

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

Tenth Session



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
New Delhi

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No. 53, Thursday, May 9, 1974/Vaisakha 19, 1896 (Saka)

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## LOK SABHA

Thursday, May 9, 1974/Vaisakha 19,  
1896 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the  
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS Security of Hill States of Eastern India

\*996. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen Press Reports of the 13th April, 1974 about the movement of several thousands of Chinese troops into the region of North-Eastern Burma; and

(b) if so, whether it will not pose a serious security issue to the Hill States of Eastern India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There is no authentic information to indicate the movement of Chinese troops into North-Eastern Burma. However, all related developments continue to be watched and are taken into account in planning our defence measures.

श्रीमती सावित्री श्याम : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि चाइनीज फ्रूप्स के मूवमेंट के सम्बन्ध में उन के पास कोई आधिकारिक जानकारी नहीं है किन्तु मैं जनना चाहती हूँ कि क्या 19 मार्च के समाचार पत्रों से, जो न्यूयार्क और वाशिंगटन से निकलते हैं, यह विदित

नहीं होता कि भारत के उत्तर पूर्वी हिस्से पर चाइनीज फ्रूप्स की काफी गतिविधियाँ बढ़ रही हैं तथा लगभग 10,000 चाइनीज सोल्जर्स बंगलादेश के उत्तर में ट्रेनिंग ले रहे हैं। भारत के जो नागा हैं और मीजो लोग हैं उन की गतिविधियाँ भी चल रही हैं। इसी के साथ साथ 22 अप्रैल को बंगलादेश के डिप्लोमेट ने भी कहा कि यह गतिविधियाँ तेजी से बढ़ रही हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप प्रश्न पूछिये।

श्रीमती सावित्री श्याम : मन्त्री महोदय ने कहा कि उन के पास इन्फार्मेशन नहीं है, लेकिन जो समाचार आ रहे हैं वह डिप्लोमेटिक आधार पर दिये जा रहे हैं। प्रेस में आया है...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो कुछ मन्त्री महोदय बता रहे हैं आप उसको क्यों नहीं मानती ? आप प्रश्न पूछिये।

श्रीमती सावित्री श्याम : मैं प्रश्न ही पूछ रही हूँ। इन गतिविधियों की सूचना हम को वाशिंगटन के समाचार-पत्रों से भी मिली और बंगलादेश के डिप्लोमेट से भी मिली। उस के आधार पर मैं जानना चाहती हूँ कि क्या मन्त्रालय को उन की सीक्रेट सर्विस ने कोई सूचना इस सम्बन्ध में दी है ? यदि दी है तो भारत सरकार को बंगलादेश और बर्मा की सरकारों ने इस सम्बन्ध में कोई सूचना दी है ?

श्री विद्या चरण शुकल : मैंने अपने उत्तर के पहले भाग में कहा है कि जो खबरें प्रेस में छपी हैं हमने उन को देखा है और इसके लिये मैंने 'हाँ' कहा है ? जहाँ तक

गुप्तचरों द्वारा और दूसरे देशों द्वारा सूचना पाने का सवाल है, उन के बारे में हम सार्वजनिक रूप से कुछ नहीं कह सकते। लेकिन सवाल यह किया गया है कि जो चीनी सेना है वह बर्मा के उत्तर-पूर्व के हिस्से में घाई है या नहीं। इस का भारत के हिस्से से कोई मतलब नहीं। यह बर्मा के उत्तर-पूर्व का सवाल है। हम ने प्रेस में ऐसी रिपोर्ट देखी हैं। जो सूचनाएँ हम को भेजी जाती हैं उन पर न तो हम सार्वजनिक रूप से कोई बहस कर सकते हैं और न कोई बातचीत कर सकते हैं। हम को जो सूचनाएँ मिली हैं वह आयेन्टिक नहीं हैं। फिर भी ऐसी सूचनाएँ हम को मिली हैं।

**श्रीमती सावित्री श्याम :** क्या मैं यह मान लूँ कि भारत के उत्तर पूर्वी हिस्से पर, जो अन्कट्रोल्ड एरिया है, कोई चाइनीज गति-विधि नहीं है ?

**श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल :** आप ठीक कह रही हैं।

**SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GO-SWAMI:** Has it come to the notice of hon. Minister that these reports going to round from reliable quarters that an insurgency belt is to be created in the north-eastern region? If so, what steps Government are taking to counter such a move?

**SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA:** If it is regarding preparations for creating an insurgency area or belt inside the country, it relates to the sphere of work of the Home Ministry, but if something is being done outside on the borders of our neighbours, then my reply is covered by the answer given to part (b) of the question.

**श्री रामदेव सिंह:** माननीय मन्त्री महोदय ने जो ऐक्टिविटीज बतलाई हैं उन के कारण क्या वह देश की सुरक्षा के लिये कोई खतरा महसूस करते हैं ?

**श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल :** मैं ने कहा है कि खतरा तो हम महसूस नहीं करते हैं, परन्तु जो इस तरह की बातें होती हैं उन का हम अपने देश की सुरक्षा की तैयारियाँ करते समय ध्यान रखते हैं।

#### Restrictions on purchase of New Cars

\*998. **SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN:** Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to impose restrictions on the purchase of new motor cars especially by those who have purchased one recently; and

(b) if so, what are the restrictions?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH):** (a) and (b). Restrictions already exist in the Motor Car (Distribution & Sale) Control Order, 1959, on purchase of more than one new motor car during a period of two years. The question if the eligibility period should be raised is under active consideration of Government.

**श्री राम भगत पासवान :** मैं आप के माध्यम से मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकारी पदाधिकारी, व्यापारी और सार्वजनिक कार्यकर्ता लोगों को जो नई कारों का अलॉटमेंट होता है उसके लिये मापदण्ड रखा गया है? कभी कभी उनका दुरुपयोग भी किया जाता है, इस को रोकने के लिये सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है? क्या सरकार किसी गैर-सरकारी समिति के माध्यम से भी कारों का अलॉटमेंट करने की व्यवस्था कर रही है?

**THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI T. A. PAI):** So far as the Government servants are concerned, we have recently raised the eligibility for getting cars based on their salary scales, from Rs. 900 to Rs. 1,250 p.m. Their applications are

registered and in the order of their registration the car allotments are made. We had recently allocated certain quota, namely, five per cent of the cars, to doctors and nurses, and we are depending upon the advice as to their qualifications coming under this, from the Indian Medical Association and the Nurses Association. I do not think that instances have been brought to our notice that people have been able to get cars under any misrepresentation so far.

श्री राम भगत पासवान : कार अलॉटमेंट के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकारों के अलग अलग नियम हैं। इससे खरीदने वालों को परेशानियां होती हैं। क्या इन दोनों नियमों में सामंजस्य लाने के लिये सरकार विचार कर रही है ?

SHRI T. A. PAI: All the State Governments have been informed of the guidelines for making these allotments given to them. But may be because the number of cars available under the State quota is necessarily lower, the State Governments might exercise their discretion within these guidelines.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: It has been found that these cars, after use for two years, become useless owing to their bad quality. So, I want to know from the hon. Minister whether they will help the consumer by making improvement in these cars so that they may not become useless, and can the use be restricted to two years only?

SHRI T. A. PAI: I agree that the quality of Indian cars still requires improvement, but if well maintained they should last for four years. We do not give the privilege only to certain classes of people to own these cars. We also propose to extend the period of two years to four years so that the better maintenance of the cars is also the responsibility of the owners.

MR. SPEAKER: The MPs to whom these cars are allotted come to me and say that after two years they are of no use.

SHRI T. A. PAI: The same quality cars are allotted to the MPs also. All that I can say is that every effort is being made to improve the quality of the cars, but the maintenance of the cars also will have to be taken care of.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: The Minister said just now that he proposes to raise the limit to four years so that it should be the responsibility of the owners to maintain the cars well. Will he take steps to see that the components, etc. are available with ease and of the right quality?

SHRI T. A. PAI: I have said that more and more of these components have been brought under the Indian Standards specification so that a better quality may be maintained. I would also like to inform the House that we have taken special powers to pick up any car from the assembly lines and get it subjected to a complete check.

SHRI P. R. SHENOY: May I know whether a quota is fixed for public sector employees, especially the bank employees, for the purpose of mobilisation of resources for the Government?

SHRI T. A. PAI: There is a special quota for the banks, but that is necessarily to be restricted because, apart from making cars available for doing their work efficiently, cars are becoming increasingly status symbols and perhaps we would like to discourage it.

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI: May we know whether any special quota is reserved for taximen for the allotment of cars.

SHRI T. A. PAI: The quota for taximen, which was five per cent till last year, has been raised to 16 per cent of the cars manufactured.

श्री हुकम चंद कच्छबाय : देश में कारों की बहुत कमी है। मांग अधिक है। ऐसी परिस्थिति में क्या आप इस बात की छूट देंगे कि जो भारतीय विदेशों में व्यापार कर रहे हैं या रह रहे हैं वे वहां से कारें ला सकें ? क्या आप उनको इसकी अनुमति देंगे, छूट देंगे ?

**SHRI T. A. PAI:** It is true that we manufacture only 42,000 cars at present. But I do not think that the suggestion of the hon. Member that businessmen should be permitted to get cars from abroad is valid because it involves foreign exchange.

**SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA:** May I know whether after the increase in the price of motor spirit the demand for manufactured cars had gone down? In view of that would the permits for the purchase of new cars be liberalised?

**SHRI T. A. PAI:** In spite of the fact that petrol costs have gone up, though the demand from a particular section of the people had gone down, there is still a vast section of people who can well afford to pay these prices.... (Some Hon. Members Black-moneyed people). The demand will continue to the number of cars manufactured in the country.

#### Mediation in Railway Dispute

\*999. **SHRI MADHU LIMAYE:** Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether he made any attempt to mediate in the Railway dispute.

(b) if so, the details of the efforts made by him to avert the Railway strike;

(c) the terms offered by him or the Railway Minister to railwaymen;

(d) whether he advised the Railway Ministry not to use the Territorial

army, BSF and the Military to crush the Railway strike but reach a settlement; and

(e) if so, the response of the Railway Ministry?

**THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY):** (a) to (e): Informal meetings were held with the representatives of the Central Trade Union Organisations and Trade Unions of Railwaymen to discuss the various demands put forth by the Unions of Railwaymen and they were assured that the views expressed in the meetings would be communicated to the Railway Ministry. Hope was expressed that negotiated settlement would be possible and the strike would be averted.

**श्री मधु लिमये :** सबसे पहले मैं आपकी तबज़्जह बुलेटिन पार्ट 2 जो ग्राह मई का है उसकी प्रारंभ दिलाना चाहता हूँ। इसमें आपका नया डायरेक्शन 13 (ए) प्रकाशित किया गया है। यह डायरेक्शन इस प्रकार है :

Bulletin part II, dated 8 May.

"After Direction 13, the following new direction, 13A shall be added:

13.A. Answers to questions given in the House shall be complete and as far as possible each part thereof shall be answered separately. If attention is drawn to an answer and the Speaker is satisfied that it does not fulfill this condition, he may direct the Minister to give a complete answer."

अब आप मेरे प्रश्न देखिए। मन्त्री महोदय ने तत्काल साबित किया है कि 8 मई के बुलेटिन के बावजूद मेरे प्रश्न के सी डी और ई का इसमें बिल्कुल जवाब नहीं है। जहाँ तक बी का संबंध है उन्होंने उसकी तफ़्सील भी नहीं दी है। उनको आप पहले आदेश दें कि मेरे सी डी और ई का वह जबाब दें। साथ ही बी का तफ़्सीलवार जवाब आए। उसके बाद मैं अपने दो सप्ली-मेंटरी पूछूंगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह बुलेटिन घाट मई का है। जवाब पता नहीं कब तैयार हो गया होगा।

Can you in one minute split it into three or four parts. Anyway I will see that in future direction is followed strictly. It was only yesterday that the Bulletin was issued.

श्री मधु लिमये : लेकिन पार्लियामेन्टरी एफेयर्ज मिनिस्टर रूलज कमेटी में हाजिर थे। उनका क्या कुछ कर्तव्य नहीं बनता ?

MR. SPEAKER: There is a lot of scope for leniency in this matter and the question also might have reached him much earlier than the Bulletin. They have been doing so in the past.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: When did you adopt the direction? I was done many weeks ago.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall personally see to it that this is followed strictly in future. You better ask your supplementary.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Supplementary is meant to elicit more information.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: As a Member of the Rules Committee, I would say, your Direction should be honoured. (c) and (d) should be answered.

MR. SPEAKER: Except for some Members, I do not think other Members are aware of the Bulletin.

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI: Sir, apart from your new Direction, the questions are specific. Part (a) says 'whether he made any attempt to mediate in the dispute'. He referred to an informal meeting he had with central trade union organisations. This has no connection with the question. The answer is not connected with that. He must be specific whether he made any attempt or not.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Raghunatha Reddy, this device was introduced to check evasion. I hope you will be cautious in future. Try to satisfy them by cutting them into parts.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: Sir, I respectfully submit that as far as part (a) is concerned, the question was whether I made any attempt to mediate in the railway dispute. If I have to strictly answer the question, I did not mediate between the parties. But, nevertheless, I thought it is my duty to inform the House, with great respect, that I had an informal meeting with the representatives of the trade union organisations to ascertain what their views are so that I may communicate to the Railway Ministry.... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: I know you are all excited over it. But, try to understand what he says.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: For this purpose, with a view first of all to understand the views of the various trade union leaders and the trade union organisations, I had a meeting in a very informal manner. I made it very clear to all the trade union leaders that it was a very informal meeting and it had no formal characteristics of its own. On 4th, 5th, 8th and 9th April, we held a meeting with the individual organisations. Then, on the 11th April, there was a joint meeting of all the organisations together. I appealed to them that having regard to the present economic situation, they should not think in terms of resorting to strike and matters must be settled by negotiations. I also told them that I would communicate their views etc to the Railway Ministry so that the Railway Ministry would be in a position to properly discuss this matter with them. On the 12th, I happened to be present at a meeting which the Railway Ministry held. Beyond this, I did not attend any meeting in regard

to negotiations etc. It may not be correct to use the expression 'mediate' in this matter. With great respect to this house and to you, Sir, I thought it is my duty to at least inform the House what I have done in this matter. So, part (a) and (b) have been answered.

Now, in regard to the question, terms offered by me to railwaymen, there are no terms which I have offered to them. I only tried to find out what their terms are. In fact, terms were offered to us rather than my offering to them. The terms offered by the Railway Minister, terms proposed by the railway trade unions, all have been discussed on the floor of the House elaborately and I do not think I am likely to add anything useful to what has already been done on the floor of the House by the Railway Minister. Coming to (d), whether I advised the Railway Ministry not to use the Territorial Army, BSF and the Military to crush the railway strike but reach a settlement, with great respect, I would say that Mr. Madhu Limaye being a very senior Member, he knows the functions of the Labour Ministry. It is not the function of the Labour Ministry to advise or not to advise. It is the duty of those persons who are in charge of the particular Ministry or Department to consider the various circumstances, the pros and cons and then take a decision.

As far as the responsibility of the Labour Ministry is concerned, that question does not arise.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, श्रम मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत जो मामले आते हैं वे कानून लिस्ट के तहत आते हैं, जिसकी एन्ट्री 24 इस प्रकार है :

"Welfare of labour including conditions of work, provident funds, employers' liability, workmen's compensation, invalidity and old

age pensions and maternity benefits."

जहां राज्य के तहत कुछ मामले आते हैं, वहां भी श्रम मंत्रालय की जिम्मेदारी है। लेकिन रेल मंत्रालय का मामला विशुद्ध केन्द्र का मामला है, और ऐसी हालत में श्रम मंत्री को केवल पोस्टमैन का काम नहीं करना चाहिए था। क्या मंत्री महोदय को यह पता था कि 1 मई को मिनट्स तैयार करने के लिए—मतैक्य का क्षेत्र क्या है और मतभेद का क्षेत्र क्या है, यह लेखबद्ध करने के लिए—एक मीटिंग होने वाली थी, और उसके बाद 2 मई को दोबारा बातचीत का दौरा शुरू होने वाला था; यदि हां, तो क्या इस दरमियान 1 मई और 2 मई के दरमियान मंत्री महोदय रेल मंत्रालय के साथ कोई बातचीत कर रहे थे, क्या वह उसके सम्पर्क में थे और क्या उन्होंने उसको यह सलाह दी थी कि यह रात के समय जो गिरफ्तारियां का दौरा शुरू कर रहा है, उससे मामला बिगड़ जायेगा और रेल मंत्रालय तथा गृह मंत्रालय को 2 मई की बातचीत तक रुकना चाहिए, ताकि रेल मजदूरों की हड़ताल टल जाये? श्रम मंत्री का यह कर्तव्य था। मैं उनसे लेबर मिनिस्टर के नाते पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वह रेल मंत्रालय और गृह मंत्रालय के साथ टच में थे और क्या उन्होंने इस तरह की सलाह दी थी, यदि नहीं दी थी, तो न देने का कारण क्या था।

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: I was only trying to find out the progress of the negotiations. The rest of the matter will not arise....(Interruptions) I was trying to get in touch with the progress of the negotiations. In that context, I used to meet the Railway Minister to find out what exactly is the stage of the negotiations. To that extent, I have been discussing with him; not beyond that.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सारा मामला बिगड़ने का कारण यह है कि 2 मई की बातचीत शुरू होते के पहले श्रम

मंत्रालय की गिरफ्तारियों को रोकने के लिए हस्तक्षेप करना चाहिए था—उस का यह कर्तव्य था। मेरा स्पेसिफिक प्रश्न यह है कि क्या मंत्री महोदय ने इस तरह की मध्यस्थता की थी और यह सलाह दी थी कि ये गिरफ्तारियां न की जायें।

**MR. SPEAKER:** He has already mentioned it.

**SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY:** I made it very clear that I met the Railway Minister now and then to find out the progress of negotiations in this regard.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न का जवाब नहीं आया है, लेकिन मैं इसको छोड़ देता हूँ।

क्या श्रम मंत्री को इस बात का पता है कि रेल मजदूरों की हड़ताल को तोड़ने के लिए कुछ सरकारी तत्व सगठनों के खिलाफ झूठा प्रचार कर रहे हैं? मेरे पास ये दो पोस्टर हैं: एक पोस्टर का शीर्षक है, "गवर्नमेंट स्टूजिज स्टाप मिलाइनिंग ए० आई० आर० एफ०", और दूसरे पोस्टर का शीर्षक है, "व्हाई वाच जाज फरनडोज एस्टेड"? पोस्टर ए० आई० आर० एफ० द्वारा प्रकाशित नहीं किये गये थे। जनरल सेक्रेटरी प्रिद गुप्ता मुझे एक पत्र द्वारा सूचित करते हैं।

"It has been brought to my notice that two posters in English and Hindi have been posted on the walls, bearing the name of AIRF, attacking Mr. S. A. Dange and the CPI. The AIRF has not issued the posters. The posters do not have the full address of the printing press.... Government has to try to find out who is behind the printing of the posters."

अध्यक्ष महोदय, पूरा पत्र मैं नहीं पढ़ता। केवल मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जल इंडिय लवमेन्स फेडरेशन एक

मान्यता प्राप्त संस्था है, तो क्या श्रम मंत्री का यह कर्तव्य नहीं है कि जो वाक्य या मान्यता-प्राप्त रजिस्टर्ड यूनियन्स हैं या मान्यता-प्राप्त फेडरेशन हैं उनके खिलाफ जब इस तरह का झूठा प्रचार किया जा रहा है तो क्या उनको इस बीच में नहीं पड़ना चाहिए? क्या वे इस बात का पता लगाने की कोशिश करेंगे कि इस प्रकार के झूठे पोस्टर कौन छाप रहा है और रेल भवन से वह छापे जा रहे हैं। मेरे पास यह फोटो और पोस्टर है, इसे आप देखिये। यह रेल भवन में पहरेदार बैठा हुआ है। तो क्या इनकी सम्मति से यह सारा किया जा रहा है? क्या माननीय मंत्री जी मान्यता प्राप्त फेडरेशन और रजिस्टर्ड ट्रेड यूनियन्स बचाने के लिए, उनकी रक्षा के लिए कोई प्रयास करेंगे?

**MR. SPEAKER:** Don't make the Question Hour a debating time.

**SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY:** As far as the posters are concerned, I am also having the benefit of seeing them. Mr. Limaye has shown the posters just now. I do not know what exactly we can do. Anyway, I will take up the point that he has mentioned. (Interruptions).

**SHRI K. MALLANA:** May I know from the hon. Minister whether the Railway, with their offer of terms of settlement, requested the Labour Minister to settle negotiations and, if so, what were the terms of settlement and what was the reaction of the Labour Minister?

**SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY:** As I have made clear in my answer itself, I had informal talks before the Railway Minister started negotiations or discussions with the trade union leaders. My talks were only in the nature of informal talks.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:** Subsequent to these so-called informal talks, the various unions and federations had duly served strike notices. On the 22nd and 23rd of April, the



strike notices were served. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether there is not a statutory obligation on him, irrespective of all other considerations, under the Industrial Disputes Act, that, if strike notices are served in an essential service or in a public utility service, then the Labour Ministry must—there is no question of “may”—initiate conciliation proceedings in the matter of dispute and, if that is, why, after the serving of strike notices, the Labour Ministry did not come forward to discharge its statutory obligation under the Industrial Disputes Act, and why he did not call any conciliation meeting to see whether the dispute could be resolved.

**SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY:** About 97 unions or so have served strike notices. With respect to the specific question raised by Shri Indrajit Gupta why conciliation proceedings have not been started under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act which are considered to be compulsory in respect of any essential service, we have been advised in law that service of a notice of strike under section 22 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, is a violation of the Central Government's order under rule 118 of the Defence of India Rules, 1971, and in view of this, no conciliation proceedings can be held in disputes arising out of illegal strike notices.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:** Does this reply mean that they would like strikes to take place without any notice being served? If he has been advised in law that the notices themselves are not in order, then the implication is that no notice is required for going on strike. What kind of legal advice has been given and by whom, I want to know.

**SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY:** This legal advice has been given by the Law Ministry and the Law Minister.

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:** We appreciate his frankness.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:** Notice of a strike is given in order to give an opportunity to have conciliation proceedings, so that there is time for a discussion and a settlement. (Interruptions).

**MR. SPEAKER:** Whatever he has got in his basket, he has laid before you. He is not concealing anything from you.

**SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI:** I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether, on the previous occasions of railway strikes, ten years before and also in the last year, the advice or the cooperation of the Labour Ministry was sought by the Railway Ministry to settle the dispute. Secondly, since the strike is on at the moment, may I know whether the Labour Ministry finds any suggestion to create conditions, in cooperation with the Railway Ministry and the trade union leaders, for a fresh move to settle this disputes and to call off the strike?

**SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY:** The position of the Railway Ministry, as far as strike is concerned, has been stated on the floor of this House after a prolonged discussion. I am not in a position to make any further suggestions in this regard.

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :** रेल मंत्रालय रेल कर्मचारियों को इंडस्ट्रियल वर्कर नहीं मानना है और न उन्हें इस बात की छूट देता है कि वे प्लेक्टिव बार्गेनिंग कर सकें। उनका कहना है कि वे गवर्नमेंट एम्प्लॉईज हैं। उन्हें वे कमीशन की सिफारिशों को स्वीकार करना चाहिए मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या लेबर मिनिस्ट्री में इस सवाल पर विचार हुआ है कि रेल कर्मचारियों को भी इंडस्ट्रियल वर्कर माना जाय और उन्हें प्लेक्टिव बार्गेनिंग करने की छु दी जाय? अगर हुआ है तो क्या नतीजा निकाला है ?

**SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY:** There are already certain procedures prevalent in the Railway Ministry for purposes of discussion and agreed to by the recognised organisations of railwaymen. I cannot do anything better than what is being done and I cannot enlighten the hon. members further on this.

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:** I am sorry, perhaps he did not understand my question.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:** He cannot afford to understand.

**ANOTHER HON. MEMBER:** Put it in English.

**MR. SPEAKER:** He understands it all right, but not in your way.

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:** I want a satisfactory reply.

**MR. SPEAKER:** But not in your own way.

**SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY:** This is one of the demands made by some of the Railway employees. For this, as I said, there are already certain procedures in the Railway Ministry and agreed to by the parties concerned like the Joint Consultative Machinery. These are the procedures available and this demand is also one of the demands that are being negotiated.

Regarding the merits of the demand I do not want to say anything.

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:** I wanted the reaction of the Railway Ministry whether the Railway Employees should be considered industrial workers or not.

**MR. SPEAKER:** There is no use of considering the feelings and the reactions. He is giving the information and the reactions are upto you to judge.

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:** Let him say that this question has not been considered in the Labour Ministry and he has no views on this question.

**MR. SPEAKER:** You can take it like that.

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:** He is the Labour Minister of India.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:** The Labour Minister of India is in Paris.

**SHRI VASANT SATHE:** It is well known that under the industrial law, when there is a dispute between two parties, the labour and the management or the employer, the Labour Minister, on representation by either of the parties, can refer the dispute for conciliation. Even, without that, if he finds so, he can send it for conciliation, and the process of adjudication follows. Was this step taken by the Labour Ministry or was there any representation by any of the parties to the dispute to the Labour Ministry for taking this matter to conciliation? ... (Interruptions).

I wanted to know whether there was any representation from any of the parties or the Labour Ministry itself could take it to arbitration or do they want to settle it in between themselves and take it to the streets?

**SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY:** I had already respectfully submitted that though it is the normal procedure that when a strike notice is given, the conciliation machinery is set into motion for the purpose of holding conciliation proceedings between the parties, that is the employer and the employee, I want to bring to your attention, that Rule 118 of the Defence India Rules has been invoked and it has been already enforced. Now, under Rule 119 of the Defence of India Rules, strikes are prohibited in respect of the Railways. Therefore, the argument is that in view of the fact that there is already a pro-

hibition against the strike, any notice of strike is illegal and since it is illegal, the notice is ab initio invalid and illegal... (Interruptions).

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No, no.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: How can a notice be illegal?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I said: was there a dispute? I am not on the point of notice. I was on the point of dispute. Was there a dispute within the knowledge of the Labour Ministry and what steps did they take to see that the machinery under the labour law is set in motion?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: That is exactly the question I have been answering. Yes, as far as the strike notices are concerned, they had been served. But, under the Industrial Disputes Act, to commence conciliation proceedings, the prerequisites are these... (Interruptions) But, as we are advised, in view of the fact that Rule 118 is enforced and as a result of that, any strike notice is illegal, you cannot go on conciliating in respect of a notice which is ab initio invalid and illegal... (Interruptions).

SHRI P.M. MEHTA: Why were then negotiations started?

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI: We all understand and realise the helpless position of the Labour Ministry so far as industrial disputes with public sector enterprises are concerned, particularly, the Railways and also departmental undertakings. These are out of bounds for the Labour Ministry. We all know that. Even then, may I draw your attention to a piece of news that was published on the 1st of May that he was requested by the Railway Ministry to hold himself in the town and cancel his engagements in Calcutta and elsewhere that he had and then suddenly those arrests and other things came. May I know whether there is any basis for the news that was pub-

lished in all the national presses?

Secondly, was there any attempt—we are all grateful to him that on his own and without being requested, he took certain initiatives but they were not so much appreciated in certain quarters—but did the Railway Ministry on its own initiative at any point of time put itself or the Railway Minister in touch with him in order to get his advice or his good offices in the settlement of the dispute?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: To the extent I can understand from my discussions with the Railway Minister, the Railway Minister is very sympathetic and is very anxious... (Interruptions).

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No, no.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: As far as the cancellation of my tour to Calcutta, I was scheduled to attend the State Conference of INTUC and at that time, the Railway Minister mentioned to me, 'If you are here, your services can be of any use or help and if your services are necessary for any purpose, perhaps it is better you remain in Delhi.' That is why I cancelled it.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: You were a party to the arrests.

श्री राम सिंह भार्गव : का मंत्री महोदय यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि जब नैनी-सियेशन चल रहा हो तब निवेशन चल रहा हो और "नो सेंट्रलिजेट" नहीं हुआ हो तो क्या उसके पहले ही हड़ताल का नोटिस देकर हड़ताल की तारीख तय की जा सकती है ?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: The fact remains that the strike notice was illegal.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: All the leaders of the Co-ordination Committee of the Railwaymen's struggle

have demanded resumption of negotiations after release of all arrested leaders including Shri George Fernandes. But Shri George Fernandes has gone a step further and he said that in case it is not possible for the Government to release the leaders, let them start negotiations in jail. This is the latest. I would like to know the reaction of the hon. Minister to that and whether he would advise—he had advised and he is likely to advise—the Railway Minister and the Prime Minister and the mighty Home Minister, Shri Uma Shankar Dikshit, to resume negotiations and release the Railwaymen's leaders or start negotiations in the jail. I want to know.

**SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY:** I had also noted the point mentioned by Shri S. M. Banerjee. (Interruptions) What advice I can give to the Railway Minister is a matter between one and the Railway Minister.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:** Am I to understand that the Labour Minister is completely out of the picture?

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:** Has the Labour Minister gone into hibernation?

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:** Has he advised the Railway Minister or the Government to start negotiations to concede the demands of railwaymen?

**SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY:** Advice from one Minister to Railway Minister is a matter between them.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** According to Government negotiations were held up because Mr. George Fernandes, the leader of Railwaymen, was carrying on a campaign to provoke people for violence, destruction of property, burning of railways and all that. I am quoting the Minister. But I would like to know from the Minister whether he is aware of the circular issued by the National Co-ordination Committee of Railwaymen's struggle issued under Mr. George Fernandes's signature. This is issued

on 23rd April, 1974. Certain instructions have been given to Railwaymen. Instruction No. 16 stated that passenger trains should not be stopped in the block stations and the engine and other staff should leave the trains at the nearest railway stations so that passengers are not put to inconvenience. Instruction No. 17 states that no attempt should be made to burn or damage the railway stations or other railway property and such attempts is made by agent provocateurs should be foiled collectively. Instruction No. 18 states that abusive language and filthy propaganda against the individuals, Ministers or the officers should not be allowed to be made and criticisms should be directed only against the policies of the Government. In view of this circular is it not clear that the leader of the Railwaymen's struggle does not want burning or destruction of railway property? Does not the Labour Minister consider that breaking up of negotiations on this plea by the Railway Minister is not justified? Will he take steps to bring about settlement between them?

**SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY:** We have a copy of the circular and I have also read it. With regard to the other questions the Railway Minister has already dealt with them.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** If you have read the circular you will be convinced that he did not want destruction of railway property at all. And therefore I want to have your opinion whether intercepting negotiations and breaking up of negotiations is wrong or otherwise.

**SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY:** This question refers to opinion he does not require any information.

श्री नरसिंह नारायण वाडे : मैं चापके माध्यम से माननीय श्रम मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि नेगोसिएशन के बारे में जो विभिन्न नेताओं से बात चीत हुई श्रीर

जिसके बारे में आपने आश्वासन दिया कि जो **घातकी** बातचीत है वह पहले रेलवे मिनिस्टर के पास भेज दी जायेगी तो क्या उसके बाद जो रेलवे मिनिस्टर ने एनाउन्समेंट किया, क्या लेबर मिनिस्टर ने महसूस किया कि उसमें कुछ कमी है और यदि उसमें कुछ कमी है तो फिर रेलवे मिनिस्टर का ध्यान दिलाया ?

दूसरी बात मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या श्रम मंत्री जो विभिन्न ट्रेड यूनियन नेताओं से अपील करेंगे कि वे स्ट्राइक काल आफ करें और ऐसी कंडीशन्स क्रिएट करें जिससे बातचीत का दौर शुरू हो सकें ?

**SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY:** As regards the first part of his question, the assurance is that the leaders of the trade unions and railwaymen expressed their views which would be communicated to the Railway Minister. In fact I have communicated the views of the leaders of the railwaymen to him.

As regards the second part of his question, it is always felt—I had appealed to the trade union leaders also—that it would not solve the problems by resorting to strike. These are problems which can be settled by negotiations especially in view of the economic situation obtaining.

**SHRI P. M. MAHTA:** Sir, I want to know from the hon. Minister whether his attention has been drawn to the reported press news that in support of the railwaymen's strike, the P&T, Banks, L.I.C. and Defence employees have expressed their intention to go on strike. If so, what measures does the Government propose to take to avert this calamity and to settle the dispute between the railway employees and the Administration?

**SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY:** The Labour Ministry does not have

an authoritative information though we have also heard about it.

**SHRI P. M. MEHTA:** Sir, I asked a specific question—what measures does he propose to take to avoid this situation.

**MR. SPEAKER:** It has already been discussed a lot in this House.

**श्री शशि भूषण:** जिस तरह से सरकार मजदूर विरोधी नहीं है उसी तरह से रेलवे कर्मचारी भी सरकार विरोधी नहीं हैं लेकिन इस दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण स्थिति में जो तनावपूर्ण स्थिति पैदा हो गई है उसको दूर करने के लिए कौन से प्रयत्न किए जा सकते हैं जिसके लिए लेबर मिनिस्ट्री सरकार को सुझाव दे? क्या इस सिलसिल में कोई आर्बिट्रेशन या कोई दूसरा रास्ता निकालने की कोशिश की है या कोई और सलाह दी है ?

**SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY:** The Railway Minister had made the position very clear. I cannot enlighten further in the matter.

**SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA:** Perhaps this is the last question. I want to know one thing. The Minister admits that throughout the country there is now a strike of railwaymen. He also knows that the B.S.F. and military forces have been deployed all over the country which will aggravate the situation. I want to know whether, at this moment, he considers not only as a Labour Minister but also as a Member of the Cabinet to immediately intervene in this matter so that at least the B.S.F. and the military personnel may be withdrawn from all over the railway lines.

**SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY:** Whether there is railway strike or no strike, the Government will have to provide the necessary security and, whatever steps the Government would consider proper in this regard, would have to be taken by it.

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** अध्यक्ष जी, मैं आप के माध्यम से श्रम मंत्री से जानना चाहता हूँ कि रेलवे की हड़ताल का बहुत दिन पहले एनाउन्समेंट हुआ था और तीन दिन पहले से देश की सभी रेलवेज पर और 52 डिबीजन्स पर सरकार द्वारा सेना भेज दी गई थी जिससे यह निश्चित था कि हड़ताल होने वाली है। क्या यह बात सही है कि श्रम मंत्रालय पर रेलवे मंत्रालय हावी है और इसीलिए श्रम मंत्रालय किसी प्रकार की सलाह रेलवे मंत्रालय को नहीं दे पाया है और न वह उन की सलाह मानते हैं? क्या यह बात सही है कि जो 6 सूत्री मांग है वह मानी जा सकती थी, और बोनस का मसला भी जायज है, ऐसा श्रम मंत्रालय मानता है या नहीं?

**SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY:** All these questions have been debated. The Railway Minister had given an elaborate answer. I cannot add anything further.

**श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय :** मैंने पूछा है बोनस की जो मांग है श्रम मंत्रालय इस मांग को उचित मानता है या नहीं? इस का उत्तर मंत्री जी ने नहीं दिया।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** मानते हैं, नहीं मानते हैं इस के बारे में वह क्या कह सकते हैं। अगर वह कहें कि उचित मानते हैं तो फिर झगड़ा ही किस बात का है।

#### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS Khetri Copper Project

\*997. **SHRI SHIVNATH SINGH:**

**SHRI V. MAYAVAN:**

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the cost estimated for completion of Khetri Copper project in Rajasthan originally and the latest revised estimates and money spent up to 31st March, 1974;

(b) what was the approximate date of completion of the project envisaged in the beginning and by what date the project will be completed in its entirety according to the latest calculation;

(c) the daily estimated production of copper from this project in the initial stage and of what purity; and

(d) the feeder projects for raw material and at what stages these projects are at present?

**THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA):**  
(a) According to the cost estimates prepared in 1968, the Khetri Copper Project was estimated to cost about Rs. 93 crores. The revised estimates of the project cost are Rs. 115 crores. The total expenditure incurred at Khetri Copper Project upto 31st March, 1974, is about Rs. 103 crores.

(b) The time schedule drawn up in 1968 envisaged the project to be completed in 1972. As per the latest indications, the Project is expected to be completed by the 3rd quarter of 1974.

(c) After successful completion of the trial runs, production of copper metal at Khetri Copper Project in the initial stages is estimated to be about 20 tonnes per day with purity of 99.9 per cent plus.

(d) Two feeder projects are being developed for supplying ore/concentrates to the Khetri Copper Project. A Project of 500 tonnes of copper ore per day capacity is being implemented at Chandmari. A 100 tonnes ore per day project with matching concentrator facilities was commissioned at Dariba in September, 1973 and is working to its rated capacity.

**Letter of Intent Issued to Aluminium Corp. of India, Jaykanagar**

\*1000. **SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:**  
Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government had issued a letter of intent to the Aluminium Corporation of India, Jaykannagar for expansion of its capacity by 5,000 tonnes of aluminium;

(b) whether it has been alleged that instead of expanding the existing plant, the company has wasted about 60 lakhs of rupees for its Orissa Project; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA):

(a) to (c). A letter of intent was issued on 23-9-64 to Aluminium Corporation of India for expansion of its smelter from a capacity of 7,500 tonnes to 12,500 tonnes per annum. As the Corporation could not finalise arrangements for supply of power with the West Bengal Government in spite of grant of several extensions, the letter of intent was not extended beyond May, 1970. In the meanwhile, the Corporation applied for, and received in February, 1971, a licence for setting up a new aluminium project in Orissa. The Corporation has incurred expenditure for taking effective steps for implementing the licence.

**Alleged attack on Baulia Quarry Mazdoor Sangh Office in Bihar**

\*1001. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was an armed attack on the Baulia Quarry Mazdoor Sangh office in Bihar on the 9th April, 1974 resulting in serious injury to 31 trade union workers;

(b) if so, whether any persons were arrested in this connection and the names of persons so arrested; and

(c) to which trade union organisation they belong?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA):

(a) and (b). A statement is laid on

(a) to (c). The subject-matter of the question relates to the maintenance of law and order which is the responsibility of the State Government.

**खानों में कोयले की उपलब्धता**

\*1002. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 8 फरवरी 1973 को समाचार पत्रों में प्रकाशित रेलवे के प्रवक्ता के इस कथन की ओर दिलाया गया है कि कोयले की कमी का कारण खानों से कोयला प्राप्त न होना है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार इस बात को स्वीकार करती है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री के० डी० मालवीय) : (क) और (ख) कदाचित् इसका सम्बंध उस समाचार में है जो 8 फरवरी 1974 को कुछ समाचार पत्रों में छपा था 8 फरवरी, 1973 को नहीं। तथापि, यह कहा जा सकता है कि खानों में पर्याप्त कोयला उपलब्ध है।

**Targets for types of Steel at Rourkela Steel Plant**

\*1003. SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the targets fixed for production of various types of steel at the Rourkela Steel Plant during the Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(b) whether these targets have been achieved and if not, the factors that stood in the way of achieving those targets?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA):

the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6999/74].

### Unexplored Mineral Deposits in South

\*1004. SHRI ANADI CHARAN

DAS:

SHRI C. JANARDHANAN:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether rich mineral deposits have still not been explored fully in the South; and

(b) if so, whether Government are considering to intensify mineral exploration in the Southern region?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA):

(a) and (b). The explorations for mineral deposits is a continuing process, involving several stages of investigation, starting from systematic geological mapping. Based on its results, areas are selected for regional mineral assessment. Geological Survey of India has already covered, through systematic geological mapping, major portion of the mineral rich areas of the South. Most of the promising belts have been also explored in detail and investigations are in progress in some of them. To expedite location of mineralised areas, parts of Andhra Pradesh and Mysore have been also subjected to multi-instrumental aerial surveys.

During the course of the Fifth Five Year Plan, the tempo of systematic mapping and mineral investigations will be considerably stepped up in the Southern region.

### Amendment of Workmen's Compensation Act

\*1005. SHRI VASANT SATHE:

SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be

pleased to state:

(a) whether the Workmen's Compensation Act is being reviewed for suitable amendments in its provisions and that the matter is under consideration of the Law Commission; and

(b) if so, at what stage the matter stands and the likely time involved in bringing out the required changes in the Act?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY):

(a) and (b). The Law Commission have intimated that they have issued a Questionnaire on revision of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923. A few replies to the questionnaire have been received and are being studied by the Commission.

The matter will be examined after the Report of the Law Commission becomes available.

दवाइयों सप्लाई का काम सरकारी क्षेत्र में लाना

\*1006. श्री विभूति मिश्र : या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सारे देश में कहीं भी सच्ची दवाएं उपलब्ध नहीं हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार दवाओं की सप्लाई का काम सरकारी क्षेत्र में लाने की बात सोच रही है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री

(ड० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) यह सच नहीं है कि देश में कहीं पर भी असली दवाइयां उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। हालांकि मिलावटी और नकली दवाइयों के प्रचलन को सरकार नहीं जा सकता, फिर भी देश में जो दवाइयां बेची



घीर वितरित की जाती हैं, वे प्रायः असली ही होती हैं ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

### Children suffering from Polio in States

\*1007. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of children born as deformed or are suffering from Polio, State-wise;

(b) whether Government have conducted any survey as to why polio is increasing in India; and

(c) the steps Government have proposed to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Only hospital-based studies are available. Reports indicate that 0.5 to 1 per cent of babies are born with congenital malformations. Casual relationship of these deformities in the new born with polio virus is lacking.

(b) Investigations are in progress under the auspices of the Indian Council of Medical Research to study the prevalence of poliomyelitis in urban and rural population in some areas. The relationship of polio-virus, its seasonal distribution as well as its relationship to age, sex, overcrowding and socio-economic status is also being investigated.

(c) Production of oral polio vaccine is being carried out by the ICMR Research Unit at Coonoor. Steps are being taken for the production of oral polio vaccine at the Haffkine Institute, Bombay. The

Government of India is also importing polio vaccine from abroad.

राष्ट्रीयकृत कोयला खानों में मजदूरों की बकाया राशि का भुगतान न किया जाना

\*1008. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारी संख्या में कोयला खान मजदूर बेकार हैं तथा सरकार द्वारा कमिश्नरों की नियुक्ति न किये जाने के कारण उनकी बकाया राशि का भी भुगतान नहीं किया जा सका है जैसा कि कोयला खान राष्ट्रीयकरण अधिनियम, 1973 में प्रावधान है ; और

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही करने जा रही है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री के. डी. मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) जी, नहीं । कोयला खानों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद, सभी वास्तविक कामगारों की छानबीन की गई और उन्हें रोजगार दिया गया । परन्तु कामगारों को राष्ट्रीयकरण से पूर्व अवधि की कुछ देय राशियों का प्राथमिकता के आधार पर मुआवजे की राशि में से भुगतान किया जाना अभी शेष है और ऐसा अभी किया जावेगा जब संदाय प्राप्त भूतपूर्व खान मालिकों की तरफ बकाया राशियों, जिनमें कामगारों की मजदूरी भी सम्मिलित है, की छानबीन कर लेगा ।

(ख) संदाय प्राप्त की शीघ्र नियुक्ति के लिए कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं ।

**Delay in Expansion of Bhilai Steel Plant**

\*1009. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:

SHRI VEKARIA:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the expansion plan of Bhilai Steel Plant has been further delayed; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA):

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The expansion programme of Bhilai Steel Plant will be delayed mainly because of (i) delay in the preparation and finalisation of the Detailed Project Report as a result of delays in receipt of technical data and the need to consider the subsequent suggestion of a continuous expansion to 7 million tonnes; (ii) delay in the receipt of technical project reports for the principal units of expansion; and (iii) expected delay in getting the civil engineering assignments and completing detailed working drawings (iv) supply of equipment.

**Search for Indian Personnel reported missing during recent conflict with Pakistan**

\*1010. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has received any information from Pakistan as to whether they have found any Indian personnel reported missing in the recent conflict with Pakistan;

(b) whether the Pakistani delegate assured the Indian representative to

make a thorough search in this regard; and

(c) if so, the progress made in this behalf and the approximate number of Indian personnel reported missing?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). As the House is aware in the Joint Communiqué issued on 9th April, 1974, it has specifically been provided that further efforts should be made by either country to locate such missing military and paramilitary personnel and to afford all necessary facilities to the ICRC to locate them.

**Acquisition by Pakistan of Anti-sub-Marine Warships from U.K.**

\*1011. SHRI DHAMANKAR:  
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistan's acquisition of anti-submarine warships from Britain under a secret deal has upset the balance of power in the Indian sub-continent; and

(b) whether any protest has been made to U.K. for upsetting this balance and also the steps taken to fill the gap?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH):

(a) and (b). The British Government have informed us that they have authorised sale of two Whitby class frigates to Pakistan. We have conveyed our concern in the matter to the British Government on several occasions. At the same time, Government continue to watch the situation and take all appropriate steps to meet it.

**Salaries and Allowances of Technical and non-technical commissioned officers of Indian Army**

\*1012. SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the salaries and allowance of the technical and non-technical Commissioned Officers of the Indian Army have been raised in accordance with the Third Pay Commission's recommendation; and

(b) if so, the nature of Pay and allowances implemented in the Peace and Field areas separately, rank-wise?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). No Sir; the recommendations of the Pay Commission relating to pay-scales of Commissioned Officers both technical and non-technical of the Indian Army are still under examination.

**Thefts in IISCO, Burnpur**

\*1013. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an alarming increase in the cases of thefts, looting and robbery, at the Burnpur Works of the Indian Iron and Steel Company West Bengal;

(b) if so, the total loss during 1972-73 the Indian Iron and Steel Company suffered; and

(c) the preventive measures Government propose to take to curb these activities of anti-social elements in Indian Iron and Steel Company?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) After take over of the management of the Indian Iron and Steel Co., the Security Organisation at their Burnpur Works has been adequately strengthened for, among other things, ensuring proper safeguard of plant and equipment and providing effective arrangement against pilferage of material. This has had a salutary effect.

**Proposal from West Bengal for setting up All India Institute of Indigenous Medicines in Calcutta**

\*1014. SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: SHRI DEBENDRA NATH MAHATA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6462 on the 11th April, 1974 and state:

(a) whether Government have received any proposal from West Bengal to set up All India Institute of Indigenous Medicines in Calcutta; and

(b) if so, the decision regarding the location of the Institute?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The question of location of the All India Institute of Indian Medicine proposed to be set up during the Fifth Five Year Plan is under consideration.

**Complaint against Department of Serology, Government of India, Calcutta**

\*1015. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any complaint has been received against the Department of Serology, Government of India, Calcutta; and

(b) if so, the nature of the complaint and the action taken up-to-date?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). Certain allegations about irregular purchases in the Department of Serology are under investigation by the C.B.I.

#### Shortage of Medical Colleges in Bihar

9633. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of medical colleges as on 30th March, 1974 in the State of Bihar is far less as compared to the population of the State; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and the steps proposed to be taken by Government to increase the number thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) and (b). According to the norms laid down by the Mudaliar Committee (one medical college of 100 annual admissions for 5 million population) the State of Bihar should have 11 medical colleges for the estimated population of 56.3 million. There are 9 medical colleges in Bihar. Although there is a shortfall in the number of medical colleges, there is no shortfall in the annual admission capacity, as required by the recommendations of the Mudaliar Committee as the total admission capacity is more than 1100 in all the 9 medical colleges.

#### Strike by All India's Federation of Electricity Employees

9634. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to the General Secretary of All India's Federation of Electricity Employees, nearly 6.5 lakh power workers in the country may resort to a nation-wide strike if the National Wage Guidelines Committee for the electricity industry failed to resolve the deadlock by the end of April, 1974; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). Reports have appeared in the Press about strike if the Electricity Wage Guidelines Committee is unable to come to an acceptable decision with regard to question of wages.

#### पश्चिमी जर्मनी में भारतीय मूल व्यक्ति

9635. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :  
क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार पश्चिमी जर्मनी स्थित भारतीय दूतावास से सूचना एकत्र करने का है कि इस समय उस देश में भारत मूल के कितने निवासी हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (जी सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

रूस में भारतीय मूल के निवासी

9636. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार रूस स्थित भारतीय दूतावास के माध्यम से सूचना एकत्र करेगी कि इस समय रूस में कितने भारत मूल के निवासी हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्योरा क्या है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

#### Movement of Coal by Sea

9637. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to move coal by sea;

(b) whether Government have taken a decision to make efforts to increase the coastal capacity 15-fold; and

(c) if so, whether Government have planned out its routes to move coal by sea and if so, the names of the places?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HASDA): (a) Yes, Sir. Coal had been moving by sea for many years.

(b) and (c). It is planned to increase the coastal movement of coal from the present level of about 0.7 million tonnes to about 6 million tonnes by the end of the Fifth Plan i.e. by 1978-79. The shipments are to be made from the ports of Calcutta and Haldia (when commissioned) to ports in Southern and Western India for supply of coal to power houses, railways and other industries.

#### Bhilai Steel Plant Faces Closure due to Coal shortage

9638. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bhilai Steel Plant is facing the threat of closure due to coal shortage; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the steps taken to supply sufficient coal to it?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) No, Sir. The plant is being run on a restricted scale due to short and inconsistent supply of coking coal.

(b) Constant Liaison is being maintained with Railways so that top priority is accorded to movement of coking coal.

#### Wage Demand by Unions in Neyveli Lignite Corporation

9639. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the joint action council of the six major unions in Neyveli Lignite Corporation have demanded minimum wage of Rs. 388;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) whether workers have decided to go on strike of their demand was not met?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (c). Out of the six major unions with whom negotiations were commenced by NLC management in February, 1974 the Joint Council consisting of four unions namely NLC Labour and Staff Union (CITU) Lignite Mines National Workers Union (INTUC), Neyveli Mines United Workers Union (AITUC) and Anna Workers and Staff Union, and Neyveli Lignite Corporation Employees Union demanded a minimum wage of Rs. 350. Another union namely NLC Workers Progressive Union (DMK) demanded a minimum wage of Rs. 380. Other demands of this union related to certain fringe benefits and promotion prospects. As no settlement could be reached during the negotiations as strike which was served by all the six unions on 20th March, 1974 to proceed on strike on or any date after 8th April, 1974. Conciliation proceedings were started on 25th March, 1974. A settlement with four out of six union was reached on 15th April, 1974. Among other things the settlement provided that the basic minimum wage would now be Rs. 312 per month.

The other two unions namely the Lignite Mines National workers Union (INTUC) and the NLC Labour and Staff Union (CITU) did not sign the agreement and went on strike on 16-4-1974 (10 p.m.). The strike was called off on 17-4-1974 (10 p.m.)

#### Coal Exports during Fifth Five Year Plan

9640. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the target of coal exports envisaged in the Fifth Plan can not be met due to the insufficient coal production in the country; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). The target of coal export envisaged can be met from the coal production programmed for the Fifth Plan.

#### Payment of Washing Allowance to class III and IV Employees of Delhi Cantonment Board

9641. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Class III and IV employees of the Delhi Cantonment Board have not been given any washing allowance from 1969 while their counterparts in Delhi Administration, N.D.M.C. and Delhi Municipal Corporation are getting the washing allowance; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and when these employees of the Delhi Cantonment Board would start getting the washing allowance?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). The Memorandum of Settlement entered into between the Cantonment Board employees represented by the All India Cantonment Board Employees Federation and the Cantonment Boards on 13th May, 1969 did not cover washing allowances. However on a representation from the employees of Delhi Cantonment Board washing allowance has been granted to sweepers of the Delhi Cantonment Board with effect from 1st December 1973. The question of granting this allowance to other Class IV and Class III employees of the Board, who are supplied with free uniforms is under consideration.

### Amendment of Rules for Employment Assistance

9642. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to amend the rules for employment assistance with a view to enabling job-seekers to register at one or more exchanges of their choice; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVID VERMA): (a). No

(b) Does not arise.

मिलिटरी स्कूल, पंचमढ़ी के कर्मचारियों द्वारा उनकी सेवा की शर्तों में सुधार के लिए ज्ञापन

9643. श्री गंगा खरण बीशित : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को मिलिटरी स्कूल, पंचमढ़ी (मध्य प्रदेश) के कर्मचारियों से उनकी सेवा की शर्तों में सुधार लाने के सम्बन्ध में कोई ज्ञापन प्राप्त हुआ है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं और उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री जे० बी० पटनायक) : (क) जी नहीं, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

मध्य प्रदेश के संस्थानों और कारखानों पर कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि की वकाया राशिवा

9644. श्री गंगा खरण बीशित : क्या भ्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के उन संस्थानों और कारखानों की संख्या तथा नाम क्या है जिन पर अक्तूबर, 1973 तक कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि की 10,000 रुपये से अधिक राशि वकाया है ;

(ख) संबंधित क्षेत्रीय भविष्य निधि आयुक्तों द्वारा कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि अधिनियम, 1952 की सामान्य धाराओं में 1 नवम्बर, 1973 से हुए संशोधनों के पश्चात् क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है तथा क्या कोई नई प्रक्रिया निश्चित कर दी गई है ;

(ग) क्या दोषी संस्थानों के खिलाफ वसूली कार्यवाही आरंभ कर दी गई है ; और

(घ) क्या दोषी एककों के विरुद्ध भारतीय दण्ड संहिता की धारा 406 और 409 के अधीन कानूनी कार्यवाही की गई है ?

भ्रम मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बाल-गोविन्द वर्मा) :

(क) से (घ) भविष्य निधि प्राधिकारियों ने सूचित किया है कि सूचना तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है और एकत्र की जा रही है । यह यथा समय समा की मेज पर रख दी जाएगी ।

मध्य प्रदेश के सठयंत्र में स्कूटरों का उत्पादन

9645. श्री गंगा खरण बीशित : क्या भारी उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में इस समय स्कूटर उत्पादन करने वाले संयंत्रों की कुल

उत्पादन क्षमता कितनी है और गत तीन वर्षों में वर्षवार उनका वास्तविक उत्पादन कितना था ; और

(ख) उक्त राज्य में निर्माणधीन स्कूटर एककों की उत्पादन क्षमता और राज्य में नये स्कूटर एकक आरंभ करने के लिए सरकार के विचाराधीन वर्तमान आवेदन-पत्रों की स्थिति क्या है ?

भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बलबीर सिंह) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश में स्कूटरों का निर्माण करने वाला कोई कारखाना नहीं है।

(ख) इस समय मध्य प्रदेश में स्कूटर का कोई भी एकक स्थापित नहीं किया जा रहा है। मध्य प्रदेश में स्कूटरों के निर्माण हेतु एकक स्थापित करने के लिए सरकार को कोई आवेदन भी नहीं मिला है।

मध्य प्रदेश बीड़ी कारखानों के कर्मचारियों पर कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि अधिनियम लागू करना

9646. श्री गंगा चरण बोक्षित : क्या अम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश की बीड़ी फैक्टरियों पर कर्मचारियों भविष्य निधि अधिनियम 1952 लागू होता है और यदि हां, तो किस तारीख से और भविष्य निधि सदस्यता, के लिए कितने-कितने कर्मचारियों को दर्ज किया गया है; और

(ख) क्या उक्त फैक्टरियों में ऐसी भी है जिन्होंने उक्त अधिनियम का उल्लंघन किया है और यदि हां, तो उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

अम मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बाल-गोविन्द वर्मा) : (क) और (ख) भविष्य निधि प्राधिकारियों ने सूचना दी है कि यह सूचना तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है और एकल की जा रही है। यह यथा-समय सभा की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी।

होशंगाबाद-मध्य प्रदेश में बाढ़ से प्रभावित मछुयारों और भूमिहीन श्रमिकों को सहायता

9647. श्री गंगा चरण बोक्षित : क्या अम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में होशंगाबाद जिले के बाढ़ से प्रभावित मछुयारों और भूमिहीनों श्रमिकों को शीघ्र सहायता करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को कोई अनुदेश जारी किए हैं ; और

(ख) उनका मंत्रालय राज्य सरकार को कितनी सहायता देना चाहता है ?

अम मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बाल-गोविन्द वर्मा) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

System of Joint Commissions Committees with various Countries

9648. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the countries where India has extended its economic and technical co-operation under a system of Joint Commissions or Committees to further strengthen and intensify such cooperation; and

(b) the names of the countries which are Communist and which are Non-Communist, out of those?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) India has Joint Commissions or Committees on economic and technical co-operation with Afghanistan, Sri Lanka, Iran, Iraq, USSR, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Hungary, Bulgaria and Sweden.

Besides the Ministry of Commerce has established for trade matters joint committees/ commissions with Bel-



gium, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Italy, Netherlands, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey and Yugoslavia.

(b) Of the list of countries given above, USSR, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Hungary, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia are Communist countries whereas Afghanistan, Sri Lanka, Iran, Iraq, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Italy, Netherlands, Spain, Switzerland and Turkey are non-Communist countries.

#### Settlement of Labour Disputes referred to Ministry in 1973

9649. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of labour disputes referred to his Ministry and taken up in 1973; and

(b) how many out of them were settled by negotiation and referred to arbitration or adjudication?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a). 5,588 (P). It includes 669 disputes brought forward from previous year.

(b) The break up of the figures referred to at (a) above is as under:-

- (1) No. of disputes not considered fit for intervention.—189(P)
- (2) No. of disputes settled informally without holding formal conciliation proceedings.—194(P)
- (3) No. of disputes disposed of otherwise.—2,785(P)
- (4) No. of disputes in which conciliation proceedings were held.—1,755(P)
- (5) Out of (4) above

(a) No. of disputes in which settlement was arrived at.—889(P)

(b) No. of of disputes in which conciliation proceedings ends in failure.—866(P)

(6) Out of 866 disputes in which conciliation proceedings ended in failure. 29 cases were referred to arbitration and 204 cases were referred for adjudication.

P. Stands for Provisional figures.

#### Exemption from Sales Tax on Purchase by Army Personnel and Pensioners from Military Canteens

9650. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA-GOWDA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether 10 per cent extra sales tax has been imposed on the retired Army Personnel and Pensioners when they purchase essential commodities from the Military Canteens;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government propose to exempt them from such duties in view of their limited income when they are retrenched from the Army?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) to (c). Sales Tax is a State subject. The rules and rates regarding levy of Sales Tax on purchases from service Canteens by serving personnel as well as pensioners differ from State to State. In some States, serving personnel are exempted from payment of Sales Tax, whereas retired personnel are liable to pay the Sales Tax. Certain other States levy Sales Tax on some items and even serving personnel are not exempt from payment. In a few States, both serving and retired personnel are exempted from paying such tax.

**Expansion of T.E.L.C.O. for producing more Commercial Vehicles**

**9651. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI:**

Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Tata Engineering and Locomotive Co. Ltd. Jamshedpur have applied for expansion of their existing plant at Jamshedpur for producing more commercial vehicles and whether such expansion has been allowed by the Government; if so, the amount in foreign exchange that would be required;

(b) whether recently some machinery imported by TELCO Jamshedpur, to be installed at their Jamshedpur factory, have been transferred and shifted to their Poona factory, direct from TELCO works and from ships without taking permission from the Government;

(c) whether this is in violation of the Imports Rules and Regulations; and

(d) if so, the steps Government propose to take against TELCO and Tatas?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH):** (a) M/s. Tata Engineering & Locomotive Company Ltd., have been allowed substantial expansion for manufacture of commercial vehicles from 24,000 to 36,000 nos. per annum by expanding the capacity of their Jamshedpur plant from 24,000 to 27,000 nos. per annum and by installing a new unit at Poona with a capacity of 9000 nos. per annum of heavy duty vehicles. For their expansion at Jamshedpur and Poona they require imported capital equipment valued about Rs. 14.15 crores (including equipment valued

at Rs. 1.15 crores for the captive alloy iron foundry at Poona) to implement their expansion scheme at Jamshedpur and Poona.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

**वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मण्डलों का 47वां वार्षिक सम्मेलन**

**9652. श्री चन्मूलाल चन्नाकर :** क्या भव्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मण्डल के 47 वें वार्षिक सम्मेलन में मुझाव दिया गया है कि उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए पांच वर्ष की अवधि के लिए औद्योगिक शान्ति रखी जाए ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका पूर्ण व्योरा क्या है ?

**भवन मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा) :** (क) और (ख) सम्मेलन के सामने रखे गए वार्षिक विकास के चुनौती संबंधी संकल्प में अन्य बातों के साथ साथ यह कहा गया था कि अर्थ व्यवस्था को दृढ़ करने के लिए तथा इसे प्रगतिशील आधार पर खड़ा करने हेतु कतिपय कार्यवाहियां विभिन्न रूप से हाथ में लेनी पड़ेंगी। उत्पादन बढ़ाने हेतु ऐसी एक कार्यवाही मधुर भवन-प्रबंध संबंध है, जिनको प्राप्त करने के लिए आवश्यक है कि पांच वर्ष की अवधि के लिए एक औद्योगिक शान्ति समझौता हो।

**Complaints against Management of M/s. B.B.J. Construction Co. Ltd.**

**9653. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:** Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints have been received by Government against the

management of M/s. B.B.J. Construction Company Limited from the B.B.J. Staff Union;

(b) what is Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take for the survival of the Company and to stop the mismanagement thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). Government have reacted positively to the complaints received from the BBJ Staff Union. Necessary corrective action is being initiated.

#### Extension of Term of General G. G. Bewoor

9654. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government has announced the extension of the term of the Chief of Army Staff, General G. G. Bewoor, till the 31st May, 1975; and

(b) if so, the name of his successor who is proposed to hold office after his retirement?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The appointment to this post with effect from 1st June, 1975 will be considered at the proper time.

चीनी मिट्टी खदान में न्यूनतम मजदूरी  
अधिनियम का लागू किया जाना

9655. श्री जगदीश नारायण मण्डल : क्या अन्न मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को ज्ञात है कि राज-महल (त्रिहार) की चीनी मिट्टी के खदान

में लगभग दस हजार सि.मी. अधिक मजदूर काम करते हैं जिनकी प्रतिदिन एक रकमा 60 पैसे से 1 रुपया 80 पैसे तक मजदूरी मिलती है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) सरकार चीनी मिट्टी की खदानों में न्यूनतम मजदूरी अधिनियम कब तक लागू करेगी और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

अन्न मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री बाल-गोविन्द वर्मा) : (क) से (ग). चीनी मिट्टी की खानों में श्रमिकों की वर्तमान मजदूरियों के बारे में ब्योरे उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। तथापि, चीनी मिट्टी की खानों के कर्मचारियों की कानूनी न्यूनतम मजदूरी दरें निर्धारित करने के प्रश्न की जांच की जा रही है।

#### Press report regarding US warships leaving Indian Ocean

9656. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to a newspaper report dated the 23rd April, 1974 U.S. warships are leaving the Indian Ocean for the first time since the West Asia crisis last year;

(b) whether according to the report, it will be several months before the American navy returns to that Ocean; and

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

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH):** (a) and (b). Government have seen press reports to this effect.

(c) Government's position on the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace is well known. We are opposed to all kinds of great power rivalry and military exclamation in the area and we welcome, particularly if it is of a permanent character any such reduction in great Power presence or competition.

**Allotment of a Petrol Pump to the dependents of military personnel killed in action**

9657. **SHRI G. P. YADAV:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5537 on the 20th December, 1973 regarding grant of licences to dependents of military personnel killed in action for opening petrol pumps and state:

(a) whether the Indian Oil Corporation has agreed to provide a petrol pump at Naushera Majja Singh in Gurdaspur District (Punjab) and to allot it to the dependents of military personnel killed in action;

(b) if so, whether the Corporation has invited open tenders for the said petrol pump in spite of the fact that it was specifically proposed to be allotted to the dependents of the military personnel killed in action; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not allotting this petrol pump to the said dependents.

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK):** (a) and (b). In December 1973 Indian Oil Corporation advertised for setting up a dealer owned and dealer run petrol pump at Naushera Maja Singh, District Gurdaspur,

Punjab. It was not specifically reserved for dependents of military personnel killed in action. However it has been agreed by Indian Oil Corporation that other things being equal, preference would be given to Armed Forces personnel and their dependents. Final selection of the dealer has not yet been made by I.O.C.

(c) Does not arise.

**Allotment of Scooters to Canteen and Store Department of India**

9658. **SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR:**

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7280 on the 18th April, 1974 and state:

(a) the reasons for not asking the full quota of demand for scooters during the years 1970 to 1973 which could be met within the supply position of the Defence Canteen Store Department (India); and

(b) in what manner Government propose to meet the demand of the intending purchasers of scooters who have been waiting for long years for the allotment of the same?

**THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM):** (a) The Canteen Stores Department (India) are allotted a fixed quota of Bajaj and Lambretta scooters by the manufacturers out of the trade quota. To obtain additional numbers the CSD(I) has to provide to the manufacturers Free Foreign Exchange made available to it from out of the Defence quota. Due to overall shortage of Free Foreign Exchange, it has not been possible to ask for scooters to meet the entire demand.

(b) In view of difficult foreign exchange position it may not be possible to release adequate foreign exchange to meet the entire outstanding demand of scooters. However, on the basis of

foreign exchange allocated for this purpose in 1973-74, it is expected that 6233 additional scooters will be made available in the current year.

#### **Return of Bonus amount credited to Provident Fund**

**9659. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:** Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether under the Bonus Act, 1965 as amended, the part of Bonus which was remitted to the Provident Fund account should be refunded to the employee insofar as it relates to the accounting year commencing on any day in 1971;

(b) if so, whether it has come to the notice of Government that some employers have not so refunded that part of bonus which was supposed to have been credited in the Provident Fund account of their employees; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take so that the employees are given that portion of bonus supposed to have been credited in Provident Fund Account for the accounting year commencing on any day in 1971?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA):** (a) to (c). The Act was amended in December, 1973, to provide for the refund of any portion of bonus, relating to the accounting year commencing on any day in the year 1972, which had been remitted into the provident fund accounts of the employees. Accordingly, the question of a similar refund in respect of bonus for the accounting year com-

mencing on any day in the year 1971 does not arise.

#### **"Night Service" in C.G.H.S. Dispensary No. 29, Nanakpur, New Delhi**

**9660. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA PANDEY:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a 'Night-Service' available in the C.G.H.S. Dispensary No. 29, Nanakpur, New Delhi; and

(b) if not, the steps which Government are taking to start the 'Night Service' in that colony to remove the hardship caused to the residents of that colony?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU):** (a) and (b). For 'Night-Service', C.G.H.S. Dispensary No. 29 Nanakpur is attached to the Moti Bagh Dispensary which is a 'functioning Dispensary' for that area. The average number of night visits in Nanakpur area being 10 and due to lack of funds, it is not possible to provide 'Night-Service' exclusively for the Nanakpur area at present.

#### **Charter of Demands presented by students of Nehru Homoeopathic Medical College, New Delhi**

**9661. SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the students of the Nehru Homoeopathic Medical College, New Delhi have presented to Government a charter of demands regarding lack of facilities; and

(b) if so, their demands and the action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU):  
(a) and (b). A statement showing the demands of the students of the Nehru Homeopathic Medical College, New Delhi, and the action taken thereon is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7000/74].

**Affiliation of Nehru Homeopathic Medical College, New Delhi to Delhi University**

9662. SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the students of the Nehru Homeopathic Medical College, New Delhi have demanded the four years Diploma Course into Degree-course of five years' duration and the college to be affiliated to University of Delhi for recognition throughout India; and

(b) if so, the action taken on the above demands?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU):  
(a) One of the demands of the students is affiliation of the College with Delhi University.

(b) The Delhi Administration have stated that necessary action will be taken by them after full complement of the staff is provided on regular basis and requisite condition for affiliation has been fulfilled.

**Construction of Homoeopathic Hospital in New Delhi**

9663. SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a ban on the construction of homoeopathic hospital in New Delhi which is half complete;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

(c) whether Government are aware of the protests from the students of the Nehru Homeopathic Medical College in this respect; and

(d) when the construction of the hospital would be resumed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU):  
(a) and (b). As a general measure of economy there is at present a ban on non-functional construction activity.

(c) Yes. A proper hospital is one of their demands.

(d) The construction work will be taken up as soon as the ban is lifted.

**Brand names of Drug Formulations**

9664. DR. KARNI SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal to abolish the brand names of the drug formulations and marketing them under new brand names is under consideration of Government; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU):**

(a) and (b). There is a proposal to abolish brand names of drugs and to market them under generic names.

The implications of the proposal are under consideration in consultation with the Ministry of Law.

**Defence problems posed by plans of USA and USSR Naval Bases in Indian Ocean**

9665. **PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the plans of USA and USSR to establish naval bases in the Indian Ocean have posed any defence problems for India; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to meet the situation?

**THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM):** (a) Establishment of any alien bases in the Indian Ocean do pose Defence problems depending upon the prevailing situation.

(b) Military situation in the area is kept under constant review and appropriate steps are initiated whenever necessary. Hon'ble Member would appreciate that it would not be in the public interest to disclose further details.

**Baroda Hindustan Tractor Plant**

9666. **SHRI P. M. MEHTA:** Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the losses of Baroda Hindustan Tractor now under Guja-

rat Agro-Industries Corporation last year had been to Rs. 1 crore and the total losses had accumulated to Rs. 2.45 crores;

(b) if so, whether the plant has been in doldrums since 1969;

(c) if so, the main reasons for this; and

(d) the steps being taken to improve the working of Baroda's Hindustan Tractors Plant?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH):** (a) M/s. Hindustan Tractors Ltd., Baroda suffered a loss of about Rs. 82.00 lakhs during 1972-73. The net accumulated loss suffered by the company upto 31-3-1973 amounted to Rs. 245.00 lakhs approximately;

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The unsatisfactory working of M/s. Hindustan Tractors had been mainly due to the following reasons:

- (i) lack of proper management;
- (ii) lack of proper planning of production; and
- (iii) lack of adequate financial resources.

(d) The management of the company was taken over by Government in March, 1973. M/s. Gujarat Agro Industries Corporation have been appointed as the Authorised Controllers of the company for a period of 5 years. The company has been provided relief from the payment of debts for a specified period. It has also been provided assistance for the import of critical components from Czechoslovakia. The new management of the Company is taking steps to re-organise its production and finances and it is hoped that the operating results would be better in foreseeable future.

**Coal Transportation by Coastal Shipping****SHRI AMAR SINGH CHAUDHARI:**

9667. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 348 on the 21st February, 1974 regarding Coal transportation by ship and state:

(a) the quantity of coal moved by coastal shipping during the last three years; and

(b) the break up of coal cargo to be transported on account of various interests during the Fifth Five Year Plan period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) The required information is as follows:—

Year	Q y. of coal	(in lakh tonnes)
1971	5.08	
1972	5.85	
1973	6.52	

(b) The Draft Fifth Five Year Plan provides for a movement by coastal shipping of 5 to 6 million tonnes of coal per annum by the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan, to a number of new and existing Power Stations and cement factories, Railway and other industries in the Southern and the Western India.

**Demand For a Probe into Working of Jeddah Works**

9668. SHRI MATI SAVITRI SHYAM:

Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a memorandum has been received from some Members of the Vigilance Committee of Jessop Works, Dum Dum urging for an immediate and thorough probe into the working of the concern in order to save the works and to ensure its efficient running on an economically viable basis; if so, the main points of the said memorandum; and

(b) the action taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. In the memorandum certain instances of alleged manipulation of accounts, favouritism and unnecessary imports in the Road Roller Division of the Company have been cited.

(b) From the facts ascertained, the allegations appear to be without substance.

**Report of Committee which studied Coal Movement problem at Steel Plants**

9669. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL:

SHRI M. SUDARSANAM:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee which studied the Coal movement problems at steel plants has submitted its reports; and

(b) if so, the main recommendations thereof?



THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) The Committee on Rationalisation of Steel Plants Traffic has not yet submitted its final recommendations.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Decision to Import Scraps for Electric Arc Furnaces**

9670. SHRI JAGANNATH

MISHRA:

SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to import scrap, to keep the electric arc furnaces going and also to meet the export requirements in structural; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). For better utilisation of electric furnace/re-rolling capacities Government is considering a scheme for import of ferrous scrap and exhaust of bars and rods.

#### **White Paper circulated by Officers of Durgapur Steel Plant**

9671. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a white paper circulated by the 'Officers' Association, Durgapur Steel Plant, 6/1, Vivekananda Road, Durgapur-4 charging the D.S.P. Management with abuse of authority; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The "White Paper" is an expression of the views of the Officers' Association on some problems of the Durgapur Steel Plant and also on some of the incidents that took place there, recently leading to the initiation of disciplinary proceedings against some officers. The Management of the Plant are competent to take suitable action in respect of the problems mentioned in the White Paper and no specific action is considered necessary at Government level. The Association has, however, tendered regret for the incidents and the proposed disciplinary action against the officers has been dropped.

#### **Rated and Utilised Capacity of Wagon Building Units in West Bengal**

9672. SHRI DEBENDRA NATH MAHATA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the rated capacity of the wagons building industries in West Bengal, unit-wise and the utilised capacity in these units during the last three years; and

(b) the number of foreign orders pending in these units, unit-wise during the above period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALEIR SINGH): (a) There are at present seven units in West Bengal for the manufacture of Railway Wagons. The installed capacity as well as the production of these

units for the last three years is furnished below unit-wise:—

S. No.	Name of the Wagon Building Units in the West Bengal	Installed capacity	Figures in terms of 4-wheelers (Actual Production)		
			1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
1	M/s. Bridge & Roof Ltd., Calcutta	1585	520	552.5	421.3
2	M/s. Braithwaite & Co. Ltd., Calcutta	3000	635	1950.5	1761.5
3	M/s. Burn & Co. Ltd., Calcutta	4750	250	125	22.5
4	M/s. Indian Standard Wagon Co. Ltd., Calcutta	3911	757.5	147.5	82.5
5	M/s. Jessop & Co. Ltd., Calcutta	3279	452.5	180.5	680
6	M/s. Textile Machinery Corporation Ltd., Belgharia, 24 Pargana	3600	1621	3280	3200.8
7	M/s. Rayman Engg. Co. Ltd., Calcutta	1244	closed	closed	closed

(b) The number of pending foreign orders with these units is given below, unit wise :

S. No.	Name of the Wagon Building Unit	No. of foreign orders pending
1.	M/s. Bridge & Roof Ltd., Calcutta	Nil
2.	M/s. Braithwaite & Co. Ltd., Calcutta	one
3.	M/s. Burn & Co. Ltd., Calcutta	one
4.	M/s. Indian Standard Wagon Co. Ltd., Calcutta	Two
5.	M/s. Jessop & Co. Ltd., Calcutta	One
6.	M/s. Textile Machinery Corporation Ltd., Belgharia, 24-Pargana	One
7.	M/s. Rayman Engg. Co. Ltd., Calcutta	Nil

**“Order for Wagons by Indian Railways during Fifth Plan Period**

(a) whether one lakh wagon will be ordered during Fifth Five Year Plan period by the Indian Railways;

9873. SHRI DEBENDRA NATH MAHATA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(b) whether any decision has been taken regarding the shares of wagon industries in West Bengal unit-wise; and

(c) if so, the order likely to be given to West Bengal wagon building industry unit-wise during the period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). Based on the Fifth Plan traffic anticipation of 280 million tonnes, which has been tentatively approved by the Planning Commission, the requirement of wagons has been estimated as one lakh numbers in terms of four-wheelers i.e. 20,000 per year. As actual placement of orders may not coincide with estimated requirement, number of wagons likely to be ordered on the wagon building industry in West Bengal during the Fifth Plan period cannot be indicated at this stage.

#### Purchase of Qualifying Shares in Hindustan Motors

9674. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any provision has been made for purchase of qualifying shares in M/s. Hindustan Motors Limited; and

(b) if so, the reasons of purchasing the shares in Hindustan Motors Limited?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Declining trend in the volume of production of commercial vehicles in the works of M/s. Hindustan Motors has caused serious concern to Government. The matter was investigated in detail by a Committee set up by Government under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951. In pursuance of the discussions between Government and the Company as to how management of the Company could be strengthened it was decided that representatives of the Government and the public financing

institutions should be inducted to the Board of Directors. A Joint Secretary in this Ministry was accordingly appointed as a Director of the Company in October, 1973. As provided for in the Articles of Association of the Company, a Director is required to hold in his own name shares in the company of the face value of Rs. 5,000. Necessary budgetary provision has accordingly been made towards the acquisition of qualifying shares in the name of the Joint Secretary in this Ministry to enable him to function as a Director of the Company.

#### Steel Shortage

9675. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a country wide shortage of steel on account of short supply for the last few months;

(b) if so, whether any step has been taken to check the upward trend of steel prices in the market, particularly of the light sections like M.S. Sheets, angles, rods, etc. which are of great demand in the market;

(c) the reasons why the lighter sections which could be transported by road has not been released from the steel plants for the industries as well as for other consumers; and

(d) steps Government propose to overcome this shortage?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) The availability of steel is less than the demand. Steel production had been affected due to shortage of wagons, both for inward movement of essential inputs and outward movement of finished products, shortage of power, etc.

(b) and (d). Necessary efforts have been made to step up production. Day to day liaison has also been established by the Steel Authority of India Ltd. with the Steel Plants, the Railway Board and the concerned zonal Railways for expeditious movement. A Special Railway Movement Coordination Cell has also been set up at Calcutta with the active participation of all the concerned agencies and the position is being constantly watched. There has been no change since October 1973 in the prices of steel as announced by the Joint Plant Committee. The open market prices vary from time to time depending on the overall availability.

(c) As a temporary measure, those who have priority allocations based on the priorities approved by the Steel Priority Committee have been allowed to lift material from the plants, if they so desire.

#### **Increase in Price of Aluminium Ingots**

9676. SHRI D. D. DESAI:  
SHRI PURUSHOTTAM  
KAKODKAR:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Finance Ministry was approached by his Ministry to grant price hike on aluminium ingots;

(b) whether Finance Ministry has given clearance for the same;

(c) the main features thereof; and

(d) whether the increase excludes 40 per cent excise duty on such ingots?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) to (d). Owing to increases in the prices of raw materials required for aluminium production, the question of in-

creasing the controlled prices of aluminium and products is under consideration of the Department of Mines in consultation with other Central Ministries/Departments including the Ministry of Finance and the final decision is expected to be taken shortly.

#### **Evacuee Property taken over by Governments of India, Pakistan and Bangladesh for want of Claimants**

9677. SHRI SHANKER RAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the value of evacuee property taken over by the Government of India on the ground that lawful claimants were not forthcoming; and

(b) the value of similar property in Pakistan taken over by the Pakistan Government and in Bangladesh taken over by that Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): (a) The value of immovable property left in India by the evacuees was of the order of Rs. 100 crores, besides 60 lakh acres of agricultural land.

(b) The value of immovable property left by displaced persons in Pakistan was of the order of Rs. 500 crores, besides 90 lakh acres of agricultural land. This does not include property left behind in what was then East Pakistan. Information in regard to such property left behind in the former East Pakistan now Bangladesh, is not available.

#### **Proposal to Manufacture Buffalo riane**

9673. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news report dated the 10th April, 1974 under the caption 'India to make Buffalo Plane'; and

(b) if so, the outlines of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) An offer for manufacture, at Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd., of Buffalo aircraft under licence was made by M/s. De Havilland Company of Canada. Certain preliminary discussions were held with representatives of D.H.C.

**Setting up of a Power Project Division of Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.**

9679. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN:  
SHRI CHANDU LAL  
CHANDRAKER:

Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited have set up a power project division to augment the construction of new power projects and provide help in their commissioning; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Power Project Division is organised to take up the Construction and Commissioning of Power stations on a turn key basis.

**Setting up of a Gasification Plant by Engineering Projects India Limited near Calcutta**

9680. DR. KARNI SINGH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be

pleased to state:

(a) whether the Engineering Projects India are to set up a gasification plant near Calcutta at a cost of Rs. 14 crores;

(b) whether it will take two years for the plant to go into operation;

(c) whether Government are aware that Woodall-Duckham (Babcock and Wilcox) of Crawley Sussex have announced that they are marketing a compact commercial unit for the manufacture of industrial fuel gas from coal; and

(d) the reasons why in spite of great urgency about tackling the energy problem from all directions, Government prefer to wait for two years even when such plant is readily available?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) A proposal to set up a Low Temperature Carbonisation-cum-Coal Gas Plant near Calcutta for which a feasibility report has been prepared by the Engineering Projects India Ltd. is under consideration.

(b) It may take about 3 years time.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise, in view of the reply to part (c) above. The plant may be set up with indigenous technical know-how.

**Cases under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act in States**

9681. SHRI RANA BAHADUR SINGH:

**SHRI D. B. CHANDRA  
GOWDA:**

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act pending in the courts of the Judicial Magistrates in the States from 1st January, 1972;

(b) the number of such cases in which sentences of imprisonment of six months and above were given during the above period year-wise;

(c) the number of such cases in which convictions were set aside by the Sessions Courts on appeal year-wise; and

(d) the number of cases in which Revisions were filed in the High Courts and which resulted in acquittals, year-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU):

(a) to (d). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

**Indigenous Production of Roller-Bearing Wheel sets for Wagon Industry**

9682. SHRI DEVENDER SINGH GARCHA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state the reasons for the inability of our own steel plants to produce roller-bearing wheel sets for the wagon industry to save foreign exchange?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): The wheel and axle unit of the Durgapur Steel Plant can and does produce roller bearing wheel sets. The production during 1973-74 was 5080 sets. However, production has been short of

capacity owing to a number of factors such as:—

- (i) continued adverse industrial relations resulting in low productivity;
- (ii) heavy rejections due to lack of quality steel;
- (iii) delays due to breakdown in mechanical and electrical equipment, heavy absenteeism and very high incidence of operational delays;
- (iv) incentive scheme existing at present not being satisfactory.

The Steel plant of Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd., at Jamshedpur can also produce roller bearing wheel sets upto 3000 sets a year. However, there have been some constraints on full production as for example shortages of coke oven gas, frequent power shortage and the necessity for thorough overhaul of the old plant.

**उत्तर प्रदेश में चुनाव के दौरान रक्षा  
विभाग के प्राधिकारियों द्वारा की गई  
अभियमित्तयें**

9683. श्री महावीर सिंह शास्त्री :  
क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में हाल में हुये चुनावों के दौरान कानून में उपबन्धित सुरक्षा हटाने के लिये रक्षा विभाग अधिकारियों ने अभियमिततायें बरती हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कोई जांच की गई है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो जांच के क्या निष्कर्ष हैं ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में उपसत्री श्री जे० बी० परमायक : (क) मंत्रालय में कोई शिकायत प्राप्त नहीं हुई है ।

(ब) और (ग). रक्षा नहीं उठते ।

स्टील ट्यूब वृत्तियों की पूरी क्षमता का उपयोग

इस्पाती पाइप उद्योग की क्षमता के उपयोग में सुधार होने की आशा है।

9684. डा. लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय :  
क्या भारी उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की करेंगे कि .

**Production of Tractors by Escorts Limited, Faridabad**

(क) क्या स्टील ट्यूब यूनिटें अपनी केवल 40 प्रतिशत क्षमता का ही उपयोग कर रही हैं ;

9685. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(ख) यदि हाँ तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(a) the production figures of Tractors by Escorts Limited, Faridabad during the last three years, year-wise;

(ग) उनकी क्षमता का पूरा उपयोग सुनिश्चित करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

(b) the price charged for tractors during these years;

भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री दलबीर सिंह) : (क) वर्ष 1973 में इस्पाती पाइप तथा ट्यूब उद्योग के उपयोग का प्रतिशत नीचे दिया जाता है :—

(c) whether Escorts Limited were also given licences for importing Ford tractors and whether in contravention of the licence some other variety was imported by them; and

1. काली तथा जस्ती-  
कृत वेल्ड की हुई  
इस्पाती ट्यूबें 27 प्रतिशत

(d) if so, the action taken for contravention of the import licence?

2. ई० आर० डब्ल्यू०  
प्रसिजन इस्पाती  
ट्यूबें 48 प्रतिशत

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The production of tractors by M/s. Escorts Ltd. during the years 1971, 1972 and 1973 was 3,224 nos., 2470 nos. and 4887 nos. respectively.

3. बिना जोड़ वाली  
इस्पाती ट्यूबें 76 प्रतिशत

(b) The selling price of Escort Tractors (FOR—destination—near Rail head) during the last three years has been as under:—

(ख) यह इस्पात पर आधारित उद्योग है जिसकी देश में कमी है। इसलिये जब तक उद्योग द्वारा अर्पणित इस्पात की श्रेणियों की उपलब्धता में सुधार नहीं हो जाता तब तक उत्पादन में वृद्धि करना कठिन है।

from 1-1-71 to 30-9-71	Rs. 17,910/-
from 1-10-71 to 10-2-72	Rs. 19,930/-
from 11-2-72 to 30-11-73	Rs. 25,200/-
from 1-12-73 onwards	Rs. 28,230/-

(ग) एकीकृत इस्पात संघर्षों में इस्पात का उत्पादन बढ़ाने पर सरकार अधिक जोर दे रही है। इस्पात के अधिक मात्रा में उपलब्ध होने से विशेषतः बोकारो में एच० आर० स्टील मिल के बालू होने के पश्चात्

(c) No, Sir. However, another tractor manufacturing unit under Escorts Group of companies, namely M/s. Escorts Tractors Ltd., had imported 1,800 packs of Ford Tractors in PKD

(partially knocked down) condition instead of CKD (completely knocked down) condition in contravention of the import licence granted to them in November, 1970.

(d) As the selling price of Ford tractors had not been fixed under the Tractors (Price Control) Order at that time, it was considered that the effect of the penalty levied, if any, for the infringement of the conditions of the import licence would be more on the purchasers of the tractors than on the manufacturers, who were likely to recover the amount of penalty by raising the selling price of the tractors. Government, therefore, decided that the above packs should be treated on the same footing as other similar packs imported earlier by State Trading Corporation. Accordingly, the 1,800 PKD packs were treated as imported by the State Trading Corporation, a Public Sector Undertaking for getting them assembled by M/s. Escorts Tractors Ltd. for distribution through the State Agro-Industries Corporations. The Company was thus deprived of any benefit that would have accrued to them by importing the above-mentioned packs in violation of the terms and conditions of the import licence granted to them.

### अदिवासियों से खून लेना

9686. श्रीलालजी भाई : क्या रक्षाक्षेत्र और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि अदिवासी क्षेत्रों में कुछ डाक्टर अदिवासियों से 7 रुपये या 8 रुपये प्रति बाल की दर से खून खींचते हैं और उसे विदेशों में बहुत ऊँची दरों पर भेज देते हैं; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इन गरीब अदिवासियों को इस जुनम से बचाने के लिये सरकार का विचार क्या कार्यवाही करने का

है तथा इन बोखी व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही करेगी ?

रक्षाक्षेत्र और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० क० किष्कू) : (क) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और इसे यथाशीघ्र सभा पटल पर रख दिया जायेगा।

(ख) राज्य सरकारों/संवर्ग शासित क्षेत्रों में उत्तर मिलने पर इस मामले पर विचार किया जायेगा।

### Setting up of more Factories by H.M.T.

9687. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:

SHRI V. MAYAVAN:

Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Hindustan Machine Tools have decided to set up some more factories in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof together with the location of such factories; and

(c) the estimated production at these factories and the extent to which the production at these factories would save foreign exchange?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c)-Hindustan Machine Tools does have a plan to augment production of watches by setting up multiple assembly lines. As the plan has not yet taken concrete shape it is not possible to indicate features like production and saving of foreign exchange.



### Non-allowing of Diversification of production by Machine Tools Industry

9688. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the machine tools industry in the country is not allowed diversification as some other industries are, to enable it to utilise the extra capacities to meet the demand for its goods in home markets and abroad where it is getting more popular; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) No, Sir. Diversification in machine tools is allowed subject to certain reservation outlined in the Ministry of Industrial Development Notification No. S.O. 98(E)/IDRA/29B/73/1 dated 16th February, 1973 as amended from time to time.

(b) Does not arise.

### हिन्दुस्तान मशीन टूल्स का पुनर्गठन

9689. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : क्या भारी उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हिन्दुस्तान मशीन टूल्स के पुनर्गठन के फलस्वरूप प्रबन्ध निदेशकों के सम्बन्ध में हाल ही में बड़े-बड़े परिवर्तन किये हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इन परिवर्तनों की क्या आवश्यकता थी और उनका व्यौरा क्या है ?

भारी उद्योग मन्त्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बलबीर सिंह) : (क) पुनर्गठन के परिणाम-

स्वरूप प्रबन्ध निदेशक के सम्बन्ध में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं किया गया है

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

### Allotment of land to Baba Saheb Ambedkar Memorial Society, Mhow

9690. SHRI AMBESH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 849 on 25th April, 1974 regarding allotment of Land to Baba Saheb Ambedkar Memorial Society, Mhow and state:

(a) whether the Portion of Kotwali Chandni Chowk, Delhi has been handed over for the construction of Memorial of Shri Teg Bahadur i.e., free of charge when it was estimated to cost Rupees Sixteen lakhs; and

(b) whether it is not possible to grant the land sought by Baba Saheb Ambedkar Memorial Society, Mhow free of cost for the sacred memory of Dr. Ambedkar?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) The Defence Ministry is not concerned with the transaction referred to nor are we aware of the facts.

(b) It has not been possible to grant the land in Mhow Cantt. to the Baba Saheb Ambedkar Memorial Society, Mhow, free of cost as the accepted policy of the Ministry of Defence in such cases is to give leases on perpetuity, free of rent but on payment of premium equal to the market value.

### Decline in Demand of Cars

9691. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:  
Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been considerable fall in the demand for new cars in the country; and

(b) if so, whether it has affected the production of cars in the country; and if so, to what extent?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Fresh bookings show a somewhat downward trend but the backlog of pending orders is such that uproduction is unlikely to be affected on this account.

### Fulfilment of Assurances given to Junior Doctors of Delhi Hospitals

9692. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM:

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the authorities concerned have recently received a letter from the Junior doctors of Irwin and G. B. Pant hospitals, New Delhi and students of the Maulana Azad Medical College for the implementation of the 6th April, 1974 Agreement and assurances given by the Health Minister;

(b) the outlines of the said letter; and

(c) the action taken in the matter by Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMI-

LY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU):

(a) The Director-Principal, Maulana Azad Medical College and Associated Irwin and G.B. Pant Hospitals received a letter dated the 12th April, 1974 from the Junior Doctors Association of that complex.

