

Lok Sabha Debates

(Fifth Session)



सत्यमेव जयते

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No. 2, Tuesday, July 18, 1978/Asadha 27, 1900 (Saka)

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Tuesday, July 18, 1978/Asadha 27, 1900
(Saka)

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

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

WELCOME TO THE AUSTRALIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, at the outset, I have to make an announcement.

On my own behalf and on behalf of the hon. Members of the House, I have great pleasure in welcoming the Hon. R. J. Groom, Minister for Environment, Housing and Community Development and the Hon. Members of the Australian Parliamentary Delegation who are on a visit to India as our honoured guests.

The other Hon. Members of the Delegation are:

- (1) Senator Kathryn Martin
- (2) Senator E. A. Robertson
- (3) Mr. J. M. Bradfield, Member of Parliament.
- (4) Dr. N. Blewett, Member of Parliament.

They are now seated in the Special Box. Through them we convey our greetings and best wishes to the Parliament and the friendly people of Australia.

1908 LS-1.

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ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

**बीकानेर डिबीजन के कर्मचारियों के
विषय 1968 से चल रही जांच**

* 21. श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर रेलवे के बीकानेर डिबीजन के कुछ कर्मचारियों को इयूटी से गैर-हाजिर माना जा रहा है क्योंकि उन के विरुद्ध 1968 से अब तक इयूटी से गैर-हाजिर होने के आरोप के बारे में जांच चल रही है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि गत 10 वर्षों अर्थात् 1968 से बिम्बा के स्टेशन मास्टर के विरुद्ध आरोपों के बारे में जांच चल रही है ; और

(ग) यदि उपरोक्त प्राग (क) और (ख) का उत्तर स्वीकारात्मक है तो क्या सरकार ऐसे झूठे आरोपों पर परेशान किये जा रहे कर्मचारियों को संरक्षण देगी और दायी अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही करेगी ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री० मधु बंडोपत) : (क) केवल एक कर्मचारी, श्री रेवती रमन, स्टेशन मास्टर, बिम्बा को इयूटी से अनुपस्थित माना गया है ।

(ख) जी हां ।

(ग) श्री रेवती रमन, स्टेशन मास्टर, बिम्बा को किसी तरह से परेशान नहीं किया गया । अनुशासन सम्बन्धी जांच को अंतिम रूप देने में विलम्ब का कारण

उक्त कर्मचारी द्वारा समय-समय पर अपने बचाव में की गयी कुछ कार्यवाहियाँ हैं।

श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : अध्यक्ष जी, रेलवे विभाग की यह अनुशासन की कार्यवाही 1968 से चल रही है, 1978 आ गया है, यानी 10 वर्ष हो गये और अभी तक जांच चल रही है, शायद उस के रिटायर होने के बाद ही यह जांच फाइल हो सकेगी। इन्होंने अपने जबाब में बतलाया है कि अनुशासन सम्बन्धी जांच को अन्तिम रूप देने में बिलम्ब का कारण उक्त कर्मचारी द्वारा समय-समय पर अपने बचाव में की गई कुछ कार्यवाहियाँ हैं। मेरी समझ में नहीं आ रहा है कि 10 वर्षों तक कौन सी जांच चलती रही, यदि कोई छप्तावार या मिस-एशोप्रिवेशन या कोई भ्रष्टाचार होना, तो शायद 10 वर्ष लग जाते, लेकिन अनुस्थिति के मामले में 10 वर्ष लग जाना, कुछ समय में नहीं आ रहा है। 10 वर्ष तक यदि कोई आवर्ग सविन से बाहर रहे, तो उस को डिस्चार्ज कर देना चाहिये, लेकिन यहाँ तो अभी तक कोई अविश्राम ही साबित नहीं हुआ है।

श्री मंत्री जी : इस सारे मामले से सेटिस्फाइड हैं? हम ने एक पत्र उन को 14-4-1978 को लिखा था, यह सातवाँ महीना चल रहा है, अभी तक हमें उसका कोई उत्तर नहीं मिला है। जब मुझे ही कोई उत्तर नहीं मिला, तब फिर 10 वर्ष तक कौन सी एन्कवायरी होती रही?

श्री० मधु बंडवले : श्रीमान्, यह 1968 का मामला है, इतिहास में समझना है कि इस की पूरी तकनीक आपके सामने रखें। 20 अक्टूबर, 1968 से गैर-कानूनी अनुपस्थिति के कारण 10 सितम्बर, 1969 को मैजिस्ट्रेट ने के बारे में इस मुला-

खिम की तरफ पहले एक मीमो दिया गया। उस के बाद रेलवे सविन (डिस्ट्रिक्ट एन्ड प्रोसेस) क्लर्क, 1968 के तहत जब जांच हो रही थी, तो यह मुलाखत, जो बिन्ना में स्टेशन मास्टर था, कोर्ट में चला गया और इस ने बीकानेर सिविल कोर्ट में केस दर्ज करा दिया — इस की तारीख 6 जुलाई, 1970 थी। उस के बाद "सारा मामला कोर्ट में है" — यह कह कर इस स्टेशन मास्टर ने जांच कमेटी के सामने जाने से इन्कार कर दिया। 11 दिसम्बर, 1971 को कोर्ट का निर्णय रेलवे प्रशासन के हक में आया। इसके बाद रेलवे रमन धर-कोर्ट में चला गया, अपनी जिम्मेदारी पर गया, और वहाँ का निर्णय भी उस के खिलाफ और प्रशासन के हक में हुआ — यह फैसला 5 मई, 1977 को हुआ। उस के बाद 28 जुलाई, 1977 जांच की तारीख निश्चित की गई, लेकिन रेलवे रमन फिर उपस्थित नहीं हुआ। 2 अगस्त को रेलवे रमन ने निवेदन किया कि हमें डिफेंस कौन्सिल खाना है, इसलिए समय दिया जाये — इस प्रकार का मांग उन्होंने की। उस के बाद उन्होंने जांच अधिकारियों के साथ कोंरेसपोडेंस चलाई और उस में काफ़ी दिन चले गये। उनकी भी जिम्मेदारी उन की रही। उस के बाद 10 मार्च, 1977 को काम पर बापस आने के लिए उन्होंने प्रशासन से अनुरोध किया और 22-6-1978 को उन का बिजन टैस्ट लेने के लिए उन को बुलाया लेकिन बिजन टैस्ट लेने के बाद 11-7-1978 से शुरू होने वाले जूनियर ट्रेनिंग स्कूल में रिजेशन कोर्स के लिए उन को वहाँ जाने के लिए कहा गया क्योंकि सेकेंड प्रोपेक्शन के लिए यह जरूरी है कि जो स्टेशन मास्टर 10 साल तक अपने जाब से चल रहा हो, वह रिजेशन कोर्स ले। इसलिए यह सब बेरों हुई है और इस सब की जिम्मेदारी उत कर्मचारी की है और इसीलिए किसी भी

मुनिबन ने एक के बारे में कोई सवाल नहीं उठाया है।

श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : अध्यक्ष जी, जितने भी कारण मंत्री महोदय ने प्रस्तुत किये हैं, वे बीकानेर डिभिजन के रेलवे विभाग के अफसरों के बनाए हुए हैं। अगर कोर्ट में मामला गया है, तो आखिर इसीलिए गया है कि उस के साथ जस्टिस बिनाई हो रही थी और जस्टिस डिलेड इज जस्टिस बिनाइड। इस के आधार पर मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आखिर 10 वर्ष तक कीन सी जांच चल रही थी और क्या मंत्री जी एक टाइम किक्स करेंगे कि इतने दिनों के अन्दर, चाहे जो भी कारण हो, जांच पूरी हो जाएगी और अन्तिम निर्णय ले लिया जाएगा।

श्री० बबू बन्धुवते : आप एक अनकारो देना भूल गये जो कि बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। इस कर्मचारी ने यह अनुरोध किया है कि धीरे धीरे जांच की कार्यवाही न हो और रिकार्ड कोर्स पूरा होने दीजिए और उस के बाद अगर जरूरत हो तो जांच हो। इसलिए उन के कहने पर ही यह किया गया है और मैं यह आश्वासन देता हूँ कि जांच पूरी करने के बाद हम जल्दी से जल्दी उन को वापस ले लेंगे।

श्री राम सेन्धु हुबारी : मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह की शिकायतें रेलवे विभाग में घनेकों हैं और बराबर होती हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आप इस तरह की नीति निर्धारित करेंगे कि कोई टाइम लिमिट इस तरह के केसों की जांच करने के लिए हो।

MR. SPEAKER: It does not arise from the question.

श्री राम सेन्धु हुबारी : निर्धारित समय के अन्दर जांच पूरी हो ताकि जो भी न्याय हो, उसको जल्दी से जल्दी देने की दिशा में आप कोई कदम उठाने जा रहे हैं?

श्री० बबू बन्धुवते : भूल प्रश्न एक निश्चित कर्मचारी के सिलसिले में है और यह एक सर्व-साधारण प्रश्न पूछ रहे हैं। अगर आप की इजाजत हो तो मैं इसका जबाब दूँ।

MR. SPEAKER: Next question.

ललितपुर-खजुराहो रेल लाइन का सर्वेक्षण कार्य

* 22. श्री यमुना प्रसाद शास्त्री : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्रस्तावित ललितपुर-खजुराहो (सतना और रोबा होते हुए) रेल लाइन का सर्वेक्षण कार्य पूरा हो गया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस रेल लाइन के इंजीनियरिंग और यातायात सर्वेक्षण के कार्य में अब तक क्या प्रगति रही है ;

(ग) क्या सर्वेक्षण कार्य 31 मार्च, 1979 तक पूरा हो जाएगा ;

(घ) ललितपुर और सिंगरोली के बीच किन स्थानों पर सर्वेक्षण कार्यालय अथवा केन्द्र स्थापित किए गये थे और इस समय सर्वेक्षण कार्य में लगे इंजीनियरों और अन्य कर्मचारियों की संख्या क्या है ; और

(ङ) क्या सर्वेक्षण कार्य के प्रतिरिक्त बाणसाय परियोजना के लिये सामग्री ले जाने हेतु रेल लाइन की अत्यधिक आवश्यकता को देखते हुए इस वर्ष सतना से रोबा तक इस रेल लाइन का निर्माण कार्य भी आरम्भ किया जाएगा ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री० मधु बंडवले): (क) से (ग)। सर्वेक्षण के लिए अनुमान की मंजूरी सीधे ही दे दी जायेगी और जेब-कार्य मानसून के बाद शुरू कर दिया जायेगा। सर्वेक्षण पूरा होने में लगभग दो वर्ष लग जायेंगे।

(घ) अनुमान मंजूर हो जाने के बाद सर्वेक्षण कार्यालय स्थापित किये जायेंगे।

(ङ) सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्टों के उपलब्ध हो जाने के बाद ही लाइन के निर्माण का निर्णय किया जा सकता है।

श्री यमुना प्रसाद शास्त्री : श्रीमन्, सन् 1956 में, जब नया मध्य प्रदेश बन रहा था, उस समय राज्य पुनर्गठन आयोग ने इस रेलवे लाइन की सिफारिश की थी क्योंकि इस भू-भाग में कोई रेलवे लाइन नहीं थी। सन् 1956 से अब तक 22 वर्ष बीत गये हैं लेकिन इस रेलवे लाइन का निर्माण नहीं हुआ। हमारे माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने बड़ी कृपा की, कि इस साल के बजट में इस के सर्वेक्षण का उन्होंने प्रावधान रखा है। लेकिन, श्रीमन्, बजट को पास हुए तीन महीने से अधिक का समय बीत गया है किन्तु अभी तक इस के अनुमान की मंजूरी नहीं दी गयी है। यह बड़े दुःख की बात है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस के अनुमान की मंजूरी कितने दिनों में दे दी जायेगी? क्या मंत्री जी 15 दिनों में या एक महीने में इस के अनुमान की मंजूरी दे देंगे?

दूसरी बात यह है कि आपने कहा है कि सर्वेक्षण कार्य दो वर्ष में समाप्त किया जाएगा। अतः श्रीमन्, मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि हमारा कार्यकाल तो साढ़े तीन साल का रह गया है, अगर यह सर्वेक्षण कार्य दो साल में पूरा होता है तो फिर रेलवे लाइन कब बनेगी? क्या मंत्री जी इस रेलवे लाइन की तात्कालिक आवश्यकता को देखते हुए इसके सर्वेक्षण कार्य की प्रगति को कम करेंगे ताकि यह

सर्वेक्षण कार्य एक वर्ष के अन्दर ही पूरा हो जाए? क्या मंत्री जी इस बात का आश्वासन देंगे?

श्री० मधु बंडवले : मान्यवर, मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि इसी महीने के अन्दर एस्टीमेट्स सेंशन कर दिये जायेंगे। उस के बाद मानसून खत्म होने पर अक्टूबर महीने में सर्वे का काम शुरू कर दिया जाएगा और दो वकिंग सीजन में सब पूरा कर दिया जाएगा। इस बात का मैं शास्त्री जी को आश्वासन देना चाहता हूँ। सर्वे पूरा होने के बाद जो निष्कर्ष सामने आते हैं उन्हीं के आधार पर हम इस रेल लाइन को बनाने का निर्णय करेंगे।

श्री यमुना प्रसाद शास्त्री : श्रीमन् मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि यह जो इतनी बड़ी रेलवे लाइन है, इस के कुछ भ्रंश — सतना से रीवा होते हुए ब्याहारी तक — का सर्वेक्षण सन् 1973 में हो चुका है, अब इस भ्रंश का सर्वे पुनः क्यों किया आ रहा है? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मंत्री जी उतने भ्रंश पर जितने का सर्वेक्षण पूरा किया हो चुका है, निर्माण कार्य प्रारम्भ करेंगे? जितने भाग का सर्वेक्षण पूरा हो चुका है, उतने भाग पर निर्माण कार्य प्रारम्भ क्यों नहीं किया जाता?

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने आपने मूल प्रश्न में भी पूछा है जिसका उत्तर नहीं आया है, कि इसी जेब में तीन धरब लेईस करोड़ की एक बहुत बड़ी बाणसागर परियोजना पूरी हो रही है। उस बाणसागर परियोजना के लिए हमें इन्फ्लिमेंट और मशीनरी पड़ानी पड़ेगी।

MR. SPEAKER: You are making a statement; please put the question.

श्री बभुना प्रसाद शास्त्री : मैं यह कह रहा था कि बाणसार परियोजना की आवश्यकताओं को देखते हुए क्या आप सतना से रीवा तक की रेल लाइन पर, जिसका कि सर्वेक्षण पूरा हो चुका है, निर्माण कार्य प्रारम्भ कर देंगे ?

प्रो० मधु बंडवले : श्रीमन्, शास्त्री जी रेलवे के इतिहास और भूगोल को जानते हैं। फिर भी मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि 1973 में एक बॉय लाइन का ट्रैफिक सर्वे कराया गया था जो कि आकर्षक नहीं रहा था। उस समय यह समझा गया कि इस पिछड़े हल्के में ज्यादा यातायात नहीं होगा। रेलवे प्रशासन को इस संबंध में संदेह रहा। उसके बाद सतना से रीवा तक के सर्वे के बेसिस पर यह भी सोचा गया कि इस सीमित रेल लाइन को और बढ़ा सकते हैं या नहीं। उस पर भी विचार करने के बाद यह पता लगा कि उस में भी आर्थिक लाभ होने वाला नहीं है, वह भी अनरेस्पुनेरेटिव होगा। लेकिन फिर भी रेल प्रशासन और कई मंत्रियों ने इस में काफी रुचि दिखायी। जिन मंत्रियों ने रुचि दिखायी उन में मैं बहुगुणा जो कानाम लिया जा सकता है जो कि बहुगुणी हैं। सभी ने इस बारे में कहा कि अगर सतना से रीवा तक की रेल लाइन अनरेस्पुनेरेटिव है तो इसे लम्बी लाइन किया जाए। इन लिए हम लोगों ने ललितपुर-सियरीली बाया रीवा की नयी रेल लाइन के सर्वे का बजट में एलान किया और उसे संवधान किया। अगर अच्छा रहेगा तो कंस्ट्रक्शन का निर्णय भी अच्छा रहेगा, यह आश्वासन मैं देना चाहता हूँ।

MR. SPEAKER: Shorter questions and shorter answers will help us cover many more questions.

श्री लक्ष्मी नासबेब नाथक : ललितपुर से सियरीली रेलवे लाइन के सर्वेक्षण के

लिए आपने जो कुछ कहा है उसका मैं स्वागत करता हूँ। यह पिछड़ा हुआ इलाका है और यह लम्बी दूरी की लाइन है। जैसा आप ने कहा है कि क्या आप इस के लिए पर्याप्त राशि नियत करने का कार्य भी जल्दी करेंगे ताकि जल्दी से जल्दी यह काम पूरा हो जाए और लाइन बन कर तैयार हो जाए।

प्रो० मधु बंडवले : राशि निश्चित करने का काम प्लानिंग कमिशन का है सिकारिश करने का कांस रेल मंत्रालय का है। यह हम करेंगे। लेकिन अन्तिम फैसला प्लानिंग कमिशन को करना होगा।

श्री लखन लाल कपूर : रेल मंत्री महोदय क बारे में यह संबंधमय धारणा है कि वह बहुत तेजी से कार्य करते हैं। पिछले तीस वर्ष तक जो सरकार सत्तावृद्ध रही वह कच्छप की गति से चलती थी। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आप भी उस गति से चलना चाहते हैं या तेज गति से चलना चाहते हैं? आपने कहा है कि दो वर्ष सर्वेक्षण के कार्य को लगेंगे मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि तीस गति के इस काम को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए जिस में जल्दी लोगों को इस लाइन से सुविधा मिल सके आप क्या करने जा रहे हैं?

प्रो० मधु बंडवले : कार्य की रफ्तार जितनी महत्वपूर्ण है उतनी ही कार्य की दिशा भी। नई सरकार की रफ्तार और दिशा दोनों सही मार्ग में अच्छी रहेगी।

श्री बभुना प्रसाद शास्त्री : यह बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण विषय है...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने, शास्त्री जी, प्रश्न पूछ लिया है। आप बैठ जाएं।

श्री ककुना प्रताप कासबी : श्रीकृ...

MR. SPEAKER: Will you kindly help me? You have already put your question. You cannot make a speech here. I am not allowing.

Dr. Sushila Nayar.

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR: I would like to know from the hon. Minister. Lalitpur being in my constituency, I know it is a very backward area. I want to know whether the criterion for establishing a new railway line is only the remunerativeness of the line or has it got any relation with the needs of development and facilities required in the area. In view of this may I know how much will this project be expedited? Moreover, in the meantime, there are some parts of this area where there are some railway lines. I want to know whether the hon. Minister can arrange for the stoppage of some more trains there so that the people may get the necessary facilities.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The hon. Member has inadvertently made a statement in the beginning that this particular area 'being in my constituency' is a backward area. This is not the reason. Her further query is correct. As far as backward areas are concerned, I can assure the Members that the remunerative character only will not be the criteria. As far as backward areas are concerned, providing the infra-structure for development of the backward area also will be one of the considerations.

As regards the halts, the question would arise only when the train starts:

MR. SPEAKER: Question no. 23.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: What better pleasure can there be

than facing the confrontation of Mr. Lakkappa! We will face that.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: We have faced confrontation all through life and we are not afraid of it today also.

MR. SPEAKER: Question no. 23.

Robberies in Running Trains

*23. **SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:**
SHRI DURGA CHAND:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the serious situation arising out of the activities of robbers in the running trains throughout the country;

(b) if so, the number of train robberies during the last one year, month wise together with date and the number of persons arrested;

(c) estimated loss to the passengers in each case and how Government propose to compensate them; and

(d) whether any steps have been taken by Government to minimise the robbery cases in the Railway and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Taking Indian Railways as a whole there has been no increase in the incidents of robberies and dacoities in running trains during this year as compared to 1977. However, there has been some increase in robberies and dacoities on the Central Railway in the State of Madhya Pradesh with the occurrence of two cases of robberies and 2 of dacoities in the month of May and June, 78. There has also

been slight increase in the case of robberies on the Northern Railway during the current year.

(b) Detailed information regarding the number of train robberies during the last one year monthwise together

with date and the number of persons arrested is being verified from the respective State Governments. However, the number of dacoities and robberies during the first six months of 1978 and for the full year 1977 is indicated below:—

Railway	Dacoities		Robberies		Total	
	1978 (6 months)	1977 (full yr.)	1978 (6 months)	1977 (full yr.)	1978 (6 months)	1977 (full yr.)
Central	3	3	14	29	17	32
Eastern	18	23	9	38	27	61
Northern	5	6	37	47	42	53
N.E.	1	19	10	48	11	67
N.F. . . . .	..	1	2	4	2	5
Southern	1	..	5	13	6	13
South Cent.	1	1	..	7	1	8
South East	2	5	5	11	7	16
Western	1	4	..	19	1	23
GRAND TOTAL	32	62	82	216	114	268

(c) Information regarding estimated loss to the passengers in each case is being collected from the State Governments concerned. However, the estimated loss to the passengers due to robberies for the period 1st January 1978 to 30th June 1978 is Rs. 2.65 lakhs approximately. The number of persons arrested during this period for robberies is 58.

There is no provision in the Railway Act to compensate passengers for the theft/robbery/dacoity of their belongings etc. in trains, unless a railway servant has booked the luggage and given a receipt to the passenger.

(d) The Minister of Railways has been in touch with the Chief Ministers of the affected States, viz., Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal and has urged them to take effective preventive measures to

ensure safety of passengers and their properties.

On 16th June 1978 a high level meeting between the officers of the Ministries of Railways and Home Affairs was held and it was decided (1) that State Governments of U.P., Bihar, M.P., West Bengal and Maharashtra will launch vigorous drive against such crime by increasing the strength of the armed escorts; (2) to ensure prompt communication to the armed police escort whenever the alarm chain is pulled at night; (3) to accommodate the armed police escorts in the centre of the train so that, apprehending danger, they can break into two groups and get down on either side of the train to apprehend the criminals; (4) to provide the police escorts with powerful torches/very

light pistols, and flares; and (5) providing powerful lights with Guard and Brakesman to light up the area on both sides of the train.

Armed RPF escorts are being provided on selected trains running in vulnerable sections at night to protect railway property. This would also help to instil confidence amongst the travelling public and also deter criminals from operating on trains.

Zonal Railways have launched a drive to ensure strict adherence to the following preventive measures in the coaches:—

1. Vestibuled doors are kept locked between 22.00 hrs. and 06.00 hrs. by the TTEs/Coach Attendants.

2. TTEs and Coach Attendants remain vigilant during night time and prevent entry of intruders, hawkers and unauthorised persons into the coaches.

3. In case of non-vestibuled trains the vestibuled doors are permanently closed or dummied.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: That is not only an insult to the Parliament and insult to the nation where this hon. Minister is erring not only in giving wrong answers but has deliberately not given proper answers.

I have gone through the statement very carefully in reply to the questions.

In regard to (b) he has stated—detailed information regarding the number of train robberies during the last one year monthwise...

In regard to (a) he has said—there has also been slight increase in the case of robberies on the Northern and Eastern Railways during the current year.

He has omitted the reasons deliberately and has said that there are no increases in robberies. To-day in this country 6,000 passenger trains

and 5,000 goods train are running daily. We are spending Rs. 4 crores on doubtful, suspicious 20,000 Railway Protection Force People.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please come to the question.

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Then he said, the information is being collected. The question was specific and he was given proper time and he is stating that the information is being collected from the various States. He has not come out with the correct picture.

Insufficient answer cannot be admitted and proper action should be taken.

MR. SPEAKER: What is your question?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: He has not been able to collect information. I have collected the information. Information for the last four months, I will give.

This is not the answer that we are expecting.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Lakkappa, you are putting yourself in difficulty. If you have already got the information, you should have given to him.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: In various parts of the country—in Southern Express, G. T. Express, Jayanti Express, people are not secure. They are not moving into the trains.

MR. SPEAKER: Please come to the question.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: They are not moving into the trains. This is my information. Is it not a fact?

MR. SPEAKER: Please come to the question.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I do not want to enter into any argument with him.

MR. SPEAKER: Please come to the question. There are a large number of questions.

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: This is a very important question.

MR. SPEAKER: Every question is important.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Please allow. In the interest of the country I am appealing to you.

In the last four months i.e. January to May, 1978—

(Interruptions)

Murders in train	—
Dacoities	— 45
Robberies	— 118

MR. SPEAKER: Please remember that this is a Question Hour. Kindly come to the question.

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: In view of the inefficient Ministry run by an inefficient Government, there are large scale robberies, let alone railway accidents resulting in deaths and loss of life and property. Today the railway system has come to a grinding halt.

MR. SPEAKER: There will be occasions to make a speech. This is Question Hour.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I would like to know what are the streamlines? Let the Government and the Railway Ministry.....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Lakkappa, I am not able to see any Question put

by you. You have to come to the Question.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Sir, is there anything unparliamentary? If there is anything unparliamentary, you can take action against me. I put a simple question. In view of the fact that this country has lost confidence in the running of the trains, not only due to robbery, but also due to inefficiency and lack of administration and lack of direction, what is it that the hon. Minister proposes to do, to Streamline the administration of the Railways? This is my question.

MR. SPEAKER: You are making a speech. I am going to stop recording if you make a speech. You must put a question.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Let him answer.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, I wish to submit...

MR. SPEAKER: The longer the question, the briefer can be the answer!

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: ...without being provoked by the questions, I wish to submit to the Speaker in particular that originally the question that was submitted by the hon. Member was slightly different. When five days back the Railway Ministry office got a printed Copy of the question, Part (b) was slightly different. Originally the reference was only to the recent robberies and the details thereof. Then the question was changed and five days back we received a slightly reconstructed Part (b) and there it was stated:—

‘(b) the number of train robberies during the last one year, monthwise, together with date and the number of persons arrested.’

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Who changed the question? Is it the Lok Sabha Secretariat or the Ministry?

PROF. MADHU QANDAVATE: I am only stating the facts. Let me clear the facts.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: I am asking the hon. Speaker. Who changed the form of the question? Under what rule?

MR. SPEAKER: I am on my legs. Large number of hon. Members have given notice of questions. The question was consolidated by the office. Part of the question was by Mr. Lakappa and others have also mentioned certain other things. This question was consolidated by the office and that is why the change has taken place.

श्री राज नारायण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्वाइन्ट ऑफ ऑर्डर जरा सुनिये, मेरा प्वाइन्ट ऑफ ऑर्डर यह है कि क्या मंत्री महोदय

MR. SPEAKER: I am on my legs. If there is anything concerning Question Hour, you can come to my chamber and discuss the matter. No point of order will be allowed during Question Hour. I shall be glad to meet you and I shall always have the pleasure to meet you. No point of order is allowed.

श्री राज नारायण : प्वाइन्ट ऑफ ऑर्डर छोड़िये, मुझे यह कहना है कि क्या कंसनिंग मेम्बर को इजाजत लिये बिना मंत्री सेंक्रेट-रिएट या मंत्रालय किसी के प्रश्न को बतल सकते हैं?

MR. SPEAKER: Question Hour is a very valuable hour.

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. GOPAL: How can the question be tampered with?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: It is highly objectionable that the question is tampered with. Nobody has any competency in this matter.

SHRI K. GOPAL: Without asking the concerned Member, how can they tamper with the question. That is my point. I agree with Shri Raj Narain.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: If my question is in order, it is nobody's competence to change the question.

MR. SPEAKER: Now this has been raised unfortunately. This should not have been raised in Question Hour. Direction 10 provides that:

"Where a large number of notices of questions are received from several members on the same or allied subject the Speaker may direct that all the notices be consolidated into a single notice if, in his opinion, it is desirable to have a single self-contained question covering all the important points raised by members:

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. GOPAL: We want to know whether your permission is sought.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Gopal, certain powers are delegated by the Speaker to the Office also. Otherwise it is virtually impossible. (Interruptions)

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The Member must have been informed about it.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: His question should have been suitably amended. Otherwise, how is he going to put his supplementaries? If it is a new amendment, that must have been communicated to the Member.

MR. SPEAKER: Have you raised the objection? (Interruptions).

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Sir, the Direction is:

"Where a large number of notices of question are received from several members on the same or allied subject, the Speaker may direct that all the notices be consolidated into a single notice if in his opinion, it is

desirable to have a single self-contained question covering all the important points raised by members:

"Provided that in the case of such consolidated question, the names of all the members concerned shall be bracketed and shown against the question in the order of priority of their notices."

The point is that only two names are given here. The words used here are 'a large number of notices of questions from several members'. Would two Members constitute a large number of members? The question is on the same or allied subject. Now, here the period of the robberies is vital. If the period covers one year, obviously, it will be difficult for him to collect. If the period refers to one month, it will be possible for him to collect. Therefore, it is not a question of consolidation. The question is about the period. If all the notices of questions are to be consolidated into one, it would be making it difficult for the Ministry to answer and making it difficult for the Members to get an answer and making the earlier questions infructuous. This is absolutely an unhappy procedure. Direction No. 10 speaks of several members and large numbers of questions.... (Interruptions).

SHRI ANNASAHAB GOTKHINDE: Notice was given 21 days before. Why did it take so long to consolidate the question? Ballot was taken 21 days before.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Before 21 days two names were there. It was found later that several members had given notice on the same and allied question. It was consolidated later. In 21 days did not the Secretariat have the time to inform the Members concerned? In 21 days we expect that it will go to the ministry so that the Minister may come here at the proper time with his answer.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall go into the matter. I shall postpone the question.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: May I draw your attention to two aspects of the matter? It may well be that in the process of integration a vital part of my question has been knocked out and then it would be upto me to come up to you and present to you that a vital aspect of my question has been knocked out. That opportunity has not been given to the Member concerned that this is the form which the question has taken after integration. So my first point is that in such cases intimation must be given to the Member concerned.

Secondly, Sir, after you have integrated the question, the question has got a different orientation and I may not be concerned at all with that question. I may not like to put that question. In every such case information should be given to the Member concerned otherwise Lok Sabha Secretariat has no competence in this matter.

MR. SPEAKER: I am holding over the question. I will look into it. We take up next question.

श्री राज बाराबख : अब आपने रियलाइज कर लिये कि प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर उठना जरूरी है? यह हमेशा के लिए बाद रखिए।

श्रीबरी बलबीर सिंह : यह जो सवाल दोबारा आया उस में एक बात और भी जोड़ दें कि दोस साल इन्होंने राज किया और बराबर बूटते रहे हैं....

अजयल सहोबय : आप बैठिए। क्वेश्चन नं० 24।

श्री कर्तल साहू : इस में एक सवाल यह भी जोड़ दिया जाय....

(Interruptions)

Non-Supply of Wagons to Private Trade for Movement of Essential Commodities

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

(a) whether Government have recently issued a directive to stop the supply of wagons to private trade for the movement of essential commodities like pulses foodgrains, and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: There was a great demand of railway wagons for the movement of foodgrains from the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation. Also there was a great demand of railway wagons for the movement of 7.0 lakh tonnes of fertiliser. I want to know whether Ministry is going to place more wagons in regard to this

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon'ble Member has widened the scope of the original question. With your permission I will confine myself only to the original question and in relation to the original question I would like to tell the hon'ble Member that as far as the private traders are concerned we have not at all issued any orders that allotment of wagons to the private food-grain traders should be stopped. All that I want to inform the House is that there are certain priorities that are fixed up. The priorities are that as far as foodgrains are concerned if they are sponsored by the Central Government in that case they get priority 'B'. In the case of pulses sponsored by the centre they get priority 'C'. As far as private traders are concerned the foodgrains get priority 'D' and pulses priority 'E'. I am happy to inform the House that even as far as the movement of foodgrains by private

traders is concerned we have been able to provide to them 5.72 lakh tonnes for three months of the current year which will come to 22.88 lakh tonnes in a year. I will conclude my answer by giving comparative figures: 1975-76, private trade account in terms of lakh tonnes, 14.88, 1976-77 21.59, 1977-78 21.25. For 1978-79, from April to June, for three months the figure is 5.72 lakh tonnes and if multiplied by four, the mathematics will give you the figure of 22.88 lakh tonnes. I do not think that anything more need be more.

श्री कंवर लाल मुलत : धनी माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया कि प्राइवेट ट्रेड के लिए उन्होंने प्रायर्टी तय की है, वह ठीक है लेकिन मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ क्या उनको इस बात का पता है कि दिल्ली में एक बैगन लेने के लिए एक हजार रुए रिश्तत दी जाती है ? क्या मंत्री जी इसकी इंक्वायरी करने के लिए तैयार होंगे ? अगर तैयार होंगे तो मैं समझता हूँ इसके लिए सबूत भी मिल सकता है ।

प्रो० मधु दंडवते : मैं माननीय सदस्य को आश्वासन देता हूँ कि अगर वे कोई निश्चित केस हमारे सामने रखेंगे

श्री कंवरलाल मुलत : इसके बगैर बैगन मिलता ही नहीं है ।

प्रो० मधु दंडवते : माननीय सदस्य कोई कांक्रिट केस बतायें क्योंकि किस-किस केस को लेकर ही इंक्वायरी करनी पड़ेगी । जब एक जिम्मेदार माननीय सदस्य हमारे सामने एक केस रखेंगे और सबूत रखेंगे तो जरूर उसकी जांच करवाई जायेगी ।

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Regarding essential commodities, whether moved through government account or private account, the fact remains that essential commodities are very vital to the nation, and foodgrains have to be moved from place to place. For instance, from Andhra

Pradesh, the surplus rice has to be moved either on government account or on private account; so also chemical fertilisers to be provided to the agriculturists. In view of that, may I know whether, so far as essential commodities are concerned, there will be no distinction between government and private and that the same priority will be given so far as movement of essential commodities is concerned, so that it may not involve corruption, as Mr. Gupta pointed out, from private traders for sending essential commodities. May I know whether the Minister will reconsider the matter?

PROF. MODHU DANDAVATE: I do not want to give a false reply. Let it be very clear that, as far as the social responsibilities of Government are concerned, as far as foodgrains under sponsored movement of the Government, which is basically very big, bulk movement, is concerned, since the public distribution system has to be fed, a higher priority will always be given to that—because from the surplus States like Punjab, Haryana and U.P., we have to have a big lead and take them to South and West. No doubt we have given even to the private traders, for the movement of foodgrains, a slightly higher priority compared to other commodities. But foodgrain movement by the Government will always get a higher priority because that is the biggest social obligation.

I will conclude by pointing out one thing. Just as one malpractice has been pointed out, one of the malpractices indulged in by the private traders in foodgrains trade is that they have been utilising our wagons as sheds and keeping all their commodities there when there is dumping of the price. Therefore, we have decided that, if they continue to indulge in this practice to manipulate prices, in that case we will increase the demurrage and auction the accumulated grains.

श्री यज्ञदत्त शर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्रश्न संख्या 33 इसी से संबंधित है।

हरयाणा की बात कही गई है जो कि इसी से संबंधित है।

MR. SPEAKER: What can I do? Mr. Arunachalam.

SHRI V. ARUNACHALAM: Owing to inadequate facilities in respect of wagons for transporting salt from Tuticorin to other parts of the country, the salt industry is seriously affected. In spite of repeated demands from the salt manufacturers, the Government is still reluctant to provide wagon facilities to the salt manufacturers. May I know the reason for the abnormal delay? Will the Hon. Minister categorically assure the House that an adequate number of wagons will be provided in future without further delay?

MR. SPEAKER: It does not arise from the question.

SHRI V. ARUNACHALAM: It does Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: No, it does not arise. (Interruptions). There are a large number of questions. Now, Question No. 25.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Sir, yesterday also I was not....

MR SPEAKER: There are 544 Members.

Question No. 25.

Metropolitan Transport Project, Calcutta

*25. SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the West Bengal Government have refused to allow Metropolitan Transport Project to dig under Chittaranjan Avenue in Calcutta unless more money was allotted for the project; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: I ask this question because the Central Government's and the State Government's attitude in regard to this very vital Metropolitan Transport Project in Calcutta is rather ambivalent.

This consists of three sections. The first is the Tollygunj-Esplanade section, the second is Shyambazar-Dum Dum section and the third is Chittaranjan-Avenue section. Work on the Chittaranjan-Avenue section has not started. A month ago a statement came from the West Bengal Transport Minister that the State Government will not give permission for the MTP to dig under Chittaranjan-Avenue, which is a busy thoroughfare, unless more money was allotted to the Metropolitan Transport Project. Now, today a news item has appeared in the newspapers, which says that now the State Government has agreed to allow the MTP to dig under Chittaranjan-Avenue but, because of the objection of the Police this work has stopped. And now they are saying that the MTP General Manager has given a statement that unless digging under Chittaranjan-Avenue is allowed, the sum of Rs. 30 crores allotted to the MTP under the present Plan will be returned to the Government. I have also information that there has been delay in building the proto-type coaches for the MTP. So, I want to know from the Hon. Minister what communication his Ministry has received from the State Government with regard to the work in the Chittaranjan-Avenue sector and what is the Railway Ministry's reaction to such communication from the State Government.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I do not blame the West Bengal Government at all. All that they have said is that, in the interests of traffic and the public, they desire that, along

those areas where there is heavy traffic, they would like to make some arrangements for diversion and once they are able to make those arrangements for diversion, we can speedily go ahead with the scheme. The whole scheme has not been kept pending at all; and it has not been suspended also. We are already in correspondence with the West Bengal Government and we will be able to sort out the issue. I have no doubt that that particular constraint will not come in our way at all.

As far as the phases are concerned, I have already stated in the House that we are going to complete this work in two phases. The first phase will be Dum Dum to Shyambazar and Esplanade-Tollyganj and the second one will be Shyambazar—Esplanade via Chittaranjan Avenue.

In the last part of his question he mentioned some difficulties relating to acquisition of land. I am happy to inform him that, in the last Session, I myself introduced a Bill which will try to remove all the difficulties that are there in acquiring land for building the project in time.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: I am very happy that the Minister is so happy with the response of the State Government....

MR. SPEAKER: If both are happy, we are also happy.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Now, my second question is with regard to the MTP. Recently a controversy again started, with the Chief Minister of West Bengal writing to the Prime Minister that, along with the MTP he also demands a circular rail for Calcutta. I would like to know from the Hon. Railway Minister, who is so happy with the West Bengal Government, what is the response to the West Bengal Chief Minister's request for a circular rail along with the MTP.

MR. SPEAKER: That does not arise.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: It does arise because the MTP's General Manager has come into this controversy and has said that if....

MR. SPEAKER: We are concerned only with the Metropolitan Transport Project and Chittaranjan Avenue.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: This is also about the Metropolitan Transport....

MR. SPEAKER: No, it must be confined to the Chittaranjan Avenue.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: It deals with the Metropolitan Transport....

MR. SPEAKER: No, it does not arise.

That does not arise.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: I strongly object to it. The question relates to Metropolitan Transport Project.

MR. SPEAKER: Your question was about the refusal by the West Bengal Government to allow Metropolitan Transport Project to dig under Chittaranjan Avenue in Calcutta.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Why are you obstructing my question; let the Minister say.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not obstructing anybody's question. It is not for the Minister to choose.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: I will reframe my question. I would like to know from the hon. Railway Minister whether funds from the Metropolitan Transport Project will be diverted in case the Central Government agrees to the state Government's request for a circular railway in Calcutta.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: There is no question of diverting the funds for some other project. In one voice you demand that this project should be completed early, in the same breath, you demand that the

funds should be diverted. I cannot understand this dialectic at all. We are not going to do this.

PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY: Sir, actually the question of circular railway arises out of the Minister's reply to the question. As a matter of fact, in order to expeditiously complete the Metropolitan Transport Project, the railways have to secure some diversion of traffic. The Chief Minister of West Bengal has mentioned that for diversion of traffic, circular road is an important solution. What is the answer to that? It is not a question of diversion of funds.

MR. SPEAKER: It does not arise.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister be kind enough to say whether the Government of West Bengal has already intimated to the Government of India regarding the inadequacy of the allotment of funds for the project because of the fact that the project cost which was originally estimated at Rs. 140 crores has been raised to Rs. 250 crores. Out of this, only 35 crores have so far been spent according to the statement made by the Minister himself, thereby completing only twelve per cent of the total work so far. In these circumstances, will the Government of India be agreeable to accept the suggestion of the Government of West Bengal to allocate more funds for the completion of the project by 1985-86 as scheduled? The transportation problem in Calcutta is a very big one and I would only quote one expert who said:

"If Calcutta has to live, her dying transportation system must be revitalised".

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: As far as the Chief Minister of West Bengal is concerned, not only he, but every organization coming from West Bengal has demanded that there should be augmentation of allocations for this Project. But as I have stated it in this House about three times, I shall

repeat the same once again. The Planning Commission every year has been making certain allocations and though the total cost of this Project is Rs. 250 crores, that is the escalated cost, the civil engineering works cost will be Rs. 148 crores; the amount spent so far is Rs. 35.2 crores; the allocations made for 1978-79 will be Rs. 11.8 crores. On the eve of the next budget session when we will approach the Planning Commission, then we will be able to know how much additional allocation they would be making for this project.

Strike Threat by Railwaymen

*26. SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the railwaymen have threatened to go on countrywide strike in early October this year;

(b) if so, what are the demands of the workers; and

(c) what steps are being taken to remove the grievances of the railwaymen?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE):
(a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The National Federation of Indian Railwaymen affiliated to the INTUC has called upon its affiliates to hold a secret Ballot for withdrawal of labour and to make other arrangements for its successful conduct before 31st August, 1978.

If the members of the unions affiliated to that Federation vote for strike in the strike ballot, strike notices have then to be served by the unions giving the required notice under the Industrial Disputes Act. It is understood from the newspaper reports that the President of the N.F.I.R. made a statement that the strike will commence in early October; though no intimation has been received directly from that Federation to this effect.

The demands of the N.F.I.R. contained in a memorandum sent by them and remarks thereon are given below:—

Demand	Remarks
1. Bonus should be paid to all Railwaymen.	(1) and (2): These are intimately linked with the question of wages, incomes and prices policy and will be considered after the report on the study of these issues by the Boothalingam Study Group has been examined by the Government.
2. There should be a review of the minimum wage on the basis of need based wage formula.	(3) and (4): The general issues raised cannot be considered by the Ministry of Railways alone since these are wider issues on which the Government has to take a decision, covering all Central Government employees.
3. The D.A. Formula should be revised so as to determine the rates of D.A. after every 6 months or after rise of every 4 points in the price index whichever is earlier and this formula should be implemented automatically. Rate of neutralisation reduced beyond 272 points should be restored to the earlier agreed rate.	The question of merger of Dearness Allowance with pay for the purpose of retirement benefit at Consumer Price Index-272 together with other issues regarding interpretation of Dearness Allowance formula and restoration of 1/8% cut in D.A., instalment was discussed with
4. The Dearness Allowance should be merged with pay for all purposes at the level of 12 monthly average of 272 points of the cost of living index.	

Demands	Remarks
	Standing Committee—Staff Side—National Council on 23-6-78 and a disagreement was recorded. Consequently it was agreed to refer the issues to arbitration.
5. All the recommendations of the Miabhoy Tribunal should be implemented in letter and spirit.	5. All recommendations other than those relating to Hours of Employment Regulations have been, by and large, implemented. As regards recommendations concerning Hours of Employment Regulations, necessary orders for their acceptance w.e.f. 1-8-74 have been issued to the Railways and these are in the process of implementation. In a meeting held with the N.F.I.R., that Federation has been requested to send to Government a list of items of non-implementation or faulty implementation of the recommendations of the Tribunal, so that those items could be examined to see what further action is required to be taken.
The period involved in the Preparatory and complementary work should be paid for.	This demand was considered in the past but was not accepted.
The Indian Railways Act should be suitably amended in accordance with the recommendations of Miabhoy Tribunal.	The question of amending the Indian Railways Act is already under process and the N.F.I.R.'s views will be taken into consideration before amendments are finally introduced in Parliament.
Averaging wherever it is at present done on fortnightly basis should be done on weekly basis.	In respect of the principle of averaging, the existing orders conform to the recommendations of the Miabhoy Tribunal.
6. As a matter of policy atleast one son or daughter of a railway employee should be employed on the Railways.	The Constitutional implications of this demand being examined.
7. Subsidised grain shops should be established in all places to provide essential articles of consumption at steady and reasonable prices to railwaymen. Government should also take stern measures to arrest the price rise.	7. The issues raised cannot be considered by the Ministry of Railways alone since Government has to take a decision, covering all Central Government employees.
8. The period of absence during the strike of May 1974 should be treated as duty and paid for.	8. The break in service had already been condoned. Instructions have been issued on 1-3-78 that the period of absence should be treated as leave due or as leave without pay where no full pay or half pay leave is due; in all cases, the period will count for increment.
9. There should be no reduction in staff strength as a measure of economy.	9. On account of certain developments like modernisation, there may be some marginal reduction in the strength of staff in certain establishments, but this is being achieved without resorting to any retraining.
10. Government should think of converting the Indian Railways into an autonomous corporation and provide effective voice for labour in determining its policies and programmes. The N.F.I.R. should be consulted before any restructuring of the Railway Board is done.	10. The question of converting Indian Railways into an autonomous Corporation was examined in the past and was not found feasible or desirable. An announcement regarding restructuring of the Railway Board had already been made in the Rajya Sabha on December 6, 1977.

In the resolutions passed by that Federation in its recent meeting, it has been stated that in the context of its anti-labour nature, the Boothalingam Report cannot form the basis for any discussion between the Government and the labour and that Government should, therefore, reject the report and commence negotiations with NFIR directly on bonus and other demands.

These demands have been discussed with NFIR earlier and Government wish to assure that they are ready to have further discussions on the demands whenever necessary.

श्री श्री प्रकाश त्यागी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री जी ने इस प्रश्न के उत्तर में जो जवाब दिया है, उस में मजदूरों की जो पहली डिमांड बोनस की है और उम में उन्होंने यह कहा है:

"Bonus should be paid to all Railwaymen and there should be a review of the minimum wage on the basis of need-based wage formula."

उस का जवाब मंत्री जी ने यह दिया है:

"These are intimately linked with the question of wages, incomes and price policy and will be considered after the report on the study of these issues by the Boothalingam Study Group has been examined by the Government."

रेलवे कर्मचारियों की जो फेडरेशन है उनकी दो मान्यताएँ हैं। एक तो उनके विचार में रेलवे को भी एक पब्लिक एंटरप्राइज मान कर सरकार उनके कर्मचारियों को बोनस देना स्वीकार करे। दूसरी उनकी मान्यता यह है कि भूतलिंगम कमेटी की रिपोर्ट एन्टी लेबर रिपोर्ट है। इसलिए वे भूतलिंगम रिपोर्ट के आधार पर भारत सरकार से कोई बातचीत करने को तैयार नहीं हैं। इन दोनों मान्यताओं के बारे में सरकार का क्या दृष्टिकोण है ?

श्री० जयु बंडवले : मान्यवर, मैं एक बात स्पष्ट करूँ। उन्होंने जितनी मांगें रखी हैं उनमें से बंद सवाल ऐसे हैं जिसका लिखित जवाब दे दिया गया है जिनसे आपको पता लग जाएगा कि उनकी बंद मांगों को अवश्य माना गया है और उन पर प्रमल भी हुआ है। जिन सवालों के बारे में केवल रेलवे को ही नहीं बल्कि अन्य डिपार्टमेंट्स को भी ध्यान दे कर फैसला करना होगा, वह सब किया जाएगा। अपने जवाब में, मैंने किसी जगह पर भी यह नहीं कहा है कि भूतलिंगम रिपोर्ट को हम स्वीकार करके, उसके आधार पर ही उनकी मांगों पर विचार करेंगे। यह मैंने कभी नहीं कहा है। फिर एक दफा मैं साफ़ करना चाहता हूँ कि गवर्नमेंट ने भूतलिंगम रिपोर्ट स्वीकार नहीं की है, हम लोगों ने उसको एक्सेप्ट नहीं किया है। उसके बारे में विचार किया जाएगा। उसके बारे में विभिन्न ट्रेड्स आरगेनाइजेशन से बात करेंगे। इस रिपोर्ट में लेण्डलेस के बारे में कुछ नहीं कहा गया है। उसके बारे में भी विचार किया जाएगा और उस पर भी सब-लोगों से बातचीत करेंगे। इसलिए मैं आश्वासन देना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसे तीन-चार सवाल हैं जिनके बारे में फेडरेशन से बात करनी पड़ेगी जो कि हम जरूर करेंगे।

श्री श्री प्रकाश त्यागी : मान्यवर, मैंने दो प्रश्न किये थे कि रेलवे फेडरेशन का जो यह मान्यता है कि रेलवे को सरकार इंडस्ट्री के तौर पर माने, उसके बारे में सरकार का क्या विचार है ? क्या आप रेलवे को इंडस्ट्री मानने का तैयार हैं और इस आधार पर रेलवे कर्मचारियों का बोनस क्या आप देंगे ?

श्री० जयु बंडवले : जो मांगें रखी गयी हैं, उनमें एक यह भी रही है जिसका लिखित जवाब दिया गया है। रेलवे को भी पब्लिक सेक्टर की तरह से इंडस्ट्री माना जाना चाहिए या नहीं, इस सब के बारे में विचार करना पड़ेगा। मैं आपको और इस सदन को

भी बताना चाहता हूँ कि भूतलिंगम रिपोर्ट के बारे में अलग अलग राय हैं। इस रिपोर्ट के अन्तर्गत एक राय यह भी रखी गयी है कि रेल को पब्लिक सेक्टर की तरह ही नहीं, अन्य प्राइवेट इंडस्ट्रियल यूनिट्स के स्तर पर भी समझा जाना चाहिए और उसी के आधार पर विचार होना चाहिए। लेकिन इस सब के बारे में संतुलित रूप से विचार करना होगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री उपसैन।

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा दूसरा पूरक प्रश्न तो रहता है। अभी तो मैंने अपने पहले पूरक प्रश्न का स्पष्टीकरण मांगा था।

मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि क्या रेलवे फेडरेशन ने यह घोषणा की है कि 31-8-78 तक वे कर्मचारियों का वेल्ट करेंगे और पहली अक्टूबर में हड़ताल की जाएगी? क्या सरकार ने, इस प्रकाश में, फेडरेशन के अधिकारियों को बुला कर बातचीत करने की चेष्टा की है? यदि को है तो उसका क्या परिणाम निकला?

श्री० मधु बंडवले : पिछले सत्र में भी मैंने बताया था कि विभिन्न फेडरेशनों के साथ और ट्रेड यूनियनों में काम करने वाले संसद सदस्यों के साथ इन सवालियों के बारे में विस्तार से चर्चा हुई है। वेल्ट का नटिम नहीं आया है। लेकिन वेल्ट लेने का जो निर्णय लिया है वह इन्टक एफिलियेटेड फेडरेशन ने लिया है।

श्री उपसैन : विगत एक महीने से मंत्री महोदय इस बात को कह रहे हैं कि रेलवे में जितनी पैट्रोलिंग काम करती हैं उनके प्रतिनिधियों को मैं बुलाऊंगा और बोस और शेड तथा दूसरी उनकी मांगों के बारे में विचार करूंगा। भूतलिंगम कमेटी की रिपोर्ट आ

गई है। यह भी प्रसन्नता की बात है कि उसकी रिपोर्ट को सरकार ने नहीं माना है। वह मानने योग्य भी नहीं। आल इंडिया रेलवे मैज फेडरेशन को जो रेल मजदूरों की एक मात्र प्रतिनिधि संस्था है मैं स्पष्ट जानना चाहता हूँ कि उसके प्रतिनिधियों को आप किस तारीख को बुलाएंगे और उन्होंने जो मांगें पेश की हैं उन पर कब तक आप विचार करेंगे ताकि उन्होंने वेल्ट के बारे में जो निर्णय लिया है और वे हड़ताल भी कर सकते हैं, वह स्थिति उत्पन्न न हो?

