० के चुनाव लड़े जायेंगे, तू छात्रसंघ का चुनाव क्यों लड़ा

है, मैं एम०एल०ए० का चुनाव लड़ा दूँगा।

सभापति जी, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि कल का आने वाला भारत जो इन शिक्षणालयों में है, यदि व ईमानदार होते हैं तो आने वाला भारत ईमानदार होगा। अगर वे परिश्रमी होते हैं तो हमारा भविष्य उज्ज्वल होगा। अगर वे सदाचारी रहते हैं तो हमारा भविष्य सुरक्षित रहेगा। लेकिन यह सारी की सारी योग्यता इस समय के विद्यार्थी समाज में हमें लूँत होती दिखाई देती है।

पिछले दिनों प्रधान मंत्री जी ने अपने दो भाषणों में यह चर्चा की कि हम अपने राष्ट्र की शिक्षा पद्धति को बदलना चाहते हैं। हमारे शिक्षा मंत्री जी ने भी दो स्थानों पर दीक्षान्त भाषणों में उस परिवर्तन की बात कही है, लेकिन वह परिवर्तन किस प्रकार का होगा, अभी तक हम ने नहीं सुना और न शिक्षा शास्त्रियों के विचाराधीन इस प्रकार की बात सुनने में आई है। मैं आप से यही निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ—यदि सरकार इस में सुधार करना चाहती है तो प्राचीन काल के इतिहास से कुछ शिक्षा लें। हमारे देश में ईश्वर के बाद दूसरा स्थान गुरु का, अध्यापक का था, जिस का सम्मान इस युग में समाप्त हो गया है। हमारे यहां पुराने समय में विद्या के तीन प्रकार थे—

गुरु शूश्रू विद्या पुज्जलेन धनेन वा ।

अथवा विद्या विद्या चतुर्थं नोपलभ्यते ।

या तो गुरु की सेवा से विद्या प्राप्त होती थी या प्रत व्यय कर के, किसी बिडान को रख कर विद्या प्राप्त होती थी या एक विद्या मुझे आती है, दूसरी दूसरे को आती है, उस ने मुझे पढ़ाया और मैंने उसे पढ़ाया, इस प्रकार विद्या का आदान-प्रदान होता था, चौथा प्रकार कोई नहीं था। चौथा प्रकार तो इस युग में है—जिस में डण्डे के बल पर नम्बर प्राप्त किया जाता है और उस योग्यता के आधार पर आगे बढ़ना चाहते हैं।

इस में सुधार की आवश्यकता है और इस सुधार के लिए आवश्यक है कि अध्यापकों को कुछ अधिकार दिये जायें। अध्यापकों का स्तर अच्छा हो, वे अपने बच्चों के समान अपने शिष्यों को समझें, लेकिन इस के साथ-साथ उस को कुछ अधिकार भी देने होंगे—अर्थात् सामान्य शिक्षा के अतिरिक्त जो विशेष शिक्षा है, वह कुलीन व्यक्तियों को दी जाय, कुलीन व्यक्तियों से मेरा अभिन्नता उन से है जो सदाचारी हों।

दूसरी चर्चा में हरित क्रान्ति के सम्बन्ध में करना चाहता हूँ। इस सदन में अनेक बार यह बात कही गई है कि 1971 के बाद भारत एक दिना अन्न भी बाहर से नहीं मंगायेगा। पिछले सेशन में हमारे कृषि मंत्री शिंदे साहब ने दो बार यह कहा कि हमारे यहां अन्न भड़ार पर्याप्त हैं, किसी प्रकार की चिन्ता की आवश्यकता नहीं है। जब बहुत दबाया गया तो उन्होंने सही बात बतलाई। यह हमारे लिए बड़ी लज्जा की बात है—हम कहते थे कि 1971 के बाद एक दिना भी नहीं मंगायेंगे, लेकिन इस समय हमारी अन्न के अमावस्या में बहुत ही बुरी अवस्था है। इस के लिए जहां हमें और उपाय सोचने चाहियें, वहां यह भी सोचना चाहिए—अब तक हम ने नदियों और दूसरे जल के स्रोतों पर अपना ध्यान केन्द्रित किया है, लेकिन भूमि के अन्दर से जो जल प्राप्त किया जा सकता है, ट्यूब-वेल

के द्वारा, उस के लिए पूरा प्रयत्न नहीं किया। आगे से हमें इस और यत्न करना चाहिए।

आज कल यह कहा जा रहा है कि आगे आने वाली फसल बहुत बढ़िया है। लेकिन मैं वास्तविक स्थिति को जानता हूँ। आजकल विजली मुश्किल से 6 घंटे ट्रॉब-वेलों को मिलती है और उस में भी बीच-बीच में जाती रहती है। सारी फसल सूख रही है और उस के अच्छा होने की कोई आशा नहीं है।

तीसरी बात मैं कानून और व्यवस्था के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूँ। इस में बड़ी शियिलता है, खास कर उत्तर प्रदेश में जो दिल्ली से मिलता-जुलता इलाका है, जरा शाहदरा से आगे निकलिये, 7 बजे के बाद सड़क पर नहीं चल सकते। सात-आठ गाड़ियां जब इकट्ठी हो जाती हैं, तब पुलिस के संरक्षण में आगे चलती हैं। यह उस देश की हालत है जिस की स्वतन्त्रता का स्वप्न महात्मा गांधी जी इस रूप में देखा करते थे कि रात के 12 बजे यदि कोई युक्ती जेवरों से लदी हुई अन्धेरे में चली जाय तो भी उस को कोई भय नहीं होगा। वह हमारी स्वतन्त्रता का रूप था, लेकिन इस समय यह है कि हम पुलिस के संरक्षण में, बन्दुकों के संरक्षण में सड़क पर जाते हैं। यह हमारे लिए बड़ी लज्जा की बात है। इस और विशेष घ्यान देना चाहिए।

इश शब्दों के साथ मैं आप को घन्यवाद देता हूँ।

SHRI P. M. SAYEED (Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands): It gives me great pleasure to join hands with my colleagues to offer thanks to the President for his Address. I have been very keenly hearing the speeches of my hon. friends to my right, especially from the DMK. Mr. Viswanathan who spoke for that party was unusually vocal in criticising the Government's policy. I ask him when there was the farmers' agita-

tion in Tamil Nadu, how many thousands had they arrested? I read in the papers that Mr. Viswanathan could not speak in his own constituency. This time he was on a goodwill tour of the Andhra region to pour oil over fire. Why did he do it?

There is a dual policy pursued by him and by his party in Tamil Nadu. Who are his partners here? His party feels that it is the self-appointed guardian of South India. His partner, the Jan Sangh, feels it is the self-appointed guardian for Hindi throughout Bharat, including Tamil Nadu. Nearly nine persons were shot dead in that agitation.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: Which agitation? When was that agitation?

SHRI P. M. SAYEED: You do not know it, even though 20,000 persons were sent to jail and nine persons were killed in the farmers' agitation? How do you say you represent Tamil Nadu here?

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: It was sixteen. He is not properly briefed; let him give the correct figures.

SHRI K. GOPAL (Karur): He went to Andhra as a tourist only, because his own leader has disowned responsibility for statements made by Mr. Viswanathan.

SHRI P. M. SAYEED: When the farmers launched an agitation, they said that it was instigated by Central leaders like Mr. Kumaramangalam and Mr. Subramaniam, and also that they were all reactionary forces that launched that agitation. When reactionary forces create trouble in Andhra, he calls it is a people's movement and inspiration is drawn from the people.

As I said, his partner here is Jan Sangh. Jan Sang stands national integration. But his party stands for cession.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: On a point of order, I object to this. He-

[Shri G. Viswanathan]

is entitled to abuse the DMK but let him not misguide the House by saying that the DMK stands for cession. He must withdraw those words.

SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Mr. Viswanathan was very much agitated when I said that his party stands for cession. May I draw the attention of this House to what is going on in Gudalur taluk? (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Every speaker from this side brought so many charges against that side. You must have patience to hear. There must be tolerance on both sides.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: So far as Gudalur affairs is concerned, some people from Kerala occupied the land. Some people occupied about 100 acres. At the same time, the State Government made alternate arrangements to settle them.....

MR. CHAIRMAN: You need not give any explanation here. When your party members was speaking, he made so many charges against this party. If he brings some charges against your party, you must hear it. (Interruptions). When the opposition members speak, they are not distributed by members from this side. When any body is speaking from this side, you should not also disturb him. Don't be so touchy. (Interruptions).

SHRI P. M. SAYEED: In Gudalur taluk in Nilgiri district, there are Malayalee pockets here and there. DMK has issued unofficial circulars to every district that Malayalees are to be singled out and separately dealt with.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: It is a lie.

SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Whatever truth he speaks it is lie for me and vice versa. Unfortunately one is not prepared to accept the other. In a democracy, he should be at least prepared to hear me.

Mr. A. K. Gopala, for whom I have great respect as my senior colleague, was very vocal the other day in criticising the government. He said Government is using the CRP and the military in Andhra to put down violence. He also gave a suggestion to solve the Andhra crisis as a democratic and constitutional solution. Even though he is not present here, his deputy is present here. I would like to ask him whether his party believes in democracy. Have they faith in the Indian Constitution? It is only a camouflage. They always want to create disturbance so that they can fish in troubled waters. Now that party has its eye on Laccadive, the place I come from. Since there is not even a single member of the Marxist Party in Laccadive, they are operating from Kozhikode. That is their tactics.

I can understand Shri Piloo Mody or his party always criticising this government as a Communist Government because from the beginning of the split of the Congress Party he has been doing so. But I cannot understand how Shri A. B. Vajpayee or Shri Jagannatharao Joshi join hands with DMK in the re-organisation and revitalisation of the grand alliance with the new partner DMK. I think they are very much demoralised with the direction in which the Government of India is taking the country.

Within the short time at my disposal, I want to refer to price stability in the country. According to the Economic Survey for 1972-73, the wholesale price index showed remarkable stability until December 1971, in spite of the mounting pressure on government expenditure due to the developments in Bangladesh. In 1972, particularly in the month of May, the prices have shown an abnormal increase. The wholesale price index in December 1972 was 13.7 per cent higher than in 1971. The average increase in 1972 was 7.8 per cent, as against 4 per cent in 1971. If you go

through the price line, it gives the impression that we do not have control over the prices. Since next year also food production is going to be affected adversely. I think it is the duty of the Government of India to see that the price rise is kept under strict control so that hoarders and blackmarketeers may not take advantage of it.

Finally, I want to make one suggestion. For the last so many years, the profiteers and blackmarketeers have been taking advantage of the price rise. So, there should be some piece of legislation which will give capital punishment for such offences so that such anti-social and anti-national scativities do not go on.

श्री स्वामी बहाना नन्दकी (हमीरपुर) : सभापति महोदय, मैं ने राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण पर जो धन्यवाद का प्रस्ताव आया उस पर हुए भाषणों को ध्यान से सुना और साथ ही विभाजन के बारे में, पक्ष और विपक्ष में, जो भाषण हुए उन को भी सुना। हमारे राष्ट्रपति जी महामानव हैं; कोई साधारण मानव नहीं हैं और हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जी, यह दोनों, जो कुछ कहते हैं वह बिल्कुल आत्मा की आवाज कहते हैं और अपनी आत्मा की आवाज के कारण ही उन्हें कामयाबी प्राप्त हुई है। यह अवश्य है कि जो कुछ हमारे राष्ट्रपति जी और प्रधान मंत्री जी कहती हैं राज्य सरकारें और अधिकारी लोग उन पर पूरी तरह से अमल नहीं करते हैं। यह दोष अवश्य है।

आनंद के विभाजन के बारे में बहुत से लोगों ने पक्ष और विपक्ष में कहा। परन्तु मैं समझता हूँ ज्यादा सरकारें बनाने से कोई ज्यादा लाभ नहीं है। अंगर अधिक सरकारें बनायी जायें तो मेरा सुझाव है कि एक तो आम सरकार बने 20,000 की आवादी पर, दूसरी 25 लाख की आवादी पर जिला सरकार बने और तीसरी सरकार केन्द्र की हो जो सारे काम की देख भाल करे। गांव सरकार मुकदमे करे और जो हाई कोर्ट और सुप्रीम कोर्ट

के जज हैं इन सब को खत्म कर दिया जाय। इस तरह से काफी बचत कर सकते हैं। होता क्या है, यह हाई कोर्ट और सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जज किसी गरीब आदमी का मुकदमा करते हैं? नहीं। सारी व्यवस्था पूँजीपतियों के लिये है। पंचायती राज कायम करना चाहिये। अंगर यह कायम नहीं होता है तो बेकार के आदमी पैदा होते जायेंगे। एक नियम बना देना चाहिये कि कोई बड़ा मकान नहीं बनायेगा, छोटे मकान होंगे। एक नियम होना चाहिये कि हमारे कपड़े सादे होंगे। कोई शराब नहीं पियेगा, कोई तम्बाकू नहीं खायेगा। आप को मालूम होना चाहिये कि तम्बाकू की फसल 20 पानी देने पर तैयार होती है जितने में चार फसलें हो सकती हैं।

हमारी पार्टी के लोगों ने सुझाव रखे, मैं किसी का विरोध नहीं करना चाहता, परन्तु मैं कहता हूँ कि आप क्यों नहीं सोचते कि ज्यादा राज्य बन जाने के लाभ हैं या हानि। मेरी समझ में लाभ भी हैं और हानि भी है। लेकिन मैं यह अवश्य कहूँगा कि यह जो यतीमखाने हैं, जो राज्यों में काउन्सिलें हैं और यहां राज्य सभा है, ये यतीमखाने हैं इन को खत्म किया जाय, और एक पंचायती राज्य बनाया जाय, सारे मसले उन में हल हो सकते हैं, और हर आदमी से तो घण्टे मेहनत करायी जाय इस से उत्पादन बढ़ेगा।

मेरे चार जिलों में नदियां हैं, इतनी जमीन है कि अंगर बिजली और पानी की व्यवस्था हो जाय तो यह चार जिले 20 जिलों को अन्न दे सकते हैं। भ्रष्टाचार क्यों बढ़ता है? इस लिये बढ़ता है कि व्यक्तिगत सम्पत्ति में लोगों का अनुराग है। लोग समझते हैं कि लड़के की शादी होगी, लड़की की शादी होगी तो कैसे महल बनेगा। अंगर इस व्यक्तिगत सम्पत्ति की प्रथा को समाप्त कर देते हैं तो कोई भ्रष्टा नहीं होगा। आज लोग कहते हैं कि फलाने नेता का लड़का कारखाना बना रहा है। तो आप क्या चाहते हैं वह जहर खा

[सभमी बहाना नन्दगांवी]

ले ? आखिर पेट पालने के लिये कुछ न कुछ तो करना ही है । और अगर वह कारखाना बनाता है तो क्या गुनाह करता है । कुछ न कुछ धंधा तो करेगा ही जब तक व्यक्तिगत संपत्ति विद्यमान है । अब सारे धंधे जनता की मंचायत के अधीन कर देने से सभी मुश्किलें खत्म हो सकती हैं । आप को सुझाव देना चाहिये कि सरकार को क्या करना चाहिये । लेकिन सुझाव तो विरोधी पक्ष के लोग देते नहीं, केवल बुराई कर के बोट ही लेना चाहते हैं । समझ में नहीं आता कि इस तरह का लुभ अपना कर आप कैसे देश का भला कर सकते हैं । अगर विरोधी पक्ष का भी राज्य हो गया तो वह क्या कर सकेगा ? आज हमारे हाथ में हुक्मत है, हम को चाहिये कि 20,000 की आबादी पर ग्राम सरकार बनायें और 25 लाख की आबादी पर एक जिला सरकार बनायें और उस में एक ही एम० पी० हो, और यह जो हम सेन्ट्रल हाल में बैठ कर गप्पे लड़ते हैं, इन लोगों की बैंच बना दी जाय और सुप्रीम कोर्ट का काम यह कर सकते हैं । जो करोड़ों रुपये की सम्पत्ति लगा कर सुप्रीम कोर्ट की इमारत बनायी गयी है, तथा जोंको जो इतनी मोटी मोटी तनलबाह दी जाती है, इस की कोई आवश्यकता फिर नहीं रहेगी । यह जो फिजूल खर्च हैं इन को खत्म कर के बचत की जा सकती है ।