(b) The demands made in the aforesaid letter are briefly as follows:—

- (1) That instructions be issued to the departments concerned to allow the Registrars to resume their duties as Senior Residents with effect from 6th April 1974.
- (2) That the Vice-Chancellor of the Delhi University be recommended to postpone the last date of submission of thesis by the Post-graduate students to 30th May, 1974.
- (3) That University authorities be recommended to hold the Post-graduate examinations during the 3rd week of May, 1974.
- (4) That the admission to the Post-graduate courses/II year Junior Residency should be held as early as possible but not before the completion of out going House Surgeons/1st Year Residents who were supposed to have finished their tenures during the strike period.
- (5) That the House Surgeon, Post-graduate Diploma interns who finished their terms during the strike period should be issued completion certificates immediately so that they do not suffer in their academic and professional careers.
- (6) That compulsory messing for lady interns should be immediately stopped.
- (7) That the number of both Junior and Senior Residents should considerably be increased as per norms laid down by the Medical Council of India. Necessary in-

structions be issued to the departments concerned that maximum number of working hours of any Junior Doctor should not exceed 72 hours a week on active duty including call-duty.

(8) That punitive action withholding the payment of scholarship to the Medical students should be withdrawn and the scholarships released from 1st January, 1974 onwards including the strike period.

(9) That orders be issued immediately condoning the absence of students during the periods of strikes including token strikes.

(c) Necessary action on Demands Nos. (1), (2), (3) and (5) has been taken.

As regards Demand No. (7) the Government of India have since issued instructions to all concerned that continuous active duty for resident doctors should not normally exceed 12 hours and that the resident doctors should not be required to be on call duty for more than 12 hours at a time. Action is also being taken in regard to re-fixation of the strength of Junior and Senior Resident Doctors. Government have also issued instructions to withdraw all punitive action initiated against the junior doctors. The period of strike will however be treated on the principle of "No work, no pay".

The remaining demands are being looked into by the Director-Principal.

#### **D.A. to Textile Workers in Kutch, Saurashtra**

9693. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM: SHRI AMARSINH CHAUDHARI:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether about 10,000 textile workers of Kutch Saurashtra (Gujarat) would get D.A. at the same rate

as that Payable to workers in the cotton textile industry in Ahmedabad;

(b) the time by which it will be given;

(c) the reasons of this increase; and

(d) what it would cost to the exchequer?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) to (d). Information is being collected from the Government of Gujarat.

#### **Jobs and agencies to War Victims of 1962, 1965 and 1971**

9694. SHRI SHIV NATH SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of jobs or agencies etc. provided through the Director of Rehabilitation, Ministry of Defence, to the war victims of 1962, 1965 and 1971 in the whole of country State-wise;

(b) the total number of applications pending as on 31st March, 1974; and

(c) whether so many deserving cases due to lack of information or other difficulties can not register their claims in the office of Director Rehabilitation in Delhi and hence some arrangements should be made for registration purposes at the District Headquarters?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) The total number of jobs provided to dependents of casualties of 1962, 1965 and 1971 operations, jobs provided to disabled of 1971 operations and agencies etc. given to casualties and dependents of victims of 1962, 1965 and 1971 operations is indicated below State-wise. These jobs/agencies were provided by the various

authorities at State level and at the Centre:—

Sl. No.	State	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	82
2.	Assam	32
3.	Bihar	95
4.	Chandigarh	3
5.	Delhi	87
6.	Goa	1
7.	Gujarat	19
8.	Haryana	135
9.	Himachal Pradesh	51
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	20
11.	Karnataka	51
12.	Kerala	109
13.	Madhya Pradesh	62
14.	Maharashtra	223
15.	Manipur	5
16.	Meghalaya	3
17.	Mizoram	1
18.	Nagaland	1
19.	Orissa	11
20.	Punjab	133
21.	Rajasthan	57
22.	Tamil Nadu	77
23.	Tripura	5
24.	Uttar Pradesh	248
25.	West Bengal	84
Total:		1595

Total number of disabled personnel of 1962 and 1965 operations provided with jobs in the country is 841. State-wise break-up of this figure is not readily available.

(b) The number of applications pending from casualties and dependents of victims of 1962, 1965 and 1971 operations for jobs, agencies, etc. is 1676.

(c) Facilities for registration of applications at district levels already exist. The hierarchy of Soldiers', Sailors' & Airmen's Board at the Centre, State and district levels is, among other things, responsible for welfare and resettlement of ex-service personnel and their dependents. Request for jobs and agencies can be registered by a battle casualty or a dependent of a battle casualty at the local district Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board which is thereafter transmitted to the appropriate authority.

#### Unemployed Doctors and Nurses in the Country

9695. SHRI SHIV NATH SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of unemployed doctors and nurses in the country according to the latest record available, State-wise figures;

(b) whether Government are going to revise its policy in connection with giving medical education i.e., opening of medical colleges, admissions to the medical classes in the existing colleges;

(c) what steps Government are taking to employ the unemployed doctors; and

(d) the ratio between doctor and population in our country and what steps are being taken to reduce this ratio and provide more medical facilities during the Fifth Five Year Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) As on 31-12-1973 a total of 6107 medical graduates (including post-graduates) and 2172 nurses were on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges as per statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7601/74].

(b) Yes. During the Fifth Plan the emphasis will be on consolidation rather than on expansion of the medical education programme. A high powered Medical Education Commission is proposed to be set up to go into all the aspects of Medical Education and Medical Manpower.

(c) It is not possible for the Centre or the State Governments to employ all unemployed doctors. In the Medical Profession most of the doctors are usually self employed. The Government apart from filling up the vacant posts in the hospitals, dispensaries & research institutions is keen to provide facilities which would enable the doctors to set up private practice.

Kerala has introduced the system of doctor's Cooperatives for setting up of dispensaries in the Panchayat areas. In Karnataka and Gujarat loans are advanced to the doctors by banks for setting up practice of their own.

(d) During 1972-73 the doctor population ratio was 1:4370. This ratio is expected to improve further by the end of Fifth Five Year Plan period to 1 doctor for 3700 population, since over 12,000 doctors are graduating from Medical Colleges annually.

### Underground Sea in Rajasthan

9696. SHRI SHIV NATH SINGH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey by Geological Survey of India has been done in Sikar Jhunjhunu and Churu Districts of Rajasthan for underground water prospects and if so, results thereof; and

(b) whether an underground sea has been located in Sikar District of Rajasthan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) Yes.

Sir. Parts of Jhunjhunu and Churu districts and whole of Sikar district have been covered by groundwater surveys. As a result of survey and exploration, the following areas have been found to be potential for groundwater development.

*Sikar and Jhunjhunu districts.*

(1) Upper Kantli basin has a potential of about 25 million cubic metres of groundwater per annum.

(2) 350 Sq. Km. of area in Udaipur Shekhawati Block has a groundwater potential of about 21.2 million cubic metres per annum.

(3) 350 Sq. Km. of area in the Upper Sabi Block has a groundwater potential of 32 million cubic metres per annum.

(4) 360 Sq. Km. of area in Kuchai Lake Block has a groundwater potential of 11.4 million cubic metres per annum.

(5) Jodhpura and Chaonra area has a groundwater potential of about 12 million cubic metres per annum.

(6) Singhana catchment is capable of yielding 4000 cubic metres per day and Kharkhar catchment area is capable of yielding 500 cubic metres per day.

*Churu district.*

Churu district is characterised by general prevalence of widespread salinity in the groundwater. Exploration work has not been carried out.

(b) There is nothing like underground sea in Sikar district.

**Allotment of land to Families of killed Soldiers and Disabled Servicemen of District Jhunjhunu of Rajasthan**

9697. SHRI SHIV NATH SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of casualties and disablement suffered by defence personnel from District Jhunjhunu of Rajasthan during Indo-China war 1962, Indo-Pak wars of 1965 and 1971; and

(b) in how many of these cases land has not been given to their families or to the disabled persons by the State Government of Rajasthan according to the declaration of the State Government and what steps are being taken to clear the pending cases?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Equipment and Supplies procured by Defence Ministry from Private and Public Sectors**

9698. SHRI MADHU L'MAYE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total value of the equipment and supplies of all description procured by the Defence Ministry from the private sector and public sector (other than its own ordnance depots, factories and establishments) in the year 1973-74;

(b) the agencies through which supplies and equipment from the private sector were obtained;

(c) whether any study has been made by the Department of the magnitude of the profits made by the private sector on different cate-

gories of supplies etc. as also of the commission and consideration charged by the agencies; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) A total sum of Rs. 446.76 crores was spent on the procurement of defence equipment and supplies of all description from the private sector and the public sector in the country (other than the Ordnance Factories, Factories and other Defence Establishments) in the year 1973-74.

(b) There are several agencies through which the requirements of Services are procured from the private sector. The more important of these, for purchases in India, are as follows:

(i) Director General Supplies and Disposals.

(ii) Army Purchases Organisation of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, (for food stuffs and food grains).

(iii) Department of Defence Supplies (for indigenous substitutes for imported items as also other items where development effort is involved).

(iv) Local purchases under powers vested in various authorities subordinate to the Government.

(c) Major agency for procurement through private sector is DGS&D. No special study has been made by DGS&D to assess the quantum of profits made by the private sector against contracts placed on them by the DGS&D. However, by and large, purchases are made by DGS&D on the basis of tender system and contracts are awarded on the basis of competitive prices, subject to technical suitability, satisfactory past performance

and delivery requirements of the indenter. DGS&D. satisfy themselves about the reasonableness of prices by comparison with the last purchase price paid, indenter's estimated rates and other information available with them and the market conditions at the juncture.

(d) As a purchasing organisation DGS&D have no statutory authority to enforce any limit on the commission/profit the firms include in their quotations.

### Reduced Quantity of Coal for Road Transport

9699. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the quantities of coal for road transport have been reduced in recent years;

(b) the proportions allocated as between road haulage and railways in the years 1972/1973; and

(c) whether coal shortage has been aggravated by the poor performance of the railways and their failure to carry out their additional responsibilities?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No allocation between road and rail is made by the Government. However, generally about 80—85 per cent of the coal moves by rail and the balance by other means including road transport.

(c) The Railways have been doing their best to transport as much coal as possible but due to a series of staff agitations on the Railways as well as other operational difficulties, the

quantity of coal transported by rail has fallen recently.

### Lock out in Aluminium Corporation of India, Jaykanagar

9700. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the management of the Aluminium Corporation of India, has declared a lock-out at their Jayakanagar plant, West Bengal; and under what circumstances this step was taken by the management;

(b) whether it has been alleged that the company has sold aluminium products, stores and spares during the lock-out period; if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether these materials were under hypothecation against overdraft from the Central Bank of India; and

(d) if so, how it has been transacted and where the money deposited?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) to (d). Consequent on a strike by its employees in early September, 1973, the Aluminium Corporation of India declared a lock out of its plants.

Representations have been received alleging that the Aluminium Corporation of India during the lock out period removed finished and semi finished processed stock and raw materials and even available stores and spares which were under hypothecation with Central Bank of India. Government is considering the action to be taken to meet the situation arising out of the closure of the Aluminium Corporation of India.

### Aluminium Industry declared priority Industry

9701. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8124 on the 25th April, 1974 regarding take-over of Aluminium Corporation of India and state:

(a) whether Aluminium Industry has been declared "Priority Industry" in the country; and

(b) if so, the reasons why the Jaykanagar (West Bengal) Plant of the Aluminium Corporation of India has been allowed to be kept under lock-out since 1972?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The feasibility of reviving the operations of the Aluminium Corporation of India, which has been under lock-out since September, 1973, is under examination of the Government.

### Resolution adopted by Central Council for Health and Family Planning

9702. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Council for Health in their last meeting have adopted a number of resolutions on (i) Private Medical Colleges, (ii) Enforcement of Drugs Standard Control (iii) Prevention of Food adulteration, and many others;

(b) if so, the text of these resolutions; and

(c) what action, if any, has been or is being taken on them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) and (b). Yes. The Joint meeting of the Central Council of Health and the Central Family Planning Council held in April, 1974, have adopted a number of resolutions on Prevention of Food and Drug Adulteration and many others. Copies of these resolutions are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7002/74]. No resolution on Private Medical Colleges has been adopted in this meeting.

(c) Copies of the resolutions will be circulated shortly to the State Governments and others concerned for necessary action.

### Lathi-charge on Bokaro Engineers

9703. PROF. MADHU DADAVATE: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state whether Government propose to institute an inquiry into the incident of lathi-charge on Bokaro engineers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): According to information available to the Government, there was no lathi charge on the Bokaro engineers.

### Recognition of Bokaro Engineers Association

9704. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bokaro Steel Construction Engineers' Association has been denied recognition; and



(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). Bokaro Construction Engineers' Association is registered under the Trade Unions Act. According to the Code of Discipline, only one Union of employees of an Undertaking should be recognised by the Management of the Undertaking as representative of its employees. As a Union has already been so recognised, the question of recognition of the Construction Engineers' Association does not arise.

### Manufacture of Spurious Drugs

9705. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether main reasons for increase in spurious and sub-standard drugs are ineffective implementation of the Drugs Control Act by several State Governments and lower production of these drugs because of inadequate capacity and untimely supply of imported ingredients;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether due to the above reasons unscrupulous persons set up factories to manufacture spurious drugs, use forged labels and pass them on in the market; and

(d) if so, what steps are being considered to remove all these defects and for fuller implementation of the Drugs Control Act by the State Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU). (a) and (b). Many State Governments have not been able to streamline their

drug control machinery on proper lines with the result that enforcement of the Drugs Act in certain States is not very effective. This is one of the reasons for the increase in spurious and sub-standard drugs. There is, however, adequate capacity for the manufacture of various drugs and formulations in general.

(c) and (d). A note indicating the steps taken by the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation to combat the manufacture and sale of spurious and sub-standard drugs is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7003/74]. The Central Council of Health has recently adopted a resolution urging the State Governments to streamline their enforcement machinery. The question whether existing provisions of the Drugs Act require further amendments is also under consideration. Availability and supply of raw materials and reported shortages of drugs are periodically reviewed through Inter-Ministerial meetings and discussions with the representatives of the industry.

### Grievances of Indian Teachers in Nepal

9706. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: SHRI D. D. DESAI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a group of Indian teachers working in schools in Nepal had given a memorandum to the Indian Embassy listing their grievances and the discriminatory treatment being meted out to them by Nepal as reported in the Press recently;

(b) if so, whether the teachers are facing prospects of slow expulsion from the service; and

(c) the reaction of Government and the remedial steps proposed in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). On the 3rd April, 1974, a group of Indian teachers working in schools in Nepal met our Ambassador in Kathmandu to submit an application signed by them and other teachers. They also mentioned to the Ambassador that under Nepal's New Education Scheme of 1971, Indian teachers in Nepal were facing discriminatory treatment, demotion, and perhaps eventual dismissal.

(c) The question of the future of Indian teachers in Nepal, as a consequence of the implementation of Nepal's New Educational policy, has been discussed with the concerned authorities in the Government of Nepal.

Government of Nepal have stated that no distinction of any kind is made regarding the non-citizen teachers who have been working in Nepal for many years past. Under the 1950 Indo-Nepal Treaty of Peace and Friendship, the doctrine of reciprocity governs the conditions of Indians living in Nepal and Nepalese living in India. In this context we sincerely hope that in view of the assurance of the Government of Nepal, no discriminatory measures against Indian teachers will take place.

**Promotions to Posts of Assistant Executive Officers in Dandakaranya Project**

9707. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether illegal promotions were made to the posts of Assistant Executive Officer (Junior) and Assistant Executive Officer (Accounts) in the Dandakaranya Pro-

ject during the last four months; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the action taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKAT-SWAMY): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

**Bad Climate Allowance and Confirmation of Workcharged Employees in Dandakaranya Project**

9708. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Workcharged employees of Dandakaranya Project are entitled for Bad Climate Allowance from February, 1973 like the regular employees;

(b) whether in the financial provision made on account of payment of Bad Climate Allowance in the Dandakaranya Project, the amount due to the Workcharged Staff was also included; if so, the reasons why the workcharged staff was not paid the said allowance and when will they be paid; and

(c) whether the workcharged employees in Mana Camp who had rendered two years of services were declared quasi-permanent whereas such employees working for more than two years in the Dandakaranya Project have not been declared so, if so, the reasons for this discrimination and when the workcharged employees of Dandakaranya will be made quasi-permanent?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKAT-

SWAMY): (a) The matter is under consideration.

(b) and (c). The information is being ascertained and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

**Accommodation for Dandakaranya Branch of Class III & IV Employees Association**

9709. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Dandakaranya Branch of the Class III & IV Employees Association is entitled for accommodation to house their office;

(b) whether the Mana Branch of the said Association has been provided with accommodation, whereas in spite of several representations from the Dandakaranya Branch, the authorities of Dandakaranya Project have not provided any accommodation to this Branch; and

(c) the reasons for this discrimination in dealing with branches of one Association and by what date accommodation will be provided to the Dandakaranya Branch of the Association?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKAT-SWAMY): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

**पारस्परिक हितों के लिए भारत और मोरिशस के बीच करार**

9710. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मोरिशस के प्रधान मंत्री ने हाल में भारत का दौरा किया था ;

(ख) भारत और मोरिशस के लोगों के कल्याण हेतु उनके बीच क्या करार हुआ है ; और

(ग) दोनों देश इससे कितने लाभ की अपेक्षा कर रहे हैं ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुरेश प्रसाद सिंह) (क) जी हाँ। मोरिशस के प्रधान मंत्री न्यूयार्क जाते हुए मार्ग में 12 से 14 अप्रैल 1974 तक दिल्ली में रुके थे।

(ख) मुलाकात के दौरान दोनों प्रधान मंत्रियों ने आपसी हित के कई मामलों पर विचार-विनिमय किया लेकिन, किसी खास विषय से संबद्ध किसी करार पर हस्ताक्षर नहीं किए गए।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

**Cost of Houses presented to Widows of Armed Forces**

9711. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sanctioned some amount for the widows of those members of armed forces who laid down their lives during the last Indo-Pak Wars presenting with houses; and

(b) if so, the facts regarding the total cost of houses so far presented to the widows of armed forces, State-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Provision of housing facilities to war widows is a supplementary benefit made available to those in need by the respective State Governments. The main rehabilitation benefit extended to them is the liberalised pensionary award whereunder a widow or other

nominated heir of an OR receives for life pension equal in amount to the pay last drawn by the deceased while an officer's widow gets 3/4th of the basic pay of the rank held by him at the time of death till the deemed date of retirement of the officer or for a period of 7 years, whichever is later, followed by normal pension of the rank.

In view of the above, computation of the total cost incurred by the Central Government on houses presented to them does not arise.

आसाम में चाय बागान के श्रमिकों के मामले

9712. श्री हुकुम चन्द कच्छबाय : क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि आसाम राज्य के चाय बागान के श्रमिकों के कितने मामले श्रम न्यायालयों या किसी अन्य स्थान पर विचाराधीन हैं और किनें मामले ऐसे हैं जिनकी यूनिशन ने बागान के मालिकों के साथ बातचीत कर के निपटा दिया है ?

श्रम मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा) : यह मामला अनिवार्यता राज्य के क्षेत्र में आता है ।

मनीपुर में चाय बागान के श्रमिकों के मामले

9713. श्री हुकुम चन्द कच्छबाय : क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि मनीपुर के चाय बागान के श्रमिकों के कितने मामले श्रम न्यायालयों या किसी अन्य स्थान पर विचाराधीन हैं और ऐसे किनें मामले हैं जो यूनिशन ने बागान के मालिकों के साथ बातचीत करके निपटा दिए हैं ।

श्रम मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा) : यह समस्या आवश्यक रूप से राज्य के कार्य क्षेत्र में आता है ।

Enquiry into Crash of Air Force plane at Lohegaon

9714. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:  
SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an enquiry into the Air Force Plane which crashed while landing at the Lohegaon air port on the 13th April, 1974 has since been completed; and

(b) if so, the findings of the report?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Visit by Prime Minister of Mauritius

9715. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:  
SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister of Mauritius arrived here on the 13th April, 1974 and had discussions with the Prime Minister of India;

(b) if so, the outcome of the discussions held;

(c) whether Diego Garcia issue was also discussed during the talks and if so, the stand taken by the two Prime Ministers on this issue; and

(d) whether a common solution has been found as to how the threat is to be met?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The Prime Minister of Mauritius visited New Delhi from 12th to 14th April, 1974 on his way to New York and met our Prime Minister during his stay in Delhi.

(b) to (d). The discussions covered various matters of mutual interest. The views of the two Prime Ministers are already well known and have been publicly expressed to the effect that the Indian Ocean should be a zone of peace free from big power rivalries and military escalation, including such foreign naval bases as at Diego Garcia.

### **Guru Nanak Thermal Plant, Bhatinda faces Shortage of Coal**

9716. SHRI B. S. BHAURA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Guru Nanak Thermal Plant at Bhatinda is facing the problem of shortages of coal and disposal of coal ash; and

(b) if so, the measures taken to ensure timely supply of coal to the plant?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). No such complaint has been received. According to information available the thermal plant at Bhatinda is expected to be put into commercial operation by the end of June or early July, 1974.

### **Expansion of TISCO**

9717. SHRI BHAOOSAHIB DHAMANKAR: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken to bring TISCO under a joint sector company since the Tatas are not in a position to meet the finances for expansion by themselves; and

(b) whether the Japanese firm has also assured to arrange for equipment and machinery for expansion?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) No such decision has been taken. The detailed feasibility study prepared by Nippon Steel Corporation of Japan on the possible expansion of TISCO steel plant has been submitted only recently and is being scrutinised by the Steering Committee appointed by Government to guide the preparation of the study.

(b) Government are not aware of any such assurance.

### **Loss of Man-Hours due to Power Shedding in West Bengal**

9718. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of man-hours lost in West Bengal every month due to power shedding in 1972-73;

(b) whether a large number of Small Scale Industries have either been closed or put to great difficulties due to the power shedding and shortage of raw material; and

(c) the steps Government are taking to improve the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) to (c). The matter falls essentially in the State sphere. According to the Government of West Bengal sometime ago, information about man-hours lost due to load shedding in the State is not available. Industries do experience difficulties due to power shedding and shortage of raw materials. Some of the measures taken by Government to mitigate the shortage of power include stepping up of power generation from the existing thermal power stations,

supply and transport of coal to major thermal stations, permission to private industries to instal captive plants of diesel sets, expeditious commissioning of various power generation schemes which are in advanced stage of construction etc.

#### Admission in Medical Colleges of West Bengal

9719. SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE:

SHRI DEBENDRA NATH MAHATA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of seats in the Medical Colleges in West Bengal and the number of students who applied for admission in these Medical Colleges during the last three years, college-wise; and

(b) whether there are any proposal to increase the seats in these Medical Collges?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) and (b). The informa-

tion is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

#### Food-adulteration cases in West Bengal

9720. SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of food adulteration cases brought to the notice from West Bengal during the last three years; and

(b) the action taken in each case?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) and (b). The number of food samples examined and found adulterated alongwith number of prosecutions launched, convictions etc. for the year 1970, 1971 and 1972 are given in the enclosed statement.

#### Statement

(Recording Food Adulteration cases in West Bengal)

Year	Number of food samples examined	Number found adulterated	Number of prosecutions launched	Number of convictions	Number of acquittals	Number of cases pending in Courts	Number of persons imprisoned	Total amount of fine realised
								Rs.
1970	7190	1689	1355	628	43	1573	146	1,13,464.00
1971	6098	1354	1171	647	35	1126	103	1,11,631.00
1972	6886	1919	1550	644	52	2092	69	1,47,205.00

**Proposal to establish post graduate  
Medical Research Institute at  
Agartala**

9721. SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE:  
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND  
FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to  
state:

(a) whether Government received  
any proposal from the Government of  
Tripura to establish Post Graduate  
Medical Research Institute at Agartala;  
and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY  
PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU):  
(a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

**Primary Health Centres**

9722. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR  
SARKAR;

SHRI DEBENDRA NATH  
MAHATA;

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND  
FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to  
state:

(a) the number of Primary Health  
Centres in the country, State-wise;

(b) the number of Centres that  
will be opened in 1974-75, State-wise,  
with particular reference to West  
Bengal, District-wise; and

(c) the number of Centres running  
without Doctors and the steps taken  
by Government to man the Centres  
with Doctors?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY  
PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU):  
(a) A statement showing the number

of Primary Health Centres in the  
country, State-wise, is enclosed (as  
on 30-9-1973).

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

(c) 39 (as on 30-9-1973).

The Government of India and the  
State/Union Territories Government  
have taken the following steps to attract  
doctors to serve in the rural areas:

*Government of India:*

- (i) A special allowance of Rs. 150  
p.m. is given to doctors of  
Primary Health Centres who  
have to work in disadvantageous  
areas.

*State/Union Territory Governments*

- (i) Formation of unified cadres for  
doctors working in the rural as  
well as in urban areas.
- (ii) Provision of a total package of  
incentives such as grant of rural  
allowance; transport facilities;  
free furnished quarters; protected  
water supply, electricity etc.
- (iii) Improvement of physical facilities  
of primary health centres  
particularly in respect of buildings  
and residential quarters.
- (iv) Re-employment of retired doctors  
willing to serve in rural areas.
- (v) Grant of advance increments (in  
Gujarat State).
- (vi) Provision of adequate quantity  
of medicines in primary health  
centres.
- (vii) Some State Governments have  
offered scholarships/stipends to  
medical students to bind them  
for serving in rural areas for a  
particular period.

## Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the State Union Territory	Number of P.H.Cs. functioning
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	415
2.	Assam	111
3.	Bihar	587
4.	Gujarat	251
5.	Haryana	89
6.	Himachal Pradesh	75
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	76
8.	Karnataka	265
9.	Kerala	163
10.	Madhya Pradesh	457
11.	Maharashtra	388
12.	Manipur	15
13.	Meghalaya	9
14.	Nagaland	10
15.	Orissa	313
16.	Punjab	126
17.	Rajasthan	232
18.	Tamil Nadu	379
19.	Tripura	23
20.	Uttar Pradesh	871
21.	West Bengal	286
22.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1
23.	Arunachal Pradesh	79
24.	Chandigarh	1
25.	Dadra Nagar Haveli	2
26.	Delhi	5
27.	Goa, Daman and Diu	15
28.	Lakshadweep Islands	7
29.	Mizoram	2
30.	Pondicherry	11
INDIA (TOTAL)		5264

## Utilization of Laboratories in Medical Colleges for Analysis of Food Samples

9723. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the States have been advised to use existing laboratories in the Medical Colleges for the purpose of analysis of food sample; and

(b) if so, the action taken in each State?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) Yes.

(b) The States/Union Territories Governments are examining the matter.

## Manufacture of modern weapons by India

9724. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India have taken a programme in hand to manufacture more modern weapons in the country; and

(b) if so, the main features of the weapons to be manufactured for use of all three armed forces viz Army, Navy and Air Force?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Yes. Sir.

(b) The main features of the weapons, which are to be developed and manufactured are greater lethality



longer range, more of versatility, portability, compactness and greater ease for handling, storage and maintenance.

### **Taking over of HINDALCO**

9725. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:

PROF. MADHU DANDA-VATE:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a persistent demand by the workers of the Hindustan Aluminium (HINDALCO) factory that it be taken over by Government immediately; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Government to meet the demands of workers and the time by which the factory would be taken over by Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) and (b). Consequent on the management of the HINDALCO declaring a lock out with effect from 12th April, 1974, some representations have been received demanding take over of the factory by Government. Owing to steps taken by the State and Central Governments, the lock out has since been lifted.

### **Small-pox cases in Capital**

9726. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state the number of Small-pox cases which were admitted to the hospitals during the last three months in Delhi and the number of deaths which took place as a result thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A.K. KISKU): 64 small-pox cases were admitted to the Infectious Diseases Hospital, Delhi during the period from 1st January, 1974 to 20th April, 1974, out of which 22 deaths have been reported.

### **Selenium production of Hindustan Copper Complex**

9727. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:

SHRI TARUN GOGOI:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4066 on the 21st March, 1974 regarding Progress of Indian Copper Complex and state:

(a) the selenium produced by the Hindustan Copper Complex during 1973-74 and the estimated foreign exchange saved as a result thereof; and

(b) the steps being taken to boost production of selenium at Khetri Copper mines and other factories in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) The reference is probably to the Indian Copper Complex, a constituent unit of Hindustan Copper Ltd. The Selenium Plant of Indian Copper Complex at Ghatsila, was commissioned towards the end of 1973. Total production of Selenium during 1973-74 was about 2210 kilograms. Estimated saving in foreign exchange on this account is about Rs. 9 lakhs.

(b) There is presently no proposal to put up a Selenium Plant at Khetri Copper Project or other projects of Hindustan Copper Limited.

हजारीबाग जिले की खोद जगेश्वर और  
बूढ़ा रबड़ कोयला खानों का अपने अधिकार  
में लेना

9728. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :  
क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की  
कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार ने हजारीबाग जिले  
की खोद, जगेश्वर और बूढ़ा खाड़ कोयला  
खानों को अभी तक अपने अधिकार में नहीं  
लिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या उक्त कोयला खानों से  
कोयला निकाल कर बेचा जा रहा है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस गैर-कानूनी  
कार्यवाही को रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा  
क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उपस्थित  
(श्री सुबोध हंसदा) (क) से (ग) : जान-  
कारी प्राप्त की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर  
रख दी जाएगी ।

संचाल परगना कोयला खानों का राष्ट्रीयकरण

9729. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री क्या  
इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा  
करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार के संचाल परगना  
जिले में उक्त कोयला खानों का राष्ट्रीयकरण  
अभी तक नहीं किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके कारण क्या हैं ;  
और

(ग) उनका राष्ट्रीयकरण ने किए  
जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उपस्थित

(श्री सुबोध हंसदा) (क) जी नहीं

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उत्तर

BCCL Workmen out of job of Dhan-  
bad Collieries

9730. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHAS-  
TRI:  
SHRI BHOLA MANJHI:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND  
MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether many workmen of  
B.C.C.L. have been thrown out of the  
job from different collieries of Dhan-  
bad District of Bihar both coking and  
non-coking since their take over on  
the 19th October, 1971 and 30th Janu-  
ary, 1973 calling them surplus and  
inductees, if so their area-wise details  
and the percentage of Harijans, Adi-  
vasi and other weaker section in that;

(b) whether many workmen of  
B.C.C.L. have been taken back in the  
job from different collieries of Dhan-  
bad District of Bihar, both coking and  
non-coking through screening com-  
mittees, if so their area-wise details  
and the percentage of Harijans, Adi-  
vasi and other weaker sections in that;

(c) whether the genuine workmen  
of weaker sections were thrown out  
as "inductees" or "surplus" to make  
room for the "privileged" inducted  
showing them as genuine workers;  
and

(d) if so, whether Government pro-  
pose to look into the affair?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES  
(SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) No.  
Sir,

(b) As there were many appeals on  
the decisions of the Custodians Ad-  
visory Committees at area level were  
constituted with the representatives of  
the Central Trade Union Organisa-  
tions. After due deliberations at the  
Area Advisory Committees, 825 per-  
sons were found to be genuine work-  
men who were allowed to resume duty  
Area-wise details regarding the per-

sons allowed to resume duty on this basis are as follows:—

Area No.	Persons Allowed		Total
	Regular	Casual	
I	139	27	
II	154	..	
III	200	..	
IV	199	40	
V	56	10	
	748	77	825

Details of the percentage of Harijans etc. are being collected.

(c) No genuine workmen were thrown out of employment on considering them as inductees or temporary etc.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Alleged payment of wages to Ghost Workmen**

9731. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:

SHRI BHOLA MANJHI:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the B.C.C.L. is paying wages regularly since 19th October, 1971 to 300 ghost workmen in Loyabad colliery to be divided by its local management and the Mukhiya of that area; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to verify the fact?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES

(SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) No. Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Coal Production in Mirzapur District in U.P.**

9732. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Coal Mines Authority has decided to start coal production in Mirzapur District in U.P.; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the steps taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). The Coal Mines Authority Ltd. have taken up for development in the Fifth Plan an opencast mining project at Bina in that portion of the Singrauli coalfield which is lying in the Mirzapur District in U.P., with a targeted production of 2 million tonnes per annum. They also propose taking up two more projects in this area, for which project reports are under their preparation.

#### **Non-Deposit of E.P.F. by Jaipur Udyog Limited Cement Factory**

9733. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA:  
SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Jaipur Udyog Limited the largest single Unit Cement Factory owned by Alok Udyog Group of Industries has not deposited a huge amount of the Provident Fund of the employees and their own contribution

in the Provident Fund Trust of the Company at Swai Madhopur, Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the steps Government have taken to safeguard the interests of the workers in this concern?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): The Provident Fund Authorities have reported as under:—

(a) to (c). M/s. Jaipur Udyog Ltd. Cement Factory has to deposit Provident Fund contributions amounting to Rs. 2.55 lakhs for the months of February 1974 and March, 1974 only. The Regional Commissioner had issued Notice under Sec. 7A of the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 in response to which the Company has promised to clear off the dues by 20th May, 1974 positively.

#### Inter-Ministerial Committee on Coal

9734. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken decision on the report of the Inter-Ministerial Committee on coal; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). Presumably the reference is to the Inter-Ministerial Committee on Coal Prices. No decision has so far been taken on the report submitted by this Committee.

#### Disposal of Copper Scrap

9735. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA:

SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4000 on the 21st March, 1974 regarding recycling of iron and copper scrap and state:

(a) whether an investigation has revealed that two cases of disposal of copper scrap by an ordnance factory caused a total loss of Rs. 3.70 lakhs to Government; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). Details are given in the attached statement.

#### Statement

#### DETAILS OF THE TWO CASES OF DISPOSAL SCRAP IN ORDNANCE FACTORIES

1. On 13-3-70 an Ordnance Factory invited tenders for disposal of 72,319.88 Kg. of Copper Scrap. The highest offer received in response to the above was Rs 14,177 per M/T. The offer was valid upto 27-7-70. The authority for acceptance of the offer was the Director General, Ordnance Factories, Calcutta. Since there appeared to be some ambiguity in the applicability or otherwise of Excise Duty, the DGOF wanted the factory to get confirmation in this regard from the Excise authorities. Due to time taken in the correspondence between the DGOF, OF Katni and reference to Excise authorities, the acceptance of the offer could not be intimated to the successful tender within the validity date of the offer. Fresh tenders were called for in October 1970 and

on the basis of fresh offer, 62.32 M/T were sold at Rs. 11,111.11 per Tonne and 10 M.T. were sold out at Rs. 11,331 per Tonne. The sale proceeds were thus Rs. 2.20 lakhs less than what would have been realised if the highest offer against the original tender were accepted, within the validity period. The delay in this case was due to some ambiguity in the applicability of excise duty.

2. An Ordnance Factory invited tenders for sale of 21.95 tonnes of Copper Scrap in November December 1969. The higher offer received was Rs. 16,133.95 per tonne and the offer was valid upto 27-3-1970. Director General, Ordnance Factories, Calcutta, the competent authority for acceptance of the offer, communicated the acceptance on 13-3-1970 but due to delay in receipt of the communication in the factory, the same could not be communicated to the tenderer within the validity period of the offer. The factory retendered the scrap in June/July 1970. The highest offer received this time was Rs. 14,661 per tonne which was valid upto 9-12-1970. This offer was accepted by the Director General, Ordnance Factories, Calcutta and the same was communicated to the tenderer on the last day of the validity period. The tenderer, however, revoked his offer on the ground that the validity period had expired. The material was ultimately sold by public auction in February 1972 at Rs. 9200 per tonne. The sale proceeds would have been Rs. 1.50 lakhs more than what was actually realised, if the highest offer against the first tender were accepted within the validity period. C.B.I. is investigating this case to find out whether there was any collusion between the factory authorities and the firm.

### खान अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत

#### सेवानिवृत्ति आय

9736. श्री धनराज प्रधान : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीयकृत खानों के अधिकांश संवर्ग के अनेक कर्मचारियों को या तो सेवानिवृत्त कर दिया गया है या 1 फरवरी, 1973 को 58 वर्ष की आयु पुरी करने पर उन्हें जबरन सेवानिवृत्त कर दिया गया है जबकि खान अधिनियम की व्यवस्था के अनुसार वे 60 वर्ष की आयु तक सेवा में रह सकते थे ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस प्रकार कितने कर्मचारियों को अब तक सेवानिवृत्त किया गया है ;

(ग) क्या कोयला खान प्राधिकरण लिमिटेड खानों के अधिकारी संवर्ग के कर्मचारियों की प्रतिनियुक्ति से चल रहा है जो खान अधिनियम के प्रावधानों के विपरीत है ; और यदि हां, तो प्रतिनियुक्ति पर भेजे गए कर्मचारियों की संख्या क्या है ; और

(घ) इन अनुभवी व्यक्तियों की अनिवार्य सेवानिवृत्ति के क्या कारण हैं ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उ-मन्त्री (श्री सूबो हंसदा) : (क) से (घ) जानकारी प्राप्त की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

### Cost of Mig-21

9737. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the cost of the Mig-21 aircraft after it is manufactured in India including foreign exchange involved, if any;

(b) what is the cost of a complete imported Mig-21 aircraft; and

(c) the main features regarding the performance of Indian know-how in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). It is not in public interest to dis-

close this information. However, the import content of MIG-21M will be about 40 per cent at the stage of manufacture from raw materials, which has begun in 1974-75. Coordinated efforts are also being made for the development of indigenous substitutes for imported materials and components to the extent possible.

**Issue of licences for expansion of capacity by Commercial Vehicles Units**

9738. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:  
SHRI K. MALLANNA:

Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any licences were issued in 1972-73 to the manufacturers

of commercial vehicles for expanding the existing capacity of their units;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(c) what steps Government have taken to regulate the prices of commercial vehicles?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). No industrial licences were issued in 1972-73 to the manufacturers of commercial vehicles for expanding their capacity. However, the existing manufacturers of commercial vehicles have been granted letters of intent for substantial expansion as indicated below:—

Name of the Unit	Date of Grant of the Letter of intent for substantial Expansion	Additional capacity Allowed (Nos. per annum)
1. M/s. Ashok Leyland Ltd., Madras	8-1-71	4,600 (comet vehicles)
2. M/s. Tata Engg. and Locomotive Co. Ltd., Bombay	29-6-72	12,000
3. M/s. Bajaj Tempo Ltd., Poona	23-8-72	8,000

The letters of intent granted to M/s. Tata Engg. & Locomotive Co. Ltd., Bombay and M/s. Ashok Leyland Ltd., Madras, have already been converted into industrial licences on 30-8-1973 and 26-12-1973 respectively.

(c) Government have asked the manufacturers of commercial vehicles not to increase the prices of the vehicles manufactured by them without prior approval of Government.

**Construction of Staff Quarters and Buildings for Primary Health Centres and Health Sub-Centres in Fifth Plan**

9739. SHRI DEBENDRA NATH MAHATA:  
SHRI S. SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Conference of State Health Ministers in 1973 January had recommended that the construction of staff quarters and buildings for the Primary Health Centres and Health-Sub Centres should be taken up as 100 per cent centrally sponsored scheme in Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the action taken by the Ministry about the recommendation so far State-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND

**FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU):** (a) Yes.

(b) It has been decided that clearing of backlog in construction of primary health centre buildings and staff quarters will be removed in a coordinated manner under the Minimum Needs Programme in the Fifth Five Year Plan. This programme has been categorised as State Sector programme with the provision of funds earmarked for the construction of buildings for the primary health centres and sub-centres and staff quarters.

### मंजूरी नीति संबंधी प्रतिवेदन

9740. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी

क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) योजना आयोग के एक सदस्य के नेतृत्व में बनाई गई मजदूरी नीति के प्रतिवेदन में क्या सुझाव दिये

(ख) उनमें से प्रत्येक सुझाव पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

श्रम मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा) : (क) और (ख). अन्य बातों के साथ साथ एक मजदूरी सेल की स्थापना की सिफारिश करता है और मजदूरी संबंधी नीति के लिये सुझाव शामिल हैं। प्रथम कदम के रूप में श्रम मंत्रालय में मजदूरी सेल स्थापित की गई है।

### Lepers in Bombay

9741. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to an English newspaper daily dated the 12th

April, 1974 Bombay has eight lepers in every 1,000 population;

(b) whether the number of lepers in the State went up by 2,000 in 1973 as compared to the previous year; and

(c) if so, the precautionary methods Government propose to adopt to eradicate leprosy from the State?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) to (c). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

### Demands of Bokaro Construction Engineers Association

9742. SHRI BHOGENDR A JHA:  
DR. LAXMINARAIN PAN-  
DEYA:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(b) whether Bokaro Construction Engineers' Association has submitted certain demands before the Management of Bokaro Steel Limited; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main demands of the Construction Engineers are as under:—

(i) Recognition of Bokaro Construction Engineers Association under the Trade Union Act;

(ii) Superannuation contract to be given to those Construction Engineers who are on contract terms;

- (iii) Redesignation of Technical Assistants as Probationary Engineers and their automatic absorption to the post of Assistant Divisional Engineers or equivalent on completion of six months' service and further promotion to next higher grade after two years;
- (iv) Seniority to be given from the date of joining construction and not from the date of absorption in operation.
- (v) Full residential accommodation.

A dialogue is presently going on between the Management and the Association in respect of these demands.

#### **IISCO take-over for Two Years**

9743. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Iron and Steel Company Limited, Burnpur, had been taken over for a period of only two years which expires in July, 1974;

(b) if so, the result of take-over; and

(c) whether it is proposed to nationalise IISCO and not to hand over it back to the former owners; if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) to (c). The management of the Indian Iron and Steel Company Ltd. was taken over for a period of two years on 14th July, 1972. After the take over, the technical health of the plant and equipment was examined and a comprehensive plan drawn up for repairs/replacements and rehabilitation so as to increase the production to the rated capacity in about three years' time. The administrative structure of the Company has also been suitably streamlined and re-organised. The future of the company after the expiry of the existing take over period is under examination.

#### **Amendment of Old Armed Forces Service Rules**

9744. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state whether there is any amendment to old Armed Forces Service Rules to drastically amend the old Armed Forces Services Rules coming since the days of British Government in order to democratise the same to increase the ratio of promoted officers at least equal to that of directly recruited, to have common mess for officers and jawans and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): No, Sir. No fixed proportion is generally laid down for promotion to officer cadres from lower ranks, as the qualifications and the job requirements expected of soldiers, sailors and airmen are quite distinct from those prescribed for officers of the Armed Forces. Promotions from lower to officer ranks are, however, permissible where possible, subject to possession of requisite qualifications and other requirements and suitability having been assessed for commissioned ranks by the duly appointed Services Selection Boards.

It is also not practicable to have common Messes for officers and men, because of the fact that whereas officers have generally to pay for their food, those of lower ranks are entitled to free food at Government expense.

#### **Reports from Members of Parliament regarding performance of Indian Missions Abroad**

9745. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA:

SHRI K. MALLANNA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of reports received by Government from Members of



Parliament regarding poor performance of Indian Missions abroad during the last three years, country-wise; and

(b) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). No reports about the poor performance of Indian Missions abroad as such have been received. However, over the last three years, some members of Parliament pointed out that certain facilities they expected from the Missions were not received or that unfavourable reports about the functioning of a Mission were appearing in local press. In all cases, remedial action was taken.

**Change suggested by British Pilot in Avro (H.748)**

9746. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any change by the British Pilot was suggested in AVRO (H.748) planes to make them safer;

(b) whether any tests had been conducted by the pilot; and

(c) if so, the result thereof and the steps Government propose to take in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). Extensive investigations have been carried out by M/S Hawker Siddeley Aviation Ltd./Rolls Royce Teams in cooperation with Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd., to overcome certain technical problems on currently produced HS-748 aircraft. British Test Pilots formed part of the Hawker

Siddeley Aviation Ltd/Rolls Royce Teams. Certain solutions suggested to overcome the problems are under consideration but no final decisions have been taken.

**Expenditure on Rent for Housing Indian Missions Abroad**

9747. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Indian Missions abroad having their own buildings, country-wise:

(b) the countries where buildings have been taken on rents for official purposes;

(c) the amount of rent paid till the end of 1973, country-wise, during the last three years; and

(d) the reasons for not constructing our own buildings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). The names of countries where Indian Missions have their own buildings (Chanceries, Embassies or residences for members of Missions) and those countries where such buildings are rented are given in statement I and II; laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7004/74].

(c) Amounts of rents paid country-wise during the financial years 1970-71 and 1971-72 are given in attached statement III. Figures for the financial year 1972-73 are being collected and will be placed on the table of the House;

(d) It has not been possible to construct our own buildings everywhere due to the difficult foreign exchange position. However, an amount is set apart each year for this pur-

pose and purchases have been made within these allocations for such capital expenditure.

### **Raise in Sale Price of H.E.C. Products**

9748. SHRI KARTIK ORAON: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the sale prices of many plant products of Heavy Engineering Corporation Limited, Ranchi, are much lower than the cost of production including materials and consumables in comparison with others and the management has been covering up the difference by raising the sale prices;

(b) if so, whether any steps have been taken by the Ministry to check it; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The major portion of equipment manufactured by HEC is for steel Plant, the prices of which were fixed by the Bureau of Public Enterprises on the basis of landed cost of similar Soviet equipment and estimated cost of production in HEC with a provision for escalation of prices. For other products, as per general commercial practice, prices are fixed after taking into consideration the cost of production and the comparable market prices. However, in respect of certain old orders, where no escalation clause has been provided in the contracts, the supplies are being made on the basis of the contract sale price which in a number of cases has proved to be less than the present cost of production. The management of HEC has not unilaterally raised the prices to cover the difference between the cost of production and the contracted sale price.

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

### **Adding of Ghost Figures to Production Figures of H.E.C., Ranchi**

9749. SHRI KARTIK ORAON: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a good amount of ghost figures are added to the production figures of Heavy Machine Building Plant of Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ltd., Ranchi; and

(b) if so, the circumstances under which such steps are taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The production figures of HMBP incorporate actual production only.

(b) Does not arise.

### **Compensation for Land acquired from S.C./S.T. for setting up Bokaro Steel Plant**

9750. SHRI KARTIK ORAON: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the total acreage of land that has been acquired for setting up of Bokaro Steel Plant Ltd. Bokaro, from the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(b) the rate of compensation paid to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; and

(c) whether they have been properly rehabilitated?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) Land for the Bokaro Steel Project is being acquired by the State Govern-

ment of Bihar. Total acreage of land acquired from Scheduled castes/Scheduled tribes is not known to the Government.

(b) The State Government had fixed ceilings for cost of land notified in 1956 at Rs. 1900 per acre and for land notified in 1964 at Rs. 3,800 per acre. The rates of compensation depends on the type of land acquired and varies from village to village. The responsibility for payment of compensation is that of the State Government. The Govt. of India is not aware of the specific rates of compensation paid to each displaced person belonging to scheduled castes tribes.

(c) The rehabilitation of displaced persons is the primary responsibility of the State Government. However, Bokaro Steel Limited is assisting the State Government by meeting half the cost of rehabilitation and by implementing a special artisan training scheme exclusively for the displaced persons. Besides, top priority is given to the displaced persons in employment. Preference is also given to them in allotment of shops in the steel city.

#### **Implementation of Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956**

9751. SHRI KARTIK ORAON: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state;

(a) whether his Ministry has been strictly following the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956 in so far as the employment of local people is concerned;

(b) if so, the extent to which the local people are being employed against posts carrying a salary of Rs. 500 and less for which local people are available; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956 does not contain any provision about employment of local people.

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

#### **Bokaro Construction Engineers Service Conditions**

9752. SHRI KARTIK ORAON: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state;

(a) whether the present management is not honouring the decisions of the previous management in so far as the service conditions of Construction Engineers of Bokaro Steel Ltd., Bokaro is concerned; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The present Management of Bokaro Steel Limited is exploring all possibilities to effect improvement in the conditions of service of Construction Engineers by absorption against regular posts in operation and other service departments through a scheme of training and development.

#### **Production of Bharat Earth Movers Ltd., Bangalore**

9753. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the production of Bharat Earth Movers Limited, Bangalore, during the year 1973; and

(b) the manner of disposal of its produce?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) The details of production in Bharat Earth Movers Ltd. for the year 1973 are as follows:

(i) Railcoaches	305 Nos.
(ii) Earth Moving Equipment.	467 Nos.

(b) The Railcoaches are sold to the Railway Board and the Earth Moving Equipment is sold to Government Departments, public sector undertakings as well as to private users.

#### Shifting of SAIL H.Qs. to Eastern India

9754. SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE:  
DR. RANEN SEN:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received requests from various people and organisations to shift the headquarters of S.A.I.L. to Eastern India;

(b) whether this would ensure its effective functioning and save expenditure on travelling; and

(c) if so, Government's decision thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) In the recent past, a suggestion to this effect has been received from an employees' union.

(b) and (c). The headquarters of Steel Authority of India Ltd. have been located at New Delhi principally because its functions and activities as an organisation for ensuring coordinated development of the iron and steel and associated input industries necessitate close and constant liaison and coordination with the Ministry of Steel and Mines and other Ministries/Departments/agencies of Government. Besides, Chair-

man, Steel Authority of India Ltd., is also Secretary to Government in the Department of Steel.

#### Pay Scales of Pharmacists and Health Visitors

9755. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH BISHT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have improved upon the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission regarding the pay scales of Pharmacists;

(b) whether Government are also considering the desirability of improving upon the pay scales of Health Visitors; and

(c) if so, with what results?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) The matter regarding improvement in the pay scales of Pharmacists is under consideration.

(b) and (c). The pay scales of Lady Health Visitors already been improved upon in accordance with the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission. Representations have been received from Lady Health Visitors under C.G.H.S. for further enhancement of the scale.

#### Mineral Survey of U.P. Hill Districts

9756. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH BISHT: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have conducted any mineral survey of the 8 hill Districts of U.P. viz., Almora, Chamoli, Dehradun, Garhwal, Nainital, Pithoragarh, Tehri-Garhwal and

Uttar Kashi to unearth the mineral wealth of that area;

(b) whether Government of U.P. have ever requested Union Government in this respect;

(c) if so, the results of such a survey; and

(d) if not, the reasons for not having conducted the survey to enable the economic development of this backward area?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir. Geological Survey of India has carried out surveys for locating mineral deposits in the 8 hill districts of U.P., mentioned.

(b) The programme of work of Geological Survey of India is framed after due consultations with the State Governments, and after considering various proposals/requests made by the State Governments in the State Programming Boards. The programme for every field season is finally approved by the Central Programming Board which includes the representatives of the State Governments.

(c) Extensive deposits of limestone of cement, flux and chemical grade, dolomite, magnesite, talc and phosphorite have been located.

(d) The question does not arise as surveys were conducted in the past, are being conducted at present and will be conducted in future to cover the huge area occupied by the above mentioned eight hill districts of the U.P.

### Setting up Health Centres and Dispensaries in U.P.

9757. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH BISHT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the places in Uttar Pradesh where Health Centres and Dispensaries will be set up in the next two to three years and whether the Government of India have received a report regarding their necessity and whether the details have been asked for from the State Government in this regard; —

(b) whether the Government of India have received the outlines from the Government of Uttar Pradesh and if so, the assistance sought therefor; and

(c) the decision taken by Government of India in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

### Setting up and Expansion of Heavy Industries in U.P.

9758. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH BISHT: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes proposed to be taken up by Government for setting up new heavy industries and expansion of existing ones in Uttar Pradesh during the Fifth Plan period;

(b) whether any proposal has been received from the Government of U.P. in this regard; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH):** (a) Following schemes for setting up new heavy industries and expansion of existing ones in U.P. in the Central Sector are proposed to be implemented during the Fifth Five Year Plan:

(i) *Triveni Structural Limited, Naini*

A provision of Rs. 3 crores has been made in the Fifth Plan for expansion of fabrication facilities for pressure vessels and heat exchangers from 1,000 tonnes to 2,000 tonnes per year in the first stage and 5,000 tonnes in the second stage.

(ii) *Bharat Pump and Compressor Limited.*—A provision of Rs. 4.95 crores has been made in the fifth plan for expansion of phase II of Bharat Pump and Compressor Limited, Naini.

(iii) *Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited.*—It has been decided to set up a new transformer unit at Jhansi as a part of the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited. The outlay on the project as at present estimated will be Rs. 452 lakhs for the factory and Rs. 265 lakhs for the township.

(iv) *M/s. Scooters India Limited.*—Provision has been made in the Fifth Five Year Plan for completion of the Scooter India Plant at Lucknow with an installed capacity of 1,00,000 scooters per annum and 30,000 three-wheelers per annum.

(b) and (c). No proposal has been received from the Government of U.P. suggesting that the Central Government should set up heavy industries in the State. Three proposals have however, been received from the U.P. State Industrial Development Corporation and U.P. Agro-Industries Corporation for grant of letters of intent/Industrial Licences for manufacture of scooters, light commercial vehicles and tractors. Letters of intent have been granted to U.P. Industrial Development Corporation Limited for manufacture of

scooters and light commercial vehicles but the proposal for manufacture of tractors by Agro-Industries Corporation in collaboration with a foreign firm has been rejected.

**Inadequate provision in Drugs and Cosmetics Act to check Adulteration**

9759. SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI:

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Drugs and Cosmetics Act is inadequate to meet the adulteration and impose deterrent punishment; and

(b) if so, the proposals to make it more effective?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU):** (a) and (b). The question whether the existing provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetic Act require further amendment to make it more effective is under consideration.

मध्य प्रदेश द्वारा कोपला खनन

9760. श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार :  
श्री रणबहादुर सिंह :

क्या इस्पात और खान शंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश की आर्थिक योजना के क्रियान्वयन में कोयले का महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को कोयले का खनन तथा उत्पादन करने की अनुमति देने का विचार है ?

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुबोध हंसदा) : (क) जी. हाँ।

(ख) जी. नहीं।

मध्य प्रदेश के चूना पत्थर तथा एनबिज के भण्डार धारित क्षेत्रों को सुरक्षित क्षेत्र घोषित करना

9761. श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय द्वारा चूना पत्थर तथा एनबिज के भण्डार धारित क्षेत्रों को सुरक्षित क्षेत्र घोषित किया गया है ?

(क) क्या सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र द्वारा विद्योतन हेतु राज्य में चूना पत्थर और बॉक्साइट के भण्डार धारित क्षेत्रों को केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा सुरक्षित किया गया है ;

(ख) क्या इस समय इन क्षेत्रों में उखनन कार्य हो रहा है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्यों न इन क्षेत्रों को निजी खनिजपट्टाधारियों और द्वारा उखनन हेतु खुला क्षेत्र घोषित कर दिया जाए ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद) : (क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा सीमेंटलीहा और इस्पात उद्योग के लिये सतना विलासपुर, जबलपुर और रायपुर के जिलों में चूना पत्थर के कुछ इलाकों को सरकारी क्षेत्र में समु.योजन के लिये आरक्षित किया गया है। सरकारी क्षेत्र के लिए, बॉक्साइट हेतु, राज्य सरकार द्वारा आरक्षित किए गये क्षेत्र शाहडोल बिनासपुर, मांडला, सुरगुजा, रायगढ़, दुर्ग और बालाघाट जिलों में हैं।

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश में सरकारी क्षेत्र की पांच खाओं से चूना पत्थर तथा तीन खाओं से बॉक्साइट के उत्पादन होने की जानकारी मिली है

आस्ट्रिया के विदेश मंत्री के साथ बातचीत

9762. श्री चन्द्रलाल चन्द्राकर : श्री बनमाली बाबू :

क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बातों की कृपा करेंगे कि भारत में हाल ही में दोरे पर आये आस्ट्रिया के विदेश मंत्री के साथ आर्थिक और राजनैतिक मामलों के बारे में बातचीत का मार्गश क्या है।

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : आस्ट्रिया के विदेश मंत्री डा० रडोल्फ क्रिबेन्लेजर ने 12 से 16 अप्रैल 1974 तक भारत यात्रा की और इस बीच उन्होंने विदेश मंत्रालय में दो बार बातचीत की।

इन वार्ताओं में द्विपक्षीय एवं आपसी द्विपक्षीय आर्थिक एस वाणिज्यिक संबंधों पर बातचीत की।

### Speedy implementation of Development Schemes in Fifth Plan

9763. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether an eight fold strategy for speedy implementation of Rs. 426 crore development schemes is to be undertaken in the Fifth Plan; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The broad outlines of the strategy adopted by the Ministry of Heavy Industry, while formulating the proposals for the Fifth Plan, are as follows:—

- (i) speedy completion of projects already under implementation;
- (ii) programmes for removal of imbalances in the public sector units with a view to improve their capacity utilisation and further augment their capacity;
- (iii) proposals to take over major sick and closed engineering units in the private sector and rehabilitate them quick;
- (iv) rationalisation of the product-mix of the existing units and expanding their capacity where necessary through addition of balancing equipment;
- (v) creation of new units, where necessary, to meet the Fifth Plan requirements;
- (vi) assistance to the private sector units falling under the category of heavy industry to optimise utilisation of their capital assets;
- (vii) to systematically study gaps in the production of essential equipment such as for fertilizers, mining oil drilling, other chemical plant and machinery and augment or create capacity for their manufacture; and
- (viii) to coordinate the development of capacity for essential inputs for heavy engineering industries such as grey iron and steel castings and forgings etc.

**Talks between Indian Foreign Minister and U.S. Secretary of States in Washington**

9764. **SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:**  
**SHRI P. M. MEHTA:**

Will the Minister of **EXTERNAL AFFAIRS** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the External Affairs Minister met the Secretary of States of United States on the 16th April, 1974 in Washington; and

(b) if so, the subjects discussed?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH):**  
(a) Yes, Sir. The meeting took place in New York on the 15th of April, 1974.

(b) The discussions covered a wide range of subjects of mutual interest including Indo-US relations, the international situation and India's efforts to promote peace and reconciliation in the sub-continent.

**Black Marketing in H.M.T. Watches in Delhi Sale Office**

9765. **KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI:**  
Will the Minister of **HEAVY INDUSTRY** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that 90 per cent of Hindustan Machine Tools watches sold in Delhi Sales Office specially "Pilot" and "Jawahar" are sold at black market rate and no public sale of Pilot, Jawahar watches is done;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to check this practice; and



(c) the number of these watches sold in 1974?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Sales of HMT watches in Delhi are done through the Delhi Sales Office of HMT and the watches are sold to the Public across the sales counter on "first serve first served" basis. Regular cash memos are issued indicating the price, sales tax etc. It is however, a fact that the demand for the low-priced watches like "Pilot" and "Jawahar" is much more than supply. The situation would ease only after the production of such watches are stepped up.

(c) During the year 1973-74 the sales office of HMT in Delhi sold a total number of 15963 watches of various types, out of which 786 were "Pilot" and 819 "Jawahar".

#### Steel Price raise for Development of Steel Industry

9766. SHRI RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ministry of Finance has suggested to raise the steel price for mobilisation of resources for development of Steel Industry;

(b) whether his Ministry has rejected the suggestion; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) No, Sir.

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

#### Payment of compensation to Owners of Nationalised Coal Mines

9767. SHRI M. S. PURTY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of owners of nationalised coal mines, who have to be paid compensation upto rupees one lakh, fifty thousand, twenty-five thousand, fifteen thousand, ten thousand and less than ten thousand respectively and by when they will be paid compensation; and

(b) the amount of arrears of wages of all categories of workers who were employed by these owners and by when their accounts expected to be settled?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) The detailed information is already incorporated in the schedules appended to the Coking Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1972 and the Coal Mines Nationalisation) Act, 1973.

(b) No precise indication of the quantum of such arrears or the date of settlement of such date can be given at this juncture as this will depend upon the submission of claims by the different interests before the Commissioner of Payments.

#### Measures to develop Radar Technology Missiles Aeronautics and Naval Science by Defence Research Establishments

9768. SHRI M. S. PURTY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have drawn up any programme of priorities for developing radar technology, missiles, aeronautics and naval science

and technology by its Defence Research Establishments;

(b) whether Government have taken measures to develop and produce rocket propellants on pilot plant scale and to build up a viable infrastructure for the development of missiles; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) Build up of infrastructure and competence to undertake development of missiles for the Services has been planned. Emphasis has been given to the areas of Propulsion, Control and Guidance System.

A solid propellant facility which would be capable of catering for the developmental requirements of rockets and missiles is also being set up.

Similarly action has been taken to build up competence and infrastructure to undertake tasks pertaining to underwater technology, Sonar and Marine Biology.

An Aeronautics (R&D) Board has been set up to direct and coordinate the research and development effort in the field of Aeronautics including missiles. The Board is drawing up short-term plan for development of aeronautics in the country.

Priorities have also been allotted for the development of radars for detection of low flying targets.

#### **Manufacture of sub-standard Drugs and Medicines by Pharmaceutical and Drugs Factories in West Bengal**

9769. SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases in which adulteration and sub-standard drugs

and medicines, manufactured by pharmaceutical and drug factories in West Bengal have been involved during the last three years;

(b) the name of the manufacturers involved in these cases or allegedly involved in these practices; and

(c) the action taken in each case?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

#### **Amenities to Doctors working in Villages**

9770. SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state the nature of amenities given to Doctors working in the villages?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): The Government of India and the State/Union Territory Governments have taken the following steps to attract doctors to serve in the rural areas.

#### *Government of India*

A special allowance of Rs. 150/- p.m. is given to doctors of Primary Health Centres who have to work in disadvantageous areas.

#### *State/Union Territory Governments*

- (i) Formation of unified cadres for doctors working in rural as well as in urban areas.
- (ii) Provision of a total package of incentives such as grant of rural allowances; transport facilities; free furnished quarters; protected water supply electricity etc.

- (iii) Improvement of physical facilities of primary health centres particularly in respect of buildings and residential quarters.
- (iv) Grant of advance increments (in Gujarat State only).
- (v) Provision of adequate quantity medicines in primary health health centres.
- (vi) Some State Governments have offered scholarships/stipend to medical students to bind them for serving in rural areas for particular period.

#### **Production of Ichapur Gun Factory**

9771. SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of Ichapur Gun Factory has decreased during the last three years; and

(b) if so, the figures of the production of this unit during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) No, Sir.

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

#### **Representations by Staff and Officers belonging to S.C. & S.T. in Joint Cipher Bureau**

9772. SHRI CHANDRA SHAILANI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any effort has been made to look into the representations of the staff and officers belonging to

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Joint Cipher Bureau; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) and (b). Representations received from staff and officers, including those belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, are always looked into objectively. Recently representations, relating to adverse entries in the annual confidential reports for 1973 were received from certain employees of the Joint Cipher Bureau, including two representations from Scheduled Castes employees. These representations were examined and appropriate action was taken thereon.

#### **Representations regarding grievances and Torture of Territorial Army stationed at Adra, West Bengal**

9773. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received representations regarding grievances and torture of Territorial Army personnel attached to 1032 Engineering Group (T.A.) of South-Eastern Railway stationed at Adra, West Bengal;

(b) whether the grievances relate, *inter alia*, to corruption in supply of rations, non-provision of fuel for cooking, forced labour in officers' bungalows as domestic servants, inadequacy of uniforms, ill-treatment by officers;

(c) whether eight representatives of the aggrieved jawans have been segregated and confined at an unknown place; and

(d) if so, whether any action will be taken to investigate the complaints, redress the grievances, and release the arrested men forthwith?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) to (d). Government have not so far received any such representation. However this is being looked into and relevant information will be placed on the table of the House at an early date.

**Supply of defective Machine to Santaldih Power Station by BHEL.**

9774. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:  
SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY:

Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the West Bengal Government has complained of supply of a defective machine by Bharat Heavy Electricals to the Santaldih Power Station;

(b) if so, whether the complaint has been investigated;

(c) whether the machine in question was of British origin or indigenously made; and

(d) the action taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (d). A telex was received from the Chief Minister of West Bengal referring to certain problems faced by the Santaldih power station, supplies to which were made by M/s Bharat Heavy Electronics Ltd. These supplies included the main equipment viz., Turbine, Generator, Condensing and feed water heating, plants, procured from U.K. The matter has been investigated and it has been found that the problems are due to a variety of operational factors. As far as equipment supplies by M/s BHEL is concerned, no major defects could be identified in them. Action has, however, been taken to make some adjustments, which become necessary

during the commissioning stage of such equipment.

Investigations by BHEL indicate that Santaldih power station have to install a second boiler feed pump and establish at least four mills for charging coal. The transformer system needs to be brought up to a capacity required to transmit 120 MW of power. If these modifications, which are within the Electricity Board jurisdiction, are made, Santaldih can deliver power up to its noted capacity.

**Mismanagement and Financial crisis in M/s Braithwaite, Burn and Jessop Construction Company Limited.**

9775. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1082 on the 13th July, 1971 and state:

(a) whether Messrs Braithwaite, Burn and Jessop Construction Company Limited is continuing to suffer from mismanagement and financial crisis;

(b) whether the Company's Reserve Fund is almost depleted and it is incurring losses on almost all its contracts;

(c) if so, the reasons for such continuing deterioration; and

(d) the action taken to prevent closure of the concern and for its reorganisation and rehabilitation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (d). It is a fact that Messrs Braithwaite, Burn and Jessop Construction Company Limited are at present on the brink of a financial crisis with their Reserve Fund completely eroded and most of the productive activities, excepting erection and piling contracts, providing to be unremunerative. This

Company, like many other engineering concerns in the Eastern region, started declining with the general recession which affected the engineering industries since 1966-67. Efforts were made by the Company to continue its operations by accepting even unremunerative orders. Sizeable increase in material and wage costs, disturbed labour situation and shortage of certain critical raw materials and components have brought about the present critical situation.

Government are seized of the problems of this Company and are engaged at present in working out a scheme of revival including restructuring of management.

#### **Production of Wagons by M/s. Burn and Company**

9776. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether production of railway wagons by M/s. Burn and Company against the Yugoslav order has been frozen at a particular level;

(b) if so, whether the company will now be dependent on orders from the Railway Board;

(c) whether the wagon outstanding orders of 1970-71 and 1972-73 have to be executed by the company at their original prices which are far lower than the prices fixed for 1973-74 orders; and

(d) whether the new management, after take-over, has asked for higher prices and if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The Company are at present engaged in the manufacture of components to match the wagon sets ear-

lier shipped to Yugoslavia in mismatched condition. It is a fact, however, that the Company is primarily dependent on Railway orders.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The new management has drawn the Ministry's attention to this aspect and it is receiving attention.

#### **Charge-sheets and suspension orders issued on Members of Officers Association of Durgapur Steel Plant**

9777. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for which charge-sheets and suspension orders were issued on leading members of the Officers' Association of Durgapur Steel Plant;

(b) the latest position in respect of the aforesaid disciplinary actions;

(c) whether the DSP Officers Association has launched an agitational programme of non-co-operation with the management as a protest; and

(d) the action taken to normalise the situation so that operation of the plant is not further jeopardised?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) to (d). 12 Officers of the Durgapur Steel Plant were charge-sheeted for certain incidents that occurred in the plant on 29th/30th January, 1974, in which they were reported to have acted in a grossly insubordinate and indisciplined manner.

One of these 12 officers, who is also the General Secretary of the Association, was suspended from 16th March, 1974, for another incident involving similar misbehaviour. The Association thereafter started an agi-

tation. From the 21st March, 1974, the General Secretary of the Association and 9 other officers went on hunger strike. The hunger strike was called off on 23/24th March, on the intervention of the State Minister for Labour.

Subsequently, the Association expressed regret for both the incidents. It also expressed its keenness to develop more positive relations with the Management. The Management accepted the expression of regret and dropped the proposed disciplinary proceedings.

#### Setting up of an Aluminium Project in Vishakhapatnam in Andhra Pradesh

9778. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to set up aluminium project in Vishakhapatnam District of Andhra Pradesh as the raw material is available there;

(b) if so, the main features thereof;

(c) whether Union Government had instructed the Geological Survey of India to complete the survey of Bauxite deposit in that area; and

(d) whether the survey has been completed and if so, the results thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) There is no such proposal under consideration of Government.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The survey has not yet been completed.

#### Progress of Agnigundala Mines

9779. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work of the Agnigundala mines in Andhra Pradesh is progressing as per schedule; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) and (b). The Bandalamottu Lead Deposits in the Agnigundala Mineral Belt are being developed in the first phase for the production of 120 tonnes of lead ore per day with a matching concentrator plant. While the development of mine at Bandalamottu is as per schedule the plant construction has been delayed due to unsatisfactory power supply position. Mechanical commissioning of the Concentrator Plant at Bandalamottu is expected to be completed in July and the Plant is expected to go into operation in August, 1974.

Besides the Bandalamottu mine, exploratory mining operations are in progress at Nallakonda Copper Deposits in the Agnigundala belt. Here also the progress of work has been adversely affected due to restrictions in power supply and frequent power interruptions.

ब्रिटेन में इण्डियन मिशन में अतिविधि  
व्यक्तियों की भीड़ के बारे में प्रेस समाचार

9780. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिल्ली से प्रकाशित होने वाले दिनांक 13 अप्रैल 1974 के एक दैनिक समाचार पत्र में प्रकाशित "ब्रिटेन में भारतीय मिशन में अतिविधि व व्यक्तियों की भीड़" समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो लन्दन स्थित भारतीय हाई कमीशन में प्रत्येक वर्ष अनुमानित कितने भारतीय जाते हैं और हाई कमीशन को इस कारण कितना खर्चा करना पड़ता है ; और

(ग) क्या अतिविशिष्ट व्यक्तियों में पंचायत सरपंच, पंचायत समिति प्रधान, जिला प्रमुख भी सम्मिलित हैं ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) और (ग). लगभग 60,000 भारतीय प्रति वर्ष, यू० के० की यात्रा करते हैं या वहाँ से गुजरते हैं। यह कहना कठिन है कि इनमें से किन्हें "बहुत महत्वपूर्ण व्यक्ति" की श्रेणी में रखा जाए। तथापि जहाँ भारत का कोई विशिष्ट-व्यक्ति संसद सदस्य अथवा जनता के किसी भी क्षेत्र का कोई विशिष्ट व्यक्ति अपनी यात्रा की सूचना हर्षे; या लंदन स्थिति हाई कमीशन को देता है तो हाई कमीशन उनकी होटल व्यवस्था, वायुयान बुकिंग, बीजा आदि में सहायता करता है। इनमें से कुछ व्यक्तियों के लिए हवाई अड्डे पर स्वागत का प्रबंध भी किया जाता है। इन सुविधाओं पर होने वाले व्यय को हाई कमीशन के सामान्य कार्य से अलग नहीं किया जा सकता है और इसे अलग मद के रूप में दिखाना मुश्किल है।

वह रोग जिस पर सरकार ने सर्वाधिक धन खर्च किया है

9781. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने अपने सर्वेक्षण द्वारा यह पता लगाया है कि किस रोग के लिए सरकार को औषधि में सबसे अधिक

खर्च करना पड़ता है और पिछले साल कितना खर्च करना पड़ा है ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार ने यह भी पता लगाया है कि इस रोग के क्या कारण हैं और इसके लिए क्या कोई प्राकृतिक इलाज है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ए० के० किस्कू) : (क) और (ख). रोगवार दवाइयों पर कितना खर्च हुआ यह उपलब्ध नहीं। ना ही इस विभाग द्वारा यह पता लगाने के लिये कोई सर्वेक्षण किया गया है कि वह कौनसा रोग है जिस पर सरकार को अधिकतम खर्च करना पड़ता है।

होम्योपैथिक शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में प्रगति

9782. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि देश में होम्योपैथिक शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में कितनी प्रगति हुई है और सरकार इस पर प्रतिवर्ष कितना व्यय करती है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री ए० के० किस्कू) : सही तौर पर होम्योपैथी शिक्षा की प्रगति को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, होम्योपैथी केन्द्रीय परिषद् अधिनियम, 1973 बनाया गया है। केन्द्रीय परिषद् देश भर के लिए शिक्षा का एक समान न्यूनतम स्तर निर्धारित करेंगी।

भारत सरकार देश में होम्योपैथिक कालेजों के विकास के लिये दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना से शुरू होने वाली प्लान योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत आर्थिक सहायता दे रही है। चौथी

योजना के दौरान दी गई सहायता का वर्षवार व्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है :—

वर्ष	राशि (रुपये हजारों में)
1969-70	231.42
1970-71	0.61
1971-72	386.59
1972-73	2475.00
1973-74	1106.27
योग	4199.89

### राष्ट्रीय खान मजदूर फेडरेशन का 17वां अधिवेशन

9783. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय खान मजदूर फेडरेशन (नैशनल माइन वर्कर्स फेडरेशन) का 17वां अधिवेशन 21 व 22 मार्च, 1974 को हुआ था ;

(ख) क्या उसने श्रम विभाग से खान मजदूरों के लिए नये कानून बनाने तथा खानों संबंधी वर्तमान कानूनों में संशोधन करने की सिफारिश की है और यदि हां, तो उनके नाम क्या है ;

(ग) उसके प्रति सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ;

(घ) क्या उक्त फेडरेशन में मैंगनीज खानों में भी कल्याण कोष बनाने की माँग की है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

श्रम मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बाल-गोबिन्द वर्मा) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) इस मंत्रालय में कोई सिफारिश प्राप्त नहीं हुई है ।

(ग) से (ङ). प्रश्न नहीं उठता । तथापि, सरकार यह मानती है कि खनिकों की सामाजिक और आर्थिक दशाएँ तथा वे संकट-पूर्ण परिस्थितियाँ, जिनके अन्तर्गत मैंगनीज खनिक काम करते हैं, उनके कल्याण को बढ़ावा देने के लिए विशेष उपाय करने का औचित्य प्रतिपादित करती है ।

कोयला ईंट निर्माण तथा कार्बनीकरण संयंत्र (कोल ब्रिक कंस्ट्रक्शन एण्ड कार्बोनाइजेशन प्लांट) को हुआ घाटा

9784. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1972-73 तथा 31 मार्च, 1974 तक कोयला ईंट निर्माण तथा कार्बनीकरण संयंत्र (कोल ब्रिक कंस्ट्रक्शन एण्ड कार्बोनाइजेशन प्लांट) को कुल कितना घाटा हुआ ;

(ख) घाटे के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) इन कारणों को दूर करने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं ; और

(घ) इस संयंत्र में कुल कितनी धन-राशि लगी हुई है ?



इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री कुबोच हंजरा) : (क) कोयला, ईट निर्माण व कार्बनीकरण संयंत्र में हुए घाटे से संबद्ध जानकारी नीचे दी गई है :

31 मार्च, 74 तक घाटा	लाख ₹० में
1971-72	280.40
1972-73	359.90
1973-74	360.15
	(अन्तिम)

(ख) संयंत्र में हुये घाटे का मुख्य कारण है—खान से लिग्नाइट के अपर्याप्त उत्पादन के फलस्वरूप लिग्नाइट की कमी के कारण संयंत्र की पूरी क्षमता का उपयोग न हो पाना ।

(ग) नेवेली लिग्नाइट खान की वर्तमान उत्पादन क्षमता लगभग 36 लाख टन वार्षिक है जो उसकी सहायक औद्योगिक इकाइयों अर्थात् बिजलीघर, कोयला, ईट निर्माण व कार्बनीकरण संयंत्र तथा उर्वरक संयंत्र को अधिकतम क्षमता से चलाने के लिये काफी नहीं है । अतः लिग्नाइट खान की उत्पादन क्षमता को पहले चरण में 45 लाख टन वार्षिक और बाद में 65 लाख टन वार्षिक तक बढ़ाया जा रहा है । उपर्युक्त - उत्पादन स्तर पर ईट निर्माण व कार्बनीकरण संयंत्र के भी पूरी क्षमता से कार्य करने और लाभ कमाने की आशा की जाती है ।

(घ) कोयला ईट निर्माण और कार्बनीकरण संयंत्र में 1 अप्रैल, 1973 तक कुल पूंजी निवेश 29.66 करोड़ रुपए था ।

### स्कूटरों का आवंटन

9785. श्री लालजी भाई : नया भारी उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने तीसरे बेतन आयोग की सिफारिशों के अनुसार केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों के लिए स्कूटरों के आवंटन के लिए निर्धारित न्यूनतम बेतन सीमा को बदल दिया था ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने नया आदेश जारी करने के छोड़े दिन बाद नए आदेश को रद्द करके वापिस पुरानी बेतन-सीमा लागू कर दी थी ;

(ग) क्या इसके परिणामस्वरूप उन बहुत से कर्मचारियों को अब स्कूटरों का आवंटन काफी समय बाद किया जायेगा जिन्हें स्कूटरों का आवंटन किया जाने वाला था, और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस कारण कितने कर्मचारियों को नुकसान उठाना पड़ा है और उन्हें शीघ्र स्कूटर आवंटित करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ।

भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बलबीर सिंह) : (क) स्कूटरों के रखरखाव की लागत बढ़ जाने के परिणामस्वरूप केन्द्रीय सरकार के कोटे से स्कूटरों का आवंटन करने हेतु आवेदन देने की न्यूनतम बेतन-प्राप्ति शर्त बढ़ा दी गई थी

(ख) जी, हां ।

(ग) जी, नहीं ।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

राजस्थान में सेवा निवृत्त सैनिकों को भूमि का आवंटन

9786. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान में रिटायर्ड सैनिकों और सैनिकों को कहां-कहां भूमि अलाट की गई है और कितने सैनिकों को भूमि अलाट करनी बाकी है ;

(ख) उदयपुर डिवीजन में कितनी दरखास्तें बाकी हैं जिनको भूमि अलाट करना बाकी है ;

(ग) क्या जिनको भूमि अलाट तो कर दी गई है परन्तु उनको कब्जे नहीं दिए गए हैं क्योंकि किसानों ने उन पर नाजायज कब्जे कर लिए हैं ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार शीघ्र यह भूमि उनके कब्जे में दिलाने के आदेश देगी ; और

(ङ) उन सैनिकों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्हें भूमि के कब्जे नहीं मिले हैं या अलाट नहीं हुआ है और क्या सरकार दो सालों में अलाटमेंट का काम पूरा करायेगी ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री जे० बी० पटनायक) : (क) से (ङ). भूमि का आवंटन राज्य सरकारों द्वारा बनाये गए नियमों और स्थानीय प्रबन्ध के अन्तर्गत उन्हीं द्वारा किया जाता है, अतः इस बारे में भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को प्राथमिकता के लिए उनमें अनुरोध किया गया है। राजस्थान सहित सभी भूमि के आवंटन के मामले में भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को किसी न किसी तरह की रियायतें दे रही हैं। वास्तविक आवंटन जिलाधिकारी और उससे नीचे स्तर के अधिकारियों द्वारा किया जाता है और सूचना एकत्र करने में लगने वाले समय

और प्रयास उससे प्राप्त होने वाले परिणाम के अनुरूप ही होंगे।

सेवा निवृत्त सैनिक कर्मचारियों की विधवा पत्नियों को सुविधाएं

9787. श्री महावीर सिंह शाय : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सेवा निवृत्त सैनिक कर्मचारियों की विधवा पत्नियों को सरकार कोई सुविधाएं नहीं देती ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और यदि कोई सुविधा नहीं दी जाती है, तो उनके जीवन निर्वाह के लिए सरकार क्या व्यवस्था कर रही है ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री जे० बी० पटनायक) : (क) और (ख). जब "सेवा निवृत्त कामिक" की मृत्यु सैन्य सेवा से संबंधित कारणों से होती है, तब विधवा को विशेष पारिवारिक पेंशन मंजूर की जाती है। युद्ध में मारे गये कामिकों की विधवाओं को विशेष रियायतें मंजूर की गई हैं। अन्य मामलों में जब मृत्यु का कारण सैन्य सेवा से सम्बन्धित नहीं होता तो विधवा को नियमानुसार सामान्य पारिवारिक पेंशन मंजूर की जाती है। सेवा निवृत्त कामिकों की विधवाओं को सरकार कल्याण निधियों से वित्तीय सहायता देने, नौकरी प्राप्त करने में सहायता देने तथा निजी रोजगार के लिए सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था भी करती है, जैसे इण्डेन गैस तथा मिट्टी के तेल की एजेंसियां देने के लिए सुपात्र मामलों पर विचार किया जाता है। एजेंसियों को स्थापित करने/चलाने में सहायता देने के लिए बैंकों से ऋण प्राप्त करने, तीन पहिये वाले स्कूटरों तथा दुकान/गोदामों के लिए स्थान प्राप्त करने के लिए भी सहायता प्रदान की जाती है।

**D. A. to Textile Workers in Gujarat**

9788. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the textile mill workers in other parts of the Gujarat State are losing rupees 2 crores every year as they do not get dearness allowance at par with the Ahmedabad workers, if so, the reasons for such discrimination;

(b) whether Government propose to look into the matter; and

(c) whether it has been demanded that all textile workers in the State should get dearness allowance on cent per cent basis; and if so, the steps proposed to be taken in respect of the textile mill workers in other parts of the State?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) to (c). Information is being collected from the Government of Gujarat.

**Price of imported and indigenously manufactured Fertiliser**

9789. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the price of the imported and indigenously manufactured fertiliser before the Arab-Israel conflict and at present; and

(b) the countries which have agreed to give us fertilisers during 1974-75 and in what quantity?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K.

KHADILKAR): (a) Two statements are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7005/74].

(b) Statement showing quantity of fertilizer contracted for shipment in 1974-75 is placed at Annexure III.

**Percentage of defence equipment imported, indigenously manufactured**

9790. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the percentage of defence equipment which is imported and which is indigenously manufactured category-wise i.e. army, navy and airforce; and

(b) what will be the percentage of indigenously manufactured equipment in each of these categories at the end of the Fifth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). As indicated in the Annual Report of the Ministry, a large measure of self-sufficiency has been achieved in respect of our requirement for Defence equipments and further steps are being taken as a result of which our self-sufficiency would increase by the end of the Fifth Plan. In view of the large number of equipments in use by the three Services, it is not feasible to indicate the overall percentage of indigenously manufactured equipments service-wise. It may, however, be stated that most of the Army's equipment is indigenously manufactured; the proportion is considerably less in the case of the Navy and the Air Force.

**Acceptance of Foreign Nationality by Indians residing in U.K., U.S.A. and U.S.S.R.**

9791. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state.

(a) the number of Indians residing in U.K., U.S.A. and U.S.S.R. at present; and

(b) how many of them have accepted the nationality of the host country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH):

(a) The number of Indians residing in U.K., U.S.A. and U.S.S.R. is as follows:

- (i) U.K. Between 3,50,000 and 5,00,000.
- (ii) U.S.A. information being collected.
- (iii) U.S.S.R. 1147.

(b) The number of Indians who have acquired the nationality of the host country is as follows:

- (i) U. K. 70,580 (From 1-1-1949 to 31-12-1973).
- (ii) U.S.A. Information being collected.
- (iii) U.S.S.R. 3.

**Proposal to reorganise N.C.C.**

9792. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to reorganise the National Cadet Corps

by appointing permanent Commissioned Officers in that Corps;

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

(c) how long is this proposal has been pending and when it will be put into effect?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) to (c). All appointments in the NCC are tenable by permanent Commissioned (Regular) officers from the Army, the Navy and the Air Force. Deficiency of these officers is being met by grant of NCC Commission on whole time basis to Ex-Emergency Commissioned/Short Service Commissioned and Teaching Cadre Officers. The NCC Evaluation Committee has recommended disbandment of the whole-time NCC Commissioned officers in favour of Regular officers from the Services. The recommendations of the Committee are under consideration of Government.

**Plan to set up Ancillary Industries**

9793. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a plan to set up Ancillary industries as adjuncts to some important Defence Production units;

(b) if so, whether any plan has been drawn up in this regard; and

(c) the nature and outline of the plan and the likely date by which it would be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A scheme has been formulated to serve as a model for

adoption by the Defence Public Sector Undertakings and the Departmental factories for promoting the establishment of ancillary industries.

(c) In accordance with the scheme, each Defence Production Unit is required to constitute a Committee for purposes of preparing lists of items for which ancillary units may be necessary, selecting entrepreneurs and sites, and considering the economic viability of such projects. This scheme also provides for extension of special facilities by the parent units to the ancillary units on payment of reasonable charges. Arrangements may also be made to procure scarce metals and materials in bulk to ensure central economies to the small units. To oversee the implementation of the scheme, a Central Committee has been constituted under the chairmanship of the Raksha Utpadan Mantri. This scheme also visualises close coordination with the Department of Industries of the concerned State and the National Small Scale Industries Corporation.

#### **Defence production units in North Western States**

9794. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the new Defence Production units started in the North Western States of J&K, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan during the last three years; and

(b) whether the areas neglected so far would be given preference in setting up new units during the Fifth Five Year Plan?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI**

**VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA):** (a) Bharat Electronics Ltd., Ghaziabad Division and Accessories Division of HAL at Lucknow, both in Uttar Pradesh, started functioning during the last three years.

(b) Selection of sites for the new Defence Production units are governed by strategic and techno-economic factors. The claims of all the States are duly considered on merit; the considerations include whether or not an area has been neglected in the past provided it meets the basic requirements of a defence production unit.

#### **Installation of computers with foreign Collaboration in Departments/Projects of Ministry of Defence**

9795. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has installed computers in some of its Departments/Projects with foreign collaboration; and

(b) if so, the names of the countries whose collaboration has been sought in the installation of these computers?

**THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM):** (a) and (b). Two computers were purchased in 1968 from an American firm. The price paid included installation of the equipment by the firm.

#### **Desertion of rehabilitation sites by refugees**

9796. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether many refugees deserted their rehabilitation sites during

years 1970-71, 1971-72 and 1972-73 and even after that;

(b) if so, the underlying reasons given by the refugees for such desertions;

(c) whether Government inquired into such complaints; and

(d) if so, the findings of such enquiries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

#### Winding up of rehabilitation departments in States

9797. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether rehabilitation departments in Different States are being wound up; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): (a). The Government of India have no information regarding winding up of rehabilitation departments in States.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Production of Tactical and Nuclear Weapons

9798. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government will reconsider the issue of production of tactical and nuclear weapons; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). Government's policy with regard to the production of nuclear weapons has been explained to the House on many occasions. The policy is to use nuclear energy for peaceful purposes only. Government believe that the defence of our borders can be best ensured by adequate military preparedness based on conventional weapons. In their view the possession of nuclear weapons is no substitute for such military preparedness.

#### Rehabilitation of former East Pakistan refugees in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

9799. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any inquiry has been made to ascertain the reasons for not implementing the recommendations of the Inter Departmental Committee in regard to rehabilitation of former East Pakistan refugees in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to set up a fresh committee to ascertain the scope of rehabilitation of East Pakistan refugees in these islands; and

(d) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): (a) to (d). According to the report of the Inter-Departmental Team which undertook a tour of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands lasting for a fortnight in 1964, the report was not a blue-print for the development programmes but a

picture of the resource development potential of the Islands and the programme which can be planned to exploit the potential on the basis of which more detailed project reports in regard to specific items of development could be prepared. Having regard to the various factors which have to be co-ordinated such as development of the infra-structure, including jetties, roads, etc., progress of soil survey, arrangements for utilization of the forest wealth and the availability of funds, programmes have been formulated and are being implemented in various islands on the basis of the picture of resource potential indicated in the report of the Inter-Departmental Team. It is not considered necessary to undertake any inquiry or to set up a fresh Committee to ascertain the scope of rehabilitation.

#### Foreign experts in Iron and Steel Plants

9800, SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether many foreign experts are working in different iron and steel plants;

(b) if so, the number of such experts and their country-wise break-up with terms and conditions of appointing such experts and annual expenditure incurred on them;

(c) whether they are paid directly by Government or through the Embassies of their countries;

(d) whether Government have invited other experts from Russia and East European Communist countries for helping to develop production of coal and exploitation of other minerals; and

(e) if so, the facts thereabout and the terms and conditions of their appointments?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). The number of foreign experts presently working in the major steel plants and their country-wise break-up is indicated below:—

S. No.	Plant	No. of foreign experts	Country to which they belong.
1.	Durgapur Steel Plant	1	U. K.
2.	Rourkela Steel Plant	2	West Germany
3.	Bhilai Steel Plant	50	USSR
4.	Bokaro Steel Plant	610	USSR

The pay and emoluments vary from expert to expert and depend on the nature of his expertise, his position and status under the foreign employer etc. However, the approximate annual expenditure being incurred presently by the Plants towards pay and emoluments and other facilities is of the following order:—

(i) Durgapur Steel Plant	. About Rs. 1.27 lakhs (including Income tax).
(ii) Rourkela Steel Plant	. About DM 1,49,400 and Rs. 3.51 lakhs (including Income tax).
(iii) Bhilai Steel Plant	. About Rs. 26.45 lakhs.
(iv) Bokaro Steel Plant	. About Rs. 270 lakhs.
(i) Name of the Plant	Mode of Payment
(ii) Durgapur Steel Plant	. Being paid directly by the Plant.
(ii) Rourkela Steel Plant	. Payments is made by the Plant to the parent firms through K.F.W. which is a financial institution of the West German Govt.
(iii) Bhilai Steel Plant } (iv) Bokaro Steel Plant }	The amount of salary (payable in roubles) is deposited to the Government account with the A.G.C.R., New Delhi, for repayment as per the respective credit agreements. Subsistence allowance payable in rupees) is credited to the special account of Bank of Foreign Trade of USSR with the State Bank of India, New Delhi in favour of the foreign supplier,

(d) and (e). Two agreements have been concluded with KOPEX of Poland by Bharat Coking Coal Limited for the elaboration of feasibility report for development and re-construction of coking coal mines, preparation of project reports and the preparation of general organisational pattern and scope of work of mine construction organisation. The organisation is to be paid Rs. 40,57,835 under one agreement and Rs. 3,20,400 under the other for expertise and services.

Bharat Aluminium Company Limited has entered into a contract with a Soviet Organisation for the preparation of a feasibility report for the establishment of an aluminium plant and Captive mines based on Bauxite deposits in Madhya Pradesh involving payment of an amount of Rs. 20 lakhs with the stipulation that in case the establishment of the project is not considered viable on the basis of feasibility study, the cost involved

would be shared by the two parties equally.

In pursuance of a Protocol signed in December, 1973, with the Soviet authorities, a draft contract has been received for the deputation of Soviet specialists for the preparation of a feasibility report for the development of open cast mines in Singrauli and Korba coal fields and one underground mechanical mine in Raniganj area. The draft contract is under consideration.