श्री० मधु बंडवले : जिस हड़ताल का जिक्र इस प्रश्न में किया गया है और आल इंडिया रेलवे मैज फेडरेशन का सवाल माननीय सदस्य ने उठाया है वे अलग अलग सवाल हैं। इस फेडरेशन ने जो क्लासिफिकेशन ग्रांटिज की है और जो टंडन ट्रिब्यूनल ने एवार्ड दिया है उसके इम्प्लमेंटेशन के बारे में एक दिन की टोकन स्ट्राइक की बात की है। अलग अलग संस्थाओं के साथ जरूर हम बातचीत करेंगे। लेकिन इस प्रश्न के साथ उसका कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

रेलवे रेट्रोरेन्टों में अस्थायी कर्मचारी

* 27. श्री गोविन्द मुष्ठा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलवे रेट्रोरेन्टों और कंटीनों में बहुत से कर्मचारी अनेक वर्षों से अस्थायी रूप में कार्य कर रहे हैं और उन्हें नैमित्तिक मजदूरों के रूप में मजूरी की प्रदायगी की जाती है ;

(ख) क्या सरकारी नियमों के अनुसार 3 मास से अधिक समय से निरन्तर सेवा करते रहने वाले कर्मचारियों को स्थायी किया जाना चाहिये ;

(ग) ऐसे उपरोक्त अस्थायी कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है जो एक वर्ष से

प्रशिक्षण की प्रशिक्षण से नैमित्तिक मजदूर के रूप में काम कर रहे हैं, और

(ब) यदि हाँ, तो उन्हें कब तक स्थायी कर दिया जाएगा और यदि नहीं, तो ऐसे मुख्य कारण क्या हैं ?

रेल मंत्री (प्रो० मधु दंडावते) : (क) से (ब)। रेलों के खान-पान विभाग में कमीशन पर काम करने वाले बड़े और छोटे वाले होते हैं जो रेल कर्मचारी तो नहीं होते लेकिन उनके द्वारा की जाने वाली विक्री के प्रतिशत के रूप में उन्हें कमीशन दी जाती है। कमीशन के आधार पर काम करने वाले बंदों की संख्या लगभग 2100 है और छोटे वाले की संख्या 4000 है। यह विनिश्चय किया गया है कि कमीशन वाले बंदों को उनके सेवा-काल के आधार पर भ्रम-भ्रम चरणों में चतुर्थ श्रेणी के नियमित कर्मचारियों के रूप में समाहित कर लिया जाये। छोटे वाले को इस योजना के अंतर्गत लाना सम्भव नहीं है।

Selection of Railway Staff in Violation of Indian Railway Establishment Manual

*29. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3799 on the 21st March, 1978 regarding interview for Inspectors of Works Grade 1 and state:

(a) reasons for making a panel of 16 persons (general) while 56 general and 4 Scheduled Caste candidates were called and the anticipated vacancies were under 20 posts in violation of para 216(d) of the Indian Railway Establishment Manual;

(b) reasons for non-selection of technically qualified Scheduled Caste

candidates who had officiated in the grade while non-technically qualified general candidates at serial Nos. 40, 49 and 51 appointed as work-mistries in 1952, 1955 and 1977 have been selected by accelerated promotions;

(c) authority which ordered de-reservation without considering the merits of the Scheduled Caste candidates vis-a-vis the junior most non-technical qualified general candidates; and

(d) will he institute an enquiry into the circumstances of this selection violating manual provisions, departmental policy circulars, reservation circulars etc. and punish the guilty officers?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) For preparing a panel of 20 inspectors including 14 from general candidates, 4 from Scheduled Castes and 2 from Scheduled Tribes, only 56 general candidates and only 4 Scheduled Castes candidates available in the field of selection, were called. Since there were no Scheduled Tribe candidates in the eligible categories, the two vacancies were de-reserved and the panel of general candidates accordingly increased to 16. There has been no violation of the provisions of the Indian Railway Establishment Manual.

(b) The Scheduled Caste candidates did not get the necessary qualifying marks in the selection. The general candidates mentioned did get the required marks.

(c) The vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes have not so far been de-reserved.

(d) Does not arise, since the rules and orders have been followed.

*30. SHRI L. L. KAPOOR:
 DR. BAFU KALDATE:

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

(a) whether Government propose to invoke the provisions of the Company Law to meet the growing complaints of depositors for non-payment of their deposits on the maturity date by private limited companies; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken so far to safeguard the interests of depositors?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) and (b). There is no provision in the Indian Companies Act, 1956, enabling the Government to compel private limited companies to repay public deposits on maturity to depositors. However, in appropriate cases prosecutions are launched against non-banking non-financial companies and their officers in default for the contraventions of section 58A of the Companies Act, 1956 and the Rules framed thereunder. The High-Powered Expert Committee which is presently reviewing the Companies Act, 1956 is expected to submit its recommendations shortly which may include suggestions for meeting this difficulty faced by depositors.

In the meantime, the Department has taken the following steps to safeguard the interests of the depositors:

(a) In accordance with the Companies Deposit (Amendment) Rules, dated 30th March, 1978, non-banking non-financial companies have to indicate from 1st April, 1978 onwards in the advertisement seeking deposits in addition to summarised financial posi-

- (i) The amount which the company can raise by way of deposits;
- (ii) The aggregate deposit held;
- (iii) Amount of deposits which are overdue for repayment.

From these particulars, the intending depositor would be able to judge for himself whether he should make a deposit in the company.

(b) Under the same Rules mentioned above, each non-banking non-financial company is also required from 1st April, 1978 to deposit or invest by 30th April each year, 10 per cent of its deposits maturing during the year ending 31st March next following (for the year ending 31st March, 1979, the time has been extended up to 30th September, 1978 for making deposits/investment).

Setting up of a Coal Based Petro Complex

*31. SHRI RAJ KRISHNA DAWN:
 Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are actively considering to set up a coal based petro complex; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). No such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

Appointment of Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes as Dealers of Natural Gas of Bombay High

*32. SHRI BHAUSAHEB THORAT:
 Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government reserve certain percentage for Scheduled

Castes/Scheduled Tribes in appointing dealers of natural gas of Bombay High and if so, the percentage reserved; and

(b) whether Government propose not to impose the condition of Security Deposit in so far as the appointment of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes dealers are concerned?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). According to the guidelines issued by Government to all the public sector oil companies, 25 per cent of the distributorships for the marketing of Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) including the LPG to be available from the Associated Gas/Natural Gas from the Bombay High and South Bassin fields are to be awarded to persons belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes. No security deposits would be collected from such dealers.

Supply of Wagons to Haryana to clear 3 lakh tonnes of Procured Wheat

***33. SHRI YAGYA DATI SHARMA:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Haryana requires about 14000 wagons immediately to clear over 3 lakh tonnes of procured wheat lying in the open in various Mandis of the State;

(b) if so, whether the required wagons were provided before the onset of the Monsoon in order to save the wheat from damage;

(c) if not, the damage caused by the rains; and

(d) the steps taken to save the wheat from damage?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) to (d). A target loading of 1.5 lakh tonnes of sponsored foodgrains (i.e. wheat, rice and paddy) per month from Haryana was fixed in May, 1978 in consultation with the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation. Against this, the actual movement has been 1.22 and 1.20 lakh tonnes during May and June, 1978 respectively. The rate of loading has been stepped up in July and nearly 80,000 tonnes have been loaded in the first sixteen days of July. The Railway administration is making all efforts to maximise the loading. There is no information with this Ministry about any damage caused to wheat by rains in Haryana.

Railway Accidents

***34. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:**

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total number of Railway accidents with dates which took place during the regime of the present Government, separately about Passenger and Goods trains and factors responsible therefor;

(b) the number of accidents in which sabotage is suspected or proved;

(c) the total number of persons died, injured and became incapable of livelihood, separately; and

(d) total loss of property and the total amount paid as compensation and also the number of cases pending?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) The comparative picture and the number of train accidents involving

passenger and other than passenger trains which occurred from April to

June 1977-78, 1976-77 and 1975-76, is indicated below—

Month	1977-78 (April, 77 to June 78)			1976-77 (April, 76 to June, 77)			1975-76 (April, 75 to June, 76)		
	Passen- ger trains	Goods trains	Total	Passen- ger trains	Goods trains	Total	Passen- ger trains	Goods trains	Total
April . . .	30	43	73	24	57	81	24	58	82
May . . .	26	47	73	21	44	65	29	65	94
June . . .	32	43	75	24	44	68	36	57	93
July . . .	29	44	73	19	51	70	30	51	81
August . . .	30	58	88	18	45	63	22	70	92
September . . .	24	47	71	21	44	65	29	65	94
October . . .	26	36	62	22	40	62	37	64	101
November . . .	30	43	73	19	41	60	17	46	63
December . . .	23	50	73	24	46	70	28	51	79
January . . .	33	50	83	20	39	59	23	37	60
February . . .	22	39	61	23	34	57	22	39	61
March . . .	18	43	61	29	31	60	24	40	64
April . . .	38	38	76	30	43	73	24	57	81
May . . .	45	50	95	26	47	73	21	44	65
June . . .	37	51	88	32	43	75	24	44	68
TOTAL . . .	443	682	1125	352	649	1001	390	788	1178

The causes of the accidents which occurred during the period April, 77 to June, 78 are given below:—

Causes	No. of accidents
Failure of railway staff . . .	554
Failure of persons other than railway staff . . .	137
Failure of equipment :	
(i) Mechanical . . .	163
(ii) Track . . .	29
(iii) Electrical . . .	1

Sabotage . . .	8
Accidental . . .	100
Cause could not be established	55
Cause not yet finalised . . .	78

(b) Eight.

(c) and (d). In these accidents 394 persons were killed, 358 sustained grievous injuries and 684 sustained simple injuries. A sum of Rs. 32.98 lakhs has been paid during this period as compensation to the victims and their dependants involved in

train accidents, under the Indian Railways Act, 1890. 316 claims cases are pending settlement in the Courts of the respective ex-officio Claims Commissioners/Ad-hoc Claims Commissioners and payments will be made by the Railway Administrations on the basis of the verdict of the Court. The total number of injured persons declared as incapable of earning their livelihood will depend on the outcome of cases pending with the Claims Commissioners.

A sum of Rs. 3,86,170 was paid under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, and 17 cases of railway employees who were killed in these accidents are under consideration.

The cost of damage to railway property has been estimated at approximately Rs. 4.11,34,000.

खान-पान के पांच स्टालों वाले ठेकेदार

*35 श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रेल मंत्री खान-पान के पांच स्टालों वाले ठेकेदारों की संख्या के बारे में 18 अप्रैल, 1978 के अंतरांकित प्रश्न संख्या 7270 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस बीच अपेक्षित जानकारी एकत्र कर ली गई है, और यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी पूरा व्योरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या वर्तमान नियमों में बहुत दोष हैं जिनके कारण वर्तमान सरकार अधिक से अधिक व्यक्तियों को रोजगार देने के वचन का पालन नहीं कर सकी, और यदि हाँ तो क्या सरकार का विचार इस पर पुनर्विचार करने और खान-पान संबंधी वर्तमान नियमों में क्रांतिकारी परिवर्तन करने का है और यदि हाँ, तो कब;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार खान-पान लाइसेंसों और ठेकों के बारे में संसद सदस्यों की एक समिति नियुक्त करने का है जिसे, देश में बेरोजगारी समाप्त करने की

दृष्टि से अधिक से अधिक व्यक्तियों को रेलवे के खान-पान और अन्य स्टाल धलाट कराने का पूरा अधिकार हो; और

(घ) कुछ रेल अधिकारियों द्वारा हरिजनों और आदिवासियों को ठेके न देने के क्या कारण हैं तथा इन व्यक्तियों को इन ठेकों से क्यों वंचित रखा जा रहा है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) जी हाँ। भारतीय रेलों पर 13 ठेकेदारों के पास पांच या उससे अधिक यूनिटों के खान-पान/बैडिंग के ठेके हैं और उनमें कोई भी हरिजन या आदिवासी नहीं है।

(ख) खान-पान के ठेके देने के वर्तमान नियम मूलतः 1954 में तत्कालीन रेल उपमंत्री की अध्यक्षता में गठित खान-पान समिति तथा 1967 में तत्कालीन रेलवे राज्य मंत्री की अध्यक्षता में गठित रेलवे खान-पान एवं यात्री सुविधा समिति की सिफारिशों पर आधारित हैं। वर्तमान नियमों के अनुसार कोई भी ठेकेदार रेलों पर छः से अधिक यूनिट के ठेके नहीं रख सकता। ऐसा भारतीय रेलों पर खान-पान व्यवस्था में अधिक व्यक्तियों को रोजगार देने के लिए किया गया है। चार वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों की एक समिति खान-पान/बैडिंग के ठेके देने से संबंधित वर्तमान नियमों की संवीक्षा कर रही है।

(ग) जी नहीं।

(घ) वर्तमान नियमों के अनुसार, खान-पान/बैडिंग के ठेके देने में अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जन-जाति के उम्मीदवारों को प्राथमिकता दी जाती है। खान-पान/बैडिंग के आठ यूनिट तक के छोटे-मोटे ठेके अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जन-जाति के उम्मीदवारों को सीधे ही दे दिये जाते हैं, बशर्ते कि वे उस काम को करने के योग्य हों।

आधे यूनिट से बड़े ठेके देने में अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जन-जाति के उम्मीदवारों को प्राथमिकता दी जाती है, बशर्ते कि अन्य बातें समान हों। सरकार के नोटिस में ऐसा कोई मामला नहीं आया है जिसमें पात्र हरिजनों या आदिवासियों को खान-पान के ठेकों से वंचित रखा गया हो।

Appointment of M/s Sewnarayan Khub Chand, Calcutta as Agent by Bharat Petroleum Corporation

*36. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER GUPTA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd. has appointed M/s Sewnarayan Khub Chand, Calcutta as the selling agent for their product i.e. S.B.P. and AROMAX, in Calcutta;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited have not appointed any distributors for their products and sell their products through several parties;

(d) whether Government propose to discontinue "middleman", sole selling distribution system and if not, the reasons thereof;

(e) whether Government propose to persuade the Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited to supply their products through other parties to ensure healthy competition and better availability of their products in the market; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). M/s. Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPC) meets its demands for SBP at Calcutta by direct supply in the case of larger consumers e.g., Dunlops, Batas, National

Rubber Manufacturing Co. etc. The company has two distributors e.g., M/s. Sewnarayan Khub Chand and M/s. Phumbhra Agencies, for meeting the requirements of smaller consumers. For Aromax, M/s. Sewnarayan Khub Chand are BPC's only distributors but the total volume is between 20 to 25 KL per month. These distributors were appointed by the Burmah Shell Group (a foreign oil company) much before its take-over by the Government on 24-1-1976.

(c) M/s. Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (HPC) market their solvent through two resellers e.g., (1) M/s. Goenka Chemicals Industries and (2) M/s. Shree Shyam Agencies, Calcutta. Company has no contractual obligations with these parties and any consumer who wishes to take this product in bulk in tank trucks on a regular basis could buy the product directly from HPC. They are not marketing the product Aromax.

(d) to (f). It is the general policy of Government to dispense with intermediaries in the supplies of petroleum products. Products like SBP are being supplied direct by BPC and HPC to bulk consumers, where the consumer has a valid storage licence. However, both BPC and HPC supply the product to small consumers through distributors or resellers. Appointment of additional distributors to meet the needs of small consumers could be considered by BPC only if it is economically justified.

वर्ष 1977-78 के दौरान गैस कनेक्शन

* 37. श्री मनोहर लाल : क्या पेट्रो-लियम तथा रसतकन और डब्लरक मन्त्री निम्न-लिखित जानकारी देने बाबा एक बिबरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) वित्तीय वर्ष 1977-78 के दौरान सई 1978 तक गैस कनेक्शनों के लिए लोगों से कुल कितने आवेदन पत्र

प्राप्त हुए और उन में से कितने आवेदन पत्र बीमारी के आधार पर गैस कनेक्शनों के लिए प्राप्त हुए थे;

(ख) उनमें से कुल कितने लोगों को गैस कनेक्शन दिये गये तथा कितने लोगों को नहीं दिये गये और इसके मुख्य कारण क्या है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार बीमारी के आधार पर गैस कनेक्शनों के लिए प्राप्त आवेदन पत्रों पर तुरंत गैस कनेक्शन देने के किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा) : (क) इस समय देश में लगभग 10.5 लाख लोगों को पंजीकृत किया गया है और उनके नाम विभिन्न खाता पकाने की गैस के बिलरकों के पास प्रतीक्षा सूची में रखे हैं। यह बता सकता संभव नहीं है कि कितने आवेदन पत्र चिकित्सा आधार पर प्राप्त हुए हैं।

(ख) वर्ष 1977-78 के दौरान, तेल कम्पनियों ने लगभग 1.1 लाख नये गैस के कनेक्शन प्रदान किये हैं। चालू वित्त वर्ष के दौरान, तेल कम्पनियों ने अप्रैल और जून 1978 के बीच में अभी तक 41,000 गैस कनेक्शन प्रदान किये हैं। इस आशय की सूचना देने वाले आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं कि इनमें से कितने कनेक्शन चिकित्सा आधार पर दिये गये थे।

(ग) जी नहीं।

रेलवे लाइनों का सर्वेक्षण

*38. श्री लक्ष्मीनारायण नायक : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि देश में कितने रेलवे लाइनों के लिये सर्वेक्षण कार्य हाथ में लिया गया है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : 1970 से, 75 नयी रेलवे

लाइनों का नियोजन करने के लिए सर्वेक्षण प्रारम्भ किये गये हैं। पहले के रेलवे बजट में सम्मिलित, 10 नयी लाइनों के सर्वेक्षण प्रगति पर हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, नयी लाइनों के लिए निम्नलिखित सर्वेक्षण 1978-79 के बजट में शामिल किये गये हैं:—

- (1) बजबज-तामखाना (पश्चिम बंगाल)
- (2) दोमोहानी-बंगराबंघा (पश्चिम बंगाल)
- (3) बरवाडीह-कारीजी (बिहार और मध्य प्रदेश)
- (4) खनीलाबाद-बलरामपुर (उत्तर प्रदेश)
- (5) काँच-जालीन (उत्तर प्रदेश)
- (6) ललितपुर-मिगरीनी (मध्य प्रदेश और उत्तर प्रदेश)

Cancellation of Passenger Trains due to acute shortage of Coal

*39. SHRI M. KALYANA-SUNDARAM:

SHRI SHAMBHU NATH CHATURVEDI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that number of passenger and other trains were cancelled in different parts of the country during last two months because of acute shortage of coal; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) 110 pairs of passenger trains stood cancelled fully or partially by the end of May 1978. The number of those trains was 112 pairs at the end of June, 1978.

एल० पी० गैस का उत्पादन और मांग

* 40. श्री धनन सिंह ठाकुर : क्या पेट्रोलिएम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में इस समय एल०पी० गैस की उत्पादन क्षमता क्या है;

(ख) देश में इसकी खपत और मांग के तुलनात्मक आंकड़े क्या हैं; और

(ग) इसकी मांग को पूरा करने के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

पेट्रोलिएम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री

(श्री हेमबतीनन्दन बहुगुणा) : (क) देश में खाना पकाने की गैस का वर्तमान उत्पादन लगभग 4.2 लाख सी० टन प्रतिवर्ष है ।

(ख) खाना पकाने की गैस की कुल खपत का लगभग 90 प्रतिशत घरेलू उपभोक्ताओं द्वारा खराई जाती है, बकाया मात्रा वाणिज्यिक तथा औद्योगिक उपभोक्ताओं द्वारा खराई जा रही है । देश में खाना पकाने की गैस की संभावी मांग क्योंकि इस उत्पाद की उपलब्धता से कहीं अधिक है और कोयला, साफ्ट कोक, चारकोल, लकड़ी चिट्टी का तेल जैसे अन्य वैकल्पिक ईंधनों का घरेलू ईंधन के रूप में भी प्रयोग किया जा रहा है । अतः देश में खाना पकाने की गैस की संभावी मांग का सही सही मूल्यांकन करना संभव नहीं है ।

(ग) यद्यपि खाना पकाने की गैस की कुल संभावी मांग इसकी उपलब्धता की अपेक्षा कहीं अधिक है फिर भी वर्तमान ग्राहकों की सिलेंडर में पुनः गैस के भरने से संबंधित आवश्यकताओं को पूरी तरह से पूरा किया जा रहा है । खाना पकाने की गैस से संबंधित बहुत मांग को वर्ष 1980

से तभी पूरा करना संभव हो सकेगा जब इस उत्पाद की उपलब्धता में बम्बई हुई गैस से खाना पकाने की गैस को उत्पन्न करने के लिए विभण्डन करने वाले एककों के काम आरंभ करने, मथुरा शोधनशाला के चालू होने तथा कोयली शोधनशाला के माध्यमिक तेल साफ करने वाली इकाइयों के काम आरंभ करने के परिणामस्वरूप पर्याप्त वृद्धि हो जायेगी ।

लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम का संशोधन करने का निर्णय

201. श्री युवराज : क्या बिधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम का संशोधन करने का निर्णय किया है ;

(ख) क्या चुनाव नियमों के किन्हीं उपबन्धों के उल्लंघन की स्थिति में पर्याप्तों के चुनाव के लिए अनर्हता की अवधि को और बढ़ावा जायेगा ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस अधिनियम का संशोधन करने और अष्टाचार रोकने के लिए कब तक कदम उठाये जायेंगे और यदि ऐसा नहीं किया जायेगा तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

बिधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री शास्त्रि भूषण) : (क) से (ग). लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1950 और लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 में जिसके अन्तर्गत निरर्हता से सम्बन्धित उपबन्ध भी हैं, संशोधन करने के विभिन्न प्रस्तावों पर विचार किया जा रहा है । इन प्रस्तावों पर सावधानीपूर्वक विचार करना होगा, इसलिए इस विषय में निनिश्चय किसे जाने और उपर्युक्त अधिनियमों में आवश्यक संशोधन करने में कुछ और समय लगेगा ।

Oil Exploration by ONGC in foreign Countries

202. SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAWA:

SHRI AHMED M. PATEL:

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

(a) whether any offer from foreign countries has been made to Oil and Natural Gas Commission for oil exploration in those countries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the terms and conditions?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). ONGC is already operating in Iran, Iraq and Tanzania. Last year, pursuant to the discussions held in Syria by Shri George Fernandes, Minister for Industries, an offer was received for ONGC undertaking oil exploration in that country, on the basis of a production sharing contract. For assessing the prospects of the available areas and also to negotiate the terms of the contract, ONGC's teams visited Syria. On the basis of the data collected by ONGC during the second team's visit in respect of the location indicated by the Syrian side, the area was not considered sufficiently prospective by ONGC and as such the matter was not pursued further.

Casual Labourers of Kharagpur Division retrenched during emergency

203. SHRI SUDHIR GHOSAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether 800 (eight hundred) casual labourers of Haldia-Panskush Rail Link project (S.E. Railway) Kharagpur Division have been retrenched during emergency period from June, 75 to October 75 though they served the above project for more than 8 to

10 years continuously and enjoyed all facilities (such as promotions, transfers, T.A.'s, C.D.S., House rent, medical, etc.) as are given to the permanent employees of the railways;

(b) whether according to the election manifesto of the Janata Party all the retrenched employees are to be absorbed in no time; and

(c) if so, how the Government propose to help these distressed labourers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (c). Construction work on the Railways is done using casual labour in large numbers. After the line is opened, only a small fraction of this work force is required for maintenance of the line and as such the surplus casual labour have to be discharged though every effort is made to offer alternative employment to them.

After the construction work was over and the Haldia-Panskura line was opened for traffic, surplus casual labourers were discharged from January 1975 onwards.

Every efforts is being made by Government to find alternative employment for the surplus men. 300 have been absorbed in regular vacancies on the maintenance side. Another 180 have been diverted to another project—linking of F.C.I. siding at Haldia. Yet another 120 senior discharged labourers have been re-employed in construction of Chord Line avoiding Panskura, etc.

सुरत-भुसावल रेल लाइन पर तथा डलडाड़ा पर रेलवे कांतिन बुनियादें

204. श्री जीतू भाई गामित : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने को तैयार करेंगे कि :

(क) सुरत-भुसावल रेल लाइन पर किन-किन स्थानों पर कीचड़े हैं तथा क्या

इन सभी स्थानों पर रेलवे कालिन की सुविधाएं

(ख) क्या एम० डी० धारा० इसबाड़ा स्टेशन पर काल करती है तथा क्या उस स्थान पर रेलवे कालिन की सुविधा है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इ० स्थान पर रेलवे कालिन की सुविधा कब तक उपलब्ध करा दी जायेगी तथा इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही का व्यौरा क्या है?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) 1-4-78 से लागू वर्तमान समय सारणी में मुरत-मुसाबल खंड के उधना जंक्शन, लषान, बारदोली, धारा, उकावी सोनगढ़ खांडबारा, नन्दूरबार, तिस विरदेन रोड, सिदखेड़ा, नरडागे और पासवी स्टेशनों पर गाड़ियों के लेने का व्यवस्था है। इन स्टेशनों पर परिवहनिक कार सुविधाएं मौजूद हैं।

(ख) जी नहीं, इसबाड़ा प्लेग स्टेशन है।

(ग) इस समय इसबाड़ा का पर-स्टेशन में बदलने का कोई प्रीचिन्ध नहीं है।

Replacement of Steam Engines by Diesel Engines

205. SHRI SASANKASEKHAR SAN-YAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that during the Bangladesh War our Railway traffic from Sealdah to Lal-gola (which is border of India on the bank of Padma) was commissioned into quick transport with the aid of diesel engines;

(b) whether Government are aware that slow, worn-out steam engines which now serve the line between Ranaghat and Lalgola in Eastern Railway are a source of frequent mechanical troubles resulting in irritating,

(c) whether it is not possible to re-chronic delay and dislocation on that place these comparatively less useful section; and steam engines by diesel-operated engines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (c). Goods as well as passenger services on Ranaghat-Lalgola Section were and are being run on steam traction. The performance of steam engines has been satisfactory. The existing volume of traffic does not justify replacement of steam locos by diesel engines.

Price of Drugs

206. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PAN-DEYA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) according to Statement laid on the Table of the House on 29th March, 1978, what is the criterion of inserting selected price control and why prices of drugs have not been fully de-controlled when it is felt that selected price control will increase the price of products coming under it;

(b) how selective price control will increase the prices of formulations—details of each product produced by IDPL, including bulk raw materials distributed by IDPL;

(c) will Government fix up public sector items as leader-product even though their prices are higher; if so, reasons for doing so; and

(d) will it not result in creating anomalies in selection of leader products; if so, safeguards being taken?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). The new pricing policy forming part of the Statement laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on 28th March, 1978 envisages a mark-up of 40 per. cent and 55 per cent respectively for category I and II formula-

tions and a mark-up upto 100 per cent for Category III formulations. Category IV formulations will be free from price control. The scheme of differential mark up is designed to secure that manufacturers of formulations might be able, on an overall basis (keeping in view all the four Categories), to secure commensurate returns while ensuring that prices of essential formulations are held at fair levels. The rationalisation in the mark ups in the prices of formulations would, on the one hand, serve the consumer interest and, on the other hand, ensure the growth of the industry. In order to ensure that formulators do not earn exorbitant profits in formulation activity in the context of Category IV formulations being outside price control the entire activity of a manufacturer would be subject to profitability ceilings as laid down in para 54 of the Statement.

A statement indicating the bulk drugs produced by M/s. Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd. alongwith those canalised through the State Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Corporation of India Ltd. and distributed by them, is attached.

(c) and (d). Leader prices in terms of the new policy would be based on the cost of production of the efficient major producers of such formulations. If public sector units qualify under the above criteria, their products could also be selected for working out the leader prices. Since leader prices will be based on the cost of production of efficient major producers of the concerned formulations, irrespective of the sector to which such producers belong, anomalies such as are referred to in part (d) are unlikely to arise.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of bulk drug
1.	Sulphaguanidine
2.	Sulphadimidine

*Canalised bulk drugs distributed by IDPL.

3. DEC Citrate
4. Benzyl Pencillin Sod.
5. Procaine Benzyl Pencillin
6. Potassium Pencillin G (1st crystal)
7. Potassium Pencillin G (Sterile)
8. Streptomycine Sulphate
9. *Tetracycline Hcl.
10. Oxytetracycline Hcl.
- 11.*Vitamin B 1 Hcl.
- 12.*Vitamin B 1 (Mono)
- 13.*Vitamin B 1 (amp G)
- 14.*Vitamin B 2
15. Folic Ald
16. Sulphanilamide
17. Sulphacetamide Sod.
18. Analgin
- 19.*Piprazine adipate
- 20.*Piprazine Phosphate
- 21.*Piprazine Citrate
22. Sodium PAS
23. Phenobarbitone
- 24.Phenobarbitone Sodium
25. Phenacetin
26. Nicotinic Acid
27. Nicotinamide
28. Riboflavin Phosphate Sodium
- 29.*Metronidazole
30. Nitrofurantoin
31. Phthalyl Sulphathiazole
32. Griseofulvin
- 33.*Amidopyrin
34. Sulphathenazole

Direct compartment from New Bongaon to be attached to Howrah-Madras Mail

207. SHRI V. M. SUDHEERAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to introduce direct compartment from

New Bongaigaon attached to Howrah-Madras Mail to help the passengers from Kerala; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Release of Raw Materials to Drug Companies

208. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what has been the growth in the release of canalised raw materials required by M/s. Pfizer for the manufacture of Becosule and Protinex;

(b) whether it is a fact that Pfizer have produced far in excess of their licensed capacities for both the items and why release of canalised raw materials have not been restricted; and

(c) on what basis releases to M/s. Abbotts were stopped for excess production; was Law Ministry consulted; why similar restrictions have not been made in the case of Pfizer, Hoechst, Sandoz etc. who have been violating conditions of licences?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). M/s. Pfizer Ltd. is a DGTD unit. In the period 1970-71 to 1972-73, DGTD units (including M/s. Pfizer) were released raw materials on an incremental basis with 15 per cent provision for annual growth. In the period 1973-74 to 1976-77, DGTD units (including Pfizer) were released canalised raw materials to the extent of the best of their consumption during any of the two previous years or the quantity recommended by the State Drug Controllers, whichever was less. For 1977-78, it was decided that DGTD units (including Pfizer) would be re-

leased canalised raw materials to the extent of releases in 1976-77 or as per their entitlements based on licensed capacities, whichever was higher.

Thus the release of canalised raw materials to DGTD units including M/s. Pfizer Ltd. was not linked to requirements for individual formulations being produced by them. Out of the total releases of various items of canalised raw materials, DGTD units could manufacture their range of formulations and could vary the quantity of a particular formulation produced during a specified period according to market demand. In view of this, it was possible for the various DGTD units to have produced certain formulations in excess of their licensed capacities. In this scheme of things the question of restricting release of canalised raw materials required in the manufacture of individual drug formulations like Becosules and Protinex, therefore, does not arise.

(c) The basis of restricting the release of canalised raw materials upto entitlement as per licensed capacities in the case of M/s. Abbott Laboratories and the nature of action taken for regulating release of certain canalised drugs to M/s. Hoechst have been furnished in reply to Lok Sabha U.S.Q. No. 9747 answered on 9-5-1978. Law Ministry was not consulted in these cases. The cases of violation of conditions of licences through excess production by companies like M/s. Pfizer, M/s. Sandoz etc. are to be dealt with as part of the follow-up action on the Government decisions on Hathi Committee recommendations contained in the Statement laid on the Table of the House on 29-3-1978.

Promotions of Employees in Bharat Petroleum Corporation

209. SHRI BHAGAT RAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the management of Bharat Petroleum Corporation has promoted

a number of employees of their choice to the higher management cadre without framing any promotion policy in consultation with the representative of the workers; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). M/s. Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (BPCL) have filled a number of positions in the Management Cadre by selecting suitable candidates from amongst clerical/labour employees in the newly created BPCL pay-scales, which are inferior in many cases to those existing for clerical employees which were introduced by the foreign oil company before its take over by the Government. Selection was made from those who volunteered themselves, by a Selection Committee of Senior Officers set up in accordance with policies/procedures laid down by the Board of Directors of the Company.

Help by Norway in Off-Shore Drilling

210. SHRI F. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Norway has agreed to help India in off-shore drilling; and

(b) if so, the nature and extent of agreement?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). I visited Norway from May 29 to June 3, 1978, at the invitation of Government of Norway. It was primarily a goodwill visit. However, matters concerning offshore development programme, offshore technology, maintenance systems and related issues were discussed with the Norwegian Minister for Petroleum and Energy and the Norwegian Minister for Industry. Opportunity was also

taken to visit their onshore and off-shore establishments to evaluate their relevance to our requirements. As the result of these discussions and observation, many likely areas of cooperation were identified.

Payments made to Parcel Porters working under Railway Station Porters Cooperative Labour Contract Society Ltd., Allahabad

211. DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of payments made to Parcel Porters working under Railway Station Porters Cooperative Labour Contract Society Ltd. Allahabad, at stations falling under zone No. 1 & 4 of Moradabad Division from station earnings during the last one year, month-wise and station-wise separately;

(b) under what circumstances the Divisional Superintendent, Moradabad, took this step of making payments to workers from station earnings, when full responsibility of making payment lies with the Society; and

(c) what action has been taken against the Society for breach of contract?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) The details of payment made from station earnings during the last one year to the parcel porters working on Zone No. 1 are given in the statement.

No payment has been made from the station earnings in respect of Zone No. 4.

(b) Due to non-payment of wages to the workers by the Railway Station Porters Co-operative Labour Contract Society, Ltd., Allahabad on Zone No. 1, the provisions under section 21(4) of Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 and Clause 19 of the agreement were invoked by the

Senior Divisional Commercial Superintendent, Moradabad, in the capacity of principle employer.

The Asstt. Labour Commissioner (C) Bareilly, also took up the non-payment of wages to the labour at Chandausi and desired Sr. Divisional Commercial

Superintendent, Moradabad, as principal employer, to arrange the payment.

(c) For the lapses, the Society has been fined twice in addition to issue of two warnings.

Statement

Name of station	Month for which payment made	Amount paid from station earnings
Balamau	August 77	1,705.00
Sandila	July & August 77	1,240.00
Hardoi	July & August 77	2,780.00
Rampur	July & August 77	2,712.00
Chandausi	July & August 77	3,472.00
Amroha	July & August 77	2,770.00
Gajraula	July & August 77	3,100.00
Bulandshahr	July & August 77	1,488.00
Hardoi	September 77	1,350.00
Rampur	October 77	1,271.00
Rampur	November 77	1,230.00

Production of Oxytetracycline by M/s. Pfizer

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Pfizer are producing Oxytetracycline far in excess of their licensed capacity; how many formulations based on Oxytetracycline are being manufactured by Pfizer without industrial licence; and

(b) on what basis release of Oxytetracycline was made by I.D.P.L. to this company when it was known that they were producing in excess of licensed capacity?

1508 LS—3.

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes Sir. M/s. Pfizer have claimed that all formulations based on Oxytetracycline are manufactured under industrial licences or permission letter. This would be verified at the time of consolidation of licences.

(b) Oxytetracycline was a banned item upto 1976-77 and canalised in 1977-78. Releases thereof upto that year were being allowed by IDPL to the extent of demand placed on them. The policy regarding release of canalised raw materials upto October, 1977 applicable to DGTD units was that the units could be released materials to the extent of the best of past two years consumption or the quantity recommended by the State Drug Controller

whichever was less. It was thus possible that a unit could have obtained canalised raw materials to an extent which could result in their licensed capacity being exceeded. From October 1977 onwards, DGTID units were released canalised raw materials to the extent of releases made during 1976-77 or as per entitlement based on licensed capacities for formulations whichever was higher.

The releases of Oxytetracycline to M/s. Pfizers were also made on the above basis.

हौलीडे एक्सप्रेस रेलगाड़ियां

213. श्री जर्ज सिंह भाई पटेल : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गमियों के मौसम में अप्रैल से जुलाई 1978 तक 'हौलीडे एक्सप्रेस' रेल गाड़ियां चलाई गईं थीं और यदि हां तो राष्ट्रपिता पूंय महात्मा गांधी के जन्मस्थान पोरबन्दर से जेतलसर-राजकोट-बीरमगाम के लिए तथा बेरावल के शाह जनागत जेतलसर-राजकोट बीरमगाम तक ऐसी रेलगाड़ियां न चलाने के क्या कारण हैं जहां प्रसिद्ध मंगमनाथ का मंदिर है और गिरवन है जहां देश में सिंह केवल उसी स्थान पर पाये जाते हैं ; और

(ख) क्या जब गमियों के मौसम में अप्रैल से जुलाई 1979 के दौरान पुनः ऐसी रेलगाड़ियां चलाई जायेंगी तब उपर्युक्त भाग (क) में उल्लिखित स्थानों के लिए भी ये रेलगाड़ियां चलाई जायेंगी और यदि है, तो इस शायश की घोषणा कब की जायेगी ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) और (ख) : जी हां, इस वर्ष 20 अप्रैल से 20 जून तक की अवधि के दौरान राजकोट के रास्ते बीरमगाम और जामनगर के बीच 36 वीकेंडकार्डिन विशेष गाड़ियां चलाई गयीं। यातायात के पर्याप्त

आवश्यक के अभाव में पोरबन्दर और बीरमगाम तथा बेरावल और बीरमगाम के बीच कोई विशेष रेल गाड़ी नहीं चलाई गयी। 1979 की आगामी वीकेंड कार्ड के दौरान इन स्टेशनों के बीच विशेष गाड़ियां चलाने के प्रश्न पर उस समय होने वाले यातायात की ध्यान में रखकर उचित रूप से विचार किया जायेगा।

नियमों का हिन्दी अनुवाद

214. श्री सुरेन्द्र झा सुमन : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय की इससे संलग्न और अतिरिक्त कार्यालयों से हिन्दी में अनुवाद करने के लिए अब तक भेजे गये नियमों का ग्योरा क्या है ;

(ख) इन में से अब तक कितनों का अनुवाद हो सका है और उनमें कितनों का प्रकाशन हुआ है ; और

(ग) उक्त नियमों का अनुवाद करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमवती लखन बहुगुणा) : (क) ऐसा कोई नियम अनुवाद के लिए प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

(ख) और (ग) : प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Wheat Transport hampered due to Shortage of Wagons

215. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total wheat transported by the Indian Railways, throughout the States by the Food Corporation of India up to the end of May, 1978;

(b) whether it is not a fact that the transportation was hampered due to shortage of wagons; and

(c) if so, the names of States where the transportation was hampered?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (c) Movement of foodgrains on Food Corporation of India account is programmed in advance in consultation with them and is given very high priority under class 'B' of the Preferential Traffic Schedule. The clearance has taken place satisfactory. Approximately, 2.3 million tonnes of wheat have been moved by rail on Food Corporation of India account from January to May, 1978.

Distribution Control on Canalised Bulk Drugs

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

(a) the details of Government policy regarding distribution control on canalised bulk drugs; whether it is a fact that distribution control on entire indigenous production of canalised bulk drugs is obligatory;

(b) if so, why distribution control was exercised on Vitamin A, Aspirin and Prednisolone;

(c) whether complaints have been received about manufacturers of the above three drugs having discriminated in the supply to various units; and

(d) if so, the remedial action taken/ proposed to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). No specific policy regarding the compulsory distribution of indigenous production of canalised drugs has been laid down. However Government are empowered under Section 18 G of Industries (Development

and Regulation) Act, 1951, to notify orders providing for regulation of supply/distribution/ trade/commerce in any article or class of articles relatable to any scheduled industry in so far as it appears to be necessary or expedient to secure equitable distribution and availability at fair prices of such article or class of articles.

If the indigenous manufacturers of canalised drugs wish to avail of the distribution arrangements of the canalising agencies they may register themselves with the concerned agency indicating the quantum of bulk drug which they would like to make available for distribution through them.

There was no distribution control through the canalising agencies viz., State Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Corporation of India Ltd., on indigenous produced Vit. A and Prednisolone. Vitamin A was canalised only during 1977-78 whereas Prednisolone was canalised for 2 years viz. 1976-77 and 1977-78. Aspirin was never included in the list of canalised bulk drugs.

(c) No complaints regarding discrimination in the supply of vitamin A and Prednisolone to various units by the indigenous manufacturers of these drugs were received during the last year. However, in respect of aspirin, a few complaints were received about irregular supplies of the drug, from various units in different regions of the country.

(d) All the 3 drugs mentioned here have been included in the restricted list of imports in the Import Policy, 1978-79.

Allotment of Cooking Gas Agencies in Assam

217. SHRI AHMED HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number in the waiting list for allotment of cooking gas

and agencies in various towns of Assam; and

(b) how Government propose to accommodate them urgently and the policy being followed in giving agencies of cooking gas in Assam, the producing State?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) The total number of persons seeking gas connections and now on waiting list with different distributors of Indane Gas in Assam is about 6,000.

There is no waiting list for allotment of gas agencies and applications for new gas agencies are considered only when they are submitted in response to advertisements issued by oil companies.

(b) Indian Oil Corporation propose to appoint one new gas distributor at Gauhati during the current financial year. According to the present policy for award of agencies, 25 per cent of all agencies on all India basis are to be awarded to the persons belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, 2 per cent to physically handicapped persons and the remaining on commercial considerations, preference being given to genuine Consumer Co-operative Societies and Agro-Industries Corporations. Availability of LPG is expected to increase substantially from 1980 onwards when it will be possible to enrol new customers on a significant scale.

Working Group to study to create Additional capacity in Petrochemical Industry

218. **SHRI SACHINDRALAL SINGHA:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a working group had been set-up to study the need to create additional capacity in the petrochemical industry in India;

(b) if so, the names of the members of the group and details of the recommendations of the study group; and

(c) Government re-action thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes, Sir. The working group has recently been reconstituted.

(b) and (c). A statement indicating the composition of the reconstituted working group is attached.

The group has not yet submitted its report.

Statement

Composition of the reconstituted working group on Petro-chemicals:—

Representatives of:

1. Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices—Chairman.

2. Department of Petroleum—Member-Secretary.

3. Ministry of Finance

(a) Plan Finance

(b) Department of Economic Affairs

(c) Department of Expenditure

4. Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries

5. Department of Science and Technology.

6. Director General, Technical Development

7. Department of Industrial Development (Textile Wing).

8. Department of Chemicals and Fertilizers

9. Ministry of Commerce (Economic Adviser—Shri V. Kelkar)

10. Ministry of Industry (Economic Adviser—Shri Bimal Jalan)

11. Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Ltd. (Dr. S. Varadarejan, Chairman and Managing Director)

12. Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (Shri R. N. Bhatnagar, Chairman)

13. National Chemical Laboratory, Poona (Dr. B. D. Tilak, Director)

14. Indian Oil Corporation (Shri C. R. Das Gupta, Chairman)

15. Development Council for Organic Chemicals Industry

16. Federation of Association of Small Industries of India

17. All India Plastic Manufacturers Association

18. Indian Plastics Federation

19. All India Synthetic Fibre Manufacturers Association

20. Association of Man-made Fibre Industry.

Following may be invited/co-opted as and when required:

Representatives of:

1. Silk and Art Silk Mills Research Association

2. The Plastics and Rubber Institute

3. Chairman, Engineers India Ltd.

4. Director, CIPET.

Geological and Geophysical Survey by O.N.G.C. in North Bengal

219. SHRI SHAKTI KUMAR SARKAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Geological and Geophysical surveys have been carried out by the O.N.G.C. in North Bengal;

(b) if so, the details of the work done in this area with the date and the names of the scientists worked for and the area thereof;

(c) the details of the report placed after the surveys made by the O.N.G.C. officials;

(d) whether the O.N.G.C. proposed to survey the area again; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) and (c). A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) The area is considered to be of low prospect for commercial Hydrocarbons.

Statement

(b) Geological Surveys

Area	Date	Name of Scientist/Party Chief
(1) Buxaduar	1960-61	D. N. Basu, Geologist.
(2) Foothills area between Jaldhaka and Mechi Rivers in Darjeeling District	1961-62	S. Ganguli, Geologist.
(3) Area between Tindharia and Ghum in Darjeeling District	1966-67	P. K. Chatterjee, Geologist.

1	2	3
Geophysical Surveys (Seismic)		
(1) Cooch Behar-Alipur Duar	1960-61	S. Lyngdoh Scientist.
(2) West Dinajpur Distt.	1961-62	C. L. Singh, Geophysicist.
Geophysical Surveys (Gravity cum Magnetic)		
(1) Raiganj Gajol Samsi	1961-62	H. Chakraborty and K. G. C. Rao, Geophysicists.
(2) Malda area	1963-64	K. G. C. Rao, Geophysicist.
(c) Geological Reports		
(1) Progress report on work in Buxaduar area	1960-61	D. N. Basu, Geologist.
(2) Progress report on work in Darjeeling Foothills area	1961-62	S. Ganguli, Geologist.
(3) Progress report on work in the area between Tindharis and Ghum in Darjeeling District	1966-67	P. K. Chatterjee, Geologist.
Geophysical Reports (Seismic)		
(1) Report on reflection seismic survey in Cooch Behar-Alipur Duar area of West Bengal	1960-61	S. Lyngdoh, Geophysicist
(2) Report on reflection and refraction surveys in Bihar and North West Bengal	1961-62	C. L. Singh, Geophysicist
Geophysical Reports (Gravity cum Magnetic)		
(1) Report on gravity magnetic survey in Raiganj Gajol Samsi Chanchal area	1961-62	H. Chakraborty and K. G. C. Rao, Geophysicists.
(2) Report on gravity magnetic survey in Malda Santhal Pargana area	1963-64	K. G. C. Rao, Geophysicist

Production by M/s. Smith Stanistreet and Company Ltd.

220. SHRI SARAT KAR:
SHRI SUDHIR GHOSAL:

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

(a) whether M/s. Smith Stanistreet and Company has been nationalised;

(b) if so, details of the production of the unit at present in comparison to the production before the nationalisation; and

(c) the details of the action taken up to date to increase production and the expansion programme?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes, Sir. It was nationalised on 1st October, 1977.

(b) Month-wise break-up of production before nationalisation and after nationalisation is as under:—

Production (Rs. in lakhs)

Period	1976-77	1977-78
November	37.36	40.65
December	40.64	43.08
January	44.11	40.90
February	41.27	36.61
March	44.29	45.34
April	31.32	41.31
May	40.37	48.27
June	37.61	55.40
	316.97	351.56

(c) Steps taken to increase the production comprise rationalisation of product-mix, introduction of new products, improvement of technology, rationalisation and application of modern management techniques. Government has also approved in March 1978 the company's modification/expansion programme at an outlay of Rs. 75.58 lakhs, which will increase the production further.

Utilisation of Installed Capacity by Industrial Units

221. DR. BIJOY MONDAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

Year	Rated Capacity	Achieved Prodn. (TPA)	Capacity Utilization (TPA)
1975-76	71555	54614	76%
1976-77	71555	55980	78%
1977-78	71555	68465	96%

(b) and (c). Several measures including de-bottlenecking in some of the plants and in-house Research and Development in association with other research Institutions have been undertaken to further improve Capacity Utilization. Most of the other enterprises are engaged in the manufacture of more than one products. Information in respect of the remaining Industrial Units under the administrative control of the Ministry is hence being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Production by Fertilizer Units

222. SHRI M. A. HANNAN ALHAJ: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the production and percentage of the capacity utilisation by the Fertilizers units in the country during the last three years, year wise, unit-wise;

(a) the details of the production and percentage of the capacity utilised by the Industrial units under his Ministry, unit-wise, during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the details of the programme for increasing capacity utilized by these units, unit-wise; and

(c) the action taken thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Hindustan Organic Chemicals Limited;

(b) the details of the proposal to increase capacity of these units during the Sixth Plan Period;

(c) whether it is a fact that in spite of increasing of production during the last three years there will be no increase of capacity of Haldia Fertilizer unit; and

(d) if so, the detailed reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Two statements I and II giving the unit-wise production and capacity utilisation for the last three years for nitrogen and P_2O_5 are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2398/78].

(b) A statement giving the details of proposal to increase the capacity of the existing fertilizer units is laid on the Table of the House.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2398/78].

(c) and (d). The Haldia Fertilizer project has not yet been commissioned. There is no proposal to set up any additional capacity at Haldia at present.

Drilling at Baramura Region in Tripura

223. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that gas reserves considered to be one of the largest were struck in the Baramura region in Tripura; and

(b) if so, whether further drilling at Baramura Centre has not yet been taken up again, and if so, the reasons for the delay in follow up action?

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

(b) Further drilling on the Baramura structure is in progress to assess the commercial potential of the gas show found in the first well drilled on that structure by the ONGC.

Revision of Time Tables

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central and Western Railways are revising their Time-tables (including suburban trains) from 1st October, 1978;

(b) whether the authorities of the Railways have within last year received number of suggestions regarding the same from people representatives, institutions and individuals from Bom-

bay and surrounding areas like Thane district;

(c) if so, the number of them;

(d) whether the Railway authorities propose to consult the peoples representatives Railway users Associations in this regard; and

(e) if so, the nature and mechanism thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes, except Central Railway's suburban Time Table.

(b) Yes.

(c) 235.

(d) and (e). In the matter of changes in Railway Time Table, it is normal practice to consult the peoples representatives including Passengers' Associations, through the various Railway Users Consultative Committees like the Zonal Railway Users' Consultative Committee, Zonal Time Table Committee, Suburban Railway Users' Consultative Committee etc.