सब प्राणी एक से हैं, सब का खाना पीना और रहन सहन एक सा हो । लोग कहते हैं कि तुम्हारे करम में अच्छा मकान नहीं लिखा है, अच्छे कपड़े नहीं लिखे हैं क्योंकि तुम्हारे पूर्व जन्म के जो कार्य ही ऐसे हैं, इस तरह की जो लोग बात करते हैं, या इस तरह के जो ग्रन्थ हैं उन को आग लगा देनी चाहिये । उत्तर प्रदेश में एक आदमी ने मुझ से पूछा कि आप के यहां देश में क्या सब बहमान ही है ? मैं ने कहा कि नहीं, ही सकता है कि ईमानदार कम हो । तो वह कहने लगा कि उत्तर प्रदेश में ऊपर से नीचे तक जो भ्रष्टाचारी मिनिस्टर भरे हैं वया प्रधान मंत्री इन को नहीं जानतीं,

मैं चुप रहा, फिर मैं ने उत्तर दिया कि कैसे कहते हो कि नहीं जानतीं । हां यह हो सकता है कि वहां भ्रष्टाचारियों का बहुमत है । तो वह कहने लगा कि ईमानदार आदमियों को क्यों नहीं बैठाते ।

मैं देशभक्त हूं, मैं पार्टी का भी आदमी नहीं, कांग्रेसी भी नहीं, केवल एक देशभक्त हूं और चूंकि देश का काम हमारी कांग्रेस कर रही है इसलिये मैं इस का समर्थन करता हूं । इन शब्दों के साथ मैं धन्यवाद के प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूं ।

श्री भूल बन्द डागा (पाली) : सभापति महोदय, संकल्पों को बार-बार दोहराने का यह मतलब होता है कि उस की महत्ता कम हो जाती है । समय चूंकि कम है इसलिए मैं राजस्थान के बारे में कुछ शब्द कहना चाहता हूं । हमारे मंत्री श्री मोहन धारिया राजस्थान में गये तो उन्होंने वहां भाषण दिया, मैंने सोचा कि वहां 1 करोड़ 40 लाख लोग फ़ेमीन से प्रभावित हैं उस पर क्या ऐक्शन होगा । मैं एक, दो बातें बताना चाहता हूं । पहले हम ने अनाज कुल 1 लाख 60 हजार टन मांगा, या लेकिन मिला केवल 61 हजार टन । उसके बाद जब हमने 45 हजार टन मांगा तो मिला 30 हजार टन । यह बड़े-बड़े आंकड़े बता रहे हैं । जब हम ने 79 करोड़ 80 की मांग की तो आज तक सरकार ने हम को 2 करोड़ 80 एडहाक बेसिन पर दिया । हमारी मांग बिल्कुल न्यायोचित है, लेकिन उसके आधार पर हम को अनाज नहीं मिलता है । मैं मानता हूं कि हमारे पास अनाज की कमी है, लेकिन एक मजदूर जो फ़ेमीन रिलीफ वर्क में काम करता है उसको किस प्रकार सेटिसफ़ाई किया जाय ? क्या यह कह कर सेटिसफ़ाई किया जा सकता है कि तुम को एक सप्ताह में केवल दो किलो अनाज से काम चलान होगा ? जिस मजदूर की फ़ेमीन में 8 आदमी हैं उसको आप दो आदमियों का भोजन देना चाहते हैं, क्या इससे काम चलने वाला है ? आज राजस्थान के अन्दर जो

स्थिति है उसके बारे में मैंने काल अटेंशन मोशन भी दिया था और उसमें इस बात का व्यान दिलाया था कि जब राजस्थान 79 करोड़ 80 मांगता है तो दो करोड़ 80 से कैसे समस्या का सामना किया जा सकता है । आप ने पहली स्टडी टीम भेजी, दूसरी भेजी, तीसरी भेजी, और यह जांच हुई कि राजस्थान में अकाल की स्थिति है, और भयंकर अकाल है । लेकिन उसके होते हुए भी आप आज राजस्थान की प्रार्थिक हालत जब लड़खड़ा रही है उस पर भी आप ने दो करोड़ 80 दिया ।

जगह जगह पर जब हम आदिवासी इलाकों में जाते हैं तो वह कहते हैं कि हमें काम मिलना चाहिए, अपना भोजन मिलना चाहिए । आगर हम भाषणों से उन्हें आश्वासन दें तो उससे काम नहीं चलेगा । उनका यह कहना है कि आपके द्वां इंसाफ नहीं मिलता है । एक आदमी के घर में अनाज है क्या सरकार सज्ज कदम उठा कर उस अनाज को निकालती है ? हम लोगों को पूरा अनाज मिलता है तो वह आदमी कहता है कि मुझ को क्यों नहीं पूरा मिलता ? आप देश में विषमताओं को कम करना चाहते हैं, आप चाहते हैं कि विषमतायें कम हों । लेकिन विषमताओं को कम करने का जरिया नहीं रहा है और वे कम नहीं हो रही हैं । बीस करोड़ आदमियों या कितने आदमियों की क्या हालत है इसके आकड़ों और उनकी जो हालत है उसमें मैं जाना नहीं चाहता । लेकिन इंसाफ तो होना ही चाहिए और सब के साथ होना चाहिए ।

अभी एक माननीय सदस्य ने प्रशासन तंत्र और उसमें व्याप्त भ्रष्टाचार की चर्चा की है । यह ठीक है कि हमारा प्रशासन तंत्र निकम्मा है, यह ढीला प्रशासन तंत्र है । तत्परता से काम करने की उसमें प्रवृत्ति नहीं है । भ्रष्टाचार इसमें से दूर नहीं हो पा रहा है । जब तक इसको बदला नहीं जायेगा तब तक आपका कामकाज ठीक तरह से नहीं हो सकेगा और जो अपेक्षायें आप इससे रखते हैं या जनता इससे रखती है, वे पूरी नहीं होंगी ।

सामुदायिक विकास योजनाओं का आप ने जाल फेलाया । देश में इनको लेकर आपने खूब काम किया । लेकिन हुआ क्या ? लोगों में वह जागृति और वह कान्ति नहीं आई जो आप चाहते थे कि आये ।

प्रशासन तंत्र कैसे काम करता है इसका मैं आपको एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ । मैंने एक सवाल किया था कि कितना रुपया आपके देना पड़ा उन केसिस में जिन केसिस में सिविल कोर्ट से डिकीज हुई हैं । इसके जवाब में आपने बताया कि 1970 में आपको 9,53,301 रुपये देने पड़े, 1971 में आपको 12,30,795 रुपये देने पड़े और 1972 में 3,25,451 रुपये देने पड़े । मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्यों इन डिकीज की नीबूत आई ? यह प्रशासन में व्याप्त भ्रष्टाचार और उसके दीलेपन का ही नतीजा है कि आपको इतनी पेंटेस करनी पड़ीं । ठेकेदारों पर जो सिविल सूट दायर किये गये ये डिकीज उन केसिस में हुई । चाहे रेल विभाग ही या कोई दूसरा विभाग हो, यही हालत है । हम यह भी देखते हैं कि सरकारी प्रतिष्ठानों में बाटे होते हैं । सरकारी जो आंकड़े हैं वे यही बताते हैं । आपको चाहिए था कि आप प्रशासन में गतिशीलता लाते । अगर ऐसा आपने कर दिया होता तो जो अपेक्षाएं आप प्रविकारियों से करते हैं वे पूरी हो गई होतीं । हमेशा ही यह कहा जाता रहा है कि प्रशासन तंत्र में गतिशीलता लाने के लिए प्रयत्न हम कर रहे हैं । कंटिन्युस एफटर्स आर बीइंग मेड, यही कहा जाता रहा है । चाहे छोटे स्तर पर हो, निचले स्तर पर हो या ऊचे स्तर पर हो प्रशासन तंत्र को बदलने की जरूरत है । प्रशासन तंत्र सेवा भावी होना चाहिए, कर्तव्य-निष्ठ होना चाहिए, ईमानदारी से काम करने वाला होना चाहिए । अगर वह नहीं है तो इसके लिए कौन जिम्मेवार है ?

आप योजनायें बनाते हैं लेकिन उनकी सफलता जो इनको कार्यान्वित करते हैं

[श्री भूल बहूद डांगा]

उन पर निमंत्र करती है। अधर वे सकल नहीं होती हैं तो उसके लिए कौन जिम्मेवार हो सकता है? आज लोगों के दिमागों में यह बात आ गई है कि राज्य सरकार की नीतियां, भारत सरकार की नीतियां चाहे जितनी अच्छी हों, जब तक प्रशासनतंत्र में रुद्धबदल नहीं होगा तब तक कोई फायदा नहीं होगा। विज्ञान और टेक्नालॉजी ने आज बड़ी प्रगति की है। लेकिन आज भी हजारों लाखों लोग जो तकनीकी ज्ञान प्राप्त किये हए हैं, बेकार फिर रहे हैं, उनका कोई उपयोग नहीं हो रहा है। मैं पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी की रिपोर्टों से तमाम आंकड़े आपके सामने रखा ना चाहता था लेकिन समय नहीं है कि ऐसा मैं कर सकूँ। मैं संक्षेप में यही कहना चाहता हूँ कि प्रशासन तंत्र पर, सरकारी मशीनरी पर आमी तक जिस तरह से हम को कब्जा करना चाहिए या उस तरह से कब्जा नहीं कर पाये हैं। इसका नतीजा यह है कि गरीब आदमी आज भी सोचता है कि जीवन के दिन किसी तरह से काटते चले जाओ और उसको सन्तोष नहीं हो पाता है, जीवन जीने के लिए है इसका आभास उसको नहीं हो पाता है। हिन्दुस्तान के प्रधान मंत्री ने एक दफा कहा था कि हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों में एक चमक और जागृति आई है और लोग अपनी कठिनाइयों और समस्याओं को आगे लाना चाहते हैं लेकिन परेशानियां जो हैं उनको देखते हुए और जिस तरह से पिसे हुए और बे तुए बे हैं, वे ऐसा नहीं कर पाते हैं, समस्याओं का मुकाबला नहीं कर पाते हैं। चुनावों में मैं नहीं समझता हूँ कि एक दम ईमानदार और कर्तव्य निष्ठ आदमी जिसके पास पैसा नहीं है जीत कर आ सकता है। कारण यह है कि जो पढ़ति हमने अपना रखी है, पूँजीबाद जो है या सामन्तवाद का जो खंडित रूप है, वह आज भी कायम है।

आप ने राजस्थान के अन्दर स्टडी टीम को भेजा। वह इधर उधर घूम कर आ गई। हैट्रिक्यर में वह नहीं गई, आदिवासियों की

हालत को उसने जा कर नहीं देखा, उन से बात नहीं की। मैं प्रायंना करता हूँ कि आप राजस्थान के अकाल पीड़ित लोगों के लिए जो धन की तया अनाज की मांग की गई है, उसको पूरा करें। आज राजस्थान की हालत खराब है। उसकी उपेक्षा आप न करें। उस और आप विशेष ध्यान दें।

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): Mr. Chairman, Sir, some of our friends opposite have called the President's Address a ritual. Now it is not a ritual, it is a requirement of the legislature; it is an assessment of the state of the nation and it indicates the work ahead, as the President has said, for the executive, for Parliament and for the country as a whole. If I may say so, as regards the action of some of our friends opposite who chose to boycott the Address, whatever their motives, whatever the reasons that they have given here, I think the country and the general public have taken it as not merely a protest, but as not honouring the President. I am not using strong words.

16.58 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

Although many Members have declared that this was not their intention, yet this is the way in which the public looks at it. Merely saying something else will not change the situation. Personally I think that it is a disservice to those who have elected the Members, because this is a part of parliamentary procedure, and if I may say so....

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: What did her party members do in the Madras Assembly?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: That does not mean that I approve of their action there.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: We are here to reflect the miseries of the people who have sent us here.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu has had his say, not once but a hundred times every single day. So, let him leave this time to me. (Interruptions)

Have we not been elected for that reason?

Have the people elected us for some other reason?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: We do not say that at all.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Then, why say the other. I consider their abstention an empty ritual. One hon. Member said that there was no juice and colour in the Address. If the hon. Member's idea of juice and colour is what is provided here by the Opposition, I would say that he and they are welcome to it.

The Address has qualities which are far more solid and far more important, that is, truth, earnestness and determination. We have no need to indulge in verbal heroics. This Government, this party and indeed, I would say, the people of India, are deeply immersed in a very heroic task, not an easy task, but a task that needs all the qualities and all the strength of which this nation is capable.

17.00 hrs.

This time last year, we were in the after glow of a war, a war which fully vindicated our ideals, our policies and our judgment. I said then that this crisis, the Bangla Desh-Pakistan crisis, which had overflowed on to our territory was an interruption in our own national battle for economic and social construction.

Hon. members will perhaps remember that at that time I had also said that our victory would involve a price in the form of great hardship in every field of activity in the country. Each measure we took then had financial

and economic implications and it was obvious that the subsequent months would witness the repercussions of what had happened then.

I mention this bit of recent history not to find a scapegoat as one hon. member said, but to put these problems which are serious, grave problems, about which we are all deeply concerned, problems of price rises, of commodity shortages, of economic hardships in their proper perspective. Hardships are there. We know they would come. We had warned the nation, we had warned Parliament. What we had not known and what constituted an added burden and increased our difficulties was the fact of drought. But I have no doubt that the Government and the people of this country will overcome these difficulties, as they overcome the vast challenge that was posed to us in 1971.

The Opposition has a vested interest in Government's failure. But I hope they will also realise that any failure at this point means tremendous increased hardship on the people. It does not mean a hardship for Government, but it does mean a hardship for the people.

Many Opposition friends are fond of saying that 'you will not be there' or 'this will happen to Government'. I am equally keen on repeating as many times as is necessary that our interest is not in being here, our interest is in pursuing a particular policy and in seeing that that policy succeeds. If in pursuing that policy we do not succeed, it still does not mean that we give up policies which we consider to be right and which we feel have been vindicated by every event that has taken place.

Hon. members would do well to look back at their own speeches which they have been making. Is there any time when they thought the nation would make good? Is there any time when they thought that anything was succeeding? Yet in spite of those gloomy predictions, we did make good. We

[Shrimati Indira Gandhi]

did meet the biggest challenge that perhaps any nation, developed, rich affluent or poor, has faced and we did emerge a stronger country with greater self-confidence.

We are used to these speeches. They have been made today, they will be made tomorrow and they will be made for all time to come. But Government is not going to be diverted from its declared, accepted policy or its programmes. Government has no intention of failing. Government is going to succeed in what it has set before itself. We may have shortfalls, we may have setbacks, as every country, every government, every people do have, had and will continue to have. But we have no doubt at all that we face the future with confidence and that just as we have overcome them, in spite of the gloomy forecasts made by hon. members opposite and many other people in this country and their friends abroad, we are going to come through this with success.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Success with monopolists.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: At least I do not monopolise the time of the House.

In 25 years, the country's intrinsic strength and maturity have increased tremendously and have enabled us to face the multitude of challenges. The country must, and will, take the challenges of 1973 in its stride. The Opposition leaders spoke of galloping inflation, of galloping corruption, if I may say so, with galloping rhetoric in the House and outside they have been encouraging disruptive activities of every kind. (Interruptions).

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: You have been doing it.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: No. Please, Shri Mishra, if you will take the trouble to read my speeches, you will find that even at the time of victory, I did not boast of it. (Interruptions).

I would like to remind the hon. Member that the elections were held at the right time.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: You betrayed the Opposition at the time of Assembly elections. You were consulting us.... (Interruptions).

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Shri Mishra has his own way of judging how our country proceeds. He might perhaps study what happens with regard to the elections in other countries. In fact, this is the first time we had one election a year ahead. The last elections of the State Assemblies were after due time, just a little later. We had decided that...

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Were you not discussing with us for postponement? (Interruptions)

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: We were certainly discussing, but what did we discuss? We discussed that since there was a war we could not have the election. But when the war ended, there was no excuse whatsoever to put off the elections, and therefore, the elections were held.

Now, in the Government, the road is a far too steep and difficult one for us to go galloping it, much as we might like to gallop or cantor. I am afraid the road is far too difficult; the task is far too big a one, and the Government has to work hard.

There is no time for any gallops on this side or that.

The biggest concern, and the immediate concern, before us is naturally the question of organising relief. We have, been and we are mobilising all the resources in money and in materials to overcome this crisis. 48 lakhs of people are engaged in relief works in Rajasthan, in Gujarat, in Maharashtra, Mysore, Andhra Pradesh and Tripura. These relief works are being undertaken on a scale never before envisaged. The difficulties are

indeed great, but this is the first time that the Government has come forward with such a vast programme of help. About 90,000 different kinds of relief work are under implementation

The greatest hardship is due to the shortage of water-supply and certain steps have been taken: massive programmes for loans and grants for the digging of wells, for the production of rigs and arrangements for the transportation of water. There is hardship with regard to cattle. Relief camps, have been opened. Subsidy or loans for the movement of fodder crops have been arranged from forests. We are trying to search out new items which can be used as fodder; for instance, the tops of sugarcane. There may also be other such items. Rs. 445 crores have been released.