Some Polish experts are also working in Sudamdih and Monidih Collieries of Coal Mines Authority Limited which bears the expenses in respect of these exports on account of wages, accommodation, medical aid etc.

A contract has also been signed between Hindustan Copper Limited and a Soviet agency for the prepara-



tion of a detailed project report for Malanjkhanda Copper Deposits in Madhya Pradesh at a cost of Rs. 60 lakhs.

**B.C.C.L. Colliery Manager, etc. involved in Criminal Cases**

9801. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR:  
SHRI RAMAVATAR  
SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any colliery manager, personnel officers, area managers, sub-area managers of the B.C.C.L. are involved in various criminal cases in the court of Dhanbad; if so, the names of those officers and the nature of cases pending against them; and

(b) the action Government are contemplating against those officers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

**B.C.C.L. workmen in Dhanbad Coal-field feared killed**

9802. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR:  
SHRI RAMAVATAR  
SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of workmen in Dhanbad coal-field, have been killed since the take-over of both coking and non-coking colliery, in alleged inter-union and intra-union clashes; and

(b) if so, the names of victims and to which union they used to belong and which union has been held responsible by the State Government for the assailant, accused by the Police?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

**B.C.C.L. Officers in Dhanbad Physically assaulted**

9803. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR:  
SHRI RAMAVATAR  
SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of officers of the B.C.C.L., in Dhanbad District physically assaulted since the 17th October, 1971;

(b) the assailants belonged to or were supported by which union; and

(c) the facts in each case of assault?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

**Non-implementation of Labour Laws in Small Scale Industries in Bihar**

9804. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA:  
Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that non-implementation of labour laws, absence of Trade Unions rights and low rates of wages in

small scale industries have been noticed in the State of Bihar; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). The matter falls essentially in the State sphere.

### Fly Nuisance in the Capital

9805. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that this year there is an increase in the number of fly nuisance in the Capital; and

(b) if so, what steps Government have proposed to start a campaign to spray Gamaxine dust and Tugon on places like dumping grounds, dalao and dust-bins to check the fly nuisance?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) No supports about the abnormal increase in fly nuisance have been received.

(b) The New Delhi Municipal Committee and the Delhi Municipal Corporation have been regularly taking anti-fly measures for the control of fly nuisance. Regular spraying of Gamaxine, Emidan and Tugon-bait are being done by the Local Bodies in areas where fly breeding is likely to take place like dumping ground and dust-bins.

### Losses incurred by HMT Unit at Kalamassery

9806. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kalamassery Unit of Hindustan Machine Tools has been incurring losses every year from its inception;

(b) if so, the losses incurred and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken to improve its economic viability?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The unit has as on 31st January, 1974, incurred a cumulative loss of Rs. 8.10 crores. The unsatisfactory performance of the unit is primarily due to low labour productivity.

(c) The unit is diversifying its line of production by taking up the manufacture of printing machines. Efforts are constantly afoot to improve industrial relations resulting in higher labour output.

### Closure of Hindustan Lever Factory at Ghaziabad

9807. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ghaziabad factory of Hindustan Lever came to a standstill from midnight of 12th April, 1974 due to management's anti-labour attitude;

(b) whether Government have taken steps against the management to redress the grievances; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) to (c). The matter falls essentially in the State sphere. According to available information, the dispute between the management and workers of Ghaziabad Factory of Hindustan Lever has been resolved and work resumed from April 17, 1974 following intervention by the State Chief Minister.

#### **Expansion of India Tube Company**

9808. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have allowed the expansion of Indian Tube Company;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether Government have shelved the proposal for the seamless tubes plant in public sector; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Government have decided to allow Indian Tube Company to enhance their licensed capacity for the manufacture of Seamless steel tubes from 39,600 tonnes to 55,000 tonnes per annum and from 13,200 tonnes to 18,000 tonnes per annum for the manufacture of ERW steel tubes on maximum utilisation of plant under the scheme of fuller utilisation of installed capacity.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Introduction of training for service in Rural Areas**

9809. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government broadly agrees to the suggestion discussed in the joint meeting of the Central Council of Health and Family Planning that a new course of training be introduced for the service in rural areas;

(b) whether the joint meeting considered recommending to the Government a national policy resolution on children; and

(c) whether the work on the lines laid in (a) and (b) has started with the beginning of the Fifth Five Year Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) Yes, Sir. It has been decided to introduce in a phased manner multi purpose workers for Health and Family Planning Programmes in rural areas. The existing male and female workers will be converted by suitable training into multi purpose workers.

(b) No, Sir. However the Department of Social Welfare has prepared a detailed scheme called 'Integrated Child Development Services'. The Health component of this programme was discussed in the joint meeting of the Central Council of Health and Family Planning.

(c) Details of the training programme for the multi purpose workers are being worked out. The health component of the child development scheme has been finalised.

**Manufacture of Freight Locomotive Transformers by B.H.E.L.**

9810. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, Bhopal will manufacture and supply 105 Freight Locomotive Transformers type Bot 3460A to Chittaranjan Locomotive Works;

(b) whether the transformers of the above description were previously imported; and

(c) if so, the estimated amount of annual saving of foreign exchange?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Over Rs. 1.00 crore per annum approximately.

**Financial help to Voluntary Organisation for popularising Family Planning in tribal areas of Orissa**

9811. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are patronising (financial or otherwise) voluntary organisations in Orissa particular womens' bodies for popularising family planning in urban areas and more so in tribal areas; and

(b) the name of organisation which got any aid?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI KONDAJJI BASAPPA): (a) and (b). Information is being collected from the State Gov-

ernment and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

**Deaths due to Small-pox in Balasore District in Orissa**

9812. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:.

(a) whether there are several deaths due to small pox epidemics in Balasore district of Orissa; and

(b) what precautionary steps have been taken so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KUSKU): (a) From 1st January to 20th April, 1974, 110 Small pox cases with 25 deaths have been reported from Balasore district in Orissa.

(b) Necessary steps, including the following measures, have been taken to contain the smallpox outbreak in the district:—

(i) An active search was carried out to identify all smallpox foci in the district;

(ii) Vaccination was performed with priority in the affected areas;

(iii) W.H.O. Epidemiologists have visited the areas to supervise the outbreak containment operations.

**Chinese feeler for greater understanding with India on Social and Cultural Front**

9813. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether there is any feeler from the side of China for greater under-

standing with India on social and cultural front and whether any third country showed any interest in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): No, Sir.

**Captive Thermal Plant for Rourkela Steel Plant**

9814. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the captive Thermal Plant of 125 M.W. in Rourkela Steel Plant was put into full utilisation last year; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). The plant consists of 5 generators of 25 M. W. each, of which one is a standby generator. These have been put to the maximum possible utilisation, having in view the limitation imposed by availability of steam for power generation and the need to supply the peak demands of the Hot Strip Mill and Tandem Mill for short durations of time.

**Development Programme for Research and Development Unit of Proof and Experimental Centre at Balasore, Orissa**

9815. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any developmental programme for the Research

and Development unit of Proof and Experimental Centre at Balasore, Orissa;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) whether there was any trouble of employees working on civil side; if so, whether those have been settled?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is proposed to improve the instrumentation facilities at Proof and Experimental Establishment, Balasore. Regarding build up of ranges, approval has been accorded for afforestation of the sea coast upto about 19 kilometres.

(c) There was some discontent in the Proof and Experimental Establishment Balasore. The issues involved were discussed with the representatives of the employees and generally resolved.

**Recognition of plastic unit of Maulana Azad College, New Delhi**

9816. SHRI B. S. CHOWHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4038 on the 21st March, 1974, regarding Plastic Unit of Maulana Azad College, New Delhi and state:

(a) what efforts and steps have been made by the Director Principal M.A.M. College since 1972 to fulfil the requisite needed by the Medical Council of India for the recognition of Burn and Plastic Unit for Mch. course in such an important and old public Health Institution of Delhi; and

(b) what are the immediate and future plans in this regard?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU):**

(a) Anuncleus for training in M.C.H. (Plastic Surgery) course has been made by providing a 25 bedded Burns Ward. Other facilities are also being augmented.

(b) There are no immediate and future plans in this regard.

**C.M.A. engaged contractors sabotaging coal production**

9817. **SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to refer to the statement laid on the 28th February, 1974 in fulfilment of assurance made in regard to Calling Attention Motion on the 6th March, 1973 and state:

(a) who were the contractors responsible for extracting under duress seventy-six thousands of rupees and whether any final action was taken against them;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether those contractors were again given contracts by the C.M.A. and are still minting money and sabotaging coal production and distribution; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA):** (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Exclusive Club for Indian Diplomats in Cairo**

9818. **SHRI H. M. PATEL:** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to an article in a Delhi Daily on the 13th April, 1974 titled "A Chosen Race" saying that Indian Embassy in Cairo maintains an exclusive club for Indian diplomats where even at social functions other Indians are not invited;

(b) whether even on the 15th August, other Indians were not invited to attend the function; and

(c) the reaction of Government of India in this regard?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH):** (a) Government's attention has been drawn to the article in question. A recreational club has been established in Cairo, as in some other Indian Missions under the Welfare Scheme of Government, for members of the Embassy. However, as alleged, the club is not exclusively meant for diplomats, but to all categories of staff and their families. Other Indians have been freely invited to special functions held by the club.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

**Disparity in Pay Scales of Reading Branch Staff of JCB Press**

9819. **SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is disparity in pay scales of the Reading Branch

Staff of the JCB Press and that their counterparts in the Government of India Press;

(b) whether the service conditions and qualification for the posts in these two presses are different or the same;

(c) the justification of the anomaly;

(d) whether the Reading Branch Staff of JCB Press had submitted any memorandum to the officers of the Ministry in this regard; and

(e) if so, the reaction thereto and the steps taken to remove the anomaly in pay scales when the responsibility of the staff in JCB press is high and they have to maintain utmost secrecy?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Although the recruitment qualifications for the posts in the two Presses are the same, the service conditions are different. While the employees in the Reading Branch of the Government of India Press are industrial employees governed by the Factories Act those in the JCB Press are non-industrial employees.

(d) and (e). Yes, Sir. The question of removing the anomaly in pay scales is under consideration.

#### Small Pox Cases in Delhi during first quarter of 1974

9820. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of small pox cases reported during the first quarter of the year 1974 and how they compare with the figures during the corresponding period in 1973 in Delhi;

(b) whether the New Delhi Municipal Committee and the Delhi Municipal Corporation have in collaboration with the World Health Organisation launched a massive vaccination drive against small pox; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU):

(a) During January to March (first quarter of 1974), 85 smallpox cases with 17 deaths were reported from Delhi as against 54 cases with 15 deaths during the corresponding period in 1973.

(b) Yes.

(c) The main features of the drive against small pox are as follows:—

(i) An active search for smallpox cases was carried out between 8th and 18th April, 1974 throughout Delhi by mobilising all health staff by paying house to house visit;

(ii) vaccination campaign in the vulnerable areas was also carried out between 18th March and 18th April, 1974 by involving the entire malaria surveillance staff in addition to the vaccinators. Top priority has been accorded on primary vaccination and periodical re-vaccination;

(iii) on receipt of information of smallpox cases, the area is immediately visited for making epidemiological investigation to trace the source of infection and initiate containment measures;

(iv) the reporting procedure has been streamlined and necessary proforma prescribed for submission of weekly epidemiological reports, etc.;

(v) adequate quantities of health education and publicity material has been supplied to the concerned authorities. A spot announcement is also being broadcast from the All India Radio (Vividh Bharti, Delhi) requesting the public to report any case of suspected smallpox to the nearest health authority and also to accept vaccination for smallpox.

(vi) one vehicle and nine auto-cycles have been supplied to Delhi Municipal Corporation for the exclusive use of smallpox eradication programme.

# **Persons fell ill after taking spurious Soft Drink in Bombay**

9821. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that more than 120 persons fell ill in Bombay after taking spurious soft drink on the 14th April, 1974;

(b) if so, the steps taken in this regard;

(c) the number of persons arrested for selling the spurious drink and the action taken against them; and

(d) the particulars of the persons who manufactured this drink?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISHU): (a) Yes. About 200 people were effected by taking soft drink on 12th April. 1974.

726 L.S.—7.

(b) and (c). The Food and Drugs Administration in collaboration with the Municipal Corporation and police have taken immediate steps for investigation of the cases. Samples of soft drinks, colours used and vomits of the affected persons have been sent for analysis. All incriminating articles were seized. The sale of the colour which the proprietor is reported to have purchased, has been prohibited. The Municipal Corporation has been asked to cancel or at least suspend the licences till the the investigations are complete. The proprietor and the Manager have been arrested.

(d) M/s. New Fine Cold Drinks Depot. 104-Mathar Pakhadi Road, Bombay-10.

# **Regularisation of Casual workmen of Bhurkunda Colliery, Hazaribagh**

9822. PROF. MADHU DANDA-VATE: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received complaints about the regularisation of the casual workmen of Bhurkunda Colliery, Hazaribagh (Bihar);

(b) if so, the steps taken to discontinue the casual labour in the coal Mines; and

(c) regularisation of their service conditions and payment according to Coal Wage Board award?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.



संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ की अंतर्राष्ट्रीय एजेंसियों में  
भारत की सरकारों भाषा का स्वीकार किया  
जाना

9823. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या  
विदेश मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत की सरकारी भाषा को  
पहले से ही यूनेस्को में मान्यता प्राप्त है ;

(ख) क्या इसे संयुक्त राष्ट्र की अन्य  
विशिष्ट एजेंसियों में भी स्वीकृत तथा कार्य  
की भाषा के रूप में अपनाया जा रहा है ; और

(ग) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय एजेंसियों में अधिकांशतः  
बोली जाने वाली इस भाषा को प्रचलित  
बनाने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये जा  
रहे हैं ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र  
पाल सिंह) : (क) हिन्दी को यूनेस्को  
के महासम्मेलन की सरकारी भाषा के रूप में  
मान्यता मिली हुई है। परन्तु यह यूनेस्को की  
कामकाज की भाषाओं में से नहीं है, वं  
भाषाएँ तो अंग्रेजी, फ्रेंच, रशियन, स्पेनिश  
और अरेबिक हैं।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) संयुक्त राष्ट्र या इसकी विशिष्ट  
एजेंसियों की सरकारी और कामकाज की  
भाषाओं की सूची में वृद्धि के लिए सम्बद्ध  
कार्य संचालन नियमों में संशोधन की  
आवश्यकता होती है जिसे बहुमत सदस्यों  
का समर्थन मिलना चाहिये। इन परिस्थितियों  
में हिन्दी को संयुक्त राष्ट्र की अन्य विशिष्ट  
एजेंसियों की सरकारी एवं कामकाज की  
भाषा के रूप में अपनाने के प्रश्न के लिए  
उचित अवसर नहीं है।

Loan to Meghalaya for granting loans  
to New migrant families from Erst-  
while East Bengal

9824. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL  
REDDY: Will the Minister of SUP-  
PLY AND REHABILITATION be  
pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have  
provided loan to Meghalaya State for  
granting business and housing loan  
to the new migrant families from  
erstwhile East Bengal; and

(b) if so, the total loan provided?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND RE-  
HABILITATION (SHRI G. VEN-  
KATSWAMY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rs. 7.84,200/-.

बोकारो इस्पात कारखाने में काम का रुक  
जाना

9825. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : क्या  
इस्पात और खान मन्त्री यह बताने की  
कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बोकारो इस्पात कारखाने के  
पदाधिकारियों और तकनीकी विशेषज्ञों के  
बीच कतिपय विवादों के कारण वहां के काम में  
विलम्ब और व्यवधान आया है ;

(ख) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में जानकारी  
संयंत्र के कि. वि. विशिष्ट अधिकारी ने प्रधान  
मन्त्री को दी थी ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका व्योरा क्या है  
तथा सरकार की उस पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री  
(श्री सुबोध हंसा): (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) सरकार के पास ऐसी कोई  
जानकारी नहीं है।

#### Visit to India by a Mongolian delegation

9826. SHRI BANAMALI BABU:  
Will the Minister of EXTERNAL  
AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Mongolian delegation  
visited India in April and had  
discussions with Indian officials; and

(b) if so, the nature of discussions  
held and the out-come thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS  
(SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Matters of bilateral importance  
and issues of common interest in international  
relations were discussed. The talks revealed  
identity or close similarity of views on the  
various matters discussed.

#### Cost of transport of finished products of H.L.L.

9827. SHRI G. P. YADAV: Will the  
Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY  
PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether cost of transport of  
finished product of Latex Ltd. is ten  
times the cost of transport of raw  
latex.

(b) if so, whether two members of  
Board of Directors of the Company  
had recommended dispersal of future  
Nirodh factories and opposed shifting  
its Head Office from Delhi; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the Government  
and the action taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND  
FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI KONDA-  
JI BASAPPA): (a) The cost of trans-  
port of finished product of Hindustan  
Latex Ltd. is about 5 to 6 times the  
cost of transport of raw latex.

(b) and (c). Government themselves  
had taken a decision on the dispersal  
of Nirodh factories. Though two of  
the Directors in the course of discus-  
sion in the meeting of the Board did  
not favour the shifting of the Head  
Office of the Hindustan Latex Limited  
to Trivandrum, finally the Board un-  
animously decided to shift the Head  
Office to Trivandrum from Delhi.

12 hrs.

#### QUESTION OF PRIVILEGES

ALLEGED ASPERSIONS ON PARLIAMENTIN  
A LETTER TO LT. GOVERNOR DELHI BY  
THE CHAIRMAN OF NEW FRIENDS HOUSE  
BUILDING SOCIETY, DELHI.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Shri Atal  
Bihari Vajpayee to raise question of  
privilege.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (गवालियर) :  
अध्यक्ष जी मैं नियम 223 के अन्तर्गत सदन की  
मानहानि का एक मामला उठाने की इजाजत  
चाहता हूँ। यह मानहानि का मामला न्यू फ्रेंड्स  
कोऑपरेटिव हाउस बिल्डिंग सोसाइटी के  
चेयरमैन, श्री जगजीत सिंह के खिलाफ है।

इस सोसाइटी के कार्यकलापों पर सदन  
में कई बार चर्चा हो चुकी है। इस के चेयरमैन  
श्री जगजीत सिंह के सदस्य लेफ्टीनेंट गवर्नर  
द्वारा नियुक्त हैं। अध्यक्ष महोदय, 7 मई 1974  
को श्री जगजीत सिंह ने लेफ्टीनेंट गवर्नर,  
श्री बालग्वर प्रसाद को एक पत्र लिखा, उसकी  
फोटो स्टेट काफी मेरे पास हैं। मैं उस को  
पढ़ कर सदन को सुनना चाहता हूँ।

"Respected Sir,

As desired, I have succeeded in passing a resolution in the Committee meeting on 29th April, 1974. Luckily only one, out of three from other side attended. He raised certain objections which were overruled by me. His main objection was that the Lt. Governor and Managing Committee have no moral authority to have any further hold on the Society.

I have assessed the situation and feel it will not be possible for me and committee to stand the opposition in view of the Court's attitude and its further exploitation in Parliament and Paper unless full support from Police and Registrar Societies is afforded much more than ever. The new 60 members can remain in if I am there.

Since you are busy due to riots in the City, I will give the notice in Newspapers only when I get green signal. It is good that Parliament closes on or before 13th May, 1974.

I am trying to get the original letter of Mrs. Masani and hope to succeed. I am on the job.

with kind regards.

Yours respectfully,

(Sd.) JAGJIT SINGH,

अध्यक्ष महोदय, न्यूफ्रेन्ड्स कोऑपरेटिव हाउस बिल्डिंग सोसाइटी के सदन में जो भी मामले उठे वह जनहित की भावना से उठाये गए हैं। किसी भी मामले का शोषण करना, उसका दुरुपयोग करना इस सदन का उद्देश्य नहीं रहा है, इस सदन में बैठे हुए सदस्यों का उद्देश्य नहीं रहा है। लेकिन हमारी जिम्मेदारी है कि हम राजधानी में केन्द्र सरकार की नाक के नीचे बड़े बड़े अफसरों द्वारा भूमि हड़प के जो मामले हो रहे हैं उन का भंडा फोड़ करें, तथ्यों को सदन के सामने लायें, देश की जनता के सामने लायें।

श्री शशि भूषण (दक्षिण दिल्ली): श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त ने जो किया उस को सामने नहीं लायेंगे?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : सब को लायेंगे।

अध्यक्ष जी, हम यह आरोप करते रहे हैं कि न्यू फ्रेन्ड्स कोऑपरेटिव हाउस बिल्डिंग सोसाइटी के चेयरमैन और लेफ्टीनेंट गवर्नर के बीच में एक अपवित्र गठबन्धन है, दोनों में मिली भगत है, और इस पत्र से इस की पुष्टि ही गई है। यह भी साफ हो गया है कि सोसाइटी के चेयरमैन अपनी काली करतूतों पर परदा डालने के लिए अब पुलिस की मदद चाहते हैं। इतना ही नहीं वह पालियामेंट पर आक्षेप कर रहे हैं। वह इस बात की राह देख रहे हैं कि पालियामेंट की बैठक कब खत्म होती है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा निवेदन यह है कि उन के दो वाक्य नितांत आपत्तिजनक हैं। पहला जिस में यह कहा गया है कि यह

"exploitation in Parliament" and it is good that Parliament Closes on or before 13th May, 1974"

यह पालियामेंट लोकतन्त्र की सर्वोच्च संस्था है, जनता की सर्वप्रभुता इस में निवास करती है। यहां मामले उठाये जाते हैं इस दृष्टि से कि उनको उठाने से सार्वजनिक भला होगा और गलत काम करने वाले लोगों को तथ्यों से बाज आयेंगे। लेकिन पालियामेंट की नीयत पर आक्षेप किया गया है। यह आक्षेप ऐसे आदमी ने किया है जो लेफ्टीनेंट गवर्नर द्वारा किसी सोसाइटी का चेयरमैन नामजद है, और आरोप भी लेफ्टीनेंट गवर्नर को लिखे गये पत्र में किया गया है। इस से यह पता लगता है कि संसद की गरिमा की संसद के अधिकारियों की और संसद के सदस्यों के नाते हम यहां जिस दायित्व का पालन कर रहे हैं उस दायित्व के बारे में, श्री जगजीत सिंह के मन में खुनी अवहेलना की भावनायें हैं। उस अवहेलना को उन्होंने ने इस पत्र के द्वारा प्रकट किया है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि वह पार्लियामेंट कब खत्म होती है इस का इंतजार कर रहे हैं। जिसमें कि गोल माल के काम आगे चला सकें। अध्यक्ष जी, हम अभी प्रस्ताव लाने वाले हैं कि पार्लियामेंट की बैठक सात दिन और चले। वह एक अलग मामला है श्री मधु लिमये उस प्रस्ताव को ला रहे हैं। उस पर आप विचार कीजिएगा। लेकिन यह गंभीर प्रश्न है। सदन अपने अधिकारों पर इस तरह का अतिक्रमण बर्दाश्त नहीं कर सकता, न जिन लोगों ने इस सदन में यह मामला उठाया था वे इसे सहन कर सकते हैं। जिन माननीय सदस्यों ने न्यू फ्रेन्ड्स कोऑपरेटिव हाउस बिल्डिंग सोसाइटी का यह मामला उठाया उन की नीयत पर शक किया गया है। मेरा निवेदन है कि आप सारे मामले का प्रिविलेज कमिटी को सौंप दें।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): There is another very important aspect. It has been addressed to His Excellency, Shri Baleshwar Prasad, the Lieutenant Governor of Delhi. It says:

"As desired, I have succeeded in passing a resolution in the Committee meeting on 29th April, 1974. Luckily only one, out of three from other side attended. He raised certain objections which were overruled by me. His main objection was that the Lt. Governor and Managing Committee have no moral authority to have any further hold on the Society.

I have assessed the situation and feel it will not be possible for me and committee to stand the opposition in view of Court's attitude and its further exploitation in Parliament and Paper unless full support from Police and Registrar Societies is afforded much more than ever. The

new 60 members can remain in if I am there."

I will lay it on the Table of the House. The most important thing is this.

MR. SPEAKER: What is the date of this letter?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: 7th May, 1974.

Then, he says:

"Since you are busy due to riots..."—thanks to the riot-mongers for at least a change for the convenience of the Lt. Governor—

"....in the city, I will give the notice in newspapers only when I get green signal...."

—obviously from him. We want to know what this green signal is. Then, he says:

"It is good that Parliament closes...."

Then, he says:

"I will try to get the original letter of Mrs. Masani and hope to succeed. I am on the job."

Now, Mrs. Masani's letter reads as follows:

"No. 6967/605/73

Private Secretary to Lt. Governor, Raj Niwas, Delhi,  
Dated 19-6-73

Dr. Jagjit Singh,  
President, New Friends Co-op. House  
Building Society Limited,  
124, Bansi House,  
Asaf Ali Road,  
New Delhi.

Dear Sir,

I am enclosing herewith an application dated 13-6-73 from Mrs. Shakuntala Masani..."

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

—she is the author of the Prime Minister's biography or something like that—

“...for necessary action.

Yours faithfully,

I have also got the photostat copy of the cheque that was given as subscription. I would like to lay\* both the documents on the Table of the House. With your permission, I would like the Home Minister to go into it; I would like that the Home Minister should make a clear and categorical statement stating that the Lt. Governor and the official or all the officials concerned who had conspired to do this heinous job should be suspended and till then nothing further will be done.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: May I seek the leave of the House that the matter be referred to the Privileges Committee? You have given me consent to raise the question. Now I seek the leave of the House to raise the question,....

MR. SPEAKER: If there is no objection.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: How can they object? It is a scandalous affair.

MR. SPEAKER: So far as this reference to the Parliament and the question of exploitation is concerned, that makes it a little different case from the one where copies are produced and which relate to individuals and where normally we try to know how far it is authentic or not.

SHRI JOTIRMOY BOSU: I will authenticate it.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I have already done so.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta-North-East): May I ask of you a preliminary clarification?

MR. SPEAKER: May I request him to keep sitting so long as I am standing? In my view, so far as the reference to Parliament in this letter is concerned,—the hon. Members met me earlier also,—I have no objection if he seeks the leave of the House.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: It is exactly on this, if you do not mind, that I wish to ask for a preliminary clarification, because I do find certain misgivings. Obviously, this is a case where some blackguardly operations have taken place, and I am more concerned than anybody else in so far as the punishment of these miserable criminals is concerned. But what I want to find out is this. You are going to refer the matter to the Privileges Committee. As far as I can find out,...

MR. SPEAKER: It depends on the House.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE...this is a communication sent by one person to another which somehow has become public and the fact of publication is a matter which in a court of law would require all kinds of complications. Do you wish the Privileges Committee of all organisations in the House to go into this matter, or would you rather not have a parliamentary investigation by an *ad hoc* committee which can go into this matter? The Privileges Committee, after all, is not a body which should be bothered with the job of finding out the fact of publication of the personal letter written by one person to another. The fact of the matter is this. The Prime Minister is here, and she can

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\*The documents were not laid on the Table.

say something about substantially doing something in regard to these blackguardly operations. How can the Privileges Committee come in? I do not understand how Parliament can function in this manner.

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :** इस सवाल के दो पहलू हैं। एक तो जमीन हड़ाने के गोल-माल का बड़ा मामला है। वह अलग है। लेकिन डा० जगजीत सिंह द्वारा लेफ्टिनेंट गवर्नर को लिखे गए पत्र में पार्लियामेंट के बारे में जो कुछ कहा गया है वह एक सीमित सवाल है और प्रिविलेज कमेटी इस सवाल में जा सकती है। और देख सकती है कि विशेषाधिकार का उल्लंघन हुआ है या नहीं। जहां तक यह मामला है कि लेफ्टिनेंट गवर्नर को हटाया जाए या जिन अफसरों ने जमीन प्राप्त की है उन पर कार्यवाही करने का सवाल है, उन पर प्रधान मंत्री कार्यवाही कर सकती हैं, या पार्लियामेंट कमेटी जांच कर सकती है।

**SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE:** If I write a letter to Mr. X maligning Parliament, Parliament has no business to come into the picture. I can write to the Prime Minister saying some very nasty things about Parliament and its working. But that does not mean that it would become a matter of privilege, certainly not. But the blackguardly operations involved require investigation. Privilege is a sort of involved matter. After all, this is a private communication. Let the facts of the matter be ascertained and the miscreants punished.

**MR. SPEAKER:** So far as investigation is concerned, it is already before the court. It is already a *sub judice* case. But he has brought in this letter from somewhere, I do not know. Previously also his letter was quoted. Now again this letter is quoted. I do not know how he is so indiscriminate in writing letters, with good sensible men all around him.

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:** We are after him.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Around him. He should have been more cautious.

Now in the letter he has mentioned about exploitation by Parliament. I have applied my mind to it. 'Exploitation' has many meanings in the English language. 'Exploitation' in the normal, accepted sense of the word has a meaning. We had a discussion on this already. I see that whatever be the meaning attributed to it, so far as that particular part where Parliament is referred to in these terms is concerned, I have no objection to your seeking leave.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:** (Begusarai): Before that, let me say this.

**SHRI S. A. SHAMIM** (Srinagar): Let me say this....

**MR. SPEAKER:** He has already moved for leave.

**SHRI S. A. SHAMIM:** Once leave is granted, what I have to say becomes irrelevant. I want a clarification from you also.

**MR. SPEAKER:** I have called Shri Vajpayee.

**SHRI S. A. SHAMIM:** What I would say will help you and Shri Jagjit Singh, both.

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:** If he wants to help Jagjit Singh, then I do not want it.

**SHRI S. A. SHAMIM:** This letter has been written by Jagjit Singh. But is that a fact established? Because once you refer it to the Privileges Committee and suppose it turns out that this is a fake letter, that Jagjit Singh never wrote the letter, the whole inquiry will come to nothing. Therefore, let us ascertain

[Shri S. A. Shamim]  
the fact as to whether it was written  
by Jagjit Singh or not.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** What  
about the cheque and Mrs. Mansani's  
letter?

**MR. SPEAKER:** Please sit down.  
So far as you are concerned, I con-  
sider that your view is also quite  
weighty; I understand. Something  
happens and ultimately we find that  
it is not this Jagjit Singh, but if it  
were an individual on the one side,  
and I do sometimes believe you when  
you say it.

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:**  
But you believe me.

**MR. SPEAKER:** After all, what he  
says is that about this letter, we must  
try to find out whether it is authen-  
tic or not. And whose function it is  
to find out? Either I send it to the  
Home Minister to find out—

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:**  
Not the Home Minister. Home Secre-  
tary is involved.

**SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra):**  
Or give it to the CBI.

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:**  
You appoint a Committee of the  
House to go into them.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** That  
is the most appropriate thing to do.  
Kindly appoint a Parliamentary Com-  
mittee. Let the truth come out.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:**  
I was also having the same doubt as  
was the hon. Member, Shri Mukher-  
jee. The main point for you to con-  
sider is whether it technically con-  
forms to the definition of breach of  
privilege. There might be a more  
sinister thing than a breach of pri-  
vilege; probably there are some  
conspiratorial things in this, because  
the Chairman of the society wants,  
in collusion with the Lt.-Governor,

to do something about the grant of  
land and speaks of green signal and  
so on. It may be much more serious  
than breach of privilege. It is also  
wholly undesirable for the person to  
write like this. About that there can  
be no doubt. But the main point for  
you to consider is whether any com-  
munication passing between two per-  
sons which was not meant to be a  
public document can constitute the  
basis for a breach of privilege. That  
is the main point.

**MR. SPEAKER:** That is very im-  
portant for the future also.

**SHRI S. A. SHAMIM:** For exam-  
ple, letter between husband and wife.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:**  
The only point that could be urged  
was that it is an official communica-  
tion. Even so, I repeat even if it is an  
official communication, can you make  
it the basis for a breach of privilege?  
That is the second point which we  
have to consider.

**MR. SPEAKER:** I quite agree with  
what Prof. H. N. Mukherjee and  
Shri Shyamnandan Mishra have said.  
Previously, in the case of individuals,  
when they were given, they were re-  
ferred to the Speaker, and the Spea-  
ker would refer them to the proper  
persons to judge the authenticity of  
the letter or any record. In this case,  
since this morning I have been con-  
sulting the Secretary-General and  
others, and I have been thinking over  
it.

You brought in the name of Parliam-  
ent also, and the word 'exploita-  
tion'. So, I explained to Mr. Vajpayee  
that let us examine it before I allow  
it as a matter of privilege. Then,  
he says, "No, it is clearly mentioned  
as 'exploitation.'" If you will allow  
me, then I will devise some machin-  
ery to judge the authenticity and  
appoint one or two Members on it;  
or, leave it to me; I will consult, and  
I will call you all. This is the posi-

tion. Shri Vajpayee also said yesterday that he does not mind if such a step is taken.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप अपने ऊपर यह जिम्मेदारी लें इससे क्या यह अच्छा नहीं होगा आप इस मामले को प्रिविलेज कमेटी को भज दें ? सरकार की तरफ से कोई आपत्ति नहीं उठाई जा रही है। प्रिविलेज कमेटी इस मामले को देख सकती है।

THE PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): We have no objection.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं इसको प्रेसीडेंट ट्रीट नहीं करूंगा। एज ए स्पेशल केस इसको ट्रीट कर रहा था। प्रिविलेज कमेटी तो आलरेडी है। इस में आपको एलेज करते हैं प्रिविलेज अंगेस्ट दी पालियामेंट।

Let them judge it. And you ask for leave.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं सदन की अनुमति चाहता हूँ कि मुझे यह मामला उठाने दिया जाए।

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to move the motion."

Those who are in favour may rise in their seats.

मुझे देखना पड़ता है कितने खड़े होते हैं। आपको खड़े होना पड़ेगा क्योंकि उन्होंने कह दिया है नियमों के अनुसार आपको खड़ा होना पड़ेगा।

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS rose.

MR. SPEAKER: So many hon. Members have risen I have rarely seen such a sight. Leave is granted. There is no opposition to it.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: There is opposition to it.

MR. SPEAKER: Leave is granted. He may move his motion. We must go according to the procedure.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं नियम 226 के अन्तर्गत न्यू फ्रेंड्स कोऑपरेटिव हाउस बिल्डिंग सासाइटी के चेयरमैन श्री जगजीत सिंह के विरुद्ध इस सदन की मानहानी का मामला विशेषाधिकार समिति को भेजने का प्रस्ताव करता हूँ और यह चाहता हूँ कि विशेषाधिकार समिति में कहा जाए कि वह इस मामले की जांच करे और अपनी रिपोर्ट आगामी सब के पहले दिन तक सदन में प्रस्तुत करे।

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the question of privilege against Shri Jagjit Singh, Chairman of the New Friends Cooperative House Building Society, be referred to the Committee of Privileges for investigation, with instructions to report by the first day of the next session."

The motion was adopted.

12.29 hrs.

#### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT OF SALEM STEEL LTD. FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1973.

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619 A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Salem Steel Limited, Salem, for the period ended 31st March, 1973.



[Shri K. D. Malaviya]

- (ii) Annual Report of the Salem Steel Limited, Salem, for the period ended 31st March, 1973 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6955/74].

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE** (Burdwan): The review and the report relate to the period ending 31st March, 1973. Today is the 9th May 1974. No reasons are being put forward for the delay. Also the Annual Report of this Company along with the audited accounts have been submitted after more than a year. Within six months of the end of the accounting period, the accounts should have been audited, the balance sheet should have been filed and the annual general meeting should have been held. Why is it that it has taken one year? Why is it that no reasons have been given for the delay in laying it on the Table of the House?

**SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA:** I am not aware whether there has been a delay, as indicated by the hon. Member. But, if some delay has occurred, in this matter, I will make enquiries and let him know.

**GUJARAT GOVERNMENT ORDERS UNDER GUJARAT VACANT LANDS IN URBAN AREAS (PROHIBITION OF ALLIENATION) ACT, 1972.**

**THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHOLA PASWAN SHASTRI):** I beg to lay on the Table—

- (i) A copy each of the following Gujarat Government Orders under sub-section (4) of section 7 of the Gujarat Vacant Lands in Urban Areas (Prohibition of Alienation) Act, 1972, read with clause (c) (iii) of the Proclamation dated the 9th February, 1974 issued by

the President in relation to the State of Gujarat:

- (1) Order No. VCT/2373/10537/V dated the 6th November, 1973 in the case of Shri Jankalyan Co-operative Housing Society Junagadh.
- (2) Order No. VCT-1773/154495-V dated the 7th November, 1973 in the case of Sarvaswari Dalabhai Punjabhai and Shivabhai Hirabhai of Tandalja Taluka, Baroda.
- (3) Order No. VCT-1773/85510-V dated the 8th November, 1973 in the case of Dipkunj Co-operative Housing Society Limited, Baroda.
- (4) Order No. VCT-1773/91320-V dated the 20th November, 1973 in the case of Kismat Colony Co-operative Housing Society Limited, Baroda.
- (5) Order No. VCT-1773/101695-V dated the 22nd November, 1973 in the case of Shri Jeenagar Cooperative Housing Society Limited, Jarod, Taluka Vaghodia, District Baroda.
- (6) Order to VCT-1773/101695 dated the 26th November, 1973 in the case of, the Yogeshwar Kripa Cooperative Housing Society, Limited.
- (7) Order No. VCT-2873/102093-V dated the 29th November, 1973 in the case of Shri Jadav Duda.
- (8) Order No. VCT-1473/85010-V dated the 29th November, 1973 in the case of Chandrama Cooperative Housing Society.
- (9) Order No. VCT-3072/62848-V dated the 1st December, 1973 in the case of Divya Vasundhara Financial Co-

operative Private Limited,  
Surat.

- (10) Order No. VCT-1473/88065-V dated the 3rd December, 1973 in the case of Raj Rajeshwari Cooperative Housing Society, Ahmedabad.
- (11) Order No. VCT-3073/77198-V dated the 14th December, in the case of Shri Natwarlal Gulabhai.
- (12) Order No. VCT-1473/17611-V dated the 18th December, 1973 in the case of Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation Staff Cooperative Housing Society Ahmedabad.
- (13) Order No. VCT-3073/61192-V dated the 17th December, 1973 in the case of Shri Ganpatsing Jayasinhbai.
- (14) Order No. VCT-3073/84212-V dated the 18th December, 1973 in the case of Sarvashri Natwarlal Nanubhai.
- (15) Order No. VCT-3073/95689-V dated the 18th December, 1973 in the case of Shrimati Bhikhiben, widow of Govanbhai.
- (16) Order No. VCT-3073/101699-V dated the 19th December, 1973 in the case of Shri Jagubhai Govindji Patel and others.
- (17) Order No. VCT-1472/91497-V dated the 20th December, 1973 in the case of Jodhpur Kunj Cooperative Housing Society Limited, Jodhpur Tekra, Ahmedabad.
- (18) Order No. VCT-1472/154544-V dated the 21st December, 1973 in the case of New Ashiyana Cooperative Housing Society Limited, Ahmedabad.
- (19) Order No. VCT-1473/75123-V dated the 29th December,

1973 in the case of the Kanan Cooperative Housing Society Limited, Ahmedabad.

- (20) Order No. VCT-1773/75875-V dated the 1st January, 1974 in the case of Shri Kutch Gurjar Kshatriya Seva, Samaj, Baroda.
- (21) Order No. VCT/1473/60737-V dated the 22nd January, 1974 in the case of Shrimati Udiba Mohanlal Brahmabhatt.
- (22) Order No. VCT-2873/131678-V dated the 25th January, 1974 in the case of Mother Dolores Sequera of Kalol.
- (23) Order No. VCT-2173/131690-V dated the 30th January, 1974 in the case of Shri Ramakrishna Seva Mandal, Anand.
- (24) Order No. VCT-2873/75784-V dated the 7th February, 1974 in the case of Saurashtra University Karmachari Co-operative Housing Limited, Rajkot.
- (25) Order No. VCT-1773/131706-V dated the 8th February, 1974 in the case of Shri Chhaganbhai Madhavbhai Patanwadia.
- (26) Order No. VCT-2073-Kha/3836-V dated the 8th February, 1974 in the case of the Amrakunj Cooperative Housing Society (proposed) Kambilpor.
- (27) Order No. VCT-1873/5417-V dated the 8th February, 1974 in the case of the Pragnya Cooperative Housing Society Limited, Bhavnagar.
- (28) Order No. VCT-3073/77528-V dated the 8th February, 1974 in the case of the Jay Mahalaxmi Cooperative Housing Society Limited, Surat.

[Shri K. D. Malaviya]

- (29) Order No. VCT-2473/40396-V dated the 8th February, 1974 in the case of the Bhatrubhav Cooperative Housing Society, Nadiad.
- (30) Order No. VCT-1472/22518-V dated the 8th February, 1974 in the case of Shrinath Park Cooperative Housing Society Limited.
- (31) Order No. VCT-1773/87631-V dated the 11th February, 1974 in the case of the Fertilizer Cooperative Housing Society (proposed) Baroda.
- (32) Order No. VCT-3173/86453-V dated the 11th February, 1974 in the case of Dalvadi Mohan Kuber of Wadhvan.
- (33) Order No. VCT-1773/936448-V dated the 11th February, 1974 in the case of Laxminarayan Cooperative Housing Society Limited, Baroda.
- (34) Order No. VCT-1473-M-9290 V dated the 11th February, 1974 in the case of Gandhi Smriti Cooperative Housing Society Limited, Ahmedabad.
- (35) Order No. VCT-1473/85196-V dated the 11th February 1974 in the case of Nigam Cooperative Housing Society Limited, Ahmedabad.
- (36) Order No. VCT-2475/10949-V dated the 18th March, 1974 in the case of Gandhi Park Cooperative Housing Society Nadiad.
- (37) Order No. VCT-1472/38130-V dated the 20th March, 1974 in the case of Christ Folk Cooperative Housing Society Limited, Vejalpur.
- (39) Order No. VCT-2474/5739-V dated the 2nd April 1974 in the case of Naginbhai Gokalbhai Desai, Nadiad.

- (40) Order No. VCT-1473/85204-V dated the 2nd April, 1974 in the case of Nasib Apartments Cooperative Housing Society Limited Chadvad, Ahmedabad.
- (41) Order No. VCT-3073/95698-V dated the 3rd April, 1974 in the case of Jivan Smriti Cooperative Housing Society, Surat.
- (42) Order No. VCT-1473/14461-V dated the 3rd April, 1974 in the case of Mahendrakumar and others.
- (43) Order No. VCT-1473/139695-V dated the 3rd April 1974 in the case of Makhdumali Karamatali Saiyed of Saiyedwada, Khanpur, Ahmedabad.
- (44) Order No. VCT-1773/65343-V dated the 9th April, 1974 in the case of Shrinati Dolatben Somsinh Rathod.
- (45) Order No. VCT-1473/61066-V dated the 9th April, 1974 in the case of Bhav Kunj Cooperative Housing Society (proposed) Ahmedabad.
- (46) Order No. VCT-1470/89032-V dated the 3rd April, 1974 in the case of Bai Mani, widow of Shri Chhotalal Mundas and others.
- (47) Order No. VCT/SR-672, dated the 14th March, 1974 in the case of Joyitaram Lakhubhai's Company, Ahmedabad.
- (48) Order No. VCT-SR/29-73, dated the 13th March, 1974 in the case of Roopram Line Enterprise, Ahmedabad.

(49) Order No. VCT-2974/5418-V, dated the 28th March, 1974 in the case of V. K. V. Extraction Industries.

(50) Order No. VCT/SR-90-73, dated the 28th March, 1974 in the case of Divine Chief Seva Kendra, Pratapnagar, Baroda.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing (a) reasons for delay in laying the above Orders, and (b) for not laying the Hindi versions thereof. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6956/74].

NOTIFICATION UNDER CENTRAL EXCISE RULES 1944 AND GUJARAT SALES TAX (SECOND AMENDMENT) RULES, 1974

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of Notification Nos. G.S.R. 201(E) to G.S.R. 207 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st May, 1974, issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944, together with an explanatory memorandum. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6957/74].

(2) (i) A copy of the Gujarat Sales Tax (Second Amendment) Rules, 1974, published in Notification No. (GHN-252) GSR-1074/(12)-TH in Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 16th April, 1974 under sub-section (5) of section 86 of the Gujarat Sales Tax Act, 1969, read with clause (c) (iii) of the Proclamation dated the 9th February, 1974, issued by the President in relation to the State of Gujarat.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for not laying the Hindi version of the Notification. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6958/74].

ANNUAL REPORT OF HINDUSTAN LATEX LTD. NEW DELHI FOR 1972-73

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI KONDAJJI BASAPPA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Hindustan Latex Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1972-73 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6959/74].

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:

This is also a similar case. The annual report is for the year 1972-73. It has not been mentioned, what is the date of comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India. Here also, similar delay has taken place. I would like to know, why in respect of Government companies, reports are not being placed in time and audits are not being done in time. If this has not been done, the Minister owes an explanation to the House. Here also, no reasons have been given.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (DR. KARAN SINGH): This report has been delayed. I have issued instructions that in future, Hindustan Latex Limited, will give their annual report in that very calendar year to which the annual report relates.

REVIEWS AND ANNUAL REPORTS OF MYSORE IRON & STEEL LTD., BHADRAVATI 1972-73, BHARAT COKING COAL LTD., DHANBAD FOR 1972 AND NATIONAL COAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD., RANCHI FOR 1972-73

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): I beg to

[Shri Subodh Hansda]

lay on the Table a copy each of the following paper (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(1) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Mysore Iron and Steel Limited, Bhadravati (Mysore State) for the year 1972-73.

(ii) Annual Report of the Mysore Iron and Steel Limited, Bhadravati (Mysore State) for the year 1972-73 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in the Library. See No. LT-6960/74]

(2) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Bharat Coking Coal Limited, Dhanbad for the year 1972.

(ii) Annual Report of the Bharat Coking Coal Limited, Dhanbad, for the year 1972 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in the Library. See No. LT-696/74].

(3) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the National Coal Development Corporation Ltd. Ranchi for the year 1972-73.

(ii) Annual Report of the National Coal Development Corporation Limited, Ranchi, for the year 1972-73 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6962/74].

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Here also, Review by the Government on the working of the Bharat Coking Coal Limited, for the year 1972 is being laid on the Table of the House on the 9th May, 1974.

MR. SPEAKER: I have also issued instructions some time back. But, still, it is not being observed

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: You have been repeatedly saying that reasons should be given, where there is delay. No reasons have been given.

MR. SPEAKER: Reasons have not been given.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: These things are taken for granted.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): In this respect, it has been suggested on the last day of the last session that a separate committee should be appointed by Parliament to go into all the papers that are being laid on the table of the House and where there is delay, it should be enquired into.

MR. SPEAKER: In this case, no explanation is, given. The Minister should be cautious in future.

GUJARAT NOTIFICATION UNDER BOMBAY MOTOR VEHICLES TAX ACT, 1958 AND BOMBAY MOTOR VEHICLES (GUJARAT AMENDMENT) RULES, 1974

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) (i) A copy each of the following Gujarat Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 13 of the Bombay Motor Vehicles Tax Act, 1958, read with clause (c) (iii) of the Proclamation dated the 9th February, 1974 issued by the President in relation to the State of Gujarat:—

(a) Notification No. GH/G/73/62/MTA-7568/144(1)E published in Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 12th March, 1973.

(b) Notification No. GH/G/322/MTA/1773/7052/E published in Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 10th December, 1973.

(ii) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notifications. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6963/74].

(2) (i) A copy of the Bombay Motor Vehicles (Gujarat Amendment) Rules, 1974 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G/G/74/73/MVD. 1673-282/E in Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 26th March, 1974, under sub-section (3) of section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, read with clause (c) (iii) of the Proclamation dated the 9th February, 1974 issued by the President in relation to the State of Gujarat.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notification. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6964/74].

**ANNUAL REPORT OF MAZAGON DOCK LTD., BOMBAY FOR 1972-73 AND COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL'S COMMENTS THEREON**

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Mazagon Dock Limited, Bombay for the year 1972-73 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6965/74].

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: What is the explanation of Mr. Patnaik. At least, the Health Minister has been good enough to explain.

MR. SPEAKER: I repeat the earlier observation in this case also.

**INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE (GUJARATI (FIRST AMENDMENT) RULES, 1974**

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI

BALGOVIND VERMA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Industrial Disputes (Gujarat) (First Amendment) Rules, 1974 (Hindi and English Versions), published in Notification No. KH-SH 188/IDA-117284306Jh, in Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 2nd February, 1974 read with clause (c) (iii) of the Proclamation dated the 9th February, 1974 issued by the President in relation to the State of Gujarat. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6966/74].

12.33 hrs.

**MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA**

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir. I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

(1) 'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on Tuesday, the 30th April, 1974, adopted the following motion in regard to the Committee on Public Accounts:—

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven Members from the Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Accounts of the Lok Sabha for the term ending on the 30th April, 1975, and do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Chairman may direct, seven members from among the members of the House to serve on the said Committee."

2. I am further to inform the Lok Sabha that in pursuance of the above motion, the following Members of the Rajya Sabha have been duly elected to the said Committee:—

1. Shrimati Pratibha Singh
2. Shri G. R. Patil
3. Shri V. B. Raju
4. Shri Mohammed Usman Arif

[Secretary-General]

5. Shri T. N. Singh
6. Shri Sasankasekhar Sanyal
7. Shri A. K. A. Abdul Samad'

(ii) 'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on Tuesday, the 30th April, 1974, adopted the following motion in regard to the Committee on public Undertakings:—

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven members from the Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on public Undertakings of the Lok Sabha for the term ending on the 30th April, 1975, and do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Chairman may direct, seven Members from among the members of the House to serve on the said Committee."

2. I am further to inform the Lok Sabha that in pursuance of the above motion, the following members of the Rajya Sabha have been duly elected to the said Committee:—

1. Pandit Bhawaniprasad Tiwari
2. Shrimati Purabi Mukhopadhyay
3. Shri H. M. Trivedi
4. Shri Harsh Deo Malaviya
5. Shri S. S. Mariswamy
6. Shri Jagdish Prasad Mathur
7. Shri S. G. Sardesai.'

(iii) 'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on Friday, the 3rd May, 1974, adopted the following motion in regard to the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit:—

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do elect two members to the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit in the vacancies caused by the retirement of Sarvashri S. A. Khaja Mohideen and Sanda Narayanappa from the mem-

bership of the Rajya Sabha on the 2nd April, 1974, and resolved that the House do proceed to elect, in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote, two members from among the members of the House to the said Joint Committee to fill the vacancies."

2. I am further to inform the Lok Sabha that in pursuance of the above motion, the following members of the Rajya Sabha have been duly elected to the said Joint Committee:—

1. Shri N. M. Kamble
2. Shri A. K. Refaye'

(iv) 'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on Wednesday, the 8th May, 1974, adopted the following motion in regard to the Joint Committee on the National Library Bill, 1972:—

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do appoint four Members of Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee on the National Library Bill, 1972, in the vacancies caused by the retirement of Sarvashri Mahabir Dass, Rattan Lal Jain, Shyam Dhar Misra and Patil Puttappa from the membership of the Rajya Sabha on the 2nd April, 1974, and resolves that Sarvashri Devendra Nath Dwivedi, Shyam Lal Gupta, Showale K. Shilla and Dr. Ramkripal Sinha. Members of the Rajya Sabha, be appointed to the said Joint Committee to fill the vacancies."

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE FROM THE SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE

MR. SPEAKER: The Committee on Absence of Members from the Sitings of the House in their Fifteenth Report have recommended that leave of absence be granted to the follow-

ing Members for the periods indicated against each:

- (1) Shri V. K. Krishna Menon—  
7th March to 4th May, 1974  
(Tenth Session)
- (2) Shri Nthuram Mi: dha—7th  
April to 2nd May, 1974  
(Tenth Session).

Is it the pleasure of the House that leave as recommended by the Committee may be granted?

HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. SPEAKER: The Members will be informed accordingly.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Sir, the rule should be 'No work; No pay'. You cannot discriminate between an MP and an employee. Railway employees will not get their salaries during the strike period. The rule should be 'No work; No pay'. I move an amendment that leave should be granted without pay.

MR. SPEAKER: This is not a motion. This is an observation. You cannot move an amendment. The work of MPs is not confined purely to the Chamber, as I have seen from my personal experience. You go out for strikes, for arrests and for all types of unlawful activities, and you still get that! If I accept the amendment of Shri Banerjee, it will cover everything, including unlawful activities, whether one is in jail or striking and so on.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM (Srinagar): As if we are paid for our work.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta—North-East): It would be graceful on our part to send good wishes for the speedy recovery of Shri Krishna Menon, who is on leave.

MR. SPEAKER: He is one of the very distinguished members of this House. We are very proud of him.

We wish him very speedy recovery and long long life.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: What about other members?

MR. SPEAKER: It all depends.

12.36 hrs.

# SUPREME COURT NOTICE TO THE SPEAKER IN THE MATTER OF SPECIAL REFERENCE RE. PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

MR. SPEAKER: The House will recall that on the 2nd May, 1974 some members raised in the House the question of Notice issued to me by the Supreme Court of India in the matter of Special Reference under Article 143 of the Constitution of India regarding the Presidential Election. As I had not till then received any such Notice, I said that when it came, I would consult the General Purposes Committee before I take a decision.

I received the Notice dated the 1st May 1974 from the Supreme Court on the evening of 2nd May, 1974. The Notice states *inter alia* as follows:—

"Whereas under Article 143 of the Constitution, the President of India has been pleased to refer to this Court (copy of Reference enclosed herewith), the following questions of law for consideration and report,"

After reproducing the questions referred by the President to the Supreme Court and stating certain facts, the Notice states further:—

"Notice is hereby given to you so that you may, if so advised, enter appearance in the above matter and file 100 copies of the written arguments... by 12 noon on the 20th day of May, 1974.



[Mr. Speaker]

Take further notice that the above Special Reference will be listed for hearing before the Court on Monday, the 27th day of May, 1974...., when you may appear before the Court by an Advocate of the Court and take such part in the proceedings before this Court as you may deem fit."

The language is very cautious about it.

I placed the matter before the General Purposes Committee on the 7th May, 1974. The General Purposes Committee advised that neither the Lok Sabha, nor the Speaker, should enter appearance in the Supreme Court in this matter.

If the House agrees, the Supreme Court may be informed accordingly.

HON. MEMBERS: Yes Sir.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): Our humble submission is that the Attorney-General should have played his legitimate role in this matter and he should have advised the hon. Court that it is not done in the case of a Presiding Officer of a Legislature. What the Attorney-General did on that occasion is also a question which we have to consider. The hon. Law Minister had undertaken to tell the House what exactly the Attorney-General had said on that occasion.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta—North-East): It is on record that the Law Minister made a promise.

MR. SPEAKER: The Committee considered only that part of the reference which deals with the Speaker giving his views to the Court. I will see the records to find out what the Law Minister said at the time.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: He promised to make a statement.

MR. SPEAKER: When this came to the notice of the Attorney-General, even then I was not informed about it. I received it direct from the Supreme Court.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Gauhati): Earlier also, notices were issued and, in fact, some of the State Legislatures appeared in the earlier Supreme Court Reference.

MR. SPEAKER: We considered this matter in the Committee and we thought that we should confine our decision only to the Speaker of the Lok Sabha and leave it for the State Legislatures to follow the procedure as they decide. They differed from us in the past. I will be sending this decision for their information only. I will not advise them. Rather, I am not entitled to advise them on this matter. It is up to them to decide as they like.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Let the House decide it. I think, you have taken the opinion of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: I got the consensus of the House. I hope, you all agree.

HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Unanimously.

12.41 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS FROM SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE

MINUTES

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA (Tamluk): I lay on the Table Minutes of the Thirteenth to Fifteenth sittings of the Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House, held during the current session.

COMMITTEE ON SUBORDINATE  
LEGISLATION

## ELEVENTH REPORT

**SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN (Kangra):** I beg to present the Eleventh Report of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation.

12.42 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: SALARIES, ALLOWANCES ETC. OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT OF INDIA AND CERTAIN FOREIGN PARLIAMENTS

MR. SPEAKER: Shri D. N. Tiwary.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY (Gopalganj): Sir, before I make the statement, I want to draw your attention to a mistake on this item.

The impression given is that this statement is being made by me on my behalf. This statement was passed by the Committee on Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament. I being the Chairman, I make the statement on behalf of the Committee, not as a Member.

MR. SPEAKER: You are taken as the Chairman. Otherwise, it would not have been allowed.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur):** He is making a statement on Salaries, Allowances etc. of Members of Parliament of India and certain foreign Parliaments. What about salaries of railway workers and others?

**SHRI D. N. TIWARY:** I am not asking for any increase in salaries and allowances.

Sir, the item says: Statement by Member. It should be: Statement by the Chairman of the Committee on Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament.

**MR. SPEAKER:** It is always in the name of the Chairman or the Mem-

ber. Don't worry about it. You better read it or lay it on the Table of the House, as you like. I advise you to lay it on the Table of the House.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY: This is a small thing....

MR. SPEAKER: You may read the covering statement and lay the other thing on the Table of the House.

**SHRI D. N. TIWARY:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, on many occasions in the past, news items have appeared in the Press about the emoluments etc., of Members of Parliament. The information given in such news items has generally been exaggerated. You will recall, Sir, when the attention of the House was drawn to a similarly exaggerated news on the 3rd December, 1973, you were pleased to observe as follows:—

'We shall try to collect every information, and if the whole information could come to us during this very session, we will lay it before the House, I will send it to the Leader of the House also.'

The Joint Committee on Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament has since collected information from 22 countries about the salaries and allowances paid to, and amenities enjoyed by, Members of their Parliaments. With your permission, I lay it on the Table of the House.

A Member of our Parliament receives a salary of Rs. 500/- per month and a daily allowance of Rs. 51/- during sessions and for attending the meetings of Parliamentary Committees during inter-session periods. These rates were fixed in 1969. Since then the cost of living has gone up by about 53 per cent, from 173 in 1969 to 264 in January, 1974 (with base 1960—100). A Member of Parliament gets road mileage at the rate of 32 paise per kilometre which was fixed in 1954. He pays for the various services like residential accommoda-

[Shri D. N. Twary]  
tion, furniture, electricity, water  
transport etc.

Sir, comparisons are odious but, by way of illustration, I wish to state that a Member of the lower House of Malaysian Parliament gets a monthly salary of Rs. 2584/- and a daily allowance of Rs. 129/- for attending the meeting of the House. A Member of the Tanzanian Parliament gets a monthly salary of Rs. 1189/- and a subsistence daily allowance of Rs. 76/- for attending the meetings of the National Assembly.

The Members of our Parliament come from distant places and they have not only to visit their constituencies frequently but also to receive people from their constituencies in Delhi and look after them. They have to incur expenditure on the board and lodging of their constituents in Delhi and also to allow them to use their telephones for long distance calls. All this causes heavy financial strain on the Members.

A good number of Members of Parliament have to keep three establishments—one at their home town/villages, second in their constituencies and the third in Delhi—and certainly all of us have to keep two establishments—one at our home towns/villages and the other in Delhi. These cast additional burdens on the Members of Parliament.

Moreover, a Member of Parliament in India has to incur heavy expenditure on postage and secretarial assistance in the discharge of his Parliamentary duties because he is still not given facilities like free postage, secretarial assistance which Members of certain other Parliaments are allowed. Members of most of the aforesaid 22 Parliaments receive pension and other terminal benefits but not so the Members of our Parliament.

I have placed all this information before the House in the hope that it

will help dispel the misunderstanding and wrong impressions which prevail in certain quarters in the matter of emoluments and facilities allowed to Members of Indian Parliament.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam):  
Mr. Speaker, Sir, Mr. D. N. Tiwary has just now made a statement. I am not going into the merits of this. But I want to invite your attention and the attention of the House to the sorry state of affairs in respect of functioning of Parliamentary Committees, especially with regard to the recommendations made by this Committee. This is a Parliamentary Committee duly constituted by you and it has made several recommendations. As per the booklet brought out by the Lok Sabha I find that as early as April 1973 they had made as many as 13 unanimous recommendations. They sat and deliberated for a long time—I do not know for how long because I am not a member of this Committee. From this booklet I find that they have submitted these recommendations about a year ago. I do not know how far these recommendations have been considered and implemented by the Government. There are two aspects here: one is those items where, according to the terms of reference of the Committee, they should decide and accordingly they have decided on as many as eight items. The other items are of a recommendatory nature. Whatever it may be, I want to know what respect was given to the recommendations made by a duly appointed Parliamentary Committee. For one year, I understand, nothing has been decided by the Government. They may accept or reject, but this House should have been taken into confidence. What is the attention and respect given to the recommendations of this Parliamentary Committee? This raises a basic issue, how far these Parliamentary Committees are going to be effective. If they are not going to be respected, we might as well do away with these Committees. I would like to know from the Chairman of this Committee what was the response

he received from the Government to the recommendations he made about a year ago.

**SHRI D. N. TIWARY:** The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has told me that the Government is considering all these matters.

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH):** May I say something Sir, because my office has been brought into the picture? The Committee made certain recommendations which were discussed other day. As has been submitted, some are within the competence and some are recommendations which they have made generally. There is no doubt whatsoever that we have the highest respect for the Committee; there can be no two opinions about it. But you will appreciate that, in the present economic situation, one has to go rather very carefully into all these things. We do not want to give any wrong impression to the people at large. At the same time, there may be genuine points also. All these will have to be considered very carefully. I did mention to the Committee that I was going into all these things and as soon as possible I would sit down with the Chairman and discuss these. The Committee also agreed to this procedure.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:** I have got a small submission to make. A committee was also appointed to go through the wage structure of the Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha staff. What has happened to that committee? I want to know when the report will be submitted. Long ago the committee was appointed....(Interruptions)

**MR. SPEAKER:** I cannot stand up like Shri Raghu Ramaiah and explain to you. You can ask me in my office.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur):** We are considering only ourselves. But what about the staff?

**MR. SPEAKER:** About the Lok Sabha Secretariat, you can talk to me in my chamber and not in the House. I am not sitting here as a Minister. Please do not establish new precedents. I am not agreeable to that. Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour):** As a Member of the Committee, I want to make a statement.

**MR. SPEAKER:** I know whatever is there. I have called item No. 15 and called your name.

**SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra):** What about item No. 14?

**MR. SPEAKER:** It is already over.

**SHRI PILOO MODY:** I have sent you a notice.

**MR. SPEAKER:** I am sorry. Your name is there.

**SHRI PILOO MODY:** I managed to attend one of these meetings and I was horrified to find that a committee of this nature was at all in existence and I found out later on that it was created by an Act. If a committee like that if at all it is to be in existence, it should be armed with all legitimate powers. A committee of Parliament is like a miniature House, like a miniature Parliament itself, and whatever decisions it takes and particularly, the decisions it takes unanimously, should not thereafter be the subject matter of governmental scrutiny. Therefore, I feel, and I feel very strongly, that this committee—I call it the committee of cringers and that is what it really is—without the rights is of no use and should be dissolved and a proper committee with proper authority to take decisions on behalf of Parliaments should be constituted whose decisions should not be subject to the scrutiny of the Government at all.

**AN HON. MEMBER:** It should be headed by Shri Piloo Mody.

**SHRI PILOO MODY:** It may be headed by anybody.

**MR. SPEAKER:** I will examine this question and I will consult you over it.

Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu.

12.53 hrs.

**STATEMENT BY MEMBER RE. ANSWERS TO S.Q. NO. 631, DATED 10-4-74 ON BRITANNIA BISCUIT CO.**

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU** (Diamond Harbour): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Shri C. Subramaniam while replying to my S.Q. No. 631 on 10th of April, 1974 stated:—

"It is true that this Company has produced far beyond the licensed capacity in the Madras unit. Their licensed capacity is 1,200 tonnes for one shift. Even if we take account that they are entitled to go in for three shifts, they can produce round about 3,000 and odd tonnes."

This is grossly incorrect. The Industrial license No. L/27(5)(1)/65-L1(1) dated 15th January, 1965 with its Registration Certificate authorises the factory for a maximum production of 1,200 tonnes per annum. There is no question of single shift involved in it. It is an authority for a total production of 1,200 tonnes per annum.

In the same question in another supplementary, the Minister has given another incorrect information which will be revealed from the following

"Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu: I asked when the Govt. came to know that they were producing in excess of the installed and licensed capacity to which there has been no reply. What action did they take on the day they received this information

that this company is manufacturing in excess of the licensed capacity?"

"Shri C. Subramaniam: I am sorry, I cannot give the exact date. It was about a year or two ago that this came to our notice when they made an application for the purpose of regularising this excess production".

The truth in the matter is as far back as November, 1970 a joint representation was sent by four Indian Biscuit Manufacturers to Smt. Indira Gandhi, the Prime Minister pointing out this gross over-production by Britannia Biscuit Company Ltd., a foreign monopoly, giving all facts and figures. On the same day similar representations were sent by the same four Indian Manufacturers to the Minister of Industrial Development, the Minister of Company Affairs, Chairman, MRTPC, Secretary, Industries Ministry and the Senior Industrial Advisor, DGTD.

Again in September, 1972, a representation was sent by an Indian Biscuit manufacturer to Shri C. Subramaniam, the present Industries Minister and also once afterwards in November, 1972 to the Minister giving all facts and figures about Britannia's illegal expansion.

This is not a case of making an incorrect statement, but a glaring instance when the Minister had chosen to deliberately mislead the House in a planned manner by telling so many things most of which were incorrect.

I am holding the document under reference and shall produce the same before the House when they require. I am also told that in the Secretariat of Shri Subramaniam there are people who are anxious to further the cause of the Britannia Biscuit Co.

I may further point out that this is not the first time that the Hon'ble Minister Shri Subramaniam is making incorrect statements. If you will

kindly go through the 55th Report (III Lok Sabha 1966-67) of P.A.C. you will find many instances.

I request that the Minister should state the correct position and indicate the action taken against the Company.

MR. SPEAKER: Please adhere to your statement. Don't add to those things.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Only subtractions; no additions, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: SHRI C. Subramaniam.

13.00 hrs.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): Sir, the Hon'ble Member has referred to answers given by me in reply to supplementary questions connected with Starred Question No. 631 regarding the activities of Messrs. Britannia Biscuit Company. The two points to which the Hon'ble Member has referred relate to—

- (1) The licensed capacity of Messrs. Britannia Biscuit Company; and
- (2) The point of time at which the unauthorised expansion of capacity of the Company came to the notice of Government.

As far as the first point is concerned, I had occasion to say clearly that Messrs. Britannia Biscuit Company had produced far beyond the licensed capacity of their Madras unit. The emphasis in my reply was clearly on the fact of excessive production in relation to the capacity for which Messrs. Britannia Biscuit Company was licensed. The application was for 100-125 tonnes per month on single shift basis. There is no mention whether it is single shift or not. The license does not mention either one shift or two shifts or three shifts. The license was issued for 1200 tonnes

per annum. I had stated that "even if we take into account that they were entitled to go in for three shifts, they can produce round about 3000 and odd tonnes. Their present level of production is round about 9000 tonnes."

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Is it true that the company produced far in excess of their licensed capacity? Their licensed capacity is 1200 tonnes for one shift and he had stated that even if we take into account that they were entitled to go in for three shifts they can produce round about 3,000 an odd tonnes.' He said that..

MR. SPEAKER: I am not permitting this word to go on record.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I had thus emphasised the fact of excessive production and added that we were examining the action to be taken against the Company.

As far as the second point is concerned, I made it quite clear that I did not remember the exact date. I spoke from memory when I mentioned that the fact that Messrs. Britannia Biscuit Company were manufacturing biscuits in excess of their licensed capacity came to the notice of the Ministry about a year or two ago. The hon. Member himself mentioned to me that the petitions were presented in September and November, 1972.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: In November 1970 a joint representation was sent to the Minister of Industrial Development. It was sent in November, 1970 and not in 1972.

MR. SPEAKER: Do not go on commenting on that when he is speaking. I wonder how you seek my protection when somebody speaks. And why do you do it in your own case? Please sit down and remain seated.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: In reply to supplementary questions I

[Shri C. Subramaniam] made it clear in the House that the application for regularisation of capacity made by Messers Britannia Biscuit Company had been rejected and that Government was examining the action to be taken in respect of the violation of the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act.

In the circumstances, I would respectfully submit to the House that there was no attempt to suppress any information available to the Ministry or, in any manner to mislead the House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, he has again misled the House. Firstly, the representation was received in 1970 and not in 1972. I have with me the licence, and I will lay it on the Table of the House, which says that the licence is for a total of 200 tonnes per annum. Here again, the hon. Minister has misled the House.\*\*

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing. Please sit down. This will not go on record. You are not permitted to make such observations. I have not permitted you to speak. This will not form part of the record. Please sit down.

श्री जयु लिखये (बांका) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मरा प्वाइन्ट ऑफ ऑर्डर है। यह डाइरेक्शन 115 का जो मामला है, जब मंत्री के द्वारा गलत बयानी की जानी है तो आप सदस्यों को मौका देते हैं स्पष्टीकरण करने का लेकिन उसके बाद आपको चाहिए कि वास्तव में जो गलत बयानी हुई है क्या उसको मंत्री महोदय ने सुधारा है या नहीं, इस तरह से तो कोई स्पष्टीकरण होता नहीं है, सदन का समय बरबाद होता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसका तो प्रोसीजर है। मैं उनके पास भेज देता हूँ।

श्री जयु लिखये : कोई बात स्पष्ट नहीं हुई है। 115 का मसौला बन गया है। यह मंत्री जी को बचाने का सिलसिला चल रहा है।

MR. SPEAKER: I gave a chance to both of them to speak.

श्री बदल बिहारी बाजपेयी (ग्वालयर) : अध्यक्ष जी, आप मेम्बर से कहते हैं कि प्रश्न उठाये और मंत्रीजी कहते हैं कि जबाब दें लेकिन इसका निर्णय कौन करेगा कि मंत्री महोदय ने सचमुच में सदन को गुमराह किया था या नहीं? मंत्री जी के द्वारा दिया गया जबाब ठीक है या नहीं यह भी आपको देखना चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसका एक प्रोसीजर है।

I refer it under 115.

श्री श्यामन्वन मिश्र (बेगुसराय) : 115 के अन्तर्गत कोई माननीय सदस्य वक्तव्य दें, उसका जबाब मिले और दोनों को मिलाकर अगर असंगतियाँ या कंट्राडिक्शन हो तो फिर उस बात को ला सकते हैं, उसमें कोई रोक नहीं है।

श्री जयु लिखये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इसका कोई फैसला होगा या ऐसे ही चलता रहेगा ?

MR. SPEAKER: I have no objection, but the procedure cannot be changed so easily.

13.05 hrs.

#### MOTION OF NO-CONFIDENCE IN THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

MR. SPEAKER: I have to inform the House that I have received Notices of Motions of No-Confidence in the Council of Ministers under rule 198 from:—Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu; Shri

Dinen Bhattacharyya; Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, Shri Samar Guha, Shri Indrajit Gupta, Shri C. K. Chandra-ppan, Shri Bhogendra Jha, Shri Ranen Sen, Shri S. M. Banerjee, Shri Samar Mukerjee, Shri Shyamnandan Mishra Shri Madhu Limaye, Shri Madhu Dandavate, and Shri H. N. Mukerjee.

The first notice is by Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu. The Motion as slightly edited reads as follows:

"This House expresses its want of confidence in the Council of Minister."

The reasons given are:—

"Failure to arrive at a negotiated settlement with Railway employees and the bad treatment meted out to them."

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, I beg leave of the House to move my motion of No-confidence.

MR. SPEAKER: May I request those Members who are in favour of leave being granted, to rise in their places?

There are more than fifty. So, leave is granted. May I ask the Government as to when this motion might be taken up?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): The discussion on this motion should be finished today—whatever be the time. We are in your hands.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): Sir, the meeting of the Business Advisory Committee should be called immediately.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : (ग्वालियर) : अध्यक्ष जी, पहले श्री मधु लिमये का प्रस्ताव विचार के लिए आ जाये उसके बाद आप सभ्य के कार्यों फैसला करें। उस प्रस्ताव में भाग की गई है कि एक हफ्ते के लिए सदन बंद चले।

वह स्वीकार कर लिया जाएगा, इसको ध्यान में रखकर आप इसके लिए समय दें।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Sir, the Business Advisory Committee has not met. As this is an important matter it should not be disposed of today. We require at least 15 hours for the discussion. So, my suggestion is that let us finish within two hours the Constitution (Thirty-fourth) Amendment Bill and then....

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Mr. Limaye may move his motion.

13.10 hrs.

MOTION RE: EXTENSION OF THE SESSION OF LOK SABHA

श्री मधु लिमये : (बाकां) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि :

"That this House resolves that the current session of Lok Sabha be extended by a week."

अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस प्रस्ताव को लाने के कारण मैं संक्षेप में देना चाहता हूँ। सबसे पहला कारण तो यह है कि भईस सत्रको इसलिए एक सप्ताह बढ़ाना चाहता हूँ क्योंकि मुल्क में बहुत गम्भीर स्थिति इस रेल हड़ताल के चलते उत्पन्न हुई है और इस देश की जो सर्वोच्च प्रतिनिधि सभा है अगर इस का सत्र चलता रहेगा तो इस हड़ताल से जो स्थिति उत्पन्न हुई है उसका कोई सम्माननीय रास्ता निकालने के लिए यह सभा मदद कर सकती है।

दूसरा कारण यह है कि अभी जो अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव आपके सामने आया और पूरा विरोधी दल इस के हकमें खड़ा हो गया, यह एकही विषय पर है, इस बार 50 विषय नहीं है,



### [श्री मधु लिमये]

एक ही विषय है और हम चाहेंगे कि इस के सभी पहलुओं पर विचार करने का हमको मौका मिले, दो दिन में मामला खत्म होने वाला नहीं है, पूरे तीन दिन की बहस का मामला है। इस के अलावा सरकारी कामकाज भी बहुत है। और हम लोगों की यह इच्छा है कि तीन, चार ऐसे प्रस्ताव बिजनेस ऐडवाइजी कमेटी के सामने पड़े हुए हैं जिनके ऊपर आपने ही कहा है कि इस सत्र में उस पर बहस करने का मौका मिलेगा, जैसे चीनी का मामला और टायर, ट्यूब का मालला। तो एक सप्ताह यदि यह सब बढ़ाया जाएगा तो इन सभी प्रश्नों पर विचार करने का मौका लोक सभा को मिल जाएगा।

और अंतिम बात यह है कि जब राज्य सभा 14 दिन तक बैठ रही है तो मंत्रियों को तो यहां रहना है। नहीं तो हमेशा यह शेशन होता है कि बजट के बाद यह सब लोग इंग्लैंड, यूरोप, अमरीका चले जाते हैं। तो जब जनता को तकलीफ है इसकी नीतियां के चल तो मंत्रियों को दिल्ली में रहकर लोक सभा के सामने रहना चाहिए और इस स्थिति को सुधारने के लिए कोई रास्ता निकालने के लिए वह क्या कर रहे हैं इस के बारे में अपना हिसाब किताब देना चाहिए। हम भी अपनी बातें कहेंगे। तो इस को दलील सवाल न बनाकर इस प्रस्ताव को यूनीनिमसली आप लोग पास करें।

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA** (Alipore): Before the hon. Minister makes his observations, I would just like to add one point. The point is that the Constitution (Thirty-fourth) Amendment Bill,...

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:** They do not have a number for it. So, let him not mention it.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:** So far as that Bill is concerned, we are anxious that that should not go by default. It is a very important Bill giving protection to land reform measures. Therefore, the business has to be arranged in such a way that this no-confidence motion which has already been admitted must be given adequate time for a full debate, and at the same time the Constitution (Thirty-fourth) Amendment Bill must also be disposed of. I think only two hours have anyhow been allotted for it; the official allotment for it is only 2 hours. Therefore, keeping all this in view, it is obviously not possible for the House to adjourn on the 10th. So, it is necessary to extend it, because tomorrow is Friday again and we have Private Members' Business.

In view of all this, I would request that this motion which has been moved by Shri Madhu Limaye should be considered coolly and calmly in view of the business we are expecting and which must be gone through, and it should be accepted.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:** While supporting Shri Limaye's motion, I would only add that even the Prime Minister is not going to simla but she is going to stay in Delhi if the newspaper reports are correct. Even the President Mr. Giri is coming back. Further, Sheikh Mujibur Rehman is coming, and we want to hear him; both Houses should be addressed by him this time.

So, I would suggest that let the Constitution (Thirty-fourth) Amendment—or whatever other number it might have—Bill be passed; it has nothing to do with this no-confidence motion; but 15 hours must be given to the no-confidence motion.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** At least.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:** Three days must be given to it. You can suggest or direct that the three days'

allowances which Members get by remaining here, even while not working in Parliament before they go, can be adjusted, and we shall not claim allowances for those three days.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Before the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs makes his submission, I want to raise a procedural point. In terms of rule 13, I want to know whether you are entitled to permit us to extend the session if you are requested to do so.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not count anywhere; it is the House that counts. Do not give me such vast powers.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: If we pass a resolution requesting you to extend the session, could it be extended?

श्री मधु लिम्बे : आप अगर अपने अधिकार से कर सकते हैं तो वोट का सवाल ही नहीं है आप कर दीजिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अधिकार कैसे है जब तक मुझे हाउस न कहे ।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I am seeking an interpretation of rule 13.

MR. SPEAKER: When the House requests me, it is always in the hands of the House.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) : अध्यक्ष जी, जो प्रस्ताव सदन के सामने है उस को हमें एक व्यापक पृष्ठभूमि में देखना चाहिए। ग्राम तौर पर यह बजट अधिवेशन है, इतने दिन यहां बैठे हैं और स्वाभाविक रूप से हम अपने चुनाव क्षेत्रों में जा कर जनता से सम्पर्क करना चाहेंगे। लेकिन रेल हड़ताल के कारण एक साधारण परिस्थिति पैदा हो गई है। यह सदन अगर चलेगा तो इस हड़ताल को टालने

के रास्ते निकाले जा सकते हैं। प्रतिपक्ष और सरकार के प्रतिनिधि बैठ कर....  
(व्यवधान)

इस्पात और ज्ञान मंत्री (श्री के० डी० मालवीय) : आप अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव पेश करते रहें —

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप ने कल क्या किया ।

श्री के० डी० मालवीय : आप अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव पेश कीजिए, देखियेगा क्या होगा ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप ने स्थगन प्रस्ताव नहीं माना । कल आप कह देते कि बहस के लिए तैयार हैं तो शायद अविश्वास प्रस्ताव लाने की जरूरत नहीं पड़ती । आप हमें मजबूर कर रहे हैं यह रास्ते अपने के लिए । और इस का उलाहना दे रहे हैं । अध्यक्ष जी, यह नहीं चाहते कि संसद चले । मैं उदाहरण दूंगा, बैसे तुलना ठीक नहीं है, मगर एक राष्ट्रीय संकट पैदा हुआ था विदेशी आक्रमण के समय तब भी हम ने मांग की थी कि पार्लियामेंट की बैठक चले, पार्लियामेंट में भावनायें प्रकट हों, सरकारी और प्रतिपक्ष के बीच में सम्पर्क रहे और जो संकट हो गया है इसको हल करने के रास्ते ढूंढे जायें । लेकिन अगर वह दरवाजे बन्द करने पर तुले हुए हैं तो मुझे भी कोई आपत्ति नहीं है ।

MR. SPEAKER: I am not going to allow a debate on this.

SHRI JYOTIRMAY BOSU: I want to make a very vital submission.

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं वो, तीन बातों की तरफ आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ । कुछ आइडम्स आ रहे हैं पिछले सेशन से और उन के लिये आपने समय भी निर्धारित कर दिया है । लेकिन अब सम्भावना

(श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र)

नहीं बीखती कि अगर पहले से निश्चित क्रम के मुताबिक सेशन चला तो उनको लेना सम्भव नहीं दीखता। इसलिये भी जरूरी है कि सेशन को बढ़ाया जाय।

दूसरी बात यह है कि अगर आप बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी की एक मीटिंग बुला दें तो हम सारी बातों के बारे में विचार करके जितना समय इसके लिये निकालना है वह निकाल लें। अभी ऐसा लग रहा है कि एक सप्ताह तक बैठना है और इतना बैठने के बारे में ठीक बताया गया कि राज्य सभा का भी अधिवेशन 14 तक तो चल ही रहा है—तो कम से कम 14 तक तो चलने में कोई कठिनाई नहीं होनी चाहिये।

मैं आप से यह भी अर्ज करूंगा कि अगर आज अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव आ रहा है तो यह दो कारणों से आ रहा है। एक तो उन नेताओं को रिहा नहीं किया गया और उनको हथकड़ियों में बन्द करके यह चाहते हैं कि निगो-शियेटिंग टेबिल पर लायें, यह बात नहीं हो सकती। और दूसरी बात यह है कि कल एजर्नमेंट मोशन को इन्होंने नहीं माना, और उसमें हम लोगों को... (व्यवधान)

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** एजर्नमेंट मोशन तो हो ही नहीं सकता।

**श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र :** अगर यह कहते तो आप को भी इसमें कोई कठिनाई नहीं होती।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** यह कहते भी तब भी नहीं आता।

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** As a matter of principle, when there is a no-confidence motion pending, when the Government's fate is very uncertain, you cannot discuss any matter which involves serious policy formulations. Theoretically even you cannot discuss anything which involves policy before the motion of no-confidence is disposed of. We require at least 16-20 hours to get a clear verdict.

**SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, in our opinion, it would have been desirable that Parliament continues to sit till the time or till some time in view on the railway strike. I do not think the Government has still realised how serious the consequences that it is going to face as a result of the strike.

The other thing is this. (*Interruptions*) I am talking sense; not petty politics. This is what I want him to understand for a moment. The second reason is this. The extension of Parliament now becomes almost inevitable because the Government and you yesterday had forced us to bring forward this vote of no-confidence today, in order to be able to discuss it which was our legitimate right to discuss yesterday. But being deprived of this opportunity, we have to bring it in this form, and therefore, there is no point in Mr. Malaviya making a big grievance of it and saying why do we want to discuss it and so on. He should have been here yesterday to persuade you and the Government to allow us to do it yesterday. That would have been a more constructive activity on the part of Mr. Malaviya.

As far as Government business is concerned, it is up to them to see as to how much additional time is required by them in order to bring in their items of business—(bell)

Am I not saying something that you should listen to, or you are just interested in the bell—Last time you said you would give me your bell. Why have you not sent it to me as yet? Therefore, if the Government wants that its business should also be finished in this session, then that time should be tagged on in addition to the three days that are required to discuss the no-confidence motion.

**SHRI S. A. SHAMIM (Srinagar):** There are two sides to the question. Firstly, I support Mr. Limaye's motion that the session of the House should be extended. But I do not agree with

the reasons that he has given. It is not a fact that by extending this session, we will be able to solve any problem. We have not solved any problem during the last three months and we are not going to solve any problem in the near future.

Secondly, on the Government side, the Government has the same view which Mr. Jagjit Singh has about Parliament; they want to get rid of the nuisance as soon as they can. Therefore they will be interested in adjourning the Parliament. The best thing is for you to decide. If you are really convinced that there is some business which is worthwhile discussing, you take the decision, and we shall abide by it.

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai):** Sir, my suggestion to you is this. This House may adjourn tomorrow but then the railway strike will continue. I have been making this suggestion, you will remember, last Friday, and I made this suggestion for the extension of the House, but unfortunately some unkind remark was made from the all the Opposition parties will convince the Government or at least the people outside, how serious the Opposition parties are, how united they are in helping the Government to resolve the situation brought about by the railway strike. If the Government refuses it, we have to take it that the Government wants a show-down and that the Government does not want any kind of co-operation from the Opposition. We are seriously concerned about the situation that has developed and is developing in the country. Though after three and a half months we are also equally tired and we want to take some rest and we want to go to our constituencies, in view of the seriousness of the situation that has developed in the country, we are offering some kind of co-operation to the Government and we want to help the Government to enter into some kind of honourable negotiation with the railwaymen, so

that the matters should be settled honourably. If the Government refuses it, we will understand and that the Government is determined to stage a showdown on the railway strike and there is some other ulterior motive in it. They have taken an attitude of showdown. Let the country and the people know that the Opposition is sincere and wants an honourable settlement of the railway strike.

**SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam):** I do not want you to decide this motion by counting of votes. It is a foregone conclusion that if they oppose, they can scuttle it. I want to go into the spirit of the motion. The spirit of the motion moved by Shri Limaye is that within three or four hours we could not decide issues of a no-confidence motion or ever discuss them. I am quite clear about the outcome. We want that Members should be given all opportunities to express their views. You cannot decide it and say: Eyes have it or Noes have it. If it is so, we can decide everything by vote. Therefore I should appeal to you and also to them that the Business Advisory Committee could go through the business that has been allocated. If they could convince us that within the time allotted everything could be done, we are open to conviction by them.

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH):** In deciding whether the House should sit and how long, the primary consideration naturally will be the work before the House. About the strike, about what effect it would have by the House sitting here, we need not go because nothing prevents the Leaders of the Opposition meeting the Prime Minister or the Railway Minister and talking about these things; that is a different matter. We shall certainly welcome if the Land Ceiling Bill, Constitution Amendment Bill could be passed and if the Opposition co-operate with us; it is most welcome and we can see that the Bill is passed. But if it is their desire that the no-confidence motion should

[Shri K. Raghu Ramaiah]

be taken up today, as it should be, we have to forego this and naturally it shall have to be postponed to the next session. So far as the Government is concerned, we feel that there is no need for extending the sitting even by one day. The no-confidence motion is ordinarily taken up immediately. In view of the fact that we are adjourning tomorrow my submission is that it should be completed today. We are prepared to sit any number of hours.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:** What about the other business for which time had been allotted by the Business Advisory Committee? Some of these items are coming from the last session.

**SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH:** I have already submitted that if there is no way of finding time for those Bills and getting them passed, we have to regretfully postpone them to the next session. If there is no time, that is what will happen.

**MR. SPEAKER:** You have had enough discussion already. Should I put **Mr. Madhu Limaye's** motion to vote?

**श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र :** बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी की बैठक बुला लें, वहां फैसला कर लेंगे। तब तक यह मोशन होल्ड ओवर कर लें।

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :** लिमये जी ने जो प्रस्ताव पेश किया है उसमें मैं एक संशोधन रखना चाहता हूँ। उस प्रस्ताव पर श्री चर्चा स्थगित कर दी जाए, बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी की बैठक बुलाई जाए, वहां मिनिस्टर आफ पार्लियामेंटरी एफेयर्स के साथ बैठ कर हम अगर कुछ तय कर सकें तो सदन के सामने हम मिल कर एक चीज ला सकते हैं।

**श्री मधु लिमये :** मुझे अटल जी का संशोधन मंजूर है।

**SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Jainagar):** From the reply of the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, it seems that the Constitution (34th Amendment) Bill is not going to be passed in this Session. This is a very serious matter because several land legislations of the States are involved in this. This Bill should be passed in this Session. This Bill should not be left, by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, to be passed in the next Session. This should be passed in this Session.

**श्री मधु लिमये :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे लगता है कि श्री वाजपेयी का संशोधन विचारणीय है, और कम से कम उस पर तो एतराज नहीं होना चाहिए। बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी की मीटिंग बुलाई जाये और उसमें सारे पहलुओं पर विचार किया जाये। जो बहुत प्रस्ताव हैं, वे भी सरकारी बिजनेस में ही आते हैं; सरकारी बिजनेस केवल कांस्टीट्यूशन (एमेंडमेंट) बिल ही नहीं है। उस दिन आपने उस बिल को बिना नोटिस के सदन के सामने रखने की इजाजत दी थी। सरकार की ओर से यह कहा गया था कि यह बड़ा अर्रजेन्ट मामला है; और अब उसी बिल को मंत्री महोदय अगले सेशन के लिए टालने के लिए तैयार हो गये हैं। सरकार के कथन में इतनी असंगतियां हैं कि आपको इस पर सोचना चाहिए। इस बारे में जल्दबाजी में फैसला करने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है। इसलिए मैं श्री वाजपेयी के संशोधन को स्वीकार करने के लिए तैयार हूँ। आप इस पर विचार कीजिए कि उस दिन सरकार की दृष्टि में कांस्टीट्यूशन (एमेंडमेंट) बिल की बड़ी अर्रजेन्सी थी, और अब हवह उसकी अगले सेशन तक टालने के लिए तैयार है।

**MR. SPEAKER:** The question is:

"That the decision on the motion moved by Shri Madhu Limaye be postponed till the matter is considered by the Business Advisory Committee."

Those in favour may say 'Aye'.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: 'Aye'.

MR. SPEAKER: Those against may say 'No'.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: 'No'.

MR. SPEAKER: I think the 'No's' have it.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: 'Ayes' have it.

MR. SPEAKER: Let the lobbies be cleared.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: During the division no point of order is raised.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: The question is whether reference to the BAC should be decided by the Speaker or by the House.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: My motion is to the effect that the decision on the motion moved by Shri Madhu Limaye may be postponed till the matter is considered by the BAC.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have a point of order on this.

MR. SPEAKER: No point of order during the division time.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: This is on the procedure you are adopting.

MR. SPEAKER: I will now put the motion to the House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I want to raise my point of order. Kindly resume your seat. It is the absolute prerogative of the Speaker to refer a matter of this nature to the BAC. It need not be put before the House.

MR. SPEAKER: This is not for reference to BAC.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, you are completely eroding the voice

that we had so far enjoyed in the matter of deciding the business of the House. This is a very dangerous thing.

MR. SPEAKER: No point of order can be raised during the division. I have received one by Shri Vajpayee and another by Shri Mishra.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, you are doing it in order to give some benefit to the ruling party.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: The BAC is a committee constituted by you. How can the majority party object to the decision of the BAC?

MR. SPEAKER: You have yourself given this motion in writing. So, I have to put it to the vote. There is an identical one by Shri Mishra which reads "The motion be referred to the BAC".

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Mine is very simple.

MR. SPEAKER: Both have the same purpose. I will now put the motion of Shri Vajpayee to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That the decision on the motion moved by Shri Madhu Limaye be postponed till the matter is considered by the Business Advisory Committee."

*The Lok Sabha divided :*

Division No. 28] 13.40 hrs.

AYES

Balakrishnan, Shri K.  
Banerjee, Shri S. M.  
Bhagirath Bhanwar, Shri  
Bhargavi Thankappan, Shrimati  
Bhattacharyya, Shri Dinen  
Bhattacharyya, Shri Jagadish  
Bhattacharyya, Shri S. P.  
Bhaura, Shri B. S.  
\*Bist. Shri Narendra Singh

\*Wrongly voted for Ayes.