बम्बई हाई में उत्पन्न होने वाली प्राकृतिक गैस का लाया जाना

225. श्री कुलदेव सिंह: क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बम्बई हाई में उत्पन्न होने वाली प्राकृतिक गैस अब तक समुद्र में ही जला दी जाती थी;

(ख) क्या इस प्रकार लगभग छः लाख रुपये की गैस रोज ब्यर्थ नष्ट हो रही थी; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो बड़ी मात्रा में ऐसी राष्ट्रीय सम्पत्ति को विनाश से बचाने के लिए अब तक कोई व्यवस्था न करने के क्या कारण हैं?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमवती मदन बहगुणा): (क) से (ग). बम्बई हाई

की चरण एक और चरण दो विकास करने का उद्देश्य तेल का तत्काल उत्पादन करना था और इसलिए तेल के सदान और उतारने के लिए सिंगल स्टाय मूरिज प्रणाली वाले टैंकर मंशर का निर्माण किया गया था। बम्बई हार्ड क्षेत्र और नार्थ वरीन क्षेत्र से यूरान तक गैस को लाने से जाने के लिए अन्तःसागरीय ट्रंक पाइप लाइन को बिछाने तथा यूरान से ट्राम्बे तक स्थानांतरण लाइन को बिछाने का काम बम्बई हार्ड के चरण तीन के विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत आरम्भ किया गया था। इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए जब तक पाइपलाइने बिछा दी जाती तब तक के लिए तेल के साथ उत्पन्न होने वाली सम्बद्ध गैस को प्रज्वलित करना था। बम्बई हार्ड और उत्तर वरीन क्षेत्र से यूरान तक अन्तःसागरीय पाइप लाइन को बिछाने और यूरान से ट्राम्बे तक स्थानांतरण लाइन को बिछाने का काम हाल ही में पूरा कर लिया गया है।

बम्बई हार्ड से पाइपलाइन के माध्यम से संबद्ध गैस का प्रवाह 12 जुलाई, 1978 से प्रारंभ हो गया था। इस समय प्रतिदिन लगभग 0.8 मि० घन मी० गैस को ग्रीसतन मात्रा उपलब्ध होगी। शुरू शुरू में यह गैस टाटा बिजली चर तथा ट्राम्बे में उर्वरक संयंत्रों के लिए प्रयुक्त की जाएगी—टाटा बिजली चर को प्रतिदिन लगभग 0.6 मि० घन० मि० गैस और ट्राम्बे में राष्ट्रीय रसायन तथा उर्वरक के उर्वरक संयंत्र के लिए प्रतिदिन लगभग 0.2 मि० घन मी० गैस सप्लाई की जाएगी।

अब तक प्रज्वलित गैस के मूल्य का उल्लेख नहीं किया जा सकता क्योंकि इसका मूल्य इसके प्रयोग किये जाने के अनुसार भिन्न-भिन्न होगा।

दिल्ली-आसाम-तिनसुकिया गाड़ी में लगे डिब्बों में सुविधाओं की कमी

220. श्री नवाज सिंह चौहान : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली-

आसाम-तिनसुकिया गाड़ी से जुड़ने वाले डिब्बों में बिजली, खिड़कियों तथा शौचालय की समुचित सुविधाएँ नहीं हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को पता चला है कि बहुत से लोग इस गाड़ी के प्रथम श्रेणी के डिब्बों में अनधिकृत रूप से घुस जाते हैं जिससे अधिकृत यात्रियों को बड़ी कठिनाई होती है ; और

(ग) यदि उपरोक्त (क) तथा (ख) भाग का उत्तर स्वीकारात्मक है तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या उपचारात्मक प्रयत्न किये हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) जी नहीं। हाल में की गयी जांचों से पता चला है कि खिड़कियों में शीशों और शौचालय की सुविधाओं में कोई कमी नहीं है। दिल्ली-असम-तिनसुकिया गाड़ी के साथ लगे सवारी डिब्बों में बालू हालत में बिजली की फिटिंगों की व्यवस्था है।

(ख) पहले दर्जे के सवारी डिब्बों में अनधिकृत व्यक्तियों के प्रवेश के कुछ मामले रेल प्रशासन के ध्यान में आये हैं।

(ग) जब इस प्रकार के मामले कर्म-चारियों के ध्यान में लाये जाते हैं या ऐसे मामलों की उनसे रिपोर्ट की जाती है तो भारलित सवारी डिब्बों से अनधिकृत व्यक्तियों को बाहर निकालने के लिए कार्रवाई की जाती है। जब (असह्य आचरण और चोरी की कार्रवाइयों के कारण) बिजली के उपकरणों और साज-सामान की कमियाँ पैदा हो जाती हैं तो उन्हें शीघ्रतापूर्वक पूरा करने के प्रयास किये जाते हैं। इस गाड़ी के साथ बिजली कर्मचारी चलते हैं जो, जैसे और जब आवश्यक होता है, मौके पर ही छोटी-मोटी मरम्मत कर देते हैं। भेदय खंडों में, समय-समय पर, इस सम्बन्ध में विशेष अभियान भी चलाये जाते हैं।

Recruitment of Apprentices in Railway Workshops

227. SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM;
SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN;

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to suspend recruitment of apprentices in railway workshops throughout the country; and

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

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

(b) During the pre-Emergency days the Railways trained 4 to 6 thousand apprentices annually under the Apprentices Act, 1961 and a reasonable number of the trained apprentices used to be absorbed in the Railways. During Emergency the recruitment was stopped up considerably far beyond the absorption capacity of the Railways posing several problems. The Ministry of Railways, therefore, suggested to the Ministry of Labour who administer the Apprentices Act, to permit the Railways to recruit only that number of apprentices which had reasonable chance of being absorbed on completion of training. Pending the Labour Ministry's concurrence all recruitment of apprentices was stopped.

Number of Multinational Firms in Drug Industry

228. SHRI K. MAYATHEWAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of multinational firms in drug industry with more than the requisite equity participation;

(b) the policy decided for reducing their equity participation; and

(c) the extent to which the policy has been implemented indicating the number of firms which have not complied with the requirement so far?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) to (c). According to Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973, the maximum permissible levels of foreign shareholding in foreign companies are 74 per cent or 51 per cent or 40 per cent depending on the nature and character of the activities of the company. As per the New Drug Policy, foreign companies engaged only in the manufacture of formulations or bulk drugs not involving high technology or both will be required to bring down their foreign equity forthwith to 40 per cent. As regards the remaining companies, the level at which they could retain foreign equity will be examined under the FERA guidelines as applicable to all other industries.

So far as the companies engaged in the manufacture of formulations are concerned, Ministry of Finance have instructed the Reserve Bank of India to issue the necessary directives to such companies to bring down their foreign equity to the level of 40 per cent.

To identify the companies engaged in the manufacture of bulk drugs not involving high technology, a High Level Committee consisting of Secretaries to the Government in the Department of Chemicals and Fertilizers, Industrial Development, Technical Development and Science and Technology, assisted by experts has been constituted.

In terms of the New Drug Policy Ministry of Finance (Deptt. of Economic Affairs) have called for necessary data to deal with the FERA cases of all the drug companies. The

level at which each foreign drug company should keep its foreign equity will be known only after final decisions on their FERA applications are taken by the Government.

In view of the foregoing, it would be too early to say as to how many foreign drug companies are operating with more than the requisite foreign equity participation.

मधुरा तेल शोधक कारखाने का निर्माण

229. श्री रामानन्द तिवारी : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय मधुरा तेल शोधक कारखाने का निर्माण कार्य किस चरण पर है और इसका निर्माण कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जाएगा ; और

(ख) इसके पूरा हो जाने के बाद कितनी मात्रा में पेट्रोलियम का शोधन किया जायेगा तथा किन-किन क्षेत्रों में इसकी सप्लाई की जाएगी ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमचन्द्र नन्दन बहुगुणा) :

(क) दिनांक 30-6-78 की यथास्थिति के अनुसार मधुरा रिफाइनरी परियोजना के निर्माण में हुई कुल प्रगति 42 प्रतिशत है। परियोजना को वर्ष 1979 के अन्त तक यांत्रिक रूप से पूर्ण हो जाने की और अप्रैल 1980 तक इसके काम आरम्भ करने की आशा है।

(ख) इस गांवतशाला के काम आरम्भ करने के पश्चात् इसके द्वारा 6 मिलियन मी० टन प्रति वर्ष अशोधित तेल को साफ करने की आशा है। यह उत्तर पश्चिम क्षेत्र जिसमें राजस्थान और उत्तर प्रदेश, दिल्ली, पंजाब, हरियाणा, हिमाचल प्रदेश तथा जम्मू और कश्मीर के भाग आते हैं, में पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों की सप्लाई करेगी।

Deterioration in Punctuality of Express/Mail train services

230. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA:

SHRI NAWAB SINGH CHAUHAN:

DR. BALDEV PRAKASH:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a sharp deterioration in the punctuality of Express/Mail train service since the beginning of this year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any review has been made in this regard; and

(d) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (d). An analysis has revealed that the punctuality performance of Mail/Express trains on different zonal railways during the period January to June, 1978, had been satisfactory upto the month of March. 1978 when the punctuality percentage ranged between 88.8 and 94.6 per cent on B. G. and 90.0 and 96.7 per cent on M. G. Punctuality performance was, however, affected adversely during the months of April and May, 78 on account of wide spread alarm chain pulling, disconnection of hose pipes, miscreant activities, extreme summer heat, running of a large number of special trains for clearing summer rush, public/staff agitations, etc.

A special punctuality drive has been instituted on all the railways with effect from 1-6-78 and the running of trains is being watched closely, at all levels. Avoidable detentions are taken up immediately and remedial/punitive action taken to improve the running of trains. As a result of this drive, there has been an improvement in the punctuality of trains during the

month of June 1978 and it is expected that there will be further improvement during this month.

मेरठ शटल रेलगाड़ी के सवारी डिब्बों में उपलब्ध की गई सुविधाएं

231. श्री सचन सिंह ठाकुर : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्हें इस बात की जानकारी है कि मेरठ शटल रेलगाड़ी में लगाये गए सवारी डिब्बे बहुत ही खराब हालत में हैं और उनमें पंखे, बिजली तथा पानी का समुचित प्रबंध नहीं है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार उनमें इन सभी सुविधाओं से युक्त डिब्बे लगाएगी ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार का विचार उन सवारी डिब्बों की जांच किसी विशेष अधिकारी से कराने और उनमें समुचित सुविधाएं उपलब्ध करने का है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) यह सत्य नहीं है कि इस गाड़ी में लगाये गये यात्री डिब्बों में सुविधाएं उपलब्ध नहीं हैं और वे अच्छी दशा में नहीं हैं ।

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

(ग) पिछले दिनों वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों द्वारा इन रेलों का निरीक्षण किया गया है ।

विस्तृत टिप्पणी भी संलग्न है ।

टिप्पणी

(क) मेरठ शटल के यात्री डिब्बों का वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों द्वारा निरीक्षण किया गया था । यात्री-डिब्बों की फिटिंगों में बहुत-सी कमियां पायी गयी थीं ।

प्रसायाधिक वर्यों द्वारा मुंदावर्षों और उडाईमिरी की कार्यवाही के कारण मूलतः ऐसा हुआ ।

(ख) इन यात्री डिब्बों की टंकियों में पानी भरने के लिए मेरठ और नयी दिल्ली दोनों स्टेशनों पर उपयुक्त व्यवस्था मौजूद है ।

(ग) इन यात्री डिब्बों में पाये गये दोषों का परितोषण कर दिया गया है और खराबियों को ठीक कर दिया गया है । इस गाड़ी में चलाये जा रहे सभी यात्री डिब्बों की ओवरहाल/मरम्मत हाल ही में की गयी है ।

(घ) यात्री डिब्बों में पानी की समुचित सप्लाई और पंखों, बत्ती आदि जैसी फिटिंगों के उचित रूप से अनुरक्षण को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कर्मचारियों को उनके उत्तरदायित्व के प्रति शिक्षित किया गया है । इन रेलों के अनुरक्षण का उच्च स्तर को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए नियमित रूप से विशेष अभियान चलाये जा रहे हैं और प्रचानक जांच की जा रही है ।

Report of Expert Committee on companies Act and MRP Act

232. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:

SHRI CHITTA BASU:

SHRI DHARMA VIR VASISHT:

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

(a) whether the high power expert committee headed by Justice Rajinder Sachar, which is reviewing the Companies Act of 1956 and Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969 has submitted its report to the Government;

(b) if so, the salient features of the report; and

(c) if not, when the Committee is likely to submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) to (c). No, Sir. The Expert Committee headed by Justice Rajinder Sachar has requested the Government for further extension of two months' time i.e. upto 31st August, 1978 for submission of the report and the said request is under consideration.

Racketeering in sale of Reservation Tickets

233. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of large-scale racketeering in the sale of reservation tickets in the Indian Railways;

(b) whether Government are aware that this racketeering is not possible without the active connivance of the booking staff of the Railways;

(c) if answers to parts (a) and (b) above be in the affirmative, what steps Government have taken to stop this malaise by taking suitable action against its own staff; and

(d) whether Government have recently started a drive in Delhi to unearth this racket in which a large number of arrests have been made and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Cases of racketeering in rail reservations by unauthorised agents' touts and other anti-social elements have come to notice of Railway Administration.

(b) While there can be cases in which the booking staff may also be involved in racketeering of reserved tickets, touts and unsocial elements purchase tickets on fictitious names and sell them to needy and willing

passengers at a premium without the connivance of booking staff.

(c) Wherever railway official(s) is/are detected involved in irregularities and malpractices in reservation full enquiries are made and regular departmental action initiated against the staff held responsible. Such staff are also considered for posting to non-public dealing seat.

(d) Yes a special drive has been launched all over India in Delhi Area. During the period from 15-11-77 to 30-6-1978, in Delhi area 124 railway employees were detected for commission of various irregularities/malpractices. In addition during his period, 28 touts and 298 persons responsible for concerning of unreserved accommodation by spreading towels, etc. were apprehended and prosecuted by the Police.

Criterion for selecting "Leader Product" from Formulations

234. SHRI MOTIBHAI R. CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) as per statement laid on the table of the House on 29th March, 1978, what is the criterion for selecting a 'leader product' from formulations in Category I and II;

(b) what is the justification for fixing a 'leader product' if its prices are higher and others are not going to increase their prices; and

(c) what is justification in making selecting price de-control of certain items of drugs?

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

(a) The new pricing policy provides that prices of formulations in Category I and II will be worked out on the basis of product mix of equivalent therapeutic value based on 'leader product' of leading efficient producers whose price will serve as a ceiling for other formulators within that group.

(b) For an initial period of one year, prices of existing formulations in Category I and II would be frozen, with the leader prices operating as a ceiling. Where the current prices of such individual manufacturers in respect of such formulations are lower than the ceiling, no increase in prices will be allowed and wherever the current prices of individual manufacturers in respect of such formulations are higher than the ceiling, such manufacturers will be required to bring down their prices to the leader level. This will secure that, even during the initial period of one year when there will be no price increases, prices of formulations in Category I and II which exceed the leader prices will come down to the leader price levels, thereby providing some relief in terms of prices to users of these formulations.

(c) The new pricing policy provides for graded mark ups. While Category I and II formulations would carry a mark up of 40 to 55 per cent respectively, Category III formulations will carry mark up to 100 per cent and there will be no price control on Category IV formulations. This is designed to ensure the availability of the relatively more important formulations of Category I and II formulations at reasonable prices to the masses. The mark up has, therefore, been kept on the lower side in regard to these two categories. The manufacturers would be able to make up a commensurate return on an overall basis through the bigger margins that will be available in Category III and Category IV formulations.

Final decision about location of proposed Fertiliser Plant in West Coast

235. SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state;

(a) whether any final decision has been taken about the location of the

Rs. 500 crore public sector fertiliser plant in the West Coast;

(b) what are the alternative sites under consideration for its location;

(c) what are the merits and demerits of these proposals;

(d) what is the view of the Maharashtra Government in this connection;

(e) what is the opinion expressed by the National Committee on Environmental planning and co-ordination; and

(f) when will the matter be finally decided about the exact location?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) to (f). A Task Force of the National Committee on Environmental Planning and Coordination (NCEPC) under the Chairmanship of Dr. A. K. Ganguly, Director Chemical group BARC, Trombay was constituted by the Department of Science and Technology to examine the environmental impact of the proposed large sized fertilizer plant based on gas from Bombay High on different possible locations with a view to selecting a suitable location. The Task Force submitted its report in middle of April, 1978 recommending Tarapur for the location of the project. Since, however, the Government of Maharashtra did not favour Tarapur as a location, the Task Force was requested to again examine the environmental impact on certain other locations south of Bombay suggested by the Government of Maharashtra.

The Government of Maharashtra suggested the following five sites viz:

1. Thal-Vaishet
2. Uzar-Kune
3. Sogaon
4. Vadavali
5. Divi-Parangi

The Task Force submitted their second report on 31st May 1978 and ruled out Usar, Sogaon, Vadavali and Divi-Parangi as unsuitable for locating the fertilizer projects. The Task Force once again recommended Tarapur as a suitable location in preference to Mandwa and Thal-Vaishet.

After a careful consideration of the second report of the Task Force, the Government of Maharashtra have categorically recommended that the fertilizer projects should be located at Thal-Vaishet.

Government will take a decision soon about the location of the project in the light of the recommendations made by the Task Force and the views of the State Government.

Fire in Railway Carriage Works, Perambur

236. SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the causes for the fire that broke out in the Railway Carriage Works in Perambur, Southern Railway on 26th May, 1978; and

(b) what is the estimated loss due to this accident?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) The cause of the Fire was an act of arson by one or more persons whose identity could not be established from available evidence as concluded by a Committee of Administrative Officers.

(b) The estimated loss due to the accident is Rs. 11,10,465 as assessed by the Committee.

Complaints in respect of Drilling operation in West Bengal

237. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government received several memoranda in the re-

cent past in regard to inefficiency, sabotages etc., in respect of the drilling operations in West Bengal; and

(b) if so, action taken thereon?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under examination.

Looting of South bound trains

238. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) how many South bound trains have been looted during last five months by dacoits and anti-social elements and the total number of looting and theft incidents during the period;

(b) has large scale cancellation of reservations been reported due to a scarce in passengers travelling in South bound trains during the last month; and

(c) whether Government have received any request or has provided armed guards in South bound trains to prevent looting?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Four South-bound passenger trains were looted in the last 5 months. Details are as under:

1. On 16th May 1978 at 03.30 hours when 132 Up Jayanti Janata Express was running between Narkher and Nagpur on the Central Railway in the State of Maharashtra, 4 criminals robbed passengers in a 3-tier coach at pistol point. Properties allegedly worth Rs. 1543/- were looted. Police arrested 4 criminals.

2. On 30th May 1978 at 1.30 hours while 131 On Jayanti Janata Express was running between Budni

and Midghat Stations on the Central Railway in the States of Madhya Pradesh, some passengers travelling in a 3-tier coach were looted at pistol point of their belongings stated to be valued at Rs. 50,000/-. The entire property has been recovered in this case and 4 criminals arrested by the Government Railway Police, Bhopal.

3. On 9th June 1978 at 03.30 hours, 8 to 10 unknown criminals robbed 3 passengers of their belongings stated to be valued Rs. 6000/- in a 3-tier coach in the 131 Dn. Jayanti Janata Express near Sanchi on the Central Railway in the State of Madhya Pradesh. The Government Railway Police/Bhopal have arrested 4 criminals and recovered properties worth Rs. 1000/- in this case.

4. On 12th June 1978, 5 criminals robbed the passengers of their belongings stated to be valued Rs. 36000/- in a 3-tier coach in the 16 Up G.T. Express between Mohasa and Bina Stations on the Central Railway in the State of Madhya Pradesh. The Government Railway Police/Bhopal have so far arrested 4 criminals and recovered stolen properties worth Rs. 12,000/-.

(b) No.

(c) All affected South bound trains are being escorted by the Armed Police. Armed Railway Protection Force has also been deployed on all South bound trains.

Fertiliser Plant in Maharashtra based on Bombay High Gas

239. SHRI ANNASAHAB GOTK-HINDE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the growing feeling in the State of Maharashtra to the effect that the State is being deprived of the proposed fertiliser plant project based on gas from Bombay High;

(b) whether the views of the State Government are being taken into consideration and its co-operation is sought while deciding the matter;

(c) whether a final decision has been taken regarding the location of the said projects in Kulaba district situated in the industrially backward Konkan region of the State; and

(d) if so, the broad particulars thereof?

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

(a) to (d). The location originally proposed for the large sized fertilizer plants at Rewas was strongly opposed by the local residents and also the residents of Bombay who had formed themselves into a Committee known as the 'Bombay Bachao Committee'. Their opposition was mainly on grounds of likely pollution hazard to Bombay and New Bombay areas and displacement of farmers. Meanwhile a Task Force of the NCEPC which had been requested to investigate into the environmental impact of the proposed fertilizer project on different possible locations has submitted its report. Government will take a decision soon about the location of the project in the light of the recommendations made by the NCEPC Task Force and the views of the State Government.

हावड़ा स्टेशन पर गन्दगी

240. श्री लक्ष्मण राव मानकर : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे हावड़ा स्टेशन पर मछलियाँ उतारने के कारण बह्रा गन्दगी हो जाती है ;

(ख) क्या उस गन्दगी को तुरन्त दूर करने के लिए प्रबन्ध किये गये हैं जिससे यात्रियों को असुविधा न हो ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी इशारा क्या है?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री किशोराजी) (क) : जी नहीं।

(ख) और (ग) : गमियों के दौरान, कभी-कभी किश बास्कटों में अपर्याप्त वर्क के कारण या अन्य कारणों से मछली सूड़ी गली हावड़ा में प्राप्त होती है और उतारी जाती है। लैटफार्म क्षेत्र को दुर्गन्ध रहित और स्वच्छ रखने के लिए विशेष उपाय किए जाते हैं। गमियों में सफाई बालों का विशेष दस्ता नैनात किया जाता है। हावड़ा स्टेशन में बहुत दूर चलीदा खान भूमि में सूड़ी गली मछली डालने की व्यवस्था है। हावड़ा स्टेशन के क्षेत्र में मनुष्यित स्वास्थ्यकर स्थिति और सफाई का बर्बाद रखने के लिए निरन्तर निगरानी रखी जाती है।

Working of Private Companies having Government Directors

241. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the appointment of Government directors on the boards of certain private companies have helped to improve the functioning of these companies;

(b) if so, what are the names of the companies in which Government have appointed its own directors and what are their role in improving their (companies) functioning;

(c) whether Government propose to appoint its directors in more companies; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) and (b). In order to prevent the affairs of the 1900 LS—4.

company being conducted in a manner oppressive to any members of the company or in a manner prejudicial to the interests of the company or to public interest, Government nominees are appointed in public and private companies under section 408 of the Companies Act, 1956. Since 1st January 1973, Government directors have been appointed in the following companies:

(1) Andhra Prabha Private Limited, Vijayawade

(2) Belapur Sugar and Allied Industries Limited, Bombay

(3) Bird and Company Limited, Calcutta

(4) Great Eastern Hotel Limited, Calcutta

(5) Nasik Deolali Electric Supply Company Limited

(6) National Rayon Corporation Limited

(7) Poona Electrical and Industrial Company Limited, Bombay

(8) Shree Changadeo Sugar Mills Limited, Bombay

(9) Shree Sudershan Trading Company Limited, Calicut

(10) Shaw Wallace and Company Limited, Calcutta

(11) Swadeshi Cotton Mills Limited, Kanpur

(12) Trisure India Limited, Bombay

(13) Urban Improvement Company Private Limited, New Delhi

(14) W. H. Brady and Company Limited, Bombay

However, in respect of companies at serial numbers (5), (7), (8), (9) and (11) above, as a result of writ petitions filed in High Courts/taking over under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, the orders under section 408 of the Companies

Act, 1956 could not be made effective. The affairs of the other companies improved under the stewardship of the Government directors.

As regards the role played by the Government directors, they worked in the interests of the company and public interest and ensured that the considerations which led the Government to appoint them as Directors under section 408 were achieved to the extent possible.

(c) and (d). As and when such cases come to the notice of the Central Government, appropriate action as per provisions of the Companies Act, 1956, will be taken.

रेलों में सामान की चोरी के कारण मांगा गया मुआवजा

242. डा० रामजी सिंह : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1975-76, 1976-77 और 1977-78 के दौरान माल की चोरी के कारण रेलवे द्वारा (जोन बार) कितना मुआवजा दिया गया ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि माल गार्डियों में चोरियों रेलवे सुरक्षा बल के साथ मांड-गांड करके की जाती है ;

(ग) क्या रेलवे सुरक्षा बल पर निगरानी रखने के लिए एक प्रशासनिक व्यवस्था बनाना सम्भव है ; और

(घ) क्या मुआवजे का दावा प्राप्त होने पर किसी पर उत्तरदायित्व निर्धारित किया जाता है और यदि हां, तो उसके लिए क्या प्रक्रिया अपनाई जाती है, और यदि नहीं, तो सरकार उत्तरदायित्व निर्धारित करने के प्रश्न पर विचार करेगी ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) (क) एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

(ख) और (ग). पर्यवेक्षक कर्मचारियों द्वारा पर्याप्त रूप से जांच की जाती है। रेलों के सतर्कता संगठन भी रेलवे सुरक्षा बल के दोषी कर्मचारियों पर निगाह रखते हैं। इसलिए रेलवे सुरक्षा बल के ऊपर निगाह रखने के लिए कोई तंत्र स्थापित करने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है।

(घ) जी हां। कर्मचारियों का उत्तरदायित्व तब निश्चित किया जाता है जब जांच करने पर कर्मचारियों की ऐसी लापरवाही या कदाचार का पता चलता है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप परिक्षण खो गये हों या उन्हें क्षति पहुंची हो। साम प्रामाणिकारी उचित जांचपड़ताल करने के बाद और अनुशासन तथा अपील नियमों के अनुसार उपयुक्त दण्ड देते हैं। बार बार अनियमितताएं करने के लिए उत्तरदायी पाये जाने वाले कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध कड़ी कार्यवाही की जाती है।

विवरण

(लाख रुपये में)

रेलवे	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
मध्य	149.31	124.22	133.03
पूर्व	382.85	340.05	374.58
उत्तर	177.08	157.05	195.11

रेलवे	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
पूर्वोत्तर	75.03	53.81	39.96
पूर्वोत्तर सीमा	153.08	162.02	138.84
दक्षिण	119.04	87.52	76.65
दक्षिण मध्य	96.47	82.59	89.86
दक्षिण पूर्व	169.30	200.79	224.97
पश्चिम	203.19	147.47	150.84
जोड़	1525.35	1355.52	1423.84

Recommendation of Law Commission on Attorney Act

243. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH
MALIK:

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:

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

(a) whether Law Commission some time back had recommended to the Government of India for the enactment of new law to replace the present powers of Attorney Act by suggesting that article 134 (a) (c) of the Constitution be amended to restrict criminal appeals to the Supreme Court with a certificate by the High Court that the cases involve substantial questions of law and also retirement age and pension of the judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts; and

(b) whether the recommendations have since been examined by the Government and if so, with what result?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) The 68th Report of the Law Commission of India deals with the Powers of Attorney Act, 1882. The Commission has recommended that the old Act may be replaced by a new Act with certain changes. This Report does not con-

tain any recommendation with regard to the amendment of article 134 (1) (c) of the Constitution so as to restrict criminal appeals to the Supreme Court, or with regard to the retirement age and pensions of the Judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts. The recommendations with regard to the amendment of article 134(1) (c) of the Constitution and the retirement age and pensions of the Judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts have been however made by the Law Commission in its 58th Report on "Structure and Jurisdiction of the Higher Judiciary".

(b) A statement containing the requisite information with regard to the 58th Report is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2399/1978] The recommendations of the Law Commission in its 68th Report regarding the Powers of Attorney Act are being processed.

Advertisement given by Bongaigaon Refinery and Petro-chemicals Ltd. in Souvenirs issued by AICC, Chandigarh

244. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR DHARA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Bongaigaon Refinery and Petro-chemicals

Ltd., a Public undertakings spent Rs. 10,000/- for advertising in souvenirs issued by A.I.C.C. Chandigarh in 1975;

(b) if so, whether it is proper and legal; and

(c) whether Government has taken any action against those responsible for this act?

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

(a) Yes Sir.

(b) The matter is being examined in consultation with the Department of Company Affairs.

(c) This will be considered upon receipt of the advice of the Department of Company Affairs.

Conversion of Bara Banki to Samastipur Railway Line to Broad Gauge

245. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work started on the conversion of railway line from meter gauge to broad gauge between Bara Banki to Samastipur has been completed;

(b) if not, when it is likely to be completed; and

(c) what was the amount sanctioned for the said project and how much money has since been utilised on the work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (c). 56 per cent of total conversion work from Samastipur to Bara Banki has been completed and the entire remaining project is planned to be completed and commissioned by 1980. The estimated cost of the project is about Rs. 89 crores as per the latest assessment. The expenditure on the

project upto March 1978 is Rs. 39.57 crores. High priority has been given to this gauge conversion project and a sum of Rs. 12.97 crores has been allotted to it during the current year.

जयन्ती जनता एक्सप्रेस के यात्रियों को लूटा जाना

246. श्री राजेश कुमार शर्मा :

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण यादव :

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 9 जून, 1978 को भोपाल के निकट जयन्ती जनता एक्सप्रेस के यात्रियों को कुछ डाकुओं ने लूट लिया था ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कितने यात्रियों की कितने मूल्य की सम्पत्ति लूटी गई और कितने यात्री घायल हुए ; और

(ग) सरकार ने उक्त डकतों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) छः यात्रियों का सामान और 6000 रुपये मूल्य की क्विच तकदी लूट ली गयी थी । अपराधियों के हाथों चार यात्रियों को मामूली चोटें लगी थी ।

(ग) राज्य रेलवे पुलिस भोपाल द्वारा भारतीय दंड संहिता की धारा 395 और 307 के अंतर्गत अपराध सं० 447/78 पर मामला दर्ज कर लिया गया था । राज्य पुलिस ने इस मामले में चार अपराधियों को गिरफ्तार कर लिया है और बुराबी गयी सम्पत्ति का 1000 रुपये के मूल्य का भाग बरामद कर लिया है ?

आपातकाल के दौरान नौकरी से निकाले गये कर्मचारियों की बहाली

247. श्री अर्जुन सिंह भवौरिया : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मंत्रालय द्वारा अधिसूचना जारी किये जाने तथा मंत्री महोदय द्वारा आश्वासन दिये जाने के बावजूद बहुत से कर्मचारियों को जिन्हें आपातकाल के दौरान नौकरी से निकाल दिया गया था उन्हें बहाल नहीं किया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी संख्या कितनी है और उन्हें कब तक बहाल कर दिया जायेगा ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) और (ख). सभी 24 रेल कर्मचारियों को जिन्हें आपातकाल के दौरान प्रतिबंधित संगठनों अथवा अन्य राजनैतिक विचारों से संबद्ध होने के कारण नौकरी से हटाया / बर्खास्त किया गया / अनिवार्य रूप से सेवा निवृत्त किया गया था, फिर से नौकरी में वापस ले लिया गया है । ऐसे कर्मचारियों के मामले में जो रेल कर्मचारी (अनुशासन एवं अपील) नियम, 1968 के नियम 14(II) के अंतर्गत सख्त प्राधिकारी में निहित विशेष अधिकारों के अंतर्गत नौकरी से हटाये/बर्खास्त किये गये अथवा जिन्हें आपातकाल के दौरान अनिवार्य रूप से सेवानिवृत्त कर दिया गया था, उन्हें ये अवसर प्रदान किया गया था कि उनके प्रति किये गये अन्याय को देखने के उद्देश्य से उनके मामलों पर पुनः विचार किया जायेगा । ऐसे पुनरीक्षणों के परिणामस्वरूप, नौकरी से हटाये गये / बर्खास्त किये गये लगभग 1540 कर्म-

चारियों में से, 1208 को वापस नौकरी में ले लिया गया और शेष को इसलिए वापस नहीं लिया जा सका क्योंकि इनमें अनधिकृत रूप से गैर हाजरी, गंभीर कदाचार अपराध करने, न्यायालय के मामले आदि शामिल हैं ।

मनमाड-नरदाना तथा नासिक रोड-बलसाड नई रेलवे लाइनों का निर्माण

248. श्री हरिचंकर महाले : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बलसाडपेट, नासिक रोड, मनमाड, मालेगांव तथा नरदाना के लॉग एक लम्बे समय से मनमाड-मालेगांव-नरदाना तथा नासिक रोड पेट-बलसाड नामक नई रेलवे लाइनों के निर्माण की मांग करते आ रहे हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो अब तक पेश किये गये प्रस्तावों का व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) इन प्रस्तावों के कब तक क्रियान्वित हो जाने की आशा है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) - और (ख). मनमाड-नरदाना और नासिक रोड-बलसाड रेल लाइनों के निर्माण के लिए अनेक अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हो चुके हैं ।

(ग) संसदों पर भारी दबाव के कारण इस समय इन लाइनों के निर्माण के बारे में विचार करना संभव नहीं है । तत्पुर्वार अभ्यावेदकों को उत्तर भेज दिये गये हैं ।

मिट्टी के तेल के मूल्य

249. श्री रामजी लाल बुधन .
क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्बरक
मंत्री यह बताने को कृप. करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश के विभिन्न भागों में
मिट्टी के तेल का मूल्य अलग अलग है,

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का
राज्य सरकारों से परामर्श करके मिट्टी
के तेल का उचित मूल्य निर्धारित करने
का विचार है, और

(ग) क्या लोक सभा में अपने
मंत्रालय का बजट प्रस्तुत करने समय
उन्होंने जो आश्वासन दिया था वह उसे
पूरा कर रहे हैं ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्बरक
मंत्री (श्री हंसवती नन्दन बहुगुणा) :

(क) जी, हां । यह परिवहन व्यवस्था
और स्थानीय प्रभावों, विक्री कर, चुर्गी
आदि की विभिन्न दरों के कारण है ।

(ख) वास्तव में फुटकर मूल्य.
राज्य सरकारों / केन्द्र शासित प्रदेशों के
प्रशासनों द्वारा अनिवार्य वस्तु अधिनियम,
1955 (1955 का संख्या 10) के
अन्तर्गत जारी मिट्टी का तेल (अधिकतम
मूल्य निर्धारण) आदेश, 1970 के उपबन्धों
के अन्तर्गत निर्धारित किए जाते हैं ।

(ग) राज्य सरकारों / केन्द्र शासित
प्रशासनों और तेल कंपनियों से परामर्श
करके एक योजना तैयार की जा रही
है ।

Reduction in Prices of Medicines

250. DR. VASANT KUMAR PAN-
DIT: Will the Minister of PETRO-
LEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILI-
ZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have de-
cided to reduce the prices of medi-

cines and essential drugs by formu-
lating a new cost structure;

(b) if so, the main features of the
new system of drugs to be covered;
and

(c) whether it is a fact that Cen-
tral Government have appealed to
State Governments to reduce the
incidence of Sales Tax on Life Saving
medicines and essential drugs, if so,
which States have reciprocated by
reducing or agreeing to reduce the
Sales Tax on medicines?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM
AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILI-
ZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a)
and (b). The new pricing policy pro-
vides graded mark-ups for Categories
I, II and III formulations with com-
paratively lower mark-up for Cat. I
and II Cat. IV formulations will be
free from price control. The proposed
rationalisation may result in changes
in the prices of individual formula-
tions. The scheme is expected to en-
sure that essential formulations are
available to the masses at reasonable
prices, and at the same time, not make
the manufacturer of formulations an
uneconomic operation for the formu-
lators on an overhall basis.

(c) Finance Minister has written to
State Chief Ministers on the 26th
May, 1978, to initiate action as expedi-
tiously as possible to withdraw the
sales tax and octroi duty on drugs and
formulations. Some State Govern-
ment have intimated that the propo-
sals are being examined whereas re-
plies from others are still awaited.

Suggestion to set up Fertilizer Plant based on Bombay High Gas in Kulaba District, Maharashtra

251. SHRI D. B. PATIL: Will the
Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMI-
CALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleas-
ed to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Gov-
ernment of Maharashtra have sugges-
ted that the fertiliser plant to be

established in Maharashtra should be established in Kulaba district;

(b) whether it is a fact that Maharashtra Legislative Assembly and Council on 22nd June, 1978 have recommended by an unanimous resolution that plant would be established in Kulaba district and have as well suggested site for the same; and

(c) if so, what is the reaction of Government of India about above mentioned request?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Both Houses of the Maharashtra Legislature have passed a unanimous resolution on 21-6-1978 suggesting that the proposed fertilizer project based on Bombay High Gas should be located at Thal-Vaishet in Alibag Taluka of Kulaba District, South of Bombay. A Task Force of the NCEPC which had been requested to investigate on the environmental impact of the proposed fertilizer project on different possible locations, including Thal-Vaishet, has also submitted its report. Government will take a decision soon on location of the project in the light of the recommendation of the Task Force and the views of the Maharashtra Government.

नांदेड स्टेशन पर नये गेड का निर्माण

252. श्री केशवराव जोडणे : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या महाराष्ट्र के नांदेड रेलवे स्टेशन पर नये गेड के दूसरी ओर का निर्माण इस बीच पूरा हो गया है ;

(ख) क्या नये प्लेटफार्म के स्तर को अन्य प्लेटफार्म के बराबर ऊंचा करने की मांग की गई है क्योंकि वह भूमि, भूमि स्तर पर है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) संभवतः माननीय सदस्य का आशय नांदेड स्टेशन के दूसरे प्लेटफार्म पर नये यात्री सायवान से है। वर्ष 1975 में प्लेटफार्म नं० 2 पर 31 मीटर लम्बे सायवान की पहले ही व्यवस्था की जा चुकी है।

(ख) और (ग) . प्लेटफार्म नं० 2 पटरी की सतह का एक प्लेटफार्म है। इस प्लेटफार्म की सतह को ऊंचा उठाने के लिए भी मांग की गयी है। वर्ष 1979-80 के निर्माण कार्यक्रम में इस प्लेटफार्म की सतह को ऊंचा करने का काम को शामिल करने के एक प्रस्ताव को रेलवे उपयोगकर्ता सुविधा समिति के समक्ष रखा गया था परन्तु उन्होंने इसकी स्वीकृति नहीं दी।

Malpractices in Railway Reservations

253. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state;

(a) whether Governments' attention has been drawn to the complaints about rampant corruption and malpractices in Railway reservations; and

(b) if so, what are the details and what effective measures are being taken to stop unsocial activities in Railways?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) number of complaints alleging corruption/malpractices in reservations have been received.

(b) The complaints are generally relating to:—

(i) Demand and acceptance of illegal gratification for provision of reserved accommodation;

(ii) Out of turn allotment of reservations ignoring waiting lists;

(iii) Harassment to Passengers by not providing accommodation even on confirmed reservation; and

(iv) Selling of tickets on premium by anti-social elements with or without collusion of railway staff etc.

The following steps have been taken to detect malpractices and curb black-marketing in railway tickets:—

(i) The time-limit for advance reservation has been made six months at all stations by all trains, to avoid blocking of accommodation by anti-social elements and providing a wider choice to *bonafide* passengers for planning rail journeys in advance.

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

(iii) Additional booking windows and reservation counters are opened and the working hours of reservation offices extended to cater to additional traffic.

(iv) Reservation arrangements have been streamlined and strict supervision is maintained at important points.

(v) Checks have been intensified with the help of anti-fraud squads, Vigilance Organisation, Government Railway Police and Railway Protection Force to detect anti-social elements and Railway staff indulging in malpractices regarding

reservation. Strict action is taken against the defaulters to improve matters. C.B.I.'s assistance is also sought wherever possible.

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

(vii) Action is being taken to employ only women as reservation/booking clerks and supervisors in the major booking offices starting with metropolitan cities.

(viii) To create an immediate impact, a Special Squad of Inspectors working under the control of Railway Board was formed and vigorous drive launched to intensify checks/raids at important reservation offices and on running trains. In addition, instructions were also issued to the Zonal Railways that the Vigilance Organisations and Anti-Fraud Squads should intensify the checks and raids by seeking assistance of CBI and local Police. The special drive launched to check corruption and malpractices in the reservation have proved effective to certain extent as ticket checking and reservation staff have become conscious that their activities are being watched. Removal of anti-social elements from the station premises with the assistance of Police and particular stress on checking of passenger travelling on transferred tickets have been effective in curbing the activities of touts and unauthorised travel agents to a certain extent.

रेलवे स्टीमरों का संचालन

255. श्री राम देवसिंह : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे पर महेन्द्रा घाट और बहेलजापाट के बीच बंगा नदी में रेलवे के कितने स्टीमर चल रहे हैं ;

(ख) 1976-77 और 1977-78 के दौरान उनको मरम्मत पर रेलवे विभाग ने कितनी धनराशि खर्च की तथा स्टीमरों को कितने दिनों तक मरम्मत होती रही ;

(ग) क्या एक ब्रिटिश काल का स्टीमर है जिसमें पंखे नहीं हैं और न बैठने की उचित व्यवस्था है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप यात्रियों को भारी असुविधा होती है तथा अधिकारियों को सामान्यतः उसी स्टीमर से यात्रा करनी पड़ती है ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इस स्टीमर को बदलने का है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) चार

(ख) महेन्द्रघाट और पटने-जाघाट में स्टीमरों की मरम्मत पर कुल खर्च 1976-77 में 21,14,047 रु० और 1977-78 में 16,64,901 रु० (अनन्तिम) हुआ। स्टीमर समय-अनुसूची गत अनुरक्षण में भिन्न कार्य के लिए, 1976-77 और 1977-78 में क्रमशः 62 और 76 दिनों के लिए मरम्मत-धीन रहे।

(ग) एक पुराना स्टीमर है लेकिन इसमें पंखों की सुविधाएँ हैं और उसमें 1950 में खरीदे गये वाद के स्टीमरों के समान ही बैठने के उपयुक्त प्रबन्ध हैं। इस स्टीमर में यात्रा करते समय यात्रियों को कोई विशेष असुविधा अनुभव नहीं होती।

(घ) किलहास इस स्टीमर के बदलाव की कोई योजना नहीं है।

पूर्वोक्त रेलवे पर गाड़ियों का विलम्ब से चलना

256. श्री रामधारी शास्त्री : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनको पता है कि गत दो वर्षों में पूर्वोक्त रेलवे पर लगभग सभी

रेलगाड़ियाँ विशेषकर बैंगाली एक्सप्रेस, जनता और जी० एल० गाड़ियाँ लगभग 5-6 घंटे विलम्ब से चल रही हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में क्या उपाय किये जा रहे हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) और (ख). मई और जून 1978 के महीनों में पूर्वोक्त रेलवे के बड़ी लाइन वाले भाग पर चलने वाली टाक/एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों का समयपालन संतोषजनक रहा। लेकिन इस अवधि में मीटर लाइन की गाड़ियों का समयपालन संतोषजनक नहीं था। मीटरलाइन की गाड़ियों के समयपालन पर खतरे की जंजीर खींचने की बहुत अधिक घटनाएँ हो जपाइयों का अलग कर देने, शरास्ती लोगों द्वारा टोकन छीनने, जनता द्वारा आन्दोलन, तारों की चोरी के कारण सिग्नल और दूर संचार व्यवस्था के बिगड़ जाने, बहुत अधिक गरमी, लांकां गवन्धी हानियों आदि के कारणों में बुरा प्रभाव पड़ा।

(ग) गाड़ियों के संचालन में सुधार लाने के उद्देश्य में समय पालन का एक विशेष अभियान चलाया गया है। इस रेलवे पर कोचिंग अपात कक्ष स्थापित किया गया है जिसमें अधिकारी और वरिष्ठ कर्मचारी पारो ड्यूटी के आधार पर चौबीसों घंटे काम करते हैं और गाड़ियों के संचालन पर कड़ी निगाह रखी जाती है। परिहार्य विलम्बों पर तुरन्त कार्रवाई की जाती है और गाड़ियों के समयपालन में सुधार करने के लिए दण्डात्मक/निवारक कदम उठाये जाते हैं। शरास्ती लोगों द्वारा खतरे की जंजीर खींचने और होज पाइपों को अलग करने की घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों के साथ सम्पर्क रखा जा रहा है।

आरक्षण काउन्टरों पर महिलाओं को तैनात किया जाना

257. चौधरी बलबीर सिंह : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अष्टाचार समाप्त करने की दृष्टि से सरकार ने आरक्षण काउन्टरों पर पुरुषों के स्थान पर महिलाओं को तैनात करने का निर्णय किया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो किन किन स्थानों पर आरक्षण काउन्टरों पर पुरुष कर्मचारियों के स्थान पर महिला कर्मचारियों को तैनात किया गया है; और

(ग) बाकी स्थानों पर महिला कर्मचारियों का शीघ्र लगाने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है और सभी स्थानों पर महिला कर्मचारियों को कब तक नियुक्त कर दिया जायेगा ताकि रेलवे में अष्टाचार समाप्त किया जा सके ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) और (ग). इसके लिए महानगरों में आरक्षण कार्यालयों में आरक्षण लिपिकों के रूप में महिलाओं का नियोजन करने का प्रस्ताव है । सम्बन्धित रेल प्रणाली में आरक्षण कर्मचारियों में से चयन का आयोजन कर रहे हैं । इसके साथ-साथ काहल में भी महिला उम्मीदवारों को भर्ती करने के लिए कार्यवाही की जा रही है । अर्थात् कि महिला आरक्षण लिपिक आरक्षण काउन्टरों पर 1-10-78 से तैनात कर दिये जायेंगे ।

Agreement for processing Marine Survey Data Collected by Oil India on off shore in Mahanadi Basin

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

(a) is it a fact that an agreement for processing expensive marine survey data collected by Oil India on the off

shore concession in Mahanadi basin has been signed recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what are the terms of the agreement and to what extent India will be benefited by it?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) to (c). Oil India Limited has signed a contract with Digicon Nederland BV to avail of the latter's advance computer Centre in Singapore to process the geophysical marine data collected by O.I.L. in its 12,000 sq. kms. of offshore area in Mahanadi Basin. The salient features of the contract are:—

(i) Digicon shall produce seismic record sections from Oil India's 3000 kilometres of seismic surveys;

(ii) Digicon shall carry out the work according to the detailed specifications of Oil India (O.I.L.) experts and to their entire satisfaction;

(iii) the work shall be carried out by Digicon's experienced and fully qualified staff and with the requisite care and diligence;

(iv) Digicon shall keep secret and confidential all the data supplied by Oil India (O.I.L.)

The offer from Digicon was the lowest and technically acceptable. The contract will enable Oil India Limited to pursue further its exploration programme in this area.

Electrification of Delhi-Agra Section

259. SHRI DHARMA VIR VASHIST: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 9 on 21st February, 1978 regarding electrification of Delhi-Agra Railway track and state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision in the matter; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) A Committee was constituted in December, 1977 to re-assess the relative economics of electric and diesel tractions on the Indian Railways and to prepare a long term programme for electrification in the future. The Committee have submitted their report recently. After recommendations of the Committee are examined in the Ministry of Railways and the Planning Commission, final decision in regard to electrification of Delhi-Jhansi section, of which Delhi-Agra section forms a part, will be taken.

New Agencies for Marketing Cooking Gas

260. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have announced to create some more new agencies for marketing cooking gas to an additional three lakh customers this year; and

(b) if so, the details regarding progress in this regard and in how many places these new agencies are proposed to be created?

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

Yes, Sir.

(b) Taking into account the restructuring of the existing distributorships on the basis of the ceilings prescribed, and for marketing of additional cooking gas for enrolments of 3 lakh customers, new agencies are proposed to be created in 87 locations in 62 places in different parts of the country. Details regarding progress in respect of creation of these agencies are being collected, and will be laid on the Table of the House.

रेल-गाड़ियों की लचक-बाधक और दुर्घटनाओं के तुलनात्मक आंकड़े

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

(क) 1 अप्रैल, 1976 से 30 जून, 1977 और 1 अप्रैल, 1977 से 30 जून, 1978 में रेलगाड़ियों द्वारा समय का पालन करने तथा आकस्मिक दुर्घटनाओं के मामले में तुलनात्मक आंकड़े क्या हैं तथा दुर्घटनाओं की गम्भीरता, उनके कारण तथा अन्य भीरा क्या है तथा इस बारे में क्या उपचारात्मक कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(ख) 1 अप्रैल, 1978 से 30 जून, 1978 की अवधि में गत वर्ष की इसी अवधि के दौरान प्राप्त हुई शिकायतों की तुलना में यात्रियों की ओर से रेल गाड़ियों की मरम्मत और रखरखाव के बारे में कितनी शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई तथा किस प्रकार की शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) एन विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है । [प्रचालन में रखा गया देखिए संख्या-2400/78] ।

(ख) अप्रैल से जून, 1978 तक की अवधि के दौरान यात्रियों से 81 शिकायतें मिली हैं जबकि पिछले वर्ष इसी अवधि में 92 शिकायतें मिली थीं । यह शिकायतें अस्थायित सफाई, पानी उपलब्ध न होने, शीचालयों की बिड़ियों, खिड़कियों, पंखों, वातातुल उपकरण के ठीक से काम न करने तथा बलियों की अनुपलब्धता या मन्दी रोगियों के बारे में हैं ।

Responsibility of State Governments to check Robberies in Trains

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

(a) whether State Governments have declined to take the responsibility of

robberies in the running trains passing through their States; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

जंजीर खींचने की घटनाएं

263. श्री राघव जी : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1975-76, 1976-77 और 1977-78 में मबारी गाड़ियों में जंजीर

खींचने की घलग-घलंग कितनी घटनाएं हुई ;

(ख) प्रत्येक वर्ष में जंजीर खींचने के कितने मामलों के कारण सही थे तथा ग़ोष मामलों में से कितने मामलों में जंजीर खींचने पर ज़ुर्माना बसूल किया गया ; और

(ग) क्या रेलवे प्रशासन का ध्यान चेतावनी जंजीर के भारी दुष्प्रयोग की ओर दिलाया गया है और यदि हाँ, तो इसे रोकने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है अब अभियोग में करने का विचार है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) और (ख).

वर्ष	गाड़ियाँ गाड़ियों में खतरे की जंजीर खींचने के कुल मामले	वे मामले जिनमें खतरे की जंजीर खींचना उचित था	वे मामले जिनमें खतरे की जंजीर खींचना उचित नहीं था	पकड़े गये व्यक्तियों में जुर्माने के रूप में बसूल की गयी राशि
1975-76	162771	5356	157421	7469.35
1976-77	68002	4841	63161	5848.50
1977-78	102627	4128	98499	10996.00

(ग) इस बुराई का समाप्त करने के लिये रेल प्रशासन द्वारा निम्नलिखित उपाय किये गये हैं :—

1. गाड़ियों में मादे कपड़ों में चल टिकट परीक्षकों तथा रेलवे सुरक्षा दलाराजकीय रेलवे पुलिस कर्मचारी तैनात किया जाना ;

2. रेलवे सुरक्षा दल तथा चल टिकट परीक्षकों वाले खतरे की जंजीर खींचने विरोधी दलों द्वारा प्रचारक जांच किया जाना ;

3. अनधिकृत रूप से जंजीर खींचने के लिये बदनाम स्थानों पर घात लगा कर जांच किया जाना ;

4. समाचार पत्रों, इशतहारों, सिनेमा प्लाइडों के माध्यम से तथा महत्वपूर्ण स्टेशनों पर रेडियो से घोषणा द्वारा लोगों को शिक्षित करने का अभियान चलाया जाना ;

5. खतरे की जंजीर खींचने वाले लोगों को पकड़ने वाले व्यक्तियों को इनाम दिया जाना ; और

6. शेष क्षेत्रों में कुछ बुनो हुई गाइडों में से खतरे की जमीनों को हटा दिया जाना।

अनधिकृत रूप से खतरे की जमीन खोखने की इस दुराई का समाप्त करने के लिये अतामाजिक तत्वों के विरुद्ध स्थानीय वर्गों तथा पुलिस की सहायता से अभियान तेज कर दिया गया है। इन अतामाजिक तत्वों को हरकतों पर निगरानी रखने के लिये राज्य सरकारों के साथ निकट संपर्क रखा जा रहा है।

Approval for Price Fixation of Smaller Pack of Drug Formulations

264. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that Government have decided all drug manufacturers should obtain approval for price fixation of even smaller pack of drug formulations which form part of larger packs approved by Government;

(b) if so, have Government reviewed how far this decision is being implemented; and

(c) if not implemented, what step Government intends to take and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) The Central Government, vide Press Note dated the 12th June, 1978, clarified that, to avoid practical difficulties, manufacturers should obtain price approval for minimum packs of formulations offered for retail sales in addition to the larger packs for which price approvals have already been obtained.