There is also a special food plan for 1973-74 which includes an increase of rabi production and inputs for a higher kharif output

I am sorry that sometimes a case is tried to be made out that we are partial to one State and not to another. We are deeply concerned with the hardships in all parts, wherever they exist in different parts of India, and it is our earnest endeavour to see that all parts are helped equally within the resources which are available to us.

One hon. Member remarked that we always have droughts. If I may submit, such a blanket statement is an exaggeration and an over-simplification of very grave issues involved. The drought this year is not a normal drought. It is a very unusual drought. The very fact that even those countries which are not usually importers of grains have imported enormous quantities shows how many countries have been affected this year.

In fact some agency of the United Nations has taken special cognisance of the fact and is trying to mobilise

world-wide resources and funds in order to help the countries which are affected. They have approached us also in this regard. It is as a result of the progress we have made on our agricultural front and our policy of building up buffer stocks that we were able to manage this very difficult year with marginal imports. I do not agree with the hon. friends who feel that there is something shameful in imports. We should like to be self-sufficient but if there is a drought of such magnitude which has affected many people, and if we can help them by imports, we should not consider it as something wrong. Nevertheless we have been able to manage with only marginal imports. I share the agency of the hon. Members at the distress that is being caused in some parts of the country.

I am not one who usually quotes from newspapers nor do I think that what the newspapers print is gospel truth. But hon. Members are very impressed when something comes out in print and since this paper happened to come to me only a few minutes ago, I thought I would read out what a foreign correspondent who has travelled in all the drought affected areas Maharashtra, Gujarat, Rajasthan and Mysore with the exception of Tripura I believe—has said:

"I found the bulk of the Indian farmlands were substantially better prepared than before to withstand the shortage of rain. The green revolution has not failed. Prime Minister Indira Gandhi was only a little wrong when she said proudly last year that India has reached self-sufficiency in food" (Interruptions).

This is the Christian Science Monitor....

SHRI PILOO MODY: The name of the correspondent? (Interruptions)

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Davis.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): I would like to invite him to my area. I abled to make all administrative and organisational arrangements necessary for the success of the working of this scheme.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Our production has gone up. Your shouting there is not going to change that fact. I do not think that Mr. Piloo Mody could have produced rains at the right time; if he could then I must say it was very remiss of him not to do so just because the Government is not his.

As I said, our economy has the capacity to deal with such situations. What has happened this year is that production of coarse grain in the rain-fed areas has been mainly affected. There is a steady increase in the production of wheat from year to year because of our development activities. The drought-prone areas of the country need to be dealt with on a separate footing. From the point of view of their overall development, as the House knows, a special group is currently finalising the strategy for the development of such areas and I am sure that in the Fifth Plan it will be possible for us to undertake the programme in a big way.

The other matter of great concern to us is that of the rise in the prices of food. A situation of shortfall in agricultural production has been exploited and a psychology of scarcity has been created by painting every effort that is made as failure even from the beginning, leading to speculation and retention of stocks at various levels. The House knows of our scheme to take over the wholesale trade in wheat from the coming season. This is designed to eliminate some of the factors from our food economy which encourage hoarding and speculation.

I know that this is a major structural reform, which will evoke opposition from interested groups and that every attempt will be made to scuttle it. But Government is determined to face the situation squarely. The State Governments will be en-

The other great problem is that of unemployment. But again, in spite of what some hon. members have chosen to say on the floor of the House, these programmes have not crashed. On the contrary, although they took some time in taking off, they are now in full swing in the States and a large number of people have been provided with employment on worth-while schemes. I do not say that we have solved the entire problem nor had we said that we would be able to do so. All that we had said was that it was a beginning and a help in the midst of a specially difficult situation and that is what has happened. The major effort made in this direction in the last two years and the achievements gained so far cannot be simply brushed aside. It is Government's determination to go ahead and expand these programmes in the coming year, as announced in the President's Address.

Some people, of course, have made up their minds that nothing can succeed and the minute a programme is announced they start announcing what a big failure it is, even before it has begun to function and they start deriding the programme.

AN HON. MEMBER: It is based on past experience.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I am afraid the experience is rather limited, with all due respect to the hon. Member. Let me say modestly that the programmes launched by Government have succeeded to some extent. (Interruptions).

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: What is the success? (Interruptions).

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Had we not succeeded, we could not have

faced the challenge. You cannot get away from that, no matter how much you try. This time two years ago hon. members were all saying that we could not face the Bangla Desh situation. Well, now it is proved that we did face it. I say here and now that two years hence we will show that everything you have said today was wrong.

In the field of power, a group of Ministers have looked into the whole question during the last few months, and as a result of various studies that have been made, a concrete programme of obtaining additional power of nearly 500 MW by May, 1973 from the existing thermal generating plants has been drawn up. Production programmes for all the generation plants will be drawn up within the next three months and implemented in a coordinated and time-bound manner. Selected power projects will be accelerated to obtain an additional capacity of about 1300 MW by the end of 1973 and another 1750 MW by the end of 1974. The transmission projects necessary for this will also be accelerated. I am sorry for the difficulties which the Tamil Nadu Government is facing, but let me say that they are not more than those being faced by U.P. or Punjab or Haryana and perhaps some other States as well, just to quote a few instances. Effective measures will be taken for the linkage of power plants with coal mines and rail transport and control room operations for this purpose. These measures have already begun.

Similarly time-bound action programmes have been drawn up for fertilisers etc. Our public enterprises have had their share of teething trouble and opposition members should be happy, because it gave them many talking points all these years. But now these enterprises are about to make good.

One hon. Member has spoken of uncertainty in the industrial climate. I think the answer to that is that there are some people who always feel uncertain. I do not know what

we can do to make them feel less uncertain. Our industrial policy is quite clear... (interruptions) I am very sorry, Shri Banerjee, we cannot oblige you. Because there was talk of uncertainty, we decided to re-state our policy very clearly a short time ago. Governmental decisions are taken in the light of the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956, which clearly lays down the fields reserved for the public sector and fields which are reserved for the private sector and others in which both sectors could play their respective role. The priority given to them has been revised from time to time, according to the needs of the plan and our development. When the management of a mill or mine is mismanaged or is allowed to deteriorate without modernisation or re-investment, and it is taken over by the government in order to ensure continuity of production and employment and in order to modernise it, the bogey is raised that "government is going to nationalise everything" and "there is a climate of uncertainty". This uncertainty, if any, apart from being in the minds of the hon. Members opposite, is largely the making of some elements in the private sector.

So far as we are concerned, our socialism is not coterminous with nationalisation. I have said it many times. Where nationalisation is necessary for the better running of anything or for the public good, we shall not hesitate to do it. But we do not believe that there should be nationalisation merely for the sake of taking over concerns or factories.

One hon. Member asked me for my definition of socialism. I have spoken on this subject quite a lot in various forums and I believe my views have been made perfectly clear. My socialism does not envisage government doing everything. We neither expect this nor do we desire this. What we want to create is a climate of equality of opportunity in which vast millions can help themselves.

[Shrimati Indira Gandhi]

I am not a Marxist. But I must say that the word does not frighten me either. Some of the insights given by Marx have been acknowledged even by apologists of the capitalist system. Men like Marx or Gandhi or other great men are too big to be imprisoned by isms, of Marxism or Gandhism. Their ideas are too solid to be affected by this sort of criticism.

There are many forces in the world which do not want India to succeed. They are disturbed at the mood of self-assertion and the splendid performance of our people in facing the challenge. India can only follow an independent foreign policy, and our successive actions have proved this. Since December 1971, a new theory is being evolved, that of being a dominant power. I have never regarded this as a compliment. In fact, when I first read the phrase, I told a newspaper correspondent, who was interviewing me, that in my view this was a crude attempt to sow suspicion against us amongst our neighbours. I have made the same remark during my visit to Nepal and on various other occasions. So this is not in reply to the speech reported in today's newspapers. We in the Government of India do not believe in power politics. We do not desire the status or the perquisites of what is known as conventional power. Events in Asia have proved that this kind of thinking by anybody that he is dominant or that a big power has some kind of divine right to a sphere of influence, just does not apply in the contemporary world.

We of course, have never believed in this. Now it has been proved to the entire world. If India has any strength, its strength is first to be used for the solution of our own national problems and then for the support of the independence and individuality of other countries, specially, developing countries.

This is the philosophy which was the basis of our position in Simla.

We are sorry that some countries still choose to indulge in anti-India tirades. Any indulgence in dramatics by certain elements will not encourage friendship or understanding.

I heard one hon. Member saying here that it was a matter of shame and sorrow that we kept on talking about friendship with certain countries when those countries did not wish to be friends. Now, it is not a question of who wishes to be friends: it is a question of what we consider to be in our national interest. Other countries cannot be interested in our national interest. They will be interested in what they consider to be their national interest. But we have to pursue whatever steps, whatever policies, serve our interests and which we think are going to ultimately strengthen this nation. The Government of India is not ashamed to pursue friendship. Saying that we want friendship with a particular nation is not going to weaken us. We have always stood for friendship with all nations. This does not mean that we beg for friendship. Not at all. We state our point of view when we are asked for it. If we are asked, "Do you want to be friends?", either we have to say yes or no. We cannot say anything in the middle. Therefore, we do believe in friendship with all nations. But we believe in friendship with honour, friendship with equality and friendship which is to our mutual interest and benefit. It is that sort of friendship for which we are working.

There is some concern in the press and elsewhere about the prisoners of war. I heard that one hon. Member was also very unhappy over this matter. The question of prisoners of war is not insoluble. Neither Bangladesh nor India has put any obstacles in the way of its solution. But to expect India to free the prisoners of war without the concurrence of Bangladesh is wholly illogical and unrealistic. Also, how can we take seriously

the plea of those who raise the humanitarian side of the question when they are so strangely and suspiciously silent over the fate of over 4 lakh Bengali civilians and military personnel who have been dismissed from their jobs and herded into camps? All the so-called world opinion which is agitating today about the prisoners of war has no thought of these poor people. So far as we are concerned, we are not interested in keeping them. It is a burden to us and it does not help our policy in any way. But certain international realities have to be understood and faced. You cannot ignore the existence of Bangladesh or the interest which Bangladesh has in this question.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Why don't all the three heads meet?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I am only one head of Government, Misraji. We are not stopping any meeting; we are not interfering in this matter. Bangladesh is an independent sovereign nation and must be treated as such.

Now, a rather very important problem is that of law and order and of violence. It has been stated in this House that violence has grown and that the law and order situation has deteriorated because we have roused the expectations of the people. I hope the hon. Members will consider this statement in some depth. What is the alternative? Either you tell people about their right or you tell them that they should remain suppressed. There is no middle way. If you want to change society, then the changes must bring certain benefits to those who have not so far had them. The only other way is to keep the status quo, which means that those who have so far been neglected remain neglected.

One of the weaknesses of our country was the apathy of the so-called weaker sections..

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: You want to change the *status quo* through promise or performance?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: The performance is going ahead. If some people do not want to see anything..

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Spectacular performance!

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: No. It was spectacular until 1962. After that there were many many difficulties. As I said earlier, there is no galloping, it is a slow forward movement. Nevertheless it is a forward movement. It is not a static situation... (Interruptions) But what is strange are the methods employed by the opposition. I do not know whether this is supposed to improve performance or to improve the law and order situation—these methods seem to be intended to create as much agitation and disturb as many things as possible. So far, I have not been able to see any constructive method nor, with all respect to the hon. Members opposite, have I heard a word from the Opposition parties condemning such violence or the sabotage which has taken place.... (Interruptions)

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: CRP atrocities.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: The CRP is normally asked for by the State Government when they feel that the situation cannot be met by ordinary means. There is no doubt that in many places the loss of property and life would have been far greater had it not been for the C.R.P.

I see that friends from Andhra and Telangana are present in force. I do not know what they are expecting me to say. Obviously, I cannot say very much. This problem has a long history. We did not create the

[Shrimati Indira Gandhi]

problem. We are not writing on a clean slate. Whatever the situation to-day, it is the result of a number of things that happened over the years, involving many issues. The present trouble has not arisen out of anything which we have initiated.

I am deeply concerned about what has happened in Andhra Pradesh. I have heart-felt sympathy for those who have suffered, for the loss of lives and other hardship. I have respect for the emotions of the people and, especially, of my sisters of all parts of Andhra Pradesh. I can understand their agony. The manner in which the situation has developed, the manner in which, if I may say so—I hope my friends would not mind—when misunderstandings arose, there was hardly any effort to explain the correct situation, and the misunderstandings were allowed to grow. And developments took quite a different turn.

I have deliberately not spoken on this issue because I felt that it was not fair to pronounce judgements in such a highly emotional and surcharged atmosphere. We all know that whatever the motives, whatever the emotions—I am not passing judgment on them here—I am not saying whether they are right or wrong, but we know that the movement has resulted in a great deal of violence. It has resulted in acts of sabotage. The people who have interfered with the railways and other installations, are not ordinary people. They are people who obviously knew just what to do, in order to disrupt communications, the railway line or whatever it was. We know also that there was a certain amount of coercion. Several people have written to me telling how they were forced to put their names on to a statement or to say something etc. All these things have happened..

SHRI PILOO MODY: That must be your own M.Ps.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI:

They were not M.Ps. and they were not legislators. They happen to be a very large number of people in Andhra Pradesh and even though Mr. Piloo Mody has been there, I probably know a larger number than he does.

The students and the NGOs who have taken a prominent part in the struggle have been the ones to have suffered most. The students in their studies and the time they have lost, and the N.G.Os. and their families in many other ways. And, of course, the ordinary, common people have also suffered great hardships. I am deeply sorry for all this, but we are told that one of the reasons for this agitation is economic backwardness and economic disparity or that some people have been made to feel second-class citizens. All kinds of things have been said and there may be some justification for them. But, backwardness can only be fought by pooling our resources in unison, not in isolation. And, the destruction of public property cannot but make the country poorer. Most of the property destroyed,—apart from a couple of houses and so on,—are utility services used by the ordinary, average citizen.

Not only has there been suffering during the struggle, but hardship due to interruption of communications and other things is going to continue for a long time; since it is not possible to repair them, I don't know whether it is fair to ask that other projects be given up in order to give priority to this work.

All I want to say is that decisions cannot be taken on the streets, or under any type of pressure. There must be calm and rational thinking. There must be discussion on all aspects of the problem. We know that no solution, however good a solution it is, can ever be the last solution or the perfect solution. Any solution to this problem or to other problems raises a number of new questions and problems. I should like to know

what the answers to these problems are. Some problems we already know. Others will arise. What will be the answer to them? I have met and am meeting a large number of people, M.Ps. and others who are coming. I have met those who stand for integration for one State. I have met those who are today speaking of separation, and I have also met those who are trying to bridge the gap between the two. I have told them, as I have stated publicly, that all aspects and all opinions will be given due consideration. (Interruptions) As I said, all opinions that are expressed, all aspects of the problem which have been brought before me, will be given due consideration, but the decision must be taken in a calm and unexcited atmosphere.

SHRI S. B. GIRI: We are waiting for your announcement. We are peacefully agitating for it. There was no violence in Telengana. It is better to announce it immediately. There is agony among the people.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: These decisions cannot be made that way. Maybe, the Telengana people, having had their agitation, have remained peaceful afterwards. But now the other people are having an agitation. One cannot say that there is peace.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I would like to know, is there no democratic process by which this decision can be taken? Does it have to be left to you and to you alone?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: It has certainly to be left to the Government,—not to me alone, but to the Government. In a democratic system, the decisions are taken by Government and not just by the Opposition or by people collecting on the roads.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: How long is the gestation period going to be?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Only when people are calm and they can talk about it rationally and in an unexcited manner can the discussions go on properly; and anyhow, at this moment we are in the midst of the discussions.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I am not excited. But she is excited. Why do we not talk about it?

SHRI S. B. GIRI: How long would this go on?

MR. SPEAKER: Let not Shri S. B. Giri do this every time. He may resume his seat now.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: My request and appeal to students would be to resume their studies and to all Government servants, especially the NGOs who have suffered so greatly and are undergoing hardships to resume their duties. (Interruptions).

As you have seen in the newspapers, whenever and wherever peace is restored and there is no longer danger in a particular area, the CRP and the Army units are being withdrawn.

Therefore, let us all think calmly on these questions and on all the likely repercussions of whatever decision is taken.