Bosu, Shri Jyotirmoy  
 Chandrappan, Shri C. K.  
 Chatterjee, Shri Somnath  
 Chaudhary, Shri Ishwar  
 Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib  
 Chowhan, Shri Bharat Singh  
 Dandavate, Prof. Madhu  
 Deb, Shri Dasaratha  
 Deshpande, Shrimati Roza  
 Dhote, Shri Jambuwant  
 Dutta, Shri Biren  
 Goswami, Shrimati Bibha Ghosh  
 Guha, Shri Samar  
 Halder, Shri Madhuryya  
 Halder, Shri Krishna Chandra  
 Hazra, Shri Manoranjan  
 Horo, Shri N. E.  
 Huda, Shri Noorul  
 Janardhanan, Shri C.  
 Jha, Shri Bhogendra  
 Joarder, Shri Dinesh  
 Kachwai, Shri Hukam Chand  
 Kalingarayar, Shri Mohanraj  
 Kathamutha, Shri M.  
 Lalji Bhai, Shri  
 Manjhi, Shri Bhola  
 Mavalankar, Shri P. G.  
 Mishra, Shri Shyamnandan  
 Modak, Shri Bijoy  
 Mody, Shri Piloo  
 Mohanty, Shri Surendra  
 Mukherjee, Shri H. N.  
 Mukherjee, Shri Samar  
 Mukherjee, Shri Saroj  
 Muruganantham, Shri S. A.  
 Muthuswami, Shri M.  
 Nayak, Shri Baksi  
 Panda, Shri D. K.  
 Pandeya, Dr. Laxminarain  
 Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai  
 Patel, Shri H. M.  
 Ram Hedao, Shri  
 Ramkanwar, Shri

Reddy, Shri B. N.  
 Reddy, Shri Y. Eswara  
 Roy, Dr. Saradish  
 Saha, Shri Ajit Kumar  
 Saha, Shri Gadadhar  
 Sen, Dr. Ranen  
 Sen, Shri Robin  
 Sezhiyan, Shri  
 Subravelu, Shri  
 Sinha, Shri Satyendra Narayan  
 Sivasamy, Shri M. S.  
 \*Suryanarayana, Shri K.  
 Ulaganambi, Shri R. P.  
 Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari  
 Veeriah, Shri K.  
 Verma, Shri Phool Chand  
 Viswanathan, Shri G.

#### NOES

Aga, Shri Syed Ahmed  
 Agarwal, Shri Shrikrishnan  
 Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram  
 Ahmed, Shri F. A.  
 Alagesan, Shri O. V.  
 Ansari, Shri Ziaur Rahman  
 Arvind Netam, Shri  
 Austin, Dr. Henry  
 Awadesh Chandra Singh, Shri  
 Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha  
 Aziz Imam, Shri  
 Babunath Singh, Shri  
 Balakrishniah, Shri T.  
 Bonamali 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 Basheshwar Nath  
 Bhattacharyya, Shri Chapalendu  
 Brahmanandji, Shri Swami

- Brij Raj Singh-Kotah, Shri  
 Buta Singh, Shri  
 Chakleshwar Singh, Shri  
 Chandra Gowda, Shri D. B.  
 Chandrashekharaappa      Veerabasappa,  
     Shri T. V.  
 Chandrika Prasad, Shri  
 Chaturvedi, Shri Rohan Lal  
 Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh  
 Chavan, Shrimati Premalabai  
 Chawla, Shri Amar Nath  
 Chellachami, Shri A. M.  
 Chotley Lal, Shri  
 Chhuttan Lal, Shri  
 Chikkalingaiah, Shri K.  
 Choudhury, Shri Moinul Haque  
 Daga, Shri M. C.  
 Dalbir Singh, Shri  
 Damani, Shri S. R.  
 Darbara Singh, Shri  
 Das, Shri Anadi Charan  
 Das, Shri Dharnidhar  
 Dasappa, Shri Tulsidas  
 Daschowdhury, Shri B. K.  
 Deo, Shri S. N. Singh  
 Desai, Shri D. D.  
 Dhamankar, Shri  
 Dharamraj Singh, Shri  
 Dharia, Shri Mohan  
 Dhusia, Shri Anant Prasad  
 Dixit Shri G. C.  
 Doda, Shri Hiralal  
 Dumada, Shri L. K.  
 Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar  
 Engti, Shri Biren  
 Gandhi, Shrimati Indira  
 Ganga Devi, Shrimati  
 Gangadeb, Shri P.  
 Gavit, Shri T. H.  
 Ghosh, Shri P. K.  
 Gill, Shri Mohinder Singh  
 Godara, Shri Mani Ram  
 Gogoi, Shri Tarun  
 Gohain, Shri C. C.  
 Gomango, Shri Giridhar  
 Gopal, Shri K.  
 Goswami, Shri Dinesh Chandra  
 Gowda, Shri Pampan  
 Hansda, Shri Subodh  
 Hanumanthaiya, Shri K.  
 Hari Kishore Singh, Shri  
 Hari Singh, Shri  
 Jaffer Sharief, Shri K.  
 Jagivan Ram, Shri  
 Jeyalakshmi, Shrimati V.  
 Jha, Shri Chiranjib  
 Jitendra Prasad, Shri  
 Joshi, Shri Popatlal M.  
 Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra  
 Kadam, Shri Dattajirao  
 Kadannappalli, Shri Ramachandran  
 Kedar, Shri S. A.  
 Kailas, Dr.  
 Kakoti, Shri Robin  
 Kale, Shri  
 Kamala Prasad, Shri  
 Kamble, Shri T. D.  
 Kamla Kumari, Kumari  
 Kapur, Shri Sat Pal  
 Karan Singh, Dr.  
 Kaul, Shrimati Sheila  
 Kavde Shri B. R.  
 Kedarnath Singh, Shri  
 Khadilkar Shri, R. K.  
 Kinder Lal, Shri  
 Kisku, Shri A. K.  
 Kotoki, Shri Liladhar  
 Kotrashetti, Shri A. K.  
 Krishnan, Shri G. Y.  
 Kureel, Shri B. N.  
 Kushok Bakula, Shri  
 Lakkappa, Shri K.  
 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  
 Malaviya, Shri K. D.  
 Mandal, Shri Jagdish Narain  
 Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad  
 Manhar, Shri Bhagatram  
 Marak, Shri K.  
 Mehta, Dr. Jivraj  
 Mehta, Dr. Mahipatray  
 Mirdha, Shri Natiu Ram  
 Mishra, Shri Bibhuti  
 Mishra, Shri G. S.  
 Mishra, Shri Jagannath  
 Mishra, Shri L. N.  
 Mohammad Yusuf, Shri  
 Mohapatra, Shri Shyam Sunder  
 Mohsin, Shri F. H.  
 Munsii, Shri Priya Ranjan Das  
 Murmu, Shri Yogesh Chandra  
 Nahata, Shri Amrit  
 Nanda, Shri G. L.  
 Negi, Shri Pratap Singh  
 Oraon, Shri Kartik  
 Oraon, Shri Tuna  
 Pahadia, Shri Jagannath  
 Painuli, Shri Paripoornanand  
 Palodkar, Shri Manikrao  
 Pandey, Shri Damodar  
 Pandey, Shri Krishna Chandra  
 Pandey, Shri Narsingh Narain  
 Pandey, Shri R. S.  
 Pandey, Shri Sudhakar  
 Pandit, Shri S. T.  
 Paokai Haokip, Shri  
 Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand  
 Parthasarathy, Shri P.  
 Paswan, Shri Ram Bhagat  
 Patel, Shri Arvind M.  
 Patil, Shri Anantrao  
 Patil, Shri Krishnarao

Patil, Shri T. A.  
 Patnaik, Shri Banamali  
 Patnaik, Shri J. B.  
 Prabodh Chandra, Shri  
 Pradhani, Shri K.  
 Purty, Shri M. S.  
 Raghu Ramaiah, Shri K.  
 Rai, Shrimati Sahodrabai  
 Rajdeo Singh, Shri  
 Ram, Shri Tulmohan  
 Ram Dhan, Shri  
 Ram Sewak, Ch.  
 Ram Singh Bhai, Shri  
 Ram Surat Prasad, Shri  
 Ram Swarup, Shri  
 Ramji Ram, Shri  
 Rana, Shri M. B.  
 Rao, Shrimati B. Radhabai A  
 Rao, Shri J. Rameshwar  
 Rao, Shri Jagannath  
 Rao, Shri Nageswara  
 Rao, Shri P. Ankineedu Prasada  
 Rao, Shri Pattabhi Rama  
 Rao, Dr. V. K. R. Varadaraja  
 Rathia, Shri Umed Singh  
 Raut, Shri Bhola  
 Ravi, Shri Vayalar  
 Reddy, Shri K. Kodanda Ram  
 Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal  
 Reddy, Shri P. Bayapa  
 Reddy, Shri P. Narasimha  
 Reddy, Shri P. V.  
 Reddy, Shri Sidram  
 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.  
 Sangliana, Shri  
 Sant Bux Singh, Shri

Sarkar, Shri Kakti Kumar  
 Sathe, Shri Vasant  
 Satpathy, Shri Devendra  
 Savant, Shri Shankerrao  
 Savitri Shyam, Shrimati  
 Sayeed, Shri P. M.  
 Sethi, Shri Arjun  
 Shafee, Shri A.  
 Shahnawaz Khan, Shri  
 Shailani, Shri Chandra  
 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 R. N.  
 Shashi Bhushan, Shri  
 Shastri, Shri Raja Ram  
 Shastri, Shri Sheopujan  
 Shenoy, Shri P. R.  
 Shetty, Shri K. K.  
 Shintle, Shri Annasaheb P.  
 Shivappa, Shri N.  
 Shukla, Shri B. R.  
 Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan  
 Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri  
 Singh, Shri Vishwanath Pratap  
 Sinha, Shri Dharam Bir  
 Sinha, Shri Nawal Kishore  
 Sohan Lal, Shri T.  
 Sokhi, Shri Swaran Singh  
 Stephen, Shri C. M.  
 Subramaniam, Shri C.  
 Sunder Lal, Shri  
 Swaminathan, Shri R. V.  
 Swamy, Shri Sidrameshwar

Swaran, Singh, Shri  
 Tarodekar, Shri V. B.  
 Tayyab Hussain, Shri  
 Tewari, Shri Shankar  
 Thakur, Shri Krishnarao  
 Tiwari, Shri R. J.  
 Tiwary, Shri D. N.  
 Tombi Singh, Shri N.  
 Tula Ram, Shri  
 Tulsiram, Shri V.  
 Uikay, Shri M. G.  
 Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P.  
 Vekaria, Shri  
 Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.  
 Venkataswamy, Shri G.  
 Vikal, Shri Ram Chandra  
 Virbhadra Singh, Shri  
 Yadav, Shri Chandrajit  
 Yadav, Shri N. P.  
 Yadav, Shri R. P.  
 Yadav, Shri Shiv Shanker Prasad

MR. SPEAKER: The result\* of the division is:

AYES 69; NOES 255.

*The motion was negatived.*

MR. SPEAKER: Then, there is another amendment to Shri Limaye's motion by Shri Indrajit Gupta.

The question is:

"That the session of the House be extended upto 14th May, 1974."

Those in favour may say, "Aye".

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Aye.

MR. SPEAKER: Those against may say, "No".

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\*The following Members also recorded their votes:

AYES: Sarvashri Dhan Shah Pradhan, Indrajit Gupta, Mohammad Ismail, P. M. Mehta and Kumari Maniben Patel;

NOES: Sarvashri Prabhudas Patel, Genda Sing, K. Suryanarayana and Narendra Singh Bist.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: No.

MR. SPEAKER: The Noes have it.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Ayes have it.

MR. SPEAKER: The Lobbies have already been cleared.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: The Lobbies should be cleared again.

MR. SPEAKER: All right. Let the Lobbies be cleared.

Now the Lobbies have been cleared.  
The question is:

"That the session of the House be extended upto 14th May, 1974."

*The Lok Sabha divided:*

Division No. 29.

13.45 hrs

### AYES

Bade, Shri R. V.  
Balakrishnan, Shri K.  
Banerjee, Shri S. M.  
Bhagirath Bhanwar, Shri  
Bhargavi Thankappan, Shrimati  
Bhattacharyya, Shri Dinen  
Bhattacharyya, Shri Jagadish  
Bhattacharyya, Shri S. P.  
Bbaura, Shri B. S.  
Birender Singh Rao, Shri  
Bosu, Shri Jyotirmoy  
Chandra Shekhar Singh, Shri  
Chandrappan, Shri C. K.  
Chatterjee, Shri Somnath  
Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib  
Chowhan, Shri Bharat Singh  
Dandavate, Prof. Madhu  
Deb, Shri Dasaratha  
Deshpande, Shrimati Roza  
Dhote, Shri Jambuwant  
Dutta, Shri Bren

Goswami, Shrimati Bibha Ghosh  
Guha, Shri Samar  
Gupta, Shri Indrajit  
Haldar, Shri Madhuryya  
Halder, Shri Krishna Chandra  
Hazra Shri Manoranjan  
Horo, Shri N. E.  
Hyda, Shri Noorul  
Janardhanan, Shri C.  
Jha, Shri Bhogendra  
Joarder, Shri Dinesh  
Kachwai, Shri Hukam Chand  
Kalingatayar, Shri Mohanraj  
Kathamuthu, Shri M.  
Lalji Bhai, Shri  
Limaye, Shri Madhu  
Manjhi, Shri Bhola  
Mavalankar, Shri P. G.  
Mehta, Shri P. M.  
Mishra, Shri Shyamnandan  
Modak, Shri Bijoy  
Mody, Shri Pilo  
Mohammad Ismail, Shri  
Mohanty, Shri Surendra  
Mukerjee, Shri H. N.  
Mukherjee, Shri Samar  
Muruganantham, Shri S. A.  
Muthuswamy, Shri M.  
Nayak, Shri Baksi  
Panda, Shri D. K.  
Pandey, Shri Sarjoo  
Pandeya, Dr. Laxminarain  
Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai  
Patel, Shri H. M.  
Patel, Kumari Maniben  
Pillai, Shri R. Balakrishna  
Pradhan, Shri Dhan Shah  
Ram Hadeao, Shri  
Ramkanwar, Shri  
Reddy, Shri B. N.  
Reddy, Shri Y. Eswara  
Roy, Dr. Saradish  
Saha, Shri Ajit Kumar  
Saha, Shri Gadadhar

Sen, Dr. Ranen  
 Sen, Shri Robin  
 Sezhiyan, Shri  
 Sinha, Shri Satyendra Narayan  
 Sivawamy, Shri M. S.  
 Subravelu, Shri  
 Ulaganambi, Shri R. P.  
 Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari  
 Veeriah, Shri K.  
 Verma, Shri Phool Chand  
 Viswanathan, Shri G.

### NOES

Aga, Shri Syed Ahmed  
 Agrawal, Shri Shrikrishna  
 Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram  
 Ahmed, Shri F. A.  
 Alagesan, Shri O. V.  
 Ambesh, Shri  
 Ansari, Shri Ziaur Rahman  
 Appalanaidu, Shri  
 Arvind, Netam Shri  
 Austin, Dr. Henry  
 Awdhesh Chandra Singh, Shri  
 Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha  
 Aziz Imam, Shri  
 Babunath Singh, Shri  
 Bajpai, Shri Vidya Dhar  
 Balakrishniah, Shri T.  
 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 Basheshwar Nath  
 Bhattacharyya, Shri Chapalendu  
 Bist, Shri Narendra Singh  
 Brahmanandji, Shri Swami

Brij Raj Singh-Kotah, Shri  
 Buta Singh, Shri  
 Chakleshwar Singh, Shri  
 Chandra Gowda, Shri D. B.  
 Chandrashekharappa Veerabasappa,  
 Shri T. V.  
 Chandrika Prasad, Shri  
 Chaturvedi, Shri Rohan Lal  
 Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh  
 Chavan, Shrimati Premalabai  
 Chawla, Shri Amar Nath  
 Chellachami, Shri A. M.  
 Chhotey Lal, Shri  
 Chhuttan Lal, Shri  
 Chikkalingaiah, Shri K.  
 Choudhury Shri Moinul Haque  
 Daga, Shri M. C.  
 Dalbir Singh, Shri  
 Damani, Shri S. R.  
 Darbara Singh, Shri  
 Das, Shri Anadi Charan  
 Das, Shri Dharnidhar  
 Dasappa, Shri Tulsidas  
 Daschowdhury, Shri B. K.  
 Deo, Shri S. N. Singh  
 Desai, Shri D. D.  
 Dhamankar, Shri  
 Dharamgaj Singh, Shri  
 Dhusia, Shri Anant Prasad  
 Dixit, Shri G. C.  
 Doda, Shri Hiralal  
 Dumada, Shri L. K.  
 Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar  
 Engti, Shri Biren  
 Gandhi, Shrimati Indira  
 Ganga, Dev, Shrimati  
 Gangadeb, Shri P.  
 Gautam, Shri C. D.  
 Gavit, Shri T. H.  
 Ghosh, Shri P. K.  
 Gill, Shri Mohinder Singh

Godara, Shri Mani Ram  
 Gogoi, Shri Tarun  
 Gohain, Shri C. C.  
 Gomango, Shri Giridhar  
 Gopal, Shri K.  
 Goswami, Shri Dinesh Chandra  
 Gowda, Shri Pampan  
 Hansda, Shri Subodh  
 Hanumanthalya, Shri K.  
 Harl Kishore Singh, Shri  
 Hari Singh, Shri  
 Jaffer Sharief, Shri C. K.  
 Jagjivan Ram, Shri  
 Jeyalakshmi, Shrimati V.  
 Jha, Shri Chiranjib  
 Jitendra Prasad, Shri  
 Joshi, Shri Popatlal M.  
 Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra  
 Kadam, Shri Dattajirao  
 Kadannappalli, Shri Ramachandran  
 Kedar, Shri S. A.  
 Kailas, Dr.  
 Kakoti, Shri Robin  
 Kale, Shri  
 Kamala Prasad, Shri  
 Kamble, Shri T. D.  
 Kamla Kumari, Kumari  
 Kapur, Shri Sat Pal  
 Karan Singh, Dr.  
 Kaul, Shrimati Sheila  
 Kavde, Shri B. R.  
 Kedar Nath Singh, Shri  
 Khadilkar, Shri R. K.  
 Kinder Lal, Shri  
 Kisku, Shri A. K.  
 Kotoki, Shri Liladhar  
 Kotrashetti, Shri A. K.  
 Krishnan, Shri G. Y.  
 Kureel, Shri B. N.  
 Kushok Bakula, Shri

Lakkappa, Shri K.  
 Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati T.  
 Laskar, Shri Niha  
 Lutfal Haque, Shri  
 Mahajan, Shri Vikram  
 Mahajan, Shri Y. S.  
 Mahata, Shri Debendra Nath  
 Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini  
 Majhi, Shri Gajadhar  
 Majhi, Shri Kumar  
 Malaviya, Shri K. D.  
 Malhotra, Shri Inder J.  
 Mallanna, Shri K.  
 Mandal, Shri Jagdish Narain  
 Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad  
 Manhar, Shri Bhagatram  
 Marak, Shri K.  
 Mehata, Dr. Jivraj  
 Mehta, Dr. Mahipatray  
 Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram  
 Mishra, Shri Bibhuti  
 Mishra, Shri G. S.  
 Mishra, Shri Jagannath  
 Mishra, Shri L. N.  
 Mohammad Yusuf, Shri  
 Mohapatra, Shri Shyam Sunder  
 Mohsin, Shri F. H.  
 Munsli, Shri Priya Ranjan Das  
 Murmu, Shri Yogesh Chandra  
 Nahata, Shri Amrit  
 Nanda, Shri G. L.  
 Negi, Shri Pratap Singh  
 Nimbalkar, Shri  
 Oraon, Shri Kartik  
 Oraon, Shri Tuna  
 Pahadia, Shri Jagannath  
 Painuli, Shri Paripoornanand  
 Palodkar, Shri Manikrao  
 Pandey, Shri Damodar  
 Pandey, Shri Krishna Chandra  
 Pandey, Shri Narsingh Narain  
 Pandey, Shri R. S.

Pandey, Shri Sudhakar  
 Pandit, Shri S. T.  
 Paokai Haokip, Shri  
 Parashar, Prof. Narain Chandra  
 Parthasarathy, Shri P.  
 Paswan, Shri Ram Bhagat  
 Patel, Shri Arvind M.  
 Patel, Shri Prabhudas  
 Patil, Shri Anantrao  
 Patil, Shri Krishnarao  
 Patil, Shri T. A.  
 Patnaik, Shri Banamali  
 Patnaik, Shri J. B.  
 Peje, Shri S. L.  
 Pradhani, Shri K.  
 Purty, Shri M. S.  
 Raghu Ramaiah, Shri K.  
 Rai, Shrimati Sahodrabai  
 Rajdeo Singh, Shri  
 Ram, Shri Tulmohan  
 Ram Dhan, Shri  
 Ram Sewak, Ch.  
 Ram Singh Bhai, Shri  
 Ram Surat Prasad, Shri  
 Ram Swarup, Shri  
 Ramji Ram, Shri  
 Rana, Shri M. B.  
 Rao, Shrimati B. Radhabai A.  
 Rao, Shri J. Rameshwar  
 Rao, Shri Jagannath  
 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  
 Ravi, Shri Vayalar  
 Reddy, Shri K. Kodanda Rama  
 Reddy, Shri K. Ramakrishna  
 Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal  
 Reddy, Shri P. Bayapa  
 Reddy, Shri P. Narasimha  
 Reddy, Shri P. V.

Reddy, Shri Sidram  
 Richhariya, Dr. Govind Das  
 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.  
 Sangliana, Shri  
 Sant Bux Singh, Shri  
 Sarkar, Shri Sakti Kumar  
 Sathe, Shri Vasant  
 Satpathy, Shri Davendra  
 Savant, Shri Shankerrao  
 Savitri Shayam, Shrimati  
 Sayeed, Shri P. M.  
 Sethi, Shri Arjun  
 Shafec, Shri A.  
 Shahnawaz Khan, Shri  
 Shailani, Shri Chandra  
 Shambhu Nath, Shri  
 Shankar Dayal Singh, Shri  
 Shankar Dev, Shri  
 Shankarnand, Shri B.  
 Sharma, Shri A. P.  
 Sharma, Dr. H. P.  
 Sharma, Shri Madhoram  
 Sharma, Shri R. N.  
 Shashi Bhushan, Shri  
 Shastri, Shri Raja Ram  
 Shastri, Shri Sheopujan  
 Shenoy, Shri P. R.  
 Shetty, Shri K. K.  
 Shinde, Shri Annasaheb P.  
 Shivappa, Shri N.  
 Shivrath Singh, Shri  
 Shukla, Shri B. R.  
 Shukla, Shri Vidya Charar  
 Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri  
 Singh, Shri Vishwanath Pratap  
 Sinha, Shri Dharam Bir

Sinha, Shri Nawal Kishore  
 Sohan Lal, Shri T.  
 Sokhi, Shri Swaran Singh  
 Stephen, Shri C. M.  
 Subramaniam, Shri C.  
 Sunder Lal, Shri  
 Suryanarayana, Shri K.  
 Swaminathan, Shri R. V.  
 Swamy, Shri Sidrameshwar  
 Swaran Singh, Shri  
 Tarodekar, Shri V. B.  
 Tayyab, Hussain, Shri  
 Tewari, Shri Shankar  
 Thakur, Shri Krishnarao  
 Tiwari, Shri R. G.  
 Tiwary, Shri D. N.  
 Tombi Singh, Shri N.  
 Tula Ram, Shri  
 Tulsiram, Shri V.  
 Ukey, Shri M. G.  
 Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P.  
 Vekaria, Shri  
 Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.  
 Venkataswamy, Shri G.  
 Vikal, Shri Ram Chandra  
 Virbhadra Singh, Shri  
 Yadav, Shri Chandrajit  
 Yadav, Shri N. P.  
 Yadav, Shri R. P.  
 Yadav, Shri Shiv Shanker Prasad  
 Zulfikar Ali Khan, Shri

MR. SPEAKER: The result\* of the divisions: Ayes 76;

Noes 269.

*The motion was negatived*

MR. SPEAKER: Now I shall put Mr. Madhu Limaye's motion....

\*The following Members also  
 AYES: Shri Sarjoo Pandey;  
 NOES: Sarvashri J. G. Kadam and

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: There is another amendment, Sir. I have already sent it, which I move:

"That, the Session be extended upto 12-30 P.M. on 11-5-1974."

MR. SPEAKER: Is it 12.30 P. M. or a.m.?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: 12-30 p.m.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: I oppose it, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put the amendment moved by Shri S. M. Banerjee to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That the session be extended up to 12.30 p.m. on 11.5.1974."

*The motion was negatived.*

MR. SPEAKER: Now, I will put Shri Madhu Limaye's motion to the vote of the House.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Are there strangers in the House?

MR. SPEAKER: Ministers from the other House have a right to sit here; they do not vote.

Now, the question is:

"That this House resolves that the current session of Lok Sabha be extended by a week."

*The Lok Sabha divided.*

recorded their votes:

Genda Singh

**Division No. 30]****13.55 hrs.****AYES**

Bade, Shri R. V.  
 Balakrishnan, Shri K.  
 Banerjee, Shri S. M.  
 Bhagirathi Bhanwar, Shri  
 Bhargavi Thankappan, Shrimati.  
 Bhattacharyya, Shri Dinen  
 Bhattacharyya, Shri S. P.  
 Bhaurya, Shri B. S.  
 Birender Singh Rao, Shri  
 Bosu, Shri Jyotirmoy  
 Chandra Shekhar Singh, Shri  
 Chandrappan, Shri C. K.  
 Chatterjee, Shri Somnath  
 Chaudhary, Shri Ishwar  
 Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib  
 Chowhan, Shri Bharat Singh  
 Dandavate, Prof. Madhu  
 Deb, Shri Dasaratha  
 Deshpande, Shrimati Roza  
 Dhote, Shri Jambuwant  
 Goswami, Shrimati Bibha Ghosh  
 Guha, Shri Samar  
 Gupta, Shri Indrajit  
 Halder, Shri Madhuryya  
 Halder, Shri Krishna Chandra  
 Hazra, Shri Manoranjan  
 Horo, Shri N. E.  
 Huda, Shri Noorul  
 Janardhanan, Shri C.  
 Jha, Shri Bhogendra  
 Joarder, Shri Dinesh  
 Kachwai, Shri Hukam Chand  
 Kalingarayar, Shri Mohanraj  
 Kathamuthu, Shri M.  
 Lalji Bhai, Shri  
 Limaye, Shri Madhu  
 Manjhi, Shri Bhola  
 Mavalankar, Shri P. G.  
 Mehta, Shri P. M.  
 Mishra, Shri Shyamnandan

Modak, Shri Bijoy  
 Mody, Shri Piloo  
 Mohammad Ismail, Shri  
 Mohanty, Shri Surendra  
 Mukerjee, Shri H. N.  
 Mukherjee, Shri Samar  
 Mukherjee, Shri Saroj  
 Muruganantham, Shri S. A.  
 Muthuswamy, Shri M.  
 Nayak, Shri Baksi  
 Panda, Shri D. K.  
 Pandey, Shri Sarjoo  
 Pandeya, Dr. Laxminarain  
 Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai  
 Patel, Shri H. M.  
 Patel, Kumari Maniben  
 Pradhan, Shri Dhan Shah  
 Ram Hedao, Shri  
 Ramkanwar, Shri  
 Reddy, Shri B. N.  
 Reddy, Shri Y. Eswara  
 Roy, Dr. Saradish  
 Saha, Shri Ajit Kumar  
 Saha, Shri Gadadhar  
 Sen, Dr. Ranen  
 Sen, Shri Robin  
 Sezhiyan, Shri  
 Sinha, Shri Satyendra Narayan  
 Sivasamy, Shri M. S.  
 Subravelu, Shri  
 Ulaganambi, Shri R. P.  
 Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari  
 Veeriah, Shri K.  
 Verma, Shri Phool Chand  
 Viswanathan, Shri G.

**NOES.**

Aga, Shri Syed Ahmed  
 Agrawal, Shri Shrikrishna  
 Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram  
 Ahmed, Shri F. A.



Alagesan, Shri O. V.  
 Ambesh, Shri  
 Ansari, Shri Ziaur Rahman  
 Appalanaidu, Shri  
 Arvind Netam, Shri  
 Austin, Dr. Henry  
 Awdhesh Chandra Singh, Shri  
 Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha  
 Aziz Imam, Shri  
 Babunath Singh, Shri  
 Bajpai, Shri Vidya Dhar  
 Balakrishniah, Shri T.  
 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 Basheshwar Nath  
 Bhattacharyya, Shri Chapalendu  
 Bhuvarahan, Shri G.  
 Bist, Shri Narendra Singh  
 Brahmanandji, Shri Swami  
 Brij Raj Singh-Kotah, Shri  
 Buta Singh, Shri  
 Chakleshwar Singh, Shri  
 Chandra Gowda, Shri D. B.  
 Chandrashekarappa Veerabasappa,  
 Shri T. V.  
 Chandrika, Prasad, Shri  
 Chaturvedi, Shri Rohan Lal  
 Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh  
 Chavan, Shrimati Premalabai  
 Chawla, Shri Amar Nath  
 Chellachami, Shri A. M.  
 Chhotey Lal, Shri  
 Chhuttan Lal, Shri  
 Chikkalingaiah, Shri K.  
 Choudhury, Shri Moinul Haque  
 Daga, Shri M. C.

Dalbir Singh, Shri  
 Damani, Shri S. R.  
 Darbara Singh, Shri  
 Das, Shri Anadi Charan  
 Das, Shri Dharnidhar  
 Dasappa, Shri Tulsidas  
 Daschowdhury, Shri B. K.  
 Deo, Shri S. N. Singh  
 Desai, Shri D. D.  
 Dhamankar, Shri  
 Dharamgaj Singh, Shri  
 Dharia, Shri Mohan  
 Dhusia, Shri Anant Prasad  
 Dixit, Shri G. C.  
 Doda, Shri Hiralal  
 Dube, Shri J. P.  
 Dumada, Shri L. K.  
 Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar  
 Engli, Shri Biren  
 Gandhi, Shrimati Indira  
 Ganga Devi, Shrimati  
 Gangadeb, Shri P.  
 Gautam, Shri C. D.  
 Gavit, Shri T. H.  
 Ghosh, Shri P. K.  
 Gill, Shri Mohinder Singh  
 Godara, Shri Mani Ram  
 Gogoi, Shri Tarun  
 Gohain, Shri C. C.  
 Gomango, Shri Giridhar  
 Gopal, Shri K.  
 Goswami, Shri Dinesh Chandra  
 Gowda, Shri Pampan  
 Hansda, Shri Subodh  
 Hari Kishore Singh, Shri  
 Hari Singh, Shri  
 Ishaque, Shri A. K. M.  
 Jaffer Sharief, Shri C. K.  
 Jagjivan Ram, Shri  
 Jeyalakshmi, Shrimati V.  
 Jha, Shri Chiranjib  
 Jitendra Prasad, Shri  
 Joshi, Shri Popatlal M.

Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra  
 Kadam, Shri Dattajirao  
 Kadannappalli, Shri Ramchandran  
 Kader, Shri S. A.  
 Kailas, Dr.  
 Kakoti, Shri Robin  
 Kale, Shri  
 Kamakshaiah, Shri D.  
 Kamala Prasad, Shri  
 Kamble, Shri T. D.  
 Kamla Kumari, Kumari  
 Kapur, Shri Sat Pal  
 Karan Singh, Dr.  
 Kasture, Shri A. S.  
 Kaul, Shrinati Sheila  
 Kavde, Shri B. R.  
 Kedar Nath Singh, Shri  
 Khadilkar, Shri R. K.  
 Kinder Lal, Shri  
 Kisku, Shri A. K.  
 Kotoki, Shri Liladhar  
 Kotrashetti, Shri A. K.  
 Krishnan, Shri G. Y.  
 Kureel, Shri B. N.  
 Kushok Bakula, Shri  
 Lakkappa, Shri K.  
 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  
 Malaviya, Shri K. D.  
 Malhotra, Shri Inder J.  
 Mallanna, Shri K.  
 Mandal, Shri Jagdish Narain  
 Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad  
 Manhar, Shri Bhagatram  
 Marak, Shri K.  
 Maurya, Shri B. P.

Mehta, Dr. Jivraj  
 Mehta, Dr. Mahipatray  
 Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram  
 Mishra, Shri Bibhuti  
 Mishra, Shri G. S.  
 Mishra, Shri Jagannath  
 Mishra, Shri L. N.  
 Mohammad Yusuf, Shri  
 Mohapatra, Shri Shyam Sunder  
 Mohsin, Shri F. H.  
 Munsii, Shri Priya Ranjan Das  
 Murmu, Shri Yogesh Chandra  
 Nuhata, Shri Amrit  
 Nanda, Shri G. L.  
 Negi, Shri Pratap Singh  
 Nimbalkar, Shri  
 Oraon, Shri Kartik  
 Oraon, Shri Tuna  
 Pahadia, Shri Jagannath  
 Painuli, Shri Paripoornanand  
 Palodkar, Shri Manikrao  
 Pandey, Shri Damodar  
 Pandey, Shri Krishna Chandra  
 Pandey, Shri R. S.  
 Pandey, Shri Sudhakar  
 Pandit, Shri S. T.  
 Paokai Haokip, Shri  
 Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand  
 Parthasarathy, Shri P.  
 Paswan, Shri Ram Bhagat  
 Patel, Shri Arvind M.  
 Patel, Shri Prabhudas  
 Patil, Shri Anantrao  
 Patil, Shri Krishnarao  
 Patil, Shri T. A.  
 Patnaik, Shri Banamali  
 Patnaik, Shri J. B.  
 Peje, Shri S. L.  
 Prabodh Chandra, Shri  
 Pradhani, Shri K.  
 Purty, Shri M. S.  
 Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shafi  
 Raghu Ramaiah, Shri K.

Raj, Shrimati Sahodrabai  
 Rajdeo Singh, Shri  
 Ram, Shri Tulmohan  
 Ram Dhan, Shri  
 Ram Sewak, Ch.  
 Ram Singh Bhai, Shri  
 Ram Surat Prasad, Shri  
 Ram Swarup, Shri  
 Ramji Ram, Shri  
 Rana, Shri M. B.  
 Rao, Shrimati B. Radhabai A.  
 Rao, Shri J. Rameshwar  
 Rao, Shri Jagannath  
 Rao, Shri Nageswara  
 Rao, Shri P. Ankineedu Prasad  
 Rao, Shri Rajagopala  
 Rao, Dr. V.K.R. Varadaraja  
 Rathia, Shri Umed Singh  
 Raut, Shri Bhola  
 Ravi Shri Vayalar  
 Reddy, Shri K. Kodanda Rami  
 Reddy, Shri K. Ramakrishna  
 Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal  
 Reddy, Shri P. Bayapa  
 Reddy, Shri P. Narasimha  
 Reddy, Shri P. V.  
 Reddy, Shri Sidram  
 Richhariya, Dr. Govind Das  
 Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila  
 Roy, Shri Bishwanath  
 Rudra Pratap Singh, Shri  
 Sadhu Ram, Shri  
 Saini, Shri Mulkj Raj  
 Salve, Shri N. K. P.  
 Samanta, Shri S. C.  
 Sanghi, Shri N. K.  
 Sangliana, Shri  
 Sant Bux Singh, Shri  
 Sarkar, Shri Sakti Kumar  
 Sathe, Shri Vasant  
 Satpathy, Shri Devendra

Savant, Shri Shankerrao  
 Savitri Shyam, Shrimati  
 Sayeed, Shri P. M.  
 Sethi, Shri Arjun  
 Shafee, Shri A.  
 Shahnawaz Khan, Shri  
 Shailani, Shri Chandra  
 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 R. N.  
 Shashi Bhushan, Shri  
 Shastri, Shri Raja Ram  
 Shastri, Shri Sheopujan  
 Shenoy, Shri P. R.  
 Shetty, Shri K. K.  
 Shinde, Shri Annasaheb P.  
 Shivappa, Shri N.  
 Shivanath Singh, Shri  
 Shukla, Shri B. R.  
 Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan  
 Singh, Shri Vishwanath Pratap  
 Sinha, Shri Dharam Bir  
 Sinha, Shri Nawal Kishore  
 Sohan Lal, Shri T.  
 Sokhi, Shri Swaran Singh  
 Stephen, Shri C. M.  
 Subramaniam, Shri C.  
 Sunder Lal, Shri  
 Suryanarayana, Shri K.  
 Swaminathan, Shri R. V.  
 Swamy, Shri Sidrameshwar  
 Swaran Singh, Shri  
 Tarodekar, Shri V. B.  
 Tayyab Hussain, Shri  
 Tewari, Shri Shankar  
 Thakur, Shri Krishnarao  
 Tiwari, Shri R. G.  
 Tiwary, Shri D. N.  
 Tombi Singh, Shri N.

Tula Ram, Shri  
 Tulsiram, Shri V.  
 Uikey, Shri M. G.  
 Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P.  
 Vekaria, Shri  
 Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.  
 Venkatswamy, Shri G.  
 Vikal, Shri Ram Chandra  
 Virbhadr Singh, Shri  
 Yadav, Shri Chandrajit  
 Yadav, Shri N. P.  
 Yadav, Shri R. P.  
 Yadav, Shri Shiv Shanker Prasad  
 Zulfiquar Ali Khan, Shri

MR. SPEAKER: The \*result of the division is: Ayes 75; Noes 274.

*The motion was negatived.*

13.58 hrs.

MOTION OF NO-CONFIDENCE IN  
 THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS—  
*contd.*

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): What about the time for the No-Confidence Motion, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: What time?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): Just now.

MR. SPEAKER: The Prime Minister says, it should be taken up just now. Now, we are left with today and tomorrow. We have to finish this today. Tomorrow is a Private Members' day. There is the Consti-

tution (Thirty-fourth Amendment) Bill which has to be passed. There is no time left. No-confidence Motion, 4 hours. That is also fixed.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): My Motion would be that the discussion be limited to only one minute. I will move this motion.

MR. SPEAKER: What is this? I said tomorrow is a non-official day. Only today and tomorrow are left.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: A No-Confidence Motion does not suit the Government, but can they run away from it, Sir? We want a full-fledged discussion.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, we will take up the discussion immediately.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: For 16 hours. We demand 16 hours....

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: How much time have you devoted in earlier cases for discussion of No-Confidence Motions? You throw to the winds the convention with regard to those things.

14.00 hrs.

MR. SPEAKER: Now only two days are left. Tomorrow is the non-official business. Today, we are going through. The House has already rejected the motion moved for the extension of the current session of Lok Sabha.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: We have developed certain conventions with regard to the discussion on

The following Members also recorded their notes:

AYES: Sarvshri Biren Dutta and Jagdish Bhattacharyya;

NOES: Sarvshi Pattabhi Rama Rao, Narsghin Narain Pandey, J. G. Kadam and Genda Singh.

[Shri Shyamnandan Mishra]

the No-Confidence Motion. Now, would it be the pleasure of the other side to say that they are going to defeat it when the very Motion was put? No. There is a compulsion on the House to take up the No-Confidence Motion when fifty Members voted for it. It does not depend upon the majority. Similarly, in this matter, it does not depend upon the majority to decide. The discussion on the No-Confidence Motion has got to go by convention.

MR. SPEAKER: Today is the only day. Tomorrow is the non-official day.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: We have to have a discussion today itself.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise on a point of order.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: You should conform to the convention.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, my point of order is this. Suddenly they suggested four hours for the discussion of the No-Confidence Motion. My point of order is this—the Business Advisory Committee has to decide about the time to be allotted to the No-Confidence Motion discussion. Let the B. A. C. decide how much time should be allowed for this. Minimum one day is necessary. I realise your helplessness; you are in the hands of the Prime Minister. If you cannot convene the Business Advisory Committee, let a regular motion be moved. And let something happen in the House. It is not the pleasure of the Prime Minister alone.

MR. SPEAKER: I agree with you.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It is for the Business Advisory Committee to decide about the timing for the discussion of the No-Confidence Motion. On previous occasions how much time was allotted? We cannot

make departure from the past practice at the sweetwill of those who are in the top. We cannot ask the accused to come and sit in judgment. This is a very important thing. We must have at least sixteen hours for a full-fledged debate on the No-Confidence Motion.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: You are chasing the Members like arresting the leaders of the railwaymen.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: We were very badly treated; we were treated in an undemocratic manner.

**श्री मधु लिये (बांका) :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या हर सवाल प्रधान मंत्री की इच्छा से तय होगा ? उन्होंने कहा सब को न बढ़ाया जाये तो बहुमत के आधार पर हमारे प्रस्ताव को ठुकरा दिया गया, कोई बात नहीं है लेकिन अब तक की परम्परा रही है कि अविश्वास के प्रस्ताव के लिए कितना समय दिया जाये, यह बहुमत से तय नहीं होता है। इसको आप अपने डिस्क्रिशन से तय करते हैं। जरूरत पड़ने पर बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी की बैठक होती है। सब नहीं बढ़ाना है न बढ़ाये लेकिन मेरा मुद्दाव है चाहे हम लोग रात को बैठें, इस प्रस्ताव पर पूरी बहस होनी चाहिए। एक बजे या दो बजे प्रधान मंत्री का जवाब आये, दो बजे तक सब चलना चाहिए इसमें तो कोई दिक्कत नहीं होनी चाहिए (व्यवधान)

**श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र :** इसके बारे में हमने अभी तक जो परम्परा बनाई है उसके मुताबिक आप काम करें। पहले जितने घंटे इसके लिए दिए गए थे उतने घंटे दिये जायें। आज रात में 1 बजे तक बैठें या 4 बजे तक बैठें, यह सवाल नहीं है। यह सवाल कैसे उठता है कि रात 1 बजे तक बैठें। सवाल है पहले कितने घंटे दिए गए थे।

MR. SPEAKER: I have just called for the time taken from 1968 onwards. The figures are:

In 1968 it was 11 hrs. 25 minutes.

In 1969 it was 10 hrs.

In 1970 it was 9 hrs.

In 1973 it was 11 hrs. 21 minutes. The normal sitting is upto 6 O'clock. You can go on sitting till the time you want it to be finished.

**श्री मधु सिन्घे :** सन् 1963 में जब पहला नो कॉन्फिडेंस मोशन आया था तब कितना समय दिया गया था जबकि यहां पर लोहिया साहब और कृपालानी जी थे ? (ध्वजध्वनि)

**इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री के० डी० मालवीय) :** अध्यक्ष जी, हम इस विषय को बड़ी संजीदगी से देख रहे थे, वो घंटे से इन्तजार कर रहे हैं कि शुरू हो ताकि इनको भी विचार करने का मौका मिले और हम लोगों को भी मौका मिले लेकिन माफ किया जाये वो घंटे से वक्त जाया किया जा रहा है। हम तो चाहते हैं कि जल्दी से जल्दी इसको शुरू किया जाये।

**MR. SPEAKER:** I have put these figures before you. I purpose that we devote 10 hours to it.

जो इधर उधर माजिनल एडजस्टमेंट होगा वह स्पीकर के पास होगा। (and we start it just now. Do you agree to 10 hrs.?)

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Sir, I suggest that it should be 12 hrs. at least.

**MR. SPEAKER:** The House has already agreed to 10 hours.

The House will sit till it is disposed of. I have already put it to the House that we shall keep sitting till this no-confidence motion is disposed of.

**SHRI GADADHAR SAHA** rose—

**MR. SPEAKER:** I shall take it up tomorrow.

**श्री प्रदत्त बिहारी बाजपेयी (ग्वाल्थर) :**

अध्यक्ष महोदय, नियम 377 में मेरा भी है।

उसको कल ले लिया जाय।

**MR. SPEAKER:** Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu may start the discussion and then we shall have some recess. He may start the discussion. After he is on his legs, we shall have some recess for half an hour.

I shall take up the other hon. Member's privilege motion and also the notice under rule 377 tomorrow, because this item has to come earlier.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Shri Samar Mukherjee will be speaking.

**MR. SPEAKER:** But Shri Bosu will have to move the motion.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** I beg to move:

"That this House expresses its want of confidence in the Council of Ministers."

Shri Samar Mukherjee of our party who is handling the railway affairs will be speaking.

**SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah):** A very serious situation has been created in the country by the Government starting a war against two million railway workers of the country.

**MR. SPEAKER:** I propose that we adjourn for half an hour and re-assemble at a quarter to three of the clock. Shri Samar Mukherjee will continue his speech after the recess.

14.15 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha adjourned till forty-five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.*

The Lok Sabha reassembled at forty-five minutes past Fourteen of the clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

MOTION OF NO-CONFIDENCE IN  
THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS—  
Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Samar Mukherjee to continue his speech.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Just now a very serious matter has come to our notice. The Home Ministry people are threatening newspapermen and journalists that if they give due publicity to the railway strike, they would be harassed, prosecuted, even arrested under DIR. This is a very serious matter.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, order.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: If this news is not fully covered, what will happen? You know about the All India Radio. So this is a very serious matter.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, order. You have had your say.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Government have started an all out war against the 2 million railwaymen of India. Now they are on strike. Persistent efforts were made by the leaders of their unions to have a satisfactory negotiated settlement. But it is due to the attitude of the Government from the very beginning to have a showdown and not a negotiated settlement that ultimately the railwaymen have been forced to go on strike.

Now it is clear from the reports that never before have such massive measures been taken to suppress a most just and legitimate struggle of the workers. All machinery of Government has been used including the Army, the Territorial Army, the Border Security Force, CRP, State police forces and Home Guards, and all media

of information/Radio and advertisements have been used to suppress the movements have been used to suppress the amongst the people and against the railwaymen. Persistent efforts have been made from the very start to prepare for a big offensive and secret circulars have been issued. And all those have been placed before this House.

We have got one secret circular issued in March; one letter written by the General Manager, Eastern Railway, addressed to the Chairman of the Railway Board. There, he has stated that army men and police have already been arranged to counter the preparations of the struggle. Then, there is another secret circular which was placed before the House by Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu, dated 7th April, issued by the Joint Secretary of the Home Ministry where in categorical instructions have been given to the Chief Secretaries of various States that the leaders should be arrested before the strike materialises and not too early and not too late. In that circular, a reference has been made to the fact that the Home Ministry had issued another direction dated 2nd April.

So, a total preparation was made, not for settlement but for a confrontation and a showdown. This is not an isolated thing, because from the struggle of the employees of the Indian Airlines, the P. C. Lal line has been introduced. Now, it is the general line of the Government not to yield to the demand of the workers and the employees but make a complete showdown. This, they tried to employ in the case of the LIC strike, in the case of the textile workers in Bombay and in the case of the jute workers strike throughout India, particularly in West Bengal. But the workers have won in those struggles and the Government policy has failed. But now, they are determined to apply that policy here in the case of the railway workers. The railwaymen raised their six-point demands through a resolution passed in their

convention held in Delhi on the 27th Februray,. It was a huge gathering of representatives of the various railway unions. The resolution was unanimously passed. An appeal was made to the Government to start negotiations and a time-limit was given that the negotiations should be completed before the 10th of April. But it is quite clear that the Government does not want a negotiated settlement. That is why they kept mum. Only the Labour Minister took the initiative and the conference of central trade unions was held on the 11th April. Before 10th April, they did not take any initiative. This shows the attitude of the Government from the very start.

On the 12th April, when the Railway Minister meet the co-ordination committee members, in which I am also a member, he refused to disclose the mind of the Government. His main point was, "What do you want? You just explain." Then he said subsequently that "you negotiate with the Railway Board Member, Mr. Warior." We objected at that time for throwing the responsibility of negotiations on a Member of the Railway Board and said that it signified that Government was not serious about the negotiations. So, what was the result of the negotiations? Within 60 minutes the negotiation was over. The Railway Board Member, Mr. Warior, told us categorically on behalf of the Government that on all the six demands the Government had nothing to say. On the very day after the negotiation was over, Mr. George Fernandes wrote a letter to the Railway Minister on the 15th April that "as you must have been told by Mr. Warior, our talks reached a deadlock within 60 minutes of their commencement since the Government's position as communicated to us by the Member (Staff), Railway Board on all the demands is totally negative."

This is what happened on 15 April. This shows the attitude of the Government. That very day the co-ordination committee meeting was held

as previously announced. In fact Mr. Fernandes wrote; the National Co-ordination Committee proposes to meet at 3 p.m. today and we would appreciate knowing from you whether Mr. Warior's word was the last word and if it is not, how and where we go from here. The Railway Minister took cover under his illness. He said that he was not physically well and he was not going to attend the negotiations. I think the Railway Ministry, because of their totally negative reply on all the demands, helped the Railwaymen to unite in the coordination committee meeting. Unanimously all the delegates took the decision on strike from 8th May. This is the contribution they made to make the strike a certainty. Only when the date was announced Lalit Babu thought of negotiations. He then felt some negotiations were necessary and he gave 18 as the suitable date. When we met on the 18th he said that the negotiations would be conducted by the Deputy Minister of Railways. This shows that they were not interested in any negotiated settlement. They only wanted to keep the facade before the public that they were for negotiations, but total precautions were going on for an all out attack on the railwaymen's movement. The negotiations dragged on till late in the night. On several issues there was some slight understanding and on other issues there was no understanding. In the meeting on 29th April, the Deputy Railway Minister proposed that they should finish the negotiations by sitting for the whole night. Because their secret circular was in our hands, we knew the background and we also knew the reasons why suddenly the Deputy Railway Minister was serious to finish the negotiations by sitting late in the night. He said that he had arranged for dinner and he said that if necessary they should all sit into the early hours of the morning. By that time the list of persons to be arrested had been prepared. In fact on 12th April we raised the question of arrests and victimisation. We said that there



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could be no atmosphere for a negotiated settlement if arrests were going on outside and we were asked to have discussions. At the same time we told him that he must issue an order that all victimisation cases should be withdrawn and those who had been arrested should be released. He said that he was not in a position to give the release orders, but he gave the assurance that so long as the negotiations continued there would be no arrest. This was his assurance on 12th April. But on 13th, 14th and subsequent days, there were telegrams alleging that arrests were going on. While the talks were going on, to confuse the people and create some hope in the minds of the railwaymen that the Government was prepared to give some concessions, full preparations were going on to crush the railwaymen's legitimate trade union struggle.

15 hrs

However, on the 29th night there was no sitting during the whole night. Then, on the 30th April, there was a sitting. At this sitting, the Railway Minister himself was present and he made a proposal that we should sit throughout the whole night and complete the negotiations on that day. We understood why he was in such a hurry because the direction of the Home Department was over his heads and they have calculated the time by which they will barter a negotiated settlement. That is why, we also felt that if this is the attitude taken by the Government, we should tell the truth to the railwaymen and we asked them not to hurry and that if talks are held in such a hurry, there will be no settlement. There was actually no understanding on any specific issue except some personal understanding on decasualisation and some other issues. They wanted to complete the negotiations by 30th April; we opposed and resisted it. It was agreed, ultimately, that on 2nd May, at 9 AM, there will be another sitting for negotiations. In the meantime it was decided that the representatives of the

made by the Railway Board and the NFIR will go to the Railway Board Office to get the minutes verified and we wanted copies of the proposals Coordination Committee and the Railway Ministry, on which, we could subsequently give our opinion and judgment so that some settlement can be arrived at. In that meeting, it was decided that both Mrs. Parvathi Krishnan and Mr. Gokhale will go to the Railway Board on behalf of the National Coordination Committee. But, before arresting Mr. George Fernandes and other leaders, a plea was put out by the Railway Minister I have his letter with me—that AIRF has boycotted the meeting on the 1st May for negotiations. There was no decision for a meeting on 1st May. AIRF was not asked to come. They have also said in the Press that CPI (M) dominated union boycotted the meeting. That was not the decision. According to the decision, two of our representations went to the Railway Board and they checked up the minutes and then subsequently, on the 1st May afternoon, I was telephonically informed that the next day's meeting will be held at 10 AM instead of at 9 AM because Mr. Fernandes had to come back from Lucknow after addressing a May Day Rally and the plane was to reach at 9.30 AM the next day. So, they said that the meeting will start at 10 AM, instead of at 9 AM. But, before I got this information from the Railway Board that the meeting will be held at 10 AM, instead of at 9 AM, my residence was haunted by the Intelligence Department and the Delhi Police. They wanted to arrest one of the Negotiating Committee Members, Mr. Chakravarti. Fortunately, he was not there. (Interruptions) Yes, we understood your purpose. At 4 AM, in the dead of night, they wanted to arrest him. So, we understood that they are not serious about a negotiated settlement. Now, it is quite clearly understood by all the people—not only by the railwaymen but by all democratic people in India—that Government is not serious about a negotiated settlement.

but, they want a showdown. That is why, they have made these elaborate preparations and what will be the result if this showdown if it is successful. It will mean, not only the future of two million of railwaymen, whose demands are perfectly justified will be doomed, but the entire trade union movement in India will also be crushed in this way. That is why, most correctly, the organised working class including the Central Government employees have realised that an attack on the railwaymen is not only an attack on the entire trade union movement in India but also an attack on the entire democratic movement. So, today we have been faced with a serious threat to democracy. The performance of the Government and the Treasury Benches for so many consecutive days is quite a clear indication that authoritarianism is raising its head, which is a serious danger not only to the railwaymen but to the entire democratic movement in the country. Why are they taking this path today? Why are they not prepared to take the other path of negotiated settlement? Because, they have sold themselves to the vested interests, they have completely mortgaged themselves to the vested interests. That is why they cannot act otherwise than in this way. Their total failure to control the price rise, their total bankruptcy to bring forward economic progress and advance is leading them into this mess.

The unfortunate thing is that they are not learning lessons. Why is the opposition so much united today? It is much of their contribution and not so much of our contribution. And the more they behave in this way, the more people will be united against them. This is the simple logic which they fail to appreciate.

Now they are imposing some pre-conditions. They say: you withdraw the strike notice and then there will be negotiations. I would like to remind Shri L. N. Mishra that this type

of the pre-condition he imposed during the last loco running staff strike. He said on the floor of the House that they will have to call off the strike within 48 hours. When this news came in the press, I had a trunk call from Madras, from the President of the Loco-running Staff, Shri Rathnasabapathi, saying that if this is the precondition, then there should be no negotiation and that they are not coming to Delhi for talks. I reported this to the Railway Minister and requested him to be reasonable and not to depend on the bureaucrats of the Railway Board for his guidance so that there will be no blood bath and the trains would be running. Ultimately, good sense prevailed, the precondition was withdrawn and the negotiations continued till the strike was there.

So, why this pre-condition? Why are they standing on false prestige? Why are they going by the advice of the bureaucrats who are out to shut out all discussions? Let them remember that they are fighting against their own employees. Then how can they improve their industrial relations, which will help them to develop the economy and will also help them to run the railways properly and efficiently?

There was a report in yesterday's papers that more than 6,000 people have been arrested. By today it would have been much more than that. In addition, there are lathi charges, tear-gassing, beating and eviction of employees from railway quarters. Further, the military, the CRP, the BSF, the territorial army, every organ of repression has been let loose. Is it democracy? Is not the right to strike a fundamental right enshrined in our Constitution? Has the railwayman no right to enjoy or exercise his fundamental right to strike? In every democratic country, particularly a parliamentary democracy like ours, there is every right for an employee to strike. There have been railway strikes in Great Britain, Japan, Germany and

[Shri Samar Mukherjee]

other countries and nowhere has the Government behaved in this fashion, as the stooge of the big business, suppressing its own workers in a brutal way. So, the time has come to think over. Who are gaining by this policy of the Government? A news had been published in the *Economic Times* of 8-5-1974. 'Big Houses Profits Soar'. You allow the hoarders to sell rice and wheat at more than double the price, but when your workers and employees say that their wages should be increased because with their old scales of pay, old emoluments, they cannot purchase the same quantity of wheat, rice, food and other essential commodities, no attention is paid to their demand. The workers are demanding need base minimum wage at par with the public sector employees. They should be considered as the industrial workers.

This report says that there has been a survey. The survey proves that 20 per cent of the total number of companies surveyed (with capital of one crore and above) accounted for 90 per cent profit. There has been concentration of wealth in our economy due to the policy of the Congress Government. The report, in other words, says the larger the company, the higher its profitability and consequently the dividend is higher. It would, therefore, follow that the amount of dividend declared in the large companies went up while the number of smaller companies declaring dividend came down.

The results of the study of 1,263 companies indicated that as compared to 1969-70, the dividend declared by them in 1970-71 was higher by 19.4 per cent in one year.

The Government of India has now got good relations with American business magnates. They want an atmosphere to be created in India where they are prepared to invest more money. And that atmosphere is being created by you by using Army, Military, against all working classes and democratic movements. These are

inter-related things. It is not an isolated thing, and that we want immediate negotiated settlement is beyond doubt. Shri George Fernandes had written letters after letters. He had written two letters to the Prime Minister and some letters to Shri L. N. Mishra but there has been no response. Even from to-day's paper it can be seen that Shri Fernandes has again appealed to you and repeatedly he has said that they are interested in a negotiated settlement. But the Government is preparing the whole hog for a showdown. This shows that the policy of the Government is not to come to any negotiated settlement. The argument advanced by the Railway Minister is that six out of eight demands have been accepted. But six demands have not been accepted. There has been some understanding with the NFIR leaders.

Here is a letter written by Shri Fernandes to the Prime Minister. He wrote categorically, that "we are fully aware of the implications and consequences of the Railway strike, but what are we to do when our most reasonable and legitimate demands are rejected?"

This is the real position. Uptill now if you see the reality no demand has been accepted. All have been rejected. Shri Fernandes said that the Railway Minister totally rejected all the vital issues on which they had sought settlement.

"Consequently, we have been pushed to a point where a general strike in the Railways has become inevitable."

In order to serve your purpose you are propagating that the strike is engineered by political elements with political motivation. What is political motivation? If the railway workers raise the demand that they should be considered as industrial workers, is it politically motivated? The I.L.O. had long before announced that the railway workers should be considered as industrial workers. You are a member of the I.L.O. but you are not

following the I.L.O.'s stand. You have totally rejected that demand. That is why you are to suppress them by bringing false allegations against them and propagating that the strike is politically motivated.

If the railway workers demand that there should be 8-hours duty for all and, beyond that, it should be considered as over-time, is it politically motivated? What is politically motivated? If they raise the demand that there should be de-casualisation of casual labour, is it politically motivated? When they demand that the Railway administration should undertake the responsibility of supplying foodgrains to them at a subsidised rate because there is food crisis today which is now very serious, which is the creation of the Government, and they are getting no food from the fair price shops in the areas where they live, you call it politically motivated. If you are to keep the Railways running, you are to meet their demand.

Now, the Steel and Mines Minister also suggested that their Ministry should undertake the responsibility of supplying foodgrains. If that demand is raised by railwaymen, is it politically motivated? If they raise the demand that their wage should be brought in parity with the public sector undertakings employees, is it a politically-motivated demand? No.

**SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA:** A fruitful discussion was going on with regard to availability of foodgrains so far as the Railways and the workers are concerned.

**SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:** I was the member of the Negotiating Committee. I was all along present at every stage of the negotiations. If they raise the demand for parity with the public sector employees pending implementation of the need-based minimum wage, is it politically motivated? This demand has been raised by other sectors of the Central Gov-

ernment employees, by the State Government employees. The demand for need-based minimum wage is being raised every time, everywhere. You know, your Steel employees have also raised their demand. They are going on a campaign. According to them, it stands at Rs. 600 per month. If the railwaymen want that their pay scales should be at least upto the standard of public sector undertakings, that means Rs. 300 or Rs. 350 or it may be Rs. 280, you have totally rejected that. You have told them that it is not negotiable.

What is their fault if they raise the demand for bonus. The bonus demand was raised by the N.F.I.R. They gave a strike notice; they had a ballot also. Will that be called a politically-motivated demand?

What is the way out? They demanded for job evaluation. You have told them that you have accepted the demand. No. You have not gone beyond the Pay Commission's award which they have totally rejected. That is why there has been no agreement on any of their main basis issues. The railway men have no other alternative but to go into action.

That is why you are now taking revenge. You want to create a system in India where there will be no democracy. You want to create an economy where prices will go on continuously rising. But the hungry people will not be able to demand food for themselves. They will not be able to go into the streets with their demands. You shoot them. That means you are the defenders of the hoarders, profiteers, black-marketeers and foreign monopolists. So, this Government's anti-people character is now day by day revealed very clearly. This is helping the whole people to come to an understanding that there is no way for their existence except uniting themselves and coming for struggle and, for that, they will have to prepare for the maximum sacrifice. That

[Shri Samar Mukherjee]

is why the railwaymen are now faced with this ordeal. You are so important that you cannot go beyond the Railway Board's advice. This impotency is now quite completely naked, before the railwaymen, before the whole country. Our demand has repeatedly been dissolve this Railway Board and talk with the Union leaders. But you depend only on the Railway Board.

My last point is this. It is not a question of Railway Minister alone. Every day it is appearing in the papers that the Political Affairs Committee is having its meeting under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister, and from there the line is coming; be firm, be stiff, break their neck, break their backbone. This is the line that is coming from the Prime Minister. How can we have confidence in this Government which is out to suppress their own employees by this brutal method? We cannot support this Government. The earlier this Government goes, the better it is for the country. That is why we have been forced to bring this no-confidence motion. The attitude shown yesterday as regards our Adjournment Motion was quite revealing. Government should change its course if they want that the situation should not be allowed to grow worse. The strike has been total, complete, though the All India Radio is spreading to people absolute falsehood. The figure given by the Railway Board, the news given to the public is that it is only eight per cent; there is no strike; the condition is normal; in the television we are told that there is no strike; the report that is circulated by them is that there is no strike. I got a trunk call from Bombay. In Bombay there is complete deadlock....

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): The stations are locked.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: The Government is spreading absolute falsehood. Degeneration has crept into them. This is bound to happen.

Under these conditions we urge upon you again that you must retrace your steps and immediately release all the leaders who have been arrested and create the atmosphere for negotiations. You have been giving wrong figures; you have been giving contradictory figures. The Railway Minister first said on the floor of the House that it would require Rs. 400 crores; then he said that it would be Rs. 500 crores; then the figure became Rs. 700 crores; then it became Rs. 190 crores plus an additional Rs. 700 crores. Is there any truth in your statement? This only means that your thinking is not normal now. Abnormal thinking has developed in you, and you are giving different figures to create confusion. Mr. Fernandes has repeatedly told you that, if the demands were accepted it would not involve more than Rs. 300 crores; he has said that they are prepared to discuss at the table and tell you how this money can come without inflicting taxes on passengers, without raising the fares and freights, money can be found; there are various possibilities; there are religious loopholes which can be plugged. But that suggestion was not accepted; it was rejected. The only proposal that the Government made was to raise freights and fares. He has given yesterday in his statement how the railway fare will increase from Delhi to Calcutta, from Rs. 47 to Rs. 62. These are the tactics they are adopting to put the people against the railway workers, by telling them that the whole burden on account of accepting the railwaymen's demands will fall on the common people.

You are giving concession after concession to the big business. All the big business are getting special concessions in the freights. That is why you are showing a loss of Rs. 280 crores. But you are asking the railwaymen to bear the burden for the extra profit of the big business. The railwaymen contributed more than Rs. 2,000 crores to the general revenues for so many years. They are con-

tributing to the general revenue for the improvement of the general economy of the country, but you are asking them to suffer for that. Your expansion programmes are included in the budget. There is your contribution to the general fund. You have given concession to the big business. Then, by way of compensation due to pilferage you are paying nearly Rs. 13-14 crores a year. For maintaining the Railway Protection Force you are spending Rs. 21 crores per year.

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI L. N. MISHRA):** You want me to disband it?

**SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:** These can be discussed. The Railways are notorious for corruption from the very British days.

**SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore):** Beginning from the Railway Board.

**SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:** You are still carrying on the colonial heritage.

So, there is scope for providing money for accepting the demands of the railwaymen.

**SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH (Pupri):** Give your suggestions.

**SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:** We want to give suggestions. That will be given at the negotiations table. We are prepared to do that. But the immediate and the first task will be for you to release all the leaders arrested and you say that you are prepared to negotiate. Then we will start negotiations and on the basis of the negotiations this strike may be called off. Do not stand on a false sense of prestige. There should be no pre-conditions for the negotiations. There should be an unconditional release. Do not start preparations immediately with the Territorial Army and your other forces of suppression and oppression.

If you do not do this, from the 10th the P & T Workers are going on a strike. Then, the Central Trade Unions have already issued a statement that they cannot remain aloof when there is so much attack on democratic forces. Then, it will not be confined to railways alone. It will spread to, all other spheres. Then factories will also be closed. You are prepared to bear the loss for maintaining all these paraphernalia for suppressing the legitimate strike of the railwaymen. Wherefrom have you got the money for these big, false advertisements which appear daily in the Press?

Then your efforts to create some disruption within the National Co-ordination Committee have completely collapsed and failed. The two posters which have been shown by Shri Madhu Limaye in the House...

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** It is a forgery.

**SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:** Yes, it is forged. It requires money which has been provided by the Railway Board. You are spending a lot of money for maintaining these black-legs.

I have got here a secret circular by one of your Divisional Officers. There, he has written:

"You are probably aware that in order to encourage the loyal staff who stand by the side of the administration in difficulties, we have been enrolling their sons and wards as substitutes for working in the place of casualties. These unapproved substitutes will definitely be eligible for appointment against regular posts in the Railways."

So, you are spending a huge money. You are trying to bribe some of the trade union leaders...

**SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra):** Bribing comes very easily to them.

**SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:** In one or two cases you may succeed, but this time, the mood of the railwaymen is totally different. It has come in the newspapers that the Railway Officers' Federation have openly declared that this time they refuse to act as black-legs. We welcome their stand. This is the mood appearing in the people. Mr. L. N. Mishra's statement says that in 1960 the struggle did not succeed and he hopes that this time also it will not succeed, that it will fail. You are still living in 1960. At least try to be up-to-date. In your own States the people's movement is going on. Now that is why you hurriedly passed the Constitution Amendment Bill to keep you in power by this Constitutional means. So, try to read the writing on the wall. Try to know the depth of the feeling of the railwaymen. I think good sense will prevail upon you. And if you do not change your policy you will be fully responsible for whichever situation develops in India. That is why I again express my lack of confidence in the Government. And I warn that the Government should change its policy. If the Government does not change its policy, Government must change, they must resign.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Motion moved:

"That this House expresses its want of confidence in the Council of Ministers."

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** Before you pass on to call the next speaker there is an irregularity which I must point out to you. An honourable Member of this House Shri Ram-avatar Shastri has been arrested. That we have come to know from the news report near the Library hall and this House has not been informed that the hon. Member has been arrested. I think it is a grave failure on the part of the authorities and you should pull them up.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Unless the intimation has officially come, I am not in a position to say anything about it.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** There is no official intimation, Sir....

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** What you have said has gone on record. I am not in a position to say anything about it.

Shri A. P. Sharma....

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** What have you said about the official failure?

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Well, you can use that as an argument in this debate.

Shri A. P. Sharma....

**SHRI PILOO MODY:** You should immediately instruct the Minister..

**SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA:** Let them make a statement.

**SHRI A. P. SHARMA (Buxar):** When I came to know about the No-confidence Motion moved by all the opposition parties unitedly I thought that something serious has happened and that all the Members of the opposition and their parties are very much concerned about it. Mr. Mukherjee just now pointed out that he took exception to the statement that the movement has been politically motivated. Definitely in any democratic system, in any civilised system, people should hang their heads with shame instead of coming and pleading that it is not a politically motivated movement.

I could understand that even if it is a politically motivated movement—the political parties have got their own motivations, but I cannot understand one thing. What is happening in the country today is this. In the name of the democratic rights of the workers, nobody in the trade union movement should support the kind of activities

we are witnessing where all kinds of lawlessness are taking place. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI A. K. M. ISHIAQUE (Basirhat): Please keep silence. We also expect this from you. Otherwise we won't allow you to proceed.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: Sir, unnecessarily, they are trying to give a bad name to the trade union movement and also to the sacred method of strike that the workers have. We do expect that when all the other methods of settlement, negotiations, arbitration and other constitutional methods fail, the workers have the right to go on strike. But, I am surprised that two thousand or three thousand people—hooligans, both outsiders and, may be railway employees also go to the railway colonies, railway yards and to the railway stations and they try to ransack everything. Not only that. They are intimidating the willing, loyal, workers who are interested to work, in the interest of the country. At the present moment, the country is passing through a serious economic crisis. Now, these are the gentlemen who talk about the strike and the workers' rights. I think Shri Samar Mukherjee asked the Railway Minister to be up-to-date. I do not know whether he himself is up-to-date. If he is up-to-date, then he should know that in no part of the world such kind of things are going to be tolerated. In the name of trade union movement and in the name of strike, such things cannot be tolerated. (*Interruptions*).

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : ब्रिटेन में माइनर स्ट्राइक हुई, लेकिन किसी नेता को नहीं पकड़ा गया ।

श्री मुहम्मद इस्माइल (बैरकपुर) : आप एक तरफ़ नेगोसियेशन चलाते हैं, दूसरी तरफ़ सी० आर० पी० लगा कर अपने मुलाजमीन को मार रहे हैं—आप को शर्म नहीं आती है ?

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, if they are shouting, I am not going to stop. I shall continue to speak. I am telling them one more thing. They think that the most valuable right for a citizen or, for that matter, for the workers, is the right to strike. Shri Mukherjee asked, if this right to strike is taken away what kind of democracy is in the country. They are talking of democracy in this country and they are talking about democratic movement. (*Interruptions*).

श्री मुहम्मद इस्माइल : डिफेंस आफ इंडिया रुज्ज वॉर्क पर लगते हो, शर्म नहीं आती है ।

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: Shri Mukherjee complained about the use of force by police, B.S.F. etc. at certain places. I want to know from them the method of working of those workers who are intimidating the loyal workers. They are doing all kinds of things. It was they who were responsible for the use of B.S.F. and police. Do you expect this to be a democratic movement? What happened yesterday at Mughalsarai Yard? Sir, they hired people from outside, in the name of railway employees, who are doing all kinds of activities and are trying to intimidate the people. I want to tell Mr. Mukherjee if he and some of these friends are really interested that the trade union movement should be a free trade union movement and a democratic trade union movement, then they will have to give up these tactics. Even in those countries whose ideology they profess and claim, what will happen if such a situation will arise?

We have been working in the trade union movement for the last 30 years and we have never seen such a situation. We have seen a situation where the two groups of workers or the workers amongst themselves, if they differed, one had the right to work and the other had the right not to work.



[Shri A. P. Sharma]

I want to know from him whether somebody has the right to work or not and if somebody has the right to work and he wants to work what right have they got to intimidate him and call him a black sheep. It is only those people who are expert in this kind of activity who try to give all kinds of name to whatever they do and they try to cover the same in the garb of trade union movement.

Mr. Mukherjee has talked about the railwaymen's demands and the agreement made by the Railway Ministry with the National Federation of Railwaymen. It is a fact that most of these demands—excepting the demand of parity with the other public sector employees—have been sponsored by the National Federation of Railwaymen. It is also a fact that this question of bonus has been sponsored by us. But what is the way out? Mr. Mukherjee was one of the negotiators in the negotiations with the Railway Ministry. I do remember that Mr. Mukherjee used to speak at times. But the main spokesman was Mr. George Fernandes and he used to speak sometimes for hours together. And what was he speaking? He was simply explaining the Railway Ministry's report. Just now he was saying that the Railway Minister has said that if all the demands are conceded it will require Rs. 700 crores whereas they say that it will only require Rs. 300 crores.

Even if we take this point for discussion, just now Shri Samar Mukherjee has asked why money should be paid to general revenues, why there should be development fund, why there should be reserve fund and so on. Then, he says that money can be found out. I do not know from where money can be found out. Will the money be found out by the Lamp of Aladdin? He had never suggested the source from where money can be found out. At the same time, he has said that there should be no increase in fares and freights. The moment the Railway

Minister talks about increase in fares and freights, he accuses the Railway Minister and the Government for working against the people. They run with the hare and hunt with the hound. They are at the negotiating table, they talk about the abolition of all these funds. Here, in the House, they talk about no increase in freights and fares so far as the railways are concerned. Any sensible person must suggest from where the money will come. But they are not going to answer that question.

He has talked about some concession in some work here or some work there. I have got no objection to that. If Government have been making some concession where some private business is being carried on, there we can definitely consider and see whether we can increase the fares and freights there. But how can we think of increasing the freight on foodgrains or on other essential commodities which are the requirements of the people? This cannot be done. So, I want to ask him from where the money will come.

He has said that they will find out the money. I know how they will find out the money. They found out the money when they were in power in Bengal, and we have seen there how they have found out money and how they have created a deadlock there and then said that the Central Government should give them money. This was how their Government ran there. Therefore this suggestion about money being available is untenable.

He himself has said that on the 29th of last month, the Deputy Minister of Railways was so very anxious that he was even ready to serve dinner. I think he has forgotten that he was served with dinner, and we were all served with dinner; some people were served with soup, some had fish and some had cutlet and so on. Everybody had whatever he wanted. Does that not show the anxiety of the Government? I am not here to defend the Government, but I am pointing this out in order to emphasise that Government were anxious and serious enough

to bring about a settlement whatever night come before them. They were very serious in making a settlement. But what happened? On the 30th when all the demands were discussed, it was decided that on 1st May all the parties would meet together to finalise the minutes of the meeting. There started the difficulty. My hon friend Shri Samar Mukherjee was not there to finalise the minutes. They are always represented by somebody else. The difficulty is that they are not sure of who represents whom. They are all contradictory elements gathered together though they are opposed to each other and they do not know who is represented by whom. Two of them turned up, Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan and Mr. Gokhale. What a wonderful combination, namely, Mr. Gokhale from the Jan Sangh and Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan from the CPI. The CPM was not there.

**SHRI PILLOO MODY:** What is bad about that combination? How can their Gokhale and Krishnan be better than our Gokhale and Krishnan?

**SHRI A. P. SHARMA:** I wish he had also been there. Only they turned up to finalise the minutes of the meeting. The question arose why the others were absent. It was then stated by them that those two people represented the so-called National Coordination Committee. It was said that two people, namely, Mr. Gokhale and Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan represented the whole crowd on the other side. But all of a sudden what happened? I am sure everybody knows what we heard over the AIR. They are never consistent in their talk or action; they are always contradictory in these.

What happened? In the night, we heard that the AIRF representatives did not turn up. In spite of the fact that the Ministry made hectic efforts to bring them for finalisation of the minutes, they did not turn up. What happened the next day? Next day there

was a meeting to be held with the Railway Minister to bring about some improvement regarding the question of food supply about which my friends were not satisfied, and we were also not satisfied. Therefore, the meeting was to be held. But they did not turn up. Why? Because Shri George Fernandes was arrested. That means if Sri Fernandes is not present, all the rest of them are zeros, nobody can carry on any negotiation. They cannot do anything.

Why was Shri Fernandes arrested? I would ask Shri Mukherjee: Is he your leader? You will say, 'No, he is Convenor'. What is the meaning of convenor? You are a political person. He is not your leader, he is your convenor. These are the words they use.

**SHRI MOHAMMED ISMAIL:** He was elected by the Committee.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:** Should there always be a leader-follower business? Should there be no comradeship?

**SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD** (Bhagalpur): Not a comradeship of convenience, but of spirit.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:** You have a feudal outlook.

**SHRI A. P. SHARMA:** You should have joined that crowd. Today you have, in the no-confidence motion. Tomorrow you work under his leadership.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:** We have never spoken of a supreme leader, never in the history of the Congress party did we speak of a supreme leaders. Now you are speaking of it.

**SHRI A. P. SHARMA:** What do all these things go to prove? They said they were carrying on negotiations, but every time through the press and radio, every time they used to condemn

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the method of negotiation. They always used to say that the negotiation is now in the limping stage. Sometimes they used to say that the negotiations are not going to serve any useful purpose. They were saying all kinds of things. Is this the way to settle the disputes through negotiations? I think it should not be expected from these people that they will at least have faith in the method of negotiation and settlement. They only believe in the act of violence which they are practising throughout the country in the name of railwaymen, giving them a bad name.

About the demands, Shri Mukherjee said that these were settled with the representatives of the NFIR. That is the main crux of the problem. Shri Mukherjee goes there with the problems of the railway workers, whether they accept him or not. He goes there and he finds that there is nothing for him to do there, the matter had already been settled by somebody else, the National Federation of Indian Railwaymen. The matter was before the tribunal who did not allow them to go there. The matter was before another Committee, the Bonus Committee. They were never invited to appear there. That is the crux of the problem, their grievance is, why the railwaymen have settled these problems with the NFIR and why they did not settle with them. I know these people.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: I am glad you do now.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: I am quite sure that had the Ministry suggested a settlement for less than what it has done, these people would be very happy because their intention is not to serve railwaymen but to exploit them for their own political purposes.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: May I put one question, Mr. Sharma? Were you not a party to taking a strike ballot on this particular issue?

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: My friend Prof. Dandavate is a very seasoned man. He must understand the difference between a strike ballot and a strike notice. Only because we took a strike ballot it does not mean that there is a strike. He must know that.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: It is a straight question; whether you are a party to the strike ballot.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: Not to your strike ballot. There is a difference. We have taken a strike ballot on the question of bonus. They have taken a strike ballot even on those issues which they had settled with the Government; that is, Pay Commission matters. It will take time to explain those things, but I want to make a short reference to them. What kind of people are they? After the Pay Commission's recommendations were published the Government in their wisdom decided that the recommendations of the Pay Commission were not satisfactory and the Government agreed in principle that they would bring about some improvement. But, the difficulty was that the Government could not *suo motu* do it, because according to a clause in the Central consultative machinery, the Government cannot interfere with any decision taken on the recommendations of a Commission or a Committee for the next five years and there will not be arbitration. That is a point on which the Government was worried although they wanted to bring about an improvement. Therefore, this question was put to the labour representatives. As a result of that, these friends—now they are talking of a national co-ordination committee and all that—have all agreed, and there is a record in the Government and the country should know that if the Government brings about such an improvement in the recommendations of the Pay Commission, they will not insist on arbitration and they will not do anything to force the Government that they should go again to review the decision. They

have agreed to all these things. Having taken that position, how does it lie in their mouth—let Prof. Dandavate listen—to take a strike ballot only six months later on those issues? Therefore, I want to tell them that we never took a strike ballot along with them. I would also like to explain to them that to take a strike ballot does not necessarily mean that one is going to strike. For the purpose of a strike, a strik notice is necessary. (*Interruptions*)

Now, serving a strike notice should not be an easy job for the trade unions. If a trade union is sincerely and genuinely interested in setting the problem of the workers, that trade union will never itch for a strike; it will always avoid a strike and come to a settlement through negotiation and arbitration. But these friends used to bring demands in the course of the discussion also.

Mr. Mukherjee was talking about Rs. 300 crores. I want to say a few words on it. They brought in a new demand in the negotiations that the railway workers should have parity with the public sector employees. I asked this question in the House the other day, when they were confronted. If the railway workers are brought on a par with the public sector undertakings' employees, they will not only be the losers but it will also be an impossible proposition. For example, in the railways, there is a category of Assistant Station Masters; guards; train examiners. I do not know if Mr. Mukherjee knows it or not, that there is no Assistant Station Master in the Bhilai workshop; there is no guard in the HEC at Ranchi or in the Bokaro plant. The public sector undertakings are different from the railway department. Apart from that, the railway workers will stand to lose heavily. They will lose so many privileges which the public sector undertakings' employees are not enjoying. I have explained it to them. Once

upon a time wisemen like Mr. Ishaque over there pleaded—in 1940 and 1941—that the railway workers should be brought at par with the Central Government employees. Having brought up that demand there is a new set of wisemen now pleading that the railway workers should be brought at par with the public sector undertakings. We opposed this in the meeting itself. It is a question of understanding the problems. I do not say knowledge, because that might offend some of them. It is a question of understanding the problem. Because they do not understand the problem, they are demanding all kinds of things. When this issue of parity was opposed immediately they raised a new demand. They said that pending the examination of this issue the general wage of the railwaymen should be increased to the extent of 75 per cent. Mr. Mukherjee should know simple arithmetic calculations. The railwaymen's wage bill is 500 crores of rupees. If you take 75 per cent of Rs. 500 crores, is it only Rs. 300 crores? I am not saying that they have no right to demand this. I am only saying how illogical and inconsistent their demand is.

16.00 hrs.

Who makes this kind of impossible and illogical demands? Only those who are not interested in the well being of the people for whom they say they demand these things. They are, in fact, interested in something else. They tried to make this kind of demands only because of that. Mr. Mukherjee has said something about this Government. He has not given any new reasons as to why they have brought in this no-confidence motion. He has talked about the price rise. I do agree that the price rise should be checked. But how is the price rise going to be checked? By this kind of activities? By stopping movement of foodgrains or steel or coal? Price rise cannot be checked by this kind of activities. This plea of price rise is brought in to confuse people. Their

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real motive is political and therefore this strike is a politically motivated strike. Nobody can deny this and Mr. Mukherjee himself has proved it by his arguments.

They talked about this Government and said something. They have been talking like this for the last 25 or 26 years. (Interruptions) My next challenge is to Mr. Banerjee. I want to tell all of them that the time will come and then they will see that under the leadership of the Congress and Shrimati Indira Gandhi this country will survive, not otherwise.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): Mr. A. P. Sharma despite all his sound and fury has failed to shed and light. He was speaking like a Minister and I was eagerly waiting to see whether he was shedding any light on the central question which has led to the precipitation of this crisis. Despite all his sound and fury, he cleverly avoided that single point as to why in the middle of negotiations, Mr. Fernandes and others were arrested. He explained that they are very unreasonable negotiators, inexperienced negotiators and ignorant negotiators; they do not know the conditions of railwaymen and they do not understand the demands of railwaymen. I understood all that. He is the only expert because he conducts his National Federation from a room in the Rail Bhavan, which is allotted to him, and across the corridor is another room which is allotted to the Chairman of the All India Railwaymen's Federation, of which the union I am the President is an affiliate. I can understand Mr. A. P. Sharma's great jubilation and agitation today because he is hoping that a result of the strike, that Federation, his rival, which occupies another room in the Rail Bhavan can be pushed out and in solitary splendour, Mr. Sharma, as the sole recognised representative of Indian railwaymen will sit in the Rail Bhavan basking in the shadow or what. I do not know, of whoever happens to

be the Railway Minister at that time. I do not know how long the present incumbent is going to decorate that office. Whoever comes, Mr. Sharma will go on for ever. He is quite sure of that. I was waiting to hear from him—because he was intimately connected with the negotiations and he was a participant in all the negotiations and he told us so many interesting stories—why in the middle of negotiations, the main spokesman, the authorised spokesman of all these group of ignorant, inexperienced, dunderheads was suddenly arrested and locked up in prison. I got no reply. Of course, he has left that inconvenient question to his friend the Railway Minister. The Railway Minister has darkly hinted the other day that the day will come when he will reveal the real reason.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: Did you not read my Rajya Sabha speech?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I am not a Member of the Rajya Sabha. I do not follow you from House to House, listening to your speeches. I have got other work to do.

Now, Sir, the hands of the clock stand at practically ten minutes past 4 O'clock. At 4 O'clock, according to the edict issued by the Railway Minister, every one of the strikers has been put under suspension. Don't try to look so innocent. You have said this. It is prominently published in all the newspapers that anybody who does not return to work by 40' clock, will automatically be suspended from work, and in his place, new people, new recruits will be taken in. Now we have passed that deadline of 40' clock. I take it that all the retired railway personnel, to whom an appeal has been issued to come forward, through huge advertisements in the newspapers, and other people who will be recruited from outside, will work on a purely temporary basis, poor fellows. I have seen that printed form which has been prepared for them at the bottom of which is written: 'hereby give an assurance that I understand that my

employment will be purely temporary and only for the duration of the strike. But, in this country, unfortunately, where there is mass unemployment, you can get a few people like this who can work for two or five or ten days. Mr. A. P. Sharma, of course, has also volunteered his services. I do not know to which category to belong when he was an employee. The reason today you find us here on this side joined together in a no-confidence motion will of course, be utilized by speakers coming from that side, I know. At least, think over it. Here we are, widely differing on so many political questions, let me be quite clear. Shri Vajpayee, Shri Mishra and myself, we do not agree on so many political questions, in fact, we will never agree. But this is a great achievement of the Government that today they have brought about a situation where we were left with no other alternative, as far as this issue goes, but to bring forward a motion of no-confidence.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Yet, this is not the first time that a no-confidence motion has been brought, which was supported by all the opposition parties.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Last time there was difference of opinion.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Once they might have differed; but normally they support.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I had credited you with a better memory. Madam.

SHRI PILOO MODY: They have supported you a hundred times. Why complain when they support us once? After all, how long will you leave these people on this side of the House? (Interruptions)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: The no-confidence motion which I have tabled

specifically refers to the responsibility of the Council of Ministers for precipitating a national crisis in the form of a national stoppage of railways. This is the specific point on which we have joined together; no other point.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Muvattupuzha) That is not the wording of the motion.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: That is the wording of my motion. There are a few things I wish to refer to, because so many things are spoken about during the last two or three days.

My first point is—some other colleagues have already referred to it—what are your norms in dealing with a strike, or preparation for a strike, by government employees or railway employees? You must tell us, you must tell not only us but the world, you must inform the world what the great sovereign democratic republic of India and its government believe in as norms of dealing with a strike situation, or preparation for strike. Because, railway strikes are not something wonderful which suddenly take place only in India. Railway strikes are taking place in so many countries. In UK, West Germany, Japan, France, Italy, in all these countries, if you go through the records of a couple of years, you will see that railway strikes have taken place.

AN HON. MEMBER: What about Russia?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: In Russia they do not use measures like the Defence of India Rules only against the workers and not against black-marketeers, profiteers and tax evaders. There a food adulterator is shot dead. Here such people go scot-free and the sword is wielded only against workers. That is the difference. You may not like that type of society but that is a fact of life.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: How can they like it? In that case, they would have been shot dead long ago.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:** Never in any of these countries have you heard of a Government going in for this kind of arrest in the middle of negotiations or even arrests after the strikes have come in, of large scale suspensions, dismissals of employees, evictions from quarters of people who have gone on strike. I will show you the form which the South Eastern Railway have printed. They apply to the Magistrate to evict them from the quarters on a mass scale. Have you heard in any other country about the break in service, recruitment of blacklegs from outside, including retired personnel, deployment of Army and para-military forces? Tax-payer's money is being used on a huge scale to carry on this kind of vicious propaganda through press, through All-India Radio, through fabricated posters which were displayed this morning. In which country do you find this? In Britain one of the bitterest winters which they had no record last year, the coal miners went on strike for six weeks. Everything had closed down. There was no gas, no heating, no electricity. The industries in Britain were reduced to three-days working week. Did you ever hear of the coal miners having been shot dead, arrested, suspended, put behind the bars and so on?

In today's *Times of India* there is a small news about U.K. Engineering Workers on strike. It says: 'The strike will have a disastrous effect on the Engineering Industry which accounts for 40 per cent of Britain's exports. It will render nearly 3 million workers jobless. Train and airline services face a complete shut-down.' Nobody talks about this kind of a measure that is being adopted here by the largest democracy in Asia. So, I want to know, have you got any other line of thinking except to crush the strike by force? That is the only question for which I wish to have the reply.

So far as George Fernandes is concerned, he has said "if you are not willing to release me, I will remain in jail." You can have negotiations with

us in jail. But I find that the word negotiations is now absolutely an anathema to the Government. The only line they understand is brute force. I want to know if you go on crucifying the workers by repression, you may succeed in breaking the strike. I do not deny. How can the workers fight if the entire State machinery is mobilised against them? They are fighting for economic demands. They have not declared war against the Government but Government has declared war against them. I want to know, if you succeed in suppressing the strike by force, after the strike is over, you have to run these Railways. With whom? With the same workers or with only the blacklegs?

Of course, Mr. Berry says only 8 per cent or 9 per cent on strike, the other 92 per cent are all working. The newspapers have told you what has happened to-day throughout the country. Do you think that having suppressed the strike, having created this huge mass of thoroughly discontented, disgruntled, angry, indignant workers, you are going to run the Railways in an efficient way hereafter? Is it possible? I do not know. I want to know. Or is it, as I suspect that they are trying to show to somebody or other—I do not know to whom—that they are trying to prove to somebody or other that we know how to get tough with labour, how to break their backs? To whom are they giving their bonafides? To whom are they giving these credentials?

I know that after the recent meeting of the Chambers of Commerce, Mr. G. D. Birla said in his speech advised his colleagues do not worry, the line of the Government is changing; better days are coming. We know what Mr. Tata has been lobbying about in Government circles. I know, Mr. Daniel Moynihan is actually lobbying for more and more collaboration with businessmen of his country to enter in our economy. They are also very active all round. Whom are you trying to

convince, whom are you trying to assure. "Don't worry, your capital will be safely invested. Here, if the organised labour indulges in anything, we know how to beat them up." Is this your line of thinking? Please tell us.

About the demands, by information is that it would not be correct to say that during the short time that the negotiations were allowed to continue no progress had been made. Some progress was being made, very slowly, on some of the issues, not all of them, and inch by inch something was happening. I do not know what would have happened ultimately if the negotiations had been allowed to be completed. But they were never allowed to be completed. It is not as though the negotiations had broken down and then the Government said, "There is no further scope for negotiations. Therefore, we have decided to wield the big strick." Such a stage had never been reached.

On some of the issues, on some points advances were being registered. Therefore, they must reply, they must tell this House, they must tell the country, why in this cold-blooded, calculated, deliberate, way they smashed up the whole negotiations by carrying out these provocative arrests.

Was it the arrest of only Mr. George Fernandes? I was on my own Railway, the South-Eastern Railway, on the morning of 2nd when the arrest of Mr. George Fernandes took place. There was no George Fernandes at Waltair, there was no George Fernandes at Khurda Road where I was the previous day or at Kharagpur or at Rourkela or at Chakradharpur or at Tata Nagar. I have reported that I was making speeches there as a result of which immediately within two or three hours of every public meeting that I addressed, all the leading local workers, Branch Secretaries, Presidents, Vice-Presidents, of the unions and the local convenors of the

local Coordination Committees were all rounded up that very day. What has it got to do with some mysterious thing which he has got in his mind that Mr. George Fernandes was planning? These were all railwaymen, working men.