(b) and (c). The clarification has been issued only recently. In the light of the clarification, price approvals for minimum retail packs have already been issued in respect of a number of

applications. Further applications for approval of prices of minimum retail packs are coming in.

Broad Gauge Line from Trivandrum to Tirunelveli

265. SHRIMATI AHILYA P. RANGNEKAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress so far made in the laying of the new broad gauge line from Trivandrum to Tirunelveli via Nagercoil; and

(b) when the construction is likely to be over?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Earthwork and bridge works in all the reaches are in good progress and nearing completion. The linking of Permanant Way has also been taken up in the Trivandrum-Nagercoil section. Overall progress is about 60 per cent.

(b) Trivandrum-Nagercoil-Kanyakumari sections is expected to be completed by March, 1979 and Nagercoil-Tirunelveli section by April, 1980, subject to adequate funds being made available.

Death of a Rail Attendant in Armed Dacoity in Howrah-Delhi Toofan Express

266. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an attendant of first class compartment of Howrah-Delhi Toofan Express was killed on 23rd May, 1978 and a collector received knife injuries in putting up resistance against armed miscreants at a place between Keeshon and Run-kuts stations; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps Government have taken in this regard for the safety of passengers as well as the railway staff?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). Yes. On 22nd May 1978 at about 1430 hours four persons boarded First Class Compartment of Toofan Express at Raja-ki-Mandi Station on Central Railway in Uttar Pradesh. The Travelling Ticket Examiner and the Coach Attendant demanded their tickets which resulted in an altercation. They stabbed the Travelling Ticket Examiner and fired at the Coach Attendant. The Coach Attendant died and the Travelling Ticket Examiner sustained knife injuries. Thereafter they looted nine passengers of their cash, jewellery and personal belongings valued Rs. 2,500/- and got down between Kunkuta and Kitham Stations in Agra-Mathura Section of Central Railway in Uttar Pradesh.

The Government Railway Police of Uttar Pradesh conducted a search of the house of a suspected person named Ainuddin resident of Lohamandi, Agra and recovered one pistol, one revolver (both country made), two old transistors, one bangle in pieces, a gold ring and two watches. They arrested the concubine of Ainuddin. Police is making a vigorous search to arrest Ainuddin and other absconding criminals of this case.

The Government Railway Police is escorting all night trains in this Section.

(2) Armed Railway Protection Force is also being provided in the trains in this Section during night to prevent theft of railway property. They will also help to instil confidence amongst the passengers and the railway staff and deter the criminals from operating on trains.

(3) Surprise checks and patrolling of railway station Kitham are being made jointly by Railway Protection Force and Government Railway Police at night.

काम करने के अधिकार को संविधान में शामिल किया जाना

267. श्री राम बिलास पासवान : क्या बिधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का भारत के संविधान में दिये हुए मूल अधिकारों की सूची में काम करने के अधिकार को शामिल करने का विचार है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का बेरोजगार लोगों का बेरोजगारी भत्ता देने का विचार है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकारी सेवा में नियुक्ति के लिये आयु सीमा को बढ़ा कर 55 वर्ष किया जाएगा ?

बिधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री शान्ति मुखर्जी) : (क) अभी सरकार के विचारार्थीन ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(ग) जो नहीं ।

Proposal for Mixing Alcohol with Petrol

268. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering the possibilities of mixing alcohol with petrol for automobiles; and

(b) if so, how far will it effect the reduction in the consumer price of petrol in the country?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). Power alcohol can be used to a limited extent in suitable blend with motor spirit (petrol) as fuel in

petrol engines. However, as alcohol is already being used as a feed-stock for the organic chemical industry, any diversion thereof for admixture with petrol would provide a setback to the alcohol based chemical industries.

देश में बढ़ते हुए मुकदमों का निपटारा

269. श्री शरद यादव : क्या बिधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उच्च न्यायालयों में मुकदमों की संख्या बढ़ रही है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उनके शीघ्र निपटारे के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ;

(ग) क्या उच्च न्यायालय के न्यायाधीशों की संख्या बढ़ाई जाएगी ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इस बारे में सरकार का क्या विचार है और बढ़ते हुए मुकदमों के निपटारे के लिये क्या अन्य प्रबन्ध किये जायेंगे ?

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

(ख) विवरण संलग्न है।

(ग) उन उच्च न्यायालयों में जिनके संबंध में प्रस्ताव प्राप्त होते हैं न्यायाधीशों की संख्या बढ़ाई जा रही है। 1-4-1977 से 20 न्यायाधीश और बढ़ा दिये गए हैं।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

बिबरण

(ख) मामलों को शीघ्र निपटारे के लिये निम्नलिखित कार्यवाही की गई है, अर्थात् :—

(1) उच्च न्यायालयों में काफी रिक्त स्थानों को भर दिया गया है।

केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा राज्य प्राधिकारियों / मुख्य न्यायाधिपतियों से प्रस्ताव मांगने के लिये पहल की गई है और जहाँ आवश्यक था, सम्बद्ध राज्य प्राधिकारियों/ मुख्य न्यायाधिपतियों को स्मरणपत्र भेजे गये हैं। 1 अप्रैल, 1977 से 15 जुलाई, 1978 तक की अवधि में 66 नई नियुक्तियाँ की गई हैं।

(ii) उन उच्च न्यायालयों में जिनके संबंध में प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुए थे तारीख 1-4-1977 में न्यायाधीशों की संख्या बढ़ा दी गई है। यह वृद्धि निम्नलिखित उच्च न्यायालयों में उन तारीखों से की गई है जिन तारीखों से वे पद भरे जाएंगे :—

उच्च न्यायालय का नाम	वृद्धि	
	स्थायी	अप्रैल
दिल्ली/हावाद	—	6
मध्य प्रदेश	—	6
कर्नाटक	1	3
हिमाचल प्रदेश	—	1
पटना	—	3
कुल	1	19

(iii) विभिन्न राज्यों की विधायक परिषदों और बार एसोसिएशनों को पत्र भेजे गये हैं जिनमें उनसे यह अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे

मामलों को शीघ्र निपटाने के कार्य में अपना सहयोग दें और उसके लिए अपने मुआव भी दें।

- (IV) विधि धायांग में बकाया मामलों की ग्राम समस्या का मूलमाने के लिये उचित उपाय का मुआव देने का अनुरोध किया गया है। धायांग इस विषय पर विचार कर रहा है।

New Railway Lines in West Bengal

270. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) how many proposals relating to construction of new railway lines and expansion of the existing ones in West Bengal submitted by the State Government, are pending with his Ministry;

(b) salient features of each of those proposals; and

(c) action taken on each of them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (c). Proposals for construction of the following 12 new railway lines in West Bengal have been received from West Bengal Govt. during the last three years. The present position in respect of each is indicated below:

1. Howrah-Amta-Champadanga—Work is in progress. About Rs. 90 lakhs have been spent on the project so far and outlays of Rs. 90 lakhs have been provided during the current financial year.

2. Howrah-Sheakhala—This is an approved project. Construction work has not been taken up so far due to limited availability of funds.

3. Kalyani to Kalyani Township—The project has been included in the Budget for 1978-79 and the work has been taken up.

4. Canning-Golabari

5. Lakshmikanthpur-Kakdwip

6. Hasnabad-Hatgachha (Pratapadit nagar)

7. Canning-Hatgachha

8. Sonarpur-Dhamkhali—In view of shortage of resources and limited traffic prospects, it is not proposed to take up the construction of these lines at present.

9. Budge Budge-Namkhana—Final Location Survey is in progress.

10. Bankura-Raniganj—Survey of this project which was taken up at the cost of the Government of West Bengal, has been completed. The detailed project reports and the estimate have been sent to the Govt. of West Bengal. Further consideration to the construction of the line will be given on receipt of the comments of the Govt. of West Bengal.

11. Damohani-Changrabandha—Survey work is in progress.

12. Malda-Balughat—In view of shortage of resources and limited traffic prospects, it is not proposed to take up the construction of the line at present.

Progress regarding wheel and Axle Plant of Railway at Bangalore

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

(a) how far progress has been made in setting up the wheel and axle plant of the Indian Railways at Bangalore;

(b) to what extent the foreign exchange is needed and how it will be met; and

(c) whether this plant needs any foreign technical know-how collaboration and if so, from which country and the name of the Company?

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

The Government has decided to set up the Indian Railways' Wheel & Axle Plant at Yelahanka (Bangalore) at an estimated cost of Rs. 38.39 crores. The Civil Engineering works are in progress.

(b) Total foreign exchange requirement is estimated at Rs. 11.58 crores and this will be met with from the IDA Credit.

(c) For transfer of technical know-how required for the manufacture of wheels, collaboration has been entered into with M/s. Amsted Industries Inc. of United States of America. For axles, a decision has yet to be taken.

Railway Service Commission for Karnataka

272. SHRI A. K. KOTRASHETTI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal before Government to set up a Railway Service Commission for Karnataka; and

(b) during the last five years how many applications have been received from Karnataka for various posts in the Railway service and how many have been appointed, state, year-wise and category-wise?

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

(b) State-wise statistics of the number of applications received are not maintained by the Railway Service Commission.

Railway Division in Trivandrum

273. SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) Government have finally decided to set up a Railway Division in Trivandrum;
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(b) if so, whether any works have been initiated for its implementation; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (c). It was decided to form a full-fledged broad gauge division on Southern Railway with headquarters at Trivandrum. After the announcement of this decision, several representations were received from various interests in North Malabar, Cochin and Ovakot areas protesting against the inclusion of Mangalore-Ernakulam Section in the proposed new division. In view of the reduced kilometrage of the proposed division, if Mangalore-Ernakulam Section is excluded, it was subsequently decided to form, as a first step, a Transportation Division only having jurisdiction over the all Broad Gauge Shoranur-Trivandrum-Kanyakumari-Tirunelveli Section and develop it further, in due course, as a full-fledged division when enough additional broad gauge jurisdiction could be added to it to make it viable. As this scheme also was not generally received well, the Chief Minister of Kerala has been requested to have discussions with all the concerned interests in the area so as to evolve an agreed alternative. A reply from the Chief Minister of Kerala is awaited.

Conformation of New Drug Policy by Foreign Drug Company

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

(a) whether any foreign drug company has taken steps to conform to the new drug policy announced by Government this year;

(b) if so, the names of the companies and the steps they have taken,

(c) whether the companies that have not taken such steps have been asked to quit the country; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). The new drug policy, so far as foreign companies are concerned, has *inter alia* laid down criteria for (a) regularisation of excess production and (b) norms and parameters for expansion or new licences. So far as regularisation of excess production is concerned, companies have been asked to furnish detailed statistics based on which appropriate decisions would be taken. So far as licensing is concerned, the decisions contained in the new drug policy are being implemented by Government.

(c) and (d). A decision in terms of the new drug policy, keeping in mind the appropriate provisions of FERA, also would be taken on the merits of each individual case. In the case of the drugs and pharmaceuticals industry, one of the decisions contained in the new drug policy is that foreign companies engaged purely in the manufacture of formulations or of bulk drugs not involving high technology or both should be asked to reduce their foreign equity to 40 per cent forthwith. The Companies engaged in the manufacture purely of formulations have been identified and action to issue directives to them is being taken by the Department of Economic Affairs/Reserve Bank of India. So far as identification of companies engaged in the manufacture of bulk drugs not involving high technology is concerned, a high powered Committee has been constituted to do this exercise and appropriate decisions will be taken on the merits of each case based on the findings of this Committee

Defence Personnel Travelling Free of Charge

275. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Defence personnel are travelling in the trains free of charge;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the material of the Defence Department is being transported in the trains free of charge; and

(c) if so, the amount due to the Railway per annum towards the transport charges of men and material of Defence Department?

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

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Squad to check Complaints regarding Railway Reservations

276. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to form any special squad to carry out checks and investigate specific complaints regarding railway reservations under the guidance of the Director of Vigilance; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b) Yes. A temporary Special Squad of ten inspectors has been formed in the Railway Board's office. The squad has started functioning from 31-5-1978 and is being utilised for carrying out checks/raids at booking and reservation offices and running trains and

also for investigation of specific complaints about malpractices/corruption in reservation of seats/berths as well as other malpractices.

Robberies in South Bound Trains

277. SHRI K. A. RAJAN:

SHRI ARJUN SINGH
BHADORIA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to recent incidents of robberies in South bound trains; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the measures being taken to check such incidents and also to create a sense of security in the minds of passengers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) There have been 4 cases of robberies and dacoities in the recent past in South bound trains.

(b) The details of the 4 cases are as under:—

1. On 16/5/78 at 3.30 hours when Jayanti Janata Express was running between Narkher and Nagpur Stations on the Central Railway in Maharashtra, passenger of 3-tier coach were looted of their belongings worth Rs. 1,543/- at pistol point by 4 criminals. The criminals have since been arrested.

2. On 30/5/78 at 1.30 hours, while Jayanti Janata Express was running between Budni and Midghat on the Central Railway in Madhya Pradesh, some criminals armed with pistols and knives looted passengers in a 3-tier coach of their belongings worth Rs. 50,000/- and also caused injuries to 2 persons. The entire stolen property has been recovered in this case. The Government Railway Police, Bhopal have arrested 4 criminals in this case and are on the look-out for 2 more criminals.

3. On 9/6/78 at about 3.30 hours, criminals boarded a 3-tier coach of the Jayanti Janta Express and robbed the passengers near Sanchi on the Central Railway in Madhya Pradesh of properties worth Rs. 6000/- and caused injuries to 4 persons. The Government Railway Police/Bhopal have arrested 4 criminals and recovered stolen properties worth Rs. 1,000/- in this case.

4. On 12/6/78, 5 criminals entered a 3-tier coach of 16 Up G. T. Express and robbed the passengers between Mohasa and Bina on the Central Railway in Madhya Pradesh, of properties worth Rs. 36,000/-. Three passengers were injured in the incident. The Government Railway Police, Bhopal have arrested 4 criminals and recovered stolen properties worth Rs. 20,000/-. The police are in search of 2 more absconding criminals.

Prompt investigation by the Government Railway Police, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra led to the arrest of 10 criminals with recovery of stolen property worth Rs. 71,000/-.

Being concerned with the increase in the heinous crimes affecting the travelling public, the Minister of Railways has drawn the attention of the Chief Ministers of West Bengal, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh and requested them to take effective preventive measures to ensure safety of passengers and their properties.

On 16/6/78, a high level meeting between the officers of the Ministries of Railways and Home Affairs was held and it was decided (1) that State Governments of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal and Maharashtra will launch a vigorous drive against such crime by increasing the strength of the armed escorts; (2) to ensure prompt communication to the armed police escort whenever the alarm chain is pulled at night;

(3) to accommodate the armed police escorts in the centre of the train so that, apprehending danger, they can break into two groups and get down on either side of the train to apprehend the criminals; (4) to provide the police escorts with powerful torches/very light pistols and flares; and (5) to provide powerful lights with Guard and Brakesman to light up the area on both sides of the train.

Armed Railway Protection Force escorts are being provided on selected trains running in vulnerable sections at night to protect railway property. This would also help to instil confidence amongst the travelling public and also deter criminals from operating on trains.

Zonal Railways have launched a drive to ensure strict adherence to the following preventive measures in the coaches:—

1. Vestibuled doors are kept locked between 22.00 hrs and 06.00 hrs. by the TTEs/Coach Attendants.

2. TTEs and Coach Attendants remain vigilant during night time and prevent entry of intruders, hawkers and unauthorised persons into the coaches.

3. In case of non-vestibuled trains the vestibuled doors are permanently closed or dummied.

As a result of the above measures taken by the State Police and the Railways, there has been no case of dacoity/robbery in south-bound train after 12-6-78.

मई तथा जून 1978 में रद्द की गई गाड़ियाँ

278. श्री विनायक प्रसाद दाइव : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि देश में गत दो महीने अर्थात् मई और जून में कुल कितनी गाड़ियों को रद्द किया गया और बिहार में प्रत्येक जोन में उनमें से कौन-कौन सी गाड़ियों को रद्द किया गया और इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : मई और जून, 1978 के महीनों के दौरान सभी रेलों पर रद्द की गयी गाड़ियों की कुल (संख्या) क्या 8,383 है। भाप कोयले की सीमित उपलब्धता, सचारी और माल-डिब्बों कर्मचारियों तथा लोको कर्मचारियों के भ्रान्दोलन, जन भ्रान्दोलन दुर्घटनाएँ, बर्षा और तूफान, शराबती तत्वों की गतिविधियाँ शोरास्थ बिजली उपकरण, की खराबी, बाढ़ से रेलपथ की टूट-फूट, गाड़ियों के रद्द किये जाने के कारण हैं। एक विवरण जिसमें बिहार प्रदेश में (रेलवे-बार) रद्द की गयी गाड़ियों के नाम दिये गये हैं, सभा पटल पर रखा गया है (संख्या: लख में रखा गया)। देखिये संख्या एलटी 24.1/78

Bill to provide for Free Legal Aid to Poor

279. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to introduce during the current Monsoon Session the Bill to provide for free legal aid to economically poor persons;

(b) if so, when and with what broad features and provisions; and

(c) if not, why not?

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

(b) and (c). The Report of the Committee on legal aid with Shri Justice P. N. Bhagwati as Chairman and Shri Justice V. R. Krishna Iyer as Member is under examination of the Government. Therefore, it is not possible at this stage to indicate when the Bill would be introduced and what would be its broad features and provisions.

Payment of Bonus to Railwaymen

280. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:
SHRI S. R. DAMANI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the decision of Government in regard to payment of Bonus to railwaymen now that the Bhoothalingam Committee report has been received by Government; and

(b) if no decision has been taken, when will this long outstanding question be considered and settled satisfactorily?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). The Study Group on Wages, Incomes and Prices, headed by Shri S. Bhoothalingam, has submitted its report which is under examination of the Government. The Government are yet to take a decision thereon.

Alleged Corruption in Railways

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the Indian Express dated 21st June, 1978 that corruption has become so rampant on the railways that a ticket examiner sometime ago extracted a bribe from a General Secretary of the Janata Party to get a sleeper on a train to Delhi from the South;

(b) whether it is also a fact that after his identity was revealed to the ticket examiner it did not deter him from extracting the bribe and nothing has been done even after the complaint was lodged with the Railway Minister; and

(c) whether it is a fact that there are still a number of clerks manning second class reservation counters who resort to different ways to extract

money from the passengers desperately needing a seat or a sleeper on the train by which they would like to travel?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). No such complaint of a party travelling to Delhi from the South has been received. However, a complaint was received against a TTE collecting an extra charge of Rs. 10/- for allotment of accommodation by 4 Up Frontier Mail ex. Delhi on 24-11-77. Action under Discipline and Appeal Rules has been initiated against him.

(c) Complaints of some staff indulging in corrupt practices in reservation of tickets have come to the notice of the Railway Administration. The drive to contain their activities has been intensified. Stern action is taken against the delinquent staff.

Transportation of Gas through pipeline from Bombay High to Trombay

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

(a) the average quantity of gas transported per day through pipeline from Bombay High to Trombay since it started flowing on 11th June, 1978; and

(b) how the gas is being used, to what extent and its commercial value?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). The associated gas started flowing through the pipeline from Bombay High to Trombay from 12th July 1978. Presently, an average quantity of approximately 0.8 million cubic metres per day of gas would be available. To start with the gas is to be used at the Tata Power Station

and the fertilizer plants at Trombay—approximately 0.6 million cubic metres per day of gas would go to Tata Power Station and approximately 0.2 million cubic metres of gas per day will be supplied to the fertilizer plant of Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers at Trombay.

When associated gas is used as fuel, the commercial value is worked out on the basis of replacement value of the existing fuels being used.

New Railway Lines opened and future programme thereto

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

(a) how many and which new Railway Lines have been opened since 1st April, 1977; and

(b) what is the programme in this regard for the next five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). The following new railway lines having a length of 270 Kms. were completed and opened to traffic since 1st April, 1977:

1. Gohana-Panipat broad gauge line.
2. Shahdara—Baghpat Road line (Part of Shahdara-Saharanpur BG line).
3. Guna-Maksi broad gauge line.

Construction of 23 new railway lines having a total length of 1800 Kms. is in progress at present. The Hassan-Mangalore project and Baghpat to Shamli section of Shahdara-Saharanpur line are expected to be completed by December, 1978. The Trivandrum to Nagarcoil section of the Trivandrum-Tirunelveli-Kanya-Kumari line is expected to be completed by March, 1979. About half the length of the Rohtak-Bhiwani line is expected to be completed during the current year. The dates of completion and opening of the remaining railway lines during the next five years have not yet been fixed.

Looting of passengers of G.T. Express near Jhansi

284. SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news item of 12th June, 1978 that 133 Km. from Jhansi the G.T. Express was looted by dacoits;

(b) if so, the amount of looted property and the number of passengers involved; and

(c) what steps Government propose to prevent such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes. There was a case of dacoity in 16 Up G.T. Express on 12-6-78 between Mohasa and Bina Stations on Central Railway in the State of Madhya Pradesh.

(b) Properties worth Rs. 36,000/- were looted by the criminals from 4 passengers.

(c) In this case, the Government Railway Police/Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh have arrested 4 criminals and recovered stolen properties worth Rs. 20,000/-.

All trains passing through this section during night are being escorted by armed police guards.

Being concerned with the problems of heinous crime on the running trains, the Minister of Railways has been in touch with the Chief Ministers of the affected States viz. Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal and has requested them to take effective preventive measures to ensure safety of passengers and their properties.

On 16-6-78 a high level meeting between the officers of the Ministries of Railways and Home Affairs was held and it was decided (1) that State Governments of U.P., Bihar, M.P., West Bengal and Maharashtra will launch a vigorous drive against such crime by increasing the strength of

the armed escorts; (2) to ensure prompt communication to the armed police escort whenever the alarm chain is pulled at night; (3) to accommodate the armed police escorts in the centre of the train so that, apprehending danger, they can break into two groups and get down on either side of the train to apprehend the criminals; (4) to provide the police escorts with powerful torches/very light pistols and flares; and (5) providing powerful lights with Guard and Breaksman to light up the area on both sides of the train.

Armed Railway Protection Force escorts are being provided on selected trains running in vulnerable sections at right to protect railway property. This would also help to instil confidence amongst the travelling public and also deter criminals from operating on trains.

Zonal Railways have launched a drive to ensure strict adherence to the following preventive measures in the coaches:

1. Vestibuled doors are kept locked between 22.00 hours and 06.00 hours by the TTEs/Coach Attendants.

2. TTEs and Coach Attendants remain vigilant during night time and prevent entry of intruders, hawkers and unauthorised persons into the coaches.

3. In case of non-vestibuled train, the vestibuled doors are permanently closed or dummied.

Coordination Between Railway Police and RPF to check robberies on Trains

285. SHRI SHAMBHU NATH CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is proper coordination and demarcation of duties and responsibilities between Government Railway Police and Railway

Protection Force to check robberies and other crimes on trains; and

(b) whether the services of the Force earlier engaged for patrolling the track are also being utilized for this purpose?

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

Proposed raise in emoluments of Railwaymen

286. SHRI D. AMAT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a proposal is under consideration of Government for a 20 per cent raise in emoluments of railwaymen; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

Introduction of Electronic Security System on Railways to prevent Pilferage and Theft

287. SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the electronic security system widely used in many advanced countries will be used in the Indian Railways to help prevent pilferage and theft of goods which has become the 'single biggest factor' in the country for nearly half of Rs. 12 to Rs. 15 crores paid every year as compensation;

(b) if so, when this electronic system to guard the Railway property is being introduced;

(c) if so, the expenditure likely to be incurred; and

(d) what are the other steps being considered for guarding the rail property?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (c). No such proposal is at present under consideration.

(d) The following steps are being taken for guarding the railway property:—

(1) Proper rivetting and locking of wagons carrying valuable goods.

(2) Seals on wagons are checked at important yards to localise thefts.

(3) Trains carrying valuable consignments/foodgrains are escorted by Railway Protection Force in vulnerable sections.

(4) Railway Protection Force personnel are deputed for patrolling in vulnerable sections/places.

(5) Important and vulnerable yards are patrolled round the clock and guarded by armed Railway Protection Force personnel.

(6) Checking of rivets and seals of all loaded wagons at transshipment points is done before they are unloaded and transhipped.

(7) Important goods sheds and platforms are guarded by Railway Protection Force.

(8) Close coordination between Protection Force and Government Railway Police is maintained to exchange criminal intelligence.

(9) Drives against thefts and pilferages are organised on All India basis.

(10) Escorting of goods trains carrying iron and steel foodgrains, sugar, oilseeds, etc. by Railway Protection Force armed personnel in vulnerable sections.

(11) Use of nuts and bolts for rivetting wagons loaded with valuable goods.

(12) Intensive patrolling by dogs in selected yards has been activated.

The existing arrangements to combat crime against railway properties are being reviewed from time to time to make them more effective and result oriented.

Trains cancelled due to shortage of coal during summer season

288. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Railways had to cancel many trains during the months of May and June, 1978 due to the shortage of coal supply;

(b) if so, total number of trains that were cancelled due to this coal shortage;

(c) whether the Railways failed to take necessary steps to meet the situation of the summer exodus which was at its peak during the months of May and June, 1978;

(d) if so, what was the main reason therefor;

(e) whether the people had to wait for months to get the reservation of seats in the Railways; and

(f) the total loss suffered due to that by the Railways and what steps were taken by the Railways to cope with the traffic?

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

(b) 110 pairs of passenger trains stood cancelled fully/partially around the end of May and by the end of June, 1978 the number of trains cancelled was 112 pairs.

(c) No. Over 1000 special trains were run and additional coaches attached to existing train services to meet the extra rush of traffic during the summer.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) No.

(f) Does not arise.

(b) if so, what are the places that are affected by this shortage; and

(c) what steps have been taken to meet the situation?

Proposal to reduce price and Sales Tax on Drugs

289. SHRI ANANT DAVE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have proposed to State Governments to reduce the price and sales tax on drugs recently;

(b) if so, what are the views of the State Governments; and

(c) also, what Government policy formulated on the basis of views expressed by State Governments?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. The Finance Minister has written to the State Chief Ministers on 26th May, 1978, to consider, as expeditiously as possible, the withdrawal of octroi duty and sales tax on drugs and formulations.

(b) and (c). While some State Governments have responded stating that the matter is being examined, replies from other States are awaited. The final decision in this case rests with the State Governments.

Shortage of L.P. Gas

290. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is acute shortage of LPG for domestic use;

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

(a) and (b). The present demand for Liquefied Petroleum Gas (cooking gas) in the country is far in excess of availability based on current production of this product in the refineries. Cylinder refill requirements of the consumers are generally being met in full. However, there have been some temporary problems in certain pockets of Calcutta, Nagpur and Cuttack for which necessary steps have been initiated.

(c) Government are taking steps to increase the production of cooking gas in the country. It is expected that the position may improve substantially in the next 2 to 3 years as a result of the commissioning of fractionating units to produce LPG from Bombay High gas, the Mathura Refinery and the secondary processing units at the Koyali Refinery. Imports of LPG spiked crude are also being organised to the extent possible.

सी० एन० सी० में याई बलासियों के काम करने के बारे में

291. श्री संगारर शर्मा बूराडे : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सी०एन०सी० में याई बलासियों के लिये निर्धारित किये गये इष्टी के बारे में क्या हैं और उन्हें किस प्रकार की इष्टी करनी पड़ती है ; और

(ख) क्या उन के काम के घंटों का निर्धारण करते हुए काम की मात्रा भी निर्धारित की जाती है यदि हाँ तो वह मात्रा क्या है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण): (क) और (ख). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और समा-पटल पर रख दो जगहों ।

Monopolies in Kerosene and L.P.G. Distribution

292. DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the monopolies in kerosene and LPG distribution are still continuing; and

(b) what action Government have taken to break the monopolies in their distribution?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). No monopoly exists in the distribution of kerosene and LPG excepting in the case of Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited whose LPG is marketed through a few concessionaires. Steps for the take-over of these concessionaires have however been initiated.

एकाधिकारियों द्वारा नई कम्पनियों की स्थापना

293. श्री हुकमदेव नारायण यादव : क्या बिधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अप्रैल 1977 से जून, 1978 तक की अवधि के दौरान कितने एकाधि-

कारियों ने नई कम्पनियाँ स्थापित की हैं और जिन्हें लाइसेंस दिये गये हैं तथा ऐसे लाइसेंस कितने मूल्य के हैं; और

(ख) हाल ही में पंजीकृत कम्पनियों के उन भागीदारों के नाम क्या हैं जो ऐसी अन्य कम्पनियों; उद्योगों के भी भागीदार हैं जो किन्हीं कारणों से बन्द हैं ?

बिधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री शान्ति मूषण) : (क) 1-4-1977 से 30 जून 1978 तक की अवधि के मध्य एकाधिकार एवं निबंधनकारी व्यापार प्रथा अधिनियम, 1969 के अन्तर्गत पंजीकृत अवकाश पंजीकरण योग्य उपक्रमों द्वारा प्रस्तुत 30 प्रस्ताव जो उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 22 के अन्तर्गत अनुमोदित किये गये थे, में से नवीन उपक्रमों की स्थापना 9 प्रस्ताव, नवीन कम्पनियों की स्थापना द्वारा कार्यान्वयन किये जाने प्रस्तावित थे । उपरोक्त 9 प्रस्तावों की अनुमति परियोजना लागत बताते हुये एक विवरण-संलग्न हैं । जहाँ तक लाइसेंस देने का सम्बन्ध है इसका नियंत्रण उद्योग (विकास एवं विनियम) अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत होता है, जो औद्योगिक विकास विभाग द्वारा प्रशासित होता है ।

(ख) कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1956 के अन्तर्गत पंजीकृत एक कम्पनी के भागीदार नहीं होते, बल्कि निदेशक तथा हिस्सेदारी होते हैं । कम्पनी कार्य विभाग, जो उपरोक्त भाग (क) में निर्देशित नवीन कम्पनियों के प्रस्तावों वाले बृहद् धारानों से सम्बन्धित अन्तःसम्बन्धित औद्योगिक उपक्रम का कोई ऐसा दृष्टांत दृष्टिगोचर नहीं हुआ है जो कुछ कारण अथवा अन्य प्रकार से बन्द हो गया हो ?

विवरण

9 मामलों की संयंत्र लागत का उल्लेख करता हुआ विवरण पत्र

क्रम संख्या	आवेदक कम्पनी का नाम	अनुमानित संयंत्र लागत (लाख रुपये में)	नई कम्पनी का प्रस्तावित नाम जहाँ वहाँ भी आवेदक कम्पनी द्वारा उल्लिखित किया गया है।
1	2	3	4
		रुपये	
1.	बीगुले एण्ड कम्पनी प्राइवेट लिमिटेड .	240.00	नई कम्पनी का नाम का उल्लेख नहीं किया।
2.	गरबेयर नाइलोन्स लिमिटेड . .	900.00	गरबेयर फ़िफ़िग कोरपोरेशन लिमिटेड
3.	केबल कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लिमिटेड	600.00	बुन्दावन एब्रेसिडज लि०
4.	टाटा मन्स लिमिटेड . . .	760.00	टाटा बुररफ़स लिमिटेड
5.	करमचन्द थापर एण्ड ब्रास (कोल सेल्स) लिमिटेड	145.00	नई कम्पनी:—नाम का उल्लेख नहीं किया।
6.	ई०आई०डी० पेरी (इंडिया) लिमिटेड .	1401.00	नई कम्पनी:—नाम का उल्लेख नहीं किया।
7.	बलारपुर इण्डस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड . .	1700.00	मेघालय वेपर्स लिमिटेड
8.	मोदीपन लिमिटेड . . .	385.00	मोदी फुड्स लिमिटेड
9.	बलारपुर इंडस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड . .	3200.00	ग्रान्ध प्रदेश रेथम्स लिमिटेड।

Arrears of undisposed of cases in Supreme Court and High Courts

204. SHRI P. KANNAN: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the present position in respect of arrears of undisposed of, cases in the Supreme and High Courts; and

(b) the precise and pragmatic steps taken to reach a more satisfactory position?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) and (b). The total number of cases pending in the Supreme Court on 30th June, 1978 and the High Courts on 31st December, 1977 as well as the steps taken/being taken for the expeditious disposal

thereof are given in the attached statement.

Statement

(a) Number of cases pending in the Supreme Court on 30th June, 1978 and in the High Courts as on 31st December, 1977.

Name of the Court	No. of cases pending
Supreme Court of India	14,482 (Regular hearing matters)
<i>High Courts</i>	
Allahabad	1,32,749
Andhra Pradesh	15,887
Bombay	52,592
Calcutta	72,448
Delhi	26,587
Gauhati	6,548
Gujarat	11,722
Himachal Pradesh	5,019
Jammu & Kashmir	4,677
Karnataka	36,449
Kerala	42,739
Madhya Pradesh	46,613
Madras	51,763
Orissa	6,042
Patna	29,435*
Punjab & Haryana	46,069
Rajasthan	20,558
Sikkim	21
Total pendency in High Courts	[6,07,918]

*Main cases only.

(b) The following steps have been taken to speed up the disposal of cases:—

(i) The Judge strength of Supreme Court has been raised from 13 to 17 (excluding the Chief Justice) with effect from 31st December, 1977, by amending the Supreme Court (Number of Judges) Act, 1956. The vacancies occurring on 1-1-1978 and 22-2-78 on the retirement of Justice Goswami and Justice M. H. Beg as well as two newly created posts have been filled.

(ii) A substantial number of vacancies in the High Courts have been filled up. Initiative has been taken by the Central Government to call for proposals from the State Authorities/Chief Justices and wherever required reminders have been issued to the concerned State Authorities/Chief Justices. During the period from 1st April, 1977 to 15th July, 1978, as many as 66 fresh appointments have been made.

(iii) The Judge strengths have also been increased since 1-4-1977 in the High Courts in respect of which proposals were received. This increase has been made in the following High Courts from the dates the posts are filled up:—

Name of the High Court	Increased by	
	Emt.	Addl.
Allahabad	..	6
Madhya Pradesh	..	6
Karnataka	1	3
Himachal Pradesh	..	1
Patna	..	3
TOTAL	1	19

(iv) Letters have been addressed to the Bar Councils and Bar Associations of various states requesting them for cooperation and also for suggestions for speedy disposal of cases.

(v) The Law Commission have been requested to suggest suitable measures to tackle the general problem of arrears. They are seized of the matter.

(vi) The Supreme Court with the approval of the President, has recently amended the Supreme Court Rules to facilitate early disposal of cases in the Supreme Court.

Generic names for Drugs

295. SHRI P. S. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the recommendations of Hathi Committee regarding use of generic names for drugs instead of brand names;

(b) the final decision on this aspect; and

(c) the extent to which this decision has been implemented?

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

(a) The recommendations of the Committee on Drugs and Pharmaceutical Industry (Hathi Committee) regarding substitution of brand names by generic names are contained in para 22 of Chapter X of its report a copy of which has been laid on the Table of Lok Sabha.

(b) The decisions of the Government on the recommendations of the Committee on Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Industry (Hathi Committee) on the use of brand names are contained in paragraphs 71.1 to 71.6, 99, 100 and 102 of the Statement laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on the 29th March, 1978.

(c) Action has been initiated to implement this decision.

Wagon allotment for Coal transport to Tamil Nadu Power Stations

296. SHRI C. N. VISVANATHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of wagons allotted for transport of coal to power stations in Tamil Nadu during last three years;

(b) the reasons why the power stations have been allowed to suffer for want of coal supply in time; and

(c) the steps taken to ensure regular and uninterrupted flow of coal?

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

1975-76	38376
1976-77	62036
1977-78	61452

(b) Movement of coal to Thermal Plants in South India was disrupted during the year 1977-78 and in the last few months due to:—

(i) severe cyclones hitting the Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu coasts during November 1977 severely dislocating movement; and

(ii) month long strike in the Singareni collieries from the middle of April, 1978.

(c) During the above dislocations, the Railways made all out efforts to reach coal to the Thermal Plants in Tamil Nadu from alternative sources including the Bengal-Bihar fields. Arrangements have been made to step up the loading of coal from the Singareni fields which is the main source of supply of coal to the Tamil Nadu Thermal Plants.

New Invention by a Kerala Engineer regarding Saving in Fuel cost in running Engines rejected by Railways

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

(a) whether the Railways have rejected a new invention that had been developed by the Kerala Engineer which would effect 40 per cent saving in fuel cost in running engines; and

(b) if so, reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) No. A communication on the subject was received from Shri P. N. Kunhiraman of Mallapuram, Kerala. He has been requested to furnish details of the proposals. No reply has so far been received.

(b) Does not arise.

बिना टिकट यात्री

298. श्री सुबराज : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 1977-78 के दौरान बिना टिकट यात्रा करने वाले अथवा गलत टिकटों से यात्रा करने वाले यात्रियों की संख्या में वृद्धि हुई है और यदि हाँ, तो उसकी कुल संख्या कितनी है तथा उनसे कितनी घनराशि वसूल की गई ;

(ख) अपने सामान की बुकिंग कराये बिना यात्रा करने वाले यात्रियों से कितनी राशि वसूल की गयी तथा ऐसे यात्रियों की संख्या कितनी है ;

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में कुल कितने छापे मारे गये तथा कितने व्यक्तियों को जेल भेजा गया ; और

(घ) कितने व्यक्तियों पर मुकदमा चलाया गया तथा रेल किराये का भुगतान

न करने के कारण कितने व्यक्तियों को जेल भेजा गया ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) से (घ). भारतीयों रेलों पर बिना टिकट यात्रा की बुराई का मुकाबला करने के लिए टिकट जांच के सामान्य प्रवर्धनों के अलावा टिकट जांच के जोरदार अभियान चलाये जाते हैं ।

1977-78 के दौरान भारतीय रेलों पर बिना टिकट यात्रा के निरुद्ध 1,08,854 बार जांच की गयी थी जबकि 1976-77 के दौरान 97,364 बार जांच की गयी थी । रेलों द्वारा किये गये सतत एवं निरंतर प्रयासों के परिणामस्वरूप छिड़कियों पर टिकटों की बिक्री में होने वाली घातकता में वृद्धि हो गयी है । 1977-78 के दौरान बिना टिकट या गलत टिकटों के साथ यात्रा करते हुए 22,86,704 व्यक्ति पकड़े गये थे और उनसे रेलवे के पाबने के रूप में 3,00,21,873 रुपये वसूल किये गये थे । इसके अलावा बिना बुक कराये गये सामान के 17,01,455 मामलों पर रेलवे को देय 1,24,28,020 रुपये की रकम वसूल की गयी थी । 3,48,276 व्यक्तियों पर मुकदमे चलाये गये जिनमें से 2,53,208 व्यक्तियों को रेलवे की देय रकम का भुगतान न करने के कारण जेल भेज दिया गया । अदालती जुर्माने के रूप में 16,38,929 रुपये वसूल किये गये थे ।

Appointment of a Jurist as Member of Law Commission

299. SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any member of the Law Commission is an eminent jurist;

(b) whether his Ministry has received representations to the effect that there should be an eminent jurist on the panel of the Law Commission; and

(c) if so, what is the reaction of the Government to this demand?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. All the four members of the Law Commission are eminent jurists, although they have not been drawn from the academic field.

(b) No Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Looting of passengers of Jayanti Jan Express near Vidisha

300. SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the recent past cases of thefts and robberies have increased in trains;

(b) what are the details of the looting of passengers of the Jayanti Janata Express which took place recently near Vidisha;

(c) is it correct that the authorities have stated that due to limited staff at their disposal it has not been possible to provide protection to the public; and

(d) if so, what steps have been taken to remove this handicap for making train journey safe?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) There has been a slight increase in robberies in trains in the states of Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

(b) On 9-6-1978, some armed criminals stabbed 4 passengers in a 3-tier coach of 131 Dn. Jayanti Janata Express between Vidisha and Sanchi

Stations of Central Railway in the State of Madhya Pradesh and looted six passengers of their belongings alleged to be worth Rs. 6000. Government Railway Police, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh has arrested 4 criminals and recovered stolen property worth Rs. 1000.

(c) The affected States have come up with a demand of extra Police Force to provide armed Police guard to more passenger trains running in vulnerable areas in the affected States.

(d) Being concerned with the problem of heinous crime on the running trains, the Minister of Railways has been in touch with Chief Ministers of the affected States viz., Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal and has urged them to take effective preventive measures to ensure safety of passengers and their properties.

On 16-6-1978 a high level meeting between the officers of the Ministries of Railways and Home Affairs was held and it was decided (1) that State Governments of U.P., Bihar, M.P. West Bengal and Maharashtra will launch vigorous drive against such crime by increasing the strength of the armed escorts; (2) to ensure prompt communication to the armed police escort whenever the alarm chain is pulled at night; (3) to accommodate the armed police escorts in the centre of the train so that, apprehending danger, they can divide into two groups and get down on either side of the train to apprehend the criminals; (4) to provide the police escorts with powerful torches/very light pistols and flares; (5) providing powerful lights with Guards and Brakesmen to light up the area on both sides of the train.

Armed Railway Protection Force escorts are being provided on selected trains running in vulnerable sections at night to protect railway property. This would also help to instil confidence amongst the travelling public and also deter criminals from operating on trains.

Zonal Railways have launched a drive to ensure strict adherence to the following preventive measures in the coaches:—

1. Vestibuled doors are kept locked between 22.00 hrs. and 06.00 hrs. by the TTEs/Coach Attendants.

2. TTEs and Coach Attendants remain vigilant during night time and prevent entry of intruders, hawkers and unauthorised persons into the coaches.

3. In case of non-vestibuled trains the vestibuled doors are permanently closed or dummied.

Shortage of Soda Ash

301. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that there is shortage of soda ash in the country; and

(b) if so, what steps have taken to ease it and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes, Sir. This Ministry has received some reports of short supply of soda ash from different parts of the country.

(b) According to the soda ash manufacturers, the major bottleneck is the shortage of railway wagons for the transport of raw materials (coal and salt) to the factory site and for the movement of finished products from the factory. This Ministry has already taken up the matter with the Railway Board to make arrangements for adequate supply of wagons/rakes. This Ministry has also requested the manufacturers to arrange for the movement of soda ash by road wherever it is possible and the purchasers are ready to bear the cost thereof.

To give immediate relief to the industrial consumers of soda ash, this Ministry in consultation with the

DGTD, has written to the State Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Corporation of India Ltd. to make immediate arrangements for inviting offers for the import of 20,000 tonnes of soda ash. The item is also on the O.G.L. as per the Import Policy for 1978-79, thereby making it possible for actual consumers to import the items directly, if they wish.

Additional production of soda ash during this year is also expected from the expansion schemes which already stand approved by the Government.

New Companies in Backward Districts

302. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many new companies have come into existence in the backward districts of the country throughout last one year; and

(b) whether there is any in the Union territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands and if so, state details?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) According to the information received from the Registrars of Companies, 260 new companies were registered during the period April 1977 to March 1978 in the industrially backward districts of the country which are eligible for concessional finance from the financial institutions.

(b) No new company was registered in the Union territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands during the said period.

Distribution of Drugs by I.D.P.L.

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

(a) the reasons for allowing IDPL distribute Metronidazole, Phthalyl Sul-

phthiazole and Griseofulvin at their declared prices while refusing this facility in the matter of Indomethacin, although this drug was manufactured in the country for the first time; and

(b) whether any scheme for release of canalised raw materials has been approved; if so under what authority; details of canalised raw materials recommended or stopped for/to various companies during last three years with reasons for doing so?

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

(a) The facts in regard to Metronidazole, Phthalyl Sulphathiazole and Griseofulvin are the following: IDPL declared a price of Rs. 485/kg. for Metronidazole but this drug was distributed at Rs. 460/kg. As regards Phthalyl Sulphathiazole IDPL declared a price of Rs. 173/kg. but this drug was distributed at a price of Rs. 129.40/kg. As regards Griseofulvin, IDPL declared a price of Rs. 4925/kg. but this drug was distributed at a price of Rs. 1471/kg. It will thus be seen that these three bulk drugs are not being distributed at the prices declared by IDPL.

In regard to Indomethacin, M/s. Mermaid Chemicals indicated indigenous production of this bulk drug and declared a price of Rs. 1400/- per kg. They have been informed that they are free to sell their production at a price not exceeding the price declared by them.

(b) Guidelines for import and distribution of canalised drugs included in Appendix 9 of Import Policy 1978-79 have been prescribed and the same are being followed by the two canalising agencies viz. Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. and State Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Corporation of India Ltd. The authority for laying down these guidelines is derived from Appendix 9 of Import Policy 1978-79 which stipulates that imports, distribution and the pricing of the bulk drugs

included therein will be made as per connected policy of the Government in the Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers.

As regards details of canalised raw materials recommended for or stopped to various companies during last three years, the relevant details have been furnished in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 9747 answered on 9-5-1978.

Issue of registration certificates to Drug Firms

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

(a) whether it is a fact that M/s. Glaxo, Pfizer, May & Baker, Cynamide and Borroughs Wellcome were granted number of formulations under Registration Certificates;

(b) if so, names of such formulations, imported or indigenous raw materials released for the production of each item and their production during last three years;

(c) items production of which was commenced by this company after issue of Registration Certificate; and

(d) details of items being manufactured by these companies without any industrial licence?

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

(a) to (c). The names of individual items were not specified in the Registration Certificates granted to drug manufacturing companies including M/s. Balaxo, M/s. Pfizer, M/s. May & Baker etc. The Registration Certificates to these companies as prescribed under the Rules were issued for the manufacture of "Drugs and Pharmaceuticals". The other requisite information called for is not readily available.

However the exercise that would be done at the time of grant of consolidated Industrial Licence to drug manufacturing companies, as per Government's decision contained in the New Drug Policy, would enable the Government to scrutinise the items taken up for manufacture by the drug manufacturing companies subsequent to the grant of Registration Certificates and also other information asked for.

(d) No instance regarding production of any formulation without valid Government approval by M/s. Glaxo, M/s. May & Baker, M/s. Cyanamid and M/s. Burroughs Wellcome has come to the notice of the Government.

However, M/s. Pfizer have been found producing 'Protinex' without a specific Industrial Licence, the company's contention however being that they are entitled to manufacture this under their licence for Protein Hydrolysate.

Direct compartment from Bihar to Trivandrum

305. SHRI V. M. SUDHEERAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation has been received from Bhilai Malayalee Association for introducing a direct train compartment from Bhilai to Trivandrum; and

(b) if so, the steps taken thereon?

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

(b) The matter is under examination and action, as found feasible and justified, will be taken.

Supply of drugs by Canalisng Agencies

306. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) details of Vitamin A, Tetracycline and Prednisolone supplied by

canalising agencies to different units during last three years; year-wise and unit-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that IDPL and Chemicals & Pharmaceutical Corporation of India have been indulging in showing preferential treatment while releasing drugs in favour of some units; and

(c) the cases where they have made advance allocations and cases where normal allocations have been refused with reasons for doing so?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Although Vit. A was canalised only during 1977-78, there were no imports by State Chemicals & Pharmaceutical Corporation of India Ltd. for distribution among actual users and hence, the question of supplies of this item by State Chemicals and Pharmaceutical Corporation of India Ltd. (CPC) does not arise.

Prednisolone was distributed by CPC during 1976-77 and 1977-78. It has been decanalised in the 1978-79 Import Policy. During 1976-77 and 1977-78, when Prednisolone was on the canalised list, releases were made both by Wyeth, who are the indigenous manufacturers of this bulk drug, and by CPC who imported this material. The parties to whom releases were made partly by Wyeth and partly by CPC are listed in Statement I laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2402/78] together with details of the quantities released. There were certain parties who received only imported supplies of Prednisolone from CPC; the party-wise details are given in Statement No. II for 1976-77 and Statement No. III for 1977-78 laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2402/78]

As regards Tetracycline, IDPL is the canalising agency. The party-wise releases made by IDPL during 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78 are being

collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) As already indicated in answer to Unstarred Q. No. 9793 dated May 9, 1978, both CPC and IDPL have indicated that they have not shown any preferential treatment to any unit while releasing canalised raw materials.

(c) After meeting the normal recruitments of allottees, advance allocations are made by CPC and IDPL in regard to those items where they carry heavy inventories. These advance allocations are adjusted against the entitlement of these cases in the subsequent quarter, without affecting the normal allocations for the quarter in which such advance allocations were made. There is thus no question of normal allocations being refused in such cases.

Release of canalised raw materials to M/s Warner Hindustan Ltd.

307. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) details of canalised raw materials released to M/s. Warner Hindustan Ltd. during last three years; year-wise and basis on which these releases were made;

(b) the reasons for allocating prednisolone to them when it is known they hold industrial licence for this item; action taken/to be taken against the official responsible for this lapse; and

(c) details of products manufactured by this company in 1967, 1972 and 1978; have they taken industrial licences for products introduced subsequently; if not, what action is being taken against them?

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

(a) Details of canalised bulk drugs released to M/s. Warner Hindustan

Ltd. during the last three years i.e. 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78 have already been furnished in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 9793 dated 9-5-78. This company is a DGTD unit.

During the period from 1975-76 and 1976-77 DGTD units like M/s. Warner Hindustan Ltd. were allowed releases of canalised raw materials to the extent of best of consumption during any of the two previous years or the quantity recommended by the State Drug Controllers, whichever was less. For 1977-78, it was decided to release canalised raw materials to DGTD units to the extent of releases in 1976-77 or as per their entitlements based on licensed capacities for formulations whichever was higher.

(b) Position with regard to release of Prednisolone to M/s. Warner Hindustan Ltd. has been indicated in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 8802 dated 2-5-78. In the circumstances, the question of taking action against any official does not arise.

(c) Details of drugs manufactured by this company in 1967, 1972 and 1978 are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House. Infractions by this company with reference to the Industries (D&R) Act, if any, can be identified only after these details become available, along with details they will submit in connection with consolidation of their licences.

Employees of Synthetics and Chemicals Limited

308. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many promotions and extra increments have been given to each employee of Synthetics and Chemicals Limited every year, year-wise for those employees who are getting Rs. 500 and above as salary or wages per month; and

(b) what was the necessity of spending Rs. 51 lakhs on extra promotions, extra increments and perks of employees of the above company in 1977?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) This Department has no information as the same is not required to be furnished by the company to the Department or to the Registrar of Companies under the Companies Act, 1956.

(b) Does not arise.

Write off of Synthetic Rubbers by M/s Synthetic and Chemicals Ltd., Bareilly

309. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) how much synthetic rubber was every year written off by synthetics and chemicals limited, Bareilly, year-wise for the last three years; and

(b) what was the need to write off synthetic rubbers from the records of the company when it is not a perishable item?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) M/s. Synthetics and Chemicals Ltd., Bareilly, have reported that no synthetic rubber was written off by them during the last three years.

(b) Does not arise.

World Bank Assistance for Modernisation of Railway Workshops and Locomotives and the Wheel and Axle Plant

310. SHRI F. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank assistance for financing certain projects relating to modernisation of Railway

Workshops and locomotive and the Wheel and Axle Plant have been finalised and further discussions on the subject are over in terms of Minister's reply to Starred Question No. 480 on 28th March, 1978; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). Negotiations have recently been completed between the Government and the World Bank for a Credit of US \$ 190 million for the Modernisation and Maintenance Project of the Indian Railway which, *inter alia*, covers modernisation of Railway Workshops and construction of a Wheel and Axle Plant. Formal agreement in this regard is likely to be signed in a month or two.