Some hon. Members felt that we had not said enough about education or about students.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: So, Andhra is over?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Obviously, this is a question with which we are all deeply concerned, and Government is trying to deal with it. It is not an easy problem because it is touched by all that happens in the country.

The other day, somebody came to see me, I cannot remember who; he

[Shrimati Indira Gandhi]

said that a person was scolding some students and others for making a noise and the manner in which they were behaving. One student turned and said 'Sir, are we worse than Parliament?', and no answer could be given.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Therefore, she must give tickets to better people next time.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: So, his point is that we are . . .

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: It is a very unkind remark, so far as Parliament is concerned. If the Prime Minister is speaking this with approbation, then it is the unkindest cut of all, and the Prime Minister should not feel proud of it . . .

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: This was a thought which arose in a person's mind. (Interruptions). I am not feeling proud at all. Nobody will and nobody could possibly feel proud. But this is the view of some one who has nothing to do with our party or politics. This was a spontaneous remark by a young person . . .

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Why does she bring in a juvenile remark?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I do not think that it is a juvenile remark . . .

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: She is a grown-up person and she should not have brought in this juvenile remark.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Obviously she said this to blame us in the Opposition. That was the only purpose for which she was recalling this remark by that person. But she is exempting her own party from this . . .

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: No matter what the purpose is . . . (Interruptions). I am not exempting anybody. But anybody who sits in the

visitors' galleries or sees the record will know who makes more noise. (Interruptions). The Opposition is welcome to attack the Government; and if they think that making baseless personal allegations is going to strengthen them, let them make them. I do not wish to comment on what happens in the House, because you, Sir, are witness to it all the time . . . (Interruptions). On the rare occasion when one of our Members tries to rise to say something, then the entire Opposition gets up to shout him down. If this is the opposition's version of democracy—well, it is not my version—nor do I think that this can work.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: She has never been in the Opposition, and, therefore, she does not know what being in the Opposition means.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: We are not in Parliament to play political games; we are here to build the nation. I think the majority of our people have accepted the path which we have outlined. It is true that we have made mistakes, but we try to correct them. We have shortfalls in our programmes. But as I said earlier, we are nevertheless going ahead, in spite of the most tremendous difficulties which any people have ever faced in the long history of the world or especially this continent.

Parliament should reflect the people's will and by the quality of discussion, I think they should educate our people . . .

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: We do not require these homilies from the Prime Minister (Interruptions).

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: The Prime Minister will say what she feels like saying. The Prime Minister always listens to your homilies (Interruptions). No, if homilies are not allowed, let nobody give homilies. The right is not going to be reserved for Shri S. N. Mishra.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Let us not quarrel between homilies.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: When we see that smaller loyalties are being pursued, it is certainly the duty of all of us here to put the larger picture. Therefore, it is a matter of some pain and sorrow when we see what often happens here. I am not laying blame on one or the other because each person should really see . . .

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: What happens? (Interruptions).

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Well, they can see what happens. (Interruptions). What image of Parliament is being projected outside? (Interruptions). What image of the country is being projected? (Interruptions). Does this help the poor of the country or does it help those who do not have the interest of India at heart? (Interruptions).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: We are not here to be carried away by your gimmicks; we are here to reflect the feelings of the people.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: One hon. member has spoken of scapegoats. I seek no scapegoat. I have never been one to shirk my responsibility. It is the Opposition which is seeking scapegoats for its inability to formulate any policy which they can put before the country or for them to find popular support.

One hon. member spoke about a sort of what he called the motley crowd in our party. We do have people of different opinions in our party. We have a range of opinions, but that entire range is contained within the main policy which we want to pursue and to which we are committed. But look at the Hon'ble Members opposite. What is there in common between the policies of the Swatantra and the CPI(M), for instance?

SHRI PILOO MODY: Nothing at all whatsoever. (Interruptions).

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: But they are always together. They function together. After consulting outside, they come in and have a united forum here.

SHRI PILOO MODY: What do we consult on? On matters of corruption, maladministration, bad Government . . . (Interruptions).

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: It does not matter what (Interruptions).

SHRI PILOO MODY: . . . cheating, thuggery, we want to consult on these to attack the Government.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Shri Piloo Mody, if you wanted to speak, you could have spoken before. I do not know whether you did or not. But anyway I am speaking now and I would like to say . . . (Interruptions)

SHRI PILOO MODY: You should have known that I did not. I only comment on what is worth commenting.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: We are not a bagula party; we are not opportunists.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: In all seriousness, I should like to say that what the Opposition is doing in India is weakening the will of our people (Interruptions.) It is belittling the achievements of our people (Interruptions). Why are they so touchy Sir? They abuse us in the worst possible language and we are supposed to listen to them and we do, but they are not prepared to listen to even a small remark.

The world situation is changing. The situation in Asia is also a fluid one. If I may repeat what I said in my party meeting, this is a time when long-established patterns in many parts of the world are changing, are shifting. It is a time when the entire

[Shrimati Indira Gandhi]

Indian nation must be extremely vigilant and on its toes, so as to be aware of any nuances that take place. (Interruptions).—including the Opposition—that is what I am just trying to say.

In these situations which are forming and un-forming, we must be on the look-out for the dangers that can arise for India. We must all keep before us a picture of a country which is socially better, economically stronger and intellectually and morally freer.

AN HON. MEMBER: Convenient Opposition.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I do not want a convenient Opposition at all. Not at all.

AN HON. MEMBER: A silent Opposition.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Neither a silent Opposition. (Interruptions). But I don't think that it is necessary to shout together all the while to make a point. A point can be made more firmly and effectively by speaking normally rather than by people getting up together and everybody shouting and shouting down the other people.

Therefore, Sir, I appeal to my party, to the Opposition parties, to rise to the great challenge of the moment, to justify the faith which the people have reposed in Parliament. We are, as I said, at the juncture where faith and hard work can and will see us over this difficult hump. Let us not fail the nation.

So, Sir, I request all hon. Members not to press their amendments and to support the motion on the President's Address.

SEVERAL HON MEMBERS rose—

MR. SPEAKER: Order please. Now, Shri Vajpayee's amendments are, 1 to 20, 47 to 57 and 233. Which one does

he want of press? (Interruptions). Kindly keep sitting. Now, Mr. Vajpayee is absent. Then, I shall put his amendments together.

Amendments Nos. 1 to 20, 47 to 57 and 233 were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: Then, Mr. Madhukar, should I put your amendments all together?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS rose—

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. I will call you. There are hundreds of amendments. (Interruptions). I have not been able to listen.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, there is my amendment No. 21. I want to press it to a division.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS rose—

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. I will call all of you.

SHRI INDRAMIT GUPTA: After you disposed of Mr. Vajpayee's amendments, there is amendment No. 21 moved by Shri Banerjee. He wants to press it.

MR. SPEAKER: I have already noted it. I shall put amendment No. 21 of Shri Banerjee.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: If you take them on issues basis, it would be better and we have our amendments, Nos. 461, 462 and 463 on the same issue.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: On the same issue we have our amendments too.

MR. SPEAKER: There are so many Members who have their amendments on the same issue. There is a change of a word here, or a comma there, a change in the sense.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am prepared to club nine with his.

MR. SPEAKER: They are not all alike; there are changes in some words. I shall put amendment No. 21 to the vote of the House. The question is:

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention anything about the Government's determination to reduce the prices of essential commodities by giving deterrent punishments to hoarders and black-marketeers; taking over of the monopoly houses and taking effective steps for unearthing black money." (21).

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 1]

[18.02 hrs.]

AYES

Baladhandayutham, Shri K.
Banerjee, Shri S. M.
Berwa, Shri Onkar Lal
Bhagirath Bhanwar, Shri
Bhaura, Shri B. S.
Bosu, Shri Jyotirmoy
Chandrappan, Shri C. K.
Chavda Shri K. S.
Chowhan, Shri Bharat Singh
Dandavate, Prof. Madhu
Deb, Shri Dasaratha
Dhandapani, Shri C. T.
Durairasu, Shri A.
Dutta, Shri Biren
Goswami, Shrimati Bibha Ghosh
Gowder, Shri J. Matha
Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Halder, Shri Krishna Chandra
Hazra, Shri Manoranjan
Jha, Shri Bhogendra
Joarder, Shri Dinesh
Joshi, Shri Jagannathrao

Kachwai, Shri Hukam Chand

Kathamuthu, Shri M.

Madhukar, Shri K. M.

Mayavan, Shri V.

Mehta, Shri P. M.

Mishra, Shri Shyamnandan

Mohammad Ismail, Shri

Muhammed Sheriff, Shri

Muruganantham, Shri S. A.

Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai

Pillai, Shri R. Balakrishna

Reddy, Shri B. N.

Reddy, Shri Y. Eswara

Saha, Shri Ajit Kumar

Saha, Shri Gadadhar

Sen, Dr. Ranen

Sezhiyan, Shri

Singh, Shri D. N.

Subravelu, Shri

Verma, Shri Phool Chand

Vijay Pal Singh, Shri

Viswanathan, Shri G.

Yadav, Shri G. P.

NOES

Achal Singh, Shri

Afzalpurkar, Shri Dharamrao

Aga, Shri Syed Ahmed

Agrawal, Shri Shrikrishna

Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram

Ahmed, Shri F. A.

Algesan, Shri O. V.

Ambesh, Shri

Ankineedu, Shri Maganti

Appalanaidu, Shri

Arvind Netam, Shri

Austin, Dr. Henry

Awdhesh Chandra Singh, Shri

Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha

Aziz Imam, Shri

Babunath Singh, Shri

Bahuguna, Shri H. N.

Banamali Babu, Shri

Banerji, Shrimati Mukul	Engti, Shri Biren
Barman, Shri R. N.	Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
Barupal, Shri Panna Lal	Ganesh, Shri K. R.
Basappa, Shri K.	Ganga Devi, Shrimati
Basumatari, Shri D.	Garcha, Shri Devinder Singh
Besra, Shri S. C.	Gautam, Shri C. D.
Bhagat, Shri B. R.	Gavit, Shri T. H.
Bhagat Shri H. K. L.	George, Shri A. C.
Bhargava, Shri Basheshwar Nath	Gill, Shri Mohinder Singh
Bhatia, Shri Raghunandan Lal	Giri, Shri V. Shanker
Bist, Shri Narendra Singh	Gohain, Shri C. C.
Brahmanandji, Shri Swami	Gokhale, Shri H. R.
Brij Raj Singh-Kotah, Shri	Gomango, Shri Giridhar
Buta Singh, Shri	Gopal, Shri K.
Chakleshwar Singh, Shri	Goswami, Sri Dinesh Chandra
Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna	Gotkhinde, Shri Annasaheb
Chandra Gowda, Shri D. B.	Govind Das, Dr.
Chandrashekharappa Veerabasappa, Shri T. V.	Gowda, Shri Pampan
Chaturvedi, Shri Rohan Lal	Hansda, Shri Subodh
Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh	Hanumanthaiya, Shri K.
Chavan, Shri D. R.	Hari Kishore Singh, Shri
Chavan, Shri Yeshwantrao	Hari Singh, Shri
Chellachami, Shri A. M.	Ishaque, Shri A. K. M.
Chhotey Lal, Shri	Jadeja, Shri D. P.
Chhutten Lal, Shri	Jaffar Sharief, Shri C. K.
Chikkalingaiah, Shri K.	Jagjivan Ram, Shri
Choudhary, Shri B. E.	Jamilurrahman, Shri Md.
Choudhury, Shri Moinul Haque	Jeyalakshmi, Shrimati V.
Dalbir Singh, Shri	Jha, Shri Chiranjib
Dalip Singh, Shri	Jitendra Prasad, Shri
Damani Shri S. R.	Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra
Darbara Singh, Shri	Kadam, Shri Dattajirao
Das, Shri Anadi Charan	Kadam, Shri J. G.
Das, Shri Dharnidhar	Kadannappalli, Shri Ranachandran
Daschowdhury, Shri B. K.	Kader, Shri S. A.
Deo, Shri S. N. Singh	Kahandole, Shri Z. M.
Dhamankar, Shri	Kailas, Dr.
Dhusia, Shri Anant Prasad	Kakodkar, Shri Purushottam
Dinesh Singh, Shri	Kale, Shri
Dixit, Shri G. C.	Kamakshaiah, Shri D.
Doda, Shri Hiralal	Kamble, Shri T. D.
Dube, Shri J. P.	Kapur, Shri Sat Pal
Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar	

Karan Singh, Dr.	Pahadia, Shri Jagannath
Kaul, Shrimati Sheila	Painuli, Shri Paripoornanand
Kavde Shri B. R.	Pandey, Shri Damodar
Kedar Nath Singh, Shri	Pandey, Shri Narsingh Narain
Khadilkar, Shri R. K.	Pandey, Shri R. S.
Kisku, Shri A. K.	Pandey, Shri Sudhakar
Kotrashetti, Shri A. K.	Pant, Shri K. C.
Kulkarni, Shri Raja	Paokai Haokip, Shri
Kumaramangalam, Shri S. Mohan	Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand
Kushok Bakula, Shri	Parikh, Shri Rasiklal
Lakshmkanthamma, Shrimati T.	Partap Singh, Shri
Laskar, Shri Nihar	Patel, Shri Natwarlal
Lutfal Haque, Shri	Patil, Shri Anantrao
Mahajan, Shri Vikram	Patil, Shri S. B.
Mahajan, Shri Y. S.	Patil, Shri T. A.
Mahata, Shri Debendra Nath	Patnaik, Shri J. B.
Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini	Peje, Shri S. L.
Majhi, Shri Gajadhar	Prabodh Chandra, Shri
Majhi, Shri Kumar	Pradhani, Shri K.
Malhotra, Shri Inder J.	Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shafi
Mallanna, Shri K.	Raghu Ramaiah, Shri K.
Mandal, Shri Jagdish Narain	Rai, Shrimati Sahodrabhai
Mandal Shri Yamuna Prasad	Raj Bahadur, Shri
Maurya, Shri B. P.	Rajdeo Singh. Shri
Mehta, Dr. Jivraj	Raju, Shri P. V. G.
Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram	Ram, Shri Tulmohan
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti	Ram Dhan, Shri
Mishra, Shri G. S.	Ram Prakash, Shri
Mishra, Shri Jagannath	Ram Sewak, Ch.
Mischra, L. N.	Ram Surat Prasad, Shri
Misra, Shri S. N.	Ram Swarup, Shri
Mohapatra, Shri Shyam Sunder	Ramji Ram, Shri
Mohsin, Shri F. H.	Ramshekhar Prasad Singh, Shri
Muhammed Khuda Bukhsh, Shri	Rana, Shri M. B.
Murthy, Shri B. S.	Rao, Shri Jagannath
Nahata, Shri Amrit	Rao, Dr. K. L.
Naik, Shri B V.	Rao, Shri Nageswara
Nanda, Shri G. L.	Rao, Shri Ankineedu Prasada
Negi, Shri Pratap Singh	Rao, Shri Pattabhi Rama
Nimbalkar, Shri	Rao, Dr. V. K. R. Varadaraja
Oraon, Shri Kartik	Rathia, Shri Umed Singh
Oraon, Shri Tuna	Raut, Shri Bhola
349 LS—12.	Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal

Reddy, Shr P. Bayapa
 Rohtagi, Shrimati Sushila
 Roy, Shri Bishwanath
 Rudra Pratap Singh, Shri
 Sadhu Ram, Shri
 Saini, Shri Mulki Raj
 Salve, Shri N. K. P.
 Samanta, Shri S. C.
 Sanghi, Shri N. K.
 Sarkar, Shri Sakti Kumar
 Sathe, Shri Vasant.
 Satish Chandra, Shri
 Satpathy, Shri Devendra
 Savant, Shri Shankerrao
 Savitri Shyam, Shrimati
 Sayeed, Shri P. M.
 Sethi, Shri Arjun
 Shahnewaz Khan, Shri
 Shambhu Nath, Shri
 Shankar Dayal Singh, Shri
 Shankar Dev, Shri
 Shankaranand, Shri B.
 Sharma, Shri A. P.
 Sharma, Dr. H. P.
 Sharma, Shri Madhoram
 Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore
 Sharma, Dr. Shankar Dayal
 Shashi Bhushan, Shri
 Shastri, Shri Biwanarayan
 Shastri, Shri Raja Ram
 Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
 Shenoy, Shri P. R.
 Sher Singh, Prof.
 Shinde, Shri Annasaheb P.
 Shivnath Singh, Shri
 Shukla, Shri B. R.
 Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
 Siddayya, Shri S. M.

Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri
 Singh, Shri Vishwanath Pratap
 Sinha, Shri Dharm Bir
 Sinha, Shri Nawal Kishore
 Sinha, Shri R. K.
 Sohan Lal, Shri T.
 Subramaniam, Shri C.
 Sunder Lal, Shri
 Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
 Swaminathan, Shri R. V.
 Swamy, Shri Sidrameshwar
 Swaran Singh, Shri
 Tarodekar, Shri V. B.
 Tayyab Hussain, Shri
 Tewari, Shri Shankar
 Thakre, Shri S. B.
 Thakur, Shri Krishnarao
 Tiwary, Shri K. N.
 Tombi Singh, Shri N.
 Tula Ram, Shri
 Uikey, Shri M. G.
 Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P.
 Vekaria, Shri
 Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
 Venkatswamy, Shri G.
 Verma, Shri Balgovind
 Verma, Shri Ramsingh Bhai
 Vidyalankar, Shri Amarnath
 Yadav, Shri Chandrajit
 Yadav, Shri N. P.
 Yadav, Shri R. P.
 Yadav, Shri D. P

MR. SPEAKER: The result* of the
 Division is:

Ayes: 45; Noes: 258

The motion was negatived.

*The following members also recorded their votes:—

Ayes: Sarvashri P. G. Mava- lankar and T. Kiruttinan.
 Noes: Shri Tarun Gogoi.

MR. SPEAKER: Now hon. members may give the numbers of amendments which they want to be put to vote separately. After that, I will put all the other amendments together.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYANA RAO: No. 199.

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI: No. 49.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: No. 466.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: No. 306.

SHRI DASARATHA DEB: Nos. 105 and 109.

SHRI P. K. DEO: No. 91.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: No. 447.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: No. 204.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: No. 71.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I suggest that the amendments may be read before they are put to the vote.

MR. SPEAKER: These amendments have already been circulated. I shall put them in the order in which they have been received. I will first take up amendment No. 49 by Shri A. B. Vajpayee and others.

SHRI PILOO MODY: May I suggest that all the amendments for Andhra bifurcation and Telengana be put together? We can have one vote on them.

MR. SPEAKER: Out of all of them on the same subject, I will have to put one amendment.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO: Amendment No. 199 may be put.

MR. SPEAKER: All right. Now, I put amendment No. 199 by Shri M. Satyanarayana Rao to the vote of the House. Let the Lobbies be cleared.

The lobbies have now been cleared. The question is:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address no declaration has been made of the immediate need for bifurcation of the State of Andhra Pradesh as per the wishes of the people of both the regions of Andhra and Telangana respectively.” (199).

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 2]

[18.17 hrs.

AYES

Anthony, Shri Frank
Bhagirath Bhanwar, Shri
Chavda, Shri K. S.
Chowhan, Shri Bharat Singh
Dandavate, Prof. Madhu
Deo, Shri P. K.
Dhandapani, Shri C. T.
Durairasu, Shri A.
Gowder, Shri J. Matha
Joshi, Shri Jagannathrao
Kachwai, Shri Hukam Chand
Kiruttinan, Shri Tha
Mavalankar, Shri P. G.
Mayavan, Shri V.
Mehta, Shri P. M.
Mishra, Shri Shyamnandan
Mody, Shri Piloo
Muhammed Sheriff, Shri
Nayak, Shri Baksi
Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai
Patel, Shri H. M.
Pillai, Shri R. Balakrishna
Rao, Shri M. Satyanarayan
Sezhiyan, Shri
Singh, Shri D. N.
Subravelu, Shri
Verma, Shri Phool Chand
Viswanathan, Shri G.
Yadav, Shri G. P.

NOES

Achal Singh, Shri	Chaturvedi, Shri Rohan Lal
Afzalpurkar, Shri Dharamrao	Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh
Aga, Shri Syed Ahmed	Chavan, Shri D. R.
Agarwal, Shri Shrikrishna	Chavan, Shri Yeshwantrao
Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram	Chawla, Shri Amar Nath
Ahmed, Shri F. A.	Chellachami, Shri A. M.
Alagesan, Shri O. V.	Chhotey Lal, Shri
Ambesh, Shri	Chhutten Lal, Shri
Ankineedu, Shri Maganti	Chikkalingaiah, Shri K.
Appalanaidu, Shri	Choudhary, Shri B. E.
Arvind Netam, Shri	Choudhury, Shri Moinul Haque
Austin, Dr. Henry	Daga, Shri M. C.
Awdhesh Chandra Singh, Shri	Dalbir Singh, Shri
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha	Dalip Singh, Shri
Aziz Imam, Shri	Damani, Shri S. R.
Babunath Singh, Shri	Darbara Singh, Shri
Bahuguna, Shri H. N.	Das, Shri Anadi Charan
Baladhandayutham, Shri K.	Das, Shri Dharnidhar
Banamali Babu, Shri	Das, Shri R. P.
Banerjee, Shri S. M.	Daschowdhury, Shri B. K.
Banerji, Shrimati Mukul	Deb, Shri Dasaratha
Barman, Shri R. N.	Deo, Shri S. N. Singh
Barupal, Shri Panna Lal	Dhamankar, Shri
Basappa, Shri K.	Dhusia, Shri Anant Prasad
Basumatari, Shri D.	Dinesh Singh, Shri
Besra, Shri S. C.	Dixit, Shri G. C.
Bhagat, Shri B. R.	Doda, Shri Hiralal
Bhagat, Shri H. K. L.	Dube, Shri J. P.
Bhargava, Shri Basheshwar Nath	Dutta, Shri Biren
Bhatia, Shri Raghunandan Lal	Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar
Bhaura, Shri B. S.	Engti, Shri Biren
Bist, Shri Narendra Singh	Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
Bosu, Shri Jyotirmoy	Ganesh, Shri K. R.
Brahmanandji, Shri Swami	Gangadeb, Shri P.
Brij Raj Singh-Kotah, Shri	Garcha, Shri Devinder Singh
Butta Singh, Shri	Gautam, Shri C. D.
Chakleshwar Singh, Shri	Gavit, Shri T. H.
Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna	George, Shri A. C.
Chandra Gowda, Shri D. B.	Gill, Shri Mohinder Singh
Chandrappan, Shri C. K.	Giri, Shri V. Shanker
Chandrashekharappa Veerabasappa, Shri T. V.	Gogoi, Shri Tarun
	Gohain, Shri C. C.

Gokhale, Shri H. R.
 Gomango, Shri Giridhar
 Gopal, Shri K.
 Goswami, Shrimati Bibha Ghosh.
 Goswami, Shri Dinesh Chandra
 Gotkhinde, Shri Annasaheb
 Govind Das, Dr.
 Gowda, Shri Pampam
 Gupta, Shri Indrajit
 Halder, Shri Krishna Chandra
 Hansda, Shri Subodh
 Hanumanthaiya, Shri K.
 Hari Kishore Singh, Shri
 Hari Singh, Shri
 Hazra, Shri Manoranjan
 Ishaque, Shri A. K. M.
 Jadeja, Shri D. P.
 Jaffer Sharief, Shri C. K.
 Jagjivan Ram, Shri
 Jamilurrahman, Shri Md.
 Jeyalakshmi, Shrimati V.
 Jha, Shri Bhogendra
 Jha, Shri Chiranjib
 Jitendra Prasad, Shri
 Joarder, Shri Dinesh
 Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra
 Kadam, Shri Dattajirao
 Kadam, Shri J. G.
 Kadannappalli, Shri Ramchandran
 Kader, Shri S. A.
 Kahandole, Shri Z. M.
 Kailas, Dr.
 Kakodkar, Shri Purushottam
 Kale, Shri
 Kamakshaiah, Shri D.
 Kamble, Shri T. D.
 Karan Singh, Dr.
 Kathamuthu, Shri M.
 Kaul, Shrimati Sheila
 Kavde, Shri B. R.
 Kedar Nath Singh, Shri
 Khadilkar, Shri R. K.
 Kisku, Shri A.K.

Kotrashetti, Shri A. K.
 Kulkarni, Shri Raja
 Kumaramangalam, Shri S. Mohan
 Kushok Bakula, Shri
 Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati T.
 Laskar, Shri Nihar
 Lutfal Haque, Shri
 Mahajan, Shri Vikram
 Mahajan, Shri Y. S.
 Mahata, Shri Debendra Nath
 Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini
 Majhi, Shri Gajadhar
 Majhi, Shri Kumar
 Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
 Mallanna, Shri K.
 Mandal, Shri Jagdish Narain
 Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
 Maurya, Shri B. P.
 Mehta, Dr. Jivraj
 Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram
 Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
 Mishra, Shri G. S.
 Mishra, Shri Jagannath
 Mishra, Shri L. N.
 Mishra Shri S. N.
 Modi, Shri Shrikishan
 Mohammad Ismail, Shri
 Mohapatra, Shri Shyam Sunder
 Mohsin, Shri F. H.
 Muhammed Khuda Bukhsh, Shri
 Murthy, Shri B. S.
 Muruganantham, Shri A. K.
 Nahata, Shri Amrit
 Naik, Shri B. V.
 Nanda, Shri G. I.
 Negi, Shri Pratap Singh
 Nimbalkar, Shri
 Oraon, Shri Kartik
 Oraon, Shri Tuna
 Pahadia, Shri Jagannath
 Painuli, Shri Paripoornanand
 Pandey, Shri Damodar

Pandey, Shri Narsingh Narain	Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Pandey, Shri R. S.	Rudra Pratap Singh, Shri
Pandey, Shri Sudhakar	Sadhu Ram, Shri
Pant, Shri K. C.	Saha, Shri Ajit Kumar
Paokai Haokip, Shri	Saha, Shri Gadadhar
Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand	Saini, Shri Mulki Raj
Parikh, Shri Rasiklal	Salve, Shri N. K. P.
Partap Singh, Shri	Samanta, Shri S. C.
Patel, Shri Natwarlal	Sanghi, Shri N. K.
Patil, Shri Anantrao	Sarkar, Shri Sakti Kumar
Patil, Shri S. B.	Sathe, Shri Vasant
Patil, Shri T. A.	Satish Chandra, Shri
Patnaik, Shri J. B.	Satpathy, Shri Devendra
Peje, Shri S. L.	Savant, Shri Shankerrao
Prabodh Chandra, Shri	Savitri Shyam, Shrimati
Pradhani, Shri K.	Sayeed, Shri P. M.
Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shafi	Sen, Dr. Ranen
Raghu Ramaiah, Shri K.	Sethi, Shri Arjun
Rai, Shrimati Sahodrabai	Shahnawaz Khan, Shri
Raj Bahadur, Shri	Shambhu Nath, Shri
Rajdeo Singh, Shri	Shankar Dayal Singh, Shri
Raju, Shri P. V. G.	Shankar Dev, Shri
Ram, Shri Tulmohan	Shankaranand, Shri B.
Ram Dhan, Shri	Sharma, Shri A. P.
Ram Prakash, Shri	Sharma, Dr. H. P.
Ram Sewak, Ch.	Sharma, Shri Madhoram
Ram Surat Prasad, Shri	Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore
Ram Swarup, Shri	Sharma, Dr. Shankar Dayal
Ramji Ram, Shri	Shashi Bhushan, Shri
Ramshekhar Prasad Singh, Shri	Shastri, Shri Biswanarayan.
Rana, Shri M. B.	Shastri, Shri Raja Ram
Rao, Shri Jagannath	Shenoy, Shri P. R.
Rao, Dr. K. L.	Sher Singh, Prof.
Rao, Shri Nageswara	Shinde, Shri Annasaheb P.
Rao, Shri P. Ankineedu Prasada	Shivnath Singh, Shri
Rao, Shri Pattabhi Rama	Shukla, Shri B. R.
Rao, Dr. V. K. R. Varadaraja	Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
Rathia, Shri Umed Singh	Siddayya, Shri S. M.
Raut, Shri Bhola	Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri
Reddy, Shri B. N.	Singh, Shri Vishwanath Pratap
Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal	Sinha, Shri Dharam Bir
Reddy, Shri Y. Eswara.	Sinha, Shri R. K.
Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila	Sohan Lal, Shri T.

Subramaniam, Shri C.
 Sunder Lal, Shri
 Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
 Swaminathan, Shri R. V.
 Swamy, Shri Sidrameshwar
 Swaran Singh, Shri
 Tarodekar, Shri V. B.
 Tayyab Hussain, Shri
 Tewari, Shri Shankar
 Thakre, Shri S. B
 Tiwary, Shri K. N.
 Tombi Singh, Shri N
 Tula Ram, Shri
 Uikey, Shri M. G.
 Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P.
 Vekaria, Shri
 Venkatasubhaiyah, Shri P.
 Venkatswamy, Shri G.
 Verma, Shri Balgovind
 Verma, Shri Ramsingh Bhai
 Vidyalankar, Shri Amarnath
 Vijaypal Singh, Shri
 Yadav, Shri N. P.
 Yadav, Shri R. P.
 Yadav, Shri D. P.

MR. SPEAKER: The result* of the Division is:

Ayes: 29; Noes: 279.

The motion was negatived.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO: Very Sorry for this.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, I will put the other amendments to the vote of the House. Amendment No. 49 is barred. I will now put amendment No. 71 moved by Prof. Madhu Dandavate to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 71 was put and negatived:

MR. SPEAKER: Now, I will put amendment No. 91 moved by Shri P. K. Deo to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 91 was put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: I will now put amendment No. 105 moved by Shri Dasaratha Deb to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 105 was put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: Now I will put amendment No. 109 moved by Shri Dasaratha Deb to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 109 was put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: I will now put amendment No. 147 moved by Shri K. S. Chavda to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 147 was put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: I will now put amendment No. 166 moved by Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 166 was put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, I will put amendment No. 204 moved by Shri P. M. Mehta to the vote of the House.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA (Bhavnagar). Sir, I want to read out my amendment...

MR. SPEAKER: You have already moved it.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: But I want to read out.

*The following members also recorded their votes for NOES:—

Sarvashri Nawal Kishore Sinha, Sat Pal Kapur and Chandrajit Yadav.

MR. SPEAKER: You have already moved it.

The Lok Sabha divided:

[18.25 hrs.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: But I want to read out:

Division No. 3]

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of earliest implementation of Narmada project."

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment No. 204 moved by Shri P. M. Mehta.

Amendment No. 204 was put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, amendment No. 221 by Shri Bhogendra Jha.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Sir, I want to read it. My amendment is:

That at the end of motion, the following be added namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the determination for removing unemployment by compulsory provision of employment to all persons fit for mental and mutual labour."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the determination for removing unemployment by compulsory provision of employment to all persons fit for mental and manual labour." (221)

Let the lobby be cleared.

AYES

Baladhandayutham, Shri K.
Banerjee, Shri S. M.
Bhaura, Shri B. S.
Bosu, Shri Jyotirmoy
Chandrappan, Shri C. K.
Chavda, Shri K. S.
Chowhan, Shri Bharat Singh
Das, Shri R. P.
Dev, Shri Dasaratha
Dhandapani, Shri C. T.
Dutta, Shri Biren
Goswami, Shrimati Bibha Ghosh
Gowder, Shri J. Matha
Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Halder, Shri Krishan Chandra
Hazra, Shri Manoranjan
Jha, Shri Bhogendra
Joarder, Shri Dinesh
Joshi, Shri Jagannathrao
Kachwai, Shri Hukam Chand
Kathamuthu, Shri M.
Madhukar, Shri K. M.
Mehta, Shri P. M.
Mishra, Shri Shyamnandan
Mohammad Ismail, Shri
Muruganantham, Shri S. A.
Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai
Reddy, Shri B. N.
Saha, Shri Gadadhar
Sen, Dr. Ranen
Sezhiyan, Shri
Singh, Shri D. N.
Verma, Shri Phool Chand
Vijay Pal Singh, Shri
Viswanathan, Shri G.
Yadav, Shri G. P.