Sir, at a wayside station called Bobbili, in Orissa, a small place, the train stops for three or four minutes. 15 or 20 workers came on the platform to meet me—I was going by that train—openly with union festoons and everything. I got down on the platform. A man standing in front of me, a very bright-looking young man, came forward and put a garland on me and was standing there saying nothing. Another man standing next to him said, "Sir, the Sub-Inspector has come to arrest him." I asked, what, where? He said, "He is waiting on the platform in the jeep." Then, I said to the young man, "What is this?". I noticed he was wearing his uniform; he was probably a Ticket Checker; he was on duty; he could not leave the station. I was feeling embarrassed; he was garlanding me. I said, "What are you going to do?". He said, "I just came to greet you. Then, I will go with him."

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: So, the police knew that he was going to commit the crime of garlanding you!

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: This is a big operation planned out very long before. Instructions were sent very long before saying, "Round up all active workers everywhere."

SHRI R. S. PANDEY (Rajnandgaon): It is the temptation of garlanding. That is why you are preaching strike.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: About the demands, I will only say this. Having disrupted the whole negotiations, they came forward the other day, day before yesterday, on the 7th with this statement which was made



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here about claiming that they had virtually conceded six out of eight demands and that only two demands were left. I have no time to go into details of this. I tried to understand or appreciate what Mr. A. P. Sharma was trying to say about the demands.

May I just point out one or two things? Anybody who does not know the facts will imagine that the acceptance of the Miabhoy Tribunal recommendations amount to acceptance of the demand that for all categories of railwaymen, the normal working duty hours should be eight hours. It is written in such a way as though this demand is settled because they have decided to accept the Miabhoy Tribunal recommendations. Anybody may write it, but somebody must read it also. I am sure Mr. A. P. Sharma has read it, but I am not sure whether the Minister has read it; it is a bulky thing; so, I am sure he has no time to read it. You will find that the Miabhoy Tribunal covers only a very few categories. It is applicable only to a few specific categories doing certain specific types of work like trollymen, electric pumpmen, etc. Mr. A. P. Sharma knows it very well. And this is passed off here saying that "the 8-hour duty demand has been settled because we have accepted the Miabhoy Tribunal's recommendations". This is how the facts are being falsified.

Then it is said here:

"The railway staff being government servants have got all protection...."

This is about victimisation.

"...have got all protection under the Discipline and Appeal Rules as also under article 311(2) of the Constitution".

This is the biggest joke. I have been meddling about in the Railways for a good many years, but I can never think of a bigger joke than this. This article 311(2) of the Constitution which is being paraded here as a protection enjoyed by the railwaymen is the very

article under which scores and hundreds of leading railway trade unionists have been removed from service. Article 311(2) says:

"No such person as aforesaid shall be dismissed or removed or reduced in rank except after an inquiry in which he has been informed of the charges against him and given a reasonable opportunity of being heard...." etc.. etc.

It sounds very nice. But then there is a proviso which says:

"Provided that this clause shall not apply—

"where the authority empowered to dismiss or remove a person or to reduce him in rank is satisfied that for some reason to be recorded by that authority in writing, it is not reasonably practicable to hold such inquiry?

The Railway Ministry knows that we have been giving the full list of all those Union Committee members, Secretaries and Assistant Secretaries who, over the last 15 years, have been removed from service under this very article 311(2) proviso, without any chargesheet, any inquiry, any opportunity, to defend themselves. And this thing is put forward here as a big achievement!

Regarding bonus,

"On the question of giving bonus to the railwaymen...."

says this statement,

"...since the Bonus Review Committee is seized of the problem, it will be premature to take a decision".

Alright. Very good. But the premature decision has already been taken. Why then do you say such things here? Before she left for Iran, the Prime Minister addressed a letter to the State Chief Ministers; it has ap-

peared in the press; please read it again; in that letter she has categorically stated that bonus is a demand which cannot be conceded and will not be conceded. She has prejudged the Bonus Review Committee's recommendation. What is the use of telling us, "Wait for the Bonus Review Committee's recommendation"? It has been made clear by the Head of the Government that the demand of bonus will not be accepted, whatever the Bonus Review Committee may or may not recommend. It is a fact that Rs. 500 crores are the annual wage bill. In that case, this 8.33 per cent bonus, minimum bonus—which is one month's wages—means that you will have an expenditure, if you give bonus, of only Rs. 40 crores a year. An extra Rs. 40 crores per year would meet their demand for bonus. Is it something that is beyond the realms of possibility? But it has been ruled out. Whether the money is there or not, that is a different argument. I am coming to that also. But it has already been ruled out, and yet Parliament is told that it is premature to think of a decision until the Bonus Review Committee comes out with its report. I do not wish to go any more into this question. The whole thing is a big concoction, a falsification of facts. Mr. Sharma, who had taken a strike ballot on this issue of bonus said that he did not serve strike notice, but I want to know when the members of his Union voted overwhelmingly in favour of strike in that strike ballot on the issue of bonus—the figure that he has given is that something like 98 per cent of his members were in favour of a strike—then have these 98 per cent been consulted again as to what you should do if you do not get the bonus?

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: If the bonus demand was not met, then they will go on a strike.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Please put it down in the record properly. Because all over the Railways there are posters put up by your Federation

which say. 'Bonus is our demand Bonus is our birthright. Bonus is all things. If bonus is not conceded, we will go in for direct action'. The word strike", of course, has been cautiously avoided and 'direct action' may mean that Mr. A. P. Sharma will sit down on a hunger strike. It may mean anything.

So, all I wish to say is that the strike ballot which his organization organised on the single issue of bonus and in which 98 per cent of the members, according to him, voted in favour of strike..

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Only 98 per cent.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I say, those people have not authorised him to go back on it. But this is the kind of organization which he runs.

Sir, I do not wish to take much time of the House. About this question of disparity with the public sector employees, everybody said, 'How can it be? It will cost Rs. 400-500 crores'. All right. You can discuss it and to what extent it can be met and or may not be met. I ask you, at least the people, who have some knowledge of these problems and have some desire to see how the anomalies can be removed, please try to understand the problem of the worker. Mr. Malaviya is here, for whom I have great personal respect even though I do not like the way he is behaving for the last 2-3 days. He knows and everyone of us also knows that the steel plants have huge railway marshalling yards attached to them through which the wagons move up and down carrying the raw materials and bringing out the steel billets. Now, what happens in these marshalling yards? For example, take the Bhilal marshalling yard. There, inside the marshalling yard where thousands of wagons have been handled every day, the men of the railways are working side by side

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with the men of the Bhilai steel plant. They have to work together in certain operations and both are employees of the Government. One is a departmental fellow and the other chap belongs to a corporation. They are working there together. It is not a question as Shri Sharma said, 'How can you equate an Assistant Station Master with somebody in the steel plant?' I am talking here about the lowest paid man—you may call him a Khalasi, or a cooly, any name you like, a fellow who is unloading from the wagons and loading the wagons. Both the men are working together—your steel man as well as my railway man, and the disparity in their total emoluments is anything from Rs. 80 to Rs. 100 per month. Now, you may say, 'It is a very sad state of affairs. We do not know how to find the money and so on. But do you at least recognise the problem? You do not recognise the problem. That is my trouble. In these days of high prices and this terrible economic crisis which you are always talking about, do you think as to how the man will react? The same thing is happening in Rourkela where this great marshalling yard of Banda Munda is situated. I do not know how many Members have even heard of that name. In that yard, the same thing is going on. One fellow is earning Rs. 236 per month, all told, basic pay and dearness allowance and next to him and working with him is a man coming from Mr. Malaviya's Hindustan Steel who is getting Rs. 100 more, and both are the lowest paid workers in their establishments getting the minimum. If such a gap is allowed to continue, do you think that it makes for good labour relations? Can it? Now, the question is how to fill that gap?....

**SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL** (Samastipur): What about agricultural labour?

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA**: Agricultural labour? All right. Mr. Malaviya is concerned primarily with steel and coal and I am not responsible for

the wages paid at Hindustan Steel. He is or his predecessors are. I am not responsible for the wages that are being negotiated now in the nationalised coal mines. They are carrying on the negotiations. Then, what is the sin committed by these wretched railwaymen who have to carry the steel, who have to carry the coal and yet, the lowest paid man in the coal mines and the lowest paid man in the steel plant is getting Rs. 100 more than what he gets? Why should he be made a scapegoat and blamed for that? Have you any sympathetic appreciation of the problem at all? (Interruptions).

इन के लिये सब कुछ मजाक है। मजाक कर के उड़ा दीजिए। इन के बुझापे में इनकी क्या समस्याएँ ?

**इस्तान और खन मंत्री (श्री के. डी. भालवीय)** : अगर हमारी उध्र ज्यादा है, तो हम से कुछ सीख लीजिए।

**श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल** : ये 22 करोड़ एग्रीकल्चरल लेबरर्स के साथ मजाक कर रहे हैं, जिन का चार्लस रुपये से भी कम मिलता है। ये वन साइडिड पिक्चर दे रहे हैं।

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA**: This is a point which is not unknown to the Railway Minister, which is not unknown to anybody connected with the Railways. (Interruptions) It is a well-known fact; this is available in the Railway Board's and Ministry Ministry's own publications which they present to you. Instead of selling them by the weight, please try to read some of them. And there you will find this. Every year the Railways are incurring a loss to the extent of between Rs. 150 to Rs. 225 crores. On what account? On account of the fact of what they call social overheads. They are due to certain commodities which are not vital commodities consumed by the ordinary people at all. My friend Mr. Sharma may please

note. These commodities are basically the raw materials for the capitalists for their factories. This freight structure was evolved in the days of the British, in order to exploit the Railways, in order to give concession to capitalists so that their profits can increase. You will find commodities in which the freight is so low that it does not pay the cost of transportation. You get items like iron ore, coal, bamboo, charcoal, beedi leaves, sugar-cane, oilcake, molasses, manganese ore, safety matches, groundnut oil etc. Do you think that if we increase freight people will have to pay more for groundnut oil? It has nothing to do with the consumer price. This groundnut oil business brought about the downfall of your Ministry in Gujarat. Don't forget that. These rates are enjoyed by the wholesalers, by the big traders and manufacturers; they are the people who enjoy these freight rates. You know the freight rate is so low that even the cost of transportation is not met. There are items like bonemeal, ground-nut with shells etc. There are about 35 or 40 items. It stands to commonsense that if these freight rates on these commodities are made economic this Rs. 250 crores loss could be avoided, without causing any hardship to the ordinary people in this country. They are not getting any benefit out of it. You should know that as far as coal is concerned, low freight rates were there so long as coal had not been nationalised. The moment coal was nationalised, we find the freight rate on coal is put up. Whose hand is behind this I want to know. So long as coal was in the hands of private sellers freight was kept deliberately low. As soon as this is nationalised you put up the rate. There are many other things about which I would like to ask you to supply figures.

There are unrealised arrears. How many crores of unrealised arrears Mr. Mishra has left in the hands of those people who use his wagons? How much siding charges are remaining

outstanding over the years? How much demurrage charge have accumulated? How much of compensation you are paying every year to merchants and traders for pilferage in transit?

I agree that if you just save, where is the money to come from? Nobody can say like this. You have to sit down and study the Railway Finance. Some change in the system of railway finance will also have to be made.

I do not say that it can be done in one day. You have to sit down, grapple with the problem and discuss it. It is not a question of Alladdin's Lamp that money can be found. It may not be enough to cover hundred per cent of their demands. So, what? In any strike or in any agitation, labour is not such a fool to think that hundred per cent of their demands will always be realised. We know it very well and there is nothing to hide about it.

The real truth of the matter now is that there is no point in prolonging this; the strike has now taken place; it was made inevitable—whether you like it or not and whatever Shri Inder Gujral of All India Radio may or may not say or whatever the Railway Ministry may or may not say or whatever, in the press conference. Shri Berry may or may not say, the facts are quite clear. Whether you like it or not or whether you argue about the percentages or not, there is total dislocation throughout the country, and it is no use saying that the railways have run to 75 per cent of their revised schedule. The revised schedule was that instead of hundred trains, one train will run—now seventyfive per cent of that one train is run? That is the great achievement. This is the kind of stuff that is put out everyday. The fact of the matter is that these bureaucrats of the Railway Board have led you up the garden

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path; they have briefed you; they have prepared their assessment reports to convince you and you are only too eager to be convinced that no strike of any dimension has taken place. An overwhelming majority of the railway workers are totally against the strike. Therefore, do not bother. Nothing will happen, sit tight and be at ease. This is the real trouble. I am afraid if you go on relying on these Railway Board's bureaucrats, they will land you and the country in several more messes because, these are the gentlemen—not all of them, I am not talking of every single individual. I am talking as a tribe—these bureaucrats, we know from experience, are the people who, while they are in service, find out ways and means of giving concessions and facilities to the big business and big capitalists and, after their retirement from the Board or from railway service, they get nice jobs as contact men. That is the whole trouble. I may mention just for the information of the House....

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You are talking about bureaucrats. What about the Ministers?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Ministers are Ministers. About their relatives, I do not know because, that is a matter for research. It is a matter of current interest that Dr. Jagjit Singh's name is mentioned frequently nowadays—he is the Chairman of the Cooperative Society which is indulging in all sorts of unsavoury deals. This Dr. Singh is a very versatile man. He was in I.D.P.L. But, before he went to I.D.P.L., he was a General Manager of the South Eastern Railway where I had the dubious privilege of having dealings with him for a pretty long time. Now I find that he is accused of being a dubious character altogether. He is also a renowned, strangely enough, Mathematician, trained in U.S.A. he is supposed to be a very good mathematician. Some of his books have been published abroad on Mathema-

tics, and from there he came to the South-Eastern Railway as General Manager and from the General Manager, he went to the I.D.P.L. And from there, now he is the Chairman of this wonderful Cooperative Society which is indulging in this sort of land-grabbing.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: But, the letter, this morning, was written in good English.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I do not fully agree with you. In fact, I was pointing out to my hon. friend, Shri Vajpayee this morning, two or three sentences of this letter of Dr. Jagjit Singh—the English.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is quite good.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Not too bad. But, while he was General Manager of the South-Eastern Railway a few years ago, I had occasion in this House to read out—a circular issued by him as General Manager of the S.E. Railway in which he referred to us—mind you, mine is a recognised union of railways—as “professional malcontents”. That was the phrase used by him. I read it out here and I asked the then Railway Minister—I forget who he was—whether he approved of this General Manager's using this kind of phraseology about their recognised unions. This is an example—I am giving you the case history—of the type of mentality of these bureaucrats in railways, who comes from the General Managership to this kind of role that they are playing to-day. They have led you up the garden path. I think I have dealt enough with Government. Now, let us not argue, for the rest of the evening, about the strike whether it is 10 per cent, 20 per cent, 80 per cent, or 15 per cent. Nothing will be solved by you and I

saying this. What is happening is happening outside.' The point is, there is sufficient dislocation. There is no doubt about that. Otherwise, these arrests would not be carried out. Smt. Roza Deshpande returned from Bombay this morning and she was describing to me what happened in that meeting about which news has appeared in the Press today. Truck-loads of police were standing around the ground. There was no Section 144. About ten thousand people did not come in to the Maidan at all. They were standing all around seeing the police. In the ground in front of the dais there were about 200 people and those 200 people were just surrounded, rounded up and arrested. I do not know what has happened. Somebody has gone mad somewhere.

Now we should devote ourselves to arguing, if there is any scope for argument. I do not know. That is why I asked you the question, what is your line of thinking? Even at this stage are you to go on insisting to first withdraw your strike notice. That is out of date now. Therefore, I want to know, what is your line? Is it that since there is no way out we shall suppress, crush and fiddle out this strike? The Ministers may be transferred to other portfolios. They would not have this trouble on their hands any more. Some other poor chap will be found to come and shoulder this burden. Therefore, I want to know even at this stage, without bothering up so much about prestige and loss of face—let us not forget we are old hands at this game, it does not help—are you prepared to have some kind of negotiations, find out some channel of negotiations with the representatives of this Coordination Committee so that this crisis can be terminated as soon as possible. Nobody wants it. Do you think we want the railway strike should go on? What is the fun in it? Thousands of my workers are being

arrested, suspended and dismissed. But the point is, some way must be found out.

Now, Mr. George Fernandes has gone to the length of saying that I am prepared even while I am in jail—don't let me out; keep me behind the bars—to have some talks. I am really surprised, all these years when we used to be told here by the Railway Minister that there are so many unions—so many categorical unions and so many mushroom unions—we cannot recognise them. We have only these two federations that we believe in. Everybody wanted this multiplicity of unions should be reduced. When the first step was taken towards that—and it was only after a lot of difficulty—to bring at least some leading categorical unions and unions belonging to other central trade union organisations and the All India Railwaymen's Federation on to a common platform from which in future the vast number of separate unions could be reduced and greater unification of the movement could be brought about, I thought, the Government and the Railway Ministry would have welcomed it. Instead of that, their whole move now is that these other people must be crushed and beaten to pulp.

Therefore, I will end by appealing to the Government—I do not know whether this appeal will fall on deaf ears—but in a way if you prefer to just go in for anarchy and havoc and after that see what happens, well we will be left with no alternative. We are going to fight until you are ready to have sort of a negotiated settlement. A negotiated settlement means a negotiated settlement. It does not mean anything more and anything less. There is no use showing us a danda and saying we will arrest you. We do not mind being arrested. Shri Ramavatar Shastri has been arrested yesterday. So many more people will be arrested. I know. So what? That does not solve any problem at all. We

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are not afraid of going to the jail. We have been compelled to bring this No-Confidence Motion because nothing less than that could meet the needs of the situation. Yesterday, if you had allowed the Adjournment Motion, the whole matter would have been over yesterday, but in your cussedness you said, nothing doing. So, for this notional crisis which you have precipitated and the kind of attitude you have adopted, we have been compelled to bring this No-Confidence Motion. Of course, we shall press this motion from our side, but I would appeal to Government even at this stage not to invite further trouble and disaster which will cause irreparable damage for a long time to come, and let us think of some way by which with honour and dignity to both sides a negotiated settlement can be found out.

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA): Mr. Deputy Speaker, a motion of no-confidence has been brought forward by the Opposition Members, and fortunately or unfortunately since I am also a Member of the Cabinet. I stand in the dock today in this august House, and in that capacity, I propose to examine some of the basic questions that have been brought forward in a sincere desire to convince the Members of the Opposition that they have very wrongly made this motion of no-confidence. If they had not brought forward this motion of no-confidence, perhaps, in my opinion the situation in favour of the railway workers could have improved.

16.51 hrs.

[SHRI NAWAL KISHORE in the Chair]

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: If the adjournment motion would have been admitted yesterday, it would have been better.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: According to me there is not much difference between an adjournment motion and a motion of no-confidence.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: So; no discussion at all! No negotiation and no discussion?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: However, I would like to state very frankly that as I have a great respect for my hon. friend who has just spoken and I have regard also for his scholarship and some of his political views....

SHRI PILOO MODY: Which ones does he disagree with?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: I have risen to make my submissions to convey that it is quite possible that he may have fallaciously indulged in arguments which have not helped the railway workers.

But before going into those details, I would first like to submit that the hon. Members who are discussing the details of the railway strike and saying that it was inadvisable on the part of the Railway Minister or on the part of some of us not to accept this or that or to have prematurely arrested Mr. George Fernandes or done something else like that, are merely treating the symptom of a disease which is lying very deep in the functioning of our society today. I would like to deal with that question for a few minutes.

AN HON. MEMBER: Theoretician!

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: It is not a question of theoretician. Some of the hon. Members on the other side and our party have a common econo-

mic goal before ourselves whose base is the development of the public sector and economic progress through perspective planning. There are certain basic involvements....

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:** Both of which they have thoroughly destroyed.

**SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA:** He has himself destroyed it by going from that place to another place.

**SHRI PILOO MODY:** I will withdraw from these family quarrels.

Tears are coming down too fast.

**SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA:** So far as Shri Piloo Mody is concerned, he is a forgotten phenomenon and it is better he goes out of the House. I am not dealing with him because he is totally irrelevant.

There are certain common objectives and some political parties sitting in front of us have accepted the manner in which the economic programme has to be implemented. What does that imply? It is that a very large number of workers are today engaged in developing public sector enterprises, leaving aside another large group of people in the private sector. So far as the public sector workers are concerned, there is a definite commitment of Government towards them and their welfare. The moment we start building up a public sector units, we keep certain objective before us, that is, to arrange for all those welfare measures quickly for them as it was feasible within the economic possibilities of the project. Even if it proved costly we did it. But the manner in which the trade union movement was distorted for politicalisation of the entire functioning or the foundation of those public

sector units needs the consideration of the House. Now for that, I would like to draw the attention of the House to the manner in which political parties, for instance, the one led by my hon. friend, Shri Vajpayee, tried to get into the trade union movement. I have a bitter experience of this while I was a few years back functioning as Chairman of the Heavy Engineering Corporation. There were healthy trade union units there sincerely trying to work for their demands before the management and we were earnestly trying to meet those demands. But then certain communal problems got infiltrated into those demands and on the basis of communal flare-up the situation became so tense that the real issues were diverted and it became impossible for me to deal on merits with those questions which aimed at the welfare of the workers. Time after time, I implored even those workers inspired by the Jan Sangh ideology not to disturb the normal situation in the HEC. It was a most vital industrial unit for the nation, but nobody heard me. I was gheraoed our officers were gheraoed. Ultimately there were only two alternatives left before me. I had either to leave the chairmanship of the Corporation recognising that this evil could not have been removed by me or to enforce such strict discipline which could have been called undemocratic, irrational or cruel. I chose the former. I admit I suffered from certain limitations at that point of time.

Now what is happening today to the public sector units. I would like you to know. Everywhere a worker functioning under the public sector enterprise units has much greater facilities than the private sector units. In Durgapur, for instance, the best hospital of the country is situated. It is almost free for the workers. There is a colony of which you and



[Shri K. D. Malaviya]

I could be proud. The average emoluments, if you include medical care, housing facilities school fees and the additional income that accrues over and above the wage will certainly not be less than Rs. 600, it may be above it.

I would submit that government policy is to do its best to move towards a welfare society or programme for workers who are actually engaged in the advancement of the cause of public sector.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Except the departmental employees.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: Now we have to realise whether all those improvements brought about in the public sector units have to be reciprocated by increase in production or not.

17 hrs.

If production does not increase, then what is the consequence? And how is it that production does not increase there? There is an imbalance or the irrational disconnection between the production obligations and the welfare of the workers. This has brought about a situation in our public sector units which both sides of the House must deplore. We have to see why it has been brought about. The basic reason is that cruel tendency has set in today to politicalise the trade union movement i.e. to use it for politics. If this tendency of politicalisation continues, then I do not know what is going to be the future of those progressive political parties which are now pledged to improve the lot of the workers. They are hand in glove with political parties created for mysterious objectives before the nation. Whether democratic goals

have been accepted in the same manner as has been done by certain other parties of the Opposition, I am very doubtful. We have, therefore, once and for all to decide whether the political motivation behind the functioning of the trade union movement has the upper hand or it is really the welfare of the worker.

My submission is that the political motivation has come on the upper hand and this political motivation has blinded many of the political parties which claim to be progressive on the opposite side. They are hand in glove with such reactionary forces which do not care for the consolidation of democracy in this country and which function through mysterious sources (*Interruptions*). What those mysterious sources are, which sometimes make us workers is a phenomenon which has got to be recognised by all of us. We have to go into it and search wherefrom this political motivation has come and how is it that in the critical situation that faces us today, those forces are coming up in various forms. It is not only the trade union. It is a strike almost every where the white-collared man ganging up and creating problems for the Government; the industrial workers creating unreasonable problems for the industrial units. Wherever you go, it is the political motivation of certain reactionary forces which has come up. I want the political forces that claim to be progressive to take note of it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: We would like you particularly to take note of Shiv Sena.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: We have taken note of it. I say that we in the Congress party today stand between the ultimate goal of socialism and the anarchy which is being created by certain forces. The pro-

gressive parties sitting opposite have got to reckon with the fact that it is the Congress party which alone is going to deliver the goods even though today we are hamstrung by a situation which is not of our own creation. We are obstructed by such a situation which is not of our own creation.

**SHRI PILOO MODY:** Whose creation?

**SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA:** The creation of those sitting there; their own creation. The duration to which those reactionary forces are allowed to stay in our body politic will be marked by anxieties for the people and danger for our democratic system. The danger that we will have to face will be immense.

We have, therefore, arrived at the crossroads of our social functioning. I am not referring to Shri Piloo Mody. There are other forces, tragically for this country, whose roots are still here because of the feudal nature of our society.

It is for us to fight out these forces. I should say that the sooner the political insanity vanishes and people understand the real nature of things, the quicker they will be able to understand the inevitability of the gradualness of the process in which we are involved today unfortunately. The Congress party will have to go slow because of the forces of reaction which have surrounded our society and the country. In a democracy where we have to put up with the weaknesses of the people, we cannot but go slow.

So far as the railway strike is concerned let us see what happened. Mr. Fernandes, the leader of the Communist Party of India, Communist Party (Marxists) and all the trade unions, were negotiating

through a coordination committee. Long before the negotiations stated, he started using a language in the Press which was a threat to the State. He never hesitated to say, not for a single day, that the strike would come and they were getting ready for the strike. If he had agreed to discuss with the Government leaders for a negotiated settlement, it was his moral duty to keep quiet at least when the discussions were going on. What he did? Had he not spoiled the case of the railwaymen so far as their demands were concerned and it certainly did not serve any purpose. When Mr. Fernandes day in and day out used to go to the Press and used threats and talked nonsense, if I may use the term, what was then the duty of the Government? If he had not lost balance it would have been possible for the Government to come nearer each other, to understand each other's. But because he, as the leader of the negotiating committee used to threaten people in the Government not only with the strike but with the dire consequences that were to come if the Government did not accept his dictates, then for any Government that is to stay here, in the interests of the people, it was impossible to keep quiet. I should therefore, like the leaders of the parties sitting opposite who really mean business to pause and think and not to press for the unconditional release of the leaders of the negotiating committee. That is my personal view.

**SHRI PILOO MODY:** Which party?

**SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA:** The parties that are by misleading the trade union movement, are destroying the entire future of social trade union movement. I am referring to those parties. I think that the best way to deal with the situation is to create a proper atmosphere in this country so that the so-called repres-

[Shri K. D. Malaviya]

representatives of the 17 lakhs of workers have also the interests of the millions and millions of our people. The Government has to function not only for 17 lakhs of Railway workers but also for the 560 millions of people. If the interests of these 560 millions of people are ignored and if there is complete derailment of the traffic system in the country, obviously, Government cannot sit idle and function only for the interests of the seventeen lakh workers. I, therefore, personally think that the saner elements in the negotiating committee will think hundred times. The interests of the workers are common to all of us, to the Congress Party and to the progressive parties that claim to negotiate on behalf of the workers. We want to be fair to them. We want to reach a settlement. So far as the Congress Party is concerned, it is very anxious to reach a settlement. But, settlement is possible only when the interests of public sector industries are not ignored and the interest of production is served when the interest of a just policy is assured and when the interests of 500 million people of the country are served. We should not be angry. We cannot do anything in an angry mood. That is why, I said that this No Confidence Motion should not have been moved. If, however, it has been moved it should be defeated, defeated inhasitatingly. It should also be ignored completely. After this it will be easier for us to try to find out what are the alternative methods before us to reach a settlement.

So far as my friend Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee is concerned, I have nothing to say except that they are not very much interested in the trade union movement. In fact, their objective is political disruption and to create a de-generating type of transformation in the democratic process of the country. I hope he will give very serious thought to what his political party is doing in this

country. So long as those basic concepts which guide that party remain as they are, prosper or live under his umbrella, I do not think there is anything common between the Congress and his party, nor can he do anything for the betterment of the workers. He should, therefore, disconnect himself.

Now, remain the Socialist Party and the other progressive parties. I have already made a suggestion to the Socialist Party leader, Mr. George Fernandes, to withdraw the notice of strike. Why should he not do that because he has the interest of the workers at heart and he wants that all the demands of the workers should be accepted? Why should he not do that? I ask this question, in all sense of fairness. If the interest of the seventeen lakh workers is at his heart, why should he not withdraw the strike notice? After the strike is called off, we can sit down for a negotiated settlement. Why should he not do that? Not only therefore, we have to reject the No Confidence Motion, but after the rejection of the No Confidence Motion, we have to sit down and find out a solution, and the best solution is, in my opinion, Mr. George Fernandes should be persuaded to withdraw the strike.

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर):**

सभापति जी, श्री हमने पंडित केशव देव मालवीय का प्रवचन सुना। 10 वर्ष बनवास में रहने के बाद वह पुनः सिंहासन पर आरुढ़ हुए हैं। किन परिस्थितियों में उन्हें त्याग-पत्र देना पड़ा था, मैं उनमें जाना नहीं चाहता। लेकिन इस अविश्वास प्रस्ताव को लेकर उन्होंने प्रतिपक्ष को बांटने का जो प्रयास किया है वह निन्दनीय है, वह सफल नहीं होगा। बाटो और राज करो अग्रेजों को इस नीति के लिये दोष दिया जाता था। (व्यवधान) सभापति

जी, यह बाटने की प्रक्रिया केवल सदन के भीतर ही नहीं चल रही है, सदन के बाहर भी रेल मजदूरों को बाटने की कोशिश हो रही है। आम आदमी को रेल कर्मचारी के खिलाफ खड़ा करने की कोशिश हो रही है, सेना को रेल कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध खड़ा करने की कोशिश हो रही है। रेल कर्मचारियों की हड़ताल को लेकर सरकार देश में ऐसी परिस्थिति पैदा करने की कोशिश कर रही है जो कल उसके काबू के बाहर जा सकती है।

सभापति जी, कौन प्रोग्रेसिव है, कौन री-एक्शनरी है, यह दर्शन का विषय है, इसके लिये हमें मालवीय जी का प्रमाणपत्र नहीं चाहिए में इस विवाद में नहीं जाना चाहता। हमारी अलग अलग विचारधाराएँ हैं, मगर उस पार्टी की कौनसी विचारधारा है, यह मैं समझने असमर्थ हूँ, जिस में प० केशवदेव मालवीय और श्री सी० सुब्रह्मण्यम एक साथ निवास करते हैं। यह पार्टी नहीं है, प्लेटफार्म है। यह सत्ता के लिए जुड़ा हुआ जमघट है।

सभापति जी, आज आवश्यकता है इस बात की है कि रेलवे हड़ताल के कारण जो गम्भीर परिस्थिति पैदा हो गई है, उस पर हम विचार करें। यह प्रवचन आवश्यक नहीं था लेकिन मालवीय जी वैज्ञानिक समाजवाद में विश्वास करते हैं। साइंटिफिक सोशलिज्म, और वे एक ऐसी पार्टी में हैं जो कि डेमोक्रेटिक सोशलिज्म का दावा करती है। साइंटिफिक सोशलिज्म का मतलब है "कम्युनिज्म"... (व्यवधान) सभापति महोदय, मालवीय जी इधर आ जाएँ, लेकिन सभापति महोदय मैं इसमें नहीं जाना चाहता पर उन्होंने जो यह

मौका चुना दरार पैदा करने का, इसमें उन्होंने अच्छी राजनीति नहीं दिखाई। कल प्रधान मन्त्री जी ने भी यह खेल खेलना चाहा था। मैं उसमें भी नहीं जाना चाहता। उन्होंने शिकायत की थी कि जनसंघ के साथ अन्य दल क्यों मिल जाते हैं, वे अपनी कथित सैकूलरवाद क्यों छोड़ देते हैं। कल बाहर बांटने की नीति चली थी और आज सदन के अन्दर पांटने का कुचक्र चल रहा है, मगर इससे समस्या हल नहीं होगी।—

सभापति महोदय, समस्या इससे भी हल नहीं होगी कि राजनैतिक दल परिस्थिति का फायदा उठाना चाहते हैं।

यह हड़ताल राजनीतिक कारणों से प्रेरित है, यह भी कहा गया और यह भी कहा गया कि जो पार्टियाँ चुनाव में हार गईं वे गड़बड़ पैदा करना चाहती हैं... (व्यवधान)... सभापति जी चुनाव में हम पहली दफा नहीं हारे हैं। हम तो हारते आए हैं। यह कोई छिपाने वाली बात नहीं है। आज के जो ज्वलन्त प्रश्न हैं, उनको चुनाव की सफलता और विफलता के साथ जोड़ने की कोशिश शलत है। आज महंगाई रेल कर्मचारियों और दूसरे कर्मचारियों के जीवन को दूधर बना रही है। आज विषमता रेलवे कर्मचारियों रेल में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों और सरकारी सस्थाओं में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों के जीवन में खाई पैदा कर रही है... (व्यवधान)... ।

सभापति जी, आवश्यक वस्तुओं का अभाव है। क्या यह अभाव रेल कर्मचारियों को अन्दोलित नहीं करता? क्या इस बात से इंकार किया जा सकता है कि जितनी महंगाई

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

आज बड़ी है, उतनी महगाई पिछले 26 साल में कभी नहीं बढ़ी थी। क्या यह सही नहीं है कि जितनी बेकारी अभी बढ़ी है उतनी पिछले 26 साल में कभी नहीं थी? क्या यह भी गलत है कि गरीबी हटाओ के नारे ने लोगों की अपेक्षाएं बढ़ाई हैं? अब अगर बढ़ाई हुई अपेक्षाओं की पूर्ति के लिए वे मांग करते हैं तो इस में राष्ट्र विरोधी काम कौनसा है। सभापति महोदय, काम करने का अधिकार हमने माना है और काम करने के साथ-साथ काम न करने का अधिकार भी जुड़ा हुआ है राईट टू वर्क के साथ हड़ताल पर जाने का अधिकार भी जुड़ा हुआ है। अब अगर रेल कर्मचारी नियम के अनुसार हड़ताल का नोटिस देते हैं और नोटिस देते कि बाद उनके नेताओं के साथ बातचीत चलती रहती है, तो आज यह शर्त लगाने की क्या जरूरत है कि जब तक हड़ताल का नोटिस वापस नहीं लिया जाएगा, तब तक चर्चा नहीं होगी। यह नई शर्त क्यों लगाई गई है। उस दिन जब रेलवे पर यहां स्थगन प्रस्ताव आया था तो हमने उस दिन कहा था कि जार्ज फरनेन्डीज और उनके साथियों की बातचीत के दौरान गिरफ्तार करना अनैतिक है। सभापति जी, अंग्रेजों ने भी कभी हमारे राष्ट्रीय नेताओं के साथ ऐसा दुष्कर्म नहीं किया था। ऐसा कभी नहीं हुआ कि उनके साथ बातचीत चलती हो, और उन्हें जेल में बन्द कर दिया... (व्यवधान)

डा० कॅलस (बम्बई दक्षिण) : बातचीत के दौरान तोड़-फोड़ करने काम का प्लानिंग कर रहे थे, वह क्या साजिश नहीं? क्या उन्हें आप देश को बरबाद करने देंगे?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अभी ऐसा उदाहरण बाकी है जिस में बातचीत चलती हो और मुख्य नेताओं को पकड़ कर जेल में बन्द कर दिया हो। यह पहली घटना है।

श्री बसन्त साठे (आकोला) : अब अंग्रेजों की तारीफ होने लगी है।

श्री मन्ती इन्दिरा गांधी : यह हमेशा करते आए हैं, आज नई बात नहीं है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह असत्य है। लेकिन आप के कर्म ऐसे हैं जिनसे अंग्रेजों के कुकर्म भी कुछ छोटे दाखते हैं।... (व्यवधान)...

सभापति जी, यह इन का जो शोरगुल है, यह मेरे समय में न जोड़ा जाए।

सभापति महोदय : आप अपना भाषण जारी रखिए।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : सभापति जी, यह कहा जाता है कि जब बातचीत चल रही थी, तो हड़ताल की तैयारियां भी चल पड़ी थी। हड़ताल की तैयारी चल रही थी, इस आधार पर उन को गिरफ्तार किया गया। क्या यह सच नहीं है कि हड़ताल की तैयारी और हड़ताल को रोकने की तैयारी दोनों तरफ से साथ-साथ चल रही थी। लेकिन किस बात-वरबण में चल रही थी? आप गुप्ति सूचनाएं भेज रहे थे, टेलीटोरियल आर्मी को मैदान में लाने के लिए तैयारी कर रहे थे, पुराने कर्मचारियों को मुला रहे थे और अपनी पूरी किला-बन्दी कर रहे थे कि अगर हड़ताल हुई, तो उसका सामना किया जा सके। कर्मचारी तैयारी कर रहे थे कि अगर बातचीत विफल हो जाए, तो हड़ताल हो सके, लेकिन जब एक बार आप बातचीत में लगे हुए थे, तो इस आधार का बना गिरफ्तार कि वे हड़ताल की तैयारी कर रहे थे गिरफ्तार करने का मतलब क्या था?

श्री एल० एन० मिश्र : तैयारी की थी, इसलिए गिरफ्तार नहीं किया।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : तो काहे को गिरफ्तार किया।

श्री एल० एन० मिश्र : वह मैं बताऊंगा।

SHRI PILOO MODY: What is this great secret he is keeping from all of us?

अभी बताओ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : सभापति जी, उस दिन भी हमने तोता मैना की कहानी सुनी थी। श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज के भाषण श्रवणियों में नहीं छपे। जो गुप्तचर विभाग से प्राप्त किए गए हैं, जिन के बारे में, सभापति जी, संदेह है, उन के आधार पर सरकार ने उन्हें जेल में बन्द कर दिया। क्या ईमानदारी का तकाजा यह नहीं था कि श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज जब दूसरे दिन बैठक में आते, तो उन के सामने उन के भाषण, जो आप की दृष्टि में आपत्तिजनक थे, पढ़े जाते।

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय : वह षडयन्त्र था, आप को पूरी जानकारी नहीं है।  
(व्यवधान) . . . .

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह नहीं किया गया। यहां पर कहा गया कि लखनऊ से आने के लिए उन के लिए हवाई जहाज भेजा जा सकता है। आप ने बातचीत जरूर की लेकिन बातचीत को अन्तिम रूप देना आवश्यक था और आप ने बातचीत जारी रखने के बजाए उन्हें जेल में बन्द कर दिया। यह बड़ी गलती थी। उसी दिन शाम जब ऐडजर्नमेंट मोशन पर चर्चा हो रही थी तब रेल मंत्री ने घोषणा कर दी जब तक स्ट्राइक का नोटिस वापस नहीं लिया जाएगा, चर्चा नहीं

होगी। (व्यवधान) क्या बिना बातचीत के दमन का तरीका अपना कर, टेरिटरियल आर्मी, जिस में रेलवे एम्पलायीज को भेजते समय वादा किया गया था कि उस का उपयोग रेलवे हड़ताल तोड़ने के लिए नहीं किया जाएगा, गाड़ियां चलवा कर आप समस्या का समाधान कर सकते हैं। गाड़ियां कैसे चल रही है, मैं इसका उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं। कल हमारे कांग्रेस के मेम्बर पार्लियामेंट में कह रहे थे कि रेलवे स्ट्राइक है हूं; नहीं, आज कह रहे हैं कि रेलवे स्ट्राइक है, अगर गाड़ियां चल रही है। मैंने पता लगाया कि कल दिल्ली से कौन सी गाड़ी गई है। मुझे बतलाया गया कि यहां से असम मेल गई थी। गाड़ी ले जाने का तरीका क्या है। असम मेल यहां से गई और गाजियाबाद पर रुक गई, वही असम मेल शाम को वापस आ गई। कह दिया गया कि असम मेल गई थी। यह भी दावा किया कि वह वापस आ गई। (व्यवधान) मैं साबित कर सकता हूं।

रेलवे कर्मचारियों से मेरा घनिष्ठ नाता रहा है। मैं आठ साल तक असिस्टेंट स्टेशन मास्टरों की एसोसिएशन से सम्बन्धित रहा हूं। रेल कर्मचारी किन कठिन परिस्थितियों में काम करते हैं, इस सदन में माननीय सदस्यों को इसकी थोड़ी सी अनुभूति होनी चाहिये। लाखों कर्मचारी चाहे दिन हो, चाहे रात हो, चाहे गर्मी हो, चाहे बरसात हो, कड़कड़ाती सर्दी पड़े, चिलचलाती धूप हो. . . .

एक माननीय सदस्य : क्या किसान खेती का काम नहीं करते हैं ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या आप इस बहस को किसानों की बहस में बदल देना चाहते हैं, जब हम रेल कर्मचारियों की बात करते हैं तब उन्हें किसान याद आता है, जब किसान को अधिक दाम देने की बात कही जाती है तब कहा जाता है कि जनसंघ वाले किसानों को जाकर भड़काते हैं फिर खुद ज्यादा दाम दे देते हैं।

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

मेरा निवेदन है कि रेल कर्मचारी किस परिस्थिति में काम करता है इस पर आप विचार करें। क्या यह नहीं है कि रेल कर्मचारी जिन परिस्थितियों में काम करता है वह परिस्थितियाँ अन्य पब्लिक अन्डरटेकिंग्स में होने वाली परिस्थितियों से अधिक कठिन हैं फिर भी वेतन में अन्तर है? आज रेलवे कर्मचारी का काम से कम वेतन 210 रु० है और पब्लिक अन्डरटेकिंग्स में 350 रु० है। (व्यवधान) मैं भलाउम मिला कर कहा रहा हूँ। क्या यह अन्तर अब खलेगा नहीं? क्या कर्मचारी अपनी स्थिति की तुलना कर के नहीं देखेंगे? एक ही ढंग के काम में लगे हुए कर्मचारी क्या परस्पर बैठ कर यह चर्चा नहीं करेंगे कि हमें कम मिल रहा है और तुम्हें ज्यादा मिल रहा है यद्यपि एक ही ढंग का काम हम कर रहे हैं, एक देश के निर्माण में लगे हैं और एक ही सरकार के सेवक हैं?

अगर रेलवे मंत्री यह कहते हैं कि जब इवेलुएशन की मांग ठीक है, पैरिटी होनी चाहिए, हम सिद्धांत में इसे स्वीकार करते हैं लेकिन आर्थिक कठिनाइयों के कारण आज हम इस को मान नहीं सकते तो रेलवे कर्मचारियों के नेता जहर सहानुभूति के माध्यम से इस मसले पर गौर कर के या तो उन्हें रास्ता बतलाते कि किस तरह से रूपया प्राप्त किया जा सकता है, या फिर यह कहते कि इस मांग को सिद्धांततः मान लीजिए और टुकड़ों में लागू कीजिए, हम एकमुश्त इस मांग पर अमल करने के लिए जोर नहीं देते। लेकिन यह तरीका नहीं अपनाया गया।

क्या रेल कर्मचारी इस बात को भूल सकते हैं कि 1 अप्रैल, 1950 को कैपिटल एंड लार्ज 827 करोड़ था और 1973-74 में वह 4,000 करोड़ हो गया, यानी पांचगुना बढ़ गया। इस बीच रेलवे में लाइनों की लम्बाई दुगुनी नहीं हुई है, वगैरह की संख्या दुगुनी नहीं हुई है। स्पष्ट है कि रेलवे का

विस्तार केवल लाभ को ध्यान में रख कर नहीं किया जाता। आखिर सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से रेलवे लाइन चाहिए और उन को फैलाने की जरूरत होती है, राज्यों की मांगों पर रेलवे लाइनों का विस्तार होता है। कहा जाता है कि कच्चा माल ढोने के लिए कारखानों को रेलवे लाइनों की आवश्यकता है। रेलवे मंत्रालय घाटा सह कर भी इस का प्रबंध करता है। कुछ लाइनें राजनीतिक कारणों से डाली जाती हैं। क्या इन सब का बातों के कारण जो घाटा होता है उस का रेलवे कर्मचारियों को दिखा कर कहा जायेगा कि रेलवे चूक घाटे में चलती है इसलिए तुम्हारा वेतन नहीं बढ़ सकता, और कर्मचारियों की तुलना में तुम्हें कम वेतन लेना पड़ेगा?

17.31 hours.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

मैं रेलवे कंवेन्शन कमेटी का मEMBER था। समय सीमित है, मैं आप को बीसों उदाहरण दे सकता हूँ जिन में रेलवे व्यापारियों को, उद्योगपतियों को अपना नुकसान उठा कर फायदा पहुंचाती है। मैंने रेलवे कंवेन्शन कमेटी में एक ऐसा मामला देखा कि लोग डिमरेज चार्ज क्यों देना पसन्द करते हैं। रेलवे वैन में मंगाया हुआ माल जब नहीं उठाया जाता तो उस पर डिमरेज लगता है। मैंने ऐसे उदाहरण देखे हैं कि व्यापारी अपने गोडाउन में माल नहीं रखते क्योंकि गोडाउन का किराया ज्यादा है, रेलवे डिमरेज कम है।

श्री एल० एन० मिश्र : पुरानी बात है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : ऐसी नई नई बातें भी हैं। एक नहीं बीसों बातें हो सकती हैं। अगर आप रेलवे कर्मचारियों के साथ बैठें और सोचें कि किस तरह से बेस्टफुल प्रिविटीसेज दूर की जा सकती हैं, किस तरह से आप की कि उचित मांगें पूरी करने के लिए रूपया निकाला जा सकता है तो हड़ताल का दिया गया नोटिस रेल कर्मचारियों और रेल मंत्रालय के बीच में

एक साथ मिल कर काम करने की भावना पैदा कर सकता था जिस से रेलों की दक्षता बढ़ती, रेलों की आमदनी बढ़ती, रेलों का अपव्यय कम होता और रेलवे कर्मचारियों को सन्तुष्ट रखा जा सकता था। लेकिन किसी रचनात्मक राजनीति का परिचय नहीं दिया गया। रेलवे कर्मचारियों की सब श्रेणियाँ एक साथ आ गई इस का लाभ उठा कर रेलवे मंत्रालय अगर उन का सहयोग माँगता और लेन देन की भावना से उन के साथ समझौता बातों जारी रखता तो हड़ताल को न केवल टाला जा सकता था बल्कि रेलवे व्यवस्था के अच्छे सुधार के लिए दर्शाया खोला जा सकता था। लेकिन, मुझे क्षमा किया जाय, ऐसा लगता है कि सरकार रेल मजदूरों को पाठ पढ़ाने के लिए तुली हुई है। कहीं न कहीं सरकार के दिमाग में यह बात है कि मजदूर बहुत सिर पर चढ़ गए हैं। अब उन्हें जरा डंडे से ठीक किया जाना चाहिए।

एक माननीय सदस्य : यह सही है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह कांग्रेस के सदस्य बोल रहे हैं। (व्यवधान) इसी लिए टेरिटोरियल आर्मी का आश्रय लिया जा रहा है, इसीलिए ऐसी शर्तें लागू की जा रही हैं जिनमें रेलवे मजदूरों के नेताओं को अपमानित करने की भावना है। हड़ताल का नोटिस वापस लेो तब बात होगी, इसके पीछे क्या है।

श्री के० डी० मालवीय : आप की वजह से हो रहा है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : श्री मालवीय को हम हो हम दिखाई देते हैं।

श्री के० डी० मालवीय : इंदौर में आप ने क्या कहा था।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैंने इंदौर में क्या कहा था यह चर्चा का विषय नहीं है, आप नई दिल्ली में क्या कर रहे हैं इस पर 726 LS—12.

बहस हो रही है। क्या रेलवे मजदूरों के नेताओं को अपमानित करना हो आपका उद्देश्य है क्या रेल कर्मचारियों को बेइज्जत कर के, मुँह में तिनका दबा कर, घुटनों के बल बैठा कर, सत्ता के सामने झुकाना आपका उद्देश्य है ? यदि नहीं तब फिर यह शर्त क्यों लगाई है कि तब तक बात नहीं होगी जब तक स्ट्राइक का नोटिस वापस नहीं होगा ? जब स्ट्राइक करने वालों की ऐक्शन कमेटी के 60 प्रतिशत मेंबर जेलों में हैं तब किसी नई परिस्थिति पर बे कैसे विचार कर सकते हैं ? उन को छोड़ा जाना चाहिए, स्ट्राइक का नोटिस वापस लेने की बात का परित्याग किया जाना चाहिए।

रेलवे में हड़ताल हो गई है इस से कोई इंकार नहीं कर सकता। आप दमन के तरीके अपना कर, कुछ दिन बाद थोड़ी मात्रा में उसे छिन्न भिन्न कर सकते हैं, लेकिन जो हड़ताल हो गई है, वह हमारी रेल व्यवस्था को कितना अस्त-व्यस्त करेगी इस का अनुमान लगाने का आज समय है। मालवीय जी ने रेडियो पर भाषण दिया और कहा कि रेलें नहीं चलेंगी तो कोयला नहीं जाएगा और कोयला नहीं जाएगा तो स्टील फैक्ट्री का क्या होगा। लेकिन जिस दिन वह रेडियो पर भाषण कर रहे थे उस दिन क्या उन्हें मालूम नहीं था कि आज रात को श्री जार्ज फरनेंडीस गिरफ्तार किए जाने वाले हैं.....

एक माननीय सदस्य : उनकी हरकतें आपको मालूम थीं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मालूम होता तो रेडियो पर इस तरह का भाषण नहीं करते।

इस हड़ताल का कुछ भी हो लेकिन एक बात साफ है कि आर्थिक क्षेत्र में इस हड़ताल के भयंकर दृष्टिगोचर हमें भुगतने पड़ेंगे।



[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी:]

अभी भी समय है और परिस्थिति को सम्भाला जा सकता है। हम बिना शर्त विदेश दुश्मनों से बात करने को तैयार रहते हैं। नेहरू जी कहा करते कि किसी भी संघर्ष का परिणाम ऐसा होना चाहिये कि जीत दोनों पक्षों की हो, पराजय किसी की न हो। प्रधान मंत्री ने भी इस बात को कभी दोहराया है। क्या रेल स्ट्राइक के बारे में इस सिद्धान्त को लागू नहीं किया जा सकता? क्या महात्मा बुद्ध के आदेशों को आप केवल बुद्ध पूर्णिमा के दिन ही आचरण में लाएंगे? क्या जो परिस्थितियाँ पैदा हुई हैं उसका ऐसा हल नहीं निकाला जा सकता है कि न तो रेल नेताओं की पराजय हो और न सरकार की पराजय हो, दोनों की विजय हो, दोनों का सम्मान रहे। मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर समझौते का रास्ता निकालने की भावना उधर हो तो वह रास्ता निकल सकता है।

लेकिन सरकार को स्वीकार करना होगा कि उसने तीन बड़ी गलतियाँ की हैं। प्रथम, प्रधान मंत्री का यह कहना कि हम बोनस नहीं दे सकते, फिर यह कहना कि बोनस के मामले पर बोनस रिव्यू कमेटी विचार कर सकती है, फिर हमारे शर्मा जी का कहना कि बोनस की मांग हमारी भी है और अगर यह पूरी नहीं हुई तो हम हड़ताल कर देंगे जिस बोनस के लिए हमें जी हड़ताल करना उचित समझते हैं उसी बोनस के लिए दूसरी फंडेशन द्वारा हड़ताल करना उचित क्यों नहीं है? शर्मा जी सिर्फ इतना ही कहते हैं कि बोनस रिव्यू कमेटी के लिए हम रुके हुए हैं, अगर उसने कूट दिया कि बोनस नहीं मिलेगा तो शर्मा जी क्या करेंगे?

पहली गलती यह हुई कि प्रधान मंत्री ने जो पत्र मुख्य मंत्रियों को लिखा था उसको प्रकाशित कर दिया गया। मैंने उस दिन भी कहा था और आज भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि पत्र लिखना अलग बात है लेकिन उसको

प्रकाशित करवाना दूसरी बात है। यह प्रकाशन उनके द्वारा हुआ है जो नहीं चाहते थे कि कोई समझौता हो, जो चाहते थे कि संकट बढ़े। दूसरी गलती यह की गई कि श्री जाज फरनेंडीस को गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया। तीसरी गलती यह की गई कि यह शर्त लगा दी गई कि जब तक हड़ताल का नोटिस वापस नहीं लगे तब तक वातचीत आरम्भ नहीं होगी। अभी भी समय है कि आप अपनी गलतियों को सुधारे। आज के अविश्वास के प्रस्ताव का उद्देश्य यही है कि सरकारी पक्ष को यह समझाया जाए कि अभी भी स्थिति को सुधारा जा सकता है लेकिन उसके लिए रचनात्मक राजनीति की आवश्यकता है, बदल की भावना की नहीं। अगर आप कर्मचारियों को पाठ पढ़ाने पर तुले हुए हैं, उनको मजदूरी पर तुले हुए हैं तो संघर्ष होगा और उसके परिणाम सरकार को भी भुगतने पड़ेंगे और कर्मचारियों को भी उनका सामना करना पड़ेगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, हड़ताल तो शुरू हो गई है लेकिन अभी ऐसी स्थिति में वह नहीं पहुंची है कि गतिरोध में से रास्ता बाकी नहीं रह गया हो। रास्ते निकाले जा सकते हैं। यह अविश्वास प्रस्ताव इसी दृष्टि से लाया गया है। हम जानते कि इसका भविष्य क्या होगा। सारे तर्क हमारे साथ हैं, लेकिन संख्या उनके साथ है। वे संख्या बल पर फैसला चाहते हैं और वे फैसले यहीं हो सकते हैं, सदन में ही कराए जा सकते हैं, जहाँ तक आम आदमी का प्रश्न है उसको यह नहीं समझाया जा सकता है कि हड़ताल के निबटने में सरकार ने बुद्धिमत्ता का परिचय दिया है। मैं बलपूर्वक कहता हूँ कि आम आदमी से आप बाहर चल कर बात कर लें, कोई भी श्री जाज फरनेंडीस की गिरफ्तारी का समर्थन नहीं करता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमने मांग की थी कि संकट काल की स्थिति खत्म कर ही जाए, पाकिस्तान से मित्रता हो गई है, बंगला देश बन गया है, पाकिस्तान ने उसको मान्यता दे दी है, जीती हुई जमीन पाकिस्तान को वापिस कर दी गई है, युद्धबन्दी छोड़ दिये गए हैं, अब संकटकाल की स्थिति का क्या मतलब ? असाधारण अधिकार जो आपने प्राप्त किये हुए हैं उनको आप छोड़ दीजिए तब हमें कहा गया था कि नहीं, एमरजेंसी रहेगी और अब हमें पता लग रहा है कि एमरजेंसी किसलिए आप रखना चाहते थे। पाकिस्तान से निबटने के लिए नहीं, रेल मजदूरों की न्यायोचित मांगों और न्यायोचित आन्दोलन को कुचलने के लिए। क्या रेल मजदूरों को मीसा में पकड़ना, भारत सुरक्षा अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत हिरासत में लेना उचित है ? क्या यह संकटकाल के उद्बन्धों का दुर्हयोग नहीं है ? मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि सरकार लोकतांत्रिक आन्दोलन को अब दमन के अलावा और किसी तरीके से मुलजाने की सामर्थ्य खो चुकी है, विश्वास खो चुकी है। अगर यह बात सच है कि देश पर एक गम्भीर परिस्थिति आने वाली है। अभी भी समय है। सरकार बुद्धिमत्ता का परिचय दे सकती है और इस हड़ताल से होने वाले नुसान को रोका जा सकता है। रेल मंत्री और रेल कर्मचारियों के नेता फिर से वार्ता की टेबल पर आकर सम्मानजनक समझौते का रास्ता निकाल सकते हैं। अगर रास्ता नहीं निकाला जाएगा तो जो भी गम्भीर परिस्थिति पैदा होगी उसका उत्तरदायित्व सरकार के कंधों पर होगा, किसी और के कंधों पर नहीं होगा।

श्री चन्द्रजीत दादब (आजमगढ़) : यह दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि रेल हड़ताल हमारे देश में हो रही है और उसमें रेलवे के कुछ कर्मचारी हिस्सा ले रहे हैं। अब देश एक आर्थिक संकट से गुजर रहा है, परेशानियों

में से होकर गुजर रहा है जिसकी चर्चा सभी विरोधी दलों के नेताओं ने की है और कहा है कि आज देश में एक गहरा आर्थिक संकट है, बड़ी हुई महंगाई का संकट है, जरूरी सामानों का अभाव है तो ऐसे समय में हड़ताल करना क्या उचित था ? मैं मानता हूँ कि बीस लाख रेल कर्मचारियों में से अधिकांश परेशान हैं, जो छोटे वेतन पाने वाले हैं बड़ी हुई महंगाई में उनकी समस्याएँ भी बड़ी हुई हैं और इससे कोई इन्कार भी नहीं कर सकता है। लेकिन आप यह भी देखें कि हमारे देश की जनसंख्या 58 करोड़ है। उसमें कई दूसरे वर्ग भी हैं। अगर हम छोटे किसानों की बात करते हैं, खेतीहर मजदूरों की चर्चा करते हैं, बेकार नौजवानों की चर्चा करते हैं तो बाजपेयी जी को दर्द नहीं होना चाहिये।

जब हम रेल कर्मचारियों के प्रश्नों पर विचार करते हैं जिन पर करोड़ों नहीं अरबों खर्च होगा तब देश की क्या आर्थिक अवस्था है, इस भार को वहन करने की हम में कितनी सामर्थ्य है, समाज के दूसरे वर्गों पर उसका कितना असर पड़ने वाला है, उसके और क्या परिणाम होने वाले हैं, भविष्य में उसके क्या नतीजे निकलने वाले हैं इस पर भी विचार करते हैं तो वस्तु स्थिति से हम आंख बन्द नहीं कर सकते हैं। इन सारी बातों पर हमें विचार करना पड़ेगा। हम मानते हैं कि आज रेल कर्मचारी परेशानी में हैं। रेल मंत्री या रेल बोर्ड ने यह नहीं कहा है कि उनकी सभी मांगें नाजायज हैं। अगर ऐसा होता तो रेल मंत्रालय और रेल मंत्री उनके साथ बैठ कर बात नहीं करते। उन में से बहुत सी बातें स्वीकार भी की गई हैं। उस अवस्था में उनको स्वीकार नहीं किया जाता। काम के घाट घंटे होने चाहियें, इसको स्वीकार किया गया है। उनका जाव इवैल्युएशन होना चाहिए, इसको माना गया है और कहा गया है कि उस पर विचार

## [श्री चन्द्रजीत दास]

किया जा सकता है। ऐसे लोग जो निष्कासित किए गए हैं, बं क्यों किए गए हैं, उनके साथ इंसान दृष्टा है या नहीं दृष्टा है उस पर गौर होगा और रेल मंत्री ने कहा है कि उस पर हम विचार करने को तैयार हैं। हम इन बातों के बारे में कानून के मुताबिक, और हमदर्दी के साथ, विचार करने के लिए तैयार हैं।

गल्ले के सम्बन्ध में सुविधा देने का प्रश्न उठाया गया। आज हमारे देश में गल्ले की कमी है। कौन इस बात से इन्काद कर सकता है कि हमारे देश की 58 करोड़ जनता को, चाहे कोई घरीब हो या अमीर हो, गल्ले के विषय में परेशानी का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। मैं मानता हूँ कि जो अमीर हैं, उसके पास साधन हैं, वह हमें दाम पर भी, और चोर बाजार में भी, अनाज खरीद सकता है। लेकिन यह सच्चाई है कि देश में गल्ले का अभाव है, परेशानी है और हमने इस समस्या का समाधान करना है।

हमें यह अच्छा नहीं लगता है कि हम गल्ले के आयात पर अरबों रुपये खर्च करें और दूसरे मुल्कों को दें, लेकिन हम अपने किसानों को न दें। इस प्रश्न पर आज हमको गम्भीरता के साथ विचार करना है। रेल मंत्री ने कहा कि हम इस बात को स्वीकार करते हैं कि जहाँ 300 या उससे ज्यादा रेल कर्मचारी रहते हैं, वहाँ हम सस्ते गल्ले की दुकान खोलेंगे और उनको गल्ला पहुँचाने की कोशिश करेंगे, जब कि हम दूसरे लोगों को गल्ला नहीं पहुँचा पा रहे हैं। हमारे देश में जो संगठित कर्मचारी हैं, हम उनको गल्ला पहुँचाने के बारे में विचार करते हैं, लेकिन इस मुल्क में करोड़ों खेतीहर मजदूर भी हैं, जो आधा पेट खाकर रहते हैं, मगर हम उन्हें गल्ला नहीं दे पाते हैं। लेकिन फिर भी रेल मंत्री ने कहा कि हम अपने रेल कर्मचारियों को गल्ला पहुँचाने की बात मानने के लिए तैयार हैं।

और आखिर ये रेल कर्मचारी कौन हैं? वे हमारे विरोधी नहीं हैं। हम को उनसे लड़ाई नहीं करनी है। रेल मंत्री ने यह ठीक ही कहा है कि हमने उनके द्वारा ही अपनी रेलें चलानी हैं। हमारी उनके साथ हमदर्दी है और हम उनकी समस्याओं पर सहानुभूति के साथ विचार करेंगे। लेकिन हम यह भी चाहेंगे कि जब रेल कर्मचारी अपनी मांगों को उठावें, तो उनके सामने पूरे हिन्दुस्तान की तस्वीर होनी चाहिए। आज हम पूरे हिन्दुस्तान की तस्वीर को घुमाकर के कोई काम नहीं कर सकते हैं।

बेतनों में विषमता का सवाल भी उठाया जाता है। मैं स्वीकार करता हूँ कि बेतनकर्मों में विषमता है। आज केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकारों के कर्मचारियों के बेतनों में विषमता है। हमारे यहाँ ऐसे कारखाने हैं, जिनमें काम करने का तरीका एक है, योग्यता एक है, लेकिन उनके बेतनों में विषमता है। हमको इस प्रश्न पर विचार करना है और इस समस्या का कोई हल निकालना है।

यह भी मांग की जाती है कि रेल कर्मचारियों को बोनस दिया जाये। यह बात किसको अच्छी नहीं लगेगी? यह बड़ा सस्ता और लोकप्रिय नारा है कि एक महीने का बेतन बोनस के रूप में दिया जाये—रेल कर्मचारियों के लिए महज 40 करोड़ रुपये का प्रश्न है। लेकिन इसका परिणाम क्या होने वाला है? सरकार को गम्भीरता के साथ विचार करना चाहिए कि क्या हम बोनस को उत्पादन के साथ जोड़ेंगे या नहीं। क्या हम आख बन्द कर के इस मुल्क में सब को बोनस देते चले जायेंगे? आज इस मुल्क में हमारे 50 लाख नौजवान बेकार हैं, जिनको सौ रुपया महंगाई भत्ता देने की भी हमारी सामर्थ्य नहीं है। लेकिन कहा जाता है कि महज सौ, दो सौ रुपये देना है—बड़ा दिया जाये। हम को भी इस तरह की बात कहना

अच्छा लगता है, लेकिन हमको इस बारे में गम्भीरता के साथ सोचना पड़ेगा।

आज प्रश्न यह नहीं है कि सरकार समझौता नहीं चाहती है या वह बातचात नहीं चलाना चाहती है। प्रश्न यह है कि रेल कर्मचारियों के कुछ नेताओं ने अपने राजनैतिक स्वार्थ और अपने राजनैतिक नजरिये को सामने रख कर रेल कर्मचारियों को आगे रखते हुए अपनी राजनीति करने का प्रयास किया है। यह बात नहीं मानी जायेगी। अगर कुछ लोग राजनीति की बात करेंगे, तो राजनीति से उसका मुकाबला होगा।

श्री वाजपेयी ने कहा है कि कांग्रेस पार्टी क्या है, जिसमें श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम और श्री केशव देव मालवीय एक साथ बैठते हैं। ठीक है, वे, और चन्द्रजीत यादव भी, एक साथ बैठते हैं। इसकी वजह यह है कि कांग्रेस पार्टी का एक विधान, नियम; नीति और कार्यक्रम है, और चाहे श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम हों और चाहे श्री केशवदेव मालवीय और चन्द्रजीत यादव हों, वे सब साथ बैठ कर समान नीति और कार्यक्रम पर विचार करते हैं, और उन्होंने उस नीति या कार्यक्रम के अनुसार चलने का प्लेज लिया है।

लेकिन श्री वाजपेयी का दर्द समझ में आता है। उनको दर्द होता है कि 26 साल हो गये, कांग्रेस के लोग अभी तक क्यों सत्ता में बैठे हैं। वह कहते हैं कि कांग्रेस के साथ बहुमत है और वह उसके बल पर कुछ भी पास करा सकता है। कांग्रेस पार्टी का इसलिए बहुमत है कि जनता हमारे साथ है और वह श्री वाजपेयी के दल के साथ नहीं है। उन्होंने सत्ता की बात कही है। ठीक है, हम प्रजातन्त्र में सत्ता चाहते हैं, क्योंकि हम मानते हैं कि अगर श्री वाजपेयी के हाथ में सत्ता आ जाये, और अगर उन की विचार-धारा चले, तो इस देश का दुर्भाग्य होगा, इस देश में फ़िरकापरस्त ताकतें बढ़ेंगी, विभिन्न धर्मों के जो लोग एक साथ मिल कर, प्रेम और सद्भावना से रहते हैं, वे ऐसे नहीं

रह पायेंगे, देश की राजनैतिक अखण्डता टूट जायेगी, देश खंडित हो जायेगा, भाषा, क्षेत्र, मजहब और जाति के सवाल उठेंगे।

1967 के बाद जब देश में संकट बढ़ने लगा, महंगाई बढ़ी और परेशानी बढ़ी, तो श्री वाजपेयी के सब उसूल और सिद्धान्त कहाँ चले गये? सत्ता हथियाने के लिए, शासन में आने के लिए श्री वाजपेयी अपनी पार्टी के सिद्धान्त उसूल, नीति और कार्यक्रम सबको छोड़ गये और ऐसे संविद सरकार में शामिल हो गये, जो चूँ चूँ का मुरब्बा थी। लेकिन जनता ने उन दलों को अस्वीकार कर दिया और सत्ता उनके हाथ से खिसक गई। जितने ग़र उसूलों काम हो सकते थे, वे उन्होंने किये। (व्यवधान) हम नीति और सिद्धान्त के अनुसार काम करते हैं।

मैं ईमानदारी के साथ कहता हूँ कि श्री जार्ज फ़रनेंडीज की गिरफ्तारी के बारे में दो रायें हो सकती हैं—इस बारे में दो रायें हो सकती हैं कि उनको गिरफ्तार करना चाहिए या नहीं। रेल मन्त्री इस बारे में जवाब देंगे। उन्होंने इस सदन में कहा है कि उनके पास कुछ सबूत थे, उन सबूतों की बुनियाद पर उनको गिरफ्तार करना जरूरी हुआ, और तब उनको गिरफ्तार किया गया। मैं इस बात को मानता हूँ। लेकिन मान लीजिए कि अगर यह गिरफ्तारी न हुई होती, तो क्या 8 मई को रेल की हड़ताल न होती?

क्या उन्होंने एक बार भी यह सोचा कि हमारा देश एक गहरे संकट में से गुजर रहा है और हमारे देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था पर काफ़ी बड़ा भार है? लेकिन यह ख़ाली रेल हड़ताल का ही सबाल नहीं है, हम जानते हैं कि इन पाटियों ने पिछले एक साल में कितनी बार बन्द और हड़ताल का नारा दिया है और यह कोशिश की है कि मुल्क में “भारत बन्द” कराया जाये। जब देश को उत्पादन की ऊर्ध्व

### [श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव]

है, जब देश का भ्राम्यमी एक एक गज कपड़े के लिए तरस रहा है, जब इस मुल्क के लोगों को एक एक मुट्ठी चावल और गेहूँ के लिए परेशानी उठानी पड़ रही है, तब इन पाटियों ने पावर इंजीनियर्स की हड़ताल कराई, ताकि हमारी कपड़ा मिलें उत्पादन न कर सकें और पंजाब, हरियाणा और उत्तर प्रदेश के किसानों को गेहूँ पैदा करने के लिए पानी न मिल सके। इसी तरह उन्होंने इण्डियन एयर लाइन्स में हड़ताल कराई।

सोधी बात यह है कि देश में जो आर्थिक संकट पैदा हुआ है, उस का ब्रेजा राजनैतिक लाभ उठाने के लिए आज विरोधी दल इस देश को तबाही के रास्ते पर ले जाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। हम को इसका मुकाबला करना पड़ेगा। ये लोग बीम लाख कर्मचारियों की बात करते हैं। उन कर्मचारियों के साथ हमारी भी सहानुभूति है। हमने उनकी बहुत सी बातें मानी हैं और बहुत सी दूसरी जायज बातों को मानेंगे। हमारे बहुत से लेबर लीडर बैठे हुए हैं। मैं श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आज से 26 साल पहले हमारे वर्कर्स की क्या हालत थी। हमने सम्बन्धित कानून बदले हैं, उनकी सुविधाएँ बढ़ाई हैं, उनके वेतनक्रमों को रिवाइज किया है, उनको सम्मान दिया है, उनको नौकरी की गारण्टी और नौकरी का स्थायित्व दिया है। हम को इस बात का फ़ख्र है कि हमारे देश के विकास और प्रगति में हिन्दुस्तान की बकिंग क्लास की एक सम्मान की जगह है। यह हमारी पार्टी ही है, जिसने यह स्थिति पैदा की है।

हम जानते हैं कि जब एक नया हिन्दुस्तान बनाने के प्रयास हो रहे हैं, तो संकट आयेंगे, परेशानी आयेंगी। 58 करोड़ इन्सानों का मुल्क कोई एक दिन में नहीं बनेगा। जब सारी दुनिया में महंगाई और परेशानी की हालत है, जब सारी दुनिया की राजनीति और अर्थ नीति का हमारे देश पर असर पड़ता है, जब हमारे

देश में एक नया समाज बनाने के लिए प्रयास हो रहे हैं, तब कठिनाई होगी, परेशानी होगी। ऐसी स्थिति में आज इस देश में बगावत कराने, लोगों को भड़काने और उनके असन्तोष तथा परेशानियों को राजनैतिक लाभ प्राप्त करने के लिए इस्तेमाल करने की कोशिश की जा रही है।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम हिन्दुस्तान की 58 करोड़ जनता के हितों को—इस देश के किसान, गरीबमजदूर, नौजवान, सरकारी और गैर-सरकारी कर्मचारी के हितों को—अपने सामने रखेंगे। मेरा विश्वास है कि हमारी जनता इन राजनैतिक दलों के इस फदे में नहीं आने वाली है, इन की चाल नाकामयाब होगी और देश इन को ठुकरा देगा।

कहा गया है कि यह मर्यादा का प्रश्न नहीं बनाना चाहिये, मर्यादा का प्रश्न नहीं है। प्रधान मन्त्री जी ने अगर अपने मुख्य मन्त्रियों को पत्र लिखा तो किस दृष्टि से लिखा? मैंने कहा है और मैं फिर हिम्मत के साथ सदन में कहने को तैयार हूँ कि सरकार को सोचना पड़ेगा—आपने बोनस की जो नीति अपनाई है—यह आप को कहां ले जाने वाली है? कहीं उसको काम से जोड़िये, मुनाफ़े से जोड़िये उत्पादन से जोड़िये, वरना हम कहां जाने वाले हैं। एक तरफ़ आप के करोड़ों भ्राम्यमी बेकार हैं, लाखों ऐसे कर्मचारी हैं जिन को निर्वाह के लिए वेतन नहीं दे पा रहे हैं। दूसरी तरफ़—सवाल है उन की सुविधाओं की पैरिटी का, उन के वेतन की पैरिटी का। मैं जानता हूँ कई दफा कठोर निर्णय लेने पड़ते हैं, जिन का देश की जिम्मेदारी उठानी है उन के सामने ऐसी समस्याएँ आती हैं—यह देश—हमारा देश एक बड़ा देश है, बीमार देश है, कमजोर देश है, लेकिन डाक्टर को कभी कभी निर्णय लेने पड़ते हैं, कठोर निर्णय लेने पड़ते हैं, बिटर-पिल्ज देनी

पड़ती हैं, कड़वी घूट पिलानी पड़ती है, आपरेशन करना पड़ता है इस देश की विषमता को दूर करने के लिए, इस देश के गरीबों का भविष्य बनाने के लिए, इस देश की करोड़ों जनता जो आज परेशान है, जिस जनता ने नये हिस्टुडान का सपना देखा है, उसके सपने को पूरा करने के लिए कई कठोर निर्णय लेने पड़ेंगे और इस में हमारे पास सहयोग है, हमारे देश की जनता का।

आज क्या हुआ—कल से हड़ताल हुई, अटल बिहारी जी, जरा दिल्ली के बाजारों में जाकर देखिए। मैं मानता हूँ आपका सम्पर्क साधारण जनता से भी है—बाजार में 5 से 10 फीसबो कीमतें बढ़ गई, इसलिये कि एक वातावरण बन गया है कि रेलों की हड़ताल हो गई है। इसमें कौन परेशान हो रहा है—यह हड़ताल चलेगी सामान नहीं पहुँचेगा, वक्त पर कोयला नहीं पहुँचेगा, सीमेंट नहीं पहुँचेगा, लोहा नहीं पहुँचेगा, वक्त पर खाने का सामान नहीं पहुँचेगा, गल्ला नहीं पहुँचेगा। आज जनता की परेशानी बढ़ेगी। आप सरकार पर आरोप लगाते हैं, लेकिन सरकार ने कम से कम इस बात की तैयारी तो की, क्या अपराध किया सरकार ने। अगर सरकार ने इस बात की तैयारी की कि हमारे महाराष्ट्र के भाई, राजस्थान के भाई या आसाम के रहने वालों तक गल्ला पहुँच सके, ताकि उन को रेल की हड़ताल से परेशान न होना पड़े, अगर सरकार ने तैयारी कि हमारे इस्पात के कारखाने बन्द न हो जायें, हम कोयला वहाँ तक पहुँचा सके, अगर सरकार ने इस बात की तैयारी की कि हमारी रेलों की पटड़ियाँ उखाड़ी न जायें—तो इसमें क्या गुनाह किया। आज ही इस बात की खबर थी—बिहार के अन्दर, बंगाल के अन्दर—बो जगहों पर रेलवे लाइन उखाड़ने की कोशिश की गई, सेबोटैज करने की कोशिश की गई—क्या यह सरकार की जिम्मेदारी नहीं है कि सरकार इस बात को देखे कि हमारी रेलवे जिस पर हमारा अरबों रुपया लगा हुआ है, जो हमारी आर्थिक व्यवस्था में हमारी रक्त धमनियों हैं, ये नष्ट न होने पायें, कोई उन को नष्ट न कर सके

और उन की सुरक्षा के लिये बी०एस०एफ० को लगाते हैं, टैरिटोरियल आर्मी को लगाते हैं तो इसमें क्या गुनाह है? बी०एस०एफ० या टैरी टोरियल आर्मी मजदूरों को डण्डा मारने के लिये लगाई गई हैं, राष्ट्रीय सम्पत्ति की रक्षा के लिए लगाई गई हैं। उन का यह कर्तव्य है कि जो काम करना चाहते हैं उन को काम करने दिया जाय—उनको रोका न जायें। मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ—डी०आई० आर० भी इसी लिये बनाया गया है, इसी पार्लियामेंट ने उस कानून को बनाया है, इसी पार्लियामेंट ने “भीसा” को बनाया है, ऐसे लोग जो तोड़-फोड़ की कार्यवाही करेंगे उन के खिलाफ इन कानूनों का इस्तेमाल करना पड़ेगा और सरकार को इस से हिचकिचाना नहीं चाहिये। सरकार को उन के खिलाफ सख्त कार्यवाही करनी चाहिये, इसी लिये कानून बनाये गये हैं। हम मजदूरों के खिलाफ इस का इस्तेमाल नहीं करना चाहते, नौजवानों के खिलाफ नहीं करना चाहते हैं। इस मुल्क में 58 करोड़ इंसान रहते हैं उन के, खिलाफ इस का इस्तेमाल नहीं करना चाहते हैं मगर जिनके खिलाफ सुबूत होंगे, तोड़फोड़ की कार्यवाहियों में उन्होंने हिस्सा लिया होगा तो इन का इस्तेमाल करना पड़ेगा।

श्री मान, मैं इस बात को भी कहना चाहता हूँ—आज भी सरकार की यह इच्छा है कि इस समस्या का कोई हल निकले। सरकार अपने रेलवे कर्मचारियों के साथ कोई ऐसा व्यवहार करना नहीं चाहती, इस आधार पर कि वे हमारे दुश्मनों के कैम्प में हैं या हमारी उन के साथ कोई दुश्मनी है। हम चाहते हैं कि इस समस्या का कोई हल निकाला जाय। मुझे इस बात का विश्वास है कि हमारे देश के 20 लाख रेलवे कर्मचारी अपने नेताओं को इस बात के लिये मजबूर करेंगे कि वे इस देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था के साथ खिलवाड़ न करें, रेलवे हड़ताल को जानबूझ कर अपने राजनीतिक स्वार्थों का लाभ उठाने के लिये न चलायें। उन्हें इस बात के लिये मजबूर करेंगे कि प्रेस्टिज के सवाल पर न बैठें। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि सरकार ने जिस प्रकार

# [श्री चन्द्रजी. यादव]

से बहुत सी मांगों पर सहानुभूति के साथ विचार किया है, स्वीकार किया है, इसी तरह से जितनी उन की और मांगें होंगी, जो स्वीकार करने योग्य होंगी—पहले भी स्वीकार की गई हैं और आज भी स्वीकार की जायेंगी। इस अविश्वास के प्रस्ताव के बारे में विरोधी दलों ने खुद कहा है—वे बहुत सीरियस नहीं थे, ऐसी बात नहीं थी कि सरकार में विश्वास कम हो गया था, वे बहस करना चाहते थे। उन्होंने कहा है कि अगर काम रोकने का प्रस्ताव पहले बहस मान लेते तो वे इसे नहीं लाते। उन्होंने स्वयं इस बात को सदन में स्वीकार किया है, इसलिये अविश्वास प्रस्ताव के पीछे कोई गम्भीरता नहीं है। वे केवल बहस करना चाहते थे। हमारे संसद-कार्य मन्त्री ने कहा था कि आप सरकार की निंदा करना चाहते हैं, बहस करना चाहते हैं तो कीजिए, 10 घंटे बहस कीजिए, या 14 घंटे बहस कीजिए लेकिन काम रोकने का प्रस्ताव के रूप में या अविश्वास प्रस्ताव के रूप में न आइये। वह एक गम्भीर समस्या है इसलिये इस पर शान्ति से बैठ कर सदन में विचार करें। अगर आप के सुझावों से आप के दृष्टिकोण से कोई रास्ता निकलता है तो हम उस रास्ते को निकालने के लिये तैयार हैं। इस देश के अंदर ऐसा वातावरण बनाये जिस वातावरण में हम शान्ति से साथ काम-चारियों की मांगों पर विचार कर सकें, ऐसी मांगें जो वापिस हैं, जो सही हैं, उन में से बहुत सी तो मानी गई हैं, लेकिन फिर भी यदि कोई सुझाव होगा तो विचार करने के लिये तैयार हैं। इस लिये मेहरबानी कर के आप इस बात की घोषणा करें कि सरकार ने बहुत सी मांगों को माना है, सरकार का विचार सहानुभूतिपूर्ण होना चाहिये, सरकार उन की अन्य मांगों पर विचार करे। हम आज के आर्थिक संकट को देखते हुए हड़ताल नहीं चाहते हैं, हड़ताल को बन्द करेंगे और सरकार के साथ वार्तालाप करेंगे। मैं समझता हूँ कि इससे समस्या का हल निकल सकता है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस अविश्वास प्रस्ताव का विरोध करता हूँ।

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): Mr. Speaker, I am really touched by the appeal made by the previous speaker, Shri Chandrajit Yadav, that we should not press this motion of no-confidence; that he is prepared to sit with us and discuss for 10, 14 or 15 hours to arrive at the desired solution. I am really touched by it. But in turn, I would appeal to him and say that we are prepared not to press it provided he also shows some sympathy to the negotiating leaders representing the trade unions and have them released and sit with them and negotiate. It is not we with whom we want them to negotiate; let them negotiate with the leaders and representatives of the railway workers. If that had been done, the strike would have been averted and the no-confidence motion moved here would have been avoided.

It is poor consolation for speakers on the other side, for example, Shri K. D. Malaviya, to speak about political insanity of some of the parties here in associating themselves with such a no-confidence motion. I know whom he had in mind. He had in mind the CPI and perhaps also the Marxists, because he was signalling this way and that, just like the railwayman signalling. Shri Yadav spoke about the hotch-potch of different parties moving a no-confidence motion. The Prime Minister also said that this is not the first time they are facing a no-confidence motion and previously she had seen so many no-confidence motions. Since have been here, I have seen no-confidence motions moved here, not supported by all parties. I remember in 1965-66 there was one such motion. At that time, the Prime Minister was Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri. It was moved by one of the Opposition parties. The Swatantra Party did not associate themselves with the no-confidence motion. In

1969, there was a no-confidence motion moved with which the DMK Party did not associate. There were a no-confidence motions where in the Communist Party of India did not associate. But what does it prove? Now, all the parties here have come together for the no-confidence motion. What is wrong there? Do you mean to say that the Communist Party of India and the Congress (O) Party and the Swatantra Party should not all join together? Do you mean to say that because of this no-confidence motion they have lost their identity, that they have lost their ideology and lost their programmes?

I would remind the House of one thing. I can quote instances where the Congress ruling party have associated themselves with the Swatantra Party and the Communist Party of India with the Muslim League and others in moving a no-confidence motion in some State Assemblies. For example, in the Tamil Nadu Assembly, it has been done umpteen times. I am not blaming anyone. But do not take cover under that aspect. Because a no-confidence motion is not a motion on the policy and programme of the communist Party of India; it is not a motion discussing the programme of the Swatantra Party or the Jan Sangh Party. It is a motion criticising the behaviour and the conduct of the Government. If you want to defend it, defend it. But it is poor consolation to point out the difference of opinion among the parties. By the same stretch of imagination, we can also point out very many differences, basic and ideological, on the other side also. Therefore, let us not go too much on it.

There was another point which was again and again referred to by many Members there. Mr. Malaviya has referred to that, and Shri Chandrajit Yadav has referred to that. He said,

if you talk politics we shall also talk politics. Mr. Malaviya said, "politicalisation of trade unionism." I for one do not understand why you are degrading politics. I am proud to be in politics. I am proud to be a politician. Why do you fear politics? After all, man is a political animal.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: What I really meant was they are taking an undesirable political advantage of a situation where one should not play too much politics. They have to be in different spheres. That is all I meant.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: Well, I have to go beyond the spoken word and look into what he meant. It has become universal to say that whenever anything goes bad there is politics in it and it is bad. Well, as I said, I am proud to be in politics and to be a politician. Politics mean an art of making adjustments in society between individual and individual, between individual and society between individual freedom and the authority of the State so that each individual has the maximum good possible in life. What is the harm there? Why are you degrading politics in which you yourself are there? So, to say this does not give much help to you.

After all, there are reasons to bring this motion. Mr. A. P. Sharma, when he started his speech, prefaced his speech by saying that when he knew that a no-confidence motion was being moved, he felt that it would be a very serious thing, but that when he came to understand that it is going to be a railway affair, he said that it was nothing serious.

It has been contended that only eight per cent of the railwaymen have been on strike. I think those who have been hearing the radio news, sitting on ivory towers, may come to the conclusion that there



[Shri Sezhiyan]

has been no strike. Those who have been watching the TV will come to the conclusion that all the trains are running. Probably they have been able to run the trains over the TV and the radio, but in reality the reverse is the position.

Shri K. D. Malaviya, when he spoke, made pointed reference to the role of the public sector and the economic condition in the country. He also spoke very proudly about certain things. He spoke in proud terms about the fine hospitals, medical facilities, and the best colleges that they have given them. He said incidentally that a worker on an average may be getting Rs. 600 per mensem.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: I was referring to Durgapur.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: The same point has been raised by the railwaymen. They say that when you are paying a worker at the rate of Rs. 600 per mensem in the public sector undertaking, why don't you treat them on a par with the public sector undertakings employees.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: You cannot do it in a day.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: Why don't you tell them?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: We want your co-operation to reach that stage and we are pledged to do it.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: We are ready to cooperate with you, but cooperation cannot come through the jail. When you were negotiating with the people you could have easily explained that it could not be done in a day; it could be done in a phased programme. You could have devised a phased programme and placed before them and exposed them to the public and the world saying: we

gave them a reasonably phased programme and they did not abide by that. He talked of productivity. He said that the public sector undertakings and the railways also incidentally should contribute to the economic development of the country. The productivity should be more to justify an increase in wages. I am one with him on that point. I think as a good parliamentarian he goes through the literature that is given by the Railway Board. If he goes through the review of the performance of the Indian Railways given in February this year, he will find glowing tributes having not been paid to the productivity of labour in the past ten years. It has been said that labour productivity in 1972-73 has increased by 64 per cent compared to 1950-51. The productivity of the workers in the Railway workshop has during the same period gone up by 54 per cent, while the number of workers has gone down by 9 per cent. It goes on to say that the manpower ratio in respect of repairs to locomotives and carriage wagons has steadily gone down during all these years. In the same report it has been stated that the workshop repair output increased from 335 thousand equated broadgauge wagon units in 1957-58 to 469 thousand equated broadgauge units in 1972-73 while the staff strength came down from 116 thousand to 111 thousand during the same period. Productivity has gone up and this publication attests to it.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): It is a whitewash by the Railway Board.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: When the review was published, at that time you did not say so, but when they go on strike demanding more wages you say this. It says here.

"It is gratifying to note that with the cooperation of the organised labour the expectations in this regard have been largely realised."

It is in black and white. This is what Mr. Qureshi and Mr. Misra told this House. I am not here talking about the reasonableness of the demand. I have been associated with labour unions myself and as Vice President of the All India Insurance Association, I have conducted negotiations. The Minister and the representatives of the management sit with us and they used to say: our capacity is only to pay Rs. 2 or three crores. Try to fit in your requirements and demands within that amount. We have this come to negotiated settlements. But in this case they are not giving any positive reply to the reasonable demands made by them. As I said, I am not referring to the reasonableness or unreasonableness of the demands. Their demands may be high or may be low. They may deserve it or may not deserve it. As pointed out by the previous speaker a large chunk of the population of our country numbering 58 crores do not get even one square meal a day. About 40 or 50 per cent of our population live below the poverty line. I agree with you on that matter.

I am not here disputing, how much an Indian railway worker should be paid, whether the minimum wage should be Rs. 236 or Rs. 300 and odd etc. I am not going into that here. This No-Confidence Motion is not even a discussion on the entire gamut of the demands of the railwaymen. But, we are only questioning the questionable methods adopted by the Government while negotiating. While carrying on the negotiations, why did you arrest the leaders who were expected to negotiate with you? The previous evening, you said that the negotiations would start at 10 a.m. the next day. But at 3 O'Clock, early in the morning, on that day, you arrest them and clamp them down in the jail. We are question-

ing this method, this attitude of the Government. We have not got any satisfactory reply from any one of them. It is not as if we are making through this No-Confidence Motion. It is no pleasure for us. It is no pleasure for you also. We did not want to move this. Even on the 7th May, on the last day, speaking for myself—for one hour, one question was discussed and I also participated in that discussion—I made a humble submission to the House under Rule 377, that even at that late hour, the Prime Minister should intervene. I said that we would appeal to the union leaders to postpone the strike and we asked the Government to release the leaders and that within a week, we should try to solve the problem. I am quite aware and I am quite clear in my mind, whatever may be the arduous nature of the labour, whatever may be the trade union movement that has been built all these years, when a strike comes, when a confrontation is started, it is very difficult to fight a Government. I would not like to have a Government which is weak. A strong Government is required. But, does that mean that the strength that you have gathered, the powers that have been gathered by you, should go to break the unions, to suppress the workers and to clamp down in jail the leaders who come before the negotiating table? Therefore, we are perturbed over the attitude of the Government. They say that the strike notice has been given, they have been preparing for the strike, and that is why, they have been forced to arrest the leaders. But, this strike notice has not been given recently. It was given in October, 1973. If you go through the proceedings of the convention of the All India Railwaymen's Federation, you will find that, at that time, they prepared a charter of demands. Those who have been in the trade union movement know, what a charter of demands means. They first start with the

[Shri Sezhiyan]

charter of demands. If the charter of demands, is not fulfilled, then, strike becomes inevitable. That is what they say. With the charter of demands, you start negotiations. Strike is also expected when the charter of demands is given. Even at that time, in October 1973 itself, Mr. George Fernandes made it very clear that these are the charter of demands and that they were ready for negotiations. But, once the negotiations...

**SHRI VASANT SATHE:** Mr. Sezhiyan, would you kindly say, if ever, in the trade union movement, during negotiations, a strike notice is given? After strike notice, negotiations start. During negotiations, a strike notice is always illegal.

**SHRI SEZHIYAN:** I would like to make it amply clear that in this case, strike notice was given and even then negotiations continued. On 18th October, 1973, they gave the charter of demands and in that charter of demands, they made it clear that they were going to negotiate.

**SHRI VASANT SATHE:** That shows the *bona fides* of the Government that they continued the negotiations even after the strike notice was given, during negotiations.

**SHRI SEZHIYAN:** We appreciate the stand taken by them till the date of arrest of Mr. George Fernandes. But, when they continued negotiations, even after strike notice, what made them to run amuck on the 2nd morning, at 3 O'Clock in the morning and arrest Mr. Fernandes?

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:** The use of BSF for this purpose is misuse of the powers of the Home Ministry.

Then, when there is shortage of petrol in the country, sending a plane to bring him back is another instance of misuse of Government money.

**SHRI SEZHIYAN:** What hurts me more is this. When the Government have got all the powers, why should they adopt these dubious and questionable methods in trying to settle the negotiations started by them? Instead of being the ideal employer, setting an example to the private entrepreneurs, why are they adopting these questionable methods? What harm has been done by these people and what was the provocation? That is not made clear.

**SHRI S. A. SHAMIM (Srinagar):** He said he will reveal at the proper time—the Hitchcock mystery!

**SHRI SEZHIYAN:** Shri K. D. Malaviya was saying that this strike must be mercilessly beaten. He was using words like "mercilessly" "ruthlessly" "be firm" and so on. I want the Government to be very firm. I want Shri K. D. Malaviya to be firm as also the Finance Minister. I wish the Finance Minister uses 10 per cent of this firmness against the tax-dodgers, blackmarketeers, saboteurs, people who make profit at the expense of the people. Our whole complaint is that you are not firm against them, whatever laws you enact are not used against them, but they are used against the workers.