Parcel Handling Work at Allahabad

311. DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a committee of three gazetted officers after considering all the facts and offers recommended that parcel handling work at Allahabad should be handled departmentally instead of contract being awarded to a Cooperative Society or should be awarded by inviting open tenders;

(b) if so, the reasons as to why these recommendations were not accepted by the Divisional Superintendent, Allahabad;

(c) whether a clarification has been sought from the Railway Board on the point whether Northern Railway could invite open tenders for stations other than major transshipment points also as being the practice on the Eastern Railway; and

(d) if so, what decision has been taken by the Railway Board and conveyed to the Northern Railway?

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

(b) The recommendations were not accepted by the Divisional Superintendent, Allahabad, as handling of the work departmentally was not considered feasible and open tenders could not be invited in view of the policy for allotment of handling contracts to cooperative societies through negotiations.

(c) A clarification was sought from the Railway Board whether tenders could be invited in cases where more than one registered cooperative labour society claimed allotment of the same contract through negotiations.

(d) It has been decided that where more than one genuine cooperative society of actual workers is operating in a particular area of operation, limited tenders from such societies may be invited, for allotment of the contract.

Short Payment of Wages to Labourers performing Parcel Handling Work at Allahabad

312. DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Railway Station Porters' Cooperative Labour Contract Society Ltd., Allahabad has been held responsible for short payment of wages to their labourers performing Parcels handling work at Allahabad to the extent of Rs. 1,23,585;

(b) a registered notice demanding short payment has been served by the Divisional Superintendent, Allahabad, on the above named Society;

(c) whether other experienced Societies have applied for allotment of this contract on lower rates and at the same time they have given an undertaking to pay Rs. 6.50 per day; and

(d) if so, why the Northern Railway is extending contract in favour of existing Society for short periods, when besides other irregularities the Society is held responsible for making short payment to the labourers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes. But the amount of Rs. 1,23,585 is provisional.

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes.

(d) The policy regarding award of handling contracts at stations where more than one genuine Cooperative Labour Contract Society of actual workers was in existence, is under further examination. In view of this, the contract already held by the Railway Station Porters' Cooperative Labour Contract Society Ltd., Allahabad is being extended in its favour for short periods.

Release of Canalised Raw Materials and Bulk Drugs to Drug Firms

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

(a) the basis on which release of canalised raw materials were made to M/s. Warner Hindustan and Alkali and Chemical Corporation of India Ltd., and Pfizer Ltd.; and

(b) details of bulk drugs released in their favour during last three years separately with details of formulations for which they were meant; as also their licensed capacity?

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

(a) and (b). All the three companies viz. M/s. Warner Hindustan, M/s. Alkali and Chemicals Corporation of India Ltd. and M/s. Pfizer Ltd. are DGTD units. Upto 1976-77, the canalised raw materials were being released to DGTD units to the extent of best of consumption during any of the two previous years or the quantity recommended by the State Drug

Controllers, which ever was less. During the period 1970-71 to 1972-73, DGTD units were released raw materials on an incremental basis with a provision of 15 per cent for annual growth.

For 1977-78 it was decided that DGTD units would be released canalised raw materials to the extent of releases in 1976-77 or as per their entitlements based on licensed capacities for formulations which ever was higher.

During 1978-79 these units are to be released canalised raw materials for the first six months of the years to the extent of 50 per cent of their entitlements as per licensed capacities of individual formulations where the same are specified in the relevant industrial approval, and where no capacities are specified, to the extent of 50 per cent of the releases in 1976-77.

It is clear from above that the release of canalised raw materials to DGTD units was not linked to requirements for individual formulations being produced by them worked out on the basis of licensed capacities for such items. However, details of canalised bulk drugs released during last three years in favour of M/s. Warner Hindustan Ltd. and M/s. Pfizer Ltd. have already been furnished in reply to (i) Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 9793 answered on 9th May, 1978 and (ii) Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 8807 answered on 2nd May, 1978 respectively. Similar details in respect of M/s. Alkali and Chemicals Corporation of India Ltd. are given in the attached statement. The supply of canalised raw materials to this company has been stopped in June, 1978, after it came to notice that they were manufacturing certain formulations without a valid licence under the Industries (D&R) Act, 1951.

Statement

Canalised raw materials released to M/s. Alkali & Chemical Corporation of India Ltd.

(Fig. in Kgs.)

Sl. No.	Name of Bulk Drug	Quantity released during		
		1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
I. C.P.C. Items				
1.	Chloroquin Sulphate	1800	2500	3175
II. I.D.P.I. Items				
2.	Sulphadimidine	10475	4000	8500
3.	Piperazine Adipate	1625	..	..
4.	Griseofulvin . . . . .	..	..	1615

Import of Drugs by State Chemicals and Pharmaceutical Corporation of India Ltd.

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

(a) in how many cases drugs and chemicals were imported by Chemicals and Pharmaceutical Corporation during last three years after negotiating the prices directly or through agents; the details of items, original quotations, price negotiated, quantities imported; and

(b) how it can be ensured that negotiating officers of C.P.C. have not indulged in underhand means with foreign suppliers or their agents?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) CPC have indicated that during the last three years, they handled around 80 drugs and chemicals and that, on an average, the number of purchases per item was about 5 per year. In other words, during the last three years, about 1200 individual purchase transactions might have been involved. When tenders are invited, it is not unoften that negotiations far improving offers become necessary. In such cases the following parameters have been followed by the CPC :

(i) Negotiations were restricted to the bidders against their import enquiries.

(ii) Negotiations were usually held with the lowest tenderer(s) to improve upon the price and other terms of the offer.

(iii) The only cases of negotiations with parties other than the lowest tenderer(s) were with suppliers from credit/Rupees Payment sources, against the background of Government directives to maximise

utilisation of Rupee Credit Funds. Even in such cases, efforts were made to bid the suppliers from Rupee Credit Sources down to the lowest offer against their import enquiries and if this was not possible, approval of Ministry of Finance (Deptt. of Economic Affairs) was usually obtained for purchase at higher prices.

(iv) Before making any purchases through negotiations from any party who was not originally the lowest against the tender, approval was to be obtained from the next higher competent authority in CPC as per the delegation of powers.

It will thus be seen that negotiations in such cases followed proper guidelines. Taking into account the fact, as stated above, that CPC would have gone through as many as about 1200 purchase transactions during the last 3 years, it is considered that the time and labour involved in identifying and collecting data in respect of the cases of purchase transactions where some element of negotiations might be involved before the acceptance of tender if issued, is considered not to be commensurate with the results likely to be achieved.

(b) All negotiations within the parameters mentioned above have been generally carried out by a team of senior officers representing the Marketing and Finance Divisions of CPC. The Divisional Committee and the Purchase Committee who are responsible for award of tenders lay down the guidelines for the Divisions to carry out the negotiations.

In keeping with the general practice of CPC Management to periodically review the purchase procedures, they have set up a Committee consisting of the Chief Finance Manager, Chief Internal Auditor and the Chief Vigilance Officer to do so and recommend any modifications/improvements as necessary.

Purchase of Canalised Bulk Drugs by State Chemicals and Pharmaceutical Corporation of India Ltd.

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

(a) how it is ensured that purchases of canalised bulk drugs made by Chemicals and Pharmaceutical Corporation in international market are most competitive; and

(b) what is the procedure of making purchases from the time of finalisation of Import Plan; names or organisations/departments associated at each stage; how it is ensured that the system of tendering and inviting quotations are foolproof and are not misutilised by officials of Chemicals and Pharmaceutical Corporation?

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

(a) CPC ensures competitive purchases in the international market through the following mechanism:—

(i) Purchases are generally made against import enquiries addressed to reputed and reliable manufacturers/suppliers on the approved list. This system generates competition amongst international suppliers and induces them to submit their most competitive offers.

(ii) Through periodical reviews of the list of suppliers base on available information of new units going into stream, continuous attempts are made to diversify sources of supply.

(iii) While deciding on the offers, due attention is paid not only to prices but also to other terms, so as to ensure necessary competition amongst the suppliers.

(iv) The majority of the reputed suppliers are in the business for more than 2/3 items required by CPC and this buying strength of

CPC induces the manufacturers to compete with each other for CPC business.

(v) By phasing out imports over the year, CPC avoids creating too much pressure on the market demand at any one time.

(vi) By holding adequate stocks as far as possible CPC attempts to avoid distress purchases.

(vii) Attempts are made to gather sufficient market intelligence through published sources and CPC's foreign offices as well as through discussions with representatives of the foreign manufacturers so that offers received against CPC's enquiries may be judged in the light of market intelligence and, if necessary, prices may be brought down through counter bids/negotiations or by deciding to defer the purchase/refloat the enquiry.

(b) The various stages in the procedure of making purchases and the organisations involved at each stage are as under:—

(i) Import Plans are finalised for each financial year by the 3rd quarter of preceding year by the Ministry of PC&F, in consultation with DGTD, Drug Controller (India), IDPL & CPC etc.

(ii) The actual users are requested to register their requirements as per the distribution procedure formulated by the Ministry of PC&F.

(iii) In the Advisory Committee meetings held at least twice in a year, views of the industry are obtained on the Import Plan vis-a-vis registration of demand with CPC. Besides the major associations of industry, Ministry PC&F, DGTD, Drug Controller (India) and IDPL are invited to these meetings.

(iv) Based on the Import Plan and the demand registered by the industry, CPC enters the market by floating import enquiries. Except

in the case of items in the distribution range of IDPL, the decision to enter the market is taken by CPC, based on the delivery schedules stipulated by the actual users and available market intelligence.

(v) The offers received against the enquiries are opened in the presence of a Committee consisting of senior representatives of Marketing Division, the Finance Division and the Management Services Division of CPC.

(vi) The tenders are first considered at the level of Divisional Committee with composition as given above and thereafter the recommendations of the Divisional Committee are scrutinised by a Purchase Committee consisting of the Divisional Heads and the Chief Finance Manager of CPC. The Purchase Committee awards tenders on purchases below Rs. 75 lakhs as per normal procedure; and for purchases above this value or any purchase where any deviation from normal procedure is involved, approval of a higher competent authority in CPC as per the delegation of powers, is obtained.

CPC Management have appointed a Committee consisting of Chief Finance Manager, Chief Internal Auditor and a Chief Vigilance Officer to go into the prevalent systems and procedures and suggest improvements where necessary. This is in keeping with the general practice of CPC Management to review the purchase procedures from time to time to bring about improvement.

क्रिग गैस के कनेक्शनों की राज्य-वार मांग

316. श्री चर्म सिंह भाई पटेल : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1976-77 और 1977-78 के दौरान राज्य-वार कितने परिवारों को

क्रिग गैस के कनेक्शन दिए गए और 1978-79 के लिए इसका क्या लक्ष्य रखा गया है ;

(ख) वर्ष 1978-79 के दौरान अब तक, राज्यवार, कितने परिवारों को क्रिग गैस के कनेक्शन दिए गए हैं ;

(ग) गैस की सप्लाई करने वाली कम्पनियों के राज्यवार नाम क्या हैं ;

(घ) इस समय राज्यवार, गैस के कितने कनेक्शनों की मांग है ;

(ङ) इन आवेदनकर्ताओं को गैस के कनेक्शन कब तक मिल जायेंगे ; क्या इस बारे में कोई योजना बनाई गई है ; यदि हां तो उसका झोरा क्या है और यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(च) लोगों को गैस के कनेक्शन देने हेतु एक ठोस कार्यक्रम कब और कैसे बनाया जाएगा ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्धन बहुगुणा) :

(क) से (घ). वर्ष 1976-77 तथा 1977-78 में जिन परिवारों को खाना पकाने की गैस के कनेक्शन दिए गये थे उनकी राज्यवार संख्या दर्शाने वाली सूची तथा तेन रेल कम्पनियों के नाम जो गैस सप्लाई करती हैं विवरण में दी गयी हैं। वर्ष 1978-79 के दौरान जिन परिवारों को खाना पकाने की गैस दी गयी है उनकी संख्या और खाना पकाने का गैस के कनेक्शन के लिए प्रतीक्षा करने वाले आवेदकों की संख्या के विषय में सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी। वर्ष 1978-79 के लिये तेल कम्पनियों द्वारा 3 लाख नये कनेक्शन दिये जाने का प्रस्ताव है, इस संबंध में राज्यवार सही आंकड़े पूरी तरह से अभी तक तैयार नहीं किये गये हैं।

(३) और (ब). इस समय देश में खाना पकाने की गैस की मांग इस उत्पाद की उपलब्धता की अपेक्षा बहुत अधिक है। इस गैस की उपलब्धता में वर्ष 1980 तक निम्नलिखित शोधन-शालाओं के चालू होने / सुविधायें जुटाने से सुदूर जाने की आशा है :—

(1) बम्बई सम्बद्ध गैस से खाना पकाने की गैस को अलग करने की सुविधाएं।

(2) मधुरा शोधनशाला।

(3) बोंगाई गांव शोधनशाला का कोकर एकक; और

(4) कोयाली शोधनशाला पर (गैस) तेल साफ करने की सुविधाएं।

वर्ष 1980 से खाना पकाने की गैस के कनेक्शन एक विशिष्ट पैमाने पर प्रधान करना सम्भव हो जाएगा।

विवरण

(1) वर्ष 1976-77 और 1977-78 के दौरान जिन परिवारों को खाना पकाने की गैस के नये कनेक्शन प्रदान किये जा चुके हैं उनकी संरचना तथा

(2) उन तेल कम्पनियों ने नाम जो खाना बनाने की गैस सप्लाई करनी हैं, राज्यवार संख्या दर्शाने वाली सूची।

राज्य/संव शासित प्रदेश का नाम	जिन परिवारों को खाना पकाने की गैस के कनेक्शन दिए गए हैं उनकी संख्या	खाना पकाने की गैस वाली तेल कम्पनियों के नाम	का विवरण करने
1	2	3	4
1976-77 1977-78			
गोवा	310	— बी०पी०सी०	— एच०पी०सी०
महाराष्ट्र	26,133	6,333	„ आई०ओ०सी० „
कर्नाटक	9,360	2,745	„ „ „
आंध्र प्रदेश	9,183	3,506	„ „ „
गुजरात	17,338	3,086	„ „ „
पंजाब	4,015	1,978	— „ „
जम्मू और कश्मीर	2,120	372	— „ „
मध्य प्रदेश	11,422	4,627	बी०पी०सी० आई०ओ०सी० „
असम	9,188	5,441	— „ —

1	2	3	4
बिहार .	20,119	18,900	— आई०ओ०सी० एच०पी०सी०
बम्बईगढ़ .	1,562	1,366	— " [,"
दिल्ली . .	14,968	6,014 बी०पी०सी०	" "
हरियाणा .	7,796	2,345	— " —
हिमाचल प्रदेश .	246	84	— " —
केरल . .	6,482	1,261	— " —
मणिपुर . .	769	341	— " —
मेघालय . .	1,424	645	— " —
मिजोरम .	783	348	— " —
नागालैंड .	570	1,165	— " —
ओडीसा . .	3,958	8,210	— " एच०पी०सी०
पाण्डिचेरी .	728	156	— " —
राजस्थान .	4,540	1,367	— " एच०पी०सी०
सिक्किम .	567	582	— " —
तमिलनाडु .	24,213	4,214	— " एच०पी०सी०
त्रिप रा .	626	441	— " —
उत्तर प्रदेश .	32,734	10,359	— " —
पश्चिम बंगाल .	24,123	24,793	— " एच०पी०सी०
कुल .	2,35,277	1,10,679	

†आई०ओ०सी०—इंडियन आयल कार्पोरेशन; बी०पी०सी०—भारत पेट्रोलियम कार्पोरेशन और एच०पी०सी०—हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कार्पोरेशन के लिए प्रयोग किए गए हैं।

*केवल औद्योगिक उपभोक्ताओं को बहुत अधिक मात्रा में सप्लाई की गई है।

केशोद का रेलवे फाटक (लेबल कांतिग)

317. क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गुजरात के सीराष्ट्र क्षेत्र में जूनागढ़ जिले में जेतलसर-बेरावल रेलवे लाइन पर केशोद महर के फाटक के पूर्वी ओर स्कूल आवास समितियाँ, तेल की मिर्चें, हवाई अड्डा तथा अनेक गांवों की ओर जाने वाली सड़क के कारण यातायात के आवागमन में बहुत कठिनाई होती है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का विचार केशोद के इस फाटक के स्थान पर उपरि पुल अवस्था निचले पुल का निर्माण करने का है ;

(ग) यदि हाँ तो कब और तत्संबंधी व्योमा क्या है और यदि नहीं तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार को उपरि पुल अवस्था निचले पुल के निर्माण के बारे में कोई अनुरोध मिला है, और यदि हाँ, तो किससे और ये अनुरोध कब मिले हैं और उन पर सरकार द्वारा अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है अवस्था करने का विचार है और कब तक कार्यवाही की जायेगी और तत्संबंधी व्योमा क्या है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री
(श्री शिव नारायण) (क) : रेलवे को इस प्रकार की किसी कठिनाई की जानकारी नहीं है लेकिन चौकांदा बले समपारों और सड़क यातायात की कुछ बिलम्ब होना अपरिहार्य है ।

(ख) और (ग). वस्तु समपारों के बढ़ते ऊपरी सड़क / निचले सड़क पुल के निर्माण के लिए प्रस्ताव राज्य सरकार/ सड़क प्राधिकरण द्वारा प्रायोजित किये

जाने हैं, जिन्हें, प्रचलित नियमों के अनुसार, मोटे तौर पर लगभग 50 प्रतिशत रकम वहन करने का बचन भी देना होता है, राज्य सरकार / स्थानीय प्राधिकारियों से केशोद पर ऊपरी सड़क / निचले सड़क पुल के निर्माण के लिए अभी तक कोई अनुरोध प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है ।

(घ) शोध में ऊपरी सड़क के निचले सड़क पुल के निर्माण के लिए निम्नलिखित से अनुरोध प्राप्त हुए हैं । पार्टियों को कहा गया था कि वे राज्य सरकार से प्रस्ताव प्रायोजित कराये ।

(i) अध्यक्ष, तालुक पंचायत, केशोद से अप्रैल, 1966 में

(ii) केशोद तालुक जिला जूनागढ़ के कामगारों से अप्रैल, 1970 में

(iii) श्री एन० आर० वेकारिया, संसद सदस्य से मई, 1972 में

(iv) श्री कुमानी करमणी अरूबा, सदस्य नगर पंचायत, केशोद से अप्रैल, 1972 में ।

जामनगर में खाली पड़ी रेलवे की जमीन

318. श्री धर्म सिंह भाई पटेल : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गुजरात के सीराष्ट्र क्षेत्र में जामनगर में खड़ी रेल लाइन को उखाड़ने से खाली हुई जमीन अभी तक खाली और खुली पड़ी है और यदि हाँ, तो इन पटरियों का कब और किन कारणों से उखाड़कर जमीन खाली की गई थी ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इस खाली भूमि के लिए जामनगर नगरपालिका ने मांग की है और यदि हाँ, तो कब और किस प्रकार की मांग की गई है ;

(ग) जामनगर शहर में यह खाली पड़ी हुई जमीन नगरपालिका को कब और किस प्रकार दी जायेगी ; और

(घ) जामनगर नगरपालिका को यह खाली पड़ी हुई भूमि अब तक न दिये जाने के क्या कारण हैं और जामनगर नगरपालिका को यह खाली पड़ी हुई भूमि कब और किस प्रकार दी जायेगी ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) से (घ). जामनगर—बीड रेलवे लाइन का पुनर्संरक्षण किया गया था और उसका प्रारम्भ-स्थल जामनगर से बदल कर हापा कर दिया गया था । इस पुनर्संरक्षण के परिणामस्वरूप लगभग 2.2 कि०मी० लम्बी पटरी, जो अनावश्यक हो गयी थी, अक्तूबर, 1977 में उखाड़ दी गयी थी ।

मई, 1978 में जामनगर नगरपालिका की ओर से इस भूमि को अपने नाम स्वामान्तरित कराने के लिए एक मौखिक अनुरोध प्राप्त हुआ था, लेकिन अभी तक कोई लिखित अनुरोध नहीं मिला है । यदि राज्य सरकार को इस बारे में कोई आपत्ति न हो और नगरपालिका चालू

बाजार भाव पर रेलवे को भुगतान करने के लिये सहमत हो तो इस भूमि को नगरपालिका के लिए छोड़ा जा सकता है ।

रेल के सवारी डिब्बों का निर्माण

319. श्री सुरेश झा सुभन : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क)गत पांच वर्षों के दौरान देश में ट्राइगेज मीटर गेज और नैरोगेज रेल लाइनों पर चलने वाले कितने सवारी डिब्बों का निर्माण किया गया ; और

(ख) उनमें से कितने डिब्बों में भारतीय प्रणाली के शौचालय हैं और कितनों में योरोपीय प्रणाली के ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) तीनों उत्पादन यूनिटों (सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना, मद्रास, भारत अर्थ मूवर्स बेंगलूर और मेसर्स जेसप एंड कम्पनी कलकत्ता) में पिछले पांच वर्षों अर्थात् 1973-74, 1974-75, 1975-76, 1976-77 और 1977-78 के दौरान बड़ी लाइन, मीटर लाइन और छोटी लाइन के लिए निर्मित सवारी-डिब्बों की कुल संख्या नीचे दी गई है:-

टाइप	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	जोड़
बड़ी लाइन	1070	822	683	605	714	3894
मीटर लाइन	117	187	223	279	183	989
छोटी लाइन	—	—	—	—	—	—

(ख) भारतीय, योरोपियन और मिश्रित टाइप के शीचालयों से मुक्त और नियुक्त, निर्मित यानों का व्यौरा इस प्रकार है :-

टाईप/वर्ष	भारतीय टाइप के शीचालयों सहित	योरोपियन टाइप के शीचालयों सहित	भारतीय और योरोपीय टाइप के शीचालयों सहित	शीचालयों से रहित *	जोड़
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
बड़ी लाइन					
1973-74 .	689	71	184	126	1070
1974-75 .	430	95	137	160	822
1975-76 .	521	9	50	103	683
1976-77 .	283	60	173	89	605
1977-78 .	357	1	257	99	714
जोड़ .	2280	236	801	577	3894
मोटर लाइन					
1973-74 .	117	—	—	—	117
1974-75 .	139	—	—	48	187
1975-76 .	223	—	—	—	223
1976-77 .	150	41	88	—	279
1977-78 .	92	—	73	18	183
जोड़ .	721	41	161	66	989
छोटी लाइन			— कोई नहीं —		

* सवारी डिब्बे उपनगरीय यातायात के लिए इस्तमाल होते हैं और इनमें शीचालय नहीं हैं।

Increase in Oil Prices

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

(a) whether the regular meeting of organisations of Petroleum Exporting countries held in Geneva during June, 1978 have suggested for increase in oil prices;

(b) if so, its impact on prices in our country; and

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

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

(a) At the OPEC Ministerial Meeting held in Geneva during June, 1978, OPEC Member States decided to keep the crude prices frozen at the existing level till the end of 1978.

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

अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लोगों को दिये गये खान-पान के ठेके

321. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रेल मंत्री अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लोगों को दिये गये खान-पान के ठेकों के बारे में 21 फरवरी, 1978 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 23 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या प्रश्न के भाग (ख), (ग) और (घ) के संबंध में अश्विन जानकारी इस बीच एकत्र कर ली गई है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं तो इसमें और कितना समय लगने की सम्भावना है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : सूचना प्राप्त हो चुकी है और जांच करके उसका संकलन किया जा रहा है। इस महीने के भीतर ही सूचना भेज दी जायेगी।

पूर्व रेलवे में जलपान के लिये दिये गये ठेके

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

(क) गत एक वर्ष के दौरान पूर्व रेलवे के प्रत्येक डिविजन में जलपान के लिये छोटे-बड़े कितने ठेके दिये गये;

(ख) क्या जलपान तथा अन्य प्रकार के स्टालों में 10 प्रतिशत ठेके नियमों के अनुसार अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लोगों को दिये गये; यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) पूर्व रेलवे के सभी डिविजनों में इस समय अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के जिन लोगों को छोटे तथा बड़े ठेके दिये गये हैं उनकी संख्या, नास तथा पते क्या हैं; और

(घ) उन छोटे तथा बड़े ठेकेदारों की संख्या कितनी है जिनके ठेके तीन या चार बार नवीकृत किये जा चुके हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) से (घ) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

विभिन्न राज्यों में गैस एजेंसियाँ

323. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री गैस तथा पेट्रोल पम्पों की एजेंसियों वाले अनुसूचित जातीय और अनुसूचित जनजातीय लोगों की संख्या के बारे में 14 मार्च, 1978 के अतारंकित प्रश्न सं० 2780 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विभिन्न राज्यों में ऐसी कितनी गैस एजेंसियाँ हैं, जिनके पास 5000 से अधिक कनेक्शन हैं और इण्डियन आयल, बर्मा शील और ऐसी कम्पनियों के ऐसे एजेंटों के नाम क्या हैं;

(ख) क्या बम्बई, कलकत्ता, दिल्ली, मद्रास, अहमदाबाद और कानपुर आदि नगरों में एक ही परिवार के विभिन्न सदस्यों के नाम से अनेक एजेंसियां प्राप्त कर ली हैं और यदि हां, तो उनके नाम क्या हैं और क्या यह सच है कि इन एजेंसियों द्वारा नये कनेक्शन या अतिरिक्त गैस सिलिंडर के लिए निर्धारित राशि से अधिक राशि वसूल की जाती है; और

(ग) क्या बेरोजगारी दूर करने के लिए, सरकार ने हरिजनों, आदिवासियों और शिक्षित बेरोजगारों को अधिक संख्या में गैस एजेंसियां देने की कोई नीति बनाई है और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी धारा क्या है ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री
(श्री हेमवती नन्वन बहुगुणा) : (क) अपेक्षित सूचना विवरण-1 में दी गयी है। जो समा पटल पर रख दी गयी है। [अन्वयालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT 2403/78]

(ख) अपेक्षित सूचना विवरण II में दी गई है जो समा पटल पर रख दी गयी है। [अन्वयालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT 2403/78] इन वितरकों द्वारा गैस कनेक्शन अथवा अतिरिक्त सिलिंडर के लिए निर्धारित मूल्य के अतिरिक्त अधिक पैस वसूल करने की कोई शिकायत नहीं मिली है।

(ग) सरकार द्वारा सभी सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की तेल कंपनियों को जारी मार्गदर्शी नियमानुसार एल०पी०जी०, एस०के०पी०। एल०डी०पी० के फुःकर बिक्री केन्द्र की एजेंसियां निम्नलिखित आधार पर दी जाती हैं:—

1. अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के लोगों के लिए 25 प्रतिशत।
2. शारीरिक विकलांग लोगों को दो प्रतिशत।

3. बाणिज्यिक महत्व के आधार पर बाकी बंडार के लिए उपयुक्त उपभोक्ता सहकारी समितियों और कृषि उद्योग निगम को तरजीह दी जा रही है।

Insanitary Conditions in Aligarh— Delhi Janata Express

324. SHRI S. S. SOMANI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Janata Express from Aligarh to Delhi, which stops at every station like a passenger train and fare charged of an express train is without proper facilities in the train;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the compartment Ambala-Farrukhabad via Aligarh are filthy, fans are not working, no switches and no water in the water tank etc.; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) 39 Up Janata Express does not stop at every station between Aligarh and Delhi like a passenger train. Express fare is therefore charged.

(b) No slip coach is attached for Farrukhabad to 39Up/40Dn Janata Express.

(c) Does not arise.

Confirmation of Employees with 15-20 Years Service

325. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 6383 on 11th April, 1978 regarding employees with 15-20 years service not confirmed and state:

(a) whether the service conditions of about 1000 assistant officers recruited through U.P.S.C. by interview have been affected as they have seriously

been discriminated in the matter of confirmation; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take in this regard to protect the interest of this category of officers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) The reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6383 on 11-4-1978 clarified the position with regard to confirmation and seniority of Railway employees in general. The question now asked refers to Temporary Assistant Officers who were recruited as unclassified i.e. neither in class I nor in class II although given the scale of pay applicable to Junior Scale Officers. They were appointed on Railways under special terms and conditions of appointment, confirmation and seniority, clearly spelt out in the offers of their appointment, and also accepted by them. Their confirmation in class I is made in accordance with these terms and conditions. According to the said terms of appointment, their seniority was to be counted from the date of their confirmation in class I; however, Government decided that, as a special case, they should be given weightage in seniority upto a maximum of five years. Thus there has been no discrimination.

(b) Government has since decided that instead of confirming the remaining 190 Temporary Officers over a period of the next few years, against the yearly quota of vacancies fixed for the purpose, all of them should be considered for confirmation during the year 1978 by creating the required number of supernumerary posts

Railway Platforms

326. SHRI AHMED HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria being followed/proposed to be planned to improve the
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conditions of various Railway platforms in the country and particularly of N.E. Region and of backward as well as rural areas;

(b) which platforms in the N.E. Region have been earmarked to be developed in the next three years and details of funds allocated or to be allocated in each case for the purpose;

(c) whether improvement of conditions of Platforms in the N.E. Region requires the approval or fixing of priority by the N.E. council; and

(d) if so, the details of pendency before the N.E. Council, Planning Commission and Railway Board in this regard and the nature of improvement suggested?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (d). Platforms with proper surface have been provided at all stations on Indian Railways. Works connected with the improvement to the platforms such as lengthening, raising level, paving etc., are taken up by the Railway Administration on the recommendation of the Zonal Railway Users Amenities Committee with which public opinion is also associated. It is they who fix priorities for such Works taking into consideration the relative importance of the station, volume of passenger traffic, number of trains, availability of funds etc.

Funds for Passenger Amenity Works are allotted Railway Zone-wise and not Region-wise. As such, State/Region-wise information is not available separately. Further, budget allotments for such works are made annually with the approval of Parliament and hence information for the next three years cannot be furnished.

Utilization of Bombay High Gas

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

(a) is it a fact that while pipelines have been laid for pumping oil

and gas from Bombay High to the main land, no concrete plans have been made for the optimum utilization of the gas;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) why were schemes like putting up a fractionating plant on the main land to separate valuable components of the natural gas coming on the tap for use as feed stocks for fertilizers and petrochemicals not considered so far; and

(d) what is the immediate use to which the gas on the pipe line is proposed to be put?

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

(a) to (d). The laying of the submarine trunk pipelines for the transport of oil and gas from Bombay High to Uran as well as the laying of the transfer lines from Uran to Trombay has been completed. Oil and gas have also started flowing through these pipelines.

The question of optimum utilization of Bombay High gas has been engaging the attention of Government. In order to study the utilization of offshore gas from Bombay High, Bassein North and Bassein South, two working Group—one for Gujarat and another for Maharashtra were set up. Their recommendations have been broadly accepted by Government which *inter alia* include setting up of four fertilizer projects—two in Maharashtra and two in Gujarat.

Short term proposals are primarily to use the gas for fertilizer feedstock in the existing units and to supply it to the power houses in Maharashtra.

Eventually, in the long-term gas would be fractionated and lean gas would be utilized primarily as fertilizer feed stock for the fertilizer plants proposed in Gujarat and Maharashtra. Possibility of use as petrochemical feedstock is also being considered.

It has recently been decided that a gas fractionation plant with 4 million cubic metres per day capacity based on cryogenic process and with a design to fractionate 50:50 mixture of associated and non-associated gas to be set up at Uran.

To start with, gas is to be used at the Tata Power Station and fertilizer plants in Trombay.

Thefts and Dacoities in Trains going towards South

328. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of reports of thefts and dacoities that were committed recently during nights in several long distance trains, especially those going to the South;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a large number of passengers got cancelled their reservations of berths for future travel on such trains to avoid risk to life and property;

(c) the steps devised to prevent effectively the menace of dacoities and train hold-ups in future; and

(d) whether it is proposed to post armed guards in long distance trains especially during nights and in sensitive areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes. There have been 4 cases of dacoities and robberies in the South-bound trains on the Central Railway.

(b) No.

(c) Being concerned with the problem of heinous crime on the running trains, the Minister of Railways has been in touch with the Chief Ministers of the affected States *viz.* Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal and has requested them to take effective preventive measures to ensure safety of passengers and their properties.

On 16th June, 1978 a high level meeting between the officers of the Ministries of Railways and Home Affairs was held and it was decided (1) that State Governments of U.P., Bihar, M.P., West Bengal and Maharashtra will launch vigorous drive against such crime by increasing the strength of the armed escorts; (2) to ensure prompt communication to the armed police escort whenever the alarm chain is pulled at night; (3) to accommodate the armed police escorts in the centre of the train so that, apprehending danger, they can break into two groups and get down on either side of the train to apprehend the criminals; (4) to provide the police escorts with powerful torches/very light pistols and flares; and (5) providing powerful lights with Guard and Breaksman to light up the area on both sides of the train.

Armed R.P.F. escorts are being provided on selected trains running in vulnerable sections at night to protect Railway property. This would also help to instil confidence amongst the travelling public and also deter criminals from operating on trains.

Zonal Railways have launched a drive to ensure strict adherence to the following preventive measures in the coaches:—

- (1) Vestibuled doors are kept locked between 22.00 hrs. and 06.00 hrs. by the TTEs/Coach Attendants.
- (2) TTEs and Coach Attendants remain vigilant during night time and prevent entry of intruders, hawkers and unauthorised persons into the coaches.
- (3) In case of non-vestibuled trains the vestibuled doors are permanently closed or dummied.

As a result of the above measures taken by the State Police and the Railways there has been no incidence of robberies and dacoities in the South bound trains after 12th June, 1978.

(d) State Police are providing armed guards in long distance trains during nights and in vulnerable areas. Railway Protection Force armed guards are also escorting selected trains in vulnerable areas during night to protect railway property. This would also instil confidence amongst the travelling public and deter criminals from operating on trains.

Malpractices in Rail Reservation in Capital

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

(a) whether it is a fact that black-marketing and malpractices in rail reservation have again raised their head in the Capital; and

(b) if so, the remedial measures proposed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) cases of corruption and malpractices in railway reservations by unauthorised agents, touts and other anti-social elements have come to the notice of the Railway Administration.

(b) A statement is attached.

Statement

The following steps have been taken to detect malpractices and curb black-marketing in railway tickets:—

- (i) The time-limit for advance reservation has been made six months at all stations by all trains, to avoid blocking of accommodation by anti-social elements and providing a wider choice to bonafide passengers for planning rail journeys in advance.
- (ii) Efforts have been made to reduce the gap between the demand and supply by introducing new trains, extending

their runs, increasing the frequency of weekly/bi-weekly trains and running holidays specials on important routes to clear the traffic.

- (iii) Additional booking windows and reservation counters are opened and the working hours of reservation offices extended to cater to additional traffic.
- (iv) Reservation arrangements have been streamlined and strict supervision is maintained at important points.
- (v) Checks have been intensified with the help of antifraud squads, Vigilance Organisation, Government Railway Police and Railway Protection Force to detect anti-social elements and Railway staff indulging in malpractices regarding reservation. Strict action is taken against the defaulters to improve matters. C.B.I.'s assistance is also sought wherever possible.
- (vi) Railways have been alerted to keep a constant vigil on the corrupt and irregular activities of anti-social elements and take stern action and effective measures to contain their activities.
- (vii) Action is being taken employ only women as reservation/booking clerks and supervisors in the major booking offices starting with metropolitan cities.

2. As despite the above measures taken, the Ministry was receiving continuous complaints with regard to corruption and malpractices in reservation, to create an immediate impact, a Special Squad of Inspectors working under the control of Railway Board was formed and vigorous drive launched to intensify checks/raids at important reservation offices and on running trains. In addition, instructions

were also issued to the Zonal Railways that the Vigilance Organisations and Anti-fraud Squads should intensify the checks and raids by seeking assistance of CBI and local Police. The special drive launched to check corruption and malpractices in the reservation have proved effective to certain extent as ticket checking and reservation staff have become conscious that their activities are being watched.

3. Removal of unsocial elements from the station premises with the assistance of Police and particular stress on checking of passengers travelling on transferred tickets have been effective in curbing the activities of touts and unauthorised travel agent to a certain extent.

Visit abroad by Minister of Petroleum Chemicals and Fertilizers

330. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARVY:

SHRI D. AMAT:

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

(a) whether he visited Norway, London and Dubai during May-June, 1978; and

(b) if so, the outcome of his visit?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The visit to Dubai was primarily in connection with the inauguration of a container factory by His Highness the Ruler of Dubai set up by the Balmer Lawrie and Company, a public sector undertaking under the Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers. This opportunity was also availed of to hold discussions with the Vice-President of UAE and the Ruler of Dubai and the UAE Minister of Industry and Finance on possibilities of further economic cooperation between the two countries.

The visit to Norway was at the invitation of the Norwegian Government. Matters concerning offshore development programme, offshore technology, maintenance system and related issues were discussed with the Norwegian Minister for Petroleum and Energy and the Minister for Industry. Opportunity was also taken to visit their on-shore and off-shore establishments to evaluate their relevance to our requirements. As the result of these discussions and observations many likely areas of cooperation were identified.

London was a transit station. However the opportunity was utilized in reviewing all pending matters on which action was called for at our High Commission's and.

Delay in finalising rolling stock of MTP in Calcutta

331. SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been delay in finalising rolling stock for the MTP in Calcutta;

(b) if so, reasons therefor; and

(c) what steps Government are taking to overcome this delay?

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

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

Meaning of 'Leader Products'

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

(a) the meaning of "leader product" would be sought to be identified from the price notified for each formulation as mentioned in the Statement laid on the Table of the House on 29th March, 1978; and

(b) why the option of the concerned leader product would be fixed in consultation with the manufacturer?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). It appears that the reference in the Question is to paragraph 52 of the Statement laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on the 29th March, 1978, which is reproduced below:—

"52. In so far as Category III is concerned, separate pricing for each producer will be done as was being done hitherto. However, wherever possible, on the basis of standard composition, 'leader products' would be sought to be identified here also and prices notified for such formulations, which may, at the option of the concerned manufacturers, be adopted by them, and under advice to the Government. The mark up for this Category will be a maximum of 100 per cent, the manufacturers being free to choose his own mark up upto limit of this ceiling."

The new policy envisages that leader prices of Category I and II products with mark up of 40 per cent and 55 per cent respectively will be worked out based on the cost of production of the major efficient producers of such formulations. Such prices will be notified in the Official Gazette from time to time. For Category III formulations separate pricing for each producer will be done by allowing mark ups not exceeding 100 per cent. While this would be the general procedure for Category III formulations, leader prices will be notified wherever possible, for these formulations also based on standard composition. Such prices can be adopted by the concerned manufacturers under advice to the Government. However, adoption of such leader prices for Category III formulations will not be obligatory on the manufacturers of such formulations, because (a) it may not always be possible to identify leader prices

in this Category and (b) as a composite framework of mark up, the manufacturers have the discretion to apply any mark up they choose, limited by a ceiling of 100 per cent.

Selection of 'Leader Product' from production of Small Scale Manufacturers

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

(a) whether according to Statement laid on the Table on 29th March, 1978 a 'leader product' could be selected from the products of small scale manufacturers;

(b) details of the thesis of the leader product; and

(c) how Government propose to decide a leader product and why there is no control in category IV, whether these products are not useful and not essential; will absence of control not give a free hand to foreign firms and if so, reasons for not taking them into the orbit of price control?

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

(a) to (c). Leader prices in terms of the new policy will be based on the cost of production of the efficient major producers of such formulations. If small scale units qualify for the above criteria their products could also be selected for working out leader prices.

The new pricing policy envisages a mark-up of 40 per cent and 55 per cent respectively for category I and II formulations and a mark-up upto 100 per cent for category III formulations. Category IV formulations will be free from price control. The scheme of differential mark-up is designed to secure that manufacturers of formulations might be able on an over all basis (Keeping in view all 4 categories). to secure commensurate returns, while ensuring that price of essential for-

mulations are held at fair levels. It is possible that some of the products in Category IV may also be useful and essential but in the context of the overall scheme this category will be free of price control in all the sectors of the industry, namely, foreign sector, Indian sector and public sector. In order to ensure that formulators do not earn exorbitant profits in formulation activity, the entire activity of a manufacturer would be subject to profitability ceilings as laid down in para 54 of the Statement.

Robberies in Jayanti Janata Express between Bhopal and Agra

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

(a) whether the Government are aware that robberies and dacoities have become a regular affairs in the Jayanti Janata Express in between Bhopal and Agra; and

(b) if so, what are the steps taken to put an end to it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) There were 2 cases of dacoities on 30th May 1978 and 9th June 1978 in the Jayanti Janata Express between Budni and Midghat and near Sanchi respectively.

(b) Prompt action taken by the Madhya Pradesh Government Railway Police resulted in the arrest of 6 criminals and major portion of the stolen property was recovered. Special steps were taken by the Madhya Pradesh Police to prevent thefts in trains in this section. Armed Police escorts were provided in all trains passing through the affected sections during the night.

Being concerned with the increase in heinous crimes affecting the travelling public, the Minister of Railways had drawn the attention of the Chief Ministers of West Bengal, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh and the response was encouraging.

On 16th June 1978 a high level meeting between the officers of the Ministries of Railways and Home Affairs was held and it was decided (1) that State Governments of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal and Maharashtra will launch vigorous drive against such crime by increasing the strength of the armed escorts; (2) to ensure prompt communication to the armed police escort whenever the alarm chain is pulled at night; (3) to accommodate the armed police escorts in the centre of the train so that, apprehending danger, they can break into two groups and get down on either side of the train to apprehend the criminals; (4) to provide the police escorts with powerful torches/very light pistols and flares; and (5) providing powerful lights with Guard and Brakesman to light up the area on both sides of the train.

Armed Railway Protection Force escorts are being provided on selected trains running in vulnerable sections at night to protect railway property. This would also help to instil confidence amongst the travelling public and also defer criminals from operating on trains.

Zonal Railways have launched a drive to ensure strict adherence to the following preventive measures in the coaches:—

1. Vestibuled doors are kept locked between 22.00 hrs. and 06.00 hrs. by the TTEs/Coach Attendants.
2. TTEs and Coach Attendants remain vigilant during night time and

prevent entry of intruders-hawkers and unauthorised persons into the coaches.

3. In case of non-vestibuled trains, the vestibuled doors are permanently closed or dummied.

Details of 35 cases instituted against Railway Officers

335. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5489 on 4th April, 1978 regarding corruption charges against officers and state:

(a) the year-wise details of the 35 cases instituted against the officers and the reasons for non-finalisation of the cases early;

(b) whether it is a fact that cases are lingered on to facilitate the officers to attain superannuation age so that no deterrent action is taken against them in the real sense; and

(c) why officers aged beyond 55 years against whom *prima-facie* charges are proved were given extension?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) A statement is enclosed.

(b) No.

(c) Under the extent rules Railway servants including officers retire invariably on attaining the age of 58 years which is the prescribed age of retirement.

Statement

The year-wise details of the cases which were under investigation/D.A.R. action, are given below:—

Year	Total No. of cases (as on 31-12-77)	No. of cases since finalized	No. of cases yet to be finalised	Reasons for non-finalisation
1973	1	..	1	The relevant records were in the custody of the Court in a separat case.

1	2	3	4
1975	3	2	1 The case was <i>sub-judice</i> .
1976	6	2	4 { A set procedure has to be followed in the matter of investigation as well as in the Discipline and Appeal proceedings, which also includes consultation with Central Vigilance Commission at various stages.
1977	20	7	13
1978	5	1	4
TOTAL	35	12	23

Facilities to RPF Association on Zonal Railways

336. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the facilities being extended to the recognised R.P.F. Association of Zonal Railways are considered sufficient for smooth working of the Association;

(b) whether these Associations have persistently demanded more facilities for smooth working of the Association at present with other recognised Associations; and

(c) if so, what steps are being taken to fulfil the demands and why not the facilities are being extended at par with other recognised Associations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) The facilities were considered adequate at the initial stage. Further extension of these facilities is under consideration.

(b) and (c). Yes, these Association have been demanding facilities at par with the other recognised Association on the Railways. Recently a charter of demands forwarded by Railway Production Force Association, has been received by this Ministry and the same is under active consideration of this Ministry. In view of the nature of work of these staff, it is not con-

sidered desirable to keep these Association at par with other Unions in certain aspects of facilities.

Expenditure in the maintenance of Railway Board

337. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure incurred in the maintenance of Railway Board during the last three years;

(b) the number of posts reduced/newly created in all categories of staff officers up to member level in the Board; and

(c); is there any scale laid down for the number of Class IV, III and Class I officers at all levels in the Board?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Total expenditure incurred on Railway Board during the last three years is Rs. 11.64 crores.

(b) The number of posts reduced during this period were 192 and those created 168.

(c) The scale and norms laid down by the Ministry of Finance in respect of Class III & IV Staff are followed.

Class I posts are regulated with reference to workload, nature of duties and responsibilities.

Steps to Over-come chain pulling incidents

338. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 6494 on the 11th April, 1978 regarding cases of chain pulling and state:

(a) whether the Railway administration deutes its Protection Force staff and the Government Railway Police deutes their constables on the trains for the safety of the passengers and to avoid incidents of all types;

(b) if so, why such a huge number of chain pulling incidents has taken place and what is the financial value of the loss of the running time;

(c) what expenditure was incurred in the various checkings as detailed in answer to part (b) of the question;

(d) what precise, effective and economical steps his Ministry is considering to stop this menace and also tighten the machinery already involved in it; and

(e) why the Railway does not identify the common spots and make effective steps to over-come this problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (e). For the safety of passengers the Government Railway Police constables are escorting all night trains running on Kasganj-Achhnera Section.

The vulnerable spots prone to frequent alarm chain pulling have been identified by the Railway Administration. Effective steps are being taken in cooperation with the local civil and police authorities to contain this evil. Railway Administration have also taken up the matter with the U.P. Government.

The financial value of the running time lost and the cost of the staff

deployed for checking the incidents of alarm chain pulling is not computed as no separate staff are engaged exclusively for this purpose.

The drives to contain the menace of alarm chain pulling have been further intensified.

Gas-based Fertiliser Plant from Bombay High Gas

339. SHRI L. L. KAPOOR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any final decision on the Gas-based Fertiliser plant from Bombay High Gas;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, what are the difficulties in locating the plant at Rewas?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) to (c). The location originally proposed for the large sized fertilizer plants at Rewas was strongly opposed by the local residents and also the residents of Bombay who had formed themselves into a Committee known as the 'Bombay Bachao Committee'. Their opposition was mainly on grounds of likely pollution hazard to Bombay and New Bombay areas and displacement of farmers. Meanwhile a Task Force of the NCEPC which had been requested to investigate into the environmental impact of the proposed fertilizer project on different possible locations has submitted its report. Government will take a decision soon about the location of the project in the light of the recommendations made by the NCEPC Task Force and the views of the State Government.

New Fertiliser Plants in Bihar

340. SHRI L. L. KAPOOR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have laid down any guide-lines in locating Fertilizer plants;

(b) whether the needs of the farmers in the backward areas are taken into consideration; and

(c) if so, whether any new fertilizer plants are likely to be located in the backward areas of Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). The location of a fertilizer project is based on techno-economic considerations which inter alia include factors such as availability of feedstock, availability of infrastructure facilities, proximity to the market and demand of fertilizer in the economic marketing zone of the project.

It is pointed out, however, that the fertilizer needs of the entire country are assessed in the Six Monthly Zonal Conferences held every year with the representatives of all the State Governments and the representatives of the manufacturers. Supply of fertilizer is made in terms of the supply plan drawn up after these conferences, and orders are issued under the Essential Commodities Act requiring each manufacturer to distribute specified quantities of fertilizer in specified States. It is, thus ensured that the fertilizer needs of the farmers throughout the country are met adequately and in time, irrespective of whether the indigenous production in a particular zone is adequate or not.

(c) Government have at present no proposal to set up a new fertilizer plant in Bihar. However, a letter of intent has been granted to M/s. Bihar Caustic and Chemicals Limited for the

production of Ammonium Chloride at Rehala in Bihar, as a co-product in their caustic soda plant.

Wagon Allotment to Private Trade

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

(a) whether Government have been urged to ensure the allotment of wagons to private trade for the movement of essential commodities like foodgrain, edible oil etc.; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). Under extant rules, allotment of wagons is done in accordance with priority and seniority of registrations and this rule is strictly followed by the Railway Administrations. Allotment of wagons on private trade account has to take its turn in its own class of priority. Complaints of shortages are dealt with on their merit and special assistance is accorded where necessary.

Robberies on Central Railway

342. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that three train robberies took place within a fortnight on the Central Railway route of Jhansi, Bina and Bhopal;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what steps Government intend to take to stop this type of train robbery and details thereof?

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

(b) (1) On 30-5-1978 at about 01.30 hrs. when Jayanti Janta Express was running between Budni and Midghat on the Central Railway in Madhya Pradesh, some criminals armed with pistol and knives entered the

3-tier sleeper coach and looted properties of passengers including cash of Rs. 1800/-.

(2) On 9-6-1978 at about 03.30 hrs. some criminals boarded 3-tier second class coach of Jayanti Janta Express and robbed 3 passengers near Sanchi on the Bhopal-Bina section of the Central Railway in Madhya Pradesh.

(3) On 12-6-1978, 5 criminals entered 3-tier coach of 16 Up G. T. Express and robbed the passengers between Mohasa and Bina on Jhansi-Bina section of Central Railway in Madhya Pradesh.

(c) Prompt investigation by the Government Railway Police, Madhya Pradesh led to the arrest of 6 criminals involved in these cases. Stolen properties worth Rs. 50,000/- have been recovered.

Being concerned with the increase in heinous crimes affecting the travelling public the Minister of Railways had earlier drawn the attention of the Chief Ministers of West Bengal, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh and the response was encouraging. On 16-6-1978 a high level meeting between the officers of the Ministries of Railways and Home Affairs was held and it was decided (1) the State Governments of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal and parts of Maharashtra will launch vigorous drive against such crime by increasing the strength of the armed escorts; (2) to ensure prompt communication to the armed police escort whenever alarm chain is pulled; (3) to accommodate the armed police escorts in the centre of the train; (4) to provide the police escorts with powerful torches/very light pistols and flares. Armed RPF escorts are being provided on selected trains running in vulnerable sections to protect railway property. This would also help to instil confidence amongst the travelling public and also deter criminals from operating on the trains.

- Compensation due to Loss, Damage, etc. in Central Railway

343. SHRI BHUSAHEB THORAT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total amount of compensation paid to the customers due to loss, damage, etc. of goods during the last three years in Central Railway;

(b) what are causes of such losses; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to stop recurrence of such losses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Total amount of compensation claims paid due to loss, damage etc. of goods during the last three years beginning 1975-76, by the Central Railway was Rs. 1.49 crores, 1.24 crores and 1.33 crores respectively.

(b) The main causes of such claims are theft, pilferage, breakage, damage by wet, by delay in transit or by accidents, exchange of consignments, frauds etc.