NOES

Achál Singh, Shri
 Afzalpurkar, Shri Dharamrao
 Aga, Shri Syed Ahmed
 Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram
 Ahmed, Shri F. A.
 Alagesan, Shri O. V.
 Ambesh, Shri
 Ankineedu, Shri Maganti
 Appalanaidu, Shri
 Arvind Netam, Shri
 Austin, Dr. Henry
 Awdhesh Chandra Singh, Shri
 Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
 Aziz Imam, Shri
 Babunath Singh, Shri
 Bahuguna, Shri H. N.
 Banamali Babu, Shri
 Banerji, Shrimati Mukul
 Barmah, Shri R. N.
 Barupal, Shri Panna Lal
 Basappa, Shri K.
 Basumatari, Shri D.
 Besra, Shri S. C.
 Bhagat, Shri B. R.
 Bhagat, Shri H. K. L.
 Bhargava, Shri Besheshwar Nath
 Bhatia, Shri Raghunandan Lal
 Bist, Shri Narendra Singh
 Brahmanandji, Shri Swami
 Brij Raj Singh-Kotah, Shri
 Buta Singh, Shri
 Chakleshwar Singh, Shri
 Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna
 Chandra Gowda, Shri D. B.
 Chandra Shekherappa Veerabasappa,
 Shri T. V.
 Chaturvedi, Shri Rohan Lal
 Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh
 Chavhan, Shri D. R.
 Chavan, Shri Yeshwantrao
 Chawla, Shri Amar Nath
 Chellochami, Shri A. M.
 Chhotey Lal, Shri

Chhutten Lal, Shri
 Chikkalingaiah, Shri K.
 Choudhary, Shri B. E.
 Choudhury, Shri Moinul Haque
 Daga, Shri M. C.
 Dalbir Singh, Shri
 Dalip Singh, Shri
 Damani, Shri S. R.
 Darbara Singh, Shri
 Das, Shri Anadi Charan
 Das, Shri Dharnidhar
 Daschowdhury, Shri B. K.
 Deo Shri S. N. Singh
 Dhamankar, Shri
 Dhusia, Shri Anant Prasad
 Dinesh Singh, Shri
 Dixit, Shri G. C.
 Doda, Shri Hiralal
 Dube, Shri J. P.
 Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar
 Engti, Shri Biren
 Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
 Ganesh, Shri K. R.
 Gangadeb, Shri P.
 Garcha, Shri Devinder Singh
 Gautam, Shri C. D.
 Gavit, Shri T. H.
 George, Shri A. C.
 Gill, Shri Mohinder Singh
 Giri, Shri V. Shanker
 Gogoi, Shri Tarun
 Gohain, Shri C. C.
 Gokhale, Shri H. R.
 Gomango, Shri Giridhar
 Gopal, Shri K.
 Goswami, Shri Dinesh Chandra
 Gotkhinde, Shri Annasaheb
 Govind Das, Dr.
 Gowda, Shri Pampan
 Hahsda, Shri Subodh
 Ishaque, Shri A. K. M.
 Jadeja, Shri D. P.
 Jaffer Sharief, Shri C. K.

Jagjivan Ram, Shri	Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Jamilurrahman, Shri Md.	Mishra, Shri Jagannath
Jeyalaskshmi, Shrimati V.	Mishra, Shri L. N.
Jha, Shri Chiranjib	Misra, Shri S. N.
Jitendra Prasad, Shri	Modi, Shri Shrikishan
Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra	Mohapatra, Shri Shyam Sunder
Kadam, Shri J. G.	Mohsin, Shri F. H.
Kadannappalli, Shri Ramachandran	Muhammed Khuda Bukhsh, Shri
Kader, Shri S. A.	Murthy, Shri B. S.
Kahandole, Shri Z. M.	Nahata, Shri Amrit
Kailas, Dr.	Naik, Shri B. V.
Kakodkar, Shri Purushottam	Nanda, Shri G. L.
Kale, Shri	Negi, Shri Pratap Singh
Kamakshaiah, Shri D.	Nimbalkar, Shri
Kamla Prasad, Shri	Oraon, Shri Kartik
Kamble, Shri T. D.	Oraon, Shri Tuna
Kapur, Shri Sat Pal	Pahadia, Shri Jagannath
Karan Singh, Dr.	Paihuli, Shri Paripoornanand
Kaul, Shrimati Sheila	Pandey, Shri Damodar
Kavde, Shri B. R.	Pandey, Shri Narsingh Narain
Kedar Nath Singh, Shri	Pandey, Shri R. S.
Khadilkar, Shri R. K.	Pandey, Shri Sudhakar
Kisku, Shri A. K.	Pant, Shri K. C.
Katrashetti, Shri A. K.	Paokai Haokip, Shri
Kulkarni, Shri Raja	Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand
Kumaramangalam, Shri S. Mohan	Parikh, Shri Rasiklal
Kushok Bakula, Shri	Partap Singh, Shri
Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati T.	Patel, Shri Natwarlal
Laskar, Shri Nihar	Patil, Shri Anantrao
Lutfal Haque, Shri	Patil, Shri T. A.
Mahajan, Shri Vikram	Patnaik, Shri J. B.
Mahajan, Shri Y. S.	Peje, Shri S. L.
Mahata, Shri Debendra Nath	Prabodh Chandra, Shri
Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini	Pradhani, Shri K.
Majhi, Shri Gajadhar	Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shafi
Majhi, Shri Kumar	Raghu Ramaiah, Shri K.
Malhotra, Shri Inder J.	Rai, Shrimati Sahodrabai
Mallanna, Shri K.	Raj Bahadur, Shri
Mandal, Shri Jagdish Narain	Rajdeo Singh, Shri
Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad	Raju, Shri P. V. G.
Maurya, Shri B. P.	Ram, Shri Tulmohan
Mehta, Dr. Jivraj	Ram Prakash, Shri
Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram	Ram Sewak, Ch.
	Ram Surat Prasad, Shri

Ram Swarup, Shri	Shenoy, Shri P. R.
Ramji Ram, Shri	Sher Singh, Prof.
Ramshekhar Prasad Singh, Shri	Shinde, Shri Annasaheb P.
Rana, Shri M. B.	Shivnath Singh, Shri
Rao, Shri Jaganath	Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
Rao, Dr. K. L.	Siddayya, Shri S. M.
Rao, Shri Nageswara	Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri
Rao, Shri P. Ankineedu Prasada	Singh, Shri Vishwanath Pratap
Rao, Shri Pattabhi Rama	Sinha, Shri Dharam Bir
Rao, Dr. V. K. R. Varadaraja	Sinha, Shri Nawal Kishore
Rathia, Shri Umed Singh	Sinha, Shri R. K.
Raut, Shri Bhola	Sohan Lal, Shri T.
Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal	Sunder Lal, Shri
Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila	Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
Roy, Shri Viswanath	Swaminathan, Shri R. V.
Rudra Pratap Singh, Shri	Swamy, Shri Sidrameshwar
Sadhu Ram, Shri	Swaran Singh, Shri
Saini, Shri Mulki Raj	Tarodekar, Shri V. B.
Salve, Shri N. K. P.	Tayyab Hussain, Shri
Samanta, Shri S. C.	Tewari, Shri Shankar
Sanghi, Shri N. K.	Thakre, Shri S. B.
Sarkar, Shri Sakti Kumar	Thakur, Shri Krishnarao
Sathe, Shri Vasant	Tiwary, Shri K. N.
Satish Chandra, Shri	Tombi Singh, Shri N.
Satpathy, Shri Devendra	Tula Ram, Shri
Savant, Shri Shankerrao	Uikey, Shri M. G.
Savitri Shyam, Shrimati	Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P.
Sayeed, Shri P. M.	Vekaria, Shri
Sethi, Shri Arjun	Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
Shahnawaz Khan, Shri	Venkateswamy, Shri G.
Shambhu Nath, Shri	Verma, Shri Balgovind
Shankar Dayal Singh, Shri	Verma, Shri Ramsingh Bhai
Shankar Dev, Shri	Vidyalankar, Shri Amarnath
Shankaranand, Shri B.	Yadav, Shri Chandrajit
Sharma, Shri A. P.	Yadav, Shri N. P.
Sharma, Dr. H. P.	Yadav, Shri R. P.
Sharma, Shri Madhoram	Yadav, Shri D. P.
Sharma, Dr. Shankar Dayal	MR. SPEAKER: The result* of the
Shashi Bhushan, Shri	Division is:
Shastri, Shri Biswanarayan	Ayes: 36; Noes: 250.
Shastri, Shri Raja Ram	The motion was negatived.

*The following members also recorded their votes for NOES:—

Sarvashri Hari Kishore Singh, Hari Singh and Ram Dhan.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY: They do not want the end of unemployment.

MR SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment No. 241 by Shri P. G. Mavalankar to vote.

Amendment No. 241 was put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment No. 243 by Shri P. G. Mavalankar to vote.

The question is:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no emphasis in the Address on the immediate need for austerity in the living pattern of Ministers and all other high ranking individuals and economy in the administration." (243).

The Lobbies are already cleared.

The Lok Sabha divided: ●

[Division No. 4]

18.27 hrs.

AYES

Baladandhayutham, Shri K.
 Banerjee, Shri S. M.
 Bosu, Shri Jyotirmoy.
 Chandrappan, Shri C. K.
 Chavda, Shri K. S.
 Deb, Shri Dasaratha
 Deo, Shri P. K.
 Dhandapani, Shri C. T.
 Dutta, Shri Biren
 Gaekwad, Shri Fatesingrao
 Goswami, Shrimati Bibha Ghosh
 Gowder, Shri J. Matha
 Guha, Shri Samar
 Gupta, Shri Indrajit
 Halder, Shri Krishna Chandra
 Hazra, Shri Manoranjan
 Joarder, Shri Dinesh
 Joshi, Shri Jagannathrao
 Kachwai, Shri Hukam Chand
 Kathamuthu, Shri M.

Mavalankar, Shri P. G.

Mishra, Shri Shyamnandan

Muruganantham, Shri S. A.

Parmar, Shri Bhalji Bhai

Reddy, Shri B. N.

Saha, Shri Gadadhar

Sezhiyan, Shri

Singh, Shri D.N.

Verma, Shri Pool Chand

Vijay Pal Singh, Shri

Viswanathan, Shri G.

Yadav, Shri G. P.

NOES

Achal Singh, Shri

Afzalpurkar, Shri Dharamrao

Aga, Shri Syed Ahmed

Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram

Ahmed, Shri F. A.

Alagesan, Shri O. V.

Ambesh, Shri

Appalanaidu, Shri

Arvind Netam, Shri

Austin, Dr. Henry

Awdhesh Chandra Singh, Shri

Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha

Aziz Imam, Shri

Babunath Singh, Shri

Bahuguna, Shri H. N.

Banamali Babu, Shri

Banerji, Shrimati Mukul

Barman, Shri R. N.

Barupal, Shri Panna Lal

Basappa, Shri K.

Basumatari, Shri D.

Besra, Shri S. C.

Bhagat, Shri B. R.

Bhagat, Shri H. K. L.

Bhargava, Shri Basheshwar Nath

Bhatia, Shri Raghunandan Lal

Bist, Shri Narendra Singh

Brahmanandiji, Shri Swami

Brij Raj Singh-Kotah, Shri

Buta Singh, Shri

Thakleshwar Singh, Shri

Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna
 Chandrashekharappa Veerabasappa,
 Shri T. V.
 Chandra Gowda, Shri D. B.
 Chaturvedi, Shri Rohan Lal
 Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh
 Chavan, Shri D. R.
 Chavan, Shri Yeshwantrao
 Chawla, Shri Amar Nath
 Chellachami, Shri A. M.
 Chhotey Lal, Shri
 Chhutten Lal, Shri
 Chikkalingaiah, Shri K
 Choudhary, Shri B. E.
 Choudhury, Shri Moinul Haque
 Daga, Shri M. C.
 Dalbir Singh, Shri
 Dalip Singh, Shri
 Damani, Shri S. R.
 Darbara Singh, Shri
 Das, Shri Anadi Charan
 Das, Shri Dharnidhar
 Daschowdhury, Shri B. K.
 Deo, Shri S. N. Singh
 Dhamankar, Shri
 Dhusia, Shri Anant Prasad
 Dinesh Singh, Shri
 Dixit, Shri G. C.
 Doda, Shri Hiralal
 Dube, Shri J. P.
 Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar
 Engti, Shri Biren
 Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
 Ganesh, Shri K. R.
 Gangadeb, Shri P.
 Garcha, Shri Devinder Singh
 Gautam, Shri C. D.
 Gavit, Shri T. H.
 George, Shri A. C.
 Giri, Shri V. Shanker
 Gogoi, Shri Tarun
 Gohain, Shri C. C.
 Gokhale, Shri H. R.
 Gomango, Shri Giridhar
 Goswami, Shri Dinesh Chandra
 Govind Das, Dr.
 Gowda, Shri Pampan
 Hansda, Shri Subodh

Hanumanthaiya, Shri K.
 Hari Kishore Singh, Shri
 Hari Singh, Shri
 Ishaque, Shri A. K. M.
 Jadeja, Shri D. P.
 Jaffer Sharief, Shri C. K.
 Jagjivan Ram, Shri
 Jamilurrahman, Shri Md.
 Jeyalakshmi, Shrimati V.
 Jitendra Prasad, Shri
 Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra
 Kadam, Shri Dattajirao
 Kadam, Shri J. G.
 Kadar, Shri S. A.
 Kahandole, Shri Z. M.
 Kailas, Dr.
 Kakodkar, Shri Purushottam.
 Kale, Shri
 Kamakshaiah, Shri D.
 Kamala Prasad, Shri
 Kamble, Shri T. D.
 Kapur, Shri Sat Pal
 Karan Singh, Dr.
 Kaul, Shrimati Sheila
 Kavde, Shri B. R.
 Kedar Nath Singh, Shri
 Khadilkar, Shri R. K.
 Kisku, Shri A. K.
 Kotrashetti, Shri A. K.
 Kulkarni, Shri Raja
 Kumaramangalam, Shri S. Mohan.
 Kushok Bakula, Shri
 Lakshmi Kanthamma, Shrimati T.
 Laskar, Shri Nihar
 Lutful Haque, Shri
 Mahajan, Shri Vikram
 Mahajan, Shri Y. S.
 Mahata, Shri Debendra Nath
 Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini
 Majhi, Shri Gajadhar
 Majhi, Shri Kumar
 Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
 Mallanna, Shri K.

Mandal, Shri Jagdish Narain	Ram Swarup, Shri
Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad	Ramji Ram, Shri
Maurya, Shri B. P.	Ramshekhar Prasad Singh, Shri
Mehta, Dr. Jivraj	Rana, Shri M. B.
Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram	Rao, Shri Jagannath
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti	Rao, Dr. K. L.
Mishra, Shri Jagannath	Rao, Shri Nageswara
Mishra, Shri L. N.	Rao, Shri P. Ankineedu Prasada
Mohsin, Shri F. H.	Rao, Shri Pattabhi Rama
Muhammed Khuda Bukhsh, Shri	Rao, Dr. V. K. R. Varadaraja
Murthy, Shri B. S.	Rathia, Shri Umed Singh
Nahata, Shri Amrit	Raut, Shri Bhola
Naik, Shri B. V.	Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal
Nanda, Shri G. L.	Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila
Negi, Shri Pratap Singh	Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Nimbalkar, Shri	Rudra Pratap Singh, Shri
Oraon, Shri Kartik	Sadhu Ram, Shri
Oraon, Shri Tuna	Saini, Shri Mulki Raj
Pahadia, Shri Jagannath	Salve, Shri N. K. P.
Pandey, Shri Damodar	Samanta, Shri S. C.
Pandey, Shri Narsingh Narain	Sanghi, Shri N. K.
Pandey, Shri R. S.	Sarkar, Shri Sakti Kumar
Pandey, Shri Sulhakar	Sathe, Shri Vasant
Pant, Shri K. C.	Satish Chandra, Shri
Paokal Haokip, Shri	Satpathy, Shri Devendra
Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand	Savant, Shri Shankerrao
Parikh, Shri Rasiklal	Savitri Shyam, Shrimati
Pratap Singh, Shri	Sayeed, Shri P. M.
Patel, Shri Natwarlal	Sethi, Shri Arjun
Patil, Shri Anantrao	Shahnawaz Khan, Shri
Patil, Shri T. A.	Shambhu Nath, Shri
Patnaik, Shri J. B.	Shankar Dayal Singh, Shri
Peje, Shri S. L.	Shankar Dev, Shri
Prabodh Chandra, Shri	Shankaranand, Shri B.
Pradhani, Shri K.	Sharma, Shri A. P.
Raghu Ramaiah, Shri K.	Sharma, Dr. H. P.
Rai, Shrimati Sahodrabai	Sharma, Shri Madhoram
Raj Bahadur, Shri	Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore
Rajdeo Singh, Shri	Sharma, Dr. Shankar Dayal
Raju, Shri P. V. G.	Shashi Bhushan, Shri
Ram, Shri Tulsoman	Shastri, Shri Biswanarayan
Ram Dhan, Shri	Shastri, Shri Raja Ram
Ram Prakash, Shri	Shastri, Shri Shispujan
Ram Surat Prasad, Shri	Shenoy, Shri P. R.