Coming back to this vicious problem, I am quite clear that two or three weeks later the Government may come out with a successful glee that they have beaten the strike, the strike has been suppressed, all the workers have been sent either to jail or to their homes and that they have eminently succeeded. How can an individual worker, or a group of workers, fight against Rs. 1,000 crore defence budget of the Government? It cannot be and

it should not be. I do not want them to succeed.

But, after the success of the Government in the strike, what is the benefit to the community? It may be that Shri Mishra may say that he has tackled the workers and Shri Qureshi may be satisfied that he has successfully ended the strike. He may very well claim that. The Chairman of the Railway Board may think that he has broken the strike-beating record of Shri Lal of the Indian Airlines and he has won laurels. But what about the society and what about the poor people? Are you setting a good example in maintaining labour relations?

I have no doubt in my mind that the railway strike would also be used as a scapegoat for the failure of the Government, for the rising prices, for the non-production of steel, in fact, for all the failures of the Government.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:** Shri K. D. Malaviya was made a scapegoat once.

**SHRI VASANT SATHE:** If it is true, how do you say it is a scapegoat?

**SHRI SEZHIYAN:** It will be used as a scapegoat.

**SHRI VASANT SATHE:** It will be a reality, and not a scapegoat.

**SHRI SEZHIYAN:** It is very clear that even when they started the negotiations, they wanted to precipitate the strike. Otherwise, how could they explain all the secret memorandum, all these appeals to the forces etc.? The railways might have failed to organise themselves as a profitable concern, but for the first time they have organised themselves in a very efficient way to break the strike, to muzzle the rights of the workers, and they may eminently succeed also. I would end by saying that I am amazed by the attitude of the Government in tackling this strike and the anti-labour policy that they have pursued.

**SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Muvattupuzha):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to oppose the resolution.

I cannot say what really happened or did not happen since I was not one of those who were at the table. Nevertheless, I had the benefit of listening with close attention to what Mr. Mukherjee, Mr. Indrajit Gupta and Mr. A. P. Sharma submitted to this House. I have also before me the speeches made by the Railway Minister in the Lok Sabha on 2nd of May and the statement laid on the Table by him on 2nd May. On going through the speeches and observations made particularly by Mr. Samar Mukherjee and by Mr. Indrajit Gupta, certain facts do emerge. The vital question involved in the entire issue is not the justifiability or otherwise of the demand. The strike is not in support of any particular demand, but this strike is because of the arrest of the leaders of the co-ordination Committee. Secondly Mr. Indrajit Gupta said the strike will continue till we get negotiated settlement and he puts in a rider, negotiated settlement does not mean either less or more than what has been agreed to. Therefore, what he is talking of is just a negotiated settlement, not necessarily anything more than what has been agreed to. It has also been submitted by Mr. Mukherjee and Mr. Indrajit Gupta before the House that during negotiations quite a lot of ground was covered, quite a lot of progress had been made and that certain concessions were made by the Government.

Two million people have been called on strike. Not that two million people have joined strike but a section of people has been hustled in the strike not for the purpose of pressing in any demand of the workers but as a reaction to a particular action, viz., the arrest of Mr. Fernandes and other friends in the Co-ordination Committee. Now, Sir, if that is the question, one of the most important thing that this House has to address itself to is

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whether the motivation alleged is to justify the action on the part of anybody whether he be a citizen or it be a trade union to take the entire nation at the precipice of economic calamity. It is not a small thing. It is a very serious calamity. It is not for the specific demands of the workers or rights of the workers. Had it been for the specific demands or rights of the workers, one could understand that. But admittedly it is not for that purpose.

The speeches made by the Railway Minister have been before the country from 3rd May, 1974 and nobody has repudiated the statements made by him. He has categorised the demands.

Demand No. 1: No victimisation—It has been conceded.

Demand No. 2: Working hours should be eight. This has been admitted.

Demand No. 3: Decasualisation. We accepted the Railway's recommendation.

Demand No. 6: Subsidised food-grains. With regard to this demand, the decision is fair price shops will be opened for the Railway workers in any colony where the number is more than 300.

Demand No. 4: related to revision of pay—this would have meant about Rs. 350 crores, we could not accept.

Demand No. 4 (c) related to revision of Dearness Allowance—it could not be accepted since the Pay Commission has given its recommendations.

Demand No. 5 related to bonus—As you know, the Bonus Review Committee is going through it and it will be premature for us to give any decision.

Therefore, the picture here is with respect to so many demands, the Railway Minister submitted before this

House and in the Rajya Sabha, categorising the demands, they have accepted these demands. Nobody has repudiated the statement either on the floor of the House or; subsequently, by any statement in any newspaper. In the course of the speeches made here, even today, no categorical denial of these responsible statements has come.

The Minister made a statement:

"I stand by these recommendations. Only these are the two demands which could not be agreed to. Only these demands remain and they can be examined in future."

Therefore, with respect to these demands, with respect to parity of pay, with respect to new structure for D.A., with respect to bonus, minimum bonus of 8.33 per cent, the Government have made clear that they cannot accept it and that is not negotiable for the time being; it can be considered at the appropriate time; it is a matter of situation and time; it cannot be considered now.

Now, the Minister has further submitted, and it has been almost conceded even by my hon. friend, Mr. Samar Mukherjee, that he has given certain dates and the dates are, the negotiations started, according to him, from 11th April, 1974. Mr. George Fernandes wrote a letter, not giving the strike notice, on 15th April, 1974, and the strike notice was given on the 22nd and 23rd April, 1974. The negotiations started on 11th April, 1974 and at the time of negotiations, beginning of negotiations, there, was a common ground that the Minister undertook that there would be no arrests and, on the other side, it was given that there would be no strike, no precipitation of strike.

These are the statements made on the floor of the House. But no serious repudiation has come. I am emphasising on that.

After that, The question whether the government was justified in taking action about which so much noise is made, again, on the 23rd, the strike notice was given. What happened after that? After that, successively from the 22nd onwards, on the 27th and the 29th ....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: From where are you reading?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I am reading from the statement made on the floor of the House. If you want to repudiate, you can repudiate. I am stating the facts.

On the 22nd and 23rd, the strike notice is given that the strike will take place on the 8th May. In a big undertaking, like the Indian Railways, where complicated questions were being negotiated, what serious repercussions inevitably will follow if certain things were considered or not considered, when those serious negotiations were taking place, on the 23rd the strike notice is given that the strike will take place on the 8th May—hardly 15 days notice is given.

The negotiations go on and the Government proceeds with the negotiations. They hold negotiations on the 27th, 29th and 30th. Who would find the Government or the management backing out of the position? They pressed for the negotiations. Mr. Samar Mukherjee said that on the 29th, the Railway Minister said, "For Heavens' sake, don't go. Let us sit day and night and finish it off." These are the words used by Mr. Samar Mukherjee before the House. On the 30th, the Railway Minister said, "Let us sit even right through the night." Mr. Mukherjee's interpretation is that this insistence on the part of the Government to have the negotiations through on the 27th, 29th and 30th, and on the last two days, the insistence that it must be discussed even by sitting right through the night, He says that it was with a malicious

plan. He can have his own interpretation. Then what happened? That is a strange thing. Let us not forget the fact that on the 8th the strike was going to take place, and Mr. Fernandes has been declaring that the strike will take place. By the 30th April these demands were conceded and these arrangements had been finalised. The workers' representatives were to come on the 1st May and sign on agreement. Here we find the funniest position. This is what the Minister has said:

"I wanted Shri Fernandes to finish the negotiations the same night. I told him that if we sat for some more time, it would be possible for us to come to some conclusion. I asked him to have it on the next day. He said that the next day was the May Day. First of May is a very important day. Therefore, I told him, "All right, I would not next day was the May Day. you can participate in the celebrations, etc.". I suggested that in the evening we could sit and finish the negotiations. I requested him a number of times, but he did not agree. He said that he would be in Lucknow, and asked, "How can I come in the evening?" I said, "I will arrange a plane for you in Lucknow through the help of the Chief Minister and you can come at 8 O'Clock and we will sit at 9 O' Clock and finish this thing and sort it out'. But he was not agreeable, because he had some other designs."

Now the picture is this. Strike is to take place on the 8th. Strike notice is given during the pendency of the negotiation. Disregarding the impropriety of giving strike notice during the pendency of the negotiation, they carried on the negotiation. They sat

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on the 27th, they sat on the 29th, they sat on the 30th. They requested him to sit through for some more time in the night and hammer out certain settlement. Then the request was, 'Please come tomorrow; let us finalise it'. When two million workers' fate is in the balance, when the settlement is to be finalised and signed, a trade union leader worth his salt should have stayed on in Delhi, day and night, and seen that an agreement was arrived at. But for him something else was more important. The Minister offered to arrange a plane for him to return, but he did not agree. He stayed out. And here comes the most interesting thing. The next day—I am pointing an accusing finger—incoherence, mutual contradiction, mutual rivalry, the conspiratorial attitude one against the other in the Coordination Committee, is emerging. In the morning Mrs. Parvathi Krishnan and Mr. Gokhale arrived in the Rail Bhavan, but Mr. Fernandes disappeared. He was nowhere in the picture. Why? Any trade unionist can understand this. When you go on a negotiation, when you had a part of it, then the question will arise whether you should finalise and get the settlement or not. Mr. Samar Mukherjee said, "When this insistence was forthcoming, I felt that there was something fishy; therefore, I wanted to get a settlement for our case". That is what he submitted before this House during the debate. Therefore, he wanted a settlement. Everybody wanted a settlement. But Don Quixote, the political adventurer, did not want a settlement. He wanted a calamity. He wanted to avoid that. This is what the Minister has said in Parliament:

"May I refer to the 'Statesman' of 1st May and what he said at the Rail Bhavan? On 30th April evening Shri George Fernandes, President of the All India Railwaymen's Federation and Convenor of the National Coordination Committee of the Railwaymen's Unions told

the reporters, and I quote 'As of now, the decision for a strike from the 8th stands.'

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: The entire speech cannot be a quotation.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: When the sand is going out of your feet, do not get jittery. Mr. Indrajit Gupta asked a question why Mr. Fernandes was arrested. I, as an observer, am trying to answer the question. Please have patience. The context will have to be considered. On the 30th these demands were settled. Admitted. Then, the Railway Minister told the Press, 'Everything is settled'. Mr. George Fernandes replied back—I quote:

"As of now the position is for the strike on the 8th stands."

He further states:

"This is an exercise in futility." This is what he said. After that, he went about saying, 'The strike position stands' and when the two Co-ordination Committee Members, Shrimati Parvati Krishnan and Shri Gokhale come to the Rail Bhavan, he becomes non-available at all. He wants to make out that without him, a settlement cannot be made. That is what it really comes to. He stays out till the 2nd of May. 1st of May is gone. 2nd of May also he stays out. He does not come. He does not sign the agreement. He does not start negotiations. Under these conditions, what should a responsible government do? Here is a person who wanted to scuttle the negotiations. Here is a person whose outlook was not for settlement but for political gamble. Here is a person who wanted to take the country to the precipice. A lot of quotations are before us of the speeches he has been making and the Co-ordination Committee was not obviously unanimous about the whole position. Under the circumstances, when it was found that there were only six days left and here is a man who was not prepared to come and agree to the

points which were already agreed to—with respect to the remaining two, the position is absolutely clear—what is the alternative to the Government?

Now, with respect to parity, it is not Mr. George Fernandes alone who is in the Railways. There is the NFIR also which is opposing and the Government has its own position. They have taken up a position with regard to bonus. May I ask Shri Indrajit Gupta and his party as to what has been happening with respect to the Bonus Commission? When the Bonus Commission met they presented their memorandum....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Mr. Satish Loomba was killed in the plane. You, the murderers of Mr. Satish Loomba.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: This man is mad. What else can I say? When the Bonus Commission was constituted, AITUC submitted their memorandum. They urged that the railwaymen should be given bonus. Mr. Satish Loomba died and they were asked to put in their nominee. Months went by. They boycotted the Commission. They did not put in their nominee. Mr. Desai of HMS did not attend the Bonus Commission meetings. NFIR attended and we gave evidence and it is now coming to a sort of a conclusion. Merely because these people did not co-operate, merely because they did not send in their representative and merely because they had boycotted, the Bonus Commission "must" not give its award in time? As such, in a national question like this, could anybody take a unilateral decision? It is understandable therefore that the bonus question cannot be settled this way. What has been settled, has been settled and what cannot be settled remains unsettled and, here is a man who refuses to subscribe to what has been agreed to and he, like a coward, walks away and remains apart.

If Don-quixotism in politics, if political adventurism and trade-

unionism is attempted, it has got to be met. Shri Samar Mukherjee was saying that now the strike is going on, on the 10th the P & T workers will join, and then the Central Government employees also will join and then the railways will come to a close.....

(Interruptions) Mr. Banerjee, you must have the courtesy of permitting me to carry on. We are not in a dialogue. I am making a speech. . .

(Interruptions) I am reminded of that anarchist—syndicalist who spoke in terms of a general strike for the purpose of bringing about a revolution. It is this anarchist-syndicalism that I am finding in Mr. George Fernandes and his gang of people. I must congratulate Mr. George Fernandes because he has played his cards very well. A person who is nobody in this country has now got all this bunch of people in his hand and made them dance to his tune and put the workers to strike, not for the purpose of bonus, not for the purpose of parity, not for the purpose of a particular demand, but for the purpose of protesting against the arrest of this very great man of the twentieth century, no less than Mr. George Fernandes of India. To protest against his arrest these great Parties, the Communist (Marxist), the Communist Party of India, the Jana Sangh, the Swatantra, the whole lot of them are ganging up. The strategy of that man deserves to be appreciated indeed! This is what I have got to say about it. Therefore, under these circumstances, it is very clear, Sir, that it was a political game that was indulged in. And, as Mr. Chandrajit Yadav has rightly said, it has got to be met politically. If it is a purely trade union matter, then, surely trade unions come into the picture. Here the question is, can you carry on the strike without sabotage. You said, black-leg and strike-breakers. If the country were to collapse, if the economy were to collapse, I as a trade unionist would try to break that strike rather than allow this kind of a situation to develop. It is a question of survival of the nation. If India surviv-



[Shri C. M. Stephen]

es everybody survives. If India does not survive nobody survives. This is what has been threatened today. It is a political game which they are indulging in and this should be met politically and the country has got no alternative. Therefore I oppose this ill-advised Motion of No-confidence against the Government.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA (Bhavnagar): It is most unfortunate that this Government has violated all the principles and norms of industrial democracy. I hold this Government responsible for the economic chaos and the condition prevailing in the country today. I hold this Government responsible for the railway strike. The workers resorted to constitutional means to get their demands redressed. This Government, while the negotiations were going on, arrested the leaders of the workers and imprisoned them. In my home town of Bhavnagar the workers were arrested while they were on duty. They had not gone on strike. They were on duty but they were arrested. They are in jail today. It is not a question confined to Mr. George Fernandes alone. The policy of the Government has compelled the workers to go on strike and the Government cannot escape from this basic responsibility. This is my first submission.

18.48 hrs.

[SHRI VASANT SATHE in the Chair]

The letter communicated to the Prime Minister and the Railway Minister by Mr. George Fernandes clearly reflects the spirit, the intentions, and the views of the workers. They are ready to negotiate today. They from the jail, have asked you to re-start the negotiations, they are for it. What prevents the Government to re-start the negotiations?

Why has Government made this as the prestige issue? These are industrial relations why do you make it a prestige issue? You should come for-

ward and re-start the negotiations. After all, what are they demanding? They are not demanding anything which you cannot justify. One of their principal demands is bonus.

This house has passed the Bonus Act. That Act provides that the workers of the smallest undertaking in the private sector will get the bonus at the rate of 8.33 per cent whether it earns a profit or loss. How can you deny the bonus to workers of this largest commercial public undertaking? You have no right to say that I was surprised to hear the speech of my friend, Shri Chandrajit Yadav who said that the bonus should be linked with the productivity or something like that. I do not know from where does this post-facto wisdom come. Was he not in this House when it passed the Bonus Act according to which the workers in the private sector undertakings will be given the bonus irrespective of whether the concern earns a profit or not? The workers will be given bonus at the rate of 8.33 per cent. There is no justification in rejecting their demand. At least I do not find any justification. What is the justification for the Government to arrest these workers and their leaders? They had come before you to negotiate their demands.

But, I charge you that you broke the negotiations; you are responsible for breaking the negotiations. In an industrial democracy, how would you resolve the differences? Will you do it by putting the workers behind the bar? Is this the labour policy? Is this an integrated approach? There is no justification at all in arresting these leaders and workers and denying the bonus. You can say I quite appreciate that—that the economic condition of the country is such that you won't be able to pay the bonus. But, I do not understand how you can deny them the bonus when you yourselves have accepted the concept of the bonus as the deferred wage. You have passed the Act which provides 8.33 per cent bonus to all workers of the smallest undertaking in the private sector.

Their other demand is job evaluation in a scientific way. In any modern management, what they ask is that their job should be evaluated. Evaluation to-day is a scientific method for fixing the wages and other relevant things. Now, how can you deny that demand? I fail to understand the attitude of the Government and their labour policy.

Now, they say that their financial condition is so poor that they won't be able to pay the bonus. What are the reasons? The reasons are the higher wage bill of the railway employees. But, Sir, as much as forty million tonnes of unutilised capacity exist to-day in the railways. And this is the major factor for the losses incurred by the railways. This forty million tonnes of unutilised capacity amounts to one-fifth of the available capacity. It is this idle capacity which is causing heavy losses. The Government is inefficient, their Administration is inefficient and they try to avoid this responsibility. Sir, the traffic in recent years has increased by leaps and bounds and, as such, I fail to understand why the Railways should lose.

Therefore, without making it a point of prestige the Government should come forward to negotiate with the employees' representatives. They should at once release the arrested workers and the leaders and try to come to some amicable settlement. When the workers put their demands they never expect that their demands will be accepted in toto. There is always some give and take. It is only through this policy of give and take that the Government will be able to amicably settle all the differences which arose in the Railways.

The Railway Minister, Shri L. N. Mishra, has said that he will reveal the reasons as to why Mr. Fernandes was arrested. He has not revealed the reasons so far. I hope he will reveal

the reasons to-day in this House. But I ask why the workers who were performing their duty were arrested? What are the reasons for their arrest? This is an anti-labour Government. They claim to be progressive, dynamic, pro-labour and pro-peasant but their each and every action is worse than the worst type of capitalist employer. Their behaviour is absolutely reactionary and reflects the capitalist tendency and this is the policy which has led this country into disaster.

I would appeal to the Government that they should re-start negotiations and release the workers and the leaders and they should find out some solution by give and take policy.

श्री एच० के० एस० भगत (पूर्व दिल्ली):

सभपति महोदय, मैंने सभी भाषण बड़े ध्यान पूर्वक सुते हैं, परन्तु मैं श्री वाजपेयी का भाषण खास तौर पर ध्यानपूर्वक सुना करता हूँ। श्री वाजपेयी बड़े नेता हैं, मैं उन की महानत का कम नहीं करना चाहता हूँ। लेकिन जितने बड़े नेता हैं, उससे बड़े अभिनेता हैं। मैंने यू० पी० के चुनावों के दौरान गांवों में उनके भाषण सुते हैं। उन्होंने किसान को यह कह कर रुला दिया कि उनके साथ अन्याय हो रहा है, इसलिए वे ज्यादा दाम मांगें। शहर में उन्होंने जनता को यह कह कर रुला दिया कि सरकार उनके साथ अन्याय कर रही है, वे सस्ता अनाज मांगें। उन्होंने शहरों की जनता को यह कह कर रुला दिया कि उनके घरों में बिजली नहीं आ रही न और दूसरी तरफ पावर इंजीनियरिंग को यह कह कर रुला दिया कि उनके साथ बड़ा अन्याय हो रहा है।

19 hrs.

वैसे तो यह कहा जाता है कि सब इकलौती-शज्ज किसी न किसी सेन्य स में एक्टर होते हैं, लेकिन हम में कोई अच्छा एक्टर हैं और कोई बुरा एक्टर है। मैं मानता हूँ कि इस में श्री वाजपेयी बैस्ट एक्टर हैं और प्रधान मंत्री जी

[श्री एच० क० एल० भगत]

से रीकमंड कइगा कि वह श्री वाजपेयी को वैंस्ट एक्टर होने का फिल्म एवार्ड देने पर गौर करें। (व्यवधान) श्री पीलू मोदी को इस पर एतराज हो रहा है। हर फिल्म में तीन रोल होते हैं। पहला एवार्ड श्री वाजपेयी को दिया जाये और दूसरा एवार्ड श्री पीलू मोदी या श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु को दिया जाये। मैं समझता हूँ कि दूसरा एवार्ड श्री पीलू मोदी को देना चाहिए, क्योंकि हम एम्पूजमेंट में ज्यादा इन्ट्रेस्टिड हैं। (व्यवधान) श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र को कान्सोलेशन प्राइज देना चाहिए।

श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त के भाषण का मुझ पर प्रभाव पड़ा है। मैं समझता हूँ कि उन्होंने कुछ ऐसी बात कहीं हैं, जो विचार करने के काबिल हैं। उन्होंने कहा कि यह सरकार—जिम्मेदार है उन के इस एक्स्ट्रा डांस के लिए, जो वह श्री पीलू मोदी के साथ मिल कर कर रहे हैं। प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा है कि यह उन का पहला एक्स्ट्रा डांस नहीं है इससे पहले भी वह काफी एक्स्ट्रा डांस कर चुके हैं। लेकिन मैं श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त से बहुत अदब के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज, जिस सिचुएशन में वह अपने को पाते हैं, उसके लिए जिम्मेदार सरकार नहीं है, बल्कि उस के लिए जिम्मेदार वह खुद हैं। जिस दिन उन्होंने रेलवे के मामले में श्री जार्ज फर्नेंडीज की लीडरशिप को एक्सेप्ट किया, उसी दिन उन्होंने अपने को उस पोजीशन में डाल लिया, जिसमें आज वह अपने आप को पाते हैं।

इस मुल्क की मौजूदा स्थिति के बारे में उन का पोलिटिकल एनेलेसिस यह है कि इस मुल्क में बहुत सी शक्तियाँ और पार्टियाँ इस मुल्क की डेमोक्रेसी को उखाड़ने की कोशिश कर रही हैं, वायलेंस कर रहीं हैं, यहां के कंक्रेस पैदा करना चाहती हैं, मुल्क को पैरालाइज करना चाहती हैं। वह आज इस बारे में सारे देश को वार्न करना चाहते हैं और उन पार्टियों के खिलाफ वह लड़ते

भी हैं। मैं उन के इस एनेलेसिस से एग्री करता हूँ।

लेकिन मुझे ताज्जुब होता है कि उन्होंने यह नहीं सोचा कि आज के हालात में अगर रेलवे स्ट्राइक होती है, ये रेलवे स्ट्राइक का इतने जोरों से चर्चा भी होता है, तो उस का नतीजा क्या होने वाला है। मैं इस बात से सहमत हूँ कि अगर किसी छोटी जगह में—किसी एम० एल० ए० का इस्तीफा जबरदस्ती लिया जाता है, किसी जगह रेलवे स्टेशन पर पत्थर मारे जाते हैं या किसी किस्म का वायलेंस होता है, तो डेमोक्रेसी खतरे में पड़ती है। मैं उन से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि अगर इस मुल्क की रेलें पैरालाइज हो गई, तो क्या डेमोक्रेसी खतरे में नहीं पड़ेगी। खुद उन का यह कहना है कि रेलवे के परेलेसिम से कन्द्री की इकानामी पैरालाइज हो सकती है। तो फिर आज वह ऐसा क्यों कर रहे हैं? जिस कम्पनी में वह बैठे हैं, उस के कान्सोव—वेंसिज क्या हैं?

मैं अपनी पार्टी का एक छोटा सा कार्यकर्ता हूँ उस दिन मने एक छोटा कार्यकर्ता होने के नाते, जिसका प्रजातंत्र में विश्वास है, बड़े नेताओं को यहां एक चेतावनी दी थी। श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी का नाम मैं ने नहीं लिया। मैं ने देखा है कि वह यहां हर तीन मिनट के बाद गर्दन उठा कर खड़े हो जाते हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिस पार्टी के साथ आज वह बैठे हैं, अगर उस की नीति कामयाब हो जाये और डेमोक्रेसी पैरालाइज हो जाये, तो

Shri Banerjee will not be able to swing his neck even once at the guillotine.

अभी हमारे समरगुह साहब ने कहा—राइट आफ स्ट्राइक इज ए फंडामेंटल राइट कोन इन्कार करता है राइट आफ स्ट्राइक से। मैंने कभी नहीं कहा कि रेलवे एम्प्लाइज की कोई दिक्कतें नहीं हैं, शायद जितना मांगते हैं उससे ज्यादा उन की जरूरतें हो सकती हैं।

में समझता हूँ उन से जितनी हमदर्दी की जाय उतनी कम है, उनके साथ ज्यादा हमदर्दी करने की जरूरत है। लेकिन सवाल सीधा है—उन की ग्रीवेन्सेज को लेकर आज सारे मुल्क की जो तस्वीर है, अगर उस पर गौर किया जाय तो मुझे भरोसा है कि रेलवे एम्पलाइज की आज तक जो ट्रेडिशनज रही हैं—उन्होंने मुल्क के हर मुश्किल वक़्त में साथ दिया है, अपनी देशभक्ति का सबूत दिया है—आज भी वे रेलवे एम्पलाइज अपनी पुरानी ट्रेडिशनज को बरकरार रखेंगे और इस मुल्क को पैरालाइज नहीं होने देंगे। मैं यह भी विश्वास करता हूँ कि वे इन पाटियों की चालों को समझेंगे जो उन को गुमराह कर के इस मुल्क की इकानोमी को बरबाद करना चाहती हैं।

यहां यह कहा गया है कि सरकार खुद स्ट्राइक करवाना चाहती है। सरकार खुद इस स्ट्राइक के लिए जिम्मेदार है। श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्ता ने कहा—क्या हम स्ट्राइक चाहते हैं? मैं मानता हूँ शायद आप स्ट्राइक नहीं चाहते हैं, लेकिन क्या सरकार स्ट्राइक चाहती है? सरकार को स्ट्राइक से क्या फायदा है, मुल्क के पैरालाइज होने में सरकार का क्या फायदा है, पैरालाइज होने में तो आप को फायदा है। सरकार स्ट्राइक नहीं चाहती, उस ने स्ट्राइक को रोकने के लिए पूरी कोशिश की। इसलिए मैं बड़े अदब से कहना चाहता हूँ—जहां स्ट्राइक करना फण्डामेंटल राइट है, वहां पार्लियामेंट ने कांस्टीचेशन के नीचे वह कानून भी पास किया है कि एसेंशियल सर्विसेज में स्ट्राइक करना इन्लीगल है—आप इस को भूल जाते हैं।

हमारे इन्द्रजीत गुप्ता जी ने कहा—ब्रिटेन में स्ट्राइक को कैसे फेंस किया गया। मुझे खुशी है उन्होंने ब्रिटिश डेमोक्रेसी और ब्रिटिश ट्रेडिशनज का जिक्र किया। मैं भी

फण्डामेंटल बातों में ब्रिटिश डेमोक्रेसी को पसन्द करता हूँ। हमारे कांस्टीचेशन का बहुत सा हिस्सा वहां के कांस्टीचेशन या कन्वेंशनज से आया है। लेकिन मैं उन से पूछना चाहता हूँ—क्या ब्रिटेन में आप ने कहीं देखा कि दफ्तरों पर हमले किये गये, कहीं आप ने देखा कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोगों को अन्दर नहीं घुसने दिया गया, कहीं आप ने देखा कि लोग रेल—गाड़ियों के आगे लेट गये, किसी एम० पी० से जबर्दस्ती इस्तीफा मांगा गया या किसी एम० एल० ए० का घेराव किया गया?

श्री ज्योतिमय बसु : आस्ट्रेलिया के प्राइम मिनिस्टर का घेराव किया गया था।

श्री एच० के० एल० भगत : सभापति जी, रोजाना यहां अध्यक्ष महोदय कहते हैं। कि अप्रोजीशन के लोग —  
They are holding the House to ransom.

क्या ब्रिटिश पार्लियामेंट में ऐसा होता है।

श्री एस० ए० शशीम : हां हां है।

श्री एच० के० एल० भगत : नहीं होता है, गलत बात है। ब्रिटिश पार्लियामेंट में ऐसा नहीं होता है।

श्री इयाभनन्वन भिन्न : आप चेयर को बीच में न लाय, वरना हमें भी दूसरी बात कहनी होगी—क्या ये चेयर के बारे में हम को उपदेश देंगे?

श्री एच० के० एल० भगत : मैंने कोई नई बात नहीं कही है—चेयर ने कई दफा कहा है—दे आर होल्डिंग दि हाउस टु रेंसम (व्यवधान) . . .

एक माननीय सदस्य : यह बिनाकुल गलत है।

श्री एच० के० एल० भगत : चेयर के ये रिमाक्स रिकार्ड पर हैं, उन्होंने एकदफा नहीं कई दफा कहा है। . . (व्यवधान)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order, order. He has not said anything derogatory to the Chair. Therefore, do not get provoked. You may not agree with what he has said.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Why should he preach to us about our references to the Chair? We have a much better standard of conduct towards the Chair than they.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has not made any reference to the Chair. He has not said anything about the Chair. He has made reference only to the Chair's reference to the House.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: To the Opposition. (*Interruptions*) Why should the Chair be brought in like this?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Bhagat, please avoid making references to the Chair.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: He mentioned about the British Parliament. I want to remind him that in the British Parliament, a Member slapped a Minister. We are yet to do that.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: When did the Speaker say that the Opposition was holding the House to ransom? He is putting in the mouth of the Speaker words which the Speaker never used. The Speaker never said what the Member has attributed to him.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Mavalankar, I have asked the Member not to bring in the Chair's name, the Speaker's name.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: In obedience to your directions, I shall not refer to the Speaker.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Sir, a point of order. He said that the Speaker said—

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is all over.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Those words should be expunged. It cannot go on record.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Tehre is no point of order in your point of order. Please sit down.

श्री एच० के० एल० भगत :  
सभापति जी, मैं अपने इन लायक दोस्तों की तसल्ली के लिये कहता हूँ कि मैंने स्पीकर साहब के बारे में जो कहा है, उसे वापस लेता हूँ।

मैं अज्ञ कर रहा था—यह कहा जाता है कि सरकार टैरिडोरियल आर्मी का इस्तेमाल कर रही है। सरकार मिलिट्री का इस्तेमाल कर रही है, सरकार पुलिस का इस्तेमाल कर रही है, लेकिन इसी हाउस में बार बार यह कहा गया है—अगर कोई वाक्या हो जाता है और पुलिस वक्त पर नहीं पहुँची—पुलिस वक्त पर क्यों नहीं पहुँची, मिलिट्री को क्यों नहीं भेजे गया, क्या मिनिस्टर सो रहे थे, दो घन्टे लेट पहुँची या तीन घन्टे लेट पहुँची, मिलिट्री पर किस लिये खर्चा होता है, पुलिस पर किस लिये खर्चा किया जाता है, बी०एस०एफ० पर किस लिये खर्चा किया जाता है? इसलिये सरकार को पहले से प्रिवेन्टिव मेजर्ज लेने पड़ते हैं।

वाजपेयी जी ने कहा—एक तरफ तो हड़ताल वाले तैयारी कर रहे थे और दूसरी तरफ सरकार तैयारी कर रही थी। आखिर, आप का मतलब क्या है? सरकार हालात को ऐसे ही छोड़ दें, पुलिस, मिलिट्री या बी०एस०एफ० का

इस्तेमाल न करें और आप को यह कहने का मौका दे कि सरकार ने कोई इन्तजाम नहीं किया, सरकार को चौकन्ना रहना चाहिये था । अब सरकार अगर कोई प्रिवेन्टिव मेजर लेती है तो यह कहा जा रहा है कि स्ट्राइक एवाइड हो सकती थी, अगर जार्ज फरनान्डिज को गिरफ्तार न किया जाता । इसके बारे में हमारे रेलवे मिनिस्टर बतलायेंगे, मैंने उन की स्पीच को पढ़ा है, इस के बारे में उन्होंने बतलाया है । लेकिन इस के पीछे एक खास बात है—जार्ज फरनान्डिज गिरफ्तार होते या न होते, मैं उस में नहीं जाना चाहता, लेकिन जार्ज फरनान्डिज के अपने शब्दों में—नेगोशियेशन के बीच में एक बार नहीं कई बार उन्होंने कहा—“स्ट्राइक इज एनएविवेबल? जो नेगोसियेशन करने आते हैं, नेगोसियेशन टेबिल पर बातचीत चल रही है, लेकिन उस के साथ साथ हर वक्त, हर मिनट पर यह धमकी दी जाये—लड़ाई के लिये तैयार रहो, स्ट्राइक के लिये तैयार रहो, रेवोल्यूशन के लिये तैयार रहो, बी० एस० एफ० का मुकाबला करने के लिये तैयार रहो—यह नेगोशिएटर का अन्दाज होता है क्या ? क्या यही तरीका है ?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: You are making disparaging remarks and denigrating him. They are all concocted lies.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: No; I am saying the truth.

अभी कहा गया कि सरकार तो रेलवे के कर्मचारियों को कुचलना चाहती है, उनका दमन करना चाहती है और अपनी ताकत डिमास्ट्रेट करना चाहती है । तो यह बातें भी उनको भड़काने के लिए

कही जा रही हैं, उनको प्रवोक करने के लिए कही जा रही हैं । यह बातें इसलिए कही जा रही हैं कि उनमें उत्तेजना आये । श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त ने कहा कि जिनको भर्ती किया जा रहा है उनको लिखा जा रहा है कि सर्विस टेम्पोरेरी है । यह इसलिए किया जा रहा है कि जो ड्यूटी पर नहीं आये है, ऐसा न हो कि उनकी जगह पर यह लोग पक्के लग जायें । अगर वे लोग अपने काम पर वापिस आ जायें तो अपने काम पर लग जायें । जिस बात के लिए उन्होंने कहा कि टेम्पोरेरी एम्पलायमेन्ट दिया जा रहा है, कुचलने की भावना से नहीं बल्कि रेगुलर एम्पलाइज वापिस आ जायें तो उनकी सर्विस खत्म न हो जाये । इसमें बुराई की क्या बात है ?

जहां तक इस स्ट्राइक का सवाल है, चाहे कोई इनकार करे या न करे, सच्चाई यह है कि इसमें पोलिटिकल अन्डरटोन, पोलिटिकल आवरटोन और पोलिटिकल ओरिएन्टेशन है । इस सवाल के एकोनामिक कांसिक्वेंसेज भी हैं, फाइनेंशियल कांसिक्वेंसेज भी हैं और इसका सोशल एंड एकोनामिक कंडीशन पर असर भी है । आज जो देश का वातावरण है उसमें मैं श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त जी से कहना चाहता हूं कि अपनी पार्टी की पोलिटिकल एनालिसिस की लाइट में देखें और सोचें कि इस देश में कुछ शक्तियां क्या कर रही हैं । स्ट्राइक इन आइसोलेशन आप नहीं सोच सकते हैं । फिर इसको तय करना आपका काम है ।

Do you want to have extra-dances with Pilo0 Mody? It is for you to decide.

मैं कहता हूं कि हमारी भावना, हमारी हमदर्दी, हमारी पूरी सिम्पैथी रेलवे कर्मचारियों के साथ है । आज आप रेल

[श्री एच० के० एल० भगत]

कर्मचारियों के हित में, सारे देश के हित में इस देश की एकोनामी को बर्बाद न करें। इस काम को आज सरकार कर रही है और जनता इस काम में सरकार के साथ है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस अविश्वास प्रस्ताव की निन्दा करता हूँ।

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:**

Before the hon. Member Shri Frank Anthony begins his speech, I want to bring to your kind notice a series episode so that the House may take notice of it. 15 detenus in the Bihar jail including Mr. George Fernandes are on a hunger strike from this morning and they are taking only water. They are denied lawyer's assistance. They are not allowed to meet their family members. These are the legitimate grievances of the detenus and I hope that the House will take note of this.

**SHRI FRANK ANTHONY** (Nominated-Anglo Indians): I propose to be brief. I mentioned yesterday in one sentence and I propose to mention it at a greater length today. On the 11th of last month I had issued a statement appealing to the Anglo Indian railwaymen not to join the strike. I want to make it very clear what I said. I pointed out that the country today was not only facing a grave crisis but virtually we were on the verge of economic collapse and that if the Anglo Indian railwaymen, who were not in the same number as they used to be, joined the strike literally the wheels of administration would be paralysed and the miseries of the nation would be compounded including that of railwaymen. That part of my statement was put out. But, the accompanying part, I regret to say, was not put out. It was blacked out—I would not say it was blacked out, but, it was not put out. I want to refer to it because the Min-

ister who is rather an elusive person happens to be in the House today. The accompanying part of my Press release was to this effect. For more than 30 years, I have been a champion of the interests of railwaymen, perhaps more than or as much as most people. And I am aware of their long-standing, chronic, unredressed grievances. And I regret to say that at one time, the Railway Minister used to deal with these grievances, but, today, he does not choose to deal with these grievances. If you write to him about people not getting pension for years, if you write to him about people not getting gratuity for years, he just does not care and I am saying this to the Minister. I do not want to draw odious comparisons. But, it is true. I am wondering why. Apparently, he is busy elsewhere fishing, as I say, in the cess pool of Bihar politics. Comparisons are odious. But, I am going to make them. We had pai-Pai is not a personal friend of mine, I know Mr. Mishra a little more—it was like a breath of fresh air. The moral appears to be that if you want to have a competent Minister, he should not be politician. When I wrote Pai, in a few days, I got a reply. But, today, from my friend Mr. L. N. Mishra, whom I know a little more personally, you just cannot get any reply to any grievance, however long-standing it happens to be.

**SHRI PILOO MODY:** Why don't you write to Mr. Qureshi?

**SHRI FRANK ANTHONY:** I will come to my friend, the Deputy Minister, a little later.

Don't you think that it is rather effrontery to appeal to the loyalty of railwaymen because, what kind of loyalty do you deserve when you deal with your railwaymen and their grievances in this cynical, indifferent way. I speak for a body of people who have a proud record of service to the Railways. They are much

smaller in number today. They have loyalty and devotion to their work. Now, my friend, keeps on putting minatory statements, not military but minatory statements, may I say with great respect, that are utterly obtuse. According to his statement, if a person does not go to work, he will be sacked or suspended. In spite of all your loud protestations, you are not giving your people, who want to work, any protection. You are not able to give them protection. Their wives and daughters are threatened with dire consequences. According to the Minister, sitting in an ivory tower, will probably not, but certainly in an air-conditioned office, if anybody does not go to work, he will either be sacked or his services will be deemed to have been broken.

I had hoped that there would be some approach to this critical question, some approach characteristic of statesmanship, even sanity. I have no time for George Fernandes. I have seen him function in this House. I do not want to say anything that may be denigratory of him. But, to break off negotiations, to break them off, to break off negotiations when you were talking to people and put them behind bars, if that is not the highest water-mark of *mala fides*, what else is. It is worse than that. It is not only *mala fide*, but it is much worse than that. It is crass idiosyncrasy. If I may say, it was an act of morose madness, unless there was some method in the madness. And the Press seems to suggest that there was a method that some wooden-headed people, block-heads—and there are plenty of them, I presume, in the Government and among the railway officials—persuaded Government to believe 'We will precipitate it; we will break it with every instrument of oppression and terror; we will break the backs of the railwaymen; we will teach them a lesson that they won't forget and through them, we will teach organised labour in India a lesson and rub their nose in the

mud for ever. Let Government not take this adventurist course, which is an insandy dangerous course. Assuming for a second that with all your instruments of terror and oppression you break the railway strike, what do you leave behind? A trail of bitterness; more than that, a trail of utter hatred. How many of them are you going to sack? How many of them are you going to arrest under this utterly immoral Defence of India Act and Rules which were never meant to break strikes.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Or to protect the Government.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY: Apart from the psychological scars, the physical scars of the strike will take years to heal. Your railway administration will not get back to normalcy even if you break the back of the railwaymen. As I said, it will take you three or four years. What in the mean time, is going to happen to the economy?

Then, I just don't understand this. I made an analysis and I wrote a letter to almost 70 of my branches. My analysis was that probably George Fernandez might be politically motivated and he would precipitate the strike. But I did not expect any other union to join, including the CPI. By arresting these people in the midst of negotiations you consolidated all other unions against the Government. I just don't understand this. The climate is utterly different today. In 1948, yes you could keep the Indian railwaymen, the wheels of administration moving; in 1960 again you could keep them moving. But the climate today is utterly different. Everybody is fed up to the teeth with the man-made scarcities and rampant corruption. They do not care whether you put them in jail; let them rot, they do not care; whether you shoot them, they do not just care. My fear is this. By this misconceived show of force, which was pre-



[Shri Frank Anthony]

mature too, you are going to precipitate; you have already consolidated all the unions behind George Fernandez. If you had been able to isolate him, if you had been able to negotiate till the end then the position might have been very different.

My fear is this. If you continue to show this misconceived idea of firmness by using these instruments, you are going to precipitate waves of strikes in this country. Not only other blocks of railwaymen, but organised labour and every other section will join it. Because, nobody in India today, whatever you may think, is going to accept these conditions, the conditions where life has become impossible; they are not going to accept their nose being rubbed in the dirt. They would prefer to die rather than have their nose rubbed in the mud and the dirt.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Except Congressmen, of course.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY: I want to say this too. It is not too late. Show some statesmanship. Let there be some signs of attempted conciliation, understanding. Even now, do not pass the buck; Mr. Mishra, please do not send your deputy. I have got nothing against him, but it is an affront to the railway men that on a critical issue like this you send the Deputy Minister to negotiate on behalf of the Government of India.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: The Railway Minister was there. He participated in the discussion.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY: He was not there. He was dodging the columns most of the time. You should not send a Deputy Minister to settle critical issues like the fate of the railway employees.

Then, as my friend said, there is so much that can be done. I know a little about the railways. There is

so much that can be done. Your disciplinary machinery does not function. You have a long tradition of cynical, arrogant callousness to the grievances of the railwaymen. Every railwayman today is fed up. As I said, they are loyal. But they are fed up because they know their grievances after loyal service they are put at the scrap heap. They cannot get their pension, they cannot get their gratuity; they get nothing. You just do not bother. And there is this too. You have not only a long tradition of not dealing with their grievances but you have got a long tradition, and today it has been intensified, of corruption, of inefficiency and of waste. I have no doubt that if you show any semblance of wanting to conciliate, any semblance of wanting to try to understand the railwaymen, if you get together, they would be able to show you how these different aspects of waste and corruption can be eliminated. You may then be able to meet some, if not all, of their needs.

Then, somebody spoke about indiscipline. Who has been responsible for injecting indiscipline into the body-politics? Probably, all politicians. I wrote an article the other day, indiscipline is a national cancer; the politician has sown the wind and the country is reaping the whirlwind. Who has specialised in political education and cross-education more than the ruling party? Was it not an invitation to indiscipline? Somebody else talked about politicking. Who is politicking more than the ruling party?

This is the sole consideration. You view everything on an *ad hoc* basis. There are no coherent policies at all. These people are demanding bonus, parity *vis-a-vis* public sector undertakings and a minimum wage. How do you deny it to them? You say, you are bankrupt. Were you not in bankruptcy when you gave it to the public sector undertakings employees

although the public sector undertakings were losing?

Again, my friend reminded you about the new theory of politicking. You thought you would get a few more votes from the private sector. So, you said, bonus is not a *quid pro quo* for work, bonus is a deferred wage. So, even the private sector, even if they are a losing concern, have to pay bonus. Now, you say, you will not pay bonus, you will not pay a minimum wage to railwaymen.

All these problems are of the Government's creation. The least you can do is to show an element of statesmanship. Let the railwaymen feel that you are not out to break their backs, that you are not out to rub their noses in the dirt, and you will get not only the well-meaning but basically sound railwaymen responding to a gesture on your part.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Gauhati): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I feel, on the admission of the Members of the Opposition themselves, this No-Confidence Motion has lost all its relevance.

Mr. Indrajit Gupta, in his speech, said, "We have brought this No-Confidence Motion today and we have joined with all the conglomeration of other forces because you did not permit a discussion yesterday." May I remind him that it is not that the Government did not permit a discussion yesterday but that the discussion was not permitted because the Rules of this House did not permit discussion on an adjournment motion on the same subject which had already been discussed in the House. Therefore, because under the Rules a discussion was not permitted, if you bring a No-Confidence in this House it is not really bringing a No-Confidence motion against the Government but it is bringing a No-Confidence motion against the Rules of this House and

against the House itself. This is something which I deprecate... (Interruptions) I am not yielding.

SHRI PILOO MODY: If he is not yielding, I rise on a point of order, he knows enough about the rules of this House to sit down at the moment.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am sure, you will not misuse the point of order.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I also know that there are no penalties for misuse.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please formulate your point of order. Under what rule?

SHRI PILOO MODY: I do not know the rules; I have never read them. What I do know is that—he has referred to the Rules of the House saying that the rules of the House did not permit a discussion—if the rules of the House are idiot enough not to permit a discussion on a subject like this, when the whole country is agitated about it the only thing to do now is to change the rules. As my friend said the rules are meant for us, not that we should live a life according to rules.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI: Therefore, Mr. Piloo Mody also admits that because there is a certain defect in the rules, they are bringing a No-Confidence Motion against the Government. God save this country if the Non-Confidence motion is brought because the rules do not permit a certain discussion according to the convenience of the Members of the Opposition.

I have seen a certain change in the minds of the Members of the Opposition. Mr. Limaye brought forward a motion that the sitting of this House should continue for a week more. Other Members were also vociferous

[Shri Dinesh Chandra Goswami]

saying that the sitting of the House should be extended for a few days more because the crisis is there. If this Parliament in the last few days have not been able to solve the crisis I do not think we can solve it by sitting here for a few days more.

Why is it that there is such a demand for prolonging the discussion? The only answer is that the Members of the Opposition have raised the aspirations of the workers saying, "You make a demand because the Government in the past has certainly conceded to some of the demands. Let us make it and we are going to get it." Having raised their aspirations, when they found that Government was not conceding they tried to paralyse the economy, paralyse the movement, and when they find that they have not been able to paralyse the movement, they cannot go back to the workers and, therefore, they want to remain in Parliament and that is why they are saying that the Session should be extended. My friends are saying that the strike has been a success. I can tell you, if this strike had been a success, Mr. Vajpayee would not have been here today but would have been roaming in the railway stations with garlands....

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:  
Let us go together and see. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI: Mr. Indrajit Gupta said that he was in a particular place where the police made indiscriminate arrests; he said that 10,000 people were beyond the street; only 200 were there in that meeting and those people were arrested. When arrests take place, the number becomes 200. If the arrests had not taken place, he would have said 10,000/ people had come to the rally to listen to him.

It is not that Government is not conceding the demands of the workers. If any accusation can be bro-

ught against the Government today, it is that the Government has been lenient in conceding with the demands of the workers only if pressure is applied upon them. Probably a feeling has now grown in the country that you may make any demand, and though unreasonable it may be, continue to put pressure and the Government is going to accept it. In the moment of crisis of an individual, the time comes when he is called upon to take a hard decision. In the moment of crisis of a nation also, I feel that Government is called upon to take a decision which may not be palatable but which is necessary, and the decision was this: in the present moment of crisis when there has been so much of industrial unrest throughout the country and when the industrial unrest has been almost a worldwide phenomenon, whether this country can afford this type of atmosphere to continue; in a moment's notice you paralyse the whole economy.... (*Interruptions*) The constant interruptions only mean that they are shaky. Do not be shaky. You will have your opportunity.

Therefore, the time has come when the Government has to take a firm decision because the economic situation has become such that, unless Government takes a firm decision, the inflationary spiral, which is already too high, may go to such a proportion that the interests of the very workers for whom you are fighting may be almost in the wrong end of the rope.

About bonus, my friends argue that the bonus will be only Rs 40 crores. But remember that, when you concede the demand of bonus to the railway workers, obviously you cannot refuse to concede the same demand to the other branches of the Government similar to the Railways. Obviously the Government, in the present situation of the country, cannot tolerate a burden of Rs. 500 crores. A burden of Rs. 500 crores in the

name of bonus will ultimately lead to such an inflationary spiral that it will not be helpful at all to the workers, because experience has shown that merely increasing the dearness allowance has not ultimately helped the working class. With the increase in the dearness allowance and other allowances, there has been an increase in the price structure. Therefore, Government's first duty should be to maintain the price structure within a reasonable limit. And from that point of view I fully endorse the decision of the Government, that at this stage at least we cannot consider the question of bonus. And this question is being considered by an expert committee and when the experts' committee's report comes, obviously the Government will have all the facts and figures before it and at that point of time, the Government will take a decision. I do not see what is wrong there.

To sum up the whole thing, I will say my friends are moving this no-confidence motion—and no confidence for what? No confidence, because the Government has not allowed the life-line of this country to be paralysed? Because the Government with all its firmness has decided that the life-line of this country which is essential for the movement of thousands of people and also essential for maintaining the price structure should not be paralysed at any cost? To-day none of the opposition members talked about the tremendous hardship that the millions of passengers who are travelling in the railways are suffering everywhere.... (Interruptions) You admit, but have you tried anything to obviate these difficulties?

The workers have a corresponding duty also to the millions of this country and the time has come that the trade-unions must consider this aspect, that a trade-union must not consider only about the rights but duties also because the worker has a right of his own, but he has also a

corresponding duty to the nation and the people at large. I feel that these union leaders whose hold over the people is very limited are only raising the expectations of the workers and they never try to make the working class duty conscious. The time has come I feel that the trade-union leaders should approach the whole thing from that angle.

No confidence. Is it because the Government decided that it will not permit the country to be held to ransom by a handful of politically motivated people who exploit the working class for their interests and against the interests of the working class?

Has the no confidence motion been brought because the Government has refused to accede to the demands which are in the ultimate analysis anti-labour in the sense that if acceded to, it will lead to a further inflationary spiral and it will affect not only the working classes but the vulnerable sections of the population? I ask the Opposition.

Have you brought this no-confidence motion because the Government has decided that if we are to achieve an egalitarian society, we cannot permit such an atmosphere to continue in the public undertakings and also Government branches that you make it a play-ground for politics in all spheres?

I feel the decisions taken by the Government are completely right and correct and this no-confidence motion has no relevance and I firmly oppose this motion and have no doubt that the House and the country will overrule it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri H. M. Patel.

SHRI PILOO MODY rose.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are you speaking for Shri Patel?

**SHRI PILOO MODY:** Why do I have to speak for somebody?

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Are you speaking on behalf of Shri H. M. Patel?

**SHRI PILOO MODY:** No, Sir. Are you speaking for Sardar Dhillon at this moment? I am trying to just catch your eye, nothing more.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Are you then speaking for Shri Patel?

**SHRI PILOO MODY:** No, no. There is nothing in the Rules about that. I am just trying to catch your eye.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Then, you will have to take your turn. Shri Samar Guha—he is not here.

**SHRI PILOO MODY:** I would like to know whether the proceedings of the House do go by your list. The Speaker's eye has to be caught.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** If Shri Piloo Mody cannot catch your eye, who-else can? Why do you not allow him?

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** I have to go by this list. Last time when I went out of it, there was an objection. You know what a furore Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu raised.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** They belong to the same Party.

**SHRI PILOO MODY:** Party, no party, I do not know. I just am trying to catch your eye.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Mr. Piloo Mody, please sit down. Your turn will come.

**SHRI PILOO MODY:** No, Sir. It is my right to catch your eye. If you do not take that way, you can call anybody you like. You can call Shrimati Indira Gandhi, if you like.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** If Mr. Patel is not going to speak why not allow him?

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** I have a letter here which says that Shri H. M. Patel will speak on behalf of the Swatantra Party on this motion.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** You may treat that letter as one from Shri Patel recommending Shri Piloo Mody.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Later on, objection should not be taken.

**SHRI PILOO MODY:** Let Shri Patel speak. I was just trying to catch your eye. If you do not want to see me, I do not mind.

**SHRI K. MAYA THEVAR (Dindigul):** We are discussing the No-confidence Motion against the Government with special reference to the railway strike. We have been told that the railwaymen and leaders have lost their confidence in this Government very early. Now, when we are discussing this No-confidence Motion what I wish to submit is this. This problem should not be dealt with on the basis of any political motive and so on; this is not a matter which is to be brought out as a party matter. I request all the political parties (especially the ruling party) to treat this problem as a national problem and act accordingly to solve the problem.

I accuse the Government with reference to the Railway strike. The Government led by Mrs. Indira Gandhi is neither going forward nor going backward but only going awkward with special reference to the railway strike. Most of the Members of the ruling party who spoke of this problem, spoke as if this is their family problem or their party's problem, the problem of the Com-

munist Party of India, the Marxist Party of India, the DMK party, the Jan Sangh party, the Swatantra party or Anna DMK party, etc. As responsible Members of this House, I appeal to them, they should not turn it into Panchayat Boards in the villages. I am very happy that the Prime Minister and senior Cabinet Ministers are present here. I hope it is a very good indication that they will solve the problem in the shortest possible time, within a day or two. I request the Government to do the needful and solve it very shortly.

Sir, I had a bitter experience. Only yesterday I was coming from Madras to Delhi. I could not get water to drink; I could not get milk; I could not get coca-cola. This was the condition. I request the Prime Minister to bestow her attention and solve this problem. I do not know whether the railwaymen have lost their confidence in the Railway Minister or not. But I still hope that the Railwaymen will be having hope in the Prime Minister of India to solve the problem.

Sir, the newspapers have indicated that 15 lakhs have struck work from the Railway Department. I ask the Government: Are you going to remove all these 15 lakhs of persons from the Railways? Are you going to prosecute them and proceed against these 15 lakhs of people? Even if you are going to convict all these 15 lakhs under MISA or DIR or Indian Penal Code, are you going to dismiss all of them? Who will run Government so far as the Railway Department is concerned?

Can you absorb 15 lakhs of the military personnel against these railway workers? Can you substitute these fifteen lakhs people having technical qualification by the military personnel? How can you do that when these workers are not fully familiar with the working of the railways?

Therefore, I say that mere bullets, bayonets, lathi-charges, use of tear-gas shells and filing charge-sheets and launching prosecutions against these workers will not solve the problem at all. Will Shrimati Indira Gandhi, I appeal in the name of the Father of the Nation Gandhiji, follow the non-violent policy? Please don't be violent against the workers. May I ask a pertinent question from the Opposition side? All of you are representing in one way or other the workers in the railway unions. May I ask one pertinent question? Wherefrom is the money to come to pay for these workers?

I may ask you: what did you do with the Report of the Wanchoo Committee? That Committee submitted its report. Even the Sarkar Committee submitted their report in the year 1956 or 1957 at the time when Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was alive. That was not implemented at all. Afterwards, Wanchoo Committee was appointed. That Committee too submitted its report. It contained suggestions on how to unearth black-money. I have gone through the document—Fifth Five Year Plan page by page and word by word. There is not a single sentence in that document about the unearthing of the black-money. The officers in the Customs Department and the police are not at all doing anything to book the black-marketeers, smugglers and the profiteers. You are only showing your pistols to the railwaymen and their leaders and you detain them under the M.I.S.A. and D.I.R. They are innocent people who are only following a non-violent agitation. You are not solving the problem of the railwaymen. But, you are arresting them for their agitation. These arrested persons are inside the jail. They are not given the protection. They are not enjoying the civil liberties which are guaranteed to the citizens under Art. 21 or 22 of the

[Shri K. Maya Thevar]

Constitution. We know the bitter experience of our friend, Shri Gopalan when he was put in jail as a detenu in the year 1952. We have guaranteed, under the Constitution of India, the civil liberties to all citizens. We now find that the Government alone is violating all the principles of national justice.

Therefore, I charge this Government for its having failed to protect the interests of the detenues in jails. The Government should not treat it as a prestige issue. I appeal to all members that this should be treated as a national problem because the strike at this stage will affect the national economy in these days when prices are going up and up.

We are not able to get petrol; we are not able to get kerosene and if we do not make available the essential commodities at fair prices to these people, you will only starve them. I expect from this Government—I appeal to you on behalf of the Anna DMK—that they will evince interest to solve the problem of these railwaymen as early as possible.

श्री नरसिंह नारयण पांडे (गोरखपुर) : सभापति महोदय, जो अविश्वास प्रस्ताव आया है मैं उसका विरोध नहीं करता हूँ, बल्कि अपने उन माननीय साथियों से भी दो बातें कहना चाहता हूँ जो इस अविश्वास प्रस्ताव के संदर्भ में धुबीकरण करके उन लोगों का साथ दे रहे हैं जो इस देश के अन्दर ऐसी ताकतों का जन्म देना चाहते हैं जिन के द्वारा हमारे आर्थिक ढाँचे में एक ऐसी स्थिति पैदा हो जिस का लाभ उन को मिल सके।

मैं इस बात को समझ नहीं पाया कि आखिर इस अविश्वास प्रस्ताव को लाने का, जो कि एक अहम प्रस्ताव होता है विरोधी पार्टियों के लिए प्रोत्साहन क्या है जब कि 2 तारीख को इसी सदन में कामरोको प्रस्ताव पेश करके रेलवे पर चर्चा की जा चुकी है। यहां पर पांच घंटे तक मुताबिक उस पर चर्चा हुई थी और उस चर्चा में—आप प्रो.सिडिंग्स उठा कर देख लें—आज की ही करीब करीब सारी बातें कही गई हैं। इन के अलावा और कोई नयी बात नहीं कही गयी थी। आज इस अविश्वास के प्रस्ताव को सदन में लाकर के मैं समझता हूँ कि विरोधी दल ने अपनी शक्ति का दुरुपयोग किया है। वे देश में ऐसी स्थिति पैदा करना चाहते हैं जिस में किसान का बेटा और मजदूर आपस में लड़ाई करें। वाजपेयी जी की बात को मैं समझ सकता हूँ। लेकिन मैं श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त और श्री समर मुखर्जी जो किसानों और मजदूरों के संघर्ष की बात करते हैं मैं समझ नहीं सकता हूँ। वे भी आज किसानों को अलग करके, करोड़ों करोड़ों लोगों को अलग करके मजदूरों की मांगों को लेकर राजनीतिक लाभ उठाना चाहते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारी सरकार और हमारा शासन सक्षम है कि सही तरीके से उनका जवाब दे सके।

यह कहा जाता है कि जार्ज फरनेंडीस साहब को क्यों गिरफ्तार किया गया। तीस तारीख को इन की बात चीत चल रही थी। तब यह तय हुआ था कि उन बातों को लिपिबद्ध कर दिया जाए, जिन बातों पर समझौता हो चुका है उनको लिपि बद्ध कर दिया जाए। पहली तारीख को श्रीमती. पार्वती कृष्णन तो दस्तखत करने आयीं लेकिन श्री जार्ज फरनेंडीस नहीं आए...

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, Mrs. Parvathi Krishnan belongs to my group and I emphatically assert that she has not signed. Sir, let him agree that if she has not signed he will resign.

**SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY:** Mr. Banerjee I could contest against you from Kanpur and I may tell you you will get your security forfeited.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:** Sir, I am prepared to resign today. Let him also resign. I have nothing in this world excepting one child. I have not built any house. I have no black-money like him. I am prepared to resign on the issue of railway strike. Let him also resign.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Please don't convert the debate into a personal wrangle. Mr. Pandey, please do not lose your temper.

**श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडे:** मिनट्स के ऊपर एग्री किया और उस पर श्रीमती पार्वती कृष्णन ने दस्तखत किए। इससे कौन इंकार कर सकता है। जो मिनट्स तयार किए गए उस पर उन्होंने दस्तखत किए, इससे आप इंकार नहीं कर सकते हैं।

**श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी:** श्रीमती पार्वती कृष्णन ने दस्तखत नहीं किए।

**श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडे:** उत्तर प्रदेश में ही से भी मैं श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी के खिलाफ चुनाव लड़ने के लिए तैयार हूँ ?

**श्री फूल चंद बर्मा:** प्रधान मंत्री को देखकर कहीं ताव में तो नहीं आ रहे हैं ?

**श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडे:** मैं कह रहा था कि जब काम रोको प्रस्ताव आया उस समय भी यही बातें कहीं गयी थी। यह कहा गया है कि तीस तारीख को जब वह लखनऊ गए थे तो उनको क्यों गिरफ्तार उसके बाद किया गया। आप देखें कि दो तारीख को रेल मंत्री ने अपने भाषण में साफ कहा था कि श्री जार्ज फरनेंडो ने तीस तारीख को रेलवे बोर्ड में यह साफ कहा गया था :

'As of now, the decision for a strike from the 8th satnds.'

20.00 hrs.

ह चीज एक मई के स्टेटस मैन में पब्लिश हुई

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है। उसी में से मैंने इसे कोट किया है। एक तरफ समझौता बार्ता करते हैं, समझौते की टेबल पर बैठते हैं दूसरी तरफ कलकत्ते से से कर तमाम जगहों पर जहां जहां जाते हैं कहते हैं कि स्ट्राइक स्टैंड करती है। पहली तारीख को लखनऊ में उन्होंने डिफामेटरी भाषण दिया। उस में जिन शब्दों का उन्होंने प्रयोग किया उन को मैं यहां उद्धृत करना नहीं चाहता हूँ। मैं भी रेल मजदूरों में तीस साल से काम कर रहा हूँ, कई आल इंडिया यूनियनों का प्रेसीडेंट हूँ। उन लोकों की तरह का नेता नहीं हूँ जो आज देश पर आए हुए संकट से राजनैतिक लाभ उठाना चाहते हैं, मजदूरों का महाका बन कर मजदूरों को गुमराह करते हैं तथा सस्ती राजनीति कर रहे हैं। मैं रेल मजदूरों के लिए जेल गया हूँ। मुझे मालूम है कि रेल मजदूर क्या चाहते हैं। गोरखपुर, लखनऊ आदि यादों में इन लोगों ने कोशिश की है कि रेलवे वर्कर हड़ताल पर जाएं लेकिन वे नहीं गए हैं। ये कुछ एक मजदूरों को ही बरगलाने में सफल हुए हैं सारी जनता, सारे रेल मजदूर, सारे देश लोग आज अच्छी तरह से समझ चुके हैं इनका उद्देश्य क्या है? मजदूरों का हित इनका उद्देश्य नहीं है। अगर होता तो ये इस का भी ध्यान में रखते कि आठ में से छे मांगे ली गयी हैं और लेंवल दो सब ही प्रकट करने परेटी कोई मांग और टूटू हट्टा गया है कि वेज परेटी के मामले में मंत्री महोदय न ग्रहणी आर्थिक असमर्थता पहले ही प्रकट कर दी है। बोनस के मामले में कहा गया है कि बोनस रिव्यू कमटी का जब फैसला आएगा तो सरकार उस पर विचार करेगी। आप मियां भाई ट्रिब्यूनल के एवाड को देखें जिसको गवर्नमेंट ने मान लिया है। उस में तीन लाख कैज्युअल लेबर की परमानेंट बनाने की बात है। जिन्होंने बारह बारह साल तर रेलवे में टेम्प्रेरी तीरप्पर और सबस्टीट्यूट तीर पर काम किया है आज मियां भाई ट्रिब्यूनल एवाड को इम्प्लिमेंट करके सरकार ने जो कदम उठाया है उसकी सारे देश के रेल मजदूर प्रशंसा कर रहे



[श्री नरसिंह नारायण पाण्डे]

पे कमीशन की रिपोर्ट आई। उसको इम्प्लीमेंट किया गया। उस में जो एम्बिगुइटीज हैं उनको सरकार दूर करना चाहती है। जब इंबेल्यूएशन फारमुले के सिद्धांत को सरकार स्वीकार कर चुकी है। ये सब बहुत बड़ी बातें हैं। आप ट्रेड यूनियन मूव न्ट के प्रिंसिपल को देखें। हड़ताल होती है। मांगें रखी जाती हैं। ट्रेड यूनियन लीडर्ज की यह सबसे बड़ी जिम्मेवारी होती है कि वह जहां तक हो सके अपनी बारगनिंग कंपैसिटी का प्रदर्शन करे, बारगेनिंग करे, समझौता कराए। जिन पर समझौता हो जाता है उसको स्वीकार करे और बकिया के लिए तैयारी करे।

लेकिन यहां तो आज श्री वाजपेयी जी धुबीकरण कर रहे हैं, जिस में हमारे ऐसे साथी जो बाहर प्रगतिशीलता, समाजवाद और पब्लिक सेक्टर की बात करते हैं, आज पब्लिक सेक्टर के इस सबसे बड़े इन्स्टीट्यूशन—रेलवे—को ऐसी ताकतों से मिलकर बर्बाद कर रहे हैं।

2 तारीख को काम रोको प्रस्ताव पर बोलते हुए श्री मधुलिमये ने श्री जार्ज फर्नेंडीज का एक पत्र पढ़ कर सुनाया, जिस में कहा गया था कि श्री मती पार्वती कृष्णन को नेगोशिएशन की जिम्मेवारी दे दी गयी है। श्रीमती पार्वती कृष्णन आज लोक सभा की सदस्या हैं। आज वह क्यों नहीं रेल मंत्री के साथ बैठ कर बात करती है? उनको ऐसा करने से कोन रोकता है? जब वह सब पावर मिलने पर भी रेल मंत्री से बात नहीं करती हैं, तो वह मतभेद हमारी समझ में आ जाता है, जिस की और श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त ने अविश्वास प्रस्ताव पर बोलते हुए संकेत किया था। उन्होंने कहा था कि आज एक टेक्नीकल बात है, हम इसीए इस अविश्वास प्रस्ताव के साथ हैं कि किसी तरह एक नेगोशिएटिड सेटलमेंट हो जाए, उस के बाद हम अविश्वास प्रस्ताव के साथ नहीं हैं। कोआर्डिनेशन कमेटी श्री मती पार्वती कृष्णन को स्वीकार नहीं कर

रही है, उस को उस फंडेशन पर विश्वास नहीं है जिस की वह प्रतिनिधि हैं। यही हमारे उन साथियों की घबराहट और परेशानी का कारण है, जो आज दूसरों का साथ दे रहे हैं।

सरकार यह नहीं चाहती है कि हम मजदूरों से समझौता न करें और उनकी मांगों को पूरा न करें, लेकिन जो तरीका अद्वितीय किया गया है, वह बिल्कुल अनडेमोक्रेटिक और गलत तरीका है। रेलों को तोड़ने और अपनी पब्लिक सम्पत्ती को नष्ट करते का प्रयास करके देश के साथ एक बड़ा भारी अन्याय किया जा रहा है। मुझे आशा और विश्वास है कि इस देश की जनता और रेल मजदूर राजनीति से श्रोतप्रोत ऐसे लोगों से सावधान रहेंगे, जो उनको गुमराह करना चाहते हैं और वे इस हड़ताल को समाप्त करेंगे।

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): I think there is no question about it that this no-confidence motion was brought about in the background of what happened in Parliament yesterday. I would like to have an opportunity on some occasion to discuss more thoroughly the manner in which the Parliament of India, particularly the Lok Sabha, has functioned over yesterday and part of today.

But listening to this debate, which I felt was extremely necessary in the context of the situation in our country, I find that almost all the speeches that I have heard so far have been of a highly partisan nature. The speeches we heard from almost all on that side of the House and many even from this side, were trying to win a sort of game of one-upmanship, and I find that although the debate was excellent, the level of the speeches was somewhat regrettable. Because I think as a result of what has happened, whether it is L. N. Mishra's fault; whether it is Geo-Ge Fernandes's fault, whether it is the fault of organised labour, whe-

ther it is the fault of an overbearing and undemocratic government, the fact of the matter is that the strike has now taken place and has done, whether you like it or not, immense and immeasurable damage to our country, and will continue to aggravate the situation unless something is done on an emergency basis to bring the strike to an end. Every hour of the strike is costing crores and crores of rupees not only production crores and crores of rupees worth of happiness, crores and crores of rupees of whatever unit you want to use to measure human well-being, to our country which already, as a result of our normal economic difficulties, was suffering tremendously.

It is in this atmosphere that this no-confidence motion should have taken on a certain sense of urgency, a sense of seriousness, which I find has been lacking. Party after party has been hammering at each other's head. From the very beginning, the two most pathetic speeches that I heard were those of my friend, Mr. K. D. Malaviya, who is frantically waving to me from the other end and of Mr. Indrajit Gupta who probably is having his dinner upstairs. They were lamenting and crying on each other's shoulders: *Et tu Brute*, you have also deserted me. It was a sort of love affair abruptly brought to an end by the situation which has overcome any by-passed both of them.

AN HON. MEMBER: You are lamenting over it!

SHRI PILOO MODY: I have always lamented over the break-up of a love affair; whether it is Romeo and Juliet or Malaviya and Indrajit Gupta, it makes no difference.

AN HON. MEMBER: That is your lot.

SHRI PILOO MODY: But it was that sort of atmosphere in which this debate has been going on. Then we find the General Secretary of the Congress, Shri Chandrajit Yadav—where is he now—who turned this into an argument as if, political parties were involved and how; because of the vast majority that is enjoyed by the Congress Party, largely through a series of elective manoeuvres but to a very large extent due to the stupidity of people on our side of the House also, this situation should never have arisen in this country.

But there are certain vital issues that are really connected here. That is the duration of the strike. I think that the Prime Minister should be told, and those of us who can at least say something to her, should tell her that the time has come when she must intervene. There is no question of who is right, who is wrong, what has happened and whose fault it is. But it must be brought to an end. Don't you see that in the context of what is happening in India it must be brought to an end. Therefore, the conditions under which it can be brought to an end are quite simply, to start with, you must first release these leaders, so that you can talk with somebody. Secondly, start talking to them, without any pre-condition. Instead of us sitting round the clock here and debating the issue, you should have been sitting night after night negotiating with them.

As I said on a previous occasion, it was a great tragedy that the Deputy Minister who was negotiating on behalf of the Government should have had a family bereavement which should keep him absent from the negotiations for a whole week or so, to an extent that the entire Government of India got paralysed on that

[Shri Piloo Mody]

account and they had nobody to substitute for him on behalf of the Government for the negotiation! You call this seriousness of purpose? For a whole week before the impending strike, a strike of this magnitude, of this nature, whose consequences on our economy are unthinkable and too horrible to contemplate, one man, one Deputy Minister had a bereavement in his family and had to go away, and the negotiations remained in a state of lull for over a whole week! And this happens and this can only happen in India; it can only happen in this city, and it can only happen with this Government.

And yet, this sort of lazy, promenade-like pace at which this thing has been going on is surprising and we are now in the second day of the strike. The first day was wasted in deciding whether there was a strike or whether there was no strike. 300 to 400 of them—how many defections have you recently engineered—or almost 400 people are on the one side maintaining that there was no strike and the other 100 on this side are maintaining that there was a strike. Even the issue whether the trains in this country were running or not was sought to be decided by a majority vote in Parliament! This is the sort of ridiculous, ludicrous lengths or depths to which we have brought our democracy here, which really makes my heart palpitate.

I heard Members over here talk glibly about fundamental rights and democracy. After all, of them, on both sides of the House, have connived to butcher the constitution, take away our fundamental rights make them subject to the rabble that is in this House and then we talk sanctimoniously about fundamental rights! Either democracy breathes in your veins or it does not. My judgment.

and your behaviour have proved that it does not. The right to strike is a fundamental right. I can see some copy book member of the Congress going through the Constitution and not being able to find it in the chapter on Fundamental Rights, scratch his head and talk to the Law Minister and ask him: "kahan likha hai, batao. How can it be? Where is it said that the right to strike is a fundamental right?" This is their understanding of democracy. Unfortunately the right to strike is fundamental. Collective bargaining is the essence of democracy and if you want to deprive people of their right to strike you have to compensate them and thereafter come to contractual obligations with them. This is the system that I had suggested to Parliament four or five years ago. But who listens in Parliament? If you want to declare a particular thing as an essential service—there are many such services which may be declared as essential where you may deprive the employees of their right to strike—then you must compensate them with a special machinery to deal with their grievances and in addition give them compensatory allowances for taking away from them the right to strike. This can only be a contractual obligation. No Government, no matter how mighty, may deny the citizen the right that is his, basically; inherently and fundamentally. It has to be a contractual obligation entered into by the members of the service on the one side and the Government on the other.

But none of these is discussed here—none of these fundamental problems. Suppose the strike fizzles out as it is bound to, the Government may take no pleasure out of it at all. Government can squeeze out or starve out any strike. There is nothing great in doing something like that.

After all these are workers and they have families to maintain. Sooner than latter the promises of the trade union leaders are going to be washed away. Ultimately the worker will be faced with the stark reality of having to starve to death. Or he will have run out of what credit he could possibly get in the market or the money he can borrow from his friends. Finally he will come cringing before you and kneel in front of Mr. Mishra: please give me back my job. Mr. Mishra the great potentate will thereafter graciously concede: provided you vote for Congress for the next 27 years of your life and provided you support my group inside the Congress and not somebody else's group inside the Congress, the job will be given back to you. This is not very difficult to visualise. It has been going on in every nook and corner of this country for the last so many years. But, Sir, you can do that today. Do you mean to say that they cannot go on strike tomorrow next month, six months later, next year? Who is to stop this? You think that by taking a firm attitude today you are going to kill the right to strike for all times to come in this country? Because if you are thinking along those lines—I rather suspect that you are thinking along those lines—then there are certain questions of great fundamental importance involved in this.

Why is this strike which is going to cripple this country being allowed to take place? Is there a sinister motive behind it? I am beginning to think there is. For the first time I heard congressmen talk about the danger that democracy is facing in this country as a result of what the opposition is doing. This concern for democracy among those who have massive majorities, in every nook and corner of this country is rather peculiar and strange. Would you not think that there is some other sinister

move going on to destroy democracy itself? Because, if you look at the other institutions in this country, starting with the Presidency itself, Parliament, the Cabinet system, the Judiciary; public opinion which almost never existed in this country, amassled press, controlled and State-owned media, with all these institutions of democracy, so totally enfeebled, when the very survival of democracy is at stake would put the economy into this sort of a mess, where one would have to finally say 'Well, this democratic system, we cannot make this function any more' Sir, I wish and I sincerely pray that this is not the intention and I hope the Prime Minister, when she gives a reply today or tomorrow morning, will make a specific reference to this and at least assure us even if it only means that we will have one good night's sleep, that this is not what she has in mind.

This is because, wherever I look, I find, the norms and yardsticks of democracy have withered away. Today, we have everything being decided by a majority, whether it is a trumped up majority or a fabricated majority or a purchased majority, whatever sort of majority it is, everything is being decided by a majority. As I said earlier on, whether there is a strike or not is also decided by majority. Whether we should extend the Session or not is also decided by majority. What we should discuss and what we should not discuss is also decided by majority. Whether a matter should be referred to the Business Advisory Committee is also decided by majority. Everything is sought to be decided by majority. In a situation like that, I think they need to learn their lesson of democracy all over again because democracy is not rule by majority....

**SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN:** It is rule by minority.

**SHRI PILOO MODY:** We have the legal luminary of the Congress Party, who not only abuse this House, but who exhibits, in public, in such a full House, that also with sheer ideocy what he imagines to be democracy. It is not rule by majority.

**SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN:** It is rule by minority.

**SHRI PILOO MODY:** Why don't we have a vote on it again and you justify yourself and your remark.

It is a Government by consent of the governed. It is a Government by participation of all. That is the essence of democracy and I hope when we think of this debate in the context of the strike today.

The very fact that we are sitting here discussing the issue instead of doing something to bring the strike just a little closer to its end, is, I think, high treason on Indian democracy, a high treason perpetuated on the Indian people. Therefore, I would appeal to the Railway Minister that this is not the time for polemics or for words but deeds; get down to the business of cutting short this strike, compromise with them, pay whatever you have to, but, bring an end to this strike as soon as possible. It is not a test of strength between Mr. L. N. Mishra and Mr. George Fernandes. This is a test of strength of the mortality of the people of India. Therefore, I would plead both of you to bring an end to this as soon as possible.

**रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राय) :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, सदन एक बहुत ही गंभीर विषय पर विचार कर रहा है और मैं मानता हूँ कि इस विषय पर गंभीरता के साथ विचार हो रहा है। अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव विरोधी दल के हाथ में एक अस्त्र है जिसका

वे उपयोग कर सकते हैं और उसका अगर राजनैतिक उपयोग करते हैं तब भी मैं उस को गैर मुनासिब नहीं समझता। इस मौके पर भी विरोधी दल ने इसका राजनैतिक उपयोग करने का प्रयत्न किया है और मैं अपने क्षेत्र सदस्यों से कहूँगा कि उस को अनुचित नहीं समझना चाहिए। यह मुनासिब है, विरोधी दल को जब भी कोई मौका मिले जब कि शासक को वे गलत सिद्ध करना चाहें तो यह उन का एक जायज काम होता है और इस मौके पर भी विरोधी दल ने वही किया है। बुद्धिमानी से किया है या नहीं, इस में उन के अंदर भी दो राय हैं।

प्रजातंत्र की परिभाषा करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। उसकी परिभाषा देकर सदन के सदस्यों के ज्ञान का मैं अपमान नहीं करना चाहता। लोकतंत्र में ऐसा माना जाता है कि अल्पमत वालों को भी साथ लेकर चला जाय, लेकिन उस का अर्थ यह भी कभी नहीं लगाया जाता कि अल्पमत वालों की सभी बातें मान कर चला जाये। अगर ऐसे मान लिया जाय तो बहुमत का कोई अर्थ नहीं रहता बहुमत अर्थ होता है। अल्पमत को साथ लेकर चलना पड़ता है, लेकिन राष्ट्र के जीवन में कुछ ऐसी घड़ियाँ आती हैं जब राष्ट्र के जीवन को सुचारु रूप से चलाने के लिये बहुमत को निर्णय करना पड़ता है—अब हम अने निर्णय के मुताबिक चले या अल्पमत से गुमराह हो कर चलें ?

रेलवे की हमारे देश में क्या महत्ता है, क्या उपयोगिता है सदस्यों ने बतलाई है। यह कहने में मुझे तनिक भी हिचकिचाहट नहीं है कि हमारे देश के रेलवे कर्मचारियों ने जब जब अवसर पाया, पूरी देशभक्ति से काम लिया। स्वाधीनता के पूर्व और स्वाधीनता के पश्चात जब भी समाज और देश का लफाजा हुआ, उन्होंने पूरी बफादारी के साथ देश-हित को ध्यान रखा है और मुझ को तो अभी भी उन में पूरा भरोसा है कि इस मौके पर भी उन लोगों का साथ दोगे जो देश हित का ब्याल

रख कर रेलवे में गड़बड़ आने देना मुनासिब नहीं समझते। मैं उन तथ्यों में विस्तार के साथ जाना नहीं चाहता। इस के बारे में कई-एक सदस्यों ने बतनाया है। लेकिन यह तो मानना पड़ेगा कि हमारे देश में भूगोल के हिसाब से या प्रकृति की देन के हिसाब से कुछ पदार्थ देश के कुछ हिस्सों में उपलब्ध हैं और कुछ दूसरे हिस्सों में उपलब्ध हैं और अगर उन का यातायात रुक जाता है तो समाज के जो ऊपर के लोग हैं सिर्फ उन्हीं को आघात नहीं पहुंचता, बल्कि ज्यादा आघात उन को पहुंचता है जिन को निम्न-श्रेणी का या श्रमिक श्रेणी को मानते हैं। इस बात को कभी नहीं भूलना चाहिए कि कोयला बंगाल और बिहार के क्षेत्रों में मिलता है और कपड़ के कारखाने कोयम्बटूर, अहमदाबाद और बम्बई में है। अगर कोयला खान के मजदूर चाहे तो अहमदाबाद के कारखानों के मजदूरों को परेशान कर सकते हैं और रेलवे के मजदूर चाहे तो दोनों मजदूरों को परेशान कर सकते हैं। लेकिन वहीं पर वास्तविक ट्रेड यूनियन की पड़ताल हो जाती है। ट्रेड यूनियन का वास्तविक रूप वैसा ही होना चाहिए कि सिर्फ एक सीमित वर्ग या श्रेणी के मजदूरों के हितों का ही ध्यान न रखा जाय बल्कि उस को सार्वभौम बनाया जाय और सार्वभौम बना कर ऐसा खयाल रखा जाय कि ट्रेड-यूनियन का कोई भी रवैया किसी भी श्रमिक श्रेणी के लोगों को परेशान करने का वायस न बन जाय और यहां भी उन उत्तरदायी लोगों को यह सोचना पड़ेगा चाहे जो भी कारण रहा हो क्या यह मुनासिब था कि देश की वर्तमान परिस्थितियों में रेल कर्मचारियों से हड़ताल करवाई जाय- सोचने का विषय यही है।

आप कहते हैं मंहगाई बढ़ी है, आप कहते हैं बीज उपलब्ध नहीं हो रही है, आप कहते हैं निम्न श्रेणी के लोग परेशान हो रहे हैं ये सब सारी समस्याएँ जब आप के सामने थीं तो उन जिम्मेदार लोगों को यह सोचना

चाहिये था कि इस कदम को उठाना परेशानियों को कम करनेवाला है या परेशानियों को बढ़ानेवाला है।

मेरे कहने के यह मायने नहीं लिये जा सकते कि रेल कर्मचारियों की कोई शिकायतें ही नहीं है। हमारा देश तो एक विकासोन्मुख देश है। अभी आप को कई माननीय सदस्यों ने बतनाया है कि हमारे देश में 40 प्रतिशत लोग गरीबी की सतह के नीचे रहते हैं—।

एक माननीय सदस्य : 60 प्रतिशत।

श्री जगजीवन राम : मैं उस के आंकड़े में नहीं जा रहा हूँ—मैं तो इस तथ्य को आपके सामने रख रहा हूँ जो आप भी कुबल करते हैं। देश विकासोन्मुख है, हम तेजी के साथ आगे बढ़ें - इस की आवश्यकता है। लेकिन यह भी सोचने की आवश्यकता हो जाती है कि ट्रेड यूनियन का विस्तृत रूप क्या होना चाहिये कि जहाँ सब से कम है वहाँ कुछ अधिक पहुंचा सके या जहाँ ज्यादा है वहाँ और ज्यादा की मांग करें। यू तो सारा देश गरीब है। जैसा मैंने कहा है रेलवे कर्मचारी या दूसरे कर्मचारियों के बारे में कोई दावा नहीं कर सकता कि उन को जरूरत की सभी चीजें उपलब्ध हो रही हैं या उनका जीवन स्तर इतना ऊंचा हो चुका है कि और ज्यादा बढ़ाने की जरूरत नहीं है। लेकिन देखना यह पड़ता है कि क्या ऐसे नाजुक समय में ऐसा कदम उठाना किसी समझदार व्यक्ति के लिये उचित हो सकता है ?

मुख्य प्रश्न यह है कि हड़ताल करना मजदूरों का जन्म सिद्ध अधिकार है—लेकिन क्या अवसर और कुअवसर पर हड़ताल कर देना क्या जन्म-सिद्ध अधिकार है? जन्मसिद्ध अधिकार है, लेकिन उस के लिये भी समय और कुसमय देखना आवश्यक है। जन्मसिद्ध अधिकार को हर वक्त इस्तेमाल नहीं किया जाता। बुद्धिमत्ता और बुद्धिमत्ता में यही फर्क है— किस काम के लिये कौन सा समय प्रासंगिक

[श्री जगजीवन राम]

है और कोन सा समय अप्रसंगिक है . . . .  
 . . . (व्यवधान) . . . कोई बात नहीं, आप बीच में बोलना चाहें तो बोलिये, मैं जानता हूँ मेरी वाणी आप के हृदय में उठ रही है, इसलिये आप को घबराहट हो रही है। सत्य वही होता है जो पुकार पुकार कर बोलता है। मैं मानता हूँ कि आप की आत्मा भी यहीं कह रही है कि यह मौका रेलवे हड़ताल के लिये प्रासंगिक नहीं था, अप्रासंगिक था।

मैं आप का ज्यादा समय लेना नहीं चाहता किस तरह से आपस में समझौते की चर्चा चली किस तरह से चर्चा के बीच में ही हड़ताल का नोटिस दिया गया, किस तरह से चर्चा के बीच में ही हड़ताल भी आरम्भ हो गई . . . . .

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : गिरफ्तारी भी हो गई।

श्री जगजीवन राम : यह कोई भी समझदार, वास्तविक बात को माननेवाला टूंड यूनियन का लीडर जानता है कि इस में कहां कहां खामियां हुईं, मैं उस को बताना नहीं चाहूंगा, आप खुद उस को समझते हैं, लेकिन कुछ बातों की चर्चा चली तो यह बतलाया गया कि कुछ मंदों पर समझौता भी हुआ। ऐसा नहीं था कि शासन की तरफ से ऐसा रुख हो कि किसी भी बात को न माना जाय और ऐसा रुख हो भी नहीं सकता, क्योंकि हम को तो भारत के श्रमिकों के साथ चलना है, देश का विकास करना है तो उन्हीं को लेकर चलना है। उनको यह भरोसा देकर चलना है कि देश का विकास होने में ही तुम्हारा विकास होगा और यह बात भी मान कर चलना है कि हिन्दुस्तान के श्रमिक अनपढ़ हो सकते हैं लेकिन बे-अक्षर नहीं होते हैं। उस को थोड़े दिन गुमराह किया जा सकता है, बराबर गुमराह नहीं किया जा सकता है। उसके अन्धर साधारण बुद्धि होती है, वह अपने हित-प्रसहित को समझता है। उस को इस में शक

नहीं है कि रेलवे कर्मचारियों का, जिस का गौरवपूर्ण इतिहास रहा है, देशभक्ति का गौरवपूर्ण इतिहास रहा है, समाज की सेवा करने का इतिहास रहा है वह इस मौके पर अपनी परम्परा के अनुसार गलत कदम उठा कर देश को पीछे की तरफ नहीं ले जायेंगे। वे यह सिद्ध करके दिखा देंगे कि देशभक्ति से अनुप्राणित होकर वे देश को संकट में डालना नहीं चाहते।

मैं आपसे अनुरोध करूंगा—आपने जहां तक सम्भव था राजनीतिक लाभ के लिये इसका उपयोग करने का प्रयत्न किया, लेकिन है के हित में कभी कभी ऐसी घड़ियां आती हैं जब देश के हित के सामने सभी राजनीतिक लाभों को भुला देना पड़ता है।

क्या मैं आपसे बिनती कर सकता हूँ कि समय ऐसा आया है कि देश को और परेशानी में डालना देशभक्ति का काम नहीं होगा? क्या मैं आपसे बिनती कर सकता हूँ कि देश के करोड़ों निम्न श्रेणी के लोगों को और परेशानी में डालना देशभक्ति का काम नहीं होगा? क्या मैं आपसे यह बिनती कर सकता हूँ कि देश के अन्य श्रमिक वर्ग के लोगों को परेशानी में डालना देशभक्ति का काम नहीं होगा? क्या इसी लहजे में मैं आपसे विनम्रतापूर्वक बिनती करूँ कि जहां तक आपकी क्षमता हो, जहां तक आपका प्रभाव हो आप जल्दी से जल्दी इस हड़ताल को समाप्त करायें जिससे हम साथ बैठ कर समझौता कर सकें। मैं यही आपसे बिनती करना चाहूंगा कि जिन बातों को आपने कहा है, जिस तरह से आप ने देश की परेशानियों का, महंगाई और लोगों के कष्ट का वर्णन किया है उसको दृष्टि में रखकर ही आपके लिए लाजिम हो जाता है कि देश हित में, समाज के हित में और मैं मानता हूँ आपके राजनीतिक दल के हित में भी यह बात आवश्यक हो जाती है कि जल्दी से जल्दी इस हड़ताल को खत्म करवायें। इतना तो मैं आपको विश्वास दिलाता ही

चाहता हूँ कि रेलवे कर्मचारियों से सरकार का कोई बैर भाव नहीं है, बैर भाव होने की कल्पना भी नहीं हो सकती है, उनसे बैर भाव होने की बात ही कैसे हो सकती है, क्योंकि जैसा मैंने कहा वे हमारे देश की आर्थिक रीढ़ हैं। हर कदम पर हमारा यही प्रयत्न होगा कि हम उनको संतुष्ट रख सकें। इसमें मुझे शक नहीं है कि जो थोड़े से लोग काम पर से गैरहाजिर हुए हैं वे भी इस बात को महसूस कर रहे हैं कि वे अपने वर्ग के लोगों को परेशान करने का वायस बन सकते हैं। इसलिये वे जल्दी से जल्दी अपने इस कदम को वापिस लेंगे। मैं यहीं आपसे भी बिनती कर रहा हूँ कि आप उनके कदम को वापिस लेने में सहायक बन सकें जिससे हम देश के हित को सर्वोपरि रख सकें।

एक बात मैं कहूंगा जिसको आप भी मानगे कि शासन में होने का एक उत्तरदायित्व होता है। वह उत्तरदायित्व यह होता है कि जनता को परेशानी से हम बचा सकें। उत्तरदायित्व यह होता है कि जहां पर अन्न का अभाव है वहां पर हम अन्न पहुंचा सकें। उत्तरदायित्व यह होता है कि किसी भी सूरत में हम अपने औद्योगिक प्रतिष्ठानों को चालू रख सकें जिससे लाखों मजदूर बेकार न हों। उस जिम्मेदारी को, जिसको आपने शासन के ऊपर दिया है, निभाने के लिए अगर हमने कोई कदम उठाया है तो मैं मानता हूँ कि शासन के लिए जो उचित कदम था वही उठाया गया है, अनुचित कदम नहीं उठाया गया है। देश के भिन्न भिन्न हिस्सों में लोगों के जीवन को चढ़ाने के लिए आवश्यक पदार्थ पहुंचा सकें उसके लिए जो भी मुनासिब कदम उठाते थे वह उठाए हैं। मैं मानता हूँ

आप भी कहेंगे कि यही कदम हमको उठाने चाहिए थे। मैं यह भी मानता हूँ किसी दिन अगर यह जिम्मेदारी आपको मिल जाये (व्यवधान)

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र : क्या यही आप लोगों की लोकतन्त्र की कल्पना या भावना है ?