(c) The following steps are taken by the Government to stop recurrence of such losses:—

(i) Escorting of goods trains carrying iron and steel, food-grains, sugar, oilseeds etc. by Railway Protection Force armed personnel in vulnerable sections;

(ii) Patrolling by armed Railway Protection Force Personnel in vulnerable yards;

(iii) Collection of crime intelligence and conducting of surprise raids by the staff of the Crime Intelligence of the Railways as well as Central Crime Bureau, Railway Board, with a view to tracking down criminals and receivers of stolen goods;

(iv) Guiding and educating the staff to make them more and more conscious of the need to prevent loss of and damage to consignments;

(v) Insistence on provision of dunnage to protect flap door pilferage in case of wagon load consignments of sugar, grains, pulses, oil-seeds, etc.;

(vi) Proper marking, addressing and labelling to prevent the consignment from going astray;

(vii) Proper maintenance of wagons so that incidence of sickness of wagons resulting in detention and transhipment is minimised, and also damage by wet and pilferage through doors and body-holes is reduced;

(viii) Use of nuts and bolts for rivetting wagons loaded with valuable goods;

(ix) Patching of panel-cuts of wagons in sick-lines yards and goods sheds to reduce the circulation of defective wagons;

(x) Special precautions during monsoon season to prevent damage by wet;

(xi) Proper supervision and careful tallying of packages during loading and unloading operations;

(xii) Intensified supervision at break-of-gauge transhipment points and repacking points; and

(xiii) Prompt fixation of staff responsibility.

Casual Labour, in Central Railway

344. SHRI BHUSAHEB THORAT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total number of casual labour working at present in each division in Central Railway and since when;

(b) when these casual labourers will be taken up on regular basis; and

(c) what is the percentage of scheduled caste/Scheduled Tribe labour in it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS: (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) The total number of casual labour as on 31-3-1978 working on different divisions of Central Railway is as follows:

Division	Number
Bombay	8,479
Bhusaval	6,176
Jhansi	9,245
Jabalpur	5,109
Nagpur	2,319
Sholapur	1,663

Of these, 2 have put in over 10 years, 568 over 5 years, 2,855 over 3 years, 1,597 over 4 months and 27,969 less than 4 months.

(b) These casual labourers will be considered for absorption on regular basis on being declared suitable by the Screening Committee, as and when vacancies occur.

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

Violence at Victoria Terminus, Station over Defective rakes of Suburban Trains

345. SHRI YAGYA DATT SHARMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Police used tear gas and lathi-charge to control violent commuters at Victoria Terminus station during the last week of May,

1978 for the trouble over defective rakes of suburban trains;

(b) if so, the number of casualties on both sides and arrest made in this regard; and

(c) the steps taken to check such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Police used one tear-gas shell to disperse the crowd indulging in violence at Victoria Terminus Station on 26-5-1978, No lathi-charge was made by the Police.

(b) No-body was injured by the tear-gas shell but 3 Railway employees, 11 commuters and 2 Police Constables, sustained injuries during the scuffle. 9 outsiders were arrested by the Government Railway Police.

(c) Striking Force of RPF and Police has been kept at vulnerable points to check such incidents. Immediate action has been taken to repair the damaged rakes to avoid inconvenience to the commuters.

Premises of Bharat Petroleum Corporation, Calcutta

346. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER GUPTA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bharat Petroleum Corporation, Calcutta has rented out their depot at 49 Canal East Road, Calcutta to M/s Sewnarayan Khub Chand of Calcutta;

(b) if so, when these premises were rented out and the terms thereof;

(c) what is the total amount paid to the Corporation as rent till 30th June, 1978; and

(d) whether Government propose to get these premises vacated from M/s Sewnarayan Khub Chand?

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

(b) The agreement was made in the middle of 1970 but became operative from middle of 1972. The rental recovered from July 1972 to September 1976 was Rs. 14,500 per annum at the rate of Rs. 3625 per quarter. From October 1976 it was raised to Rs. 4632.68 per quarter.

(c) Rs. 94,053.76

(d) This is a matter for the company to decide.

रेलवे के भोजनालयों में चतुर्थ श्रेणी के अस्थाई कर्मचारी

347. श्री मनोहर लाल : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेलवे के भोजनालयों और कैंटीनों में चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों को दो वर्ष की अवधि से भी अधिक समय तक अस्थाई रखा जाता है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि दस वर्ष से अधिक समय तक कार्य करने पर भी उन्हें अस्थाई रखा जाता है और उन्हें दैनिक मजदूरों वाले थमिकों को दिया जाने वाला वेतन दिया जाता है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों की शीघ्र ही स्थायी करने का कोई प्रस्ताव है और यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौता क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके मुख्य कारण क्या हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण): (क) और (ख). रेलों के खानपान विभाग में, नियमित वेतनमान के बेचरों के अतिरिक्त कमीशन पर काम करने वाले बेचरे भी होते हैं जो रेल कर्मचारी नहीं होते हैं लेकिन उनके द्वारा की गयी बिक्री के प्रतिशत के रूप में उन्हें कमीशन का भुगतान किया जाता है ।

(ग) हाल ही में यह नियुक्ति लिया गया है कि कर्मियों पर काम करने वाले बेघरों को उचित बरीयता के आधार पर चरणबद्ध रूप में चतुर्थ श्रेणी के रेलवे कर्मचारियों के नियमित वेतनमान में समाहित कर लिया जायेगा।

कोयले की कमी के कारण रेल गाड़ियों का अनियमित रूप से चलना

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

(क) यह रिपोर्ट कहाँ तक सच है कि कोयले की कमी के कारण 1 अप्रैल 1978 के पश्चात विभिन्न रेलवे जोनों की कुछ रेल गाड़ियाँ रद्द कर दी गईं और/अथवा अनियमित रूप से चलाई गईं और उनमें से अब तक कितनी रेलगाड़ियाँ पुनः चालू नहीं की गईं तथा इस सम्बन्ध में पूरा झीरा क्या है; और

(ख) कोयले की सप्लाई में कमी के क्या कारण हैं तथा इस कमी को दूर करने के लिए क्या उपाय किये गये हैं और करने का विचार है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव भारावण) : (क) यह सच है कि कोयले की कमी के कारण केवल मई 1978 और उसके बाद कुछ सबारी गाड़ियों को पूर्णतः अथवा अंशतः रद्द करना पड़ा। एक विवरण संलग्न है जिसमें उनका ढीरा दिया गया है।

(ख) कमी मूलतः बंगाल और बिहार को कोयला खानों द्वारा आप के कोयले की कम सप्लाई के कारण हुई थी। सिंगरेनी कोयला खानों में हड़ताल और पूर्व रेलवे के कर्मचारियों के आन्दोलन के कारण अप्रैल/मई 78 में कोयले के लदान में भी ठस लगी।

रेलों की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए कोयला खानों द्वारा आप के कोयले

की सप्लाई बढ़ाने के लिए कोयला उत्पादन प्राधिकारियों के साथ निकट संपर्क रखा जाता है।

विवरण

रेलवे	पूर्णतः/अंशतः रद्द की गयी गाड़ियों की संख्या	
	मई 1978 अंत तक	जून, 78 के अंत तक
मध्य	कुछ नहीं	कुछ नहीं
पूर्व	कुछ नहीं	कुछ नहीं
उत्तर	32	10
पूर्वोत्तर	26	कुछ नहीं
पूर्वोत्तर सीमा	कुछ नहीं	कुछ नहीं
दक्षिण	20	53
दक्षिण मध्य	22	30
दक्षिण पूर्व	10	कुछ नहीं
पश्चिम	कुछ नहीं	19

पेट्रोलियम का उत्पादन

349. श्री रामानन्द तिवारी :

श्री पी० राजगोपाल नायडू :

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

(क) देश में तीन वर्षों के दौरान वर्षवार तथा स्थान वार पेट्रोलियम का कुल कितना उत्पादन हुआ;

(ख) उसी अवधि में अशोधित तेल का कितनी मात्रा में आयात किया गया और उस पर कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च की गयी;

(ग) चालू वर्ष में देश में अशोधित तेल का कितना उत्पादन होने का अनुमान है;

(ब) देश वार कितनी भाषा में आयात करने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(ङ) स संबंध में देश को आत्मनिर्भर बनाने हेतु कार्यक्रम का षीरा क्या है ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्बरक षंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्धन षुगुणा) : (क) और (ख). सूचना सलान विवरण ष दी गई है ।

(ग) चालू षर्ष के ढरान लगभग 12.68 मि० मी० टन उत्पादन होने की आशा है ।

(घ) 1978-79 षर्ष के दौरान लगभग 15 मि० मी० टन की मात्रा में आयात करने की आशा षी जाती है । 1978 षर्ष के दौरान कच्चे तेल का आयात

करने के लिए निम्नलिखित आयात प्रबन्ध पहले से ही कर दिये गये हैं:

देश	मात्रा मी० टन में
ईरान	5.25
ईराक	3
संयुक्त अरब अमीरात	1
सऊदी अरब	2.5
रूस	1.5
स्थान पर खरीदा	0.55
योग	13.80

(ङ) तटीय एवं अर्पतटीय ीनों क्षेत्रों में तेल के अतिरिक्त स्रोतों का पता लगाने के लिए प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं । भारत पेट्रोलियम के संबंध में कब आत्मनिर्भर होगा इस संबंध में कुछ भी बताना सम्भव नहीं है ।

विवरण

000 मी० टन

	1975	1976	1977
कच्चे तेल का उत्पादन			
अनम	4,189	4,267	4,510
मुजरात	4,094	4,164	4,237
अर्पतटीय	शून्य	228	1,438
कुल	8,283	8,659	10,185
कच्चे तेल का आयात			
मात्रा (मि० मी० टन)	13.7	14.0	14.8
सी०आई०ए० मूल्य (करोड़ रु०)	979.20	1143.69	1284.46

माल डिब्बों का निर्यात

350. श्री रामानन्द तिवारी : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) या तीन वर्षों के दौरान वर्षवार कितने माल डिब्बों और सवारी डिब्बों का निर्यात किया गया ;

(ख) कितने माल डिब्बों और सवारी डिब्बों का किन-किन देशों को निर्यात किया गया और उनसे कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित की गई ; और

(ग) माल डिब्बों और सवारी डिब्बों (कोचों) का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है अथवा करने का विचार है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री
(श्री शिव नारायण) (क) :—

वर्ष	माल डिब्बे (चौपहियों के हिसाब से)	सवारी यान (संख्या)
1975-76	12176	1005
1976-77	11982	1021
1977-78	12167	1020

(उपरोक्त उत्पादन रेलवे के मांडरीं के अनुसार है)

(ख) पिछले तीन वर्षों में देश वार निर्यात किये गये माल डिब्बों तथा सवारी डिब्बों की संख्या तथा उनसे अर्जित विदेशी मुद्रा इस प्रकार थी :—

वर्ष	माल डिब्बे देश	माल डिब्बों की संख्या	अर्जित अनुमानित विदेशी मुद्रा (लाख रुपयों में)
1975-76	पूर्वी अफ्रीका	52	1193
	यूगोस्लाविया	662	
	मलेशिया	64	
	बंगला देश	120	
		898	
1976-77	यूगोस्लाविया	342	95
	मलेशिया	46	
	बंगला देश	380	
	ईरान	23	
		791	
1977-78	ईरान	71	159
	तंजानिया	30	
		101	
	कुल	1790	2287

सवारी यान

वर्ष	देश	सवारी यानों की संख्या	अर्जित अनुमानित विदेशी मुद्रा (लाख रुपये में)
1975-76	फिलीपीन	30	
1976-77	तंजानिया	17	489
1977-78		--	
		कुल	47 489

(ग) माल डिब्बों और सवारी डिब्बों के उत्पादन की योजना यातायात की वास्तविक आवश्यकताओं और निधि की उपलब्धता के आधार पर तैयार की जाती है। माल डिब्बों और सवारी डिब्बों की मांग घटने वाले वर्षों में पिछले वर्ष के उत्पादन की तुलना में अधिक होने की प्रत्याशा है। इन अतिरिक्त मांगों की पूर्ति के लिए अपेक्षित अग्रिम आर्डर दिये जा चुके हैं। दिये जा रहे हैं।

उच्च न्यायालयों में अर्जित पड़े मुकदमे

351. श्री रामानन्द तिवारी :

श्री राम देव सिंह :

क्या बिधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश के प्रत्येक उच्च न्यायालय में 30 जून, 1978 को अर्जित पड़े मुकदमों की संख्या क्या थी ; और

(ख) इन मुकदमों को तेजी से निपटाने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है अथवा करने का विचार है ?

बिधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री शान्ति भूषण) : (क) और (ख). 30 जून, 1978 को जो स्थिति थी उसकी जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है। 31 दिसम्बर, 1977 को विभिन्न उच्च न्यायालयों में लम्बित मामलों की कुल संख्या तथा उनके शीघ्र निपटारे के लिए की गई या की जा रही कार्यवाही संलग्न विवरण में बताई गई है।

विवरण

(क) उच्च न्यायालयों में 31-12-1977 को लम्बित मामलों की संख्या :

उच्च न्यायालय का नाम	31-12-1977 को लम्बित मामलों की संख्या
1	2
इलाहाबाद	1,32,749
आन्ध्र प्रदेश	15,887
मुम्बई	52,592
कलकत्ता	72,448

1	
दिल्ली	26,587
गोहाटी	6,548
गुजरात	11,722
हिमाचल प्रदेश	5,019
जम्मू-काश्मीर	4,677
कर्नाटक	36,449
केरल	42,739
मध्य प्रदेश	46,613
मद्रास	51,763
उड़ीसा	6,042
पटना	29,435*
पंजाब और हरियाणा	46,069
राजस्थान	20,558
सिक्किम	21
उच्च न्यायालयों में कुल लम्बित मामले	6,07,918

*केवल मुख्य मामले ।

(ख) मामलों को शीघ्र निपटाने के लिए निम्नलिखित कार्यवाही गई है, अर्थात् :—

(i) उच्च न्यायालयों में काफी रिक्त स्थानों को भर दिया गया है । केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा राज्य प्राधिकारियों/मुख्य न्यायाधिपतियों से प्रस्ताव मांगने के लिए पहल की गई है और जहाँ आवश्यक था, सम्बद्ध राज्य प्राधिकारियों/मुख्य न्यायाधिपतियों को स्मरणपत्र भेजे गए हैं । 1 अप्रैल, 1977 से 15 जुलाई, 1978 तक की अवधि में 66 बड़े निकुतियाँ की गई हैं ।

(ii) उन उच्च न्यायालयों में जिनके संवत्स में प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुए थे तारीख 1-4-1977 से न्यायधीशों की संख्या बढ़ा दी गई है । यह वृद्धि निम्नलिखित उच्च न्यायालयों में उन तारीखों से की गई है जिन तारीखों को वे पद भरे जायेंगे :—

वृद्धि		
उच्च न्यायालय का नाम	स्वायी	अपर
इलाहाबाद	—	6
मध्य प्रदेश	—	6
कर्नाटक	1	3
हिमाचल प्रदेश	—	1
पटना	—	3
कुल	1	19

(iii) विभिन्न राज्यों का विभिन्न परिषदों और बार एसोसिएशनों का पत्र भेजा गया है जिनमें उनसे यह अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे मामलों का शीघ्र निपटाने के कार्य में अपना सहयोग दें और उसके लिए अपने सुझाव भी दें ।

(iv) विधि आयोग से बकाया मामलों का शीघ्र समाप्ति को सुलझाने के लिए उचित उपाय का सुझाव देने का अनुरोध किया गया है । आयोग इस विषय पर विचार कर रहा है ।

Reservation Racket

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

(a) whether it has come to notice of Government that some railway officials are involved in reservation rackets; and

(b) if so, the number of persons arrested during the last one year and their designations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) From time to time the Railway have made preventive checks in order to find irregularities pertaining to reservation. Recently a special squad also has been formed at the Railway Board. Many instances of malpractices and irregularities have come to notice and severe disciplinary action is being taken. Some of the officers involved have been suspended also. However no organised reservation racket involving Railway employees has been discovered.

(b) Nil.

Staff Manager and Finance Manager of Bharat Petroleum Corporation, Delhi

353. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that the present Staff Manager and the Finance Manager of Bharat Petroleum Corporation, Delhi are in the same position and station for the last 20 years; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). M/s. Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited have no positions of Staff Manager and Finance Manager in Delhi, but the incumbents of the posts of Employee Relations Manager and an Area Accountant have been in Delhi for the last 20 years. They have held different positions during this period and have progressed from lower levels to their present jobs. The present Employee Relations Manager was appointed to this position on 1-7-75 and that of Area Accountant on 1-8-71.

Demands of Unions of Bharat Petroleum Corporation, Delhi

354. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the managements of Bharat Petroleum Corporation, Delhi are not even ready to discuss on the Charter of Demands submitted by the unions in March, 1977;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) whether this attitude of the managements would help to maintain industrial peace?

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

(a) to (c). It has been the endeavour of the Company to start negotiations with the unions for signing Long Term Settlements wherever such Settlements, which had been signed by the erstwhile Burmah Shell Group (a foreign Oil Company), prior to its take over by the Government on 24-1-76, had expired. The Company is already seized of the matter and are presently in the process of evolving suitable guidelines in consultation with all concerned to initiate discussions with the unions in Delhi and other areas.

Bill on Electoral Reforms

355. SHRI F. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intends to bring a comprehensive Bill regarding electoral reforms, the right to recall errant legislators and reduction of voting age from 21 to 18;

(b) if so, whether the proposed Bill is in the process of drafting;

(c) whether the draft Bill will be circulated for eliciting public opinion; and

(d) if so, when the draft Bill is likely to be published?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) to (d). Various Proposals for electoral reforms are being examined by the Government including the right to recall errant legislators and reduction of voting age from 21 years to 18 years. Since the proposals require careful consideration, it will take some time before decisions are taken thereon and necessary legislation is introduced in Parliament.

Allocation of Bombay Gas to fertilizer plants in Gujarat

356. SHRI F. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the study group set up to make recommendations on the optimum utilisation of gas from Bombay High structure has recommended allocation of gas to two large fertilizer plants in Gujarat State;

(b) if so, whether the question of location of these two plants has been decided by Government;

(c) if not, when the decision is likely to be taken;

(d) when these plants are scheduled to go into production;

(e) whether these two plants are based on the utilisation of gas from Bassein structure as a feed-stock; and

(f) whether Narmada Valley Fertilizer Plant is likely to be allotted gas?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) to (f). The Working Group has recommended setting up of two large sized fertilizer plants at a common site in Gujarat State, based on gas from Bombay High and Bassein structures. Government have asked the NCEPC to investigate into the environmental impact of locating the fertilizer project on five possible sites. Government will take a decision on the

location of these two plants after receipt of the report of the NCEPC. The plants are expected to go in trial production after a period of 39 months, after necessary approvals are given. The plant of the GNFC is based on fuel oil as feed-stock and it is not proposed to allot gas to it.

Commission bearers under Railways

357. SHRI V. M. SUDHEERAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of commission bearers working under Railways, zone-wise;

(b) how many of them are permanent;

(c) any representation received from the union of commission bearers;

(d) if so, the details; and

(e) the steps taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) The zone-wise strength of commission bearers engaged by Departmental Catering Units is as under:—

Railway	Number of Commission Bearer,	
	Static Units	Mobile Units
Central	137	116
Eastern	333	135
Northern]	193	24
North-Eastern	114	14
North-east Frontier	2	..
Southern*	38	444
South-Central	28	68
South-Eastern	120	140
Western	63	111

(b) Commission bearers are not Railway employees, and none of them is permanent.

(c) to (e). It has been decided to abolish the category of commission bearers and they are being absorbed as regular Railway employees in a phased manner in order of the length of their service.

Distinction between recommendations of Hathi Committee and statement laid on 29th March, 1978 on selection of "Leader Products"

358. SHRI MOTIBHAI R. CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the distinction between the recommendations of the Hathi Committee and the Statement laid on the Table of the House on 29th March, 1978 about selection of 'leader products';

(b) whether any suggestions have been made by drug manufacturing associations in this regard; whether leader products are creating confusion in taking decision about prices; what will be norms for fixing prices of selected products; whether any guidelines are framed to serve as norms for deciding leader products vis-a-vis their prices; and

(c) if not, reasons for the same?

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

(a) Reference is invited to paragraph 38, 40 and 41 of Chapter VIII of the Report of the Committee on Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Industry laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on 8th May, 1978 and paragraphs 51, 52, 53, 54, 55 and 58 of the Statement containing Government decisions on the report of the Committee on Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Industry which was laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on 28th March, 1978 for drawing distinction.

(b) and (c). Memoranda from certain Associations have been received containing suggestions on the new drug pricing policy. Leader prices in terms of new policy will be based on the cost of production of the efficient major producers of such formulations. There is no confusion about the concept of leader product as envisaged in the new pricing policy.

Clarification of new drug policy regarding foreign drug companies

359. SHRI MOTIBHAI R. CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) detailed version of Para 28 of the Statement laid on the Table of the House on 29th March, 1978;

(b) what is the difference between 1:10 and 1:2 bulk drug and formulations and 1:5 and 50 per cent bulk production for foreign firms; and

(c) is there any inherent contradiction in paras 25, 27(i) (2) and (3); if not, details of the same?

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

(a) It is proposed to issue a Press Note very shortly elucidating the entire drug policy.

(b) As per the new drug policy statement, foreign drug manufacturing firms will be given formulation licences in future only if they are linked with the production of high technology bulk drugs from the basic stage, subject to the overall condition of their supplying 50 per cent of their production of such bulk drugs to non-associated formulators and subject further to their restricting their overall ratio of bulk drugs consumption (from own manufacture) to formulation from all sources to 1:5 whereas the Indian drug manufacturing firms will be allowed formulation licences upto 10 times of the value of their bulk drug production provided that for formulations based on imported bulk

drugs, permission would be granted only if a ratio of 2:1 between consumption of indigenous bulk drugs and imported/canalised bulk drug is maintained.

(c) There is no contradiction in paras 25, 27.1, 27.2, 27.3 of the Statement because para 25 of the Statement relates to the future licensing of foreign drug companies, while paras 27.1 and 27.2 relate to the recommendations made by the (Hathi) Committee on Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Industry in its report relating to the manner in which the Permission Letters and COB Licences granted to drug manufacturing companies are to be regularised and para 27.3 contains the Government's decision regarding the regularisation of production in excess of licensed capacity or capacity based on COB Licences, Permission Letters etc.

Exemption of drugs from price control under provisions of Drug Price Control Order

360. SHRI MOTIBHAI R. CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) under what provisions of existing Drug Price Control Order some categories of drugs and formulations will be exempted from price control and reasons for this recommendation in the Statement laid on the Table on 29th March, 1978;

(b) is this recommendation based on Hathi Committee's Report;

(c) reasons for this de-control of bulk drugs and formulation;

(d) reasons for giving different mark-up to different companies for same drugs and loading/unloading by distributing agencies; and

(e) whether Government propose to lift Drug Price Control Order in national interest?

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

(a) to (c). The prices of bulk drugs are at present regulated under the provisions of Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1970. The Order does not provide for exemption from price control in respect of any category of bulk drugs and formulations. However, small scale units having an annual sales turnover not exceeding Rs. 50 lakhs in formulations are exempted from obtaining price approval of a formulation.

Under the new pricing policy forming part of the Statement laid on the Table of the House on the 28th March, 1978, while Category IV formulations have been exempted from price control grade mark-ups have been provided for Categories I, II and III formulations with comparatively lower mark-up for Category I and II formulations. This has been done to ensure the availability of essential formulations to the masses at comparatively lower prices and at the same time, not to make the manufacture of such formulations and uneconomic operation for the formulators on an overall basis.

(d) The variations in the mark-ups allowed to different companies under the existing Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1970 for the same formulations are due to the following reasons:—

(i) Under the Drugs (Price Control) Order, 1970, the prices of formulations as prevailing on the date of commencement of that Order were recognised and these prices included different mark-ups for the same formulations.

(ii) Para 7 of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1970 provides for different mark-ups for the same formulations. The relevant extracts from this para is reproduced below:—

“(i) not exceeding 75 in the case of all formulations introduced before or after the commencement of

this Order; but not falling in the category of—

(a) new formulations evolved by adoption of manufacturing techniques as a result of appreciable product development work which has improved their therapeutic value;

(b) new formulations containing as the active ingredient a new drug which is a product of original research in India;

(ii) not exceeding 100 in the case of new formulations evolved by adoption of manufacturing techniques as a result of appreciable product development work which has improved their therapeutic value.

(iii) not exceeding 150 in the cases of new formulations containing as the active ingredient a new drug which is a product of original research in India.

Provided that in regard to formulations falling under clause (ii) above, the mark-up shall be reduced to 75 at least after a period of 3 years commencing from the date of introduction of the new formulation which in special cases, for reasons to be recorded in writing, may be extended by the Central Government to 5 years commencing from the date of introduction of the said new formulation.

Provided further that in the case of formulations falling under clause (iii) above, the mark-up shall be reduced to 75 at least after a period of five years commencing from the date of introduction of the new formulation."

While fixing the prices of canalised bulk drugs distributed by the State Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Corporation of India Ltd./Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd., effort is made to effect minimum changes in the existing prices so as to ensure that the prices of formulations which are based on bulk drug prices are not changed frequently and a measure of stability is achieved in regard to formulation prices. With this end in view the prices that are fixed by the Government for the canalised bulk drugs

might result in under recoveries in certain cases and over recoveries in certain other cases. It has been the practice to adjust such surplus as might emerge in the process while fixing the prices during the same or the subsequent year.

(e) No, Sir.

Recruitment of casual labour at Kharagpur

361. SHRI SUDHIR GHOSAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) policy adopted by South Eastern Railway in respect of recruitment of Class IV category and casual labour at Kharagpur workshop and Kharagpur Division;

(b) how many casual labourers Class IV category staff have been recruited during the last four years at Kharagpur workshop and Kharagpur Division; and

(c) how many of them are through Kharagpur Employment Exchange?

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

238 डाउन दानापुर-हावड़ा तेज चलने वाली गाड़ी का पटरी से उतर जाना

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

(क) क्या 28 मई, 78 को पूर्व रेलवे पर कराइ तथा पण्डाटक के बीच 238 डाउन दानापुर-हावड़ा तेज चलने वाली यात्रा गाड़ी के डिब्बों के पटरी से उतर जाने के फलस्वरूप कई व्यक्ति मारे गये थे तथा घायल हो गये थे;

(ख) क्या गाड़ी दो बजे पटरी से उतरी थी और केवल इंजन तथा एक डिब्बा ही पटरी पर रह गये थे; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो घटनाग्रस्त व्यक्तियों को कितनी राशि का मुआवजा दिया गया था इस दुर्घटना के लिये दोषी अधिकारियों

को कब दण्ड दिया जायेगा; और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) 238 डाउन यात्री गाड़ी अम्बगोला तथा बड़ स्टेशनों के बीच पटरी से उतर गयी थी। इस दुर्घटना में 10 व्यक्तियों की मृत्यु हुई, 7 गम्भीर रूप से घायल हुए तथा 19 व्यक्तियों का मामूली चोटें आयी थी।

(ख) जी, हाँ।

(ग) इस दुर्घटना से प्रभावित 22 व्यक्तियों को अनुबंधित खर्चों को पूरा करने के लिए 10,750 रुपये अनुग्रह राशि के रूप में दिए गये हैं तथा मृतक और घायल व्यक्तियों के सम्बन्धियों से दावों दायर किए जाने के पश्चात् दावों के बारे में निर्णय दावा प्रायुक्त द्वारा किया जायेगा तथा न्यायालय के निर्णय के पश्चात् दावों की राशि का भुगतान रेल प्रशासन द्वारा किया जायेगा।

इस दुर्घटना के बारे में पूर्वी सक्ति, कलकत्ता, के रेलवे सुरक्षा के अपर प्रायुक्त द्वारा जांच की गयी है। अपनी प्राथमिक रिपोर्ट के अनुसार वे अभी तक दुर्घटना के कारणों के बारे में कोई निश्चित राय नहीं बना सके हैं। अन्तिम रिपोर्ट मिलने पर यदि कोई कर्मचारी दोषी पाया गया तो उसके विरुद्ध आवश्यक कार्रवाई की जायेगी।

Study of capital structure of Railways

363. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set up a panel to study the capital structure of the railways;

(b) if so, whether the panel has so far made any recommendation;

(c) if so, essential feature of the recommendations; and

(d) the action taken thereon?

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

(b) to (d). The Expert Group's recommendations are awaited.

Drug units in different States

364. SHRI CHITTA BASU:

SHRI S. G. MURUGAIYAN:

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

(a) whether the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. and Hindustan Antibiotics have decided to set up joint sector drug units in different States;

(b) if so, the projects under consideration of Government; and

(c) stages at which each of them rests now?

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

(b) and (c). The joint venture projects under consideration are in Karnataka and Maharashtra for Hindustan Antibiotics Limited and in Rajasthan for Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited. A final decision is expected to be taken shortly.

Committee for development of Chemicals and Fertilisers Industry

365. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 9636 regarding twenty-two Members for development of Chemicals and Fertilizers Industry on the 9th May, 1978 and state the progress of works of the committee and the concrete results so far achieved?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): It is expected that the Committee will meet as soon as the nominations of the non-official Members are finalised.

Corruption in Railways

366. SHRI SARAT KAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that corruption in the Railways is increasing day by day;

(b) whether as reported in the 'Indian Express' dated the 21st June, 1978 recently a ticket examiner extracted a bribe from General Secretary of Janata Party to get a sleeper on a train to Delhi from the South;

(c) whether it is also a fact that while revealing the case to the reporter of the said newspaper Shri L. S. Ujwal, Chief Public Relations Officer, Northern Railway, admitted that at least 15 per cent of total number of employees are corrupt; and

(d) if so, the steps Government have taken to remove the practice of taking bribes from the public in Railways?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Cases of corruption in reservation of tickets on Railways by important Mail/Express trains at important points have come to the notice of the Railway Administrations from time to time.

(b) No such complaint of a party travelling to Delhi from South has been received. However, a complaint was received against a Travelling Ticket Examiner collecting an extra charge of Rs. 10 for allotment of accommodation by 4 UP Frontier Mail ex. Delhi on 24-11-1977. Action under Discipline and Appeal Rules has been initiated against him.

(c) No. Shri L. S. Ujwal, Chief Public Relations Officer, Northern Railway, has contradicted this and his contradiction has been published in the Indian Express of 27-6-1978.

(d) Regular preventive checks by the Vigilance organisation and departmental officers and supervisory staff

are carried out and investigations are made on specific complaints regarding corruption and disciplinary action is taken against delinquent staff. A special squad has also been set up in Railway Ministry to intensify the checks with a view to root out corruption in the booking and reservation of rail tickets.

Proposal of revise plan for Crude Oil production for conservation of Petroleum

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

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to revise their earlier plan production for crude oil production in order to conserve petroleum;

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

(c) what will be the production and demand of petroleum during the next five years; and

(d) what is the amount of foreign exchange spent on import of crude from each country during the last three years together with the quantity of crude imported?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). The Working Group, which was set up for studying the conservation of oil resources, has not yet submitted its report. The production plan for crude oil, will be reviewed, if necessary on receipt of the report of this Working Group.

(c) The production of crude oil is expected to rise from about 12.68 million tonnes in 1978-79 to 18 million tonnes in 1982-83. During the same period the demand for petroleum products is expected to increase from

28.01 million tonnes to 36.32 million tonnes.

(d) the required information is given in the statement attached.

Statement

IMPORT OF CRUDE OIL

Country	Qty. Mn. Tonnes		c.i.f. Value Rs. crores	
	1975		1976*	
	Qty	Value	Qty.	Value
Iran . . .	5.8	407.22	5.6	447.50
Iraq . . .	2.8	211.83	3.1	267.12
S. Arabia . . .	4.1	280.46	4.3	344.59
UAE (Abu Dhabi)	1.0	79.69	1.0	84.48
USSR . . .	..	..	..	..
Egypt . . .	..	..	..	..
TOTAL . . .	13.7	979.20	14.0	1143.69

*Provisional

Response of State Government to provide security measures for trains

368. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Governments have not responded to the Railway Ministry's appeal for ensuring security measures for the long distance trains; and

(b) if so, what steps Railway administration are taking to provide safety to the long distance trains?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Trans-Asian Railway Network

369. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific has conceived of a project for the Trans-Asian railway network which is supported by all the developing countries of the region, including India;

(b) whether the railway Administration has cleared the project; and

(c) if so, what is the progress made, so far, in implementing the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (c). From time to time India has supported the Trans-Asian Railway project sponsored by the Economic

and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) and co-operated with other countries of the region in their respective programmes for implementation of the project.

The present railway system in India already provides facilities for such international transportation arrangements, but there are missing links failing on other countries.

Steps taken so far towards implementation of the project include terrestrial surveys of the missing links, studies of technical problems like transshipments involved due to change of rail gauge, and problems arising from differing systems of couplers and brakes of rolling stock in use on various countries falling on the route of the project.

Marketing scheme for cooking gas in Dharmshala, Himachal Pradesh

370. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to refer to the reply to Unstarred Question No. 7961 on 25th April, 1978, regarding cooking gas facilities in Himachal Pradesh and state:

(a) the progress so far made regarding introducing of marketing of liquified petroleum gas (cooking gas) at Dharmshala in Himachal Pradesh;

(b) by when the marketing scheme will be introduced in Dharmshala; and

(c) the name of cities in each State where marketing facilities for cooking gas have been introduced during the last two years, yearwise?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). The Indian Oil Corporation had advertised for award of a distributorship at Dharmshala, (Himachal Pradesh) from persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and

Scheduled Tribes. Interviews of the applicants were conducted by the Selection Committee during mid-April, 1978. The Selection Committee did not find any candidates suitable for the award of dealership. Hence it has been decided to re-advertise for the dealership. After appointment a dealer, the candidate normally takes about 4 to 6 months for providing necessary godowns/show-room facilities etc., for commissioning a distributorship.

(c) A list of cities, State-wise, where marketing of Indane has been introduced for the first time by the Indian Oil Corporation during the years 1976-77 and 1977-78, is given in the Statement. The other two oil companies, namely, Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited and Bharat Petroleum Corporation have not entered any new market for LPG during these two years.

statement

List of Cities, State-wise, where the Indian Oil Corporation have introduced Cooking Gas Marketing during the years 1976-77 and 1977-78.

1976-77

Andhra Pradesh	Nellore.
Bihar	Begusarai, Hazaribagh, Motihari and Biharchariff.
Gujarat	Savarkurda, Amreli and Mithapur.
Haryana	Yamunaspur.
Mizoram	Aizawl.
Nagaland	Dimapur.
Orissa	Cuttack.
Tamil Nadu	Tiruvannamalai and Arni.
Uttar Pradesh	Nainital and Farukhabad.
West Bengal	Darjeeling and Hooghly.

1977-78

Assam	Sibsagar.
Gujarat	Cambay.
Madhya Pradesh	Bilaspur.
Nagaland	Kohima.
Orissa	Sambalpur, Berhampur, puri and Balasore.
West Bengal	Haldia and Chander-nagore.

Appointment of a Member of MRTP Commission

371. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the vacancy in the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission has been filled so far;

(b) why has there been so much delaying appointing a member to the Commission under the M.R.T.P. Act; and

(c) what efforts have been made to ensure that only a person of high eminence, integrity, calibre and expertise is appointed a member?

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

(b) and (c). Under sub-section (2) of Section 5 of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, a Member of the M.R.T.P. Commission is required to be a person of ability, integrity and standing who has adequate knowledge or experience of, or has shown capacity in dealing with, problems relating to economics, law, commerce, accountancy, industry, public affairs or administration. Further, as per Sub-Section (3) of Section 5 of the said Act, it has to be ensured that the person selected for the post of Member of the Commission does not and will not have any such financial or other interest as is likely to affect prejudicially his functioning as a Member. The selection of a suitable person satisfying

the above requirements is rather a time-consuming process and efforts to select such a person are in progress.

Coal Movement by Railway Wagons

372. SHRI AMARSINH V.

RATHAWA:

SHRI AHMED M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the States are facing an acute shortage of coal in their States due to non-availability of railway wagons; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to provide more wagons to solve the problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI (SHEO NARAIN): (a) There is shortage of certain types of coal in some states.

(b) In order to step up coal loading, all possible efforts are being made by the Railways including procurement of additional wagons, deployment of locomotives released from the summer specials and of new locomotives coming out of railway production units, organising closed circuit movements for bulk consumers and special monitoring of coal rake movements. Co-ordination has been strengthened with Coal India Limited and the Ministry of Energy (Department of Coal) and the pace of rationalisation of coal loading points expedited. It has been possible to bring about some improvement in coal movement in June and July as compared to May, 1978.

New Drug Policy

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

(a) details of new Drugs policy internal guidelines, if any vis-a-vis Permission letters/COB licences/ Registration Certificates, industrial licences for bulk drugs manufactured under Explanation II of I (D&R) Act

Schedule, formulations manufactured under Notification 3/3(65)/69 during last three years by foreign firms with more than 26 per cent equity; and

(b) names of firms, formulations or bulk drugs manufactured during last three years; and

(c) how new Drug policy provides incentives to foreign private investment or new small scale and medium scale Indian investment?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) No internal guidelines on the New Drug Policy have been framed. However, it is proposed to issue a Press Note very shortly, containing elucidations, where necessary, of the Policy.

(b) Companies having direct foreign equity of more than 40 per cent are treated as foreign companies. At present, there are 39 foreign companies having direct foreign equity of more than 40 per cent. A Statement indicating the names of such drug companies and their activities is attached.

(c) As per the New Drug Policy, foreign investment is permitted in the field of high technology bulk drugs subject to the provisions of FERA, 1973. Formulation activity not linked with bulk drug production involving high technology is not allowed to foreign sector units whereas Indian Sector Units have the incentive of being allowed formulations licences upto ten times the value of their bulk drug production. Moreover, certain bulk drugs have been kept reserved for exclusive manufacture by Indian Units.

Small Scale Units are exempted from licensing and certain items have been reserved for exclusive manufacture by this sector. It is also expected that the SSI units will also

benefit from the stipulations concerning the organised sector units parting with 30 to 50 per cent of the bulk drugs to non-associated formulators.

Statement

S. No.	Name of the foreign company
*1.	Abbott Labs. (I) Ltd.
2.	Beecham (I) Pvt. Ltd.
3.	Burroughs Wellcome and Co. (I) Pvt. Ltd.
*4.	C. E. Fulford (I) Pvt. Ltd.
**5.	Cooper Labs. Ltd.
*6.	G. W. Carrick Co. (Asia)
**7.	May and Baker (India) Ltd.
**8.	Wyeth (India) Ltd.
**9.	Grove Products Ltd.
**10.	John Wyeth Bros. Pvt. Ltd.
11.	May and Baker Ltd.
*12.	Nicholas of India Ltd.
*13.	Smith Kline and French (I) Ltd.
14.	Roche Products Ltd.
15.	Indian Schering Ltd.
16.	Parke Davis (I) Ltd.
*17.	Anglo French Drugs Co. (Eastern) Ltd.
18.	Glaxo Labs. (I) Ltd.
**19.	Johnson and Johnson Ltd.
20.	Pfizer Ltd.
21.	Wyeth Labs. Ltd.
22.	Ciba-Geigy of India Ltd.
23.	Cyanamid India Ltd.
24.	The Alkali and Chemical Corp. of India Ltd.
25.	E. Merck (I) Pvt. Ltd.
26.	Merck Sharp and Dohme of India Ltd.
27.	Sandoz (I) Ltd.

*Manufacture only drug formulations

***Manufacture only Surgeon's

**Do not having any manufacturing activities. requisite.

S.No.	Name of the Design Company
28.	The Boots Co. (I) Ltd.
29.	Richardson Hindustan Ltd.
30.	Bayer (I) Ltd.
31.	Hoechst Pharmaceuticals
32.	Warner Hindustan Ltd.
33.	Whiffens (I) Ltd.
34.	Carter Wallace Ltd.
35.	Organon (India) Ltd.
36.	Uni-Sankyo Ltd.
37.	Synbiotics Ltd.
38.	Suhrid Geigy Ltd.
39.	Geoffrey Manners Co. Ltd.

*Manufacture only drug formulations

The remaining companies are manufacturing formulations plus intermediates/bulk drugs.

Madras Fertilizers Ltd.

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the U.S. Company AMOCO holding 24.5 per cent share in Madras Fertilizers, Ltd. has opposed the implementation of Marathe panel recommendation on fertilizer pricing system;

(b) if so, the details and Government's reaction thereto;

(c) whether Government have a proposal under consideration to take over the share of the said U.S. Company; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). M/s. AMOCO have

expressed the view that the Retention Price for urea produced at Madras Fertilizers Ltd. is not adequate. The matter is under discussion with them.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Arrest of persons involved in Rail Sabotage Cases

375. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the names and number of such persons who have been arrested so far in connection with rail sabotage cases all over the country;

(b) whether Government of India have conducted any investigation to find out the political affiliation, if any; and

(c) if so, with what result?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI (SHEO NARAIN): (a) Twenty persons have been arrested so far in one case of sabotage on Central Railway between Mana and Murtazpur in Akola District. Their names are: (1) Shaligram Shesharao Kirdak, (2) Mahadeo Sampat Kirdak, (3) Shankar Deo Rao Kirdak, (4) Pundalik Balwant Wankhede, (5) Shaligram Yeshawant Kirdak, (6) Vasudev Hariman Kirdak, (7) Vithal Bhagwan Raut, (8) Sahebrao Sonaji Kirdak, (9) Devidas Yeshwanta Kirdak, (10) Ramdas Yeshwanta Kirdak, (11) Bhimrao Bisan Kirdak, (12) Baraku Gotya Gawade, (13) Madhukar Chinduji Sinde, (14) Mahadeo Devarao Kirdak, (15) Sudam Punjagi Kirdak, (16) Soma Srawan Anabhora, (17) Arjun Nathu Anabhora, (18) Vishram Nathu Anabhore, (19) Yeshwant Honaji Tayade and (20) Akram Chandrabhan Dhokane. All of them

belong to Akola District of Maharashtra State.

(b) and (c). No complicity or collaboration of any violent cult has been proved in the course of the investigation.

Conversion work on Railway Line between Varanasi and Bhatni

376. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the conversion work on the railway line between Varanasi and Bhatni has since been started;

(b) what was the amount sanctioned for the said project; and

(c) whether priority will be accorded to such works being carried out in backward areas in order to develop them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). Gauge conversion of Varanasi-Bhatni line has been included in the budget at a cost of Rs. 13.91 crores. The work on the project has not been started so far.

(c) According to the present planning, it is proposed to concentrate on some of the schemes out of the 14 which are in hand and to complete them before taking up the work on schemes which are yet to be started. Under this policy it is proposed to take up Varanasi-Bhatni project after the projects which are already in hand get completed.

51 अप सियासदेह एक्सप्रेस के डिब्बों में आग लगना

377. श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 20 मई 1978 को 51 अप सियासदेह एक्सप्रेस के इंजन और डिब्बों में आग लगने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) क्या इसके लिए विभागीय कर्मचारी ज़िम्मेदार पाये गये हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो दोषी पाये गये व्यक्तियों के खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और इसके परिणामस्वरूप हुई जान व माल की हानि क्या ब्योरा क्या है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) इस मामले में आग इंजन तक हो सीमित रही और कोई भी सवारी डिब्बा प्रभावित नहीं हुआ। जांच समिति के निष्कर्षों के अनुसार आग लगने का कारण उच्च वोल्टता टेप चेंजर कंटेनटर और कंटेनटर रेलों के बीच तांबा छड़ का टूट जाना था जिसके कारण टेप चेंजर के अन्दर भारी चाप पैदा हो गया और टेप चेंजर के तेल में आग भड़क उठी।

(ख) और (ग). यह मामला तांबा छड़ की विघाति से पैदा होने वाली खराबी का है और इसके लिए कोई भी रेल कर्मचारी जिम्मेदार नहीं ठहराया गया इसमें कोई जन-हानि नहीं हुई। इंजिन को जो नुकसान पहुंचा उसको लागत का अनुमान लगभग 3 लाख रुपए लगाया गया है।

कोयले की कमी के कारण जून 1978 में मंसूख की गई रेल गाड़ियां

378. श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने का कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कोयले की कमी के कारण जून, 1978 में कुछ रेल गाड़ियां मंसूख करनी पड़ी थी ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने जन साधारण को होने वाली असुविधा को दूर करने के विचार से रेलगाड़ियां चलाने हेतु किसी बैकल्पिक साधन का पता लगाया है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार मंसूख की गई रेलगाड़ियों को कोयले के स्थान पर डीजल इंजनों से चलाने की व्यवस्था करेगी ; और

(ब) यदि हां, तो अब तक की स्थिति का ग्योरा क्या है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) और (ग) . गाड़ियां तभी रद्द की जाती हैं जब ऐसा किया जाना अपरिहार्य हो जाये । इस तरह का निरसन नहीं किया जाता है जहाँ कर्मकाँ, दैनिक यात्रियों न्यायालय में उपस्थित होने वाले लोगों के संचलन पर प्रभाव पड़े और खण्ड अपेक्षाकृत कम महत्व का खण्ड हां और जहाँ बकल्पिक सेवाएं मुलम हों । बूकि डोजल इंजनों के वर्तमान बेड़े का अधिकतम उपयोग हो रहा है, इस लिए इसका कोई विकल्प नहीं है और रद्द की गई गाड़ियों को डोजल इंजनों से चलाने का बहुत ही कम गुंजायश है । फिर भी जैसे ही लोको कोयले की उपलब्धि में सुधार हुआ इन गाड़ियों को बहाल करने का प्रयास किया जायेगा ।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

रेल के आरक्षण टिकटों की चोरबाजारी

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(क) मई से जुलाई, 1978 के दौरान नई दिल्ली/दिल्ली रेलवे स्टेशनों पर आरक्षण टिकटों की चोरबाजारी के आरोपों में कितने व्यक्तियों को पकड़ा गया ;

(ख) उनके विरुद्ध क्या कानूनी कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(ग) भविष्य में इस कुप्रवृत्ति की रोकथाम के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) और (ख). गाड़ियों में

अन्योन्य स्वयंसेवकों पर कब्जा जमाने के लिए 15-11-77 से 30-6-1978 तक की अवधि के दौरान 326 व्यक्ति पकड़े गये थे । बूकि जुलाई का महीना अभी चालू है अतः मई से जुलाई तक की सूचना बाद में दी जायेगी ।

अभ्यधिकृत व्यक्तियों द्वारा आरक्षण टिकट बेचा जाना वर्तमान कानून के अन्तर्गत दण्डनीय अपराध नहीं है ।

(ग) एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

कदाचार का पता लगाने और रेलवे टिकटों की चोर बाजारी रोकने के सम्बन्ध में निम्नलिखित उपाय किये गये हैं:—

(i) सभी स्टेशनों पर सभी गाड़ियों के लिए अग्रिम आरक्षण की मियाद छः महीने कर दी गई है ताकि समाज विरोधी तत्वों द्वारा स्थान न घेरा जा सके और सदाशयी यात्रियों को रेल यात्राओं की अग्रिम योजना बनाने के लिए अपेक्षाकृत अधिक अवसर उपलब्ध हो सकें ।

(ii) यातायात की निकासी के लिए महत्वपूर्ण मार्गों पर नयी गाड़ियां चला कर वर्तमान गाड़ियों में और अधिक डिब्बे लगाकर उनके वाहन-क्षेत्र बढ़ाकर सप्ताह में एक बार/दो बार चलने वाली गाड़ियों के कोरों में वृद्धि करके तथा लुट्टी-स्पेशल गाड़ियां चलाकर मांग और आपूर्ति के बीच के अन्तर को कम करने के प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं ।

(iii) अतिरिक्त यातायात को सम्हालने के लिए अतिरिक्त टिकट खिड़कियां और आरक्षण काउंटर खोले गये हैं और आरक्षण कार्यालयों का काम करने का समय बढ़ा दिया गया है ।

(iv) आरक्षण प्रबन्धकों को सुचारु बना दिया गया है और महत्वपूर्ण स्थलों पर कड़ा पर्यवेक्षण रखा जाता है ।

(v) धारक्षण के मामले में कक्षाप्रार में लिप्त समाज विरोधी तत्वों और रेल कर्मचारियों को खोज निकालने के लिए घोखाघड़ी विरोधी दस्तों, सतर्कता संगठन, सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस तथा रेलवे सुरक्षा दल की मदद से जांच-कार्य तेज कर दिये गये हैं स्थिति में सुधार लाने के लिए दोषियों के विरुद्ध कड़ी कार्रवाई की जाती है। जहां कहीं संभव होता है सी० बी० आई० की मदद भी ली जाती है।

(vi) समाज विरोधी तत्वों की भ्रष्ट तथा अनियमित गतिविधियों पर लगातार नजर रखने और उन की गतिविधियों की रोक थाम के लिए सबत कार्रवाई करने और कारगर कदम उठाने के लिए रेल प्रशासनों को आग्रह कर दिया गया है।

(vii) पहले महानगरों से शुरू करके बड़े-बड़े बुकिंग कार्यालयों में धारक्षण/बुकिंग बलकों और पर्यवेक्षकों के रूप में केवल महिलाओं को रखने के बारे में कार्रवाई की जा रही है।

2. उपर्युक्त उपाय किये जाने के बावजूद, रेल मंत्रालय को धारक्षण में भ्रष्टाचार और कदाचार के बारे में लगातार शिकायतें मिलती रही हैं। इसलिए तात्कालिक प्रभाव के लिए, रेलवे बोर्ड के नियंत्रण में काम करने वाले निरीक्षकों का एक विशेष दस्ता गठित किया गया है और प्रमुख धारक्षण कार्यालयों और चलती गाड़ियों में जांच करने/छापे मारने का काम तेज करने के लिए एक जोरदार अभियान चलाया गया है। इसके अतिरिक्त क्षेत्रीय रेलों को ऐसी हिदायतें भी जारी की गयी हैं कि सतर्कता संगठन और घोखाघड़ी विरोधी दस्ते, सी० बी० आई० और स्थानीय पुलिस की मदद लेकर, जांच करने और छापे मारने के काम को तेज करें। धारक्षण में भ्रष्टाचार भ्रष्टाचार और कदाचार को रोकने के लिए चलाया गया विशेष अभियान काफी हद तक

कारगर सिद्ध हुआ है क्योंकि टिकट जांच और धारक्षण कर्मचारी समझने लगे हैं कि उनकी गतिविधियों पर निगाह रखी जा रही है।

3. पुलिस की सहायता से स्टेशन परिसरों से असामाजिक तत्वों के हटा दिये जाने और हस्तान्तरित टिकटों पर यात्रा करने वाले यात्रियों की जांच करने पर विशेष जोर देने की कार्रवाई दलालों और अनधिकृत यात्रा एजेंटों की गति विधियों को काफी हद तक रोकने में कारगर सिद्ध हुई है।

हावड़ा-दिल्ली तुफान मेल का लूटा जाना

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(क) क्या 22 मई, 1978 को रक्तता और कीचम स्टेशनों के बीच हावड़ा-दिल्ली तुफान मेल को डाकुओं ने लूट लिया था ;

(ख) उक्त घटना में जन धन की कितनी हानि हुई ;

(ग) डाकुओं के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही करने में सरकार कहां तक सफल हुई है ; और

(घ) भविष्य में इस प्रकार के हमलों को रोकने के लिए क्या उपाय किये गये हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (जी शिव नारायण) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) एक सवारी डिब्बा चरिचर मारा गया तथा एक बल टिकट निरीक्षक को चाकू से घायल कर दिया गया। यात्रियों, के गहने, कलाई बंदियां, कपड़े और नकदी लूट लिये गये।