Sher Singh, Prof.
 Shinde, Shri Annasaheb P.
 Shivnath Singh, Shri
 Shukla, Shri B. R.
 Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
 Siddayya, Shri S. M.
 Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri
 Singh, Shri Vishwanath Pratap
 Sinha, Shri Dharam Bir
 Sinha, Shri Nawal Kishore
 Sinha, Shri R. K.
 Sunder Lal, Shri
 Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
 Swaminathan, Shri R. V.
 Swamy, Shri Sidrameshwar
 Swaran Singh, Shri
 Tarodekar, Shri V. B.
 Tayyab Hussain, Shri
 Tewari, Shri Shankar
 Thakre, Shri S. B.
 Tiwary, Shri K. N.
 Tombi Singh, Shri N.
 Tula Ram, Shri
 Ukey, Shri M. G.
 Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P.
 Vekaria, Shri
 Venkatswamy, Shri G.
 Verma, Shri Balgovind
 Verma, Shri Ramsingh Bhai
 Vidyalankar, Shri Amarnath
 Yadav, Shri Chandrajit
 Yadav, Shri N. P.
 Yadav, Shri R. P.
 Yadav, Shri D. P.

*MR. SPEAKER: The result of the division is:

Ayes: 32: Noes: 243

The motion was negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment No. 306 by Shri Shyamnandan Mishra to the vote of the House.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:

I have also moved amendment No. 428 but I am not pressing that, and that is with regard to the Beg Committee's recommendations.

MR. SPEAKER: The Lobbies are already cleared.

The question is:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the President has not stressed the need to amend the Aligarh University Act, which has hurt the feelings of a large number of countrymen." (306).

The Lok Sabha divided:

AYES

Division No. 5]

[18.31 hrs.

Bhagirath Bhanwar, Shri
 Bosu, Shri Jyotirmoy
 Chavda, Shri K. S.
 Das, Shri R. P.
 Deb, Shri Dasaratha
 Deo, Shri P. K.
 Dhandapani, Shri C. T.
 Goswami, Shrimati Bibha Ghosh
 Gowder, Shri J. Matha
 Guha, Shri Samar
 Halder, Shri Krishna Chandra
 Hazra, Shri Manoranjan
 Joarder, Shri Dinesh
 Kachwai, Shri Hukam Chand
 Mishra, Shri Shyamnandan
 Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai
 Rao, Shri M. Satyanarayan
 Sezhiyan, Shri
 Singh, Shri D. N.
 Viswanathan, Shri G.

*The following members also recorded their votes:—

Ayes: Shri Bharat Singh Chowhan,

Noes: Sarvashri Annasaheb Gotkhinde, Paripoornanand Painuli, S. N. Misra, Mohinder Singh Gill, Chiranjib Jha, Shrikishan Modi and, Krishnarao Thakur.

NOES

Achal Singh, Shri
 Aga, Shri Syed Ahmed
 Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram
 Ahmed, Shri F. A.
 Alagesan, Shri O. V.
 Ambesh, Shri
 Ankineedu, Shri Maganti
 Appalanaidu, Shri
 Arvind Netam, Shri
 Austin, Dr. Henry
 Awdhesh Chandra Singh, Shri
 Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
 Aziz Imam, Shri
 Babunath Singh, Shri
 Bahuguna, Shri H. N.
 Baladhandayutham, Shri K.
 Banamali Babu, Shri
 Banerjee, Shrimati Mukul
 Barman, Shri R. N.
 Barupal, Shri Panna Lal
 Basappa, Shri K.
 Basumatari, Shri D.
 Besra, Shri S. C.
 Bhagat, Shri B. R.
 Bhagat, Shri H. K. L.
 Bhargava, Shri Bhasheshwar Nath
 Bhatia, Shri Raghunandan Lal
 Bist, Shri Narendra Singh
 Brahmanandji, Shri Swami
 Buta Singh, Shri
 Chakleshwar Singh, Shri
 Chanda, Shrimati, Jyotsna
 Chandra Gowda, Shri D. B.
 Chandrashekharappa Veerabasappa,
 Shri T. V.
 Chaturvedi, Shri Rohan Lal
 Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh
 Chavan, Shri D. R.
 Chavan, Shri Yeshwantrao
 Chawala, Shri Amar Nath

Challachami, Shri A. M.
 Chhotey Lal, Shri
 Chhutten Lal, Shri
 Choudhary, Shri B. E.
 Choudhury, Shri Moinul Haque
 Daga, Shri M. C.
 Dalbir Singh, Shri
 Dalip Singh, Shri
 Damani, Shri S. R.
 Darbara Singh, Shri
 Das, Shri Anadi Charan
 Das, Shri Dharnidhar
 Daschowdhury, Shri B. K.
 Deo, Shri S. N. Singh
 Dhamankar, Shri
 Dhusia, Shri Anant Pradesb
 Dinesh Singh, Shri
 Dixit, Shri G. C.
 Doda, Shri Hiralal
 Dube, Shri J. P.
 Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar
 Engti, Shri Biren
 Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
 Ganesh, Shri K. R.
 Gangadeb, Shri P.
 Garcha, Shri Devinder Singh
 Gautam, Shri C. D.
 Gavit, Shri T. H.
 George, Shri A. C.
 Gill, Shri Mohinder Singh
 Giri, Shri V. Shanker
 Gogoi, Shri Tarun
 Gohain, Shri C. C.
 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
 Hanumanthaiya, Shri K.

Hari Kishore Singh, Shri	Maurya, Shri B. P.
Hari Singh, Shri	Mehta, Dr. Jivraj
Ishaque, Shri A. K. M.	Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram
Jadejan, Shri D. P.	Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Jaffer Sharief, Shri C. K.	Mishra, Shri Jagannath
Jagjivan Ram, Shri	Mishra, Shri L. N.
Jamilurrahman, Shri Md.	Misra, Shri S. N.
Jeyalakshmi, Shrimati V.	Modi, Shri Shrikishan
Jha, Shri Chiranjib	Mohsin, Shri F. H.
Jitendra Prasad, Shri	Muhammed Khuda Bukhsh, Shri
Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra	Murthy, Shri B. S.
Kadam, Shri Dattajirao	Nahata, Shri Amrit
Kadam, Shri J. G.	Naik, Shri B. V.
Kader, Shri S. A.	Nanda, Shri G. L.
Kahandole, Shri Z. M.	Neig, Shri Pratap Singh
Kailas, Dr.	Nimbalkar, Shri
Kakodkar, Shri Purushottam	Oraon, Shri Kartik
Kale, Shri	Oraon, Shri Tuna
Kamakshaiah, Shri D.	Pahadia, Shri Jagannath
Kamble, Shri T. D.	Paniuli, Shri Paripoornanand
Kapur, Shri Sat Pal	Pandey, Shri Damodar
Karan Singh, Dr.	Pandey, Shri Narsingh Narain
Kaul, Shrimati Sheila	Pandey, Shri R. S.
Kavde, Shri B. R.	Pandey, Shri Sudhakar
Khadilkar, Shri R. K.	Pant, Shri K. C.
Kisku, Shri A. K.	Paokai Haokip, Shri
Kotrashetti, Shri A. K.	Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand
Kulkarni, Shri Raja	Parikh, Shri Rasiklal
Kumaramangalam, Shri S. Mohan	Partap Singh, Shri
Kushok Bakula, Shri	Patel, Shri Natwarlal
Lakshmi Kanthamma, Shrimati T.	Patil, Shri Anantrao
Laskar, Shri Nihar	Patil, Shri T. A.
Lutfal Haque, Shri	Patnaik, Shri J. B.
Madhukar, Shri K. M.	Peje, Shri S. L.
Mahajan, Shri Vikram	Prabodh Chandra, Shri
Mahajan, Shri Y. S.	Pradhani, Shri K.
Mahata, Shri Debendra Nath	Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shafi
Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini	Raghu Ramaiah, Shri K.
Majhi, Shri Gajadhar	Rai, Shrimati Sahodrabai
Majhi, Shri Kumar	Raj Bahadur, Shri
Malhotra, Shri Inder J.	Rajdeo Singh, Shri
Mallanna, Shri K.	Raju, Shri P. V. G.
Mandal, Shri Jagdish Narain	
Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad	

Ram, Shri Tulsoman
 Ram Dhan, Shri
 Ram Prakash, Shri
 Ram Sewak, Ch.
 Ram Surat Prasad, Shri
 Ram Swarup, Shri
 Ramji Ram, Shri
 Ramshekhar Prasad Singh, Shri
 Rana, Shri M. B.
 Rao, Shri Jagannath
 Rao, Dr. K. L.
 Rao, Shri Nageswara
 Rao, Shri P. Ankineedu Prasad
 Rao, Shri Pattabhi Rama
 Rao, Dr. V. K. R. Varadaraja
 Rathia, Shri Umed Singh
 Raut, Shri Bhola
 Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal
 Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila
 Roy, Shri Bishwanath
 Rudra Pratap Singh, Shri
 Sadhu Ram, Shri
 Saini, Shri Mulki Raj
 Salve, Shri N. K. P.
 Samanta, Shri S. C.
 Sanghi, Shri N. K.
 Sarkar, Shri Sakti Kumar
 Sathe, Shri Vasant
 Satish Chandra, Shri
 Satpathy, Shri Devendra
 Savant, Shri Shankerrao
 Savitri Shyam, Shrimati
 Sayeed, Shri P. M.
 Sethi, Shri Arjun
 Shahnawaz Khan, Shri
 Shambhu Nath, Shri
 Shankar Dayal Singh, Shri
 Shankar Dev, Shri
 Shankaranand, Shri B.
 Sharma, Shri A. P.
 Sharma, Dr. H. P.
 Sharma, Shri Madhoram
 Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore
 Sharma, Dr. Shankar Dayal
 Shashi Bhushan, Shri

Shastri, Shri Biswanarayan
 Shastri, Shri Raja Ram
 Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
 Shenoy, Shri P. R.
 Sher Singh, Prof.
 Shinde, Shri Annasaheb P.
 Shivnath Singh, Shri
 Shukla, Shri B. R.
 Shukla, Shri Vidy Charan
 Siddayya, Shri S. M.
 Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri
 Singh, Shri Vishwanath Pratap
 Sinha, Shri Dharam Bir
 Sinha, Shri Nawal Kishore
 Sinha, Shri R. K.
 Sohan Lal, Shri T.
 Sunder Lal, Shri
 Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
 Swaminathan, Shri R. V.
 Swamy, Shri Sidrameshwar
 Swaran Singh, Shri
 Tarodekar, Shri V. B.
 Tayyab Hussain, Shri
 Tewari, Shri Shankar
 Thakre, Shri S. B.
 Thakur, Shri Krishnarao
 Tiwary, Shri K. N.
 Tombi Singh, Shri N.
 Tula Ram, Shri
 Ukey, Shri M. G.
 Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P.
 Vekaria, Shri
 Venkateswamy, Shri G.
 Verma, Shri Balgovind
 Verma, Shri Ramsingh Bhai
 Vijay Pal Singh, Shri
 Yadav, Shri Chandrajit
 Yadav, Shri N. P.
 Yadav, Shri R. P.
 Yadav, Shri D. P.
 MR. SPEAKER: The result* of the
 Division is:
 Ayes: 20: Noes: 252
 The motion was negatived.

*The following members also recorded their votes for NOES:—

Ayes: Shri P. M. Mehta.

Noes: Sarvashri Kedar Nath Singh and Dharamrao Afzal Parkar

MR. SPEAKER: Amendment No. 383.

The Lok Sabha divided:

SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU (Nagapattinam): My amendment reads:

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address no mention has been made of the brutal atrocities committed against Harijans in different parts of the country such as burning of huts, looting, murder and molestation of women, and the need to take firm and effective steps to protect them from such atrocities".'

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Amendment No. 475 is also on the same subject. It may be taken up along with this.

MR. SPEAKER: Do not go on adding. I have already noted those which you gave to me.

I shall now put amendment No. 383 to vote.

The question is:

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address no mention has been made of the brutal atrocities committed against Harijans in different parts of the country such as burning of huts, looting, murder and molestation of women, and the need to take firm and effective steps to protect them from such atrocities".' (383).

AYES
Division No. 6]

[18.34 hrs

Baladhandayutham, Shri K.
Banerjee, Shri S. M.
Bhagirath Bhanwar, Shri
Bhaura, Shri B. S.
Bosu, Shri Jyotirmoy
Chandrappan, Shri C. K.
Chavda, Shri K. S.
Chowhan, Shri Bharat Singh
Das, Shri R. P.
Deb, Shri Dasaratha
Deo, Shri P. K.
Dhandapani, Shri C. T.
Dutta, Shri Biren
Gowder, Shri J. Matha
Guha, Shri Samar
Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Halder, Shri Krishna Chandra
Hazra, Shri Manoranjan
Jha, Shri Bhogendra
Joarder, Shri Dinesh
Joshi, Shri Jagannathrao
Kachwai, Shri Hukam Chand
Kathamuthu, Shri M.
Madhukar, Shri K. M.
Mavalankar, Shri P. G.
Mehta, Shri P. M.
Mishra, Shri Shyamnandan
Mohammad Ismail, Shri
Muruganantham, Shri S. A.
Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai
Rao, Shri M. Satyanarayan
Reddy, Shri B. N.
Saha, Shri Gadadhar
Sezhiyan, Shri
Singh, Shri D. N.
Verma, Shri Phool Chand
Vijay Pal Singh Shri
Viswanathan, Shri G.
Yadav, Shri G. P.

NOES

Achal Singh, Shri
 Afzalpurkar, Shri Dharamrao
 Aga, Shri Syed Ahmed
 Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram
 Ahmed, Shri F. A.
 Alagesan, Shri O. V.
 Ambesh, Shri
 Ankineedu, Shri Manganti
 Appalanaidu, Shri
 Arvind Netam, Shri
 Austin, Dr. Henry
 Awdhesh Chandra Singh, Shri
 Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
 Aziz Imam, Shri
 Babunath Singh, Shri
 Bahuguna, Shri H. N.
 Banamali Babu, Shri
 Banerji Shrimati Mukul
 Barman, Shri R. N.
 Barupal Shri Panna Lal
 Basappa, Shri K.
 Basumatari, Shri D.
 Besra, Shri S. C.
 Bhagat, Shri B. R.
 Bhagat, Shri H. K. L.
 Bhargava, Shri Basheeshwar Nath
 Bhatia, Shri Raghunandan Lal
 Bist, Shri Narendra Singh
 Buta Singh, Shri
 Chakleshwar Singh, Shri
 Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna
 Chandra Gowda, Shri D. B.
 Chandra Shekharappa Veerabasappa
 Shri T. V.
 Chaturvedi, Shri Rohan Lal
 Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh
 Chavan, Shri D. R.
 Chavan, Shri Yeshwantrao
 Chawla, Shri Amar Nath
 Chellachami, Shri A. M.
 Chhotey Lal, Shri
 Chutten Lal, Shri

Choudhary, Shri B. E.
 Choudhury, Shri Moinul Haque
 Daga, Shri M. C.
 Dalbir Singh, Shri
 Dalip Singh, Shri
 Damani, Shri S. R.
 Darbara Singh, Shri
 Das, Shri Anadi Charan
 Das, Shri Dharindhar
 Daschowdhury, Shri B. K.
 Deo, Shri S. N. Singh
 Dhamankar, Shri
 Dhusia, Shri Anant Prasad
 Dinesh Singh, Shri
 Dixit, Shri G. C.
 Doda, Shri Hiralal
 Dube, Shri J. P.
 Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar
 Engti, Shri Biren
 Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
 Ganesh, Shri K. R.
 Gangadeb, Shri P.
 Garcha, Shri Devinder Singh
 Gautam, Shri C. D.
 Gavit, Shri T. H.
 George, Shri A. C.
 Gill, Shri Mohinder Singh
 Gogoi, Shri Tarun
 Gohain, Shri C. C.
 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
 Hari Singh, Shri
 Ishaque, Shri A. K. M.
 Jadeja, Shri D. P.