जी जगजीवन राम । मैं तो उसी लोकतन्त्र की कल्पना की भावना से ही कह रहा था। जिस स्फिरिट से कह रहा था उसी स्फिरिट में आपको भी लेना चाहिए। मैं यह कह रहा था कि आप अपने दिल से राय लेंगे, अपनी आत्मा से पूछेंगे तो आपकी आत्मा भी यही बतावेगी कि सरकार ने जो कदम उठाये हैं वही मुनासिब कदम थे। आप भी अगर इस जगह पर होते तो यही कदम उठाते।

मैं अधिक समय नहीं लेना चाहता हूँ। जैसा मैंने कहा रेलवे में काम करने वाले भाइयों की मांग कोन जायज थीं और कोन नाजायज थीं—उसमें मैं नहीं जाना चाहता। जैसा मैंने कहा हमारा तो बिकासोन्मुख देश है। हमारा देश दुनिया के देशों में से एक गरीब देश है। जो अपने को यहां खुशहाल समझते हैं वे दुनिया के समृद्धिशाही देशों के माप-दण्ड के हिसाब से गरीब ही समझे जाते हैं ऐसे देश में चाहे जिस वर्ग के श्रमिक हों, परिश्रम करने वाले हों, निम्न वर्ग के श्रमिक हों वे कुछ भी मांगते हैं वह अपने जीवनस्तर को ऊपर उठाने के लिए मांगते हैं और वह जायज भी होता है। जितना भी ऊपर उनको हम उठा सकें वह करना चाहिए लेकिन देखना यह पड़ता है क्या देश की क्षमता है ? यह बात आपको भी सोचनी पड़ेगी क्योंकि लोकतन्त्र में अल्पसंख्यकों को भी शामिल होना पड़ता है और सन्निहित होकर कोई निर्णय लेना पड़ता है। तो उत्तरदायित्वपूर्ण तरीके से आपको भी सोचना पड़ेगा कि जो मांग आती है उसके लिए देश की क्षमता है ?



(श्री जगजीवन राम)

इनको देखने के लिए इस दल या उस दल की बात नहीं होनी चाहिए। सारे देश की जो समृद्धि है उसके अनुरूप ये विचार होना चाहिए। इसलिए जैसा मैंने कहा, मैं उसके विवेचन में नहीं पड़ता हूँ, उनकी मांगें जायज हो सकती हैं और बहुत सी मांगें जायज हैं लेकिन उनको देने की हमारी क्षमता है या नहीं क्या यह मुनासिब था कि उस समय पर यह कदम उठाया जाता-इस बात को मैं दोहरा रहा हूँ। जैसा मैंने कहा आप ठंडे दिल से सोचेंगे तो आप भी सहमत होंगे कि कुसूर जिसका भी हुआ हो लेकिन इस माँके पर यह कदम उठाना नहीं चाहिए था। यह कदम मुनासिब नहीं था इसलिए जितनी जल्दी इस कदम को वापिस ले लिया जाये उतना ही देश के लिए उचित होगा। आपसे मैं बिनती करूँगा कि अपने प्रभाव को इस काम में लाय ताकि हड़ताल जल्दी से जल्दी खत्म की जा सके और देश संकट से बच सके। रेल मजदूरों के साथ बैठकर बातचीत करने के लिए हम हर समय तैयार हैं। उनसे न हमारा वैरभाव है, न कोई दुश्मनी है बल्कि उनके साथ मिलकर हम चलना है और मिलकर काम करना है। मैं आपसे फिर बिनती करता हूँ कि आप इस बात पर अवश्य ध्यान दें ?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): I have heard with rept attention and due respect the speech made by one who had his role in our Freedom struggle also. I was really surprised when he made a unilateral advice or appeal to the Opposition to exert their good offices to stop this strike and enter into negotiations with the Government. But, I am at the same time pained to hear in the voice of many, wild criticisms made in this House by agitated Congressmen attributing motives, political motives behind this strike and even Babuji could not be completely free from that. Babuji said that the Government did not consider it as a political

issue but at the same time unfortunately he has accused them so bluntly, not so bitterly, and he has said that the opposition is trying to take political advantage of this railway strike. I was hearing the speeches of the Members belonging to the ruling party. This is entirely an issue of trade union dispute, an issue of working class agitation, for fulfilment of their demands, which is exclusively their birthright, as has been stated by Babuji, for fulfilment of their just and legitimate demands. But, Sir, I found, some of the Members of the ruling party wanted to make it as an issue of political confrontation between the ruling party and the opposition.

Babuji or anybody else unfortunately did not try to put their influence on them, just to isolate the issue from the political issue, and look at it only from the trade union point of view, to look at it from the point of view that it is a legitimate right of the workers to ask for the fulfilment of their demands. Babuji asked a question, whether it is a right time for exerting the right. I will come to that question afterwards. They are accusing wildly. I do not know whether Mr. L. N. Mishra has been planted by somebody else inside your Government. Mr. A. P. Sharma is there in collusion with him. Are they there to scuttle the basis of Indian democracy and to denigrate your Government? He said so many words against Mr. George Fernandes as if he was trying to bring about a rebellion against the Government. Do you consider the opposition parties a pack of fools? Is it not a fact that the opposition parties have control over trade union movement in public sectors, in Iron and Steel, coal, Fertiliser, LIC, Banking, P&T and Central and State Government sectors. Nearly 90 per cent of the industrial workers, employees of the Government etc. are belonging to one trade union organisation or another. They are controlled by the opposition parties. Can you cite an example where

they wanted to combine the railway strike with the strike of the others? If they wanted to make a political issue, would they not have brought about coordination of all the trade unions, be it Central Government or State Government bodies or industrial organisations, public sectors etc?

Is it not a fact that most of the trade union organisations and organisations of agricultural workers are controlled by the Opposition? Why could they not be invited to the coordinating Committee's meeting? If they had wanted to take advantage of the present political or economic crisis, they would have done it and they would have revolted against the Government. Did they do it? Did they give a call for the strike? If they wanted, they could have given a call for strike as in Railways. Have these agricultural workers can jointly by joining together, given a call for strike? If they really wanted to hit the Government, they would have done it. For a political purpose, for a political object, they would have created an atmosphere of revolt in the country if they had really wanted to. They have not done that by joining under the banner of the united leftist party.

I would now draw your attention-not the attention of these gamblers-to one thing. Babuji please do not make it a political issue. There was a *bandh* in Bengal on the 7th; on the 3rd there was a *bandh* in Delhi and in several parts of the country. There had been several *bandhs*.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your time is up.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: No, my party and my Chairman have been maligned. I must get more time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Ten hours are allotted.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Initially.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What do you mean by it?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: My chairman has been maligned.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The time is being distributed to various Groups.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: You are maligning my party and my Chairman.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Your party can utilise the full time.

Whatever time remains, let that be utilised by us.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your party is allotted five minutes. And you have already spoken.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: My party is a major party in the whole House; my Chairman has been maligned left and right.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I do not know about this.

Let me know how much time you want.

PROOF. MADHU DANDAVATE: It is true that my party was assigned only five minutes. But, I would request you to give him some time. Ten hours have been allotted for the discussion.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What should I do?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Several parties have already taken more than what is allowed. Therefore let him develop his points.

MR. CHAIRMAN: How much time will he take? Let him take 15 minutes.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Let me develop. I am not able to say how much time I will take.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He may even take less than that. Let him continue.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. Let him continue.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: You are imputing motives. I ask you: has any of these *bandhs* been linked with the Railway Strike? Is it a political issue? In the national struggle, in 1921, 1930 and 1942, there was a political struggle in which Bapuji took part. If we really wanted, we could have revolted taking advantage of the present situation in which the price is sky-rocketing and people's anger is like a blazing lava from a volcano. Have we done that? We have not risen in revolt even though we know the art of insurrection as to how to organise a revolution. We could coordinated all the forces by giving a clarion call to fight against the Government. We have not done that. We have kept ourselves completely isolated from all political issues. Sir, there was no necessity whatsoever for bringing this No-Confidence Motion if our suggestion for Adjournment Motion yesterday had been accepted. Although it is our feeling that your Government has turned completely bankrupt and the people have lost credibility and faith in your capacity and integrity yet we have confined to only one issue, that is, the issue of the railway strike.

Sir, we understand the consequences of the strike. It will, no doubt, lead to undesirable results. We have not forgotten the lessons of French and Russian revolutions. To quote Lenin:

"The time is ripe for a rebellion but the subjective factor is absent." Therefore, we have kept our speeches confined to only one issue so as to convince you that there is still time and you may retract from your path and bring both the parties, in an honourable way, on the table of negotiation.

That gentleman, Shri L. N. Mishra, I call him a planted man in your Cabinet. He has tried to malign George Fernandes. Mr. Fernandes has appealed and written to him from inside the jail thrice just to request him not to bring in the issue of prestige and try to get to the negotiation table. He has also written to the Prime Minister. He is ready for negotiation from inside the jail. He does not want his release. So, these things justify the bonafides of our intention that this is nothing but a trade union and a working class movement. I do not want that you should turn blind. I have a reason to believe that you have ulterior political objective. You want a show-down. It may be after that you may like to crush the whole working class movement and establish Police Raj all over the country because you know your edifice is crumbling and out of that fear you are trembling and making mistakes and mistakes.

I am still awaiting the reply of the Prime Minister. I have to see if our Prime Minister imputes motives behind the railway strike. If she does so then I have no hesitation in saying that she is also hatching some kind of dangerous plot to undermine the whole basis of Indian Parliamentary Democracy.

21 hrs.

Shri Mishra has accused Shri George Fernandes and millions of copies of this booklet have been published and circulated by this gentleman.

This is what he has said:

"On March 23, speaking in Calcutta at a public meeting of railwaymen, Shri Fernandes threatened 'a clash with territorial army personnel' if they interfere with the strike".

"On 24th and 25th April, Shri Fernandes declared that the strike was meant to 'cripple the entire country' and lead to rebellion on the part of the people".

"The same day, he advised that active party leaders 'should stop movement of trains even by setting fire to railway property' and by terrorising loyal workers to prevent them from joining work."

And he has attributed many other things to Shri George Fernandes. But then he did not have the guts or the courage to quote the sources. Is it the newspaper source? Or has he got taperecording of the speeches? Or—he does not have the guts to say—is it based on the intelligence reports that he has got?

Shri Jagjivan Babu has advised us, but I would like to draw his attention to the joint circular issued on 9th April by AITUC and AIRF jointly. They have given instructions in their circular to all in the following way:

- "1. We should resist attempts to set fire to railway stations, wagons and coaches.
2. We should not permit sabotage of machinery or looting of goods, etc.
3. We should not allow tampering with the track, as it may lead to loss of lives, if a train happens to go by it.
4. We should not leave passenger trains half way but reach

them to the nearest station, so that passengers, particularly women and children, are not left stranded or forced to walk long distances.

5. All categories should act together and support each other and not leave each one to itself."

Then, there is the circular letter issued by Mr. George Fernandes on the 3rd May, wherein he says:

"Para 7: The Government will make full efforts to run mail trains and also some goods trains with the help of the Territorial Army and strike-breakers. This should not perturb us,

Para 16: Passenger trains should not be stopped in the block sections and the engine and other staff should leave the trains at the nearest railway stations so that passengers are not put to inconvenience."

Para 17: No attempt be made to burn or damage railway stations or other railway property and such attempts if made by agent provocateurs should be foiled collectively.

Para 18: Abusive language and filthy propaganda against the individuals, Ministers or the officers should not be allowed to be made.

Para 19: Criticism be directed against the policy of the Government and

[Shri Samar Guha]

their action and attitude aimed to break the morale of the striking railway employees."

In the face of all this whom am I to believe, this printed circular or the millions of the package of lies that have been printed by this Mr. Lalit Narayan Sharma?....

AN HON. MEMBER: Mr. Lalit Narain Mishra.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Yes, Mr. Lalit Narain Sharma; Sharma is also a Panditji. I have said 'Sharma' purposely, because he is a researcher. As to what he has done, I shall say it afterwards.

Although Mr. Sharma and Mr. Mishra are at loggerheads in Bihar, now I think they have entered into certain collusion. I ask Mr. Sharma whether it is a fact or not that six months before, his national trade union joined hands with the AIRF and had a massive rally from all over India at the Boat Club where there was about a lakh of railwaymen. I want to know whether this is a fact or not...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, he should conclude.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I shall take time, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, from principles he has come down to personalities. That shows that perhaps his arguments seem to be over. Now, will he conclude? He has taken already 25 minutes.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I shall take some more time. I ask Mr. Sharma whether he attended that meeting or not. I had also attended that meeting.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the hon. Member should conclude. After all, there must be some time-limit. Now, let him please cooperate.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I shall cooperate. Please allow me to continue.

MR. CHAIRMAN: How long does he want to take?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I shall take ten minutes more.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What does he mean? We cannot permit this. I am not going to allow this. Let him take five minutes more and conclude.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I shall take ten minutes more.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Kindly let him cooperate.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: This gentleman was talking about bonus against bonus. I had also addressed that rally with him.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: With whom?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: With Mr. Sharma. There, not only did he make a vigorous speech but a ferocious speech, in support of wage parity and in support of all the six demands which have been incorporated in connection with the railway strike. Now this gentleman has the cheek to say that bonus is wrong, he has the cheek to say that wage parity is wrong. Not only that. If this gentleman has got the guts, let him go from Kharagpur to Bongaigaon and Gauhati. For a year and a half, he did not dare to visit any of these areas. He is the spokesman of a railway union. These are the people who have been advising Government.

Now I will tell you what this gentleman, Shri Lalit Narain Mishra, is trying to do. He thought he would

be able to drive a wedge between the railway unions; In an ugly, conspiratorial manner, he has printed not thousands but millions of leaflets by which he wanted to create a division between one section of railwaymen and another by all kinds of malicious, fabricated statements. Shri Dange has given a fitting reply to that. He has said, 'We sink or swim together'. Your intrigue, your plot, has recoiled on yourself, Mr. Lalit Narain Mishra.

Now about Babuji. Babuji said he did not disagree with the demands. He said it is a legitimate demand, may be a birthright. But the timing has not been right. I ask Babuji one question: Was the timing for giving bonus to other industrial workers right? When you yourselves brought forward the Bonus Bill here and got it passed, was the timing right.

As for as the railwaymen are concerned, there also Shri Mishra tried to mislead the people and said Rs. 27 lakhs; it is not Rs. 27 lakhs, but Rs. 20 lakhs. Seventeen times revenue has increased. Since the Second Pay Commission, there had not been a revised structure of pay, there had not been any wage revision. Have they not a right to demand that? This gentleman said it would cost Rs. 500 crores. That is also a miscalculation.

I want to draw your attention to the fact that a little bit of economy was suggested by the Kripalani Committee. I can quote from their report. They said that there is enough room for economy, for getting more than Rs. 300 crores.

Again I ask Babuji. You said the timing is not right. Is the timing right for giving LIC employees a wage lift? Is the timing right for giving the Reserve Bank officers, other nationalised banks officers, employees of the State Bank and public undertakings, HMT, HSL and others a lift in their wages? They have got a lift in wage. It is according to your own principle.

If the timing for that was suitable how is it not in the case of railwaymen?

You could say that you are already committed to it, that though the timing may be right, unfortunately it may not be possible for you to pay now. That you could say. Even there, the Prime Minister prejudged and prejudiced the issue by issuing a statement that it is impossible to give bonus. Not only so. I ask you, why not you consider the issue of bonus and say that "we will consider the issue of implementing the bonus policy not *suo motu* but at the negotiating table," and why don't you say that there will be a uniform policy in regard to payment of bonus?

About the wage policy also, you could say that the nationalisation of wages should be on the principle of equity and that you are structuring the national wage on the principle of equity. But you did not say that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member's time is up.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Sir, the sands of time are running out. (Interruptions) Look at today's *Hindustan Times*. What does it say about the trike? (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I am concluding. The authorities are living in an ivory tower and in air-conditioned rooms. Mr. Mishra has not got the guts or the courage even to travel by the railways or go anywhere near a railway station. But he has taken advantage of the organisation controlled by Shri Gujral which every day concocts lies and every newspaper in the country has said that the Government, by their own tactics, have precipitated this crisis, precipitated the strike by taking up a certain chosen line. They have used the All India Radio to mislead the people. But they

[Shri Samar Guha]

should not forget the fact that the railwaymen are born in India, that they had taken part in the civil disobedience movement, that they know how to keep co-ordination and how to keep their morale. They know it.

Therefore, I will again say that if this railway strike leads to chaos, anarchy, disorder, catastrophe and other political consequences, the responsibility will be that of the Government. You have taken measures purely to suppress the working class, the trade union movement and the industrial worker. Nothing else. Do you think that they are men of clay, to come to you with bended knees and folded hands and say, "please just negotiate"? (Interruption) Do you think that any man with a sense, an iota of sense of dignity will do it? If you mean justice, you must release the arrested persons and simultaneously invite them to sit across the table and negotiate with you.

Even at this last moment, I appeal to you to release them and start negotiations and come to a settlement, an honourable settlement, without making it an issue of prestige on either side.

**SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN** (Kangra): Mr. Chairman, Sir, it has become customary to bring the same matter again and again in one form or the other like an Adjournment Motion, a debate under rule 193, a no-confidence motion, and so on and so forth.

Sir, the futility of this routine operation is evident from the type of debate we are having in this House. This no-confidence motion is a futile operation, or I would call it as a routine ritual which we are going through. Not only is it a waste of time of the House but, at the same time, it is a precious time that we are wasting.

I must say that the people of India not only feel that the Opposition is

indulging in such things but at least some of the Opposition parties are keen on bringing such frivolous and flimsy type of debate which they are trying to push through in this House.

This reminds me of an article which was published about four years ago in the *Times of India*. I would like to read it for the benefit of some of my friends on the opposite side. It is a very interesting short note, and I request Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu to listen to it carefully. *The Times of India* in 1969 said:

"Some Opposition parties have their work cut out for them. No sooner does the session of Lok Sabha open, than they get busy trying to be in the limelight...."

"And the first thing they think of as if by rote is a no-confidence motion. They know that nothing will come out of it. They also know that having little new to say they will have to repeat what they have said a score of times before. But then it gives them the opportunity to get rid of the bile which has accumulated in their system during the weeks (the Lok Sabha has been in recess). By getting rid of it in the House they can at least make sure that some of it finds its way on to the front pages of newspapers. This is no small comfort to parties whose only hope of making their presence felt lies in their being in the news. The only way they can be in the news is to make as much noise in Parliament as they can. They may have only a few seats in the two Houses. But if they can only find some pretext to snipe at the party in power every day they can get more than their share of the space in the newspaper."

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: This is one of the Reporters who is a friend of Mr. L. N. Mithra; he has a big flock.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: This is the sum and substance of the whole operation which has been going on for so many days. There can be no dispute that the labour must be paid a fair share of national productivity. They must have the essentials of life at reasonable prices. Prices have risen. Their cases must be considered sympathetically. There cannot be a greater champion of the working class than Prime Minister herself but at the present juncture when the country is going through an economic crisis to advocate or support a strike raises the suspicion that the motive is not to help the working classes but to create chaos in the country. Nobody can doubt the railwayman's loyalty to the country. But some political parties are trying to misguide them and derive political benefit by creating chaos. That is why Babuji made an appeal that as loyal citizens they should retrace their steps and withdraw their strike. The hands of the Government are always extended to them in order to arrive at a compromise. But the Opposition Parties want not a compromise; they do not want the workers to benefit from the strike or from the talks with the Government. They want to increase their political power by misguiding the workers and at the same time harm the country by engineering a strike at a time when the country is passing through an economic crisis. The Railway workers or any worker must be given their share of national wealth; it should not be at the cost of the other sections of the society. Assuming at this stage bonus is given to the railway worker, the burden on the railway exchequer will be so much; somebody else will have to suffer. If the Government were to print notes, there would be all round inflation which will cause greater hardships to the other sections of the working class, for example, rural workers. I am not saying that the railway workers are very well paid

or the best paid, but, certainly they are better paid than many other sections of workers that we have. For example, they are paid better than the rural workers. What I am submitting is, rise in wages should be there, a fair share should be given to them and essentials should be subsidised to them. But, it does not mean that a particular section should be paid at the cost of other sections of the working class. This is the whole point. The point is, the economy should not be jeopardised for the benefit of a particular class. Should the millions and millions of passengers be asked to pay higher fare than what they are paying now? Millions and millions of people who utilise the services of the Railways, will be the sufferers if the Government were to raise the fares for the benefit of the railway workers. The other sections of the working class will have to be taxed indirectly to pay the wages or bonus or to meet the other demands of the railway workers. Therefore, at this present juncture, the demands are not justified in view of the economic crisis which the country is passing through.

Then, there was another question. A massive show of effort was made by one of the hon. Members from the Opposition that Mr. George Fernandes was always extending his hand of friendship and it was asked 'why don't you grasp it?'. Sir, as we have read in the newspapers, and as the Prime Minister has already put it, the effort by Mr. George Fernandes was to bully and pressurise the Government and he was always showing a threat of force 'if you do not accept my demands in toto, there will be a strike'. Never an effort to negotiate is made by threat of force or a threat of bullying. When an effort is made by any section of the negotiating team, to have the demands accepted by bullying or coercion, I submit, Government was right in not buckling under the pressure and in not submitting to the bullying tactics. Therefore, Sir, at the cost of the national economy, at the cost of the burden on the weaker sections of



[Shri Vikram Mahajan]  
the society, Government had to take, what we term as a step which they did not want to take, but, which they were forced to take and this cannot be termed either a wrong step or a step against the working class. When the railway workers are mis-guided by the Opposition, Government had no option but to face the strike and I am glad that Government has not buckled down to the bullying tactics of some of the Opposition parties. Sir, I am confident that under the leadership of the Prime Minister, an honourable settlement will be arrived at, but, not under threat or coercion or the bullying tactics of the Opposition, an honourable settlement, in which the Railway worker will benefit. Not only that. I hope that they will realise their mistake of being misguided by the Opposition and that they will retrace their steps, withdraw the strike and come to the negotiating table.

**श्री जांबुवत चौटे (नागपुर) :** इस देश की आर्थिक स्थिति अत्यन्त भयानक है, इस में कोई शक नहीं है । ऐसी आर्थिक अवस्था में राजनीति का विचार करते हुए भी इस देश में हड़ताल नहीं होनी चाहिये, यह बात भी मानी जा सकती है । इस देश में सरकारी कर्मचारियों के सवालों के अलावा जमीन-मजदूरों, किसानों और अन्य डाउन ट्राउन लोगों के भी सवालात हैं, इस में भी कोई शक नहीं है । लेकिन मौजूदा अवस्था में रेल कर्मचारियों की मांगों पर विचार करने के लिए जो चर्चा चल रही थी, उस का दरवाजा बन्द कर के शासन-कर्ताओं ने रेल कर्मचारियों पर हड़ताल लाद दी है ।

जब रेल कर्मचारियों की मांगों के बारे में चर्चा चल रही थी, उस चर्चा में से कुछ हल निकालने की सम्भावना भी थी और रेल कर्मचारियों के नेता कुछ हद तक हल निकालने की हालत में पहुँच भी गये थे, ऐसी अवस्था में रेल कर्मचारियों के नेताओं को गिरफ्तार कर के शासनकर्ताओं ने चर्चा के दरवाजे बन्द

कर दिये । इस स्थिति में हड़ताल करने के सिवा रेल कर्मचारियों के सामने दूसरा कोई चारा नहीं था, और न है । यदि शासन कर्ताओं की भूमिका रेल कर्मचारियों को झुका कर, उन से घुटने टिकवा कर और उन को विक्ति-माइज कर के इस हड़ताल को तोड़ने की है, तो कोई भी इस भूमिका को प्रजातन्त्रीय नहीं कह सकता है ।

आज देश के सामने जो कोई भी सवाल उपस्थित होता है, उस को हल करने के लिए फौज का सहारा लिया जाता है । गुजरात में एक समस्या पैदा होती है, तो वहाँ फौजे दोड़ती है । अगर बिहार में आतम मच जाता है, तो वहाँ फौजे दौड़ती है । अगर दिल्ली में कुछ फ़माद होता है, तो वहाँ फौजे भेज दी जाती हैं । इसी तरह रेल कर्मचारियों की हड़ताल को तोड़ने के लिए भी फौजों को तैनात किया जाता है ।

ऐसी अवस्था में हमें सोचना चाहिए कि क्या हम इस देश का प्रजातन्त्र फौजों के हाथ में, मानेकशा जैसे रीएक्शनरी तत्वों के हाथ में, देना चाहते हैं । यदि हम हर जगह फौजों का इस्तेमाल करना चाहते हैं, तो फिर प्रजातन्त्र कहाँ रहा ? जहाँ कहीं कोई सवाल खड़ा हो, यदि हम वहाँ फौजों को ले जगना चाहते हैं, तो फिर प्रजातन्त्र की तस्वीर मानेकशा जैसे लोगों के द्वारा विकृत हो जायेगी ।

**एक माननीय सदस्य :** मानेकशा तो रिटायर हो गये ।

**श्री जांबुवत चौटे :** और बहुत से मानेकशा हैं ।

शासनकर्ता इस बात पर भी गौर करें कि फौजी सिपाहियों में भी एक हलचल पैदा हुई है । वे भी कहते हैं कि यदि हमारे ही लोग अपने सवालात के लिए लड़ते हैं, और उन की लड़ाई का प्रजातन्त्रीय आन्दोलन को तोड़ने के लिए यदि हमारा इस्तेमाल किया जाता है,

तो इसमें हम कहाँ तक शासनकर्ताओं के साथ रहें। जब फौजी महकमे में ऐसी हलचल पैदा होती है, तो इस का अर्थ यह है कि स्वयम् राज्यकर्ता ही हमारे प्रजातन्त्र को खतरे में डाल रहे हैं।

यदि हमारे शासनकर्ता फौजों का इस्तेमाल कर के, या डंडे और गोलियों के बल-बूते, या अश्रु गैस बरसा कर, इस देश के कर्मचारियों, किसानों, मजदूरों और मेहनतकश लोगों पर हुकूमत करना चाहते हैं, तो वह हुकूमत ज्यादा दिन तक नहीं चल सकती है। समार में कहीं भी ऐसी हुकूमत ज्यादा दिन तक नहीं चली है। मैं अपने देश की तुलना रूस और चीन जैसे साम्यवादी देशों के साथ नहीं करना चाहता हूँ। लेकिन अमरीका और ब्रिटेन जैसे संसार के जिन देशों में संसदीय प्रजातन्त्र है, क्या उन की तुलना में हमारा कारोबार बैठा है या नहीं इस बारे में हमें अन्तर्मुखी होना चाहिए।

हुकूमत हमारे पास है, बहुत ज्यादा बेहया बहुमत हमारे पास है, इस बहुमत के भरोसे पर यदि शासनकर्ता नाज करते हैं, और बेहोश होते हैं, तो बेहोश की वह हालत बहुत बुरी होती है। यदि शासनकर्ता इस बेहोशी की हालत में इस देश पर हुकूमत करना चाहते हैं, तो जनता उन को अच्छा सबक सिखा सकती है। आज इस देश में अराजकता, एनार्की, को निमित्त करने की जिम्मेदारी शासनकर्ताओं पर है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जब सब रास्ते बन्द हो जाते हैं, तो लोग हड़ताल नहीं करेंगे, तो क्या करेंगे। जब नेगोशिएशन, बातचीत, के रास्ते बन्द हो जाते हैं, सारे निवेदन और आवेदन विफल हो जाते हैं, तो फिर हड़ताल के आखिरी हथियार को इस्तेमाल करना जरूरी हो जाता है, और लोग उस का इस्तेमाल करते हैं।

यदि शासनकर्ता लोगों की भांगों को दबाने या उन की हड़ताल को कुचलने की कोशिश करते हैं, तो वे स्वयं अपने लिए अपने हाथों से गड़बड़ खोदते हैं। यदि वे एनार्की को निमित्त करते हैं और उस का निर्माण करते हैं,

तो उस के शिकार भी स्वयम् वहीं होंगे, दूसरा कोई नहीं होगा। आपने देखा होगा कि जब शान्तिपूर्ण ढंग से क्रान्ति नहीं हो पाती है, तो फिर रक्त-क्रान्ति के सिवा दूसरा कोई रास्ता नहीं रहता है; जब राज्यकर्ता शान्ति की भाषा नहीं समझते हैं, तब रक्त-क्रान्ति खूनी क्रान्ति, के लिए पथ प्रशस्त हो जाता है। यदि राज्यकर्ता मस्ती और बेहोशी में, अपने बहुमत के भरोसे, अपने डिसिजन इस देश पर लादते हैं, लोक सभा के डिसिजन इस देश पर लादते हैं, तो वे ही लोगों को दूसरा रास्ता अपनाने के लिए बाध्य करते हैं।

यदि शासनकर्ता इतनी बेहोशी में काम करते रहे, तो इस देश की जनता के लिए; यहां के रेवोल्यूशनरीज के लिए कोई दूसरा रास्ता नहीं रहेगा। इस देश की लोक सभा या हमारी सरकार जिस ढंग से चल रही है, उस ढंग को खत्म करने के लिए कोई बहुत लोगों की जरूरत नहीं है—बहुत थोड़े से लोग यह काम कर सकते हैं। यदि इस लोक सभा और इस शासन का कारोबार इसी ढंग से चलता रहा, तो लोगों के हाथ में हैंड ग्रेनेड आ जायेंगे—और एक हैंड ग्रेनेड इस सभागृह में कम से कम पन्द्रह, अठारह लोगों को खत्म कर सकता है। हम शासनकर्ताओं को इतना वताना चाहते हैं कि उन्हें लोगों को उस रास्ते पर जाने के लिए मजबूर नहीं करना चाहिए। आज शासनकर्ता बारूद के ढेर के ऊपर बैठे हुए हैं, उन्हें इस बात की जानकारी नहीं है। कब उस बारूद के ढेर तक चिंगारी पहुँचेगी और बारूद का विस्फोट होगा, और उस में सारे राज्यकर्ता जल कर भस्म हो जायेंगे, यह नहीं कहा जा सकता है। हम राज्यकर्ताओं को यह चेतावनी देना चाहते हैं। यदि इस हड़ताल में सब नेताओं को रिहा करके समझौता नहीं हुआ तो सारा देश हड़ताल पर जा सकता है, भारत बन्द की भी घोषणा हो सकती है। सारी ट्रेड यूनियन्स इस मूवमेंट में उतर सकती हैं। सारे मध्य में इस मूवमेंट में उतर सकते हैं। यदि शासनकर्ता

(श्री जाबुवंत घाटे)

कर्मचारियों को घुटने के बल पर मुकने और घुटने टेकने के लिए मजबूर करते हैं तो सारे कर्मचारी और इस देश के मेहनतकश आदमी शासनकर्ताओं को घुटने के बल पर मुकाए बिना नहीं रहेंगे।

21.36 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the course of the last one week we had two debates on the same subject; on the 2nd we had a debate for about 5½ hours and again on the 4th we had a debate in the Rajya Sabha also. Therefore, it is just possible that there may be some repetition in my reply and I hope that the House will not mind it.

First I take up the points raised by Shri Samar Mukherjee. The charge against my Ministry was that preparation for crushing the labour movement was made and not for settlement of the strike. I deny it. As a matter of fact, in respect of even the settlement that was arrived at, you will find what efforts were made to come to the settlement. But this is also a fact that we knew that preparation for strike was going on all over the country and naturally we had to alert our officers and the organisation also. I do not deny it. About the secret circular, I have not seen; I cannot, therefore, deny or accept. But I would not run away from the responsibility that I had alerted myself and my organisation to meet the situation that might come. When they say that we tried to crush the labour movement, I would point out that this is far from being correct. I have been one of those who believe that democracy and trade union go hand in hand; if we have faith in democracy, we must have the trade union movement; wherever democracy has gone or democracy has been finished, the trade union has been the first casualty; I will be the last man to do anything which will go against the trade union movement or the right of the trade union. My approach to the workers, not only in this

Ministry but also in other Ministries, has been to support them in their right. As you know, we are passing through difficult times, especially on the economic front. We are passing through a grave economic crisis, and the Indian Railways, at the moment, are not in a position to take any risk. We have had to make some preparation, if some crisis comes or some difficulty comes, to meet it.

It has been said that Government did not want a negotiated settlement. That is not correct. We want a negotiated settlement. I have been talking to Mr. George Fernandes since 4th or 5th January. I had a number of meetings with Mr. George Fernandes and with other friends also. And when this Committee was set up, of which Mr. Qureshi was the Chairman, this was done after I took the meeting. The first demand, i.e., supply of foodgrains to the railway workers, was the demand put by Mr. Dange in the meeting. Mr. A. P. Sharma was there on behalf of NFIR, and Mr. George Fernandes, Mr. Dange and others were there on behalf of AFIR; Mr. George Fernandes was the leader of the Delegation and they were all there. I was there. It was, I think, on the 18th. The first demand, i.e., about supply of foodgrains to the railwaymen, was agreed to by us. We agreed to this that, wherever there was a railway population upto 300 or more, we would be opening fair price shops; for that we would provide accommodation and two railwaymen to serve them; for that no payment would be charged; and the workers would get foodgrains at comparatively cheaper rate; we were to supply main foodgrains like rice, wheat, jowar, etc. This was agreed to.

Then a point was raised, I think by Mr. Piloo Mody, why Mr. Qureshi was put. Mr. Qureshi had been doing the negotiation with locomen. Problems were inter-connected and we wanted to maintain the continuity. It was also done at the suggestion of the labour side. They wanted to have the continuity and I was always there

available and if there was any problem, either Shri Qureshi could have come to me or I would have gone to him and we could settle it. There was nothing like a line drawn that Shri Qureshi could not go or Shri L. N. Mishra could not go there. That was not so. It was only to maintain the continuity and that too at the instance of the labour, we agree. Therefore, Shri Shafi Qureshi has done a wonderful job and I must say the way he has handled the situation, we should really appreciate.

Again it is said that no meeting was organised by the Railways. I took the initiative and a meeting was organized by me. On the 4th February meeting was held and a most unorthodox course was adopted. Never in the railways trade unions were invited but I had invited all the four Central Trade Unions organisations and we had a meeting. Their Federations were also there and we discussed the problems and it was decided that a sub-committee should be formed and that should go into the matter. That sub-committee was working with Shri Mohd. Shafi Qureshi as its Chairman.

About Shri George Fernandes's letter to me after his meeting with Shri Warriar the Member (Staff), it is a fact that Shri George wrote to me in the morning that his meeting with the Member (Staff) had not been successful and he thought that was the end of it. I said, 'No, it is not the end of the matter. You can all come and see me.' And time was fixed and we had a meeting. We had again a second meeting when Shri Qureshi was also there. We discussed the problems. He asked me, 'Was that the last word?' I said, 'No. This was not the last word. We are interested in a negotiated settlement, of course within the means of the Indian Railways which have been incurring a great loss in the course of the last two years.'

The first thing was victimisation. Here also, a settlement has been

reached. Then the grain supplies. These were the two main points at the first and the second meetings and there was a settlement and agreement on these two points.

I will first say about the settlement of the demands. The first demand was the withdrawal of the victimisation cases. It was accepted that all the alleged victimisation cases will be examined by the Deputy Minister himself and genuine grievances redressed. If there was any victimisation in genuine trade union cases, that will be redressed and authority was given to the Deputy Minister.

The second demand was working hours not to exceed 8 hours. This question was examined by the Mia Bhoy Tribunal as the House knows and it was accepted....

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Which category? How many categories?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: Several categories, I believe.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: What about others?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: It was confined only to the Mia Bhoy tribunal recommendations.

Therefore, I say that the first two demands were accepted.

The third demand was job evaluation. This was accepted within the frame-work of the Third Pay Commission. This was also agreed to.

The fourth demand is decasualisation. This point was accepted as recommended by the Mia Bhoy Tribunal.

The fifth was the supply of food-grains. Arrangement of supplies of

[Shri L. N. Mishra]

foodgrains through fair-price shops was agreed to.

The sixth was the anomaly committee. It was also accepted and that an anomaly committee will be appointed.

Only two demands were not accepted till the 30th evening which was not of course, the last meeting, but it was the last but one meeting. That was (1) that the railwaymen must be treated as industrial workers and parity with the public sector and revision of dearness allowance and bonus. These were the two demands which were not agreed to. These two points were under discussion. Therefore, to say that we wanted to sabotage the negotiations and that we were not interested in negotiations is not fair. Out of the eight demands, six demands are accepted....

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No, no.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: About bonus and parity of pay.... (Interruptions) It may not satisfy you but I am just stating the position.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: In case it is proved that these six demands were the same as put forward by the Co-ordination Committee, I am sure, will you be able to sack Mr. Bery?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: It is not fair to blame Mr. Bery or any other officer I myself took all the efforts and I have not been misled by anybody. I have myself gone into the matter and Mr. Qureshi and myself sat together and considered all the points at issue. One thing which I would like to point out is this. We thought that the strike was to be averted and we thought that if we had one or two more sittings we would have been able to reach negotiations. But I will tell you what happened and why these negotiations failed. We are always prepared to negotiate. On the question of bonus,

I cannot negotiate and on the question of parity also, because for bonus alone that would come to Rs. 40 crores or so and this cannot be done. Rs. 110 crores have been given due to the Pay Commission's recommendations. Now if we allow for these demands besides what we have accepted amounting to Rs. 80 crores what would happen is that there would be liability of Rs. 600 crores. And increase of 40 per cent in wage bill in one year alone has been already given. I would like hon. Members to ponder over this question and consider whether in any country in any industry the workers get 40 per cent wage rise in one year. Nowhere it has happened. We should consider the current situation of the Indian Railways. As things stand we will be worse off not better off in any way. And in such a difficult situation it is just not possible.

Shri Indrajit Gupta wanted to know about removal of workers from the quarters. I tried to find out the position. The position is that once they cease to be railway workers they will have no right to stay in the quarters.

SHRI PILOO MODY: When he is no longer a Minister, he lives in a Minister's house; why should the poor worker be deprived?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: I will come to the question of the arrest of Mr. George Fernandes. In the Rajya Sabha I said this. Believe me; I would like you to believe me I do not go with a closed mind. Mr. George Fernandes was not working for a strike, he was working for something else than the strike. I am telling you this. He wanted to cripple the national economy. He wanted to hold the country to ransom.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I rise on a point of order. He is making a serious alle-

gation against a person who is not here to defend himself. It is a very serious matter. Would you kindly ask him to produce evidence before the House?

MR. SPEAKER: Order please. This is not a point of order.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: We were negotiating with Mr. George Fernandes who was leading the AIRF. I negotiated with him for the last two months.

I requested him on the 30th to finish with the settlement. If we had wanted to arrest him, we could have done it on 30th night when he was here. He was here till 2 O' clock on 1st. Afterwards, he went to Lucknow. Do you think that we have arrested him for sabotaging the negotiations or something else?

We had got sufficient evidence to show that he had enough of preparations. (Interruptions).

I shall prove what happened. Yesterday, at Mughalsarai, you know how they have behaved. I shall read out to you what appeared in the Hindi Weekly Awaz of Dhanbad dated 28th April. It is as follows:—

"George Fernandes in the course of his stormy tour between Gomo and Andel asked you to paralyse train movement and teach a lesson to Railway Minister who was not prepared to pay you the wages of a bakery employee but what would be its consequences. Your own leader has said that if the Railway did not move for a week 75 per cent of power plants would close down and their closure would bring to a halt small and medium industries. If there was railway strike for 12 days all the steel plants would come to a halt and reheating would take month involving crores of rupees. If the Railways did not move for 15 days halt, half the country's population will die of hunger."

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. Do not interrupt him.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: I have many more points to say. I may tell you that Shri George Fernandes is not for the strike. He is working for paralysing the economy of the country. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please keep quiet. Do not interrupt him. When you were speaking nobody interrupted. You must listen to him.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: I may tell you what happened in Mughalsarai. At Mughalsarai, two trains were stopped by violent mobs; outside the signal, six trains were held up. And in the sun, for hours together, the mob pulled out all the railway staff who were sticking up to their posts of duty. They were assaulted; they were paraded through the street they held up the trains and the travelling public were in the hot sun for several hours.

This is the way they have been conducting the strike. This is the beginning of the strike which had started just now.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: May I seek a clarification from you now?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: Not now

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: If you will permit me, after your speech, I would like to seek some clarifications from you.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: For the information of the House and of the hon. Members, I would like to say what is the latest position of the strike.

The overall position in the Indian Railways that is, upto 8-30 p.m. in regard to passenger traffic as well as goods movement on the whole has

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been much better than was anticipated earlier.

Despite the strike, and the intimidation by a section of employees a very large number of workers in the Indian Railways have stuck to their posts of duty. From the floor of this august House, I would like to say a word of cheer to them. The country will not forget their sense of dedication at this critical hour.

We have also received hundreds of offers from retired railwaymen to serve on the Railways. I am not for a minute claiming that all is well on the Indian Railways. But what I do say is that the situation is fast returning to near normalcy and today the position is turning better even in those centres where it was pretty grim yesterday. For example suburban train services in Bombay have been restored though not to the full extent. Similarly, Mughalsarai which was very badly affected yesterday is returning to normalcy.

I have every confidence that the section of misguided railwaymen shall not persist in pursuing the wrong path. Reports received from a large number of centres show that more of our men are returning to their posts of duty.

I might give the percentage of trains operated on various Railways on 9th May. Percentage of passenger trains was 60 per cent and goods trains 55 per cent. Several long distance trains were run from Delhi, Calcutta, Madras and Bombay; Grand Trunk Express, Frontier Mail, Kalka Mail, Assam Mail, Srinagar Express, Cochin Mail, Vrindavan Express, Howrah-Madras Mail and many other long distance trains were run. Some of these trains suffered delays en route because of congestion in certain areas. Suburban service in Bombay area could not run on 8th; but some skelton service have started today and the position in Bombay area is improving. Suburban services were

run in Madras and Calcutta on the 8th and 9th, though at reduced frequency. Movement between Eastern Zone and Northern Zone was proceeding quite well till the morning of 8th May, when a large mob of 1,000 outsiders came into the yard and assaulted and drove away the workers. Coal movement from Eastern and South Eastern Railway to Steel Plants was a record on the 8th May, in spite of the strike. Movement in 30 Divisions out of 50 Divisions on the Railway was normal on 9th May. Movement of foodgrains and Petroleum products was maintained. I will now say a word about coal. Coal supplies to steel plants on 8th May were a record 35,613 tonnes, nearly 1½ times more than the supplies made over on May 7. As a result, the ground stock of coal at the steel plants has gone up. We need have no anxiety on this score about the continued production in steel plants. Similarly, the coal stock position with major power houses is also on the whole satisfactory.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, I seek clarification from Mr. Mishra. I had intervened in his speech and he agreed to reply at the end of his speech, Sir, Mr. Mishra has made a statement from one Hindi pro-labour journal that George Fernandes made certain speeches and he quoted from that Paper and that what George Fernandes said amounted to this: If strike is carried on probably the steel plants will be closed and half of the population would get killed. Is it not a fact that the entire connotation of his speech was to convey what would be the repercussions of strike if carried on for a longer time? You must clarify. Do you mean to say George Fernandes wanted half of the population to be killed?

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Shri Shyamnandan Mishra.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I have nothing against Mr. Mishra being cal-

led. But I want to know whether a second speaker from my party will be called or not?

22 hrs.

MR. SPEAKER: What does he want to know?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I want to know whether a second speaker from my party will be called, because Shri Shymanandan Mishra is the second speaker from his party.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member will get his chance. Let him sit down now.

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र (बेगूसराय) :

अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारा इरादा तो बिल्कुल साफ है कि आज कहीं पर हमारे और इनके दिल का तार मिले लेकिन ये अपने इरादे का तो इजहार करें।

तीन माननीय मन्त्री सत्तारुढ़ दल की तरफ से बोले, तीनों प्रमुख व्यक्ति हैं और उनके बारे में मुझे किसी तरह का आक्षेप नहीं करना है। लेकिन तीनों व्यक्तियों के भाषण का सारांश क्या था? सारांश यही था कि पंच की आज्ञा सिर आँखों पर, खूटा, नहीं गड़ेगा—यही उनका सारांश था। मेरा निवेदन यह है कि ऐसी मनोवृत्ति से मामला नहीं सुलझेगा। तीनों की बातों से गहरी नाउम्मेदी हुई। एक ही तकरीर पर अब उम्मीद लगी है, देखे उनकी क्या हालात होती है। प्रधान मन्त्री जी कम बोलती हैं और कम बोलने की भी ग्रहमियत होती है, बड़ा असर होता है। मालूम पड़ता है यही रहस्य है उनके कम बोलने का। लेकिन इस नो-कांफिडेंस मोशन, अविश्वास के प्रस्ताव के द्वारा, अगर देखा जाये तो आज प्रधान मन्त्री जी बोलने के लिए मजबूर हुईं, नहीं तो इतना बड़ा मामला देश के सामने पेश है रेल हड़ताल का, आज तक प्रधान मन्त्री जी ने मुनासिब नहीं समझा कि इसके ऊपर सदन के सामने कुछ कहें। कुछ खत-खतूत लिखा करती हैं और उन खत-खतूतों का जो असर हुआ करता है वह आपने इस सदन में देखा है। इसलिए अब मेरी प्रार्थना

होगी कि चूंकि तारीख बदलने के वक्त तक यह बहस चलने वाली है, यानी एक बज रात तक इसलिए जब प्रधान मन्त्री जी बोले तो उस तारीख बदलने के वक्त में ऐसा बोल कि तवारिख बदल जाये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, सवाल यह है कि मामला सुलझे। सभी मानते हैं, दोनों पक्ष मानते हैं कि इससे बहुत नुकसान होगा। क्या वह पक्ष कहेगा कि अक्ल की इतनी कमी है इस पक्ष में कि हम नहीं समझते हैं कि इससे बड़ा नुकसान होगा दोनों पक्ष मानते हैं इससे बहुत नुकसान होगा, समाज को नुकसान होगा, देश को नुकसान होगा। दोनों पक्ष मानते हैं कि इस हड़ताल को शीघ्र समाप्त होना चाहिए।

अभी हमको कुछ सबक दिया गया देशभक्ति के बारे में। मैं आपसे साफ कहना चाहता हूँ कि इधर एक भी व्यक्ति के बिल में देशभक्ति का एक कतरा आपसे कम नहीं है। (श्रवण) देशभक्ति के बारे में आज हमको आप उपदेश मत दीजिए।

तो यह दोनों पक्ष चाहते हैं कि यह अध्याय समाप्त हो। अच्छा अध्याय शुरू हो। दोनों एक मत के हैं कि वार्ता से, विचार विनिमय से इस अध्याय को समाप्त होना चाहिये। मगर फिर भी यह मामला क्यों नहीं सुलझ रहा है? अगर इन बातों पर सहमति है तो फिर क्यों नहीं यह मामला सुलझ रहा है?

इस में यह स्थिति जो पैदा हुई तो हमें बताया गया कि यह राज- नीति से प्रेरित है, इस में पोलिटिकल मोटिवेशन है। कभी कभी इसके डोल पर यही आवाजें होती हैं, कोई तर्क नहीं होता, कोई दलील नहीं होती। एक ऐसा जुमला ले आते हैं कि पोलिटिकल मोटिवेशन है। किसी वक्त कंस्ट्रक्टिव सेसिनेशन की बातें करते हैं। अर्थात् कहते हैं कि राजनीति इस में लायी गई। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ, और आप जवाब दीजिए कि राजनीति को मजदूर आन्दोलन में किस ने लाया? पहले तो हमारे और भाई



[श्री: श्यामनन्दन मिश्र]

लाते थे, लेकिन आइ० एन० टी० यू० सी० को किस ने अपनी पार्टी का पुछल्ला बनाया? पहले आइ० एन० टी० यू० सी० कांग्रेस का पुछल्ला नहीं हुआ करता था। आप ने इस को कांग्रेस का पुछल्ला बनाया। और मैं इसको गर्व के साथ कह सकता हूँ, जितना ही हमारा हिस्सा हो मजदूर आन्दोलन में, कि इसके जो संस्थापक थे, हमारे नेता श्री वासवदत्ता जी, जिन्होंने कहा हम इस स्थिति को बर्दाश्त नहीं कर सकते कि यह किसी भी राजनैतिक दल का पुछल्ला बने। और आज भी जो अहमदाबाद टैंक्सटाइल लेबर असोसियेशन है किसी भी राजनीतिक दल का पुछल्ला नहीं है। इसलिये हम तो इस को हान के साथ कह सकते हैं कि हम मजदूरों का संघर्ष में राजनीति नहीं लाते हैं। अगर आप को सारी चीजों में राजनीति सूझती है। सावन के अन्ध को बराबर हरियाली ही सूझती है। आप खुद सरापा सियासत हैं, सर से पांव तक सियासत हैं। आप चुनाव लड़ने के सिवाय और कोई काम जानते नहीं इसीलिये मैं ने कहा था एक दिन कि आप इलेक्शन हीरो तो हैं लेकिन काम के हीरो हैं। और आप दूसरा क्या करते हैं? यहां भी आप क्या करें अभी हाल में श्री विल्सन ने कहा था कि श्री हीय को कि एक काम छोड़ दीजिए।

Stop taking part in elections all the time.

और यही मैं आज आप के दल से कहना चाहता हूँ कि, अगर आप चुनाव ही बराबर लड़ते रहेंगे तो आर्थिक व्यवस्था को नहीं चला सकते। आज आर्थिक व्यवस्था में आप ने जितना राजनीति को घुसेड़ा है उसी का नतीजा है जो देश भुगत रहा है। और यहां पर भी, मजदूर आन्दोलन में भी, यह जो लहर आयी है उसी की वजह से आयी है। अगर यह नहीं होता तो ऐसी बात नहीं होती।

हमारे योजना मंत्री घर साहब बैठ हुए हैं, मैं पूछता हूँ नियोजन कहाँ रह गया है? नियोजन

खत्म है। घर साहब कायम हैं, नियोजन भवन कायम है, लेकिन नियोजन खत्म है। ईमानदारी से बातें करें कि प्लानिंग का क्या हथ्र रहा। प्लानिंग क्यों नहीं रह गया है? क्योंकि अपनी सियासत से उस को आपने जमींदोज कर दिया है। इसी लिये रोना इस बात का है कि आप ने सियासत से सारी चीजों को खत्म कर दिया, और आप अगर यह नहीं समझते हैं तो आप की जहालत को कोन दूर करे। मैं अगर इतनी बातें बदतमीजी से कहूं तो आप माफ करेंगे—पहले जनता जाहिल थी, अब यह रहनुमाई जाहिल हो गई है। जहां तक आर्थिक बातें हैं आप ने पूरी तरह से उस में जहालत का परिचय दिया है और आपने आर्थिक व्यवस्था को राजनीति में बिल्कुल चौपट कर दिया है। और इसीलिये रोना है, देश के लिए रोना है अपने लिये और आप के लिये, दोनों के लिये रोना है। ऐसी बात इसलिए नहीं करते कि आप के ऊपर राजनीतिक प्रहार करना है।

हमने क्या देखा, जो आन्दोलन अभी चल रहा है उस में राजनीतिक दांवपेच आपने क्या कम चलाने की कोशिश की। कितना माया जाल रचा कि यहां पर हमारे सी० पी० आइ०, दक्षिणपंथी उसमें फँसें। मालवीय जी क्या भाषण दे रहे थे? और लोग क्या भाषण दे रहे थे? इन को कह रहे थे उधर क्यों बैठे हुए हैं, हमारे साथ आइये। आप फूट डालना चाहते हैं? अगर आप इस निम्न स्तर पर उतर कर मजदूर आन्दोलन में फूट डालने चाहेंगे, उस की एकता को भंग करना चाहेंगे तो आप इस मामले को नहीं सुलझा सकते। यह तरीका ठीक नहीं है।

अब आप जरा ठंडे दिल से सोचिये कि किसने उत्तेजना पैदा की जिस से बातावरण इतना घावे बड़ गया? इसमें आप गुस्ता न करें, मैं दो, तीन मिसालें देता हूँ। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जो पत्र लिखा उसका लिखने की क्या जरूरत थी, यहां से प्रधान मंत्री जी गई तो उन्होंने देश को

संदेश दिया कि बड़े भारी हृदय से मैं जा रही हूँ, और यहां क्या क्यामत बरपा कर गई ? एक खत की वजह से यहां पर पालियामेंट में जलजला पैदा हो गया। आप ने देखा नहीं, यहां जो हालत हो गई। उस खत को लेकर दो, तीन घंटे क्या-क्या यहां बातें हो गई, और यहां बहुत जर्वा हुई आप की।

अब गृह मंत्री जी को देखिये, देखने से तो मालूम होता है कि बरफ की चट्टान हैं लेकिन बातें कभी कभी कंसी बोल जाते हैं, उन्होंने कहा कि ए० आइ० एस० ए० का ऐसा उपयोग होगा कि यह लोग समझ लें। आप ने कहा कि जार्ज फ़रनान्डीज ने बहुत सारा उत्तेजना की बातें कीं। क्या आप को नहीं याद आता है कि आपने क्या कहा था कि एम० आइ० एस० ए० का उपयोग अच्छी तरह से किया जायगा और लोग अपनी जिन्दगी का सबक सीख लेंगे। आप तो कहते हैं कि जार्ज फ़रनान्डीज सभाओं में जा कर तरह तरह की तकरीरें देते हैं, लेकिन आप का रेडियो, टी० बी०, पोस्टरवार जो चल रहा है, उस को जा कर देखिये कि वह किस तरह की परिस्थिति पैदा कर रहा है। कोई भी शालीन राजनीतिक दल इस तरह का प्रचार नहीं कर सकता जिस तरह का आप कर रहे हैं। आप में जरा शालीनता, मर्यादा होनी चाहिये। किसी एक स्तर से नीचे नहीं उतरना चाहिये। उतरे हैं एक स्तर से.....

इस्त्रात और खान मंत्री (श्री कपे डी० मालबोय): मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि टी० बी० और रेडियो की किस वार्ता का किस न्यूज का जिक्र आप कर रहे हैं जिसको आप कह रहे हैं कि नीचे उतर कर के प्रचार कर रहे हैं ?

श्री इयामनन्धन मिश्र : एक तो यह सफ़ेद झूठ कि गाड़ियां मंदान में चलती हैं। चलती हैं या नहीं चलती हैं, अगर टी० बी० और रेडियो में जरूर चल रही हैं। इस से बड़

कर और क्या उत्तेजना की बात होगी। और जिस तरह जार्ज फ़रनान्डीज ने आप के प्रहार के बावजूद संयम से काम लिया है मैं कहता हूँ कि उस के लिए देश उन के प्रति कृतज्ञ है।

बहुत जल्द से काम लिया है क्योंकि आप ने गन्दा प्रचार उन के खिलाफ़ किया है।

श्री के० डी० मालबोय : अगर ऐसा होता तो आज दूसरी हालत होती। आप जो कुछ कह रहे हैं उस में तथ्य नहीं है। अगर संयम से काम लिया जाता तो दूसरी शकल होती।

श्री इयामनन्धन मिश्र : यहां तक कहा गया कि जार्ज फ़रनान्डीज बिके हुए हैं। आप इन पत्रों को देख लीजिए। फिर भी मैं कहूंगा कि जार्ज फ़रनान्डीज को जैसा करना चाहिए था, जिस तरह से मर्यादा के अन्दर रहना चाहिए था, उसी तरह मर्यादा में रह कर और जरा भी उत्तेजना में न आ कर उन्होंने अपने सारे बयान दिए हैं।

इस के बाद चौथी उत्तेजना पैदा करने वाली बात उन्होंने यह की कि उन सब लोगों को, एकबारगी 6,000 रेवक् कर्मचारियों को सीखवां के अन्दर बन्द कर दिया। लेकिन मैं पूछता चाहता हूँ कि हमारे जार्ज फ़रनान्डीज या उन के 6,000 आदमियों को सीखवां में बन्द कर देने से क्या मामला सुलझता है ? इस से तो मामला आगे बढ़ा क्योंकि आप ने वार्ता प्रक्रिया को आगे नहीं बढ़ने दिया। वार्ता प्रक्रिया बढ़ रही थी, यह आप लोग भी कह रहे हैं। यहां पर कई माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा कि वार्ता में काफी प्रगति हो रही थी। तब प्रगति से आप क्यों डर गए ? मालूम होता है कि आप प्रगति से डरे। उस में काफी सफलता हो रही थी। वार्ता कहीं रुकी ही नहीं थी। वह आगे बढ़ रही थी। आप उस से मुड़ क्यों गए यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती।

### [श्री श्याम नन्वन भिन्न]

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप न्याय की कसौटी पर सारी बात को कर्ने। क्या इस तरह से बातें कही गईं? अगर आप न्याय और समानता के आधार पर अपने सभी कर्मचारियों के साथ व्यवहार करना चाहते हैं, उसी के मुताबिक रेलवे कर्मचारियों के साथ व्यवहार करना चाहते हैं तो बात बिल्कुल ठीक है। हम को पहले आप समझा दीजिए तब हम भी कहेंगे कि उस रास्ते से वह लोग अलग हो जायें।

मैं आप के सामने दो तीन बातें रखना चाहता हूँ। क्या यह न्याय और समानता है कि आप एक ही तरह के काम के लिए एक तरह का वेतन और पारिश्रमिक नहीं देते हैं? मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ, जब वह जवाब दें तो उन को मुल्क को इस के बारे में जवाब देना होगा, आस्था पैदा करनी होगी कि क्या एक ही तरह के काम के लिए कुछ सरकारी विभागों में, चाहे उद्योग ही या सेवा हो, वेतनमान में फर्क होना चाहिए। क्यों यह फर्क है? और अगर फर्क है तो वह दूर क्यों नहीं होगा। क्या यह अन्याय नहीं है? इस का उन को जवाब देना चाहिए।

यहां बोनस के बारे में कुछ बातें कही गईं। बोनस के बारे में कई बार बातें कही जाती हैं। सरकारी पक्ष की तरफ से कहा जाता है कि रिजर्वू कमेटी के सामने बोनस का मामला भी है। यह मामला किसने लाया? रिजर्वू कमेटी के अध्यक्ष लाये, सरकार ने नहीं। सरकार को इस में हिचकिचाहट क्यों होती है? उस को उस के सामने इस को पेश करना चाहिए। जब सरकार से इस तरह की बातें कही जाती हैं तब उम और के लोग हम को आर्थिक सिद्धांतों की शिक्षा देते हैं, हम से कहते हैं कि हम देश के विकास के बारे में सोचें। हम जरूर सोचेंगे, लेकिन जब सरकार ने बोनस दिया, छात्रों से छोटे उद्योग में दिया, घाटे पर

चलने वाले उद्योगों में भी दिया तब क्या आप यहां पर इस से कतरा सकते हैं और कह सकते हैं कि रेलवे वालों को बोनस नहीं देना चाहिए। मैं उधर के लोगों से पूछना चाहता हूँ, प्रधान मंत्री से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इस का जवाब क्या है? हम जा कर लोगों को क्या बतलायें। इस सदन में काम करने वाले जितने भी हम लोग हैं, सभी कुछ सिद्धांत के ऊपर ही सोचते हैं। आप हम को बतला दीजिए कि क्या उन से इस बारे में कहना ठीक है कि तुम को बोनस नहीं मिलना चाहिए? क्या ऐसी स्थिति में आप हम को रख सकते हैं कि हम उन से कहें कि बोनस नहीं मिलना चाहिए? इस से उन लोगों के अन्दर विश्वास पैदा नहीं होगा।

अब मिनिमम वेज की बात लीजिए। माननीय सदस्य श्री बाजपेयी ने बतलाया कि रेलवे और दूसरे लोगों के न्यूनतम वेतन में करीब 100 रु० का फर्क है। मैं क्या बतलाऊं उन से जा कर आप हम को अपना सन्देश दीजिए। हम आप के सन्देश बाहक बनने के लिए तैयार हैं। प्रधान मंत्री जी सन्देश दें। वह ऐसा क्यों समझती हैं कि हम दूसरे दल में बैठे हुए हैं उस लिए उन की सही बातों को दूसरी के सामने नहीं पहुंचाएंगे? जरूर पहुंचाएंगे, लेकिन हमसे विश्वास तो पैदा कर दें। हम यह नहीं देख रहे हैं कि इस से हमारे बीच में विश्वास पैदा होगा। आज अगर विभेदहीन ढंग से, समानता के आधार पर, न्याय के आधार पर सरकार रेलवे कर्मचारियों के साथ बरताव करना चाहती है तो हम आप को इसमें पूरा सहयोग देंगे।

अब आइये आर्थिक परिस्थिति के बारे में बातें करें। मुद्रा-स्फीति बहुत हुई, कीमतें बेहद बढ़ीं कुछ दिनों में। यह ठीक है कि सरकारी लोगों को इस का बड़ा भारी श्रेय होगा, कि-

अजादी के बाद आज तक हिन्दुस्तान में इतनी ज्यादा कीमतें पहले कभी नहीं बढ़ी थीं। इस का जवाब कौन दे। बहुत सी कठिन परिस्थितियाँ आई हैं। इस से ज्यादा बेकारी आज तक नहीं बढ़ी। हिन्दुस्तान में जिस रफ्तार से बेकारी बढ़ रही है उस का कोई ठिकाना नहीं है। एक एक साल में 43 प्रतिशत शिक्षितों की बेकारी बढ़ी। विषमता भी काफी तेज रफ्तार से बढ़ रही है। एक दिन मैंने इसी सदन में बतलाया था कि 36 प्रतिशत के हिसाब से विषमता बढ़ रही है। यहां मुद्रास्फीति हुई, मुद्रा का विस्तार अधिक हुआ। मुझे इस में ज्यादा ऐतराज नहीं है कि मुद्रा का विस्तार हुआ, लेकिन प्रधान मंत्री इस बारे में सोचें कि जो मुद्रा बढ़ी उस का उपयोग किन कार्यों के लिए हुआ। उस का उपयोग विकास के कार्यों के लिए हुआ। मुद्रा के प्रसार का उपयोग हुआ निजी उद्योगों में भी। लेकिन मुद्रा का उपयोग निजी उद्योग के कैपिटल रिक्वायरमेंट के लिए नहीं हुआ। वहां इंडस्ट्रियल प्रोडक्शन, औद्योगिक उत्पादन कम बढ़ा है। तो बैंकिंग कैपिटल की रिक्वायरमेंट क्या ज्यादा हो सकती थी? लेकिन जब औद्योगिक उत्पादन कम है तो बैंकिंग कैपिटल का उपयोग कम होगा। आप ने उन को पैसे दिए, कि वह होर्डिंग करें और अपनी इन्वेन्ट्री बनायें वच्चे माल और वस्तुओं की क्रेडिट की होर्डिंग करें। यही उन्होंने किया लेकिन क्या इस विकास पद्धति से मजदूरों का फायदा होगा?

मैं आप के सामने एक और बात रखना चाहता हूँ। आप जिस ढंग से देश के साधनों का दुरुपयोग करते हैं बहुत से मामलों में उस में हम को कुछ बुरी बू मिलती है। मैं एक मिसाल आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। मैं नहीं चाहता कि आप के चेहरे पर कोई ऐसा अम्बा बेवजह देखूँ। लेकिन मैं आप से बहुत अनुनय और विनय के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि अभी र्जि:सऊर्दी अरब के साथ कूड आयल पंचेंच का डील हुआ, जिस में 42-43 सेंट प्रति बैरल के

हिमाब से आप ने ज्यादा दिया, इराकी डील से क्या वह डील मुनासिब था? सदन में श्री घर बैठे हुए हैं, मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि प्लैनिंग कमिशन के मेम्बर श्री एम० एस० पाठक ने उन को सी सी बी मेसेज भेजी या नहीं? क्या प्रधान मंत्री को सी सी बी मेसेज नहीं आई। जब पाठक वहां गये थे तब क्या उन्होंने वहां से नहीं भेजी? यह मुनासिब नहीं है। इस से इराक के साथ आप को जो ज्यादा दिनों की डील करना चाहते हैं और कूड पंचेंच करना चाहते हैं उस में आप को ज्यादा देना पड़ेगा। यह उचित नहीं है। साढ़े तीन मिलियन डालर का इस में नुकसान हुआ। हम यह नहीं कहते कि आपने अपने राजनीतिक फायदे के लिए किया क्योंकि आप को इस बात से जरा टोस होगी, लेकिन सफाई तो कर दी जाए। यहां पर घर साहब बैठे हुए हैं, प्रधान मंत्री बैठे हुए हैं। वह अपने दफ्तर से पूछ लें। मेरे पास जब तक पुष्टि सबूत नहीं होता, मैं तो कोई बात नहीं करता। मेरे पास पुष्टि सबूत है कि किस समय श्री एम एस पाठक ने भेजा और डील हुआ। इस तरह से हमारे साधनों का दुरुपयोग होता है।

मैं आप के सामने एक बात और रखूँ कि हम लोगों को एक नेशनल पालिसी आन वेज एंड सैनरीज बनानी चाहिए। बराबर कहा गया है कि इस बात को कि चूंकि गांधी जी के रास्ते से यह देश अलग हो रहा है इसलिए इसमें विकास का वह कष नहीं बन सकता जिस को हम बताना चाहते हैं। अगर आप देश में प्रास्पेरिटी चाहते हैं तो

prosperity has a price, and the price is in austerity.

दूसरी कीमत उस की नहीं है। अगर आप विकास का सिलसिला चाहते हैं तो विकास के लिए सारे देश को जो त्याग करना चाहिए उस का सिनमिना आप बांधिये। आप को चाहिए कि इस समय एक नेशनल पालिसी आन वेजेज एण्ड सैनरीज हो, और इस का ऐला न प्रधान मंत्री जो करें तथा प्रेजिडेंट से ले

[श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र]

कर सभी लोग इस त्याग में हिस्सा बटावें, तो हमारे रेलवे कर्मचारियों के सामने भी वह होगा। आपने अगर इस आन्दोलन को दबा दिया इस बास्ते आपके पास सत्ता और ताकत है तो यह आपकी विजय नहीं पराजय ही होगी। विजय किस पर? अपने कर्मचारियों पर, अपने मजदूरों पर? अगर यह विजय होगी तो कितना विक्षोभ पैदा होगा, कितनी हिंसा की मनोवृत्ति पैदा होगी, कितना असन्तोष पैदा होगा, इसका आप अनुमान नहीं लगा सकते हैं। एक बहुत बड़ी कीमत आप इसके लिए दे रहे हैं। एक अच्छे जो राजनीतिक कार्यकर्ता है उसका दृष्टिकोण यह होना चाहिए कि आप उनके दिमाग में हिंसा की वृत्ति पैदा न कर विक्षोभ की पैदा न करें, असन्तोष की पैदा न करें। आप अभिमान करें कि हम उनके नेताओं को रिहा करते हैं। और श्री जार्ज फरनेंडीज और उनके सहयोगी रिहा होंगे तो डेनामाइट लेकर हकूमत को बचकनाचूर नहीं कर देंगे। फिर कल तो आप उनको रिहा करने ही वाले हैं। आप चाहते हैं कि उनको बिल्कुल खत्म करके आप उनको रिहा करें और आप उस पर मुस्करायें। इससे आपका काम नहीं चलेगा। अगर आप श्री जार्ज फरनेंडीज को रिहा कर दें तो मैं आपको विरोधी पक्ष की ओर से आश्वासन देता हूँ कि सारा सिलसिला फिर बंधेगा। ब्रिटिश सरकार जैसी मनोवृत्ति ही आपकी है। समस्या को मुलझाने के बारे में आप सोंचें। अभी आप जो उन लोगों के हाथों में हथकड़ियाँ पहना रहे हैं उसके बजाय आप मुहब्बत का हाथ बढ़ावें। ऊंची जगह पर जो होता है, बड़ी जगह पर जो होता है उसको यही शोभा देता है कि वह मुहब्बत का हाथ बढ़ावें; उससे उसको कोई नुकसान नहीं होता है, मानहानि नहीं होती है। बिना शर्त उनको रिहा करके बातचीत का सिलसिला फिर आप उन से बांधें। अगर आपके जवाब में कोई इस प्रकार की झलक उम्मीद बचिलती तो मैं समझता हूँ कि एक

बड़ा मौका आप फिर खो देंगे।

श्री भागवत झा आजाब (भागलपुर) : जो भाषण इस भविष्यवाणी के प्रस्ताव पर हुए हैं उन से स्पष्ट हो गया है कि इन लोगों ने सिर्फ राजनीतिक भावना से प्रेरित हो कर इस प्रस्ताव को रखा है। श्री मिश्र ने अभी बताया है कि दोनों पक्ष बुद्धिमान हैं। मैं इस बात को मानता हूँ। इन्होंने कहा है कि दोनों पक्ष चाहते हैं कि समझौता होना चाहिए। मैं भी इस बात को मानता हूँ कि होना चाहिए। दोनों पक्ष इसको भी समझते हैं कि दोनों को इस तरह से नुकसान होगा। मैं भी इस बात को मानता हूँ कि नुकसान होगा। लेकिन इसके बाद वह प्रश्न करते हैं कि मामला सुलझता क्यों नहीं है? इस प्रश्न का जवाब यह है कि विरोधी पार्टियाँ राजनीतिक भावना से प्रेरित होकर इस देश के दस लाख मजदूरों को 55 करोड़ जनता के खिलाफ बरगला रही हैं। उन से विद्रोह करवाना चाहती हैं और चाहती हैं कि रेल सम्पत्ति का नाश हो। इसलिए यह प्रश्न सुलझ नहीं रहा है।

श्याम बाबू कहते हैं कि वे बड़े दिव्य दर्शी हैं, दूरदर्शी हैं, लेकिन इस तरह बैठने वाले सब सावन के भ्रंश हैं। मैं उनको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि "सावन में मरुस्थल भी हरे हो जाते हैं, कांटें भी बहारों में महक जाते हैं। इस नादान दोस्त पर न झुंझला मित्र, इस दल के सभी बहक जाते हैं। इनके जो दल वाले हैं सभी भागने वाले हैं, बहकने वाले हैं। भाग से ले कर जितने पीछे तक बैठते हैं, सब को आप देख लें, सब बहकने वाले हैं। जब भी इस तरह के मौके आते हैं ये बराबर भागते हैं। इसलिए हम भ्रंश नहीं हैं, ये हैं, यही भागने वाले हैं। इन की भावना और बुद्धि दोनों पर चश्मा लगा हुआ है।

ये कहते हैं कि हम रेल कर्मचारियों को जेल कत्ता चाहते हैं। बार बार उधर के लोग कह रहे हैं कि तुम अपने कर्मचारियों की बात में तिन ते चबवाना चाहते हो, उनकी पीठ तोड़ना

चाहते हो, उनसे नाक रगड़वाना चाहते हैं। लेकिन बात इससे एक दम उलटी है। देश में रेलों में काम करने वाले बीस लाख मजदूर हैं। इस बीस लाख में से दस लाख ट्रेड यूनियन में काम करने वाले हैं। ये दस लाख 55 करोड़ जनता की पीठ तोड़ना चाहते हैं, उससे नाक रगड़वाना चाहते हैं। ये लोग चाहते हैं कि इनकी सारी मांगें मान ली जाएं। इनकी मांगें क्या हैं? अठ में से छः तो मान ही ली गई हैं। दो बचती हैं। एक यह है कि ये कहते हैं कि इनको पैरिटी मिले। अर्थात् रेल गार्ड, ए.एस.एम., टिकट एजामिनर आदि जो हैं इन को पैरिटी दी जाए, पब्लिक ग्रंडरेंटिंगज में काम करने वालों से। यह सम्भव नहीं है। मैंने तीन नाम लिए हैं। और भी कई कैटेगरी, हो सकती हैं। रेलों में 747 कैटेगरी हैं। मैं इस सिद्धान्त को मानता हूँ कि देश में समान काम करने वालों के लिए पैरिटी होनी चाहिए। आप देखें कि एल आई सी कामक सबसे छोटे तबके का कर्मचारी पांच सौ रुपये पाता है, उसका एक क्लर्क 1200 पर रिटायर होता है लेकिन हमारे देश में विश्वविद्यालय और कालेज में करने वाला शिक्षक उससे बहुत कम पाता है। इस वास्ते पैरिटी होनी चाहिए। सिद्धान्ततः यह बात ठीक है। लेकिन क्या इस सिद्धान्त का प्रतिपादन आज हो सकता है, इसके प्रतिपादन के लिए आज की इस आर्थिक कठिनाई में यह आवश्यक था कि हड़ताल की जाए? मैं इसको नहीं मानता हूँ।

आप देखें कि इनकी जो मांगें मानी गई हैं उन से इनको 80 करोड़ का फायदा हुआ है। आज तक इनको 160 करोड़ का फायदा हो चुका है। लेकिन इन्होंने सिर्फ पिछले स्यारह महीनों में इस देश को 68 करोड़ के हिसाब से घाटा दिया है। रेलों का एक रुपया घटा है तो देश की आर्थिक व्यवस्था का दस रुपया घटा है। इस तरह से पिछले महीनों में इन्होंने देश को 680 करोड़ के करीब का घाटा दिया है? अगर आपने रेल मंत्री जी—पिछले मई, 1973 में इन अंशमानों से बात न की होती,

केन्द्रीय सरकार ने नियम के विपरीत जा कर जो यह कहता है कि रिकानाइज्ड यूनियन हो, वह स्ट्राइक बैलट ले, तीन सप्ताह पहले नोटिस दे, तभी स्ट्राइक लीगल हो सकती है, तो शायद यह आपको घाटा न होता। जब लोकोमैन स्ट्राइक पर गए तो आपने उदारता दिखाई। लोको यूनियन रिकगनाइज्ड नहीं थी, उसने कोई स्ट्राइक बैलट नहीं लिया था लेकिन फिर भी आपने कहा, हाथ आगे बढ़ाया कि आओ प्यारे कामरेडज, आओ बन्धुभो, हम तुम से मिलते हैं और आप उन से मिलें। नतीजा इसका यह हुआ कि आपको लगातार चार बड़ी स्ट्राइक्स का मुकाबला करना पड़ा। इन स्ट्राइक्स की वजह से इस देश की आर्थिक व्यवस्था क्षतविक्षत हो गई। अब आगे से आप इतनी उदारता न दिखाएं। मित्रों को आप पहचानें। ये कितने अच्छे हैं, लायक हैं यह आपने देख ही लिया है। मालवीय जी. ने भी इन से मुहब्बत का इजहार किया और कहा था कि मेरे हाथ मुहब्बत से भरे हुए हैं लेकिन आप ने देख ही लिया है कि इनके हाथ में मशाल है। यह इनकी मुहब्बत का नमूना है।

दूसरी मांग इनकी बोनस की है। मैं इस सिद्धान्त को मानता हूँ कि बोनस को प्रोडक्शन के साथ लिंक करना चाहिए। केन्द्रीय सरकार ने आज तक जो किया मैं यह नहीं कहता कि गलत किया लेकिन पता नहीं उसको मैं क्या संज्ञा दे सकता हूँ, लेकिन मैं चाहता हूँ कि आज प्रधान मंत्री जी निर्णय करें कि आगे से बोनस का प्रोडक्शन के साथ लिंक किया जाएगा अर्थात् बारह महीने की प्रोडक्शन में हुए बढ़ोतरी को ध्यान में रखते हुए बोनस दिया जाएगा। एच एच टी में काम करने वाले अगर बाहर महीने में बीस प्रतिशत अधिक उत्पादन बढ़ाते हैं तो उन्हें बीस परसेंट बोनस मिलना चाहिए। रेलों में भी यह नियम आप लागू कर सकते हैं। इस वास्ते मैं तो बोनस रिज्यू कमेटी की रिपोर्ट का जो इस्तेमाल नहीं करता हूँ। मेरी राय साफ यह है कि आप इनकम ग्राइस-बेज। कमिशन का निर्माण करें, बोनस को प्रोडक्शन के साथ लिंक करें और इसके बारे में आज एक नया

[श्री भगवत झा आजाद]

निग्य लें। चाहे कहीं घाटा हो या नफा हो, चार या आठ परसेंट बोनस क्यों? हमारे धारिया साहब एक यूनियन के चेयरमैन थे जहा इंजैक्शन बनते हैं वहां पर मजदूरों ने बीस परसेंट नफा किया। उनकी यूनियन ने प्रस्ताव किया कि उनको बीस परसेंट मिलना चाहिए। इस वास्ते जिस प्रकार से आज बोनस की मांग की जा रही है इसको हगिज नहीं मानना चाहिए। आज बोनस इनके लिए एक हथियार बन गया है। ये चुनाव में हारे हुए, पिटे हुए मोहरे गठबन्धन करना चाहते हैं कि हर छोटी बड़ी बात को मनवा लिया जाए, हर अच्छी बात को भी ये बुरी सिद्ध करने की कोशिश करते हैं।

वाजपेयी जी बड़े नाराज थे। उन्होंने अभी मंत्री जी को कहा कि वे उनके दल को तोड़ना चाहते हैं। मैं उनसे पूछता हूं कि उन लोगों में एकता है ही कहाँ? आप की टोपी पीली इनकी काली इनकी नीली। आपमें एकता रही कब? लेकिन फिर भी उन्होंने अपने भाषण में खुद वह दिया कि मालवीय प्रोर सुव्रसण्यम् एक साथ कैसे बैठ सकते हैं? ऐसा कह कर क्या आपने वही हमें तोड़ने का काम नहीं किया है? आप लोगों ने महागठबन्धन किया फिर भी आप पिटे। इस बार आपने नहीं किया फिर भी आप पिटे गए। चाहे किया या नहीं किया, आप टिटे आए है।

माननीय सदस्य श्री वाजपेयी ने कहा है कि हम तो बराबर हारते आये हैं, आप क्यों चिन्ता करते हैं। मैं चिन्ता इसलिए करता हूं कि इस बार हारने के बाद उनका दिमाग बौखला गया है, और उस बौखलाहट में वह इस सरकार पर वार करने के लिए किसी भी हथियार की तलाश मैं है—कुछ लोग रेलवे स्ट्राइक करने जा रहे हैं, तो उनका साथ दे दो, अले ही उन लोगों से उनका मत मिलता हो या न मिलता हो। “कहीं काईंट कहीं का रोड़ा, भानमती ने कुनबा जोड़ा। और इस कुनबेकी जोड़ कर वह इस देश में एक ऐसा वातावरण

तैयार करना चाहते हैं, जिससे हमारी अर्थ व्यवस्था और राजनीतिक व्यवस्था के लिए खतरा पैदा हो जाये।

श्री पीलू मोदी गणतन्त्र के अधिकारों की बात करते हैं। क्या गणतन्त्र का अर्थ यह है कि अल्पमत का डिक्टेटरशिप हो जाये? मैं यह नहीं कहता कि गणतन्त्र में बहुमत सब कुछ अपने मन से करे। बहुमत को अल्पमत से विचार-विमर्श करना चाहिए। लेकिन अगर ऐसा करने के बाद भी एकमत न हो, तो बहुमत क्या करे? बहुमत शासन को अल्पमत पर छोड़ दे? देश की 55 करोड़ जनता ने रेल के भाड़े दिये हैं, रेल कर्मचारियों के लिये पैसे दिये हैं। आज उसके पास अन्न और कोयला नहीं पहुँचता है। और माननीय सदस्य कहते हैं कि सारी बात अल्पमत पर छोड़ दी जाये। क्यों छोड़ दी जाये?

अगर प्रधान मंत्री मुख्य मंत्रियों को पत्र न भेजतीं, तो वह गलत काम करतीं। प्रधान अपने कर्तव्य का पालन न करतीं। प्रधान मंत्री ने मुख्य मंत्रियों को ठीक कहा कि अगर देश में रेल हड़ताल हो, तो वे उसके मुकाबले के लिए तैयार रहें। प्रधान मंत्री ने देश की 55 करोड़ जनता की इस भावना का प्रतिनिधित्व किया है कि रेल की पटरियां न उखाड़ी जायें और उन लोगों को अन्न पहुँचाया जाये।

इन लोगों को श्री जार्ज फ्रनेंडीज की गिरफ्तारी पर बड़ी नाराजगी है। श्री जार्ज फ्रनेंडीज उनके लिए देवता हो सकते हैं—वह मेरे लिये देवता नहीं हैं। श्री जार्ज फ्रनेंडीज को हम जानते हैं। हम जानते हैं कि उन्होंने श्री पोटर अलवारिस और श्री जोशी को कैसे निकाल बाहर किया। श्री ललित नारायण मिश्र ने ठीक कहा है कि श्री जार्ज फ्रनेंडीज के सामने रेल कर्मचारियों का हित और उनकी भावना नहीं, वह तो अपनी व्यक्तिगत महत्वाकांक्षा को पूरा करना चाहते हैं। और वह महत्वाकांक्षा क्या है?—हम इस देश को वैकल्पिक

सरकार देंगे। लंगड़ा चांद छूने की कोशिश कर रहा है ! यह सम्भव नहीं है।

उन्होंने हिन्दुस्तान में हर जगह कहा है कि बन्धुभ्रा, तुम रेल में हड़ताल करो, हम देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था को नष्ट-भ्रष्ट कर देंगे। स्टेशन मास्टरो और असिस्टेंट स्टेशन मास्टरो का एक अखबार है "मूवमेंट", जो कलकत्ता से निकलता है। उन्होंने उस अखबार में लिखा है कि हमारी पिछली हड़ताल सफल हुई, क्योंकि हमने स्टील प्रोडक्शन को कम कर दिया। यह बात श्री जार्ज फ्रनेंडीज की भावनाओं की परिचायक है। श्री जार्ज फ्रनेंडीज ने हिन्दुस्तान में घूम घूम कर कहा है कि अगर हम इस देश में रेलों को पन्द्रह दिन के लिए बन्द कर देंगे, तो आधी आबादी भूखों मर जाएगी। उन्होंने कहा है कि सात दिन तक रेल हड़ताल हुई, तो हम इस देश के 75 परसेंट पावर स्टेशनों को बन्द कर देंगे; अगर रेल हड़ताल बारह दिन चली, तो देश का स्टील प्रोडक्शन नौ महीने पीछे चला जाएगा। श्री जार्ज फ्रनेंडीज का उद्देश्य रेल कर्मचारियों को अधिक वेतन दिलाना नहीं है, बल्कि इस देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था को अस्त-व्यस्त कर के, यहां की जनता को भूखों मार कर, इस सरकार पर दबाव डालना है, ताकि अल्पमत के लिए बहुमत अपना शासन छोड़ दे। यह नहीं होगा, यह नहीं होगा। हम इसको नहीं मानेंगे।

इस सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने जो निर्णय लिया है, वह सही है। प्रधान मंत्री का यह निर्णय सही है कि हमने इस हड़ताल का मुकाबला इसलिए नहीं करना है कि हम रेल कर्मचारियों से बदला लेना चाहते हैं? हम उनसे बदला क्यों चाहें? लेकिन अगर वे इस देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था को नष्ट-भ्रष्ट करना चाहते हैं, तो हमें अफसोस और दुःख के साथ उसका मुकाला करना होगा। हम देश की रेल की पटरियों को नहीं उबड़ने

देंगे हम देश के चक्के को जाम नहीं होने देंगे। हम महाराष्ट्र के सुदूर भागों में भूखों मरने वालों को पजाब से अन्न पहुंचाएंगे और हम बिहार के कोयले को भूमृतसर ले जायेंगे। इसके लिये यह आवश्यक है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार अपनी पूरी शक्ति के साथ इस हड़ताल का मुकाबला करे, ताकि आगे आने वाले लोग यह न कहें कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने अपने दायित्व को नहीं निभाया।

मेरा निवेदन है कि हम सभी उन कर्मचारियों के समर्थक हैं। हम से बड़ा उन का समर्थक कौन है? ये बन्धुगण? ये कहां के हैं? कब आये हैं ये? कमाल है! ये अपोजीशन पार्टियां हमें सबक सिखाती हैं, हमें भाषण देती हैं। "कभी ऐसा भी होता है जमाने की खानी में, कि रहजन को अमोरे-कारवां कहना ही पड़ता है।" मान लिया इसको। लेकिन मेरा निवेदन यह है कि हम बराबर रेल कर्मचारियों के साथ रहे हैं। हम उनका समर्थन करेंगे, लेकिन हम बोनस और पैरिटी की उनकी मांग का—अर्थात् एक-साथ 75 परसेंट वेतन बढ़ाने की मांग का—समर्थन नहीं कर सकते हैं।

किस पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग में, किस मुल्क में एक बरस में वेज बिल 40 परसेंट बढ़ा है। यह हिन्दुस्तान में बढ़ा है, हमारी सरकार के द्वारा हमारे शासन-काल में बढ़ा है, श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के नेतृत्व में बढ़ा है।

कहा गया है कि हमारी पार्टी में विभेद है। हमारी पार्टी में कोई विभेद नहीं है। (व्यवधान) हम रेल कर्मचारियों से अपील करते हैं कि वे अपनी हड़ताल को खत्म करें। हड़ताल खत्म होने के बाद हमारे तनाम बन्धु छोड़ दिये जायें। बे नेगोशिएन टेबल पर आये, बात करें और इस समस्या का समाधान निकालें। लेकिन इस समस्या का समाधान यह नहीं हो सकता है कि देश के



[श्री भागवतशा आजाद

दस लाख आदमी देश की 55 करोड़ जनता के साथ अन्याय करें।

इन शब्दों के साथ हम इस अविश्वास-प्रस्ताव का घोर विरोध करते हैं और आशा करते हैं कि अभी भी माननीय सदस्यों को सुबुद्धि आयेगी और वे इसको वापस ले लेंगे।

SHRI H. M. PATEL (Dhandhuka): As I listened to the last speaker, I wondered if he fully realised the seriousness of the situation. Everybody ought to realise that if there is a strike—there is a strike already, it has begun—that if the strike goes on for any length of time, the consequences will be very serious for this country, for the economy of the country and for the people.

What is the object of this no-confidence motion? The object is to emphasize this fact that the strike occurred only because there was a precipitate action on the part of the Government. They arrested the leaders of the negotiating party even while the negotiations were going on. This is something which reminds one of Hitler attacking Russia, even while Ribbentrop was carrying on negotiations with Moscow.

What is the excuse or the explanation given for these arrests? The only explanation that the Minister has now given is that Shri George Fernandes was determined to bring this country down economically, to destroy the economy of the country. That was the object with which he was working. But consider how he was going to achieve that object. Only through this strike the occurrence of the strike. And that has been hastened by the arrests. Were the negotiations not going on, not undertaken for the purpose of preventing the strike? The Minister says that on six demands

agreements were reached. Of course that is a point which is disputed on the side of the Railway Workers' negotiators. Nevertheless the Minister believes that on points such agreement was reached. That means there was progress. Why then should he break up the negotiations? Why should he then proceed to arrest Mr. George Fernandes and force the issue? When we on this side of the House emphasized that the leaders who have been arrested should be released so that the negotiations can be resumed, the only reply was, yes, they could be released, but only if they withdrawn the strike notice. It was suggested because nobody, it was assumed, would be anxious to see that the strike occurs that some middle way should be found. The arrested leaders could be released and negotiations resumed on the understanding that the date on which the strike was to begin according to the strike notice, could be postponed. But your insistence was that notice should be withdrawn. But if the date of the commencement of the strike is postponed, there would be time for negotiations. After all, what is it that one wanted? That negotiations should be continued without the sword of a definite date for the strike hanging on your head. Once this date for beginning the strike is put off you would have time to continue the negotiations and bring them to some fruitful conclusion. Why then did you not accept the suggestion? It seems that Government had made up its mind to bring the strikers to heel. Why was such a decision taken? Is it because, according to you Mr. George Fernandes had the sinister motive of destroying the economy of the country! Do you think now that the strike has begun the economy is not being damaged? Do you not think the economy is going to suffer seriously? What would happen if the strike goes on for one month? The cost to the country would run into hundreds of crores of rupees. It is not a small matter, apart from whatever incredible suffering is caused to the people of the country. Why then was this strike precipitated?

22.48 hrs.

[SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI in the Chair]

Is it not our duty to consider how the strike could be postponed and in the meantime we continue the negotiations? So much was made of two issues, bonus and parity. It was very refreshing to find Mr. Malaviya and Mr. Azad and others asking Members whether a mistake was not made when the decision regarding the bonus was taken originally, whether it would not lead to serious difficulties. It is good that they think so, but will they be able to persuade Government to retrace the step, so that a definite decision could be taken and the realisation that a mistake was made remains merely the expression of vane regret.

Wherein lay the mistake? You decided that bonus will be given whether a unit makes money or not or whether it loses or gains. And once the bonus is given on that criterion then certain consequences invariably follow.

Firstly, it is no longer a question whether an industrial unit is run on commercial basis or on departmental basis or any other basis. If that is the case, what is the reason for denying the railwaymen their bonus? What is the reason for discriminating against them?

Shri Jagivan Ram rightly said that this entire question should be viewed from the point of view of the country and the harm that a railway strike is capable of doing to the economy. If that is so, then should not all their demands be considered on their merits? If financially it is not possible to meet some of their demands straightway, is it not possible for us to suggest that because the acceptance of their demands in their entirety would mean financial bankruptcy of the railways which would have a very serious inflationary impact and that being so, let us consider in what way we can minimise it. Having accepted

that there is justification for the demands, they could be met over a period of time. Is it not possible to consider this? Would the burden so spread out be so heavy that it would ruin the economy of the country or of the railway? Not at all. To-day, as it is if the strike lasts no more than a week, the damage that would be caused would be tremendous. (*Interruptions*)—I do not know why my friend here tells us that the strike has petered out. I wish he were right. But it is just wishful thinking the strike is not going to end as easily as he thinks it will. It may not last long as some people say. Nevertheless, what I say is that even if it lasts for one week and, let us say, the strike is successful to the extent of no more than 50 per cent, the damage that would be done to the economy would be extraordinarily grave. I do not think that the people have sat down to calculate the cost. Shri Malaviya in his broadcast speech a couple of days ago referred to what the cost would be to the country's economy in one section namely, steel and coal. In that one section, he himself said that it would put back the country's economy to such an extent that it would take several years to resume the development of in that section of the country's economy. When the effect is calculated over the country's entire economy, and that is what is going to be affected then the cost would be extraordinarily heavy. It means in effect that we are prepared to face a loss that would run into hundreds of crores of rupees if it strike lasts no more than eight days. But, if it lasts longer, then the consequences would be disastrous. Shri Malaviya, in his broadcast speech, gave the figures of the enormous quantity of coal that was lying stockpiled at pit-heads. What has happened to those stocks? How are these stocks to be moved? He said that the coal was to be moved. But, if the railways do not run, how is it going to be moved?