(ग) उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस ने लूटी घड़ी सम्पत्ति में से कुछ सम्पत्ति एक अपराधी, धायनूदीन की रेल के मकान से बरामद कर ली है। अपराधी को गिरफ्तार करने की प्रयत्नक चेष्टा की जा रही है।

(घ) (1) सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस, इस खण्ड पर चलने वाली रात की सभी गाड़ियों में भारजियों की व्यवस्था कर रही है।

(2) रेल सम्पत्ति की चोरी की रोक-थाम के लिए इस खण्ड पर रात को चलने वाली गाड़ियों में, रात के दौरान, सशस्त्र रेलवे सुरक्षा बल की व्यवस्था की जा रही है।

(3) रात के दौरान कीचम रेलवे स्टेशन की रेलवे सुरक्षा बल और सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस द्वारा संयुक्त रूप से भ्रमणक जांच की जाती है और वहाँ गश्त की व्यवस्था की जाती है।

बहानू रोड स्टेशन पर दिल्ली-बम्बई डीलक्स गाड़ी का पटरी से उतर जाना

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श्री यादवदेव शर्मा

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन को पता है कि बम्बई से 150 किलोमीटर उत्तर में 24 मई, को बहानू रोड स्टेशन पर दिल्ली-बम्बई डीलक्स गाड़ी की बोगियों के पटरी से उतर जाने से 2 व्यक्ति मारे गये तथा 5 व्यक्ति घायल हुए ;

(ख) इस बारे में बोधी पाये गये व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई ;

(घ) उन के परिवारों को राहत देने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(ग) भविष्य में ऐसी घटनाओं को रोकने के लिये मंत्रालय द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) इस दुर्घटना में एक व्यक्ति मारा गया, एक सख्त घायल हुआ और 2 को साधारण चोटें पहुंची।

(ख) रेल संरक्षा के अपर आयुक्त, जिन्होंने इस दुर्घटना की विधिक जांच की थी, की रिपोर्ट की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है। उनकी रिपोर्ट मिलने पर यदि कोई कर्मचारी दोषी पाया गया तो उस के विरुद्ध उपयुक्त कार्रवाई की जायेगी।

(ग) इस दुर्घटना में घस्त होने वाले दो व्यक्तियों को पांच-पांच सी रुपये का भुगतान अनुग्रह के रूप में किया गया था। जब मुद्दावजे के लिए दावे प्राप्त होंगे तो पदेन दावा आयुक्त उनका निर्णय करेंगे और रेल प्रशासन प्रवालतों के फैसले के आधार पर भुगतान करेगी।

(घ) रेलों के संरक्षा संगठन गाड़ियों के संचालन से सम्बन्धित कर्मचारियों में संरक्षा की अधिक भावना उत्पन्न करने और यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए एक सतत अभियान चला रहे हैं कि कर्मचारी नियमों का उल्लंघन न करें या लापरवाही न अपनाएं। गाड़ियों की जांच-पड़ताल और सवारी तथा माल डिब्बा डिपुओं में स्थल जांचों को गहन कर दिया गया है और पटरी के उपयुक्त अनुसंधान की ओर अधिक ध्यान दिया जा रहा है।

मानवीय तत्वों पर निर्भरता कम करने के उद्देश्य से पहियों, घुटों और पट्टी के लिए अल्ट्रासोनिक क्लॉडिटेक्टर, रेल पथ परिपथन, बुरा काउन्टर, स्क्वैच चेतावनी प्रणाली आदि जैसे विभिन्न परिष्कृत उपकरण उत्तरीतर लागू किये जा रहे हैं।

अमृतसर एक्सप्रेस में 1 जून, 1978 की डकैती

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(क) क्या उन्हें पता है कि 1 जून को जालगा और मधुवा के बीच कोयम और फरह स्टेशनों के निकट अमृतसर एक्सप्रेस में डकैती का घटना हुई थी ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो रेल सुरक्षा दल क्या कर रहा था ; और

(ग) इस बारे में मंत्री महोदय ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) यह डकैती का मामला नहीं था बल्कि लूट-पाट की कोशिश का मामला था।

(ख) रेलवे सुरक्षा दल, रेलवे को सौंपे गये माल के पार्सलों और बूक किये गये प्रवाह सहित, जब ये राग में हों, रेल सम्पत्ति को हिराजत और सुरक्षा के लिए जिम्मेदार होता है। यात्रियों के जान-माल की हिराजत की जिम्मेदारी सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस की है जो राज्य सरकार के प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण में होती है। लेकिन इस गाड़ी में यात्रियों की हिराजत के लिए रेलवे सुरक्षा दल का एक रजक झुपटी पर था। उस ने धनुरधियों को ललकारा। धपराधी पत्थर बरसाते हुए, जिन्हें रजक धावल हो गया था, धाग बने।

(ग) जाँच करने वाली जनता को प्रभावित करने वाले अन्य धपराधी में

बढ़नी से चितित हो कर रेल मंत्री जी ने, इससे पहले, पश्चिम बंगाल, बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश और मध्य प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्रियों का ध्यान आकषित किया था और उनका उत्तर उत्साहपूर्ण था।

16-6-78 को रेल मंत्रालय और गृह मंत्रालय के अधिकारियों के बीच एक उच्चस्तरीय बैठक आयोजित की गयी थी और यह विनिश्चय किया गया था कि : (1) उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, मध्य प्रदेश, पश्चिम बंगाल और महाराष्ट्र को राज्य सरकारें अधिक संख्या में सशस्त्र धनुरधियों की व्यवस्था कर के इस प्रकार के धपराधों के विरुद्ध एक जोरदार अभियान चलायें, (2) जब कभी खतरे की जंजीर खींची जाये तो उस के बारे में सशस्त्र पुलिस धनुरधियों को सूचना देने की तात्कालिक व्यवस्था है, (3) सशस्त्र पुलिस धनुरधियों को गाड़ी के बीच में तैनात करने की व्यवस्था हो, (4) पुलिस धनुरधियों को शक्तिशाली टार्गेट/हल्की पिस्तौलें और भूकूँ (प्रकाश गोलों) से सज्जित किया जाय। रेल सम्पत्ति की हिफाजत के लिए भेद्य खडों में चलने वाली कुछ खास गाड़ियों में रेलवे सुरक्षा दल के सशस्त्र कर्मचारियों को भी तैनात किया जा रहा है। इससे यात्रियों में विश्वास की भावना पैदा करने में भी सहायता मिलेगी और धपराधी गाड़ियों में भारदातें करने से भी बाज आयेंगे।

कृपुब एक्सप्रेस की सनय-यात्रा की बनाये रखने के लिए किये गये उपचारमय उपाय

383. श्री राजजी लाल सुमन : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कृपुब एक्सप्रेस, इसके निजा-मुहल के अजमपुर तक चलने के पश्चात,

गत एक मई से एक जून तक निजा-मुहीन कितनी बार बिलम्ब से पहुँचा; और

(ख) इसके क्या कारण थे तथा क्या इस स्थिति में सुधार करने के लिए कोई ठोस उपाय किये गये हैं?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण): (क) 15 बार ।

(ख) 149 कुतुब नक्सत्रैस के निजा-मुहीन स्टेशन पर बिलम्ब से पहुँचने के कारणों में खतरे की जंजीर खींचना, मवेशियों का गाड़ी के नीचे घा जाना, बिजली सम्बन्धी मरम्मत, सिगनलों की खराबी, पटरी के स्लोपों में आग लगना डीजल इंजनों में आग लगना और एक दिन मयूरा में पटरी से उतरना शामिल हैं । इसके तथा अन्य गाड़ियों के बालन में सुधार लाने के उद्देश्य से एक विशेष समय-पालन अभियान शुरू किया गया है । इस में सभी रेलों पर पारी के आधार पर बीबीसी जैसे अधिकारियों और वरिष्ठ कर्मचारियों को तैनात करके कोचिंग आपात-कल की स्थापना और गाड़ियों को परिहार्य रूप से रोकने के बिना तत्काल कार्रवाई करना तथा गाड़ियों के बालन में सुधार करने के लिए निवारक/दण्डात्मक कार्रवाई करना शामिल है । इनके अलावा, इसके तथा अन्य गाड़ियों के बालन पर कड़ी निगाह रखी जा रही है ।

10 मई 1978 को जयन्ती जनता एक्सप्रेस का लूटा जाना

384. श्री रामजी लाल मुन्ज : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जयन्ती जनता एक्सप्रेस को 10 मई को बिदिशा तथा सांची के बीच पुनः लूटा गया था ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कितनी कीमत का माल लूटा गया और कितने व्यक्ति बायल हुए ; और

(ग) रेलवे सुरक्षा दल ने किस हद तक अपने कर्तव्य का पालन किया ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण): (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Restructuring of agencies and distributorship of cooking gas

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Oil Corporation, Bharat Petroleum Corporation, Hindustan Petroleum Corporation and Caltex Oil Refining Ltd. the main suppliers of cooking gas are restructuring their Agencies and distributorship;

(b) if so, what system has been evolved with regard to the capacity, location and number of Agencies for each State;

(c) whether it is a fact that several applications of consumers since 1972 are pending for sanction of gas connection;

(d) what is the number of gas-refills per month sanctioned for big cities with population over 10 lakhs and the scale for places with lesser population; and

(e) what steps have Government taken to regularise gas supply in the rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a), (b) and (d). Taking into account the different working conditions and the cost of operations in different areas, the ceilings as to the maximum number of refills of cylinder, that one

LPG distributor (excepting the Co-operative Societies) would be allowed to handle per month has been fixed as under:—

Market	Number of refills per month
Bombay	6,000
Delhi	4,000
Other cities with population over 10 lakhs	3,500
Cities with population between 2 and 10 lakhs	3,000
Other places	2,500

The companies have been advised to restructure their existing LPG distributorships on the basis of these norms.

However, in respect of Hindustan Petroleum Corporation, cooking gas distribution is mostly done through certain concessionaires like M/s. Kosangas Company, Jay Kay Gas Company, East Coast Gas Company, Domestic Gas Private Limited etc. These concessionaires supply cooking gas to consumers through their agents. The question of restructuring these agencies of the concessionaires would be possible only after these concessionaires are fully taken over. Steps in this regard have already been initiated.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(e) With the anticipated large-scale increase in the LPG availability in the country from 1980, it may be possible to extend its marketing in due course to smaller towns and rural areas based on following:—

(i) Anticipated customer potential;

(ii) Nearness of the market from the sources of supply;

(iii) Availability of safe/convenient mode of transport;

(iv) Maximum utilisation of distribution equipment; and

(v) Viability in operations.

Report of high power Accident Enquiry Committee

386. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had appointed a high power Accident Enquiry Committee to go into the whole question of accidents and examine the adequacy of existing set up and to suggest measures for prevention of the accidents; and

(b) whether the Committee has submitted its report; what are the main recommendations and the action taken by the Government thereon?

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

(b) The Committee has not yet submitted its report.

Committee to decide for the site of fertilisers plant on Bombay High

387. DR. BAPU KALDATE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had appointed a committee under Shri Gangoli to decide the site for the proposed gas based fertiliser plant on Bombay High;

(b) if so, what are the recommendations of this committee;

(c) whether this Report is not signed by Shri Gangoli; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof?

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

(a) and (b). A Task Force of the National Committee on Environmental Planning and Coordination (NCEPC) under the Chairmanship of Dr. A. K. Ganguly, Director Chemical Group BARC, Trombay was constituted by the Department of Science and Technology to examine the environmental impact of the proposed large sized fertilizer plant based on gas from Bombay High on different possible location with a view to selecting a suitable location. The Task Force submitted its report in middle of April, 1978 recommending Tarapur for the location of the project. Since, however, the Government of Maharashtra did not favour Tarapur as a location, the Task Force was requested to again examine the environmental impact on certain other locations south of Bombay suggested by the Government of Maharashtra.

The Government of Maharashtra suggested the following five sites viz:

1. Thal-Vaishet
2. Usar-Kune
3. Sogaon
4. Vadavali
5. Divi-Parangi

The Task Force submitted their second report on 31st May, 1978 and ruled out Usar, Sogaon, Vadavali and Divi-Parangi as unsuitable for locating the fertilizer projects. The Task Force once again recommended Tarapur as a suitable location in preference to Mandwa and Thal-Vaishet.

After a careful consideration of the second report of the Task Force, the Government of Maharashtra have categorically recommended that the fertilizer projects should be located at Thal-Vaishet.

Government will take a decision soon about the location of the project in the light of the recommendations made by the Task Force and the views of the State Government.

(c) No, Sir. All the members of the Task Force including the Chairman have signed the report.

(d) Does not arise in view of reply to part (c).

Objection for fertiliser plant at Rewas

388. DR. BAPU KALDATE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is objection of some people in Bombay to the location of gas based fertilizer plant on Bombay High at Rewas;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken note of their objections; and

(c) whether the Government have measured the credibility of the committee while noting their objection?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) to (c). The location originally proposed for the large sized fertilizer plants at Rewas was strongly opposed by the local residents and also the residents of Bombay who had formed themselves into a committee known as the 'Bombay Bachas Committee'. Their opposition was mainly on grounds of likely pollution hazard to Bombay and New Bombay areas and displacement of farmers. Meanwhile a Task Force of the NCEPC which had been requested to investigate into the environmental impact of the proposed fertilizer project on different possible locations, has submitted its report. Government will take a decision soon about the location of the project in the light of the recommendations made by the NCEPC Task Force and the views of the State Government.

Fertilizer plant at Rewas

389. DR. BAPU KALDATE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the decision of both the Houses of Maharashtra Legislature approving the decision to locate the proposed gas based fertilizer plant at Rewas;

(b) whether Government have accepted the decision of the Legislatures; and

(c) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Both Houses of the Maharashtra, Legislature have passed a unanimous resolution on 21st June, 1978 suggesting that the proposed fertilizer project based on Bombay High Gas should be located at Thal-Vaishet in Alibag Taluka of Kurla District (and not Rewas), South of Bombay. A Task Force of the NCEPC which had been requested to investigate on the environmental impact of the proposed fertilizer project on different possible locations including Thal-Vaishet has also submitted its report. Government will take a decision soon on location of the project in the light of the recommendation of the Task Force and the views of the Maharashtra Government.

महाराष्ट्र परिवर्तन में एक सीट की मांग को लिए स्वतंत्र पदवीधर मतदाता संघ का सम्पादन

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

(क) क्या स्वतंत्र पदवीधर (स्नातक) मतदाता संघ से चुनाव आयोग और केन्द्रीय सरकार को कोई सम्पादन प्राप्त हुआ है जिसमें महाराष्ट्र के मराठवाडा क्षेत्र के

निर्वाचित हुए उनके एक प्रतिनिधि को महाराष्ट्र विधान परिषद् में एक सीट देने की मांग की गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है अथवा करने का विचार है ?

बिबि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री दान्ति भूषण) : (क) स्वतंत्र पदवीधर (स्नातक) मतदाता संघ से निर्वाचन आयोग या विधि मंत्रालय को ऐसा कोई सम्पादन नहीं मिला है । नांदेड को जिला परिषद् की शिखा समिति के अध्यक्ष और नांदेड के मराठवाडा शिक्षक संघ से निर्वाचन आयोग को सम्पादन प्राप्त हुए हैं, जिनमें यह मांग की गई है कि महाराष्ट्र में मराठवाडा क्षेत्र के लिए स्वतंत्र और पृथक् स्नातक निर्वाचन क्षेत्र बनाया जाए । आयोग को संसद सदस्य श्री जी० धार० म्हेसकर और 12 अन्य संसद सदस्यों से एक पत्र प्राप्त हुआ है जिसमें यह आग्रह किया गया है कि महाराष्ट्र में मराठवाडा क्षेत्र के लिए एक स्वतंत्र और पृथक् निर्वाचन क्षेत्र बनाया जाए ।

(ख) इस विषय पर निर्वाचन आयोग महाराष्ट्र सरकार से परामर्श कर के विचार कर रहा है ।

मनमाड-मुम्बई-परली रेल लाइन को बदलना

391. श्री केशवराव बोंडगे : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) महाराष्ट्र में मराठवाडा डिवीजन में मनमाड-मुम्बई-परली रेल लाइन को ब्राड गेज लाइन में बदलने के कार्य में कितनी प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) इस योजना पर अब तक कितना व्यय किया गया है ; और

(ग) यह कार्य कब तक पूरा किया जावेगा ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) अन्तिम स्थान-निर्धारण सर्वज्ञान पूरा हो चुका है और मिट्टी डालने का काम सूखा-सहायता उपाय के रूप में किया गया है। मनमाड-औरंगाबाद खण्ड पर प्रायेण काम वर्षा के बाद आरम्भ किया जायेगा।

(ख) अभी तक रेल विभाग द्वारा किया गया व्यय लगभग 8 लाख रुपये है ?

(ग) अभी तक इस परियोजना के पूरा होने की कोई लक्ष्य-तिथि निर्धारित नहीं की गयी है।

मराठवाड़ा डिवीजन के लिए उच्च न्यायालय पीठ की स्थापना की मांग

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

(क) महाराष्ट्र में मराठवाड़ा डिवीजन के लिए औरंगाबाद में उच्च न्यायालय की एक स्वतंत्र पीठ की स्थापना करने की मांग पूरी करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(ख) इस बारे में राज्य सरकार द्वारा दिए गए प्रस्ताव का क्या व्यौरा है और उस पर केन्द्रीय सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

बिधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री शान्ति भूषण) : (क) श्री (ख). जनवरी, 1977 में महाराष्ट्र के तत्कालीन मुख्य मंत्री ने औरंगाबाद में एक स्थायी न्यायपीठ स्थापित करने के लिए प्रस्ताव भेजा था। राज्य सरकार से अनुरोध किया गया था कि वह मुम्बई उच्च न्यायालय के मुख्य न्यायाधिपति के विचार भेज दें। अब राज्य सरकार ने अनुरोध किया है कि उच्च न्यायालय की दो न्यायपीठ स्थापित की जाएं जिनमें से एक औरंगाबाद में हो और दूसरी

पूणे में हो। उन्होंने मुख्य न्यायाधिपति के विचार भेज दिए हैं। राज्य सरकार से कुछ और जानकारी मांगी गई है।

Permission given by M.R.T.P. Commission to Vulcan and Laval

393. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that M.R.T.P. Commission has allowed substantial expansion of capacity of cigarette making and tobacco processing machinery by Vulcan Laval, a multinational Company; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) and (b). The proposal of M/s. Vulcan-Laval Limited for effecting substantial expansion under Section 21 of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969 by undertaking the manufacture of plant, machinery and equipment for the processing of tobacco and for the manufacture of tobacco products was referred to the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission for inquiry and report. The Commission has recently submitted its report recommending approval of the company's proposal subject to certain conditions. The Report of the Commission is under consideration of the Central Government.

Nationalisation of M/s Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.

394. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal under consideration to nationalise Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Ltd., Calcutta; and

(b) whether the said company has made any significant improvements in its performances after its take-over by Government?

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

(b) The production of the company during May and June, 1978 was Rs. 56.68 lakhs and Rs. 56.61 lakhs, respectively which is higher than the average of Rs. 40.75 lakhs per month achieved during 1976-77—a year before take-over. These production figures are higher even than the average production level of Rs. 52.66 lakhs per month achieved by the company in the pre takeover period in the peak performance year 1974-75.

मई, 1978 के अन्त में कोयले की कमी के कारण रेलगाड़ियों का रद्द किया जाना

395. श्री रामबारी शास्त्री : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1978 में मई के अन्त में और जून के आरम्भ में कोयले की कमी के कारण किन-किन रेल गाड़ियों को रद्द किया गया तथा इसके परिणाम स्वरूप कितनी वित्तीय हानि हुई ;

(ख) रेलगाड़ियों को रद्द न किये जाने के लिए पूर्वापय न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) इन गाड़ियों को अचानक रद्द करने के लिये कौन उत्तरदायी है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा बटल पर रख दी जायगी ।

(ख) और (ग) अर्थात्, 1978 के पश्चात् कोयला छातों से भाप के कोयले की निरन्तर कम सप्लाई के कारण रेलों पर लोको कोयले

के स्टाल में बहुत ही कमी हो गयी । इसके अतिरिक्त रेलों के प्रयोग में आने वाले भाप के कोयले की अभावग्रस्त उद्योगों को भेज दिया गया । इसके परिणाम स्वरूप रेलों को अपनी कुछ आवश्यक रेल गाड़ियों को बनाये रखने के लिए कोयला बचाने के उद्देश्य से कुछ शाखा लाइनों की तथा विभागीय गिट्टी गाड़ियों को रद्द करना पड़ा । लोको कोयले की आपूर्ति को बढ़ाने के लिए कोयला उत्पादक प्राधिकारियों तथा ऊर्जा मंत्रालय से निकट सम्पर्क रखा जा रहा है । सप्लाई की स्थिति में सुधार होते ही रद्द की गयी गाड़ियों को पुनः चालू कर दिया दिया जायेगा ।

जालन्धर छावनी स्टेशन पर सवारी डिब्बों में यात्री - स्थानों की कमी

396. चौधरी बलबीर सिंह : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :—

(क) जालन्धर छावनी स्टेशन पर होशियारपुर के लिए जुड़ने वाले सवारी डिब्बे 'होशियारपुर कोच' में भारी भीड़ होती है जिस के फलस्वरूप यात्रियों को भारी परेशानी होती है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यात्रियों को सुविधा देने के लिए किसी अन्य गाड़ी के साथ दिल्ली से होशियारपुर तक का एक और डिब्बा जोड़ दिया जायेगा ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं ; तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) जो हां, केवल पहले एवं दूसरे दर्जे के मिले-जुले थे, यात्री डिब्बे के अनारक्षित दूसरे दर्जे वाले भाग में ।

(ख) और (ग) दिल्ली-जालन्धर मार्ग पर चलने वाली मेल/एक्सप्रेस

गाड़ियों में अधिक यात्री डिब्बों की संज्ञा न होने के कारण दिल्ली और होशियारपुर के बीच प्रतिरिक्त डिब्बों को चलाना परिकल्पना दृष्टि से व्यावहारिक नहीं है ।

Corruption in Railways

397. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUP-TA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) is Government aware of the news item appeared in the Indian Express dated 21st June, with the heading "Corruption rampant on Railways";

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government on it;

(c) how many persons have been arrested in Delhi for corruption in reservations etc. in the last 3 months; and

(d) what progress has been made to appoint ladies in the Reservations Section?

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

(b) The news item generally complained about corruption in reservation of tickets on the Railways specifically mentioning that a travelling ticket examiner sometime ago extracted a bribe from a General Secretary of the Janata Party to get a sleeper on a train to Delhi from the South.

No such complaint of a party travelling to Delhi from South has been received. However, a complaint was received against a travelling ticket examiner collecting an extra of Rs. 10/- for allotment of accommodation by 4 UP Frontier Mail ex. Delhi on 24th November, 1977. Action under Discipline and Appeal Rules has been initiated against him.

(c) No railway staff has been arrested in Delhi for corruption in reserva-

tions etc., in the last three months. However, as a result of special checks conducted to contain the corrupt activities of staff disciplinary action has been initiated against a number of staff found involved in corrupt practices.

(d) The Railway Administration are presently holding selections of departmental candidates as well as for recruitment of women candidates from the open market for posting as Reservation Clerks in the Booking Offices in the Metropolitan Cities. It is expected that women reservation clerks will be in position by 1st October 1978.

Suggestions for diversion of South Bound Trains

398. SHRIMATI AHILYA P. RANGNEKAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received suggestions from the travelling public that South-bound long distance trains may either diverted through dacoit free zones or the timings may be adjusted in such a manner that these trains pass through such areas during day time; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government to such a proposal?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Meeting on Rail Safety Measures

399. SHRI DHARMA VIR VASISHT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a joint meeting of the Railway and Home Ministries, decided recently to step up measures of rail safety;

(b) if so, the nature of regions identified as vulnerable and the

nature of steps proposed to make rail travel safer; and

(c) whether the State Government's cooperation was sought, if so, their response in the matter?

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

(b) Based on the incidence of dacoities and robberies in trains in the past, certain sections and trains have been identified as prone to heinous crime in U.P., Bihar, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh and parts of Maharashtra

The Minister of Railways has written to the Chief Ministers of the affected States, viz. Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal requesting them to take effective preventive measures to ensure safety of passengers and their properties

On 16th June 1978 a high level meeting between the officers of the Ministries of Railways and Home Affairs was held and it was decided (1) that State Governments of UP, Bihar MP, West Bengal and Maharashtra will launch vigorous drive against such crime by increasing the strength of the armed escorts; (2) to ensure prompt communication to the armed police escort whenever the alarm chain is pulled at night; (3) to accommodate the armed police escorts in the centre of the train so that, apprehending danger, they can break into two groups and get down on either side of the train to apprehend the criminals; (4) to provide the police escorts with powerful torches/very light pistols and flares; and (5) providing powerful lights with Guard and Brakesman to light up the area on both sides of the train.

Armed Railway Protection Force escorts are being provided on selected trains running in vulnerable sections at night to protect railway property. This would also help to instill confidence amongst the travelling public

and also deter criminals from operating on trains.

Zonal Railways have launched a drive to ensure strict adherence to the following preventive measures in the coaches:—

(1) Vestibuled doors are kept locked between 22.00 hrs. and 06.00 hrs. by the TTE's/Coach Attendants.

(2) TTEs and Coach Attendants remain vigilant during night time and prevent entry of intruders, hawkers and unauthorised persons into the coaches.

(3) In case of non-vestibuled trains the vestibuled doors are permanently closed or dummied.

(c) Yes. The response of the State Government, has been encouraging.

Railway Platforms at Faridabad

400. SHRI DHARMA VIR VASISHT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the platforms at the Central Railway station of New Township Faridabad are just rail level pads;

(b) whether Government had received complaints of inconvenience from the passengers; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to raise the said platforms?

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

(b) and (c). There have been demands from public for raising the level of platforms at this Station. The proposal for raising the platforms will be considered for inclusion in Railway's Works Programme in the coming years after obtaining the approval of the Railway Users' Amenities Committee and subject to availability of funds.

RE: MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

MR. SPEAKER: I have to inform the House that I have received a notice of an Adjournment Motion from the Leader of the Opposition, Shri C. M. Stephen, which reads as follows:—

"That, in contravention of the understanding....."

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA (Serampore): When we send adjournment motion, you do not read but this time you are reading. Why is the discrimination? I have seen it. I have noticed it. When we send you do not care to read them. Now you are reading. You are giving special....

MR. SPEAKER: Why do you not completely hear me? Your impetus is so great that you do not hear.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: I am always ready to hear? If you do not behave in this way. I will always oblige you.

MR. SPEAKER: No obligation is necessary. Under the rules, the Speaker has got right to straightaway reject an Adjournment Motion. There is also a provision under Rule 60(2) that in certain matters where the facts are not clear to the Speaker, he must read out the Resolution and ask the parties to explain the matter.

Please be familiar with the rules. If I breach the rules, then raise objection. But without being familiar with the rules if you object, the work will be difficult.

Now I will repeat.

"That in contravention of the understanding arrived at between the Government and the Leaders of Opposition to unseat any person defecting from his party and to legislate therefor forthwith Shri Sharad Pawar, on defecting from

his party, has been invited to assume charge as the Chief Minister of Maharashtra whereby the Government of India

(a) has committed a breach of faith with the opposition;

(Interruptions)

"(b) has rendered anti-defection bill, slated for the current session of Parliament, infructuous and

(c) has blessed and sanctified the act of defection thereby vitiating the democratic body politic."

Since I am not in possession of the full facts set out in the motion, I propose to proceed under the second proviso to Rule 60(1) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha and would like to hear from the Leader of Opposition and the Minister brief statements on the facts before I give my decision on the admissibility of the motion.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have not admitted the motion.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Let me complete my statement. Thereafter I will hear your objections.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I want to get clarification from Mr. Stephen and from the hon. Prime Minister, who is here, on two points—whether there was any agreement between the Government and the Opposition....

श्री उपसदन (देवरिया) : श्री माननीय स्टोकरन काँगो में ये सब काँगो में चले गये हैं, तब आपने कुछ नहीं किया ।

श्री यमुना प्रसाद शास्त्री (रोवा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा पॉइंट ऑफ़ ऑर्डर है ।

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order. I must complete my statement.

I want to hear from him two things—whether there was an agreement between the opposition and the Government on the provisions of the proposed Bill, even before the Bill is introduced. I want to know whether the Central Government has anything to do with it. These are the two things that I want to hear. That is all.

Now your point of order can come in.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay—North-East): Sir, my point of order is this....

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: How these points can be connected up with the Adjournment Motion?

श्री दिनेश बिहारी बहादुर (इटावा) :
यह आपके अपनी चैम्बर में पूछना चाहिये
था, हाउस में नहीं। आप अपनी सीमा
का उल्लंघन करते हैं।

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): Sir, it is a simple matter and the position will be made clear. Therefore, if they have some patience, I will explain it.

MR. SPEAKER: It is a simple matter. Order please. Now, Mr. Shyamnandan Mishra.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Megusarai): My objection is quite basic.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): We want to raise a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: I have not called upon you. I have called Dr. Subramaniam Swamy. Everytime you cannot have precedence over others.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Adjournment Motions can be of different kinds. You have to know the implications.

MR. SPEAKER: What is the Point of order?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I am telling you the same. Please see Rule 58. There is this particular proviso relating to adjournment motion. Please see Rule 58—proviso (ii). It says that 'not more than one matter shall be discussed on the same motion. Only one substantial issue can be raised. He has in fact raised several issues. My point is that you cannot even consider the Adjournment Motion if it does not satisfy the rules. There is no need for you to hear the Leader of the House and the Leader of the Opposition unless the motion itself is framed according to the rules. Therefore, it is not permissible. The way it is framed, it is infructuous. You cannot consider it unless Mr. Stephen brings up an adjournment motion dealing with only one specific matter. He has raised more than one specific matters. In the Handbook for Members, a number of reasons are given for disallowance of adjournment motions. He must have read them. He has violated most of them. Therefore, my submission is this. The opinion of the House should not be taken. The Leader of the Opposition and the Leader of the House should not be asked to say anything. This should be rejected right away. Let him re-draft the adjournment motion, Sir.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: My submission is this: The Chair has been pleased to establish a practice in the matter of adjournment motions, according to which, the Chair has to satisfy itself in the Chamber itself before coming to the House and mentioning it in the House.

That, Sir, has been usual practice so far. You also have been pleased to adhere to this practice.

In this specific case, Mr. Speaker, you have posed two questions, one, to

[Shri Shyamnandan Mishra]

the hon. Leader of the House and another, to the hon. Leader of the Opposition. My submission is that it should have been your pleasure to ask them about it in your Chamber, according to the practice established in the House and to satisfy yourself on both these points.

MR. SPEAKER: Will you kindly read the second proviso to rule 60?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Not more than one matter shall be discussed.

MR. SPEAKER: You read out Rule 60, second proviso.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Let me read that.

"Provided further that where the Speaker is not in possession of full facts about the matter mentioned therein, he may before giving or refusing his consent read the notice of the motion and hear from the Minister and/or members concerned a brief statement on facts and then give his decision on the admissibility of the motion.

But Sir.....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot hear the Members in my Chamber.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: But, Sir, the practice that you have followed through out is not to bring this rule into operation.

MR. SPEAKER: Why?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: You have not read out the adjournment motion.

MR. SPEAKER: It is only in a matter where the Speaker is not in possession of the fact and not in all cases.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: If you are not in possession of the facts, would it not have been possible for you to keep yourself informed about the facts in your Chamber?

MR. SPEAKER: No. Suppose I come to that conclusion. It provides that I cannot read it out.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Sir, the implication in this case should be that you have found that *prima facie*....

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. Why don't you read? I cannot take the decision on the admissibility of the motion.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Generally, the Chair has always taken the position that this can be rejected out of hand in the Chamber and it should not be placed before the House. In this case it should have been rejected out of hand in his Chamber by the Speaker, if the Speaker was pleased to enquire from both these gentlemen about the facts.

There is a serious departure from the practice that has been set up in the House. (Interruptions)

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I totally agree with you. (Interruptions)

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): I rise on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: What is your point of order?

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: "If you allow me I can do that.

MR. SPEAKER: What is the point of order that you are raising?

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: If you do not allow me, how can I explain that to you? The adjournment motion can be moved by any Member of the House on the failure of the Government.

MR. SPEAKER: I have not admitted the motion. I am merely considering certain facts. Therefore, if you have any objection, then I may hear.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:
Can't you allow me two minutes?

MR. SPEAKER: Even before hearing you are going into the merits of it. I have not admitted that motion at all. (*Interruptions*) I shall hear all of you.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:
I have not uttered a word.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): Sir, I rise on a point of order. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I am hearing the point of order of Prof. Mavalankar.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:
What about my point of order?

MR. SPEAKER: I have called Prof. Mavalankar.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:
Why don't you listen to my point of order?

MR. SPEAKER: You have not raised any point of order at all. You are getting into the merits.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:
My point of order is that a member can move the adjournment motion on the failure of the Government.

MR. SPEAKER: He may. He may be right or wrong.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:
Why don't you allow me to speak? If you do not, I will sit down.

MR. SPEAKER: You are not speaking on the point of order. You are getting into the merits of the case.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:
I am not going into the merits of the case unless you permit me. My question is: when the Defection Bill has not yet been introduced, how can he move the adjournment motion?

MR. SPEAKER: This is not a point of order. Prof. Mavalankar.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my point of order is based on Rule 60, second proviso to which you referred and also to the established practices about the admissibility of the adjournment motion beginning from 1946 onwards by the various Speakers. Now, you will please see second proviso to rule 60, page 38. It says:

"Provided further that where the Speaker is not in possession of full facts about the matter mentioned therein, he may....."

That is why you said you are bringing one more fact about the matter mentioned. Full facts are not mentioned in the motion of the Leader of the Opposition.

"He may before giving or refusing his consent read the notice of the motion and hear from the Minister or the Members concerned a brief statement of facts and then give his decision on the admissibility of the Motion."

My point is that it is quite right that Speaker is within his powers to read the motion in the House and then wait for the mover and the others whom the Speaker may choose to call to get the facts so that he may decide correctly. But, Sir, I invite your attention to established practices built up by various Speakers, your distinguished predecessors, beginning from 1946 onwards that unless the adjournment motion *prima facie* is acceptable to the Speaker he will not bring up the matter regarding that. He may be clear about facts; he may not be clear about the facts but if the Speaker feels *prima facie* that there is no ground whatsoever then even the inadequacy of facts is no reason to bring in proviso 40(2).

Secondly, Sir, the Leader of the Opposition in his motion has mentioned about a dialogue that took place

[Prof. P. G. Mavalankar]

between the Government and the various Opposition groups and parties on the subject of defection or anti-defection Bill. That dialogue undoubtedly took place between hon'ble Members of Parliament but this House is in no possession of that dialogue. There is no official record made available to us. We do not know anything about that record. That dialogue is important; that dialogue is valuable and essential but the point is that that dialogue has not come to this House. This House is unaware of that dialogue.

Further, Sir, the anti-defection Bill which is to come on the basis of that dialogue has not yet come before this House even at the introductory stage. In view of this the motion cannot refer to anti-defection Bill and then charge the Government because the whole spirit of an adjournment motion is that the matter has to be definite, urgent and for which the Government of India is directly responsible.

MR. SPEAKER: Prof. Mavalankar, after starting on a point of order, now you are going into the merits of the case.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR (Pondicherry): Mr. Speaker. Sir, Prof. Mavalankar and Shri Subramaniam Swamy have raised points of order under Rule 58 and 58(ii) respectively. Sir, two matters have been read out here. The mover of the adjournment motion must specifically say whether he is moving the first or the second part. Then, Sir, if you take proviso 60(2), it is very clear that unless it is definite, urgent, it cannot be entertained.

If you have decided that it is a *prima facie* case then only you can bring it to the House and ask for the opinion of the House. Now, since you have asked the Leader of the Opposition to present the facts and asked the Minister to explain it out that means that you have come to the conclusion that there is a *prima facie*

case. When it is a question of conclusion by you that it is a *prima facie* case then Mr. Mavalankar's arguments are applicable here. There is no definite matter before this House and nothing has been violated. So, we are questioning the very admissibility.

श्री मन्त्री राम बागड़ी (मयूर) : :
प्रत्यक्ष महोदय, क्या यहाँ सिर्फ भ्रष्टेजी बोलेंगे ही बोल सकेंगे ? माननीय सदस्य, श्री शास्त्री, पहले उठे थे और उन्होंने भी व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाया था। लेकिन आप भ्रष्टेजी वालों की ही बात सुन रहे हैं। यह बात ठीक नहीं है। यह बात नहीं मानी जायेगी। जो बार शब्द भ्रष्टेजी के बोल लें, क्या आप उसी को हज़ाजत देंगे ?

SHRI GAURI SHANKAR RAI (Ghaziipur): Sir, there are certain pre-requisites for an adjournment motion. I have no doubt that you have got the right to read the adjournment motion but before reading that adjournment motion you have to see that the provisions of Rule 58 are satisfied. If there is no *prima facie* case and the requirements of Rule 58 are not fulfilled, then you cannot read it out in the House.

MR. SPEAKER: That point has already been raised.

SHRI GAURI SHANKAR RAI: That question arises only when the provisions of Rule 58 are fulfilled. Then only you can give your consent. You have given the consent when the pre-requisites are not completed. It is not an adjournment motion and many of the requirements under Rule 58 are not fulfilled. Therefore, it does not deserve even reading out. One thing more I have to add. If you give the time to the leader of the Opposition and the leader of the House to talk on the subject, then decidedly it is a talk which is not relevant for the adjournment motion. It has nothing to do with the action of the Government. It is like a censure motion.

MR. SPEAKER: That point you have already raised. Now, Mr. Bosu, do you want to speak?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I do not have anything to speak.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): I shall confine myself purely to the procedural question and point of order. I wish to say nothing about 'Aya Rams' and 'Gaya Rams' and 'Stephen Rams'. The most important thing here is that he has raised three basic issues. One is a specific matter of recent occurrence of what—he alleges—has happened in the State of Maharashtra. Another question is about the infringement of an assurance. Now, my contention is that as far as the happening in Maharashtra is concerned, it is entirely beyond the competence of this House. Now, as far as the assurance is concerned, I invite your attention to Rule 58(vi). We have also been demanding the anti-Defection Bill. Even before Mr. Stephen crossed the floor, we have been demanding it. Before he took up his august place in this House, we had demanded it. We entirely agree with it. We may also have something to say about it. The important point is that it should fulfil the norms laid down in Chapter IX, and Rule 58(vi) specifically reads like this.

"58(vi) the motion shall not anticipate a matter which has been previously appointed for consideration."

Now, we do not know whether anything has happened between the Prime Minister and the leader of the Opposition and when the Bill is going to be taken up for consideration. We would like to be enlightened in this regard either by you or the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. In any case, it is a matter which has been discussed and this motion even if you permit under Rule 60 to be debated here....

MR. SPEAKER: Not debated.

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SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: It cannot. That has not been the practice of the House. No adjournment motion can anticipate a matter which is scheduled to come up for discussion. Now, Rule 60 should necessarily follow only after the conditions laid down in Rule 58 have been fulfilled. The moment it does not fulfil the conditions laid down in Rule 58, you cannot establish a new precedent by which you invite only the Prime Minister and the leader of the Opposition. Once you bring it before the House, it is for the House to decide it. We should also have some say on it. So, you cannot establish this new precedent. It is violative of Rule 58(vi) and you cannot hear only the leader of the Opposition.

श्री कृष्णा प्रसाद शास्त्री (रीवा) :

श्रीमान्, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न सुनिए । जहाँ तक स्थगन प्रस्ताव का सवाल है वह सिर्फ उन्हीं विषयों पर लाया जा सकता है इस हाउस में खास तौर से जिस के लिए भारत सरकार जिम्मेदार हो । भारत सरकार अगर किसी कार्य के लिए जिम्मेदार नहीं है तो उस पर कार्य स्थगन प्रस्ताव लोक सभा में या राज्य सभा में प्रस्तुत नहीं किया जा सकता । महाराष्ट्र में जो कुछ हुआ है उसके लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार किसी भी हालत में जिम्मेदार नहीं है । केन्द्रीय सरकार ने न तो वहाँ किसी को मुख्य मंत्री बनने के लिए नियमित किया है न केन्द्रीय सरकार की यह जिम्मेदारी है कि वहाँ किस की सरकार बनने । इसलिए सब से पहली बात यह है कि क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार की जिम्मेदारी नहीं है इसलिए लोक सभा में कार्य स्थगन प्रस्ताव इस विषय पर नहीं लाया जा सकता ।

दूसरी बात मैंने यह कहनी है कि जो उन्होंने यह कहा ऐंटी डिफेंशन बिल के बारे में....

MR. SPEAKER: That is going into the merits of the case.

श्री बभुला प्रताप शास्त्री : मेरी बात तो सुनिए । मैं हिन्दी में बोल रहा हूँ तो समझता हूँ कि आप कम से कम सुनें तो

मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि जो माननीय स्टीफेन साहब ने यह कहा कि कोई बात भारत सरकार और अपोजीशन के बीच में हुई है उस के संबंध में मेरा यह कहना है कि यह बात पार्टी के स्तर पर हुई है, सरकार के स्तर पर यह बात नहीं होती । सत्तावाद पक्ष और विपक्ष के बीच में बातचीत हुई है और पार्टियों के बीच में जो बातचीत होती है वह इस लोक सभा में कार्य स्वयं का विषय नहीं बन सकती है । यह पार्टियों के बीच का सवाल है, उनके बीच में क्या समझौता हुआ उस पर यहां लोक सभा में कोई चर्चा नहीं हुई है इसलिए दो मुद्दों पर स्वयं प्रस्ताव प्रस्वीकार किया जाना चाहिए—एक तो भारत सरकार की जिम्मेदारी नहीं है, यह स्टेट सबजेक्ट है और यह पार्टियों के बीच का मामला है, सरकार और विपक्ष के बीच का मामला नहीं है । अच्छा होता आप अपने कक्ष में ही इसको प्रस्वीकार कर देते, यहां पर इसका आना उचित नहीं था । अब इस पर प्रधानमंत्री से कोई बात कहने के लिए आपको आदेश नहीं देना चाहिए और न विजय की बात सुननी चाहिए ।

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I only want to seek a clarification. Rule 60 is there. Will you allow me to move a censure motion against the Leader of the Opposition Mr. Stephen for he and his leader Mrs. Gandhi called on the entire Congress Membership to defect yesterday. It is on the same basis as this. I am moving a motion tomorrow on this.

MR. SPEAKER: I will consider it when it comes.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrack-pore): My point of order is with regard to Rule 58. Hon. Member Shri Unnikrishnan has already pointed out the validity of Rule 58(6); I am only drawing your attention to Rule 58(8) which says that the motion shall not raise any question which under the Constitution or these rules can be raised on a distinct motion of notice given in writing to the Secretary. This matter has been mentioned before. There is an Assembly in Maharashtra; it has not been dissolved; there is no President's Rule, no suspended animation of the Assembly. If you say that without discussing Maharashtra we will discuss the principles of anti-defection Bill, then again I say that it is also a matter about which the Government has not even come forward with legislation though we have been demanding such a legislation. If you allow this and if you say: I will ask for facts from the Leader of the House and the Leader of the Opposition, you are creating a precedent and you are giving them a status which is not accorded to them under the rules or the Constitution. You will be creating a new precedent and you will be admitting that there is *prima facie* case. We did not give an adjournment motion yesterday when the President of one party openly called for defections to another party; the president of the party which constitutes the main opposition in this House gave an open call for defection. We did not give notice of adjournment motion because we thought that this matter was not within the purview of Parliament. If you allow this today, tomorrow I will give notice of an adjournment motion. You are creating a bad precedent; please do not create a bad precedent.

श्री जयसेन : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका ध्यान नियम 60 की ओर दिखाना चाहता हूँ :

“... परन्तु जब अध्यक्ष ने नियम 56 के अन्तर्गत अपनी सम्मति देने से

इनकार कर दिया हो या उसकी राय हो कि चर्चा के लिए प्रस्तावित विषय नियमानुसूल नहीं है तो वह यदि आवश्यक समझ, उस प्रस्ताव की सूचना पढ़ कर सुना सकेगा। ...”

मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ—आप ने यह राय कैसे बना ली कि यह नियमानुसूल हो गया और सदन में रखने के लायक है, जब कि एंटी-डिफेक्शन बिल अभी नहीं आया है ...

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): This creates a precedent which requires to be carefully considered. In the first place, the Government is not concerned with what has happened in that party in Maharashtra.

MR. SPEAKER: That is what exactly I want to know.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: May I say that even from papers you ought to know what has happened? After all, this is a matter which is very obvious. How does the Government come in the picture at all? If there is any defection there, it is from the Opposition parties. It is not with us. We cannot be considered responsible for anything that has happened there. Why should this Government be censured? But, apart from that how is it a matter of urgent public importance when the Bill is not yet moved? This is the first thing. The second thing is...

MR. SPEAKER: So that you may clarify, Mr. Prime Minister, Mr. Stephen has written me a letter to say that you have come to an understanding with them, even before the Bill...

(Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMAY BOSU: How is that binding on the Chief Minister?

(Interruptions)

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Let me say this. Has Mr. Stephen told you everything? Has he given you any written understanding between us?

MR. SPEAKER: No.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: He has not given you all the facts.

MR. SPEAKER: That is why I have.... (Interruptions)

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: If you do like that, then always this will come up like this in the House. I have no objection to saying whatever is there, but it comes from a master defector. That is why I am saying... (Interruptions)

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Idukki): He was a No. 1 defector. Now that he has said...

MR. SPEAKER: I will dispose of the points of order and then I will call you.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: (Tunkur): I rise on a point of order. My point of order is on the basis of what Mr. Stephen has said and the reply given by the Prime Minister. Today we have received a report that the Government is going to bring....

MR. SPEAKER: What is the point of order?

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Before hearing me, you should not come to any conclusion. Today, we are facing an era of political polarisation. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: That is not a point of order. Don't record.

(Interruptions)**

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I will raise a simple point of order. You kindly give the ruling. Otherwise, I will not raise any point of order for the next two days. I am wanting to know...

MR. SPEAKER: You can know it later. At present, I am only dealing with points of order.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am raising a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: I asked you and you said, "there is nothing" I called upon you.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I thought you are very hard pressed and I immediately withdrew and co-operated with you. I just want to know one thing. It has been stated that the Prime Minister has spoken to the Maharashtra Chief Minister. Kindly enlighten me...

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot enlighten him. It is not a point of order. Don't record.

(Interruptions)**

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY (Mangalore): Sir, the second proviso to rule 60 says:

"Provided further that where the Speaker is not in possession of full facts about the matter mentioned therein, he may before giving or refusing his consent read the notice of the motion and hear from the Minister and/or members concerned a brief statement on facts and then give his decision on the admissibility of the motion."

When you asked from the minister concerned, i.e. the Prime Minister what transpired during that meeting between the opposition leaders and the Prime Minister, the Prime Minister

did not disclose anything to you. He has not given any statement.

MR. SPEAKER: Not yet.

Several points of order have been raised as regards the procedure adopted by me and I shall now deal with them one by one. (Interruptions)** Don't record.

The first objection raised is that the motion before the House contravenes rule 58(ii). The motion has to be read as a whole and if read as a whole, there is no contravention of rule 58(ii). Also, I do not agree that there is any contravention of rule 58(vi) or 58(viii). The contention that my proceeding under the second proviso to rule 60 should be on the basis that I am satisfied that there is a *prima facie* case is incorrect. The Speaker has to come to a conclusion about admissibility *prima facie* or otherwise only after considering the statements made by both parties. Therefore, that contention is also disallowed. The contention that the proceedings under the proviso to rule 60 should be done in the Chamber is *ex facie* untenable because it provides for hearing the Minister and such members who are concerned and also reading out of the motion. Reading out of the motion cannot be in the Chamber and in the very nature of things, it pre-supposes that it should be done in the House itself.

The question I have to decide is two-fold, first whether there was an understanding between all the parties that even before the Bill was introduced in the House the terms of the Bill will be implemented and secondly, whether the Central Government had any hand in the changes that have taken place in Maharashtra. Mr. Stephen has alleged that the Central Government was responsible for the change of Government from one party to another in Maharashtra. Only on those two points, I would like to hear the Prime

**Not recorded.

Minister first and then I will call Mr. Stephen. The rule provides for calling the Minister and others. I am only trying to satisfy myself.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): May I say, Sir, in the first instance, the Leader of the Opposition seems to have a very convenient memory. He seems to forget in his anxiety to censure us that even in the agreement there is a provision for a faction going out and it not being considered a defection. He forgets this, and that is what has happened. This comes much within the limit of that. It was provided that if 20 per cent faction goes out, it cannot be considered a defection. Here it is 50 per cent practically. But more than that, what hand have I in that process? I would like to know. If at all, I have been telling people not to divide themselves and yet, this is laid at my door. Did I advise Mr. Stephen to leave his Party and go to the other Party? I did not do that. And he talks so much about defections. Let him ask himself what he has done. What is the use of saying this? I want to prevent it, but it can be prevented within limits and those limits have been agreed to and the Bill is entirely in accordance with the agreement. Unless the Bill is seen by us, I do not think that this ever arose. That is what I tried to point out and that was my submission and therefore, this is all absolutely an unjustifiable thing.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: What is this? There is a limit for me to answer. Well, Sir, I just wanted to avoid being provoked by so many things that were stated here. I would leave it to the other elderly friends, better friends, to indulge in that sort of words. I shall not have a repartee about it.

The facts are these. The Prime Minister, the Law Minister and the Defence Minister—they were present, they called a Conference of the lea-

ders of the Opposition, groups and parties. Before they called us, they gave us the principles of the Anti-defection Bill. Then we got a draft of the Bill as was proposed in the nature of a Constitution Amendment Bill. We discussed this clause by clause. Different suggestions were put forward and the whole thing was what exactly will constitute a defection. We came to a consensus about the parameters and finally, what was not in that Bill was to provide for a split. And he said, if a particular percentage—which percentage, I do not remember now—of the members of the Party go out and set up a different Party, then that would be construed as a split and that will amount to defection. This is what was agreed to. But the point is, we have been trying to carry on the legislative work by consensus. On the Forty-fifth Amendment Bill there is a consensus arrived at and this helps us a lot. The Anti-defection Bill was an exercise for...

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Stephen, what is the understanding?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Understanding is this, that it would be legislated immediately. Of course, the Constitution Amendment Bill cannot be legislated by Ordinance. It is very clear. Therefore, the point I am raising is when there is an understanding between all the parties and groups which are represented in this Parliament, firstly, defection must be combated, secondly what the defection is, thirdly what the measures must be to combat it, and fourthly, that one of the measures must be that the moment a Member acts in such a manner as amounting to defection, his seat must be vacated, meaning thereby, there is a national consensus that that must stand....

MR. SPEAKER: What is the role of the Central Government?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I am answering the first question. The point

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

is, there is a consensus to condemn it, discourage it, legislate for it, and to put the foot strongly down on it. The second question is whether the Central Government is involved in this. There are two points that I have to make. As far as Mr. Sharad Pawar is concerned, the Prime Minister said that more than 50 per cent have gone away. That does not satisfy here, for two reasons. One: Mr. Sharad Pawar said: "I am continuing in the Congress, although I am leaving the legislature party." He said it. Therefore, he does not have a case that he is setting up a different party. There is no question of a split at all. It is a question of revolt. He has come out with a statement and in today's Press, it is there. He said: "I am still in the Congress. I am only setting up a legislature faction." (Interruptions) Therefore, he has been suspended from the party. He has been suspended from the party. (Interruptions) The third point is.... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I understood your point.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I want to rise on a point of order.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: My hon. friends will kindly.... This has been the practice here. Let it not be presumed. There are 77 people here. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am asking him the very same question.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I am on a point of order. You please allow me to rise.