Jaffer Sharief, Shri C. K.	Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Jagjivan Ram, Shri	Mishra, Shri Jagannath
Jamilurrahman, Shri Md.	Mishra, Shri L. N.
Jeyalakshmi, Shrimati V.	Misra, Shri S. N.
Jha, Shri Chiranjib	Modi, Shri Shrikishan
Jitendra Prasad, Shri	Mohapatra, Shri Shyam Sunder
Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra	Mohsin, Shri F. H.
Kadam, Shri Dattajirao	Muhammed Khuda Bukhsh, Shri
Kader, Shri S. A.	Murthy, Shri B. S.
Kahandole, Shri Z. M.	Nahata, Shri Amrit
Kailas, Dr.	Naik, Shri B. V.
Kakodkar, Shri Purushottam	Nanda, Shri G. L.
Kale, Shri	Negi, Shri Pratap Singh
Kamakshaiah, Shri D.	Nimbalkar, Shri
Kamala Prasad, Shri	Oraon, Shri Kartik
Kamble, Shri T. D.	Oraon, Shri Tuna
Kapur, Shri Sat Pal	Pahadia, Shri Jagannath
Karan Singh, Dr.	Painuli, Shri Paripoornanand
Kaul, Shrimati Sheila	Pandey, Shri Damodar
Kavde, Shri B. R.	Pandey, Shri R. S.
Kedar Nath Singh, Shri	Pandey, Shri Sudhakar
Kisku, Shri A. K.	Pant, Shri K. C.
Kotrashetti, Shri A. K.	Paokai Haokip, Shri
Kulkarni, Shri Raja	Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand
Kumaramangalam, Shri S. Mohan	Parikh, Shri Rasiklal
Kushok Bakula, Shri	Pratap Singh, Shri
Lakshminikanthamma, Shrimati T.	Patel, Shri Natwarlal
Laskar, Shri Nihar	Patil, Shri Anantrao
Lutfal Haque, Shri	Patil, Shri T. A.
Mahajan, Shri Vikram	Patnaik, Shri J. B.
Mahajan, Shri Y. S.	Peje, Shri S. L.
Mahata, Shri Debendra Nath	Prabodh Chandra, Shri
Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini	Pradhani, Shri K.
Majhi, Shri Gajadhar	Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shaf
Majhi, Shri Kumar	Raghu Ramaiah, Shri K.
Malhotra, Shri Inder J.	Rai, Shrimati Sahodrabai
Mallanna, Shri K.	Raj Bahadur, Shri
Mandal, Shri Jagdish Narain	Rajdeo Singh, Shri
Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad	Raju, Shri P. V. G.
Maurya, Shri B. P.	Ram, Shri Tuhmohan
Mehta, Dr. Jivraj	
Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram	

Ram Dhan, Shri	Shashi Bhushan, Shri
Ram Prakash, Shri	Shastri, Shri Biswanarayan
Ram Sewak, Ch.	Shastri, Shri Raja Ram
Ram Surat Prasad, Shri	Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
Ram Swarup, Shri	Shenoy, Shri P. R.
Ramji Ram, Shri	Sher Singh, Prof.
Ramshekhar Prasad Singh, Shri	Shinde, Shri Annasaheb P.
Rana, Shri M. B.	Shivnath Singh, Shri
Rao, Shri Jagannath	Shukla, Shri B. R.
Rao, Dr. K. L.	Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
Rao, Shri Nageswara	Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri
Rao, Shri Pattabhi Rama	Singh, Shri Vishwanath Pratap
Rao, Dr. V. K. R. Varadaraja	Sinha, Shri Dharam Bir
Rathia, Shri Umed Singh	Sinha, Shri Nawal Kishore
Raut, Shri Bhola	Sinha, Shri R. K.
Reddy, Shri K. Kodanda Ram	Sohan Lal, Shri T.
Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal	Sunder Lal, Shri
Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila	Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
Roy, Shri Bishwanath	Swaminathan, Shri R. V.
Rudra Pratap Singh, Shri	Swamy, Shri Sidrameshwar
Sadhu Ram, Shri	Tarodekar, Shri V. B.
Saini, Shri Mulki Raj	Tayyab Hussain, Shri
Salve, Shri N. K. P.	Thakre, Shri S. B.
Samanta, Shri S. C.	Thakur, Shri Krishnarao
Sanghi, Shri N. K.	Tiwary, Shri K. N.
Sarkar, Shri Sakti Kumar	Tombi Singh, Shri N.
Sathe, Shri Vasant	Tula Ram, Shri
Satpathy, Shri Vevendra	Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P.
Savant, Shri Shankerrao	Vekaria, Shri
Savitri Shyam, Shrimati	Venkateswamy, Shri P.
Sethi, Shri Arjun	Verma, Shri Balgovind
Shahnawaz Khan, Shri	Verma, Shri Ramsingh Bhai
Shambhu Nath, Shri	Vidyalankar, Shri Amarnath
Shankar Dayal Singh, Shri	Yadav, Shri Chandrajit
Shankar Dev, Shri	Yadav, Shri N. P.
Shankaranand, Shri B.	Yadav, Shri R. P.
Sharma, Shri A. P.	Yadav, Shri D. P.
Sharma, Dr. H. P.	MR. SPEAKER: The result* of the
Sharma, Shri Madhoram	Division is:
Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore	Ayes : 39; Noes : 242.
Sharma, Dr. Shankar Dayal	The motion was negatived.

*The following members also recorded their votes for NOES:—

Sarvashri M. G. Vikey, N. N. Pandey, K. Chikkalingaiah, P. Ankinneedu Prasada Rao and J. G. Kadam.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment No. 447 moved by Shri Sezhiyan to vote.

*Amendment No. 447 put and
..... negatived.*

MR. SPEAKER: Now amendment No. 466.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I will read out my amendment.

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the unemployment and under-employment in the urban and rural areas have been rising on an unprecedented scale”.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the unemployment and under-employment in the urban and rural areas have been rising on an unprecedented scale.” (466).

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 7

18.37 hrs.

AYES

Baladhandayutham, Shri K.
Banerjee, Shri S. M.
Bhagirath Bhanwar, Shri
Bhaura, Shri B. S.
Bosu, Shri Jyotirmoy
Chandrappan, Shri C. K.
Chavda, Shri K. S.
Chowhan, Shri Bharat Singh
Dass, Shri R. P.
Deo, Shri P. K.
Dhandapani, Shri C. T.
Dutta, Shri Biren
Goswami, Shrimati Bibha Ghosh
Gowder, Shri J. Motha.

Guha, Shri Samar
Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Halder, Shri Krishna Chandra
Hazra, Shri Manoranjan
Jha, Shri Bhogendra
Joarder, Shri Dinesh
Joshi, Shri Jagannathrao
Kachwai, Shri Hukam Chand
Madhukar, Shri K. M.
Mehta, Shri P. M.
Mishra, Shri Shyamnandan
Mohammad Ismail, Shri
Muruganantham, Shri S. A.
Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai
Reddy, Shri B. N.
Saha, Shri Gadadhar
Sezhiyan, Shri
Singh, Shri D. N.
Verma, Shri Phool Chand
Vijay Pal Singh Shri
Viswanathan, Shri G.
Yadav, Shri G. P.

NOES

Achal Singh, Shri
Afzalpurkar, Shri Dharamrao.
Aga, Shri Syed Ahmed
Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram
Ahmed, Shri F. A.
Alagesan, Shri O. V.
Ambesh, Shri
Ankineedu, Shri Maganti
Appalanaidu, Shri
Arvind Netam, Shri
Austin, Dr. Henry
Awdhesh Chandra Singh, Shri
Aziz Imam, Shri
Babunath Singh, Shri
Bahuguna, Shri H. N.
Banamali Babu, Shri
Banerji, Shrimati Mukul
Barman, Shri R. N.

Barupal, Shri Panna Lal	Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
Basappa, Shri K.	Ganesh, Shri K. R.
Basumatari, Shri D.	Gangadeb, Shri P.
Besra, Shri S. C.	Garcha, Shri Devinder Singh
Bhagat, Shri B. R.	Gautam, Shri C. D.
Bhagat, Shri H. K. L.	Gavit, Shri T. H.
Bhargava, Shri Basheshwar Nath	George, Shri A. C.
Bhatia, Shri Raghunandan Lal	Gill, Shri Mohinder Singh
Bisht, Shri Narendra Singh	Gogoi, Shri Tarun
Buta Singh, Shri	Gohain, Shri C. C.
Chakleshwar Singh, Shri	Gokhale, Shri H. R.
Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna	Gomango, Shri Giridhar
Chandra Gowda, Shri D. B.	Gopal, Shri K.
Chandrashekharappa Veerabasappa, Shri T. V.	Goswami, Shri Dinesh Chandra
Chaturvedi, Shri Rohan Lal	Gotkhinde, Shri Annaheb
Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh	Govind Das, Dr.
Chavan, Shri D. R.	Gowda, Shri Pampan
Chavan, Shri Yeshwantrao	Hansda, Shri Subodh
Chawla, Shri Amar Nath	Hanumanthaiya, Shri K.
Chellachami, Shri A. M.	Hari Kishore Singh, Shri
Chhotey Lal, Shri	Hari Singh, Shri
Chhutten Lal, Shri	Ishaque, Shri A. K. M.
Chikkalingaiah, Shri K.	Jadeja, Shri D. P.
Choudhary, Shri B. E.	Jaffer Sharief, Shri C. K
Choudhury, Shri Moinul Haque	Jagjivan Ram, Shri
Daga, Shri M. C.	Jeyalakshmi, Shrimati V.
Daibir Singh, Shri	Jha, Shri Chiranjib
Dalip Singh, Shri	Jitendra Prasad, Shri
Damani, Shri S. R.	Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra
Darbara Singh, Shri	Kadam, Shri Dattajirao
Das, Shri Anadi Charan	Kadam, Shri J. G.
Das, Shri Dharnidhar	Kadannappali, Shri Ramachandran
Daschowdhury, Shri B. K.	Kader, Shri S. A.
Deo, Shri S. N. Singh	Kahandole, Shri Z. M.
Dhamankar, Shri	Kailash, Dr.
Dhusia, Shri Anant Prasad	Kakodkar, Shri Purushottam
Dinesh Singh, Shri	Kale, Shri
Doda, Shri Hiralal	Kamakshaiah, Shri D.
Dube, Shri J. P.	Kamala Prasad, Shri
Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar	Kamble, Shri T. D.
Engti, Shri Biren	Kapur, Shri Sat Pal
	Karan Singh, Dr.
	Kaul, Shrimati Sheila
	Kavde, Shri B. R.

Kedar Nath Singh, Shri	Pandey, Shri Narsingh Narain
Khadilkar, Shri R. K.	Pandey, Shri R. S.
Kisku, Shri A. K.	Pandey, Shri Sudhakar
Kot rashetti, Shri A. K.	Pant, Shri K. C.
Kulkarni, Shri Raja	Paokai Haokip, Shri
Kumaramangalam, Shri S. Mohan	Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand
Kushok Bakula, Shri	Parikh, Shri Resiklal
Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati T.	Partap Singh, Shri
Laskar, Shri Nihar	Patel, Shri Natwarlal
Lutfal Haque, Shri	Patil, Shri Anantrao
Mahajan, Shri Vikram	Patil, Shri T. A.
Mahajan, Shri Y. S.	Patnaik, Shri J. B.
Mahata, Shri Debendra Nath	Jeje, Shri S. L.
Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini	Pradhani, Shri K.
Majhi, Shri Gajadhar	Quresi, Shri Mohd. Shafi
Majhi, Shri Kumar	Raghu Ramaiah, Shri K.
Malhotra, Shri Inder J.	Rai, Shrimati Sahodrabai
Mallanna, Shri K.	Raj Bahadur, Shri
Mandal, Shri Jagdish Narain	Rajdeo Singh, Shri
Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad	Raju, Shri P. V. G.
Maurya, Shri B. P.	Ram, Shri Tulmohan
Mehta, Dr. Jivraj	Ram Dhan, Shri
Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram	Ram Prakash, Shri
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti	Ram Sewak, Ch.
Mishra, Shri Jagannath	Ram Surat Prasad, Shri
Mishra, Shri L. N.	Ram Swarup, Shri
Mishra, Shri S. N.	Ramji Ram, Shri
Modi, Shri Kishan	Ramshekhar Prasad Singh, Shri
Mohapatra, Shri Shyam Sunder	Rana, Shri M. B.
Mohsin Shri F. H.	Rao, Shri Jagannath
Muhammed Khuda Bukhsh, Shri	Rao, Dr. K. L.
Murthy, Shri B. S.	Rao, Shri Nageswara
Nahata, Shri Amrit	Rao, Shri P. Ankineedu Prasada
Naik, Shri B. V.	Rao, Shri Pattabhi Rama
Nanda, Shri M. G. L.	Rao, Dr. V. K. R. Varadaraja
Negi, Shri Pratap Singh	Rathia, Shri Umed Singh
Nimbalkar, Shri	Raut, Shri Bhola
Oraon, Shri Kartik	Reddy, Shri K. Kodanda Rama
Oraon, Shri Tuna	Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal
Pahadia, Shri Jagannath	Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila
Painuli, Shri Pimpõornanand	Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Pandey, Shri Damodar	Rudra Pratap Singh, Shri

Sadhu Ram, Shri	Sinha, Shri R. K.
Saini, Shri Mulki Raj	Sohan Lal, Shri T.
Salve, Shri N. K. P.	Sunder Lal, Shri
Samanta, Shri S. C.	Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
Sanghi, Shri N. K.	Swaminathan, Shri R. V.
Sarkar, Shri Sakti Kumar	Swamy, Shri Sidrameshwar
Sathe, Shri Vasant	Tarodekar, Shri V. D.
Satish Chandra, Shri	Tayyab Hussain, Shri
Satpathy, Shri Devendra	Tewari, Shri Shankar
Savitri Shyam, Shrimati	Thakre, Shri S. B.
Sayeed, Shri P. M.	Thakur, Shri Krishnarao
Sethi, Shri Arjun	Tiwari, Shri K. N.
Shahnawaz Khan, Shri	Tombi Singh, Shri N.
Shambhu Nath, Shri	Tula Ram, Shri
Shankar Dayal Singh, Shri	Uikey, Shri M. G.
Shankar Dev, Shri	Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P.
Shankaranand, Shri B.	Vekaria, Shri
Sharma, Shri A. P.	Venkatswamy, Shri G.
Sharma, Dr. H. P.	Verma, Shri Balgovind
Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore	Verma, Shri Ramsingh Bhai
Sharma, Dr. Shankar Dayal	Vidyalankar, Shri Amarnath
Shashi Bhushan, Shri	Yadav, Shri Chandrajit
Shastri, Shri Biswanarayan	Yadav, Shri N. P.
Shastri, Shri Raja Ram	Yadav, Shri K. P.
Shastri, Shri Sheopujan	Radav, Shri D. P.
Shenoy, Shri P. R.	
Sher Singh, Prof.	
Shinde, Shri Annasaheb P.	
Shivnath Singh, Shri	
Shukla, Shri B. R.	
Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan	
Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri	
Singh, Shri Vishwanath Pratap	
Sinha, Shri Dharam Bir	

MR. SPEAKER: The result* of the Division is Ayes: 32; Noes: 243.

The motion was negatived

श्री हकम चन्द कल्वाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं चाहता हूँ कि मेरी 414, 417, 419 और 425 नम्बर की एमेंडमेंट्स को भी पुट किया जाये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कल्वाय जी की जो

*The following members also recorded their votes:—

Sarvashri Nawal Kishore Sinha, Madho Ram Sharma, Bhagwat Jha Azad, G. C. Dixit, Md. Jamilrrahaman, and Swami Brahmanandji.

एमेंडमेंट्स हैं, उनको मैं पुट करता हूँ।

Amendments Nos. 414, 417, 419 and 425 were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put the amendments of all others, except those which have already been voted, namely all amendments in the names of Shri K. M. Madhukar, Shri Laxminarayan Pandeya, Prof. Madhu Dandavate, Shri P. G. Mavalankar, Shri P. K. Deo, Shri Dasaratha Deb, Shri Sarjoo Pandey, Shri K. S. Chavda, Shri N. Sreekanth Nair, Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya, Shri P. M. Mehta, Shri Bhogendra Jha, Shri Saroj Mukherjee, Shri Surendra Mohanty, Shri D. K. Panda, Shri Shyamnandan Mishra, Shri M. Kathamuthu, Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai, Shri Sezhiyan and Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu.

The Amendments* were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put the main motion moved by Shri R. K. Sinha and seconded by Shri K. P. Unnikrishnan.

The question is:

"That an Address be presented to the President in the following terms:—

"That the Members of Lok Sabha assembled in this Session are deeply grateful to the President for the Address which he has been pleased to deliver to both Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 19th February, 1973."

The motion was adopted.

18.41 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, February 28, 1973/Phalgun 9, 1894 (Saka).

*Amendments Negatived: Nos. 22 to 46, 58 to 70, 72 to 74, 76 to 78, 81 to 90, 92 to 104, 106 to 108, 110 to 131, 142 to 146, 148 to 157, 159 to 165, 167 to 197, 199 to 203, 205, 209 to 220, 222 to 230, 234 to 240, 242, 246, 248 to 304, 307 to 323, 325 to 382, 384 to 413, 415, 416, 418, 420 to 424, 426 to 429, 431 to 446, 448 to 465 and 467 to 475.