In this matter, taking a realistic view, I for one would consider that there was nothing wrong in govern-

[Shri H. M. Patel]

ment's having taken all the precautionary measures that they took. I do not think there was any sinister motive behind them. Government must necessarily take those steps; government has a duty to the public. I do not think equally there is anything wrong in the leaders of the railway unions' preparing for the strike, should negotiations fail. Both sides have to make preliminary preparations. There is nothing wrong in it. Negotiations should, however, proceed on the basis that while both sides may be preparing themselves before the strike, both sides do desire that the negotiations should be brought to a fruitful conclusion. As I said in regard to the two issues which were considered to be impracticable, one was bonus about which, as I said there was a case for retracing your steps a case for changing the policy in regard to bonus. Then certainly you would be able to give a more satisfactory answer to the railway employees. If not, there is no alternative to giving serious consideration to their demand. As regards their demand for parity, Mr. A. P. Sharma said that railway workers derive so many other benefits as Government servants. Those benefits can be converted in terms of money and then find out what their total emoluments as railwaymen are and what the emoluments of corresponding workmen in a public enterprise are. Is there any difference between a fitter or a welder working on Chittaranjan Locomotive Works and those working in Heavy Electricals, Ranchi? Why should one get more and the other less there in both cases the employer is Government of India? Therefore, in principle it is an indefensible stand to take that you cannot accept their claim for parity. But you can say that to accept that claim would involve tremendous financial burden. It will have serious inflationary impact and other consequences. So, spread the change-over to parity. What is there to prevent you from that?

I was surprised to find some Mem-

bers from the Congress side putting forward the points about the agricultural workers? How much less do they get as compared to the railway workers? On the contrary it is a shame that the rural workers are so badly paid and got such a fraction of what the lowest paid industrial worker gets, that, in fact, should be the case. That, is a separate issue. Today we are considering a question of better organised labour. Railwaymen are in a better bargaining position and as such they are putting their claim in this effective manner. I would once again repeat that Government has made grave error in precipitating the strike by arresting the leaders. I feel that Government should without hesitation retrace their steps, release the leaders and resume negotiations. I would appeal, exactly as Shri Jagjivan Ram has appealed, that the question should be viewed entirely from the point of view of tremendous price that the country is paying today because of the strike. Bearing that in mind, I hope, the Government will re-consider and retrace their steps.

23 hrs.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI (Calcutta-South): I would like to express my sympathy to those who are genuinely patriotic and who do feel strongly that in spite of all the shortcomings, they ought to carry on their tasks in the mainstream of our day-to-day life especially in the railways. But that does not mean that our party is or I am, opposed to the struggle of the working classes of our country.

When I consider the problems of the Class IV employees of the railways, especially the problems of the railway employees who are working in the workshop, which I have seen with my own eyes, and the problems of the railway workmen working in the Integral Coach Factory, sometimes I also wonder why there should be disparity between their right to work and the

facilities that they enjoy as compared to those available to persons working in a similar capacity in other public sector undertakings. But certainly Government and the responsible political parties in this country on some of the occasions do hide their counsel and even their best intentions to implement their ideas because of certain shortcomings and lack of certain facilities and arrangements. I do feel that our party and Government are facing actually the same thing.

Before I go on to the other points, I would like to put a question straightway to the Mover of the no-confidence motion, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu and all the political parties which have joined today in this motion, not in a spirit of accusing or abusing them but in the spirit of asking some very fundamental questions. I think unless as those fundamental questions are answered by all the Members of the Opposition, the whole subject of this debate would have no meaning.

The main point is that in a parliamentary democracy when some political parties take or any individual political party takes, the responsibility to launch a no-confidence motion against the Government for its great failure over the economic policy or any other policy, especially in a matter like the railways, which is creating a national problem, the genuinely take on a direct responsibility to the people of the country in the sense that if the Government completely fails and ultimately loses the confidence of the House they ought to take the responsibility of administering the nation in the manner the nation desires. When I saw the jubilation and enthusiasm in the morning among the Members of the Opposition and witnessed their tremendous unity in bringing forward this no-confidence motion, I was one of those who really felt happy. I remembered those days when Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was Prime Minister of this country, and I was just going through the debates of

this tremendous unity could be there this tremendous unity could be there before 1974. If this tremendous unity would have been there in those days when the country was planning to prepare in a big way, when the march of the country was just in motion, I felt that the peculiar character of this democratic concept of this country could not come to this pass. I do feel that if there are shortcomings in the Congress Party, they are no less important to the people in meeting their just cause and their just demands. Today when they are united in this great cause to get admiration from the working classes and the commoners and the people in the name of the working class movement, my first question not only to Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu but Shri Indrajit Gupta who is also a spokesman of the working class movement and for whom I have my tremendous respect, is this. A country decides its national policy basing it on its own economic objectives. When a party and other Members or other parties join in a motion which also considers a basic national economic question, is it not an important matter to be discussed in the House, namely whether, when Government being responsible to the people bring forward certain measures for solving certain economic issues to improve the conditions of the people in the name of progressive socialism which really created conditions for building up a better and prosperous future, if certain political forces which not only oppose but disrupt things conducive to economic advancement combine with those friends who not only want to oppose Government but who want to malign Government, such a thing can be called patriotism. Is it sensible history of the working class movement? I am not less a supporter of theirs in the history of the working class movement. So, my first question to my hon. friend Shri Indrajit Gupta is this. Of course, I can understand the stand of Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee. He does not want to bring about any

economic struggle, but he is always

[Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munsi]

ready to take advantage of the economic struggle every time. So far as the basic economic struggle is concerned we do admit that we could not succeed much and we could not succeed in bringing to a collapse the entire capitalist character of the monopoly houses in this country. But we have tried to take two or three important steps. Have we got enough support from those quarters who proved their tremendous enthusiasm, their unity with the working class movement under the great leadership of George Fernandes, the champion of the Indian working class movement?

I put this to Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu and other members of the Opposition: the moment you bring in a no-confidence motion, you indirectly get entrusted with a responsibility to submit a comprehensive plan or blueprint before the people of this country saying 'if Indira Gandhi and her Government fail to do justice to the major working class of this country, here is our programme and plan as an alternative before you'. This applies not only to Shri Indirajit Gupta and Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu but to all the political parties who today have joined in the no-confidence motion with a tremendous jubilation of their unity. If they fail to do. I am sorry for them.

**SHRI PILOO MODY:** I will commend to him that he reads my speech.

**SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI:** If they submit such a programme it will be a gesture to the nation, a socialist, progressive gesture. I am sure the unity I am seeing today would not be there tomorrow if my proposal is accepted.

We have sympathy and support for the working class struggle. There are charges against us levelled by the Communist Party that the Congress Party sometimes compromises with forces which do not like the progress of the country. I do admit that on some occasions we have had to do it, but it

is because of the tremendous participation of our supporters and members in the last few years. But at this stage we are trying to work on the situation when we require co-operation from other forces, specially progressive forces.

In a country like ours the dominating factor is the peasantry, the poor peasantry, who do not have the facility of educational arrangement for their children who do not have regular wages, who do not have the right to get food everyday. If any major working class movement is identified as requiring top priority ignoring the poor peasantry, if they support the working class movement or petit bourgeois movement ignoring the poor peasantry, this is a matter for Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu, the mover of the Resolution a Marxist, to consider. If they do so, they are spoiling the potentiality and possibility of the progressive revolutionary people, the youth, our future generation, the participants of our democracy in future. This is my question to them.

To be popular among the middle class among the petit bourgeois movement, the tendency of the progressive movement has been to militate against the genuine possibilities of the working class movement in this country in the next 10—15 years. As a result, Government is investing in the organised sector and not in those sectors where the workers have not got their organisation in sufficient strength to put pressure on them.

If Government wishes to give more to the 20 lakh railway employees, I have no objection. But my question to the Mover of the Motion is that we must keep in view the generation which will be coming up in our democratic set-up in 10—15 years. What reserve are you keeping for them so that these youth in our democracy are employed and do not remain unemployed youth? What provision have you kept for the peasantry in the next 15 years so that they are not exploited everytime by the landlords?

On these issues, are the Opposition parties united? If they are not, they are not patriotic. This is not a struggle between democracy and democracy but between democracy and hypocrisy. I say it and I believe it. This hypocrisy must be put an end to by government and progressive forces.

I know this unity is no unity. I know it will fail. But if it remains permanent, the future of democracy is at stake. Shri Vajpayee and other members of the Opposition, specially the members of George Fernandes's party were jubilant for the working class movement. I know their jubilation would not last for more than two or three months. I am waiting for the day to see this chapter in history.

My other suggestion to the Railway Minister is this. We should not take any attitude, neither from our side nor from their side, that this movement is suppressed, that this movement is resisted by force. We never meant that. But we keep the police, we keep the military or we keep the BSF not to give them salary and make them sit idle, but they are to perform some task. And the task is not against the working class movement but against those who remove fish-plates, who take away the electric wires and copper wires, who burn the railway carriages and the compartments....

SHRI NOORUL HUDA (Cachar): It is all wrong. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Please sit down. Do not provoke me. You know better who are there. You have trained them for the last 15 years, and now you are saying this.

Sir, the Government should take the responsibility and show a gesture by coming forward to protect law and order and to protect the national property and keep it intact. I do feel that in certain cases the police misbehaved; usually in some cases the police misbehave; there is no doubt about it.

Sometimes the misbehaviour goes not against the offenders but against some innocent people. There is no doubt about. I do believe that in certain cases some innocent people among the working class movement can also be entangled. But I cannot help it. We must have sympathy to see that such things do not happen and develop.

Sir, my last submission is this. The charges made against the Government today are that the Government have failed to solve the railway dispute and to end the strike. I do not, however, feel that we have failed to settle the problem. I do feel that this Government still enjoys the good faith, the command and the respect of the people of this nation. We shall prove that we are not suppressing this strike by force. We are appealing to the people to choose whether the priority in this country at the moment should only be given to those who are getting something or the priority should be given to those who are not getting anything. There is no third question. Those who have, should they continue to get more? Or, those who have nothing, should they not get something? Those who have nothing should get at least something. That is the decision of the Government. I do believe that in spite of their difficulties, genuine grievances of the railway employees, the question can be discussed again. But my appeal to the Opposition and to the Government. I hope they will not misunderstand me—is this. No further risk to our Government budget should be taken to look after those who are temporarily being looked after somehow or other in their capacity. I do agree that they have their problems and that they are suffering. But what about those who have nothing at the moment, who are just street-beggars, who are unemployed youth who have no opportunities to study?

I have seen that one of the demands that has been conceded in respect of the railway strike is to open grain shops at subsidised rates. I have no

[Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munsii]

objection to that, if the Railway Minister is kind enough to open such shops. While the Railway Minister is proposing to do it, my appeal to the Government is to consider the proposal that the sons of the railway employees and other employees, those who are studying in the schools and colleges, who are not having food in the hostel—they are leaving the hostel—should get the first priority, and not the Station Masters and the Ticket Collectors who have got something at the moment. It is the choice of the Government between this end that.

So, Sir, I do feel that the no-confidence motion is untimely; it is to compel the Government or force the Government into difficulties; there is no other interest behind this. The only interest that they have is to create trouble; they must speak with responsibility in Parliament and see that their commitments are much more responsible, because they are not in a position at the moment in the country to wreck the responsibility of the people or to submit a plan and programme to the people with the unity which they have shown in the morning. So, I say that they are not sufficiently patriotic; they may speak as if they are patriotic, outside, but it is not so inside this House.

With these words, I conclude.

**श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी (कानपुर) :** सदर साहब मैंने बहुत ठंडे दिल से और सोच समझ कर लोगों के भाषणों को सुना। भागवत झा आजाद साहब जो मेरे मोअज्जि दोस्त हैं और कुछ दिन पहले प्रगतिशील बातें करते थे, आज दो, तीन महीने से मैं उनके भाषण को सुन रहा हूँ, उन को जब मंत्री पद से हटा दिया गया था तो मुझे बहुत अफसोस हुआ था, लेकिन अब समझना हूँ कि प्रधान मंत्री ने बहुत ही अच्छा किया था, इसके लिये मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ। एक आदमी जो गिरगिट की तरह अपना रंग हमेशा बदल सकता है, मुझे

मालूम नहीं शायद अगली रीशकलिंग में वह मंत्री बनें। अफवाह पर भी मैं अभी से उनको बधाई देना चाहता हूँ। मेरे मोअज्जि दोस्त बाबू जगजीवन राम जी ने कहा था अगर यहाँ आ गये तो क्या हुआ। उनके ऐम्प्लायमेंट ऐक्सचेंज में इतने रजिस्टर्ड बेकार हैं, हम लोगों में कोई नहीं है। उन्हीं को पद दिला दीजिये।

तो सभापति महोदय, मैं इन चीजों के बारे में न कह कर कुछ जवाब देना चाहता हूँ जो मेरे दोस्त श्री एल० एन० मिश्र ने, जो रेल मंत्री अभी तक हैं, उन्होंने जो कहा, जो अभी अपने भाषण में पढ़ रहे थे कि कितनी ट्रेनें चल रही हैं, अगर आप टी० बी० देखें कि किस तरीके से गाड़ियां चल रही हैं, उनके यमान का अगर आप पढ़िये कि जिस तरीके से गाड़ियों के बारे में कहा जा रहा है आज जब कि गाड़ियां नहीं चल रही हैं, तो मुझे याद आ गया याहिया साहब का वह भाषण जो उन्होंने उस समय दिया था जब डाका का फ़ौल हुआ था। वह नशे में चूर होकर भाषण दे रहे थे कि मुजाहिदों आगे बढ़ो, हमारी फ़ौजें बढ़नी ही चली जा रही हैं। जब कि 90,000 आदमी सरन्डर करते जा रहे थे। . . . (व्यवधान) मैं आशा करता था कि उस भाषण को सुन कर उन्होंने भी कुछ तजुबों हासिल किये होंगे। लेकिन क्या करें। एक तरफ़ चेयरमैन रेलवे बोर्ड बेरी साहब, दूसरी तरफ़ दीक्षित जी और ऊपर इन्दिरा जी, आखिर बेचारे क्या करें। मैं उनकी मुसीबत को समझता हूँ।

**रेल मंत्री (श्री एल० एन० मिश्र) :** मुझ को कोई मुसीबत नहीं है।

**श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी :** जो आपने कहा कि कोई मुसीबत नहीं है, कल इसको करेक्ट कर दीजियेगा वरना नौकरी ख़तरे में आ जायेगी। सभापति जी, मेरे दोस्त श्री ए० पी० शर्मा चुनाव में जीते हैं, पता नहीं कहाँ चले

गये, मैं आशा करता था कि वह यहाँ पर होते। बार बार कहा गया कि ट्रेनें चल रही हैं.....

(व्यवधान) लीयल वर्कर्स की बात की। मेरे नौजवान दोस्त श्री पी० आर० मुंशी ने कहा कि उन्हीं के लड़कों को नौकरी दी जाये जो बेकार हैं, बाप को जेलखाने भेज दीजिये और लड़के को नौकरी दे दीजिये। बहुत अच्छा सुझाव है, खानदान में कोई न कोई तो कमाये। लीयल वर्कर्स की बड़ी तारीफ की। पंटी ब्रजुआ कहा उन्होंने कि हम उनको सपोर्ट कर रहे हैं। मैं उनसे कहता हूँ कि क्या रेलवे के 18 लाख कर्मचारी सब पंटी ब्रजुआ हैं? कोई वर्किंग क्लाम है ही नहीं? मैं ने तो नहीं देखा कि खलामी और गैंग मैन, कोई भी ब्रजुआ नहीं उनको कहता लेकिन उन्हीं के कहेमुताबिक पंटी ब्रजुआ और प्रोलीटेरियट दोनों हड़ताल में हैं और गाड़ियां चल रही हैं। न पंटी ब्रजुआ चला रहा है, न ब्रजुआ चला रहा है। और जितने ब्रजुआ यहाँ बैठे हुए हैं और यहाँ पर बार बार कहते हैं कि गाड़ियां चल रही हैं, शर्मा जी ने कहा कि गाड़ियों को हम चलायेंगे लीयल वर्कर्स की सहायता से। सभापति जी, मैं एक चीज प्रधान मंत्री जी से हाथ जोड़ कर कहना चाहता हूँ, वह चली गई शायद भूख भी लगी है, नींद भी लगी है, भगवान करे जल्दी नौकर वह आयें, अभी वफादारी की बात की शर्मा जी ने कहा कि गाड़ियां चलेंगी और लीयल वर्कर्स गाड़ियों को चलायेंगे। यह लीयल वर्कर्स की डेक्कीनीशन क्या है, इस के चक्कर में न पड़िये, एक पुराना लतीफा है उत्तर प्रदेश का वह मैं आपको सुनाना चाहता हूँ। एक अंग्रेज अपने कुत्ते को तारीफ मुल्ला साहब से कर रहा था, कहता था कि देखो मुल्ला जी हमारा कुत्ता कितना वफादार है, रात को पहरा देता है, बच्चे की हिफाजत करता है, जानमाल की हिफाजत करता है, इससे वफादार तो इन्मान भी नहीं होगा। मुल्ला लोग काफ़ी होशियार होते हैं

उन्होंने कहा सरकार इसकी वफादारी का सबूत मैं अभी आपको देता हूँ। उन्होंने एक कुत्ते के बच्चे को ला दिया और जब बड़ा कुत्ता उस को काटने लगा तो उन्होंने कहा जिसको अपनी जाति की तरफ वफादारी नहीं वह आपके साथ क्या वफादारी करेगा। यानी वह मजदूर जो मजदूरों के प्रति वफादारी न कर सके वह हुकूमत के साथ भी वफादारी नहीं करेगा, नहीं करेगा।

23.20 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा कहना यह है कि आखिर यह हड़ताल हुई क्यों? पोर्लाटकली मोर्टिवेटेड? अगर यह पोर्लाटकली मोर्टिवेटेड होती तो जो जुल्म और तशद्दु मजदूरों के ऊपर, उन के बच्चों के ऊपर, बूढ़ी माताओं को घसीटा जा रहा है, आप जाइये झांसी में और दूसरी जगह देखिये, इस जुल्म तशद्दु का जवाब सियासी तरीके से किस तरह से दिया जाता है हम लोग जानते हैं। लेकिन वह नहीं दिया। इसलिये मैं कहता हूँ कि सियासी मकसद नहीं है। जाऊँ फ़रनान्डीज के बारे में कहा गया कि उनको गिरफ्तार करना जरूरी था क्योंकि भ्रमण दिया। वह आ साहब ने कोई भाषण दिया, चौधरी साहब ने कोई भाषण दिया था? क्या भाषणों को आखिर सरकार कभी लायेगी? या 1962 में जो व्हाइट पेपर निकाला था वैसे ही रह जायेगा? मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जार्ज फ़रनान्डीज अगर इतने ही ताकतवर हो जायें कि देश की इकोनोमी को खत्म कर देंगे तो उनको पहले ही गिरफ्तार कर लेते। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ जार्ज फ़रनान्डीज और दूसरे साथी चाहते थे कि वकील उनके साथ जाये। वकीलों के बारे में कहा गया लेकिन वकीलों को भी उनके पाम तक नहीं जाने दिया गया। जब माननीय मधु लिमये जी ने कहा, दीक्षित जी को टेलीफोन किया, तो उन्होंने क्या कहा, वह मैं अखबार से पढ़ रहा हूँ :



[श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी]

"The Home Minister Mr. Uma Shankar Dikshit today justified the refusal of the Tihar Jail authorities to allow the lawyers engaged for Shri George Fernandes to interview him on grounds that the lawyers were 'probably smuggling letters' from Shri George Fernandes to railwaymen inciting them to go on strike."

तो मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि तिहार जेल में हमारे 21 मजदूर नेता जो गिरफ्तार हैं वह भूख हड़ताल पर जा रहे हैं, और भूख हड़ताल पर हैं। साफ़ तरीके से यह टाइम्स कोपी आयी हुई है, इसका ओरिजिनल मैं दे सकता हूँ, कन्वीनर कोअर्गानाइजेशन कमेटी के चेयरमैन श्री जार्ज फ़रनान्डीज़ ने बर्दाश्त दी है :

"From this prison wall, I send my greetings to all our railwaymen all over the country for their magnificent demonstration of unity and solidarity."

आखिर चिठियाँ आ रही हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जेल की दीवारों में भी जो लोग बन्द हैं चाहे वे कोई भी हों, उन की एड़ी और बेड़ी की झनकार में से इन्कलाब जिन्दाबाद और रेलवे ऐम्प्लोईज़ जिन्दाबाद के नारे आयेंगे।

उन्होंने लिखा है :

"The Chairman of the Railway Board has said only 8 per cent of the workers have gone on strike. In the interest of the Railways and in the interest of the country, Mr. Bery should be sacked at once."

आज इस हड़ताल के बारे में कह दिया गया है कि हड़ताल होनी चाहिये। श्री एस० एम० डांगे ने, जो हिन्दुस्तान के सब से पुराने मजदूर रहनुमा हैं, क्या कहा है :

"Mr. S. A. Dange, general secretary, All India Trade Union Congress, today called upon the Government not to stand on 'false prestige' but resume negotiations with railwaymen's leaders for a negotiated settlement. In a statement, Mr. Dange said that the Government's plea that it could not negotiate unless strike notices were withdrawn was 'ridiculous' because the Government were negotiating for four full days coming to agreements on many vital points even while the strike notices had already been given'. He said even the British Tory Government negotiated while all the coal miners had gone on strike."

मालूम यह होता है कि इस हाउस में हम हाउस आफ़ कामन्स के कंवेन्शन्स को फ़ैलो करते हैं। मुझे हाउस आफ़ कामन्स को देखने का मौका नहीं मिला। आप ने देखा होगा। कल पार्लियामेंट खत्म होगी, परसों आप किसी दूसरे देश में होंगे, वहाँ की हाउस आफ़ कामन्स को देखेंगे। मुझे इस की खुशी है, लेकिन मुझे देखने का मौका नहीं मिला। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि गिरफ्तार लोगों को छोड़ दिया जाये। कौन ऐसा नहीं चाहता ?

बोनस के बारे में कहा गया कि बोनस नहीं मिलना चाहिये। बोनस होगा तो देश में विषमता हो जायेगी। मैं डिस्ट्रिक्मनेशन के खिलाफ़ हूँ। मैं चाहता हूँ कि डिस्पैरिटी न रहे। आप के होते हुए भी आज इसी सदन में जितने भी मेम्बर बैठे हुए हैं, सब को खाना मिला, लेकिन यहाँ के स्टाफ़ को खाना नहीं मिल सकता था। (व्यवधान) उन्होंने रिफ़्यूज कर दिया आप का खाना। वह पैसा दे कर खाना खायेंगे, मुफ़्त का खाना स्वयं खायेंगे तो उन में नमक आ जायेगा आप का (व्यवधान) आप उन लोगों को खाना खिला कर बोट मांग रहे हैं।

**श्री विभूति मिश्र (मोतीहारी) :** श्री बनर्जी जो यह कह रहे हैं कि सब लोगो को खाना मिला यह गलत बात है। मैं अपने घर से खाना खा कर आया हूँ। (व्यवधान)

**श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी :** इस कांग्रेस को मैं ने 1957 में हराया, 1962 में हराया, 1967 में हराया, और 1971 में जब उन को कोई खास वजूद नहीं था, अगर हम कांग्रेस को समर्थन न करते तो वह हार जाती। (व्यवधान) हार जीत जिन्दगी में होती है (व्यवधान) वह आप को मुबारक हो। आप हर तरीके से जीतना चाहते हैं, लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जगजीवन राम जी ने अशील की हैंसजीदगी के साथ दिल से अशील की है, और हमें खुशी है कि उन्होंने एक अशील की है, लेकिन मैं देखता हूँ कि उन की अशील से पहले उन से भी अशील की गई है कि बोनस की मांग पूरी होनी चाहिये। कहते हैं कि जब कमेटी की रिपोर्ट निकलेगी तब देखा जायेगा। लेकिन आज मैं ईमानदारी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि टर्म्स आफ रिफरेंस में बोनस का इश्यू नहीं है। अगर आज यह कहा जाय कि वह टर्म्स आफ रिफरेंस में है तो मैं अपनी हार मान लूंगा।

पैरिटी के बारे में कहा गया है कि वह हो नहीं सकती है। नेशनल मिनिममवेज हिन्दुस्तान में होगी ही नहीं। आज 40 करोड़ आदिमियों की बात कही गई है, जो बहुत दुखी हैं लेकिन किसी पार्टी को अब तक यह सौभाग्य प्राप्त नहीं हुआ कि उन का दुख दूर कर सके। आज यह लोग 27 सालों तक राज्य करते रहे, लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान को कहां से गये हैं यह आप भी समझते हैं हम भी समझते हैं। बेकारी बड़ी है, भुखमरी बड़ी है चीजों के दाम बेतहाशा बढ़ गये हैं और दूसरी तरफ कहा जाता है कि इस देश में गरीबी बहुत है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज अगर आप बेकारी को भत्ता देने के लिये तैयार हैं, हर बेकार को 100 रु० दिया जाय तो

कल यहां खड़े हो कर हम लोग कहेंगे कि रेलवे कर्मचारी एक पैसा नहीं लें। हम इस के लिये तैयार हैं। लेकिन आप कुछ नहीं देंगे और इस के बाद दावा यह है कि लोगों की बेकारी को दूर करना चाहते हैं।

मैं केवल एक चीज कहना चाहता हूँ। यहां पर कहा गया कि छः डिमांड्स मान ली गई हैं। अगर इस को मानने के बारे में नेगोशिएटिंग कमेटी के मेम्बरान कह दें कि छः डिमांड्स मान ली गई हैं, तो मैं मानने के लिए तैयार हूँ। श्रीमती पांडे की कृष्णन के बारे में श्री पांडे ने कहा कि वह दस्तखत कर के आई हैं, मिनिस्टर साहब उन को समझा रहे थे, उन्होंने कहा कि दस्तखत किये हैं...

**श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडे :** श्री बनर्जी गलत कह रहे हैं। मैं ने यह कहा था कि प्रोसी डिमंड्स के जो मिनिस्टर्स लिखे गये थे उस में वह भी साक्षीदार थी। कुछ मांगें मानी गई, कुछ नहीं मानी गई, यह दूसरा सवाल है। श्री बनर्जी हर बात में अपनी रट लगाते हैं, दूसरे लोगों की बात नहीं सुनते।

**श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी :** उन्होंने बार-बार खड़े हो कर यह कहा था कि छः डिमांड्स वह नहीं हैं जो चार्टर आफ डिमांड्स में थीं। मियांभाई कमेटी की बात बार बार कही गई। कब वह लागू होगी, इस झगड़े में मैं नहीं जाना चाहता, लेकिन संजीदगी के साथ केवल एक निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ प्रधान मंत्री से और श्री मिश्र कि इस जमाने की नजाकत को देखते हुए वह उन रिपोर्टों को न पढ़ें जो पुराने जमाने की कहानी है कि गाड़ियां चल रही हैं। मुझे एक बात याद आ रही है। एक दफा एक मकबूल महाराजा नगों में चूर हो कर पूछने लगे कि हमारे राज्य में गोदड़ क्यों चिल्लाते हैं, तो लोगों ने कहा कि महाराज, उन्हें जाड़ा लग रहा है। उन को कम्बल खरीद दिये जायें

(श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी)

बीस हजार कम्बल बंट गये। लोगों ने उसे खा लिये। दूसरे दिन जब वह गाँदड़ फिर चिल्लाने लगे तो महाराज ने पूछा कि अब यह क्यों चिल्ला रहे हैं। उन को बतलाया गया कि सरकार, वह कम्बल ओढ़े हुए लेते हैं और आप की जयजयकार कर रहे हैं। तो आप पुरानी रिपोटों पर चलना चाहते हैं। मैं विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि एक दिन हालत यह होगी कि रेल इंजन की गाड़ी नहीं चलेगी, आल इंडिया रोटरी की गाड़ी भले ही चल जाये।

मुझे इस बात की खुशी है कि आज सही तरीके से मजदूर ने ईमानदारी की है। मजदूरों ने यह चीज दिखला दी है कि पुलिस के डर से, बी एस एफ, सी आर पी के जोर से हड़ताल खत्म नहीं होगी, समझौते से होंगी, भाई चारे से होगी (व्यवधान) वह लोग जो उधर बैठे हुए हैं वह तो कभी कभी हारते भी है, मैं तो हारता भी नहीं। (व्यवधान) कभी तो "हर" काँजये, बेकार मुने गुस्सा दिलाते हैं। एक चीज साफ है हमारे सामने। लोग सोचते हैं कि पुलिस के जुल्म और तशद्द से हड़ताल वापस होगी, लेकिन मैं निवेदन करता हूँ कि नहीं होगी। 15 तारीख को जितने भी सेंट्रल ट्रेड यूनियन आर्गनाइजेशन हैं, आई एन टी यू सी को छोड़ कर, उन का फंसला है कि एक दिन की देशव्यापी हड़ताल होगी सारे देश में। ए आई टी यू सी, हिन्द मजदूर सभा, यू टी यू सी... (व्यवधान)

श्री रामचन (लालन) : इस हड़ताल के बारे में रूस की सरकार का क्या कमेंट है उसे भी बतला दीजिये, मास्को के अखबारों में क्या कमेंट किया गया है वह भी बतला दीजिये।

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : एक चीज कह दूँ। मास्को के अखबार में ने नहीं पढ़े हैं क्योंकि रूसी भाषा में जानता नहीं, लेकिन इतना जानता हूँ कि कांग्रेस पार्टी एलेक्शन

में आज जो लोग जीते हैं उन्हें चाहिये कि मिठाई खिलाये, मास्को के झण्डे में क्यों पड़ रहे हैं? मास्को में अगर आप लोग चले जाये और उन को असालियत का पता चल जाये तो वहाँ से एक आदमी भी बच कर नहीं आ सकता है। चोराहे पर उन को गोली मार दी जायेगी क्योंकि वह लोग करप्शन के बिल्कुल खिलाफ है। अब भी मौका है। 15 तारीख को हिन्दुस्तान में देशव्यापी हड़ताल आल इंडिया ट्रेड यूनियन कांग्रेस हिन्दु मजदूर सभा यू टी यू सी, सी आई वाले डिकलेअर करने जा रहे हैं। मैं आल इंडिया डिफेंस एम्प्लायीज फेडरेशन के रेजिडेंट के नाते बड़े अदब के साथ कह दूँ कि मैं मजदूर हूँ, बोनास की डिमान्ड हमारी है। रेलवे मजदूर उस के लिये लड़ रहे हैं, सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के एम्प्लायीज देश भर में लड़ रहे हैं मजदूर तहरीक को ताकत देने के लिये वह लोग लड़ रहे हैं, उन की जीत हमारी चीत होगी। इस लिये हम लोग लड़ेंगे और डिफेंस के मजदूर 15 तारीख को सारे देश में टूल डाउन स्ट्राइक करेंगे।

आखिर मैं मैं फिर कहता हूँ, प्रधान मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह इसको प्रतिष्ठा का प्रश्न न बनाएँ टेक्निकल मेहरबानी करके कुछ दिन न देखिये रेडियों न सुनिये और जिन को जेलों में बन्द किया गया है उनको रिहा करने के आदेश दीजिये। अगर आप एक कदम आगे बढ़ेंगे तो उनको छोड़ने के बाद तो मैं आपको विश्वास दिलाता हूँ कि हम दस कदम आगे बढ़ेंगे। जुल्म और तशद्द जो कर्मचारियों पर ड़ाया जा रहा है, इसको बन्द आप करें।

जो बेचारे मारे जाएंगे, जिन की नौकरियां चली जाएँ, दिन को डिसमिस कर दिया गया है, उनके लिए आप आंवू बहाएंगे तो कहना पड़ेगा।

की मेरे कल के बाद उसने जफा से तोबा हाय उस जूदे पशेमा का पशेमा होना।

**SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR** (Ahmedabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, this motion of no-confidence against Mrs. Indira Gandhi's Government is a very serious matter because it is concerned with some grave criticisms and charges against the way in which the Government is functioning or, rather, is not functioning.

I have been listening, like many others in this House, to the speeches of several hon. members from the ruling Party. I am sorry to say that a good number of them have not given any convincing arguments as to why the railway union leaders were put in jail, as to why the Government are insisting on certain inflexible and rigid attitudes, namely, that the strike should be withdrawn and then only they would start negotiations, that they must all agree to negotiation on their conditions. The hon. members from the ruling Party have not given any sensible and convincing arguments. Surprisingly, in this highest body, in the Lok Sabha, I am sorry to find that most of the speeches from the Congress members were delivered as if they were to be delivered in a market place or on an election platform. This is the House where we are not catching votes or winning votes; we are trying to persuade each other; instead of trying to persuade the opposition, instead of trying to persuade the country through their speeches, all that they are doing is that either they are making election speeches or, still worse, they are making speeches eulogising their only leader on whom they depend for everything. They need not go on unnecessarily and endlessly involving themselves into flattery and eulogy of the Prime Minister. Let them give some sensible arguments.

Hon. Minister, Shri Jagjivan Ram, came out with an appeal. He was making an appeal to everybody in the House and through the House to the country. He was making an appeal in the name of patriotism. But I wonder whether these people have any right to talk of patriotism, with all their

doings for the last 2½ years which have been nothing but totally unpatriotic, anti-national and anti-democratic. Since their coming to power what they have done is to satisfy and advance, not even their party interests, but their self-interest which has been predominant in them. People who are so deeply engrossed in personal interests and personal corruptions come out with an appeal to the opposition and other people to cooperate. I do not want cooperation to be given to people who do not deserve such cooperation.

I want to say one thing more about their speeches. One after another they were making allegations against the railway union leaders and in particular against Mr. George Fernandes. As my friend, Prof. Madhu Dandavate rightly pointed out, that Mr. George Fernandes was saying was Mr. Mishra quoted a passage out of context and he deliberately chose to give a mischievous representation—this: if the strike takes place and if it continues for a long time, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 results will follow and if these results follow, then inevitably, there will be starvation and if starvation takes place, it will be a very bad thing. Therefore, on the contrary, he (Mr. Fernandes) was very eager that this is averted. But, unfortunately, Mr. Mishra, the Railway Minister, did not tell this House as to what happened between say April 30 or May 1 and May 2 early morning when Mr. Fernandes was arrested in Lucknow.

He was saying that they could have arrested Mr. Fernandes on the 30th April. But, how is it that suddenly between the midnight of April 30 and early morning of 2nd May, within these few hours, Mr. Mishra got such a voluminous evidence against Mr. Fernandes? If it was so, why was he waiting? If he was really convinced, why did he not arrest Mr. Fernandes on the 30th itself? Or even before resuming negotiations, he could have said, 'Mr. Fernandes, before we re-

[Shri P. G. Mavalankar]

sume further negotiations, these are the charges against you on the basis of the Central Intelligence Bureau's reports.' But this Government did not act in good faith and they acted in bad faith and in terms of deception. If you act in terms of deception, you can deceive yourself—as I am addressing you, Mr. Speaker, therefore, I say—they can deceive themselves but they cannot deceive and fool the people and the workers of this country.

Having said this, I want to suggest that the immediate provocation of this no-confidence motion is also a matter which needs to be examined. When we on this side yesterday, without success, tried to argue with you and through you also tried to argue with the Leader of the House and the majority party, that here is a situation of the railway strike which is so grave which is so important that all the other matters are secondary in importance and this matter must be taken up immediately because what we discussed a couple of days back was not the railway strike but the arrest of Mr. George Fernandes and other railway leaders, but after the strike began we wanted to discuss this. But, unfortunately, the brute majority came in the way. The whole difficulty is that this Government—and I charge them—is suffering increasingly from its arrogance and insensitivity about all matters which are decent and democratic in this country.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, you can also see that in the last couple of days in the Parliament, what is happening is not at all healthy for our democracy. Day in and day out the arrogant behaviour of the ruling party is seen, and it is this that is responsible for many of the ills and diseases that we see; and then the Speaker is obliged again and again to say that this is Parliament and this is not a market place. 'Please behave'. I am asking you to find out as to how is it that in spite of their huge majority—and when they know that not only they can pass any ordin-

ary law, they can very well pass any constitutional law which they did shamelessly yesterday and they can pass any amendment to the constitution which means that their majority is so terrible and so vast that not only they can make amendments in the ordinary law, not only they can make new laws, but they can even trample the constitution of the country, the fundamental law of the country and but even with their huge majority, their impatience and their intolerance is increasing day by day, to such an extent that it speaks ill for the development of our young democracy.

I want to ask: if they are going to remain proud of their numerical strength in this House at this moment of time, let them not forget that their numerical strength today has no relation or relevance whatsoever with the mood of the people outside the House. Outside the House the mood of the people is completely different. Let there be elections as early as possible and you will all be utterly defeated.. (Interruptions)

This railway strike was a kind of a hanging sword, but yesterday it was started about which we are naturally very apprehensive, nervous, anxious, concerned and we felt very much concerned about it because we knew and we still know and I am sure the whole House knows about it, that it is going to create a tremendous hardship to the nation's economy and the nation's various problems. But I want to ask this Government and particularly, Shrimati Indira Gandhi—since there is no use asking Mr. Mishra because I will get no answer—whether the Government has gone into the question of this railway strike fully realising all its implications. Now, in spite of the fact that the strike was started yesterday, what has happened? This Government which professes to adhere to the idea or matter of Satyameva Jayate, is putting out all kinds of wrong and false statements and distorted versions, in various media, whether it be press advertisements,

through radio or television. All kinds of bogus posters are put out as Mr. Madhu Limaye has pointed out. Mr. Gujral is here. I heard the news put out by the All India Radio. Yesterday morning the first item was, strike is not there, trains are moving? This is totally incorrect, because the fact has been that the trains have not been moving. Last week end, I was in Gujarat and I will tell you about this. Let them not practice this art of telling and repeating lies a hundred times so that one day this may be exported as truth! Mr. Gujral has even exceeded Goebbels in this respect. Last week I had been to Gujarat. In the Pradeshik samachar, regional news, the Ahmedabad Radio Station put out the news that all trains have come. But it was not correct.

श्री मधु लिमये (वाका) श्री इन्द्र  
गुजराल अहमदाबाद बम्बई में मेल को दिल्ल  
चलाते हैं ।

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: I want to ask him whether this is the way the All India Radio is to function. If you go on repeating such things in due course the people will not believe you in what you say. I want the creditability of Radio to be kept intact. I wish to point out that the Government's dealing with the trade-union leaders has been utterly high-handed and they are using all sorts of fascist techniques. They use all available instruments of Government machinery for putting pressure against the railway leaders and workers. This is dangerous for any democracy, especially a developing democracy like ours.

Government is depending on the territorial army, border security force and the armed forces. God forbid, but supposing at some point of time they refused to obey the government orders then what will happen? There will be total chaos. What happened in Gujarat? The mighty power of the leviation of the State was used against the political agitation of the entire

people of Gujarat. What ultimately happened was that the State had to bow down to the demands of the people. The right aspirations of the people and their legitimate demands asserted themselves. Let not the Prime Minister or the Railway Minister go about using State machinery against people agitations because that is not the way to run a democracy.

There have been various arguments which have been advanced about the railway strike. I will not go into the details at this stage because of lack of time.

These arguments have already been made very ably by my friends, Shri Indrajit Gupta, Shri Vajpayee, Shri Banerjee and many others. It was said on the question of bonus and restoration of normalcy that these two are impossible questions to resolve. Only this morning in reply to a question the hon. Labour Minister said that the strike was illegal. But what is illegal? If the strike is illegal, even the notice of strike is illegal? How will the people tell their employer that they want to go on strike? Under what notification is the strike notice illegal? I would like the Minister to lay the particular Notification on the Table of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member's time is up.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: I won't take much time. I am concluding. The Railway Minister says 'Normalcy first, then negotiations'. The Government has got the habit of sitting tight on the prestige issue. He says, 'normalcy first and then everything else'. That was their favourite slogan in Gujarat—'normalcy first and then dissolution'. But, dissolution came when violence and deaths due to police firings were at one of their higher pitches. They had to dissolve the Assembly. Similarly, this particular crisis will also have to be solved urgently and under pressure. I am sorry to say this.

[Shri P. G. Mavalankar]

bluntly and frankly about our Railway Minister, Shri L. N. Mishra, I have nothing personal about or against him. But, on hearing his speech, I find that the Railway Minister is not really capable of finding a solution to this crisis. I suspect, his days are numbered in Rail Bhavan; ultimately the Railway Minister will have to go. If the strike fails, it fails. In Britain, for example, there was a general strike call in 1926. That also failed. But after some years, Labour Party came to power. Though the strike had failed, the objective of the strike was successful.

In a battle sometimes you win and sometimes you lose. The fate of this no-confidence motion is foregone conclusion because of the vast majority. But, most of them sitting on the ruling party levels, are pseudo-socialists, pseudo radicals and pseudo-progressive. The ruling party itself is indulging in all sorts of money-collections for election. Therefore, even if we lose on the floor of the House, I am sure we will win in the country at large.

MR. SPEAKER: I am really very sorry, the bell is ineffective. Mr. Dixit.

श्री जगदीश चन्द्र बोक्षित (सीतापुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज इस अविश्वास प्रस्ताव के सिलसिले में रेल की हड़ताल के कारणों और उस के अनौचित्य पर काफ़ी चर्चा हो चुकी है। इस प्रसंग में कुछ त्रुटि आये हैं, जिन पर कुछ कहना जरूरी है, ताकि जो भ्रम विरोधी दलों ने पैदा किया है, वह साफ हो जाये।

इस वृहत् के दौरान में विरोधी पक्ष के लोगों ने, जिन में ट्रेड यूनियन के कुछ लोग भी हैं, यह दावा किया कि हड़ताल मजदूरों का जन्म-सिद्ध अधिकार होता है। सम्भवतः वे यह नहीं जानते कि नैसर्गिक अधिकार

मनुष्य का तो होता है जन्म लेने के बाद। वह जीवित कैसे रहे, और जब जीवित रहना उस का नैचरल राइट है, तो उसके साथ फंडामेंटल राइट बनता है राइट टु वर्क। राइट टु स्ट्राइक कोई फंडामेंटल राइट नहीं हुआ करता है। राइट टु स्ट्राइक के फंडामेंटल राइट होने के पीछे जो इतिहास था, उस को याद दिलाना आवश्यक नहीं है। जब गुलामी की बजह से, या महाजनी की बजह से, या और बातों की बजह से लोगो से जबरदस्ती काम कराया जाता था, तब यह कहा गया कि मनुष्य को यह आजादी होनी चाहिए कि वह अपना श्रम बेचे या न बेचे। राइट टु स्ट्राइक के विचार का जन्म जो सौ बरस पहले इंग्लैंड या अमरीका में हुआ तो वह गुलामी के बीच में, महाजनों के प्रभाव के बीच में, हुआ। आज की इस बदलती हुई दुनिया में वह विचार बिल्कुल पुराना पड़ गया है। आज सीधा सीधा तो अधिकार यह है कि हमें राइट टु वर्क कैसे मिले ? हां, राइट टु वर्क के सिलसिले में एक उत्तरदायित्व भी आता है उन लोगों पर जिन को काम मिला है कि वह इस तरह से काम करें कि उन के काम के द्वारा दूसरे भी बेरोजगार लोगों को काम मिले। मैं लम्बी बहस में तो नहीं जाना चाहता लेकिन समाजवादी लोगों से तो यह कहना ही चाहूंगा कि मार्क्स के सारे कम्युनिस्ट मनिफेस्टो का केन्द्रीय वाक्य एक रहा है कि वर्क ईज़ एकाडिंग टु हिज कैपेसिटी टु ईच एकाडिंग टु हिज नीड। अगर क्षमता भर काम देश अथवा राष्ट्र को न मिले तो आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति संभव कैसे हो सकती है, यह तो स्मरण रखना ही होगा। इसीलिए यह कहना समय के अनुसार है, देश की आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार है कि स्ट्राइक का राइट फंडामेंटल है और जिस तरह से हिंसा अथवा शक्ति का प्रदर्शन सेन्फ डिफेंस में ही उचित होता है वैसे ही औद्योगिक जगत में हड़ताल की बात तो तब उठती है जब सारे मार्ग बन्द हो गए हों और मार्ग में भी यह जान लीजिए कि हड़ताल

का मजदूर आन्दोलन में एक ही उद्देश्य हुआ करता है। वह यह कि अगर यूनियन ने मांग रखी मालिक ने न मानी तो न मानने वाले मालिक पर इतना दबाव डाला जाय कि वह मान ले। हड़ताल तभी काम करती है जब कि शक्ति का अनुमान लगा कर क्षमता कितनी है देने वाले की इस को समझा जाये। यह तो बात व्यक्तिगत क्षेत्र की है। लेकिन पूँजीवादी समाज में जन्मा हुआ, पूँजीवाद को मजबूत करने वाला हड़ताल का यह यंत्र क्या उचित है कि पब्लिक सेक्टर में प्रयोग किया जाये? मैं इसलिये कहता हूँ कि आखिरकार हड़तालों का उद्देश्य क्या है? हड़तालों का उद्देश्य होता है मालिक पर दबाव डाल कर कैपिटलिज्म से, कैपिटलिस्टों से समझौता करना। वह यंत्र जो वर्ग-संघर्ष के बजाय वर्ग-सामंजस्य का यंत्र बने उस से तो पूँजीवाद मजबूत होगा। इसलिये स्ट्राइक भी ऐसा यंत्र नहीं है जो समाजवादी समाज की रचना का स्वप्न देखने वालों के बड़े काम का हो या बड़े गौरव की चीज उन के लिए हो।

इस समय यह बात कहें जाती है कि इंतजार करना चाहिए था, प्रतीक्षा करनी चाहिए थी। यह तो लम्बी बहस की बात है। जब कहीं भी सामुहिक सीदेबाजी या निगोशिएशन की बात होती है तो बात तो होती है व्यक्तियों की। जब प्रारम्भ में ही अखबारों से हम ने यह जाना कि जार्ज ने यह कहा कि यह तो सारी फूट्टाइल एक्सरसाइज है, मीनिंगलेस एक्सरसाइज है तो प्रारम्भ में ही बृष्टि जब ऐसी थी कि विश्वास नहीं था कि निगोशिएशन कामयाब होगा तो निश्चय ही वह फल उसका होता। मैं यह कहना चाहूँगा कि जो कुछ भी हो हड़ताल ऐसे समय में जैसे कि आदरणीय बाबू जे. ने बताया देश के लिए घातक है और राष्ट्र के लिए हानिकारक है, मैं उस को बौहराना नहीं चाहता। मैं केवल यही कहना चाहता हूँ कि पहले तो इस सदन को यह सोचना पड़ेगा कि क्या पब्लिक सेक्टर के

अन्दर वही स्वरूप रहे, वही यंत्र चले सारे काम करने के जो व्यक्तिगत क्षेत्र के अन्दर चलते रहे हैं? मैं यह इसलिए भी कहता हूँ कि हमारा जो ट्रेड यूनियन का कानून है वह पुराना है सन् 26 का बना हुआ। हमारा जो ट्रेड यूनियन का कांसेप्ट है वह 50 साल पुराना है। हमारी जो इंडस्ट्रियल डिस्प्यूट्स की परिभाषा है वह भी 40 साल पुरानी है। हमारा जो यंत्र ऐडजूडिकेशन का है जिस की बड़ी महिमा मैं सुन रहा हूँ वह 81 (ए) डी आई आर की देन है। सारी चीजें बदल गईं। लेकिन ये वर्षों पुरानी चीजें हमारे ऊपर लबी हुई हैं और संसद को, राष्ट्र को यह उत्तर देना है कि ये पुरानी चीजें कैसे चली आ रही हैं? इस में कोई संदेह नहीं, हम सबका अनुरोध है रेलवे कर्मचारियों से कि जो भी हड़ताल में चले गए हैं वे सब लौट कर आएँ। हम सब लोगों का प्रयास होगा उन के कपटों को दूर करने का। लेकिन साथ ही साथ हम को यह भी देखना होगा कि हमारे देश के इंडस्ट्रियल रिलेशन्स कैसे सही आधार पर स्थापित हों। हम को यह भी देखना होगा कि आने वाले समय में किस तरह से हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर स्ट्राइक बिल्कुल बेमानी हो जाय और किस तरह से स्ट्राइक की आवश्यकता ही न पड़े? क्योंकि निश्चय ही यह एक ऐंटी सोशल और आउट डेटेड वेपन है जिस का कि प्रयोग इस देश में हम इसलिये करते आए हैं कि पब्लिक सेक्टर में ट्रेड यूनियन का काम करने वाले वही लोग हैं जो प्राइवेट सेक्टर में सीख कर पब्लिक सेक्टर में ट्रेड यूनियन का काम करने के लिए आए हैं। मैंने ये बातें प्रासंगिक रूप में कहीं।

24.00 hrs.

एक अनुरोध मैं करूँगा अपने विरोधी साथियों से कि हमारे सुनने में आया है कि 15 तारीख को टूल डाउन स्ट्राइक होगी। क्यों इस बात को बढ़ाया जा रहा है? टूल डाउन स्ट्राइक का मतलब यह हुआ कि स्ट्राइक भी करो और तनख्वाह भी लो। यह लड़ाई तो बहुत सुन्दर है? इस तरह की लड़ाइयों से



[श्री जी० सी० दीक्षित]

मजदूर आन्दोलन के अन्दर जो नैतिक बल और शक्ति है उस को नुकसान पहुँचेगा। इस बात को बढ़ाने की जरूरत नहीं। हम सब लोग यह देखें कि जो कुछ भी विवाद है, राष्ट्र की जो देने की क्षमता है, रेलवे की जो देने की क्षमता है उस के अन्दर कितना और संभव हो सकता है। यह स्मरण रहे कि साल भर के अन्दर 40 प्रतिशत उन की तनखा बढ़ चुकी है। मैं बहुत मुनता हूँ कि पब्लिक सेक्टर के कारखानों से लोग पैरिटी की बात करते हैं। पैरिटी तो एक उद्योग के कर्मचारियों के बीच में हुआ करती है। उद्योग का स्वभाव उद्योग की अपनी अर्जन करने की शक्ति तय करती है कि उस के कर्मचारियों को कितना वेतन मिले। एयर लाइन्स के लोग जरूर ही वेतन ज्यादा पाएंगे उन लोगों से जो कि केवल तेल बनाने का काम करते हैं। इसलिए जहाँ समान काम और समान वेतन की बात है वहाँ पर उद्योग की समान अर्जन क्षमता की बात भी है। उस को अलग करके किसी चीज को सोचना अवैज्ञानिक होगा और बड़बुद से परे होगा।

अंत में एक बात कह कर मैं समाप्त करूँगा। श्री मालवीय जी जब बोल रहे थे तो बहुत कहा गया कि हम लोगों ने लोगों को बांटा है। बांट कर के शासन चलाने की बात कही गई। मैं तत्कालपूर्वक पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आज से दो साल पहले तो रेलवे के दो ही फेडरेशन थे। साल भर के अन्दर ये पांच फेडरेशन कैसे बन गए? एक शरीर को दो और उस की बोटी काट दो, उस के बाद उसको चीथड़ों में बाँध कर या सी कर कहो कि हम एकता लाना चाहते हैं, ऐसी बर्र एकता, ऐसी ढोंगी एकता के कोई माने नहीं। अगर मजदूरों की एकता आप की अभिलाषा का विषय होती तो ये जो कई फेडरेशन बन गए यह न बनते। यह यूनियन को तोड़ कर यूनाइटेड स्वरूप रखने का अर्थ केवल यह है कि अपने अपने दल का प्रसार मजदूरों में

लोग बढ़ाना चाहते हैं। इस तरह की प्रेरणा और दृष्टि का शमन करना आवश्यक है।

इन बातों के साथ हम अविश्वास के प्रस्ताव का विरोध करते हैं जो विरोधियों ने रखा है और सब बात तो यह है कि यह इन के दिल में पैदा हुए अपनी शक्तियों पर अविश्वास का प्रतीक है। जब ये जान गए कि अब यह सकल नहीं होने वाला है तो अपने अविश्वास को व्यक्त करने का एक अनकारिक और प्रतीकात्मक ढंग निकाला है। यही इनके हास्यास्पद होने की बात है।

MR. SPEAKER: The time allotted for this no-confidence motion was 10 hours. 9½ hours have already been taken. All the parties have not only finished the time allotted to them but have gone much beyond their quota, except the Congress. The time taken by Prof. Madhu Dandavate's group was four or five times more than what was allotted to it....

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Only if you permit me, I shall speak.

MR. SPEAKER: Before I call him, I am calling Shri Tridib Chaudhuri, and I shall give him five minutes and then I shall call two from the Congress side. There is a long list from their side also.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: I surrender my time and give it to the Prime Minister, and I would not make use of it.

MR. SPEAKER: It is so very generous of him. He is always a very unique person.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: Thank you, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: The Prime Minister will be called at 0020 or 0025.

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI (Bengaluru): Speaking almost at the far end of the discussion, I wish members

on the government benches who have taken part in the discussion had the constructive imagination and appreciation of the significance of the discussion that is taking place. This no-confidence motion has really turned into a plea on behalf of the Opposition for a negotiated settlement of the national impasse that we have come to. I wish also that the government benches had some appreciation of the mood in which the labouring population of this country is in today.

The Government have made a plea against the railway strike which is sure to affect our national economy very badly. At the same time, they have not been able even to convince their own ranks about putting a moratorium on strikes.

We have been talking of railways and railway finances. Only the other day in my State, i.e., the State of West Bengal, whose finances are perhaps in a worse state than that of the Railways, in a meeting presided over by the All India President of the INTUC, a resolution has been adopted—this was a mass meeting of the Bengal National Trade Union Congress in Calcutta—to serve an ultimatum on the West Bengal Government for certain demands on non-fulfilment of which they have threatened to go on strike. Nobody, however, from the side of Congress leadership disciplines them. Nobody accuses them of being politically motivated, and nobody accuses them of lack of patriotism.

You must understand that so far as the real income of labour is concerned, only the other day, one of the distinguished economists of this country who does not belong to this side of the House but to the Congress Benches—I refer to the article recently written by Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao—said that in the course of the last two and a half decades, the increase in the real income of the workers has been less than two per cent in spite of all tall talks about the increase in productivity and other things. So we can hardly blame the railway workers if at this juncture they have put forward certain de-

mands and have even gone on strike for the fulfilment of those demands.

I do not want to repeat the arguments that have been advanced eloquently from this side of the House as to why this strike was precipitated. I hope that Shri L. N. Mishra, our good friend, would give some justification why Shri George Fernandes was arrested. He has charged that Shri George Fernandes was working not for the strike but for the total destruction of the national economy. I wish Shri George Fernandes had that power. But what is the evidence that the Minister has produced? He has referred to a little known local Hindi weekly published in Dhanbad and in that weekly there were some reports of the alleged speeches of Shri George Fernandes. But do you want to arrest a person simply in that flimsy ground. What other evidence do you have to show that he was working to paralyse the national economy or to sabotage the entire railway system itself? The first provocation for the strike was the precipitate way in which the trains began to be cancelled nearly two weeks before the strike and the massive campaign that was launched against the proposed strike, and a feeling was naturally created amongst the workmen that a massive onslaught was coming on them. In spite of all the reports that the Government had at their disposal, in spite of the fact that a strike notice was served, negotiations were under way, and negotiations had not broken down and in the midst of negotiations, you arrested not only Shri George Fernandes but massive arrests all over India took place. Massive arrests took place of all prominent railway union workers and activists all over the country. By now the figure has exceeded 6,000. I do not want to repeat the charges already levelled against the Government. The only question before the nation and before Parliament and before the Government also and even before the Opposition today is this: Can we in our wisdom sit together and find a way

[Shri Tridib Chaudhury]

out even now? Babu Jagjivan Ram made an eloquent plea for withdrawal of the strike. I on behalf of the Opposition make an equally eloquent plea: find out some way from your side so that the impasse could be broken.

The first question that should be tackled is arrest of the leaders of the Coordination Committee, and the railway workers all over the country. If you release them immediately things will begin to move. Then we can sit together and find a way out. If we do not do that and if you think as Mr. L. N. Mishra says that everything is normal, I would only quote to him what one well-known paper supporting the Congress had written in its editorial today.... (*Interruptions*). the *Hindustan Standard* says:

"The wheels of trains have come almost to a dead stop and the few trains that are still running mock at the Railway Minister's vain pretence. Large scale cancellation of taring was an indirect admission that the Government expected an overwhelming majority of railwaymen to respond to the strike call given by the National Coordination Committee of Railwaymen struggle. Mr. Mishra's calculation is that the strike would be shortlived and the resultant disruption of transport would be minimal so that it will not cause any serious damage to the economy. Apparently his aim is to teach a lesson to the union leaders in the Railways which they will never forget."

If that is the spirit, if that is the mood of the Government then we will never find a way out to the impasse in which we find ourselves. Only two days have passed. It is not yet very late. I should again appeal to the Government to sit with the Opposition and union leaders and other central trade

union leaders and see if we could find a way of this blind alley that confronts us. If we can do that perhaps we will be able again to look forward to things becoming normal. Otherwise it is going to be a massive confrontation. The Central Trade Union organisations have already taken a decision.

The Central Trade Union organisations have already taken a decision for a general strike on the 15th next and don't tall yourselves with this idea that the Congress trade union men are sitting quiet. As I said, they also are thinking of going on the war path, may not be in the Railways but elsewhere. in other spheres Labour is seething with unrest. So, I would appeal again to the Government that there is time yet and I would request the Government, with all the seriousness that I can command, let us sit together and find a way out.

MR. SPEAKER: Prof. Madhu Dandavate, a few minutes.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, we had only one speaker so far.

MR. SPEAKER: He has taken a lot of time already. You are also going to speak.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, kindly have a look at the chart. Kindly don't tell things which are not correct. The other parties have exceeded the allotted time by multiples, because you are keeping quiet....

MR. SPEAKER: There is no question of other parties having exceeded their time by multiples. I am sorry. Mr. Samar Mukherjee has already taken the time. You are also going to speak after the Prime Minister.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Mr. Mohammad Ismail has to speak because it is our entitlement. Sir, is a request.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Mr. Speaker, Sir. I carefully listened to the entire debate, and I must say, as far as one aspect of the debate is concerned, it filled me more with anguish and pain than with

anger. Sir, from the speeches of some of the Members on that side, it looked as if it was a debate and a dialogue between those who stand for the preservation of national interest and those who stand for the destruction of national interest. Sir, there may be... (interruptions)....

I have not interrupted you. I expect the same from all of you.

I was just referring to this point and I want to point out to the House that there may be difference between both sides of the House on political perspectives and economic ideas, but, I feel and I say this without modesty that the division into two parts of this House is not on the basis of patriotism and loyalty to the country. But, fortunately, in this House, on both sides of the House, there are many who shared the trials and tribulations of the freedom struggle, whether it was the freedom struggle against the British imperialists or against the Portuguese. But, in spite of that, today, certain perspectives are being posed. Sir, it is conceded that the right to strike is acceptable; it is a democratic right in a free and democratic society. But, Sir, my contention is, theoretically, you are accepting the right to strike in free and democratic society. The test of the pudding is in the eating. Theoretically, you accept the right of the workers to strike, but when it comes to the implementation of this particular right, you say 'On paper we accept this particular right, but, you must not implement that right to strike'. That seems to be their contention and there comes the difference.

Many Members on the other side raised the issue that many Members of the Opposition are trying to provoke the organised labour to make more and more demands to the neglect of unorganised sector like the kisans. I would like to remind this House that the socialists and the communists, only a few years back, launched the liberation struggle, liberation of land

struggle, and among those people who went to jail, we did not find any Congressmen joining hands with the socialists in the land liberation struggle and we were told by these very people that we are land grabbers. We told them that it is only the proprietors and the land owners who grabbed the land and it is the socialists and the communists who liberated the land and said that land must be distributed to the landless Harijans and peasants. So, when we speak for the kisans, the landless and the peasants, when we fight for the minimum wage of the rural population, we do not find these men coming and joining our struggle. When we fight for the minimum wage of the rural population, they say that we are unnecessarily fomenting trouble among the rural population of India, they are ignorant masses, we are driving the ignorant masses to the path of anarchy. When we fight for the kisans, they turn their attention to the cities. When we fight for the organised people, they turn their attention to the kisans. That is the paradox and that is the dialectics of their politics, and that is what we want to fight.

As far as the demands are concerned, some people have tried to put forward a point of view, and the some extent I agree with that, that in a developing country like India, in a planned economy like India, if we have to build up the country where 42 per cent of the population according to their statistics, and more than 55 per cent according to the statistics available, are below the poverty line, I do concede that there is the problem of inadequate resource mobilisation. I do concede that point. Therefore, on one occasion, a number of constructive proposals were put forward in this House that because of inadequacy of finances available, if there is any difficulty in conceding the demands of the workers, it should be possible for the Government to sit with the trade unions, tell them that as far as the principle of bonus is concerned, we do not accept bonus as

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

an *ex gratia* payment, we do not accept bonus as some sort of charity, so long as in the present society there is a gap between the existing wage and the living wage, we accept bonus as a deferred wage which will partially fill up the gap between the existing wage and the living wage. If that principle is accepted, and if the Khadilkar formula is accepted—to-day he seems to have become helpless—if this is accepted it would be possible for the Government to sit with the trade union and say that we accept this sound principle, we accept the principle of bonus, we accept the principle of parity in public sector, but there are no adequate resources, let us sit together and let us try to find out how the trade unions in the country, the railways, the government and the people can mobilise more resources, and when resources get developed in a phased manner, the implementation of the principle of bonus and also the principle of parity in the public sector can be established.

Such a constructive proposal ought to have been brought forward rather than always saying that George Fernandes has indulged in anti-national act. If George Fernandes alone is coming in the way, I would say that take him to the nearest poll and hang him by the shortest rope. But, for the sake of the so-called sins of George Fernandes do not punish the entire organised working class in the country. Though George Fernandes is the president of my party, I am prepared to say that if he is coming in your way, take him to the nearest poll and hang him by the shortest rope. Nobody will shed tears if you will be able to do it. But the working class will not allow you to take Fernandes to the nearest poll to hang him by the shortest rope.

Therefore, in conclusion I want to say this. Shri Sharma said that six demands were already put forward and accepted. If the six demands, on the basis of which Shri L. N. Mishra

has been speaking eloquently, are in favour of the working class, then Shri Sharma's Federation would have signed the agreement on these six demands and would have appealed to the working class to accept them. Then the working class would have thrown them away, because these six demands do not fulfil the aspirations of the people. So, I conclude by saying this on this occasion. Because you have a majority in this House, we know that you will defeat this vote of no-confidence motion. But I tell this House and assure this House that though you may defeat our no-confidence motion in this House by your brute majority, lakhs and lakhs of workers who have gone on strike have voiced their no-confidence, and they do not care whether this House passes it or not.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have listened, I do not know for how many hours, whether 10 hours are over or not....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: 9½ hours.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: But the time you have finished, it will be well over 10 hours.

We have heard, more or less, the same arguments which had been made day before yesterday, the day before that and, perhaps even the day before that—I do not know; I have not been in the House during several of those occasions. I really did not understand the purpose of this no-confidence motion except perhaps that there was a need for the Opposition to show that they are united. Rather than blaming us for creating this unity, if they want to say anything about it, they should have applauded it. It is a laudable thing if they are united. If they had been united for a positive purpose, I would be the first to welcome it. I do not know what positive

results they expected from the no-confidence motion.

To say that our policy is anti-labour is the most preposterous statement that anybody could make. I would like to know—all these people have formed the Government at one time or the other—which of them have done anything more for labour than we have done during our time. The last speaker spoke just now about the way in which they had fought for the rights of the landless, about land-grabbing and all that, but when they formed the Government, how many of them passed any laws about land ceilings? We have passed them. In the last year we have not done anything to stop strikes. There have been far more strikes than ever before.

We have always negotiated; we have always spoken and, in many cases, we have conceded what was asked for.

Did that create an atmosphere of co-operation? Did that create an atmosphere of greater production? Did that create an atmosphere of the Opposition leaders saying, "You have made concessions; you have done something good and, on this, at least we can applaud you."? On the contrary, the concessions we have made have led to further demands almost immediately.

Today, we are not considering merely what is to be given to Railwaymen. We are considering whether we can go along this road of giving more and more at a time when we have less and less. This is the question. It is not a question of only the Railways. If we have made a mistake previously, that is no reason to continue to make such mistakes. We have always acknowledged our mistakes. We have tried to correct them. If we have made mistakes, we shall, certainly, not only try but I hope succeed in correcting them.

Enough has been said about the Railways all these days. I do not think any new idea can be thought of. Many persons from our side, my colleagues, have expressed our deep appreciation of the sense of patriotism and dedication of railway workers. They have run, our trains in times of danger, in times of war, in the midst of bullets and bombs. I personally shared the excitement in 1965 when I was going by train to see the effect of bombing in Punjab and our train was also shelled.

I agree with what Hon'ble Member Mr. Frank Anthony has said about the devoted work of railway engine drivers and others. I myself have seen the special feeling almost personal attachment they have to the engines of which they were in charge. All this we appreciate. I do not say that Railways should be denied a higher wage that some other sections are getting. As many of our speakers have mentioned, our society is not divided into only two sections; bank workers and Railway workers. There are many crores or millions in between or rather, below them all.

I am not expressing my inner feelings now, because I do not wish unnecessarily to irritate you all. I am not attributing any motives. But what is the result? A few days ago, and even today, some people came to me and appealed to me to intervene. Many members, Shri H. M. Patel and others, have lectured to us; they have given us the lectures which they should have aimed at the other side. Have Government threatened the strike? Have Government provoked the strike? (Interruptions) I am afraid that it does not matter how much you shout; it does not change facts. (Interruptions).

AN HON. MEMBER: Tell us the facts.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: That is exactly what I am doing; I am telling you the truth. There was no indication at any time of any desire

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on the other side to withdrew the strike. Even though negotiations were going on, nobody there gave the impression that the strike would not take place. We were doing our utmost to try and prevent it until the very last moment....

AN HON. MEMBER: By arresting.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: No. Arrests came at a very late stage. When it was obvious—Some people have tried to make fun of what Shri Lalit Narayan quoted. But that was not the only newspaper that has published such speeches. I have not heard about the Dhanbad paper. But I know that the news has appeared in English and language newspapers in other parts of the country also. I do not have the newspapers here; even if I had them, I have no intention of quoting them. But that does not change the fact of those reports, those speeches appearing and giving an indication of exactly what the labour leaders had in mind.

We are genuinely concerned about the interests of railway workers, but we have to be more concerned about the larger interests of the country. And if, at any moment, a strike is going to affect the larger interests, then action has to be taken. I am not talking about this strike or any particular strike. But when the larger welfare of our people is in stake, when sabotage is threatened—even today we have the news of a train being derailed—, we have to take action. Had we not taken the action which we considered appropriate, then the nation as a whole would have blamed us. (Interruptions) It was our assessment that this was one way in which the situation could be helped, and we acted. I personally feel that it had the right result—not in the sense that the strike has taken place because the strike was coming anyhow. Had we felt that there was even a one per cent chance of the strike being avert-

ed, believe me, the arrests would not have taken place and a lot of other things would not have taken place...

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: You are wrong.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: How do you know the feelings that I had? I am telling you my information and my feelings. How can you say that I am wrong? You can talk about your feelings.

There was one point on which we are agreed on all sides, and that is that the country is passing through an extremely difficult economic situation....

SHRI PILOO MODY: Quite true.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Of your making.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: You have been saying so since the split. You have said it here almost every week, Shri Mishra. I have no doubt you will continue to say it, but it will have no effect on the people.

SHRI PILOO MODY: You mean you have given up the hope of getting him back?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: The second point was that the strike is bound to bring about a deterioration in the situation and worsen it. These were the two points on which everybody agreed. Now, knowing that, the strike notice was given. Knowing that all preparations, open and covert .... (Interruptions). Yes, overt and covert, whatever it is, I am not a Professor in English....

SHRI PILOO MODY: Nor am I.

AN HON. MEMBER: Otherwise, it would have been worse.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI:  
Sometimes it could. I agree with you!

SHRI PILOO MODY: I use language only for communication and no other purpose.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI:  
The strike is affecting the poorest and the weakest sections of the country. Now, you look to us to stop the strike. How can we stop the strike? We did not give notice of the strike. The strike was not called by the Government, not caused by the Government, not precipitated by the Government.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Release and resume negotiations....  
(Interruptions).

SHRI PILOO MODY: Obviously, they do not think you can look after yourself. What a liability to carry!

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI:  
What should we do?....

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: In your speech you asked a question and you got the answer....(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI:  
In the early hours of the morning, perhaps people are more chivalrous! ....(Interruptions) Did I give the notice of the strike? This was the question we asked. Is it said that we gave it? What happened was....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Your Shri A. P. Sharma started the strike.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI:  
I am not concerned with the number of strikers. I do not want to debate how many trains are running or are not running. At least we heard one Member who had a ride by train and obviously he could not have arrived had the trains not been running. It was an Opposition Member....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: One only. All your Paniwalas are on strike.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: He started on the 7th.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI:  
Even among those who have refrained from coming to work there are several if not many—because it depends on what 'several' means and what 'many' means—who would not have refrained, had they not been intimidated. Only yesterday we heard an Hon. Member of the Opposition who is not favourably disposed to us, telling this House of the large number of telegrams he was receiving from railway workers in different parts of the country informing him of threats, intimidation and so on....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Why talk about Anglo-Indians?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI:  
It does not matter whom he talked about. What he stated was that these people—whether they are Anglo-Indians or Christians or Muslims or Hindus or anybody else, the fact is that they were intimidated, that they sent him telegrams asking that they be given protection. That is the point.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Intimidation? Was not your Railway Minister everyday threatening to sack them?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI:  
That came at a much later stage when there was the question of sabotage, when there was.... I do not want to go into the details because there has been sabotage already and we know that it was planned....

AN HON. MEMBER: Agent provocateurs.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI:  
It is very easy to say, but it is not true.



**SHRI S. A. SHAMIM:** That is the use of English language.

**SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI:** The strike is an unfortunate one. Again I repeat that we on this side are not against strikes. In fact, we are for strikes if they are legitimate strikes. But there comes a time in the life of a nation when other things are more important and urgent and it is such a time today. This is a time when each must see how the present situation cannot be improved. There is no doubt that the strike will not really help railwaymen. It is going to adversely affect the poorer people. It is going to cause inconvenience to the general public. And it will equally touch the future of the railwaymen and their children.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:** Why not try to settle it?

**SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI:** We have tried our best to settle it. We think it will worsen the situation and if the situation worsens, so does the inconvenience to the poor people of the country. As Babuji said, lakhs and lakhs of people will not get food, will not get coal and all their other necessities. I am aware of the difficulties of railwaymen. These difficulties are not only theirs, they are shared by practically all sections. But the burden is far greater on those who are not organised today, those whose voice cannot be heard so loudly, and as Shri Priya Ranjan said, on the unemployed youth of the country. The more that is given to any organised section, the less is available for the unemployed and for all other sectors.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:** In one year alone educated unemployed has increased by seventy-five per cent. in West Bengal.

**SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI:** That strengthens my argument. The problem can be solved if everybody sits down together to see how it can be solved. Our problem is not that of the railway strike isolated from the

rest of the country. The problem is a much larger one. On our part we are ready to talk and to reach agreement on all that is reasonable and in the interest of the country. That is why even after the strike notice was given in the midst of negotiations, we continued the talks. We were always ready for talks.

But we have to consider who is threatening whom. The strike was a threat to us. It was hitting at the very foundation of our economy. The whole talk was one of threatening us. We were not threatening anybody. We were threatened that certain consequences would take place. (Interruptions)

It was only the Unions sitting there which were in a position to threaten and act. All we could do was to be on the defensive which we did. We took the actions which we consider necessary. We do not wish to use the B.S.F. or the police or the army against strikers as some hon. Members have alleged. We use them only to safeguard the interests of the railways, which are closely linked with the interests of the people at large.

**श्री कल चन्द वर्मा (उज्जैन) :** रेल कर्मचारियों को घरों के बाहर निकाल कर पीटा जा रहा है।

**श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी :** आप लोग पीटते हैं तो कुछ नहीं होता है? कितने लोगों को आप लोगों ने पीटा है।

**MR. SPEAKER:** May I request you all not to interrupt her all the time?

**SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI:** My colleague, the Railway Minister, has explained the extra burden which we have agreed to bear. That increase is over and above that which was due to the pay revision and the grant of D.A. to neutralise the rise in prices. But, hon. Members know that the demands now made are far more

sweeping. In fact, I think, some Members have said in private that they know that these demands would be extremely difficult for Government to agree to. (*Interruptions*)

It is my information. Again, yours may be quite different. I must tell you that one particular group at one time or another has mentioned this.

We know that the wage structure in the country is not what it should be. We know that there is a great deal of injustice in it and that it is riddled with anomalies and contradictions. In the olden days, there was a bias against labourers and workers. We have done a great deal to correct this. This does not mean that we have got rid of the contradictions or that we have reached a satisfactory stage. I do realise that it is absolutely necessary to bring about some rationality in the wage structure. But this is a tremendous task which cannot be achieved overnight. It has to be done without causing too much dislocation. The matter is under the earnest consideration of the Government and I shall certainly welcome any constructive suggestions which the hon. Members or others would like to give. I do think that this is one of the most urgent problems which we face. But it cannot be settled unless we stop adding to the wage bill at least for a short time. There are real difficulties and we must do our utmost to solve them. We have to keep in view the repercussions of each action. We have agreed to other demands. Whether those demands were just or not, merely because we have agreed to some, this has led to other demands. Each section says that since we have given increases to a particular section, why should we not also give to them? This is a continuing process. We have come to a stage when we do not have the wherewithal. Even if we had it, I do not think that it would be a right thing to do at this stage of our development, which is extremely critical and delicate.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:**  
You have given a go-by to the development.

[*Shrimati Indira Gandhi*]  
Well, for my hon'ble friend opposite, probably the whole purpose of his participating in this debate was not so much to talk about the railway strike but to get in some words about the Plan.

If it had not been so late I could have entered into a discussion on that matter also.

**SHRI SHAMNANDAN MISHRA:**  
You have killed it stone dead and, therefore, you say this is a calamity on the country.

**SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI:**  
This is the time when our undivided energies should be devoted to overcome the economic crisis. I personally do not think that the Plan is dead. We do have to make certain adjustments, because the increase in the price of fuel and various other items is bound to change the picture, but programmes have been taken in hand to increase our own power resources, fuel resources. Other programmes which are just as much part of the Plan are continuing. We are going ahead in spite of these obstacles and we are going to overcome them. The way to lighten the hardship is not by causing new hardships, not by preventing food movements, and coal movements, not by damaging production and exports and the country's economic wherewithal. It is a time when our undivided energies should be devoted to overcome this crisis, to increase production and to ensure fairer distribution. I do realise that distribution at this point is not at all fair, but this cannot be done immediately, especially at a time of economic difficulty. When it is a time to unite—although the Opposition seem to be united amongst themselves on this issue—on the

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whole, they have chosen this moment to divide the country, to set group against group, and to sow distrust and cynicism.

SHRI PILOO MODY: You had your party elections today.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: But our party elections have not sown cynicism or distrust of any kind. They have been peaceful and friendly, and we congratulate all those who have won, and even those who have not won. This is how democracy functions.

Opposition leaders have not hesitated to proclaim that their aim is to weaken the Government and it is not just one person's speech. You have only to see the newspapers of any single day, and you will see a tumber of such statements in magazines and newspapers. It does not matter if it is only the Government or the Congress Party which is weakened or which suffers, but it does matter if the country is weakened.

From the day that the Congress took office immediately after Independence, it has devoted itself to the promotion of the workers' right and the workers' welfare. In the last few years, our policies have been even more pro-labour than earlier. I would even say that more has been done for the workers in the last five years than ever before in the history of our country. But to be pro-labour does not mean that one accepts all demands that are made—whether they are reasonable or not. We are pro-labour, but we are even more for the country. The country's interests come first and they are above the interests of any one section. Today we cannot afford the exorbitant demands that have been made, or the others that are being hinted on behalf of other sections. Should we agree to these demands.....If we agree to these demands, it would be satisfying a few lakh people at the expense of many crores....(Interruptions).

0.01 hrs. (10-5-74)

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash): How is it possible? They are in jail.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Shri Indrajit Gupta normally makes quite balanced speeches, but I was astonished to hear him make a remark referring to Government doing all out to please big business in India and the United States Ambassador or the United States administration or some such thing.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Rs. 130 crores.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: It is needless to say, if I may use a phrase of my father's, that "it is fantastic nonsense".

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: This is the first time that we are hearing it from her.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I am absolutely dumb-founded at this.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: That just shows how little the Hon'ble Member had to say about the subject under discussions, when he resorted to such allegations.

The Government and my party are always being accused of seeking scapegoats. Much vocal vehemence is spent on developing this theme and gallons of ink are used up in our newspapers and other areas for this purpose.

SHRI PILOO MODY: That is, if you find newsprint.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: They seem to find plenty of it. I do not see any shortage in the newspapers either for advertisements or for abusing; both have plenty of them.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: This is completely wrong.

**SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI:** Now, I would like to put another point of view. Does not the Opposition make a scapegoat of me for everything, their lack of initiative and inability to provide an alternative programme?

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:** We are blacked out. They are full of praises for you.

**SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI:** "That is quite true. He will find that all the newspapers in India are all supporting the Congress and not one newspaper has even mentioned a word about the Opposition"...What nonsense such statements are.

**SHRI PILOO MODY:** Except mine. Mine is not supporting the Congress.

**SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI:** I thank Shri Piloo Mody.

**SHRI PILOO MODY:** That is the only one, I maintain.

**SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI:** Has any body heard a more fantastic statement than this? Our party does not have its own newspapers amongst all the millions of newspapers that come out...

**SHRI PILOO MODY:** Obviously, Mr. Dikshit has not informed her.

**SHRI S. A. SHAMIM:** She has All India Radio.

**SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI:** We certainly have the All India Radio, and we shall continue to have it, and I want to state that the purpose of the radio is to project the policies of the Government. Let me put it very clearly here. They are not the policies of the Congress. They are the policies which are accepted and passed by this Parliament and the State Assemblies. The radio or the TV....

**SHRI PILOO MODY:** According to the Prime Minister, Parliament consists of only Government or the majority. I am sorry that is not my idea of Parliament.

**SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI:** Mr. Mody is free to have any idea he likes. But normally legislation is passed by a majority and not by a minority anywhere in the world.

**SHRI PILOO MODY:** I am not talking about legislation. When she talks about Government policies, there is a policy in the Opposition also, and both policies should be put squarely before the people.

**SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI:** Governments are committed and pledged to follow the policies that are passed in Parliament and in the Legislatures. That is Government's major job.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:** All other points of view must be blacked out?

**SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI:** It is not blacked out. But that is the major job. It is not blacked out. It is not true to say that it is blacked out...

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:** It is blacked out.

**SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI:** If they want it to be that way, I can tell Shri Gujral to do so, if that is how they want it.

**SOME HON. MEMBERS:** Do it. (Interruptions).

**SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI:** The very fact that they are all saying 'Do it' means that it has not been done so far.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:** Go on doing it.

**SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI:** You are saying that as an after thought; Anyhow, we are not going to be bullied into doing any wrong by your shouting.

The Motion criticises Government for failure; in reality, it is a confession of the Opposition's frustration at their own failure and Government's ability to handle and overcome all the obstacles that they are constantly putting in our path. (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:** All the problems in the country are the creation of the Opposition!

**SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI:** They are not.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:** The Opposition is ruling the country!

**SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI:** It just shows that you take no trouble to listen to me or to read what I have said.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:** I have done it with great attention.

**SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI:** No, you do not, because I have never said this.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:** How do you know I do not read papers?

**SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI:** I can say that I have never said that the Opposition is to blame for all our difficulties.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:** Everyday your Ministers are saying it, day in and day out.

**SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI:** We are not.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:** Any discontent among the people is caused only by the Opposition!

**SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI:** No; I have said that the Opposition exploits the discontent of the people. I do not think anybody can deny it.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** You have created it; we exploit it.

**SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI:** Some difficulties are created by our mistakes. I have admitted it. But a lot are not created by our mistakes but by circumstances beyond our control, by outside aggression, by international crises. There is a combination of many things. It is not any one of these things. I am not claiming that Government have made no mistakes. We have made mistakes. We are human. One mistake we have just admitted. When we find that we have made a mistake, we always try to rectify it. I have never stood on prestige or pride or anything of that kind. (*Interruptions*) I have said very clearly that if I were sure that by releasing those who have been imprisoned this problem would be solved, then there would be no hesitation.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:** Take our word, heed our voice.

**SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI:** I am very sorry. I do not think that that particular gentleman will heed your voice. I wish he would. But I do not think he will.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:** Everyone of us says it.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** You may not open the doors of the jail, but at least open the doors of negotiation.

**SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI:** For how long? For a week more? Then again something dramatic will unfold itself. How does that help?

**SHRI H. N. MUKHERJEE** (Calcutta—North-East): Because you

anticipate prolongation of the struggle, you are not ready to adopt a step which statesmanship or even commonsense suggests.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I have heard many of your speeches and I can only say that I differ from your definition of statesmanship as well as commonsense.

SHRI H. N. MUKHERJEE: Is that the answer from a head of Government? Is this a children's debating society?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: You have used worse words about me before and you can say what you like. But if I were to say half in the same vein, you would have a fit.

I do not want to prolong this debate. I repeat that we have full sympathy with the suffering of the railway people. We do not want them to suffer in any way or their families to suffer. We have always been prepared to talk and to alleviate their grievances. What we have done to meet their grievances has been explained by the Railway Minister, by Shri Qureshi and others. Many of their points have been met. I know they have been met. I think his will go a long way in removing some of the basic hardship.

There are one or two points on which Government are not able to agree. I think everyone of you, if you consider the matter in depth, will realize that those are things we simply cannot think about now. We cannot even say that we agree on principle because then it would open the door to further demands by other sections. But we are thinking about the entire wage structure. With all our effort not to create dislocation I am afraid any basic change will create dislocation. At that moment, all Honourable Members opposite will be here to exploit the situation which will arise because of that dislocation. And if there is someone who is not getting a raise or may be getting a

little less than others, then their unions—they are not our unions—will be incited to go on strike. So, this is the situation. This is what I mean when I say that the Opposition creates trouble. I do not mean that they are creating the shortages or they are responsible for all developments.

Many Honourable Members themselves confessed that the main purport of the no-confidence motion was not no-confidence at all, and that the motion was brought merely because yesterday a debate was not allowed—actually, this had nothing to do with the Government, because we were not asked.... (*Interruptions*) No, we did not interfere with the Speaker's ruling in this case. He looked up the rules and several Members, including those of the Opposition, aided him about what the rules said. So, I hope that all these considerations.... (*Interruptions*) We are not at this moment discussing the ruling. All I am saying is that several Honourable Members from the Opposition began their speeches yesterday by saying that this no-confidence motion would not have come, had an adjournment motion or a debate been allowed the day before.....

AN HON. MEMBER: Yesterday.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Not yesterday but the day before, because it is already the 10 (*Interruptions*). Therefore, now that they have had their debate, and they have all had their say, I hope they will withdraw their no-confidence motion.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, I have heard the Prime Minister with rapt attention and I must tell you that I have never been so disappointed as I am today. The speech of the Prime Minister was hollow and empty and full of self admiration and it was nothing but a tailored speech. Today, of course, she spoke *ex-tempore* and therefore we could see what is really inside the mind of the lady here.

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

Our Opposition was united and we are proud to say that we are here with the positive purpose to uphold the just demands for which we shall continue to fight as we have fought during the last so many days.

Shrimati Indira Gandhi was taking courage to talk about labour and living conditions and said that the living conditions had improved. I wish the Prime Minister took a little time to go through the documents that have been published at Government expense, and if she takes some time to read that, she will know how serious is the erosion in the real income of the workers here. It has been revealed by the National Commission on Labour that although productivity has gone up by leaps and bounds by the contribution that labour has made, the real income of the labourers, in the past 22 years, has not increased by more than two per cent. The railwaymen served during the war and took hazards, and the Prime Minister talked about it, and now today, because they are struggling for survival they must get rich enough by the Border Security Force and other punitive forces. The Government is wholly responsible for the strike. The Prime Minister told us something which I have to describe as the cock and bull story. On 2nd April a letter went out from the Ministry of Home Affairs and then it was confirmed by an elaborate letter on 7th April in which it was stated: cast the net big

and catch the whole of them; do not do it prematurely and do not be too late. It was dated 7th April, long before the negotiations began. *Liq* is not the word which is tolerated in Parliament; if that was allowed, I would have used it. Is it not a fact that Mr. L. N. Mishra in his speech while replying to the adjournment motion on 2nd May clearly stated: "I am prepared to substantiate whatever I said... During the last few days after the commencement of the negotiation, Shri George Fernandes in his speeches at various meetings of Railwaymen was only inciting them to violence and even to set fire to the Railway property. He has talked about setting fire to Railway property.... On 23rd March speaking in Calcutta at a public meeting of Railwaymen, Shri Fernandes threatened clash with the Territorial Army personnel if they interfered with the strike...." Now, I should like to ask the hon. Prime Minister if she is worth the salt: how is it that if she knew that Fernandes was anti-national on 23rd, you waited till the 1st or 2nd May to arrest him? If I were you, if there is any truth in what Mr. Mishra has said, he has been complimented by a Daily paper in Delhi as \* \* \* *((Interruptions))*.

MR. SPEAKER: Do not use these expressions.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You are travelling day after tomorrow.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not travelling. This will not be on the record. I am not allowing it.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Day after tomorrow you will allow any thing. If Fernandes had said something anti-national on 23rd March how is it that you waited to get him arrested after 1st May, almost a month and 10 days. These are all unmixed untruths, after thoughts. She referred the country's crisis. Who has created it? Have they not completely surrendered to the monopolists? As a result of this, this has happened today? She is planning to surrender to Nixons' and Kissingers. We know that this man, the C.I.A. man visited Delhi—the American ambassador in Teheran before she left for Teheran. We know all these things.

There was talk about the release of arrested persons. That is the only way you can bring normalcy. I can assure you on that. It was that there was no truth in the allegations that our workers had been intimidated I am very sorry to say that the Prime Minister of India today sounded like a sub-inspector of a police station. She talked about unemployment. I want to ask her: who created it? Who brought in labour saving devices by huge shiploads? Who has discarded labour intensive projects? What have you done with the crash programme? Even that meagre money, you have not been able to spend in the last two years. You are shedding crocodile tears and you think that you can take us for a ride every time you open your mouth. Reference was made to the use of BSF, CRP and the Army. They are dragging out family members of the railway workers, they are beating them up. They are sending out a circular to the concerned authorities asking them to evict by force the family members of the railwaymen from railway accommodation. If the BSF, CRP and the police forces do not use force, how can they evict them from railway quarters?

Madam Prime Minister, when you talk, you must understand that others have to listen and judge. It is not all Congressmen here. We are here

to understand what you are saying. She has been shedding tears for the economy. She is talking about taking the economy, as it stands today, out of the woods. As it through generation of more black money. Is it the reason that you did not demonetise on the basis of Wanchoo Committee's interim report. Mrs. Gandhi, great socialist, and shedding crocodile tears all the time, you had shelved and hidden that report. You did not show it to your Cabinet colleagues. Is it not the reason for the price rise today—Rs. 7,000 crores black money. If I were you, I would not show my face and talk these things here. What is happening? More and more concessions to monopolists and more and more unproductive expenditure. She talks about taking over and coming in. You have the wonderful performance of wheat trade talk-over, giving them back, for what consideration, 32 per cent votes in U.P. We know that. What about your Urban Property Ceiling Bill? What about the Diffusion of Ownership of Newspapers Bill? How long can you go on giving stunts to the people of this country? It is for others to judge.

She talks about freedom of Press. What an untruth? Which newspaper is outside her domain? Mr. Dikshit, old man, vesting, might have gone to sleep. What about the purchase of Current? Who financed it? What about Swadesamitran? I am not talking about National Herald now. I am talking about this Don't provoke us. We know as much as you do and the day will come when we shall bring the entire set of documents to show how much black money you have utilised for cornering these newspapers in order to crush the voice of the people of this country.

Sir, then, there is All India Radio, projection of Government's image and policies at people's cost. Wonderful



[Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu]

democrat, Mrs. Gandhi, wonderful democrat. All India Radio has become the biggest joke of the modern times and what she has said only befits a non-fascist regime. What you have said just fits in a neofascist regime.

You have a Railway Board, I really do not want to be harsh, but, I tell you, today, they have been mischievous. The trouble is, you have got a Minister over this Rs. 10,000 crores worth public sector project, who is neither fish nor flesh, he does not know what Railways is, he does not know the basic theories of transportation and transportation economics. Therefore, he has to carry out what he is told by a bunch of people sitting in the Railway Board. It has become a joke. You put the Minister three months here three months there and three months at another place. It has become a money-catching gadget. It is bound to happen that the bureaucrats will go on taking you for a ride because he has not got a clue of what the Railway Administration is, because he is not sure whether he will be there tomorrow and neither I feel he is capable of reading the basic books on transportation economics. He has no time. There is Madhubani and Bihar, History will tell what your Government and your party had done.

We have been debating here for days and I can bet many in the Congress, sitting on the opposite side, sincerely want a negotiated settlement I talked to many of them. But, all energy has been wasted. The situa-

tions remains unchanged and more furious repression has been let loose. Go to Jhansi and hear them, go to Minto Road and hear them. Bad blood is being created. Are you not determined to ruin the two million railway workers, two million into five ten million human beings of this country and at the same time sink the economy of the country altogether?

I do not want to take more of your time. Though I have many things to say, I would rather not say them, because I have found out that if I say very much more, that will only mean throwing pearls before the swine. I will say that this is not the time for quarrel, because quarrels will take us nowhere. Please face the reality. I once again appeal to the Government, and to all of you here, to face the reality, create favourable conditions and immediately negotiate for an honourable settlement. If you do not listen to it, you will be sorry, and then it will be too late. Thank you, very much.

MR. SPEAKER: I will now put the motion to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That this House express its want of confidence in the Council of Ministers."

*The motion was negatived.*

MR. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned till 1 A.M. today.

01.28 hrs. (10-5-74).

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock.*