MR. SPEAKER: No; you cannot go on, on one point of order after another.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: This is most distressing—not to allowing anybody to go on; and we can also follow it. Let this not happen. We can also do it. We were keeping quiet, although

things highly provocative were said. Thirdly, the question is whether the Central Government has a role here. Interpretations can differ about the constitutional aspect of it. The Governor has called upon Mr. Sharad Pawar to form a Ministry. My position is that the Governor functions under the President. I may or may not be correct. My contention is that after the Constitutional amendment which says: "The President shall exercise his functions only in accordance with the advice of the Council of Ministers"... (Interruptions) Therefore the action taken by... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am not accepting it. Do you think everybody has accepted it? Mr. Kanwar Lal, you have been heard. That is no point in it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Nobody will be allowed to speak, if this goes on.

MR. SPEAKER: It is for me to accept or not to accept it. Don't disturb the House. It is all right. Keep it to yourself. Please go on, Mr. Stephen.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: He said, "Nobody will be allowed to speak".

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: You are not allowing me. You are not controlling your Members. We have tolerated you for one hour. You are not allowing me to speak for half-an-hour. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am on my legs. Please. Please sit down. There is no doubt—whether his contention is right or not—we have a duty to hear him. He has no right to say: "We are obstructing you." Nor have you the right to obstruct him.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Pleased. Nobody can deny that on the official side, also, there has been a lot of disturbance. Both the sides have disturbed. Now please go on.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: The third point I am answering. Therefore, we

know that when the President's rule is imposed, the Cabinet discusses and takes a decision. We know.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI rose—

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I don't yield, Mr. Prime Minister. I don't yield.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: That I know—you won't yield.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Stephen. It is well established that so far as the Governor is concerned....

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: That is your view. Let me elaborate my views.

MR. SPEAKER: The Supreme Court has rule on that point—what is the good of telling him that?—that the Governor is the constitutional head. He is the agent only in certain respects.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Would you not allow me to complete two sentences? You wanted an explanation as to how the Government of India comes into the picture. I am giving the explanation according to my light. You may agree or you may not agree, but why not permit me to give my explanation according to my light?

It is a well-known fact that whenever the Governor takes a decision, either directly or indirectly, the Central Government comes into the picture. This is a well-known fact. My contention is, going by the spirit of the understanding between the leaders of the opposition and the Government to put down with a strong feat any attempt at defection—I attended the conference on the invitation of the Prime Minister, not at the invitation of Shri Morarji Desai or the Janata Party leader; the Prime Minister called us and there was an understanding—the Prime Minister should have acted in accordance with the understanding that came, and a person who is *prima facie* a defector from a party is nominated to be sworn as Chief Minister.... (Interruptions) It is most unfortunate..... (Interruptions)

The Prime Minister referred to me in certain phrases. How could I... (Interruptions) He referred to me in certain phrases. He is a revered leader of this nation, he is a revered leader of the Government and being so, I have always the highest respect and reverence for the Prime Minister in his personal capacity. I should have expected certain words from him. It is open to me, because of certain things which have happened in this country, to describe him in certain words, but I shall not do it for the time being. It is unfortunate that he has allowed his moral authority to be eroded by the cheap gimmick of calling me by certain words which I do not want to mention. I register my strongest objection. I shall deal with him in the manner that he has dealt with me here.

Sir, I seek your permission to move my motion. There is one thing more. There was a statement by Shri S. M. Joshi, the leader of the Janata Party in Maharashtra, where he has stated that he spoke to the Prime Minister as to how the matter must be tackled. You asked how the Prime Minister comes into the picture. This is how the Prime Minister comes into the picture. If he had spoken to Shri Chandrasekhar, there was no objection, but he spoke to the Prime Minister. So, the Prime Minister came into the picture about the swearing in of that defector as the Chief Minister of Maharashtra. Therefore, this motion may be allowed to be moved.

MR. SPEAKER: After hearing Mr. Stephen and the Prime Minister, I have come to the conclusion that the alleged breach of faith put forward in the motion is not established. Secondly, I have also come to the conclusion that the Central Government has neither constitutional responsibility in the action taken by the Governor of Maharashtra, nor is it shown that the Central Government had anything directly to do with the change of Government, so far as Maharashtra is

[Mr. Speaker]

concerned. Under these circumstances, consent asked for is refused.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Sir, I want to make a submission on behalf of my party about the conduct of the House. It has been our endeavour, and it is our endeavour, to uphold the best traditions of this House, to respect your rulings and not to ridicule our colleagues. We try to do it as best as we can. I would appeal, through you, Sir, to the members on the other side to endeavour to see that this atmosphere is maintained. If we are driven to the corner, there is something that we can also do. Kindly bear that in mind.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal): Sir, I appeal to the Leader of the House that he should control his members.

12.55 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
INDIAN DRUGS AND PHARMACEUTICALS
LTD. FOR 1976-77

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM
AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1976-77.

(ii) Annual Report of the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1976-77 along with the Audited Ac-

counts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above papers.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2372/78].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER COMPANIES ACT, AND REPORTS 1956

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE
AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI
SHANTI BHUSHAN): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 642 of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) The Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Second Amendment Rules, 1978, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 252(E) in Gazette of India dated the 28th April, 1978.

(ii) The Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Third Amendment Rules, 1978, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 341(E) in Gazette of India dated the 29th June, 1978.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2373/78].

(2) A copy of the Report (Hindi version) on National Juridicare, Equal Justice—Social Justice (Bhagwati Committee Report). [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2374/78].

(3) A copy of the Seventy-first Report (Hindi version) of the Law Commission on the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955—Irretrievable Breakdown of Marriage as a ground of Divorce.

(4) A copy of the Seventy-Second Report (Hindi version) of the Law Commission on Article 220 of the Constitution: Restriction on practice after being a permanent Judge.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-LT-2375/78].

*English version of the Report was @English version of the Reports laid on the Table on the 23rd Decem- were laid on the Table on the 12th ber, 1977. May, 1978.

(5) A copy of the Caltex Oil Refining (India) Limited and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited Amalgamation Order, 1978 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 312 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 9th May, 1978, under sub-section (5) of section 396 of the Companies Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2376/78].

OPEN LINES (RAILWAYS IN INDIA) GENERAL (AMENDMENT) RULES

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Open Lines (Railways in India) General (Amendment) Rules, 1978 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 658 in Gazette of India dated the 20th May, 1978 issued under section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2377/78].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ADDITIONAL EMOLUMENTS (COMPULSORY DEPOSIT) ACT, 1974 AND STATEMENT RE. MARKET LOANS

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQARULLAH): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 25 of the Additional Emoluments (Compulsory Deposit) Act, 1974:—

(i) The Additional Emoluments Compulsory Deposit (Local Authority Employees) (Amendment) Scheme, 1978, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 762 in Gazette of India dated the 17th June, 1978.

(ii) The Additional Emoluments Compulsory Deposit (Employees other than employees of Government and Local Authorities) (Amendment) Scheme, 1978, published in Notification No.

G.S.R. 763 in Gazette of India dated the 17th June, 1978.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2378/78].

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) indicating the result of the market loans floated by the Government of India in May and June, 1978. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2379/78].

12.56 hrs.

ASSENT TO BILLS

SECRETARY: Sir, I lay on the Table the Finance Bill, 1978 passed by the Houses of Parliament during the last session and assented to since a report was last made to the House on the 15th May, 1978.

2. Sir, I also lay on the Table copies, duly authenticated by the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha, of the following seven Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the last session and assented to:—

1. The Public Sector Iron and Steel Companies (Restructuring and Miscellaneous Provisions) Bill, 1978.

2. The Port Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1978.

3. The Deposit Insurance Corporation (Amendment and Miscellaneous Provisions) Bill, 1978.

4. The Coal Mines Nationalisation Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1978.

5. The Electricity (Supply) Amendment Bill, 1978.

6. The Reserve Bank of India (Amendment) Bill, 1978.

7. The Customs, Central Excises and Salt and Central Boards of Revenue (Amendment) Bill, 1978.

3. Sir, I also lay on the Table the Banking Service Commission (Repeal) Bill, 1978 passed by the Houses of Parliament at a joint sitting and assented to.

12.57 hrs.

RE. CALLING ATTENTION

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Sathe. Calling Attention.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR (Pondicherry): On a point of order. Rule 197 relating to calling attentions says:

"A member may, with the previous permission of the Speaker, call the attention of a Minister to any matter of urgent public importance and the Minister may make a brief statement or ask for time to make a statement at later hour or date."

This Calling Attention, as I see it from the List of Business, is about the Conference of the Chief Ministers of Southern States held at Madras on the 16th. Today is the 18th, and from the reports also I find that the Chief Ministers will send this resolution: officially to the Central Government probably in a day or two. Today is the second day. Before you proceed in the matter with the Calling attention, may I know from the Minister concerned whether he is going to take time?

MR. SPEAKER: It is up to the Minister.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: I want to be very technical and read between the lines because we are spending a lot of time on procedure in this House. Because the entire House is agitated, because this is a serious matter...

MR. SPEAKER: I understand from the office just now that the Government has not yet received the copies of the resolution. Therefore, they may take time.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: If they are going to take time...

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Prime Minister, do I understand that you want time for answering this?

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): The reply has already come.

Re. Calling Attention 308

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): He will be replying.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not know. I have to ask.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: It is not necessary. The policy is very clear.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: I take a very serious view because unnecessarily misunderstandings may be created on this if you now permit the Minister to make a statement without ascertaining the particulars from the State Governments. You must have seen the editorials of two newspapers this morning. Many Members are agitated over this issue. Dr. Karan Singh also told me about this. Therefore, I request you to take it up leisurely and have a full discussion. Calling Attention must be on an urgent matter of public importance, and they have taken only one portion. We do not know what has really taken place at the Conference of the Chief Ministers of the Southern States, but what is specifically stated here is Hindi imposition on Southern States.

13.00 hrs.

During the course of speeches it has become routine for the Members of this House to bring in so many things unnecessarily. I am afraid, if you allow the Members concerned to speak on this calling attention, there may be misunderstanding. I am afraid, the very unity of the country may be affected, because many Members rang me up this morning and I have listened to many Members from both sides. I feel that there may be unnecessary misunderstanding. Unless you have the official authenticated statement, I do not want any discussion on this matter at this stage. You said that there will be no discussion, but members will raise so many points because there is a practice of giving ten minutes to each Member and then the Minister, will have to reply to that also. So, I request under this rule..

MR. SPEAKER: I have no power.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: Then I can say that you can ask the Minister to have full facts. It will take time.

MR. SPEAKER: If they want to have time, it is open to them.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: That is why, I take you as judge and myself as a lawyer. You must read in between the lines... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have understood your point.

SHRI K. GOPAL (Karur): In the last session a matter like this was raised under 377 and the Minister for Communications came out with an answer which was contrary to truth. But subsequently, after the Parliament was adjourned, many things had happened. For example, a Member of this House took objection for a notice being sent in Hindi. The sentiment of the people of South is such that there is going to be a very big agitation very soon irrespective of political parties. I would like to warn that this matter cannot be settled by a calling attention. We want a full-fledged discussion on this. Otherwise, you will be responsible for dividing this country. I demand a full-fledged discussion. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Eight Members of the House had given notice of this question under Rule 197. It had satisfied all the tests laid down under 197. It is urgent matter; it is of recent occurrence and, therefore, satisfies the test. Actually when the ballot was held, it was so unfortunate, it so happened that none of these members who are in support of this point of view, did come. This has happened in Kashmir issue also. Then Mr. Samar Guha wrote me a letter saying that because a one-sided view may come out in this question, therefore, a substantive motion is necessary. I told him that I have no power to withdraw the question but it was open to him to put a

substantive motion and it would be considered according to rules. That is what I have already informed him. I see no power to withhold it myself. It may effect one side or the other, but I have no power. If the House resolves saying that this motion will not be taken up, that is a different matter.

(Interruptions)

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): May I say let there be a discussion on this question? I want to set at rest all the fears. (Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: In addition to the calling attention, there can always be a discussion. Let there be a discussion not in lieu of the calling attention but in addition to the points that are raised in the calling attention. I do not want to forgo my right.

MR. SPEAKER: You can have your right.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I do not want to give up and withdraw the calling attention. I have called the attention in accordance with the rules and I have been given the reply also of the Government. So, I would like to make my submission with the reply. After that, if others who have given their notices and who have been bracketed, do not want to speak, it is for them. I am not going to compel them. I would like to make my submission and in the light of it, if a discussion has to take place, I will be very happy. Let there is a full-fledged discussion. Why should I withdraw the Call Attention? I would not like to withdraw it.

MR. SPEAKER: Before I adjourn the House, let me say that it is not incumbent upon the Government to answer the question immediately; they need not give you any additional information. It is an informal thing, not a formal thing. You must look to the convenience of the House. A similar situation arose in regard to the Kashmir matter and in that matter also, we converted it into a discussion

[Mr. Speaker]

under rule 184 and a general discussion took place. If you want, of course, you can stand on your right and make your statement. Beyond that, we cannot do it. But the other procedure will be more appropriate. We will give you an opportunity; we will convert it into a discussion under rule 184. We will give you an early opportunity to discuss the matter. So, we convert it into a discussion under rule 184.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will it be in my name?

MR. SPEAKER: Not necessarily in your name. It matters little.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I want to know. Otherwise, I will be deprived of the chance.

MR. SPEAKER: We will give you an adequate opportunity; we will give you an early date to discuss the matter.

The House stands adjourned to re-assemble at 2 p. M.

13.07 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Five Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

RULING ON QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE AGAINST THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF FINANCE

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Hon. Speaker has asked me to read out his ruling on the notices of question of privilege raised by Sarvashri K. P. Unnikrishnan and Vayalar Ravi. The ruling is as follows:—

In response to a statement made by Shri Shyamnandan Mishra, M.P., in

the House on 2-3-1978 under rule 377, the Minister of External Affairs, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, made a statement relating to the two payments of 5.5 million dollars each sanctioned on March 15 and October 28, 1976. According to the hon. Minister, these payments were in accordance with the terms of commercial transaction between the Government of India and the Government of Iran, negotiated by the Economic Affairs Department under orders of the then Prime Minister. He further stated that the payments were made in Switzerland in terms of the agreement. Funds were provided under the head 'Special Discretionary Expenditure' in the budget of the Ministry of External Affairs. He further stated that the amounts were paid by cheque and did not involve any illegal payments to any Indian.

Shri K. P. Unnikrishnan, M.P., and Shri Vayalar Ravi, M.P., gave notice under rule 222 against the Minister of External Affairs, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, and against the Minister of Finance, Shri H. M. Patel. The charge against the Minister of External Affairs is that he deliberately suppressed some important facts in the statement made by him on 12-4-1978. The charge against the Finance Minister is that, in the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) moved by him for 1976-77 on March 30, 1977 before the Lok Sabha, under Demand No. 32 of the Ministry of External Affairs, he had included the aforementioned amount under the head 'Special Diplomatic Expenditure' though in fact it was not such an expenditure.

I shall first take up the charge against the Finance Minister. It may be noted that the expenditure in question was incurred during the previous regime. The present Ministry took charge on the 25th March, 1977. On that day, only the Prime Minister was sworn in. The Finance Minister was sworn in on the 26th March, 1977. The Supplementary Demands for

Grants were made on the 30th March, 1977, that is to say, within four days after assuming charge. The records showed that the expenditure in question was for 'Special Diplomatic Expenditure'. He had no occasion to doubt the genuineness of the record, nor were there any circumstances which could have indicated to him that the expenditure in question was not properly incurred. Before a person can be held guilty of suppression of facts, it must be proved that the suppression in question was a deliberate one. Under the circumstances mentioned above, it is not possible to hold that the Finance Minister had deliberately included the expenditure in question under a wrong head. The records of the External Affairs Ministry showed that the expenditure in question was for special diplomatic purposes. For these reasons, I am unable to accord my consent under rule 222 to the privilege motion against the Finance Minister, Shri H. M. Patel.

Now, coming to the charge against the External Affairs Minister, it is necessary to repeat that all these expenditures were incurred by the previous Government. The present Government had nothing to do with them. My attention has not been drawn to any circumstance from which it could be inferred that the External Affairs Minister had any interest to shield the previous Government. It must be noted that the External Affairs Minister made that statement in response to a statement under rule 377. Under that rule, he was not compelled to make any statement. He voluntarily made the statement. This circumstance goes to show that he could not have had any intention to shield any one. In his statement he had clearly stated that the payments in question were made in accordance with the terms of a commercial transaction between the Government of India and the Government of Iran. There is nothing to show that this statement is incorrect. He had further stated that the commercial transaction was negotiated by

the Economic Affairs Department under the orders of the Prime Minister. This averment again is not rebutted. The statement that the payments in Switzerland were made in accordance with the terms of the agreement between Iran and India is not shown to be incorrect.

It is true that in his statement he had stated that the payments were made by cheques, though in fact they were made by means of Demand Drafts. But under the Treasury Rules, Demand Drafts are also considered as cheques. None of his statements has been proved to be incorrect.

What is alleged against him is that though he stated that he made the statement after careful inquiry, his statement did not include the full facts as it should have. It is true that there are several circumstances in the case which do require deeper probe, but the fact that his probe had not been deep enough is not a circumstance giving rise to the inference that he was deliberately suppressing some facts from the Parliament. The transactions which are the subject-matter of these proceedings do undoubtedly give rise to a feeling that all was not well with those transactions. But those aspects are wholly insufficient to come to the conclusion even *prima facie* that the External Affairs Minister was deliberately suppressing any of the facts. One has to take note of the fact that in dealing with transaction with foreign countries, the Ministers are naturally guarded in their statements. This is but natural.

For the reasons mentioned above, I refuse to accord my consent to the privilege motion moved by Shri K. P. Unnikrishnan and Shri Vayalar Ravi against the External Affairs Minister Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee.

The above order was to be announced yesterday. But yesterday morning Sarvashri K. P. Unnikrishnan and Vayalar Ravi brought to my notice the report of a press interview given by

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

the Prime Minister and published in "India Today" dated July 1-15, 1978 at page 53, when the Prime Minister appeared to have stated in answer to a question:

"What answer? For what? The \$11 million was given to the Iranians by us according to their requirements, from their funds not our funds."

According to Sarvashri K. P. Unnikrishnan and Vayalar Ravi, that statement amounts to a total denial of what Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee had stated and therefore, it must be held that Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee was deliberately misleading the House and uttering falsehood in the House.

I am unable to accept this contention. Apart from the fact that the Prime Minister's answer was cryptic and the context in which he made that remarks is not known, I see no contradiction between what the Prime Minister has stated and the statement made by Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee in the House. Hence, I see no reason to change my earlier conclusions."

Now we go to 377.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): Sir, I would....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No, we cannot have a debate.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Not a debate, I submit to the ruling of the Hon. Speaker, but I just want to say something because it is an important matter which is not being denied either by the Ministers concerned in response to my Privilege Motion or subsequently. Also, while I submit to the wisdom and judgment of the Hon. Speaker.... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let there be some peace please.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN:

While I respect the ruling given by the Hon. Speaker, I am grateful to him also that he has been kind enough to mention that several circumstances exist calling for a deeper probe into these payments. Now, this is not a minor matter; this is a very serious matter involving mis-direction and I would still allege fraudulent payments.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let us not go into that.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: I reserve my right to come before the House in an appropriate manner at the appropriate time, with such Motions as are necessary.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Yes, there are several ways of raising questions.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): I have two submissions to make. One is that when a ruling has to be given by the Chair, then the person concerned, that is, if the Deputy Speaker has to give the ruling, then the Deputy Speaker should come before the House with his ruling, if it is the Hon. Speaker then, ordinarily, the case should be that the Hon. Speaker should come with his ruling before the House. Otherwise, the House would be deprived of an opportunity to seek elucidation from the Hon. Speaker. Now, that is precisely the situation in which we find ourselves.

But that apart, the other submission I want to make is this: you will recall that I had brought up this matter before the House and I had demanded a fuller probe into this matter. We are grateful to the Hon. Speaker that he has agreed with me that there is need for a deeper probe into this matter.

But I had contended there was no case for a breach of Privilege against the Ministers.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now we go to 377. Shri Saugata Roy.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrack-pore): Before that, I want to say that I support the demand for a Parliamentary probe.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No. We are on 377. You can make your submission with regard to 377, relating to the Rehabilitation Department.

श्री उग्रसेन (देवरिया) : श्री सागत राय को हम सपोर्ट करते हैं कि इस की प्रॉब होनी चाहिए ।

बीधरी बलबोर सिंह : यह करोड़ों रुपयों का मसला है । किस की जेब में यह पैसा गया है, इसका हमें पता लगाना चाहिए ।

14.15 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) REPORTED STATEMENT OF MINISTER ABOUT THE PLAN TO PHASE OUT REHABILITATION DEPARTMENT.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrack-pore): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I want to mention the following matter of urgent public importance in the House.

The Minister of Supply and Rehabilitation, Shri Sikandr Bakht in a statement on the 16th July, 1978 has announced a plan to phase out the Rehabilitation Department which according to his opinion had no justification after thirty years of independence. This will be a disastrous step as the residual problems of refugees especially the East Bengal Refugees are far from being solved.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): Their main problem is of resettlement.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: The Government of India had in the past refused to sanction the full amount of money

required by the Government of West Bengal to wipe out this problem as per its master plan. The problem has been further complicated by the recent desertion of 25,000 refugees from Daidakaranya who are now living in West Bengal under inhuman conditions. The Department should not be wound up till all these problems are solved.....(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We are not going to have a discussion on this.

SHRI LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA:

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Only Shri Laxminarayan Pandeya will go on record. Please take your seats. You are not going to achieve anything like this. What is the use of standing up. We are not having a debate on this. Only Shri Saugata Roy has been given permission to make a statement under Rule 377. He has already done that(Interruptions).

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): Sir, on a point of order You have just mentioned about the stipulation in Rule 377. We all know that. This rule is sacrosanct and serious only when a Member gives his points in writing in advance to the Speaker.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has given that in writing.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: I have not completed my point. What I am saying is that it is expected of a Member to give in writing everything that he wants to speak to the Speaker and he cannot deviate from the written statement. It is also implied in this rule that when a Member puts up such a demand of urgent public importance and sends a copy to the Speaker in writing, it must be incumbent on the Minister concerned to get a copy and remain present in the House so that he can respond.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Under Rule 377, it is not incumbent on the Minister to reply.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: I know that. But my point is: is it not incumbent on the part of the Minister to be present in the House when it is raised?

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: This is also a matter of privilege.... (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Minister has been informed of it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Under Rule 197—I raise a point of order....

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am not going to call anybody but if somebody is on a point of order, I have to call him. Mr. Bosu has raised a point of order and has quoted the rule and I have called him.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I also feel like raising a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Outside the Parliament House you may feel like anything but here you have to quote the rule.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Rule 197 clearly provides that a member may with the previous permission of the Speaker call the attention of the Minister....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You can give a notice.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It has been given. If you, in your wisdom make an observation, that will help the members.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You give a notice. Speaker will consider it and if he thinks it fit, he may admit it. Mr. Pandeya.

(ii) **REPORTED POWER CRISIS IN
MADHYA PRADESH**

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय (मंदसौर) :

मैं आपका ध्यान मध्य प्रदेश में विद्युत विद्युत संकट की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ जहाँ उत्पादन क्षमता की तुलना में विद्युत की मांगें काफी अधिक हैं तथा निरंतर बढ़ती ही चली जा रही है। जहाँ देश के अन्य भागों में विद्युत का संकट है वहाँ मध्य प्रदेश में विद्युत का भारी संकट है जिससे औद्योगिक व कृषि उत्पादन पर विपरीत असर पड़ता है। मध्य प्रदेश में विद्युत संकट की ओर आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करते हुए मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि टैथ पावर सर्वे में जो अनुमान लगाए गए हैं उनके अनुसार 1982-83 तक मध्य प्रदेश में विद्युत की मांग की तुलना में कुल विद्युत उत्पादन लगभग 400 मैगावाट कम होगा और इस चार सौ मैगावाट की पूर्ति के लिए मध्य प्रदेश अतिरिक्त छः सौ मैगावाट ताप विद्युत के उत्पादन की व्यवस्था वर्ष 1982-83 तक करे, ऐसा योजना आयोग का भी मध्य प्रदेश को सुझाव है। मध्य प्रदेश विद्युत मंडल के अतिरिक्त ताप विद्युत उत्पादन के हेतु अनेक योजनाएँ केन्द्रीय प्राधिकरण विद्युत, दिल्ली को भेजी हैं। उनमें से सिरीली ताप विद्युत गृह केन्द्र के लिए केन्द्र के आदेशानुसार हमने बार बार परियोजनाओं को पुनरीक्षित कर केन्द्रीय सरकार की सहमति के लिए भेजा है।

सिंगरौली कोयला खान का पूरा-पूरा भाग मध्य प्रदेश में है। मध्य प्रदेश राज्य द्वारा सिंगरौली के निकट सुपर थर्मल पावर स्पेशन बनाने और उसके द्वारा ऊर्जा संकट को दूर करने हेतु केन्द्रीय सरकार से निवेदन भी किया गया है। किन्तु वहाँ का अधिकांश कोयला उत्तर प्रदेश

राज्य के बर्मल पावर स्टेशन को दिया जाता है। अतः इस बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार ध्यान दे और मध्य प्रदेश की सुपर बर्मल पावर योजना को सिविली के निकट स्थापित करने की स्वीकृति दे। ऐसा करना वहाँ की बढ़ती हुई माँग को देखते हुए नितान्त आवश्यक है। यह भी जरूरी है कि इस नए ताप गृह का निर्माण शीघ्रगतिशील किया जाए ताकि मध्य प्रदेश में उपस्थित वर्तमान विद्युत संकट का मुकाबला किया जा सके और भविष्य में उठने वाली माँग की पूर्ति की जा सके। इससे देश में जो विद्युत संकट व्याप्त है उसको दूर करने में भी मदद मिलेगी तथा आज किसानों तथा औद्योगिक संस्थानों के समकालीन संकट है उसे दूर करने में स्थायी रूप से मदद मिलेगी।

मैं सम्बद्ध मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इस ओर आकषित करते हुए उनसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जिस बात को वह सिद्धान्तः स्वीकार कर चुके हैं कि सिविली कोपला बान के निकट ही सुपर बर्मल पावर स्टेशन मध्य प्रदेश में बनाया जाएगा उसके लिए वह तुरन्त स्वीकृति प्रदान कर मध्य प्रदेश के विद्युत संकट को दूर करने की कृपा करें।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU rose—

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: My Govindan Nair.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: All right, Sir, after Mr. Govindan Nair.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Your name is not here.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am only trying to assist you.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You can do it tomorrow, not to-day.

1506 L&—11.

(iii) NEED FOR JUDICIAL INQUIRY INTO FIRING AT AGRA.

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR (Trivandrum): During the last session of Parliament, on May 11, when the motion on no confidence was discussed in the House, speaking on behalf of my party I had requested the government that they should take steps to order a judicial inquiry into the Agra incidents. I also raised the Pantnagar issue and requested the government to normalise the matter. The Pantnagar problem now stands settled. I had informed the House that if government failed to settle these matters before the end of May, I will be forced to go on fast to get these demands conceded.

on May 19 I again wrote to the Prime Minister reminding him of my request and informing him that on any day after June 1 I will be forced to go on fast on the above issue. I only got an acknowledgement from him.

On July 12 I again wrote to him but his reply was disappointing. He wants me to be satisfied with a departmental enquiry which the UP government has ordered and is to be conducted by an IAS officer. I cannot accept this. Should I try to explain to you the difference between a judicial enquiry and a departmental one?

Sir, the situation in Agra even today is very grave. I have recently visited the city. The atmosphere of terror persists. At every corner there is armed policeman. In the affected areas, the CRP still remains. Bands of policemen roam the streets striking terror among the population. They are a constant reminder of the brutality they had perpetrated on May 1 and are warning to the inhabitants that they can do so again.

Let me in brief narrate the incidents of police atrocities in Agra:

On April 14 on Ambedkar's birthday the Jatsavs of Agra took out a

[Shri M. N. Govindan Nair]

procession with prior permission of the administration. When it reached Rawatpada, brickbats were thrown on them on the plea that the Jatavs had polluted a Ganesh temple by passing by it and that the portrait of Ambedkar was carried on the back of an elephant!

The police did nothing against those who were responsible for this.

On April 15 a counter-procession was taken out by the caste Hindus without permission of the administration demanding action against the Jatavs.

On April 23 the Jatavs took out another procession to protest against the previous procession. The police did not permit them to pass along the Rawatpada but the processionists broke through the cordon and there was a fight between the two groups. The police chased the processionists and pushed them out of the streets and beyond.

To protest against this partisan attitude of the police, the Jatavs organised a week-long satyagraha before the collectorate.

On May 1 the police lathi charged the satyagrahis on the ground that they had become violent. The police alleged that the Jatavs disrupted the railway line. The latter dispute it. The police alleged that the Jatavs set fire to some vehicles but the latter deny it.

Whatever the truth, some things that followed cannot be explained away and that are the onslaughts of the police on the Jatav mohalla.

The police entered the mohallas well armed and beat up women and children, broke up houses, smashed furniture, looted money and jewellery. The police opened fire in several places and the minimum number of deaths caused in the Jatav mohallas is 10. All those who were attacked and killed were not the "violent" de-

monstrators but were persons in their own houses and colonies! It is unfortunate that the police behaved as the enemy army occupying a captured territory.

That is why I am demanding a judicial enquiry. The enquiry must be impartial and independent of the executive machinery of the Government.

My charges against the authorities are: (a) that they failed to protect the civil rights provided for in the Constitution to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes and sided with those who obstructed these rights;

(b) that they foisted false cases against the Jatavs;

(c) that the attack on Jatavas mohallas, the assault on peaceful residents and firing at them were thoroughly unwarranted and unjustified; and

(d) that the situation in Agra is still tense as it was on May 1

I remind the government that protection of the rights of harijans is the special responsibility of the Union government. They have failed in their duty. This is not an isolated incident. At every session of Parliament we have spent more time in discussing the question of atrocities on harijans. This is bringing ill-fame to our nation and disarming the people of Indian origin who had settled down in other countries in their fight against racial discrimination. The Prime-Minister will himself testify to this and will admit how humiliating it was for him to concede that he had failed to protect human rights of all sections of people in our country.

Sir, my voice may be feeble. The scheduled castes and tribes against whom these atrocities are perpetrated neither have the political pull nor economic power. They may be scattered all over the country, disarmed and disorganised. The all-powerful

government can keep these 150 million people in perpetual fear. The all-powerful government can also deny my request for a judicial enquiry. But no one can deny me my right to shed tears for them.

That is what I am going to do by starting my fasts on July 20 at 9 A.M. and continue it till this most humble and modest demand for a judicial enquiry is met. I seek support from all the honourable members of this House.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: We entirely support it.

(iv) **REPORTED SUSPENSION OF WORKERS BY MESSRS. METAL FORGING (PRIVATE) LTD., MAYAPURI, NEW DELHI**

श्री जयसेन (देवरिया) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैसर्ज मेटल फोर्जिंग (प्रा०) लि० मायापुरी, नई दिल्ली में 16 कर्मचारियों को अकारण मुअत्तिल कर दिया गया । जब कर्मचारियों ने अपने अधिकारों की बहाली की मांग की तो मालिकान ने, यानी मैसर्ज मेटल फोर्जिंग (प्रा०) लि० ने दिनांक 7-5-78 को बिना कारण फैक्ट्री में तालाबन्दी कर दी और 1500 मजदूरों की रोजी-रोटी छीन ली । दिनांक 16-6-78 को मिल गेट पर मजदूरों को बहाल करने एवं तालाबन्दी को समाप्त करने की मांग करते हुए धरना देने वाले 500 मजदूरों को गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया । 115 से तत्काल जेल भेज दिया गया और बाकी को शहर से दूर ले जाकर पुलिस ने बाहर छोड़ दिया । उस जेल में अब भी पुलिस राज्य कायम है, वहाँ धारा 144 लगा दिया गया है, मजदूरों के बीच अधिकार छीन लिये गये हैं तथा आतंक का वातावरण बना हुआ है ।

14.32 hrs.

TOBACCO BOARD (AMENDMENT) BILL—contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now resume further consideration of the following Motion moved by Shri Mohan Dharia on the 17th July, 1978, namely:—

“That the Bill to amend the Tobacco Board Act, 1975, be taken into consideration.”

Dr. Ramji Singh was on his legs. He will continue his speech.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond harbour): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I seek guidance from you on one point. I want to know how these notices under Rule 377 are selected. I want to take only half a minute on this..

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order please. Kindly resume your seat.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Mr. Bansal, Deputy Secretary of the Defence Ministry is found connected with some espionage activities.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You please allow Dr. Ramji Singh to continue his speech.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I want your guidance, Sir.....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You seek the guidance of our hon. Speaker; you may see him in this chamber.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Short Notice Questions are not admitted. Calling Attention Notices are not admitted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Dr. Ramji Singh.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I seek your guidance, Sir...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu, I am not in a position to give you any guidance or inspiration.

SHRI JYOTIHMAY BOSU: Then, can you say, tomorrow, Sir?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: May be, I don't know.--Now, Dr. Ramji Singh.

डा० राज जी सिंह (भागलपुर):
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कल मैं तम्बाकू बोर्ड के बिल के विषय में अपने कुछ विचार रख ही रहा था कि समय समाप्त हो गया ।

यह तो मालूम ही है कि जिस तम्बाकू को विलियम कूपर ने परनीशियस बीड कहा था, उसकी भी बड़ी कीमत है । भारतवर्ष में उस के कारण काफी रुपया हम को विदेशी मुद्रा में प्राप्त होता है । लेकिन यह दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि जहाँ अमेरिका में एक एकड़ में 904 किलोग्राम तम्बाकू पैदा होता है वहाँ । भारत में केवल 340 किलोग्राम ही पैदा होता है । रोडेशिया जैसे छोटे देश में भी एक एकड़ में 540 किलोग्राम तम्बाकू पैदा होता है इसलिए यह प्राच्यिक है कि जब हम तम्बाकू के इस बिल का संशोधन कर रहे हैं तो तम्बाकू की खेती के विकास के सम्बन्ध में भी हम लोगों को प्राचधान करना चाहिये ।

हमारे वाणिज्य मंत्री ने राज्यों को प्रतिनिधित्व देने के विषय में कुछ पहल की है । जहाँ पहले ब्राँझ और कर्नाटक, दो राज्य इस बोर्ड में प्रतिनिधित्व पाते थे, अब उन्होंने इस बार गुजरात को भी इसमें प्रतिनिधित्व दिया है, लेकिन मुझे लगता है कि उन्होंने अभी भी इसमें कृपणता की है । ऐसे और भी राज्य हैं जैसे मध्यप्रदेश, बिहार, असम वगैरह उनको भी इसमें प्रतिनिधित्व देना चाहिए था । उड़ीसा भी इसमें आना चाहिए, यह ठीक है । हमारे वाणिज्य मंत्री को इस बात को ध्यान में रखना चाहिए ।

असल बोर्ड का जो गठन हुआ है, उसके संबंध में भी मेरी उनसे विनती है कि वह इस पर विचार करें । यह ठीक है कि संसद के 8 सदस्य इस में हैं, लेकिन इनकी संख्या भी बढ़नी चाहिए । इसमें उन्होंने दिया है कि इसमें मिल-भोनर्स, एक्सपोर्टर्स, डीलर्स, मैन्युफैक्चरर्स वगैरा इन सब को प्रतिनिधित्व देंगे लेकिन मजदूरों को प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं दिया है ।

तम्बाकू की खेती में समूचे हिन्दुस्तान में लगभग 40 लाख मजदूर काम करते हैं । जब हम कहते हैं कि मजदूरों का योगदान भी होना चाहिये, तो सचमुच में हमको लगता कि समाजवादी दृष्टि के मंत्री हमारे धारिया साहब मजदूरों को भी इसमें प्रतिनिधित्व देंगे ।

जहाँ तक मुख्यालय का प्रश्न है, मंत्री महोदय ने यह स्पष्ट किया है कि चूंकि ब्राँझ प्रदेश में देश के 80 प्रतिशत तम्बाकू का उत्पादन होता है, इस लिए सुविधा की दृष्टि से वहाँ गुन्टूर में मुख्यालय को रखना उचित समझा गया है । यह एक स्वागत-योग्य बात है कि जिस प्रदेश से करीब 160 करोड़ रुपये का तम्बाकू प्राप्त होता है, उस प्रदेश में ही मुख्यालय रहे ।

इस बिल में केवल विर्जीनिया तम्बाकू की ही बात कही गई है । लेकिन देश में केवल विर्जीनिया तम्बाकू का ही उत्पादन नहीं होता है । यहाँ पर अन्य प्रकार के तम्बाकू का भी उत्पादन होता है । उदाहरण के लिए बिहार में 11 प्रकार के तम्बाकू का उत्पादन होता है । इसी प्रकार दूसरे प्रदेशों में भी कई प्रकार के तम्बाकू का उत्पादन होता है । यदि तम्बाकू की खेती का विकास करना है, तो तम्बाकू बोर्ड के कार्य-क्षेत्र में सभी प्रकार के तम्बाकू को लेना चाहिए ।

कामरेड ज्योतिर्मय बसु ने कहा है कि पिछले साल जूट, तम्बाकू और गन्ना आदि सभी कृषि फ़सल के उत्पादकों को बहुत बाटा उठाना पड़ा है। इसीलिए जब तक उन उत्पादकों की रीम्युनरेटिव प्राइस नहीं दी जाएगी, तब तक उन्हें कोई इनसिस्तिव नहीं मिलेगा। इसलिए मैं वाणिज्य मंत्री से यह निवेदन करूंगा कि वह तम्बाकू का उत्पादन करने वाले प्रोड्यूसर को रीम्युनरेटिव प्राइस देने की जरूर व्यवस्था करें। जब सरकार अन्य बहुत से लोगों को रीम्युनरेटिव प्राइस देती है, तो वह इन लोगों को क्यों नहीं देती है ?

जहां तक तम्बाकू बोर्ड के गठन का प्रश्न है, 1975 में तम्बाकू बोर्ड बिल पर हुई चर्चा में भाग लेते हुए माननीय सदस्या श्रीमती लक्ष्मीकान्तम्मा, ने नामांकन और अवकाश प्राप्ति के सवाल को उठाया था। इस बात को भी ध्यान में रखना चाहिए कि जो लोग इस बोर्ड में रखे जाते हैं, वे रिटायर होने के बाद दूसरी जगह चले जाते हैं।

हमारे देश में 400 मिलियन ग्राम तम्बाकू का उत्पादन होता है। मूल विधेयक की धारा 7(जी) में परचेजिंग विजिलियता टोबेको फ़र्म प्रोड्यूस की बात कही गई है। यह बात गलत है। मैं समझता हूं कि सभी प्रकार के तम्बाकू को इसके स्कोप में रखना चाहिए।

उत्पादकों और मजदूरों के बीच में जो बिचौलिये, मिडलमैन हैं, उन के कारण मजदूरों को कोई राहत नहीं मिलती है। जब तक उन बिचौलियों को नहीं हटाया जायेगा, तब तक न तो मजदूरों को लाभ हो सकता है और न तम्बाकू उत्पादन करने वालों को लाभ हो सकता है।

यह ठीक है कि यह बिल बहुत जल्दबाजी में लाया गया है। इस में कमप्लसरी सर्टिफिकेशन थ्रू रजिस्ट्रेशन की व्यवस्था की गई है। जब काश्तकार को रजिस्ट्रेशन के लिए सरकार के पास जाना पड़ेगा, तो अष्टाचार की गंजायश होगी। काश्तकार यह भली-भांति समझता है कि किसी खेत में तम्बाकू की खेती करनी चाहिए या नहीं। सरकार के अफसरों को यह बात समझ में नहीं आ सकती है, जिससे काश्तकारों को बहुत परेशानी होती है। इसलिए कमप्लसरी सर्टिफिकेशन थ्रू रजिस्ट्रेशन को खत्म करना चाहिए और यह बात काश्तकारों के विवेक पर छोड़नी चाहिए कि वे किस खेत में तम्बाकू का उत्पादन कर सकते हैं।

एक चीज और है। सदन के माननीय सदस्यों का मालूम होगा कि जब काश्तकारों का तम्बाकू खरीदा जाता है इस साल तो उस की कीमत चुकाई जाती है एक साल के बाद। यह बहुत अन्यायपूर्ण है। आप जानते हैं कि तम्बाकू की खेती में खाद की बहुत जरूरत पड़ती है और खाद के लिए किसानों को नकद रुपया देना पड़ता है और पैसा उन को मिलता है एक साल के बाद। यह बहुत अन्यायपूर्ण है। इस के ऊपर भी विचार होना चाहिए।

एक चीज मैं अंत में आप से कहना चाहूंगा कि इस की थोक बिक्री आप बिचौलियों के हाथ में न रखें। तम्बाकू के होलसेल ट्रेड का सरकार अधिग्रहण कर ले वरना बिचौलियों को आप कभी भी समाप्त नहीं कर सकेंगे और उत्पादकों को राहत नहीं दे सकेंगे। ऐसी बहुत सारी बातें हैं जिस के लिए आवश्यक है कि एक काम्प्रोहिंसिव बिल लाया जाय। सरकार की यह बहुत खराब भावत है कि टुटपूजिये संशोधन लाती रहती है। यह गलत बात है। पिछली बार भी जब बिल लाया गया था तो बहुत लोगों ने राय दी थी कि काम्प्रोहिंसिव बिल लाना चाहिए था। हम समझते हैं कि सरकार काम्प्रोहिंसिव बिल

[श्री रामजी सिंह]

जाती तो बहुत अच्छा होता। हम मानते हैं कि बाणिज्य मंत्री के सामने एक कठिन समस्या है। वह अगर यह बिल नहीं लाते और उन का आग्रहान प्लेटफार्म नहीं क्रियेट करते तो उत्पादकों को बहुत नुकसान होता। इसीलिए बाणिज्य मंत्री यह बिल लाए हैं। लेकिन हमें विश्वास है कि उत्पादकों को रेग्युलरेटिव प्राइस दे कर, आग्रहान प्लेटफार्म क्रियेट कर के और तम्बाकू के होलसेल ट्रेड को अपने हाथ में ले कर के यह काम करेंगे और इन चीजों को वह ध्यान में रखेंगे नया अगले साल एक काम्प्रोहेंसिव बिल लाएंगे इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं उन के विन का हृदय से समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, tobacco happens to be one of the most precious cash crops that the country produces. We have mainly tobacco, cotton, sugarcane and jute as very important cash crops. The trouble about tobacco is once the grower produces it—Mr. Deputy Speaker you come from that area and you know it very well—that the entire business is in the hands of foreign and Indian monopolies, especially in the hands of foreign monopolies, and the growers and consumers are exploited continuously year after year.

Sir, the tobacco scientists and foreign buyers confirm—although the local buyers say something different and give cock and bull stories—that the quality of our tobacco compares very favourably with the quality of tobacco produced in the States, Rhodesia and other good quality tobacco growing countries. Yet, inspite of this fact, in a recent good year when the tobacco prices did not crash according to the American Agriculture Deptt. bulletin when we see the comparative chart we see what. Our best variety tobacco, viz., flue-cured virginia tobacco which is very well comparable with American and Rhodesian variety, the price fetched is average Rs. 8 per kg. The

prices fetched in Yugoslavia, Italy and Germany, tobacco are Rs. 26, Rs. 28 and Rs. 32 respectively. I have given the complete chart to Tobacco Board. How can we continue? Are we still under the colonial rule that we continue to sell our raw-material for a song and buy their finished products at 4 times or 10 times of the cost?

Unfortunately, the whole business is directly or indirectly controlled by India Tobacco Company and they have a powerful lobby in Delhi operating among politicians as well as civil servants. The number of boys who have been given employment by the ITC in their different branches who are connected with politicians and senior civil servants is a matter which Ministry should find out and exactly gauge how much they are penetrating in their operation. This India Tobacco Company is a veteran economic offender. They were caught doing invoice manipulation. In this case, the manipulation is more done in kind than in cash. They send the best quality of flue-cured virginia tobacco to their sister concerns and invoice them for inferior grade, while for these Indian companies they give the inferior quality tobacco and invoice them for the best quality tobacco. Therefore, there is criss-cross cutting in invoice manipulation. Mr. Agrawal understands it. I expect that the Excise and Agriculture Ministries should keep an eye on this. And they are going in for labour saving devices, retrenching hundreds of people. They are so powerful. Recently there was an election of Vice-Chairman of Tobacco Board. I have nothing against the present Vice-Chairman as such. But the man who was contesting—Mr. Sivalyiah—has been from the very beginning the spokesman of the tobacco growers. He fights vociferously and sincerely. That is what interests me. My point is: What this India Tobacco Company did? The man called Appaiyaa, who is the India Tobacco Company's Chief Executive in Guntur, offered money to one of the members of the Tobacco Board. I would not

mention his name because that man will be in great trouble. If the hon. Minister gives me an assurance that an enquiry in camera is conducted, I can prove that money was offered to that particular member to vote against Mr. Sivaiyya and vote in favour of the man who had been sponsored by the I.T.C.

AN HON. MEMBER: Was Mr. Sivaiyya defeated?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Mr. Sivaiyya was defeated by one vote. This is how the Indian Tobacco Company is functioning. Therefore, it is a matter which should be taken up and an enquiry be conducted in camera at which I expect I would be able to produce some witnesses. The Minister should see how they are functioning.

Now the question is the Tobacco Board as it is constituted today is very heavily tilted towards speculators, cigarette manufacturers and traders. The Tobacco Board should only have Members of Parliament, Members of the Legislative Assembly, Government representatives, growers' representatives and workers' representatives. It should not have a nucleus body which would be taking decisions. You cannot expect that a tobacco trader, tobacco speculator will come and give decision which will affect his interests. It is heavily tilted towards speculators, tycoons and cigarette manufacturers and in fact the India Tobacco Company totally dominates this. The Public Undertakings Committee has recently made very strongly worded recommendation that no Board of Directors of the public undertakings, no member of the statutory Board should be private businessman because they come to grind their own axe. Their job is to protect their own interests.

Now, about presiding over these statutory boards I have been pointing out to the Government repeatedly that this should be presided over by a person who holds the highest posi-

tion in the warrant of precedence. You have a warrant of precedence well established. How can you allow a man subordinate to him in the warrant of precedence to preside over the meetings when the Members of Parliament are sitting there occupying much higher position? This is a contradiction. This is humiliating. It should not be allowed.

Sir, I understand that you are going to bring a comprehensive Bill and I suggest that there should be six Members of Parliament on the Tobacco Board instead of three—four from this House and two from the other House. There should be M.L.As from the tobacco growing areas also. Another thing is that there is a big cheating. The cost of production of flue-cured virginia tobacco as worked out by the Economics and Statistics Directorate headed by one Mr. Ram Saran, has been done purposely to depress the prices and help the cigarette manufacturers, exporters, importers and speculators. The costing exercise is a fraud. The Agricultural Commission's functioning...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Are you correct in regard to the name? I think it is Ram Seshan.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: There is a typing mistake there. He is Mr. Ram Saran.

AN. HON. MEMBER: Anyway there is a word 'Ram'.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: There are 'Aya Rams' and 'Gaya Rams'. Still Ram is there. This Agricultural Price Commission, as it has been revealed in the Public Undertaking Committee's report, where cash crop is involved, is heavily tilted to cover the interests of the industrialists. They are trampling the interests of the growers. Their costing exercise is nothing but a fraud. You go through the jute pricing report; you will know how they are defrauding the

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bôsu]

grower in order to benefit the mill-owner. In the case of tobacco the actual costing done by us shows Rs. 6026 per hectare while they have shown Rs. 5383. In fact it would be more than Rs. 6026; we have hardly included the cost of burn; a burn used for curing tobacco will cost Rs. 10 to 14 thousand depending upon the specifications and structure, the life of the burn, because it has to have an abnormal temperature; it develops cracks, vertical cracks; the life of a burn is about ten years, the cost of the burn, the cost of the land, interest on land value which the grower has put in—these are not taken into consideration, as if the grower will pay for these things out of his pocket to enrich the India Tobacco Company and their friends so that they could diversify from hotel to fishing, leather garments and so on. Empire building is going on at the cost of a tobacco grower. India Tobacco Company's entire prosperity arises out of the robbery committed on the tobacco growers.

I am glad that I was a party to the decision to set up auction platforms. The hon. Minister must make sure that the Government, the Reserve Bank and the nationalised banks give full support to this. Otherwise, it will not be a success. We have particularly suggested that auction should be regulated with the help of electronic clock. The dutch system of auction where bidding starts from the ceiling price and the dial climbs down and unless the buyer is alert and unless he comes with the best price that he is willing to pay, unless he presses the button at the proper time, he misses the bus. The present British system of auctioning in this country of tea, coffee any many other things is out-dated and works against the interest of the growers. The Central Government earns Rs. 500 crores by central excise; this year's budget estimate is Rs. 463 crores. Tobacco growers are much exploited.

There was the devastating cyclone. After that, the price that the tobacco grower received has no parallel in recent history. Tobacco was sold last year at Rs. 1200 a quintal, this year it is being sold at 750—800; the variety of tobacco which was sold at Rs. 600 last year is quoted this year at Rs. 250. I have seen myself that in Nandigama, tobacco is being sold at Rs. 80 a quintal, 80 paise a kilo. Flue-cured tobacco means 5 or 6 kgs. of green leaves because 5-6 kgs of green leaves become one kg. after curing. imagine the grower getting hardly 15 paise for a kg. of green leaf tobacco. This will bring them a windfall profit of about Rs. 40-60 crores this year and it is your duty to ensure that the consumer gets the benefit or the benefit goes to the exchequer. This is a windfall profit which cigarette makers would be making out of the misery of the grower and it should not be allowed to go into private pockets. If they are fair to the consumers the price of cigarette should come down by thirty per cent. It has not come down. The auction platforms should be for all varieties of tobacco in all the tobacco growing areas. You have given an assurance in the election manifesto that you want to protect the interest of agriculturists and therefore you are duty bound to see that growers interests are protected and that they get a remunerative price. Government must come forward to rescue them. Auction platforms should be set up in all the places. Otherwise, your promises and performance will be just the same as it used to be in the previous regime.

Now, the STC is purchasing tobacco after the Government has taken the decision to buy ten thousand metric tonnes of tobacco. I would like to ask, why are they not paying the minimum export price which they have themselves fixed? Why is it that the growers are being fleeced? They have been paid much lower price than what they deserve. This year has been the

worst year. On top of that, if the Government in the name of giving help, throw salt on their wound, it will be most unfortunate.

Then I come to cigar industry. We have recently been to Trichy and we are really surprised to see the neglect and the load that has been put on the cigar industry. The cigar industry is going out of existence because Mr. Agarwal's Ministry has put a heavy excise duty on cigar industry. Cigar industry is entirely in the cottage sector, not even in small sector. I have seen cigar manufacturing unit with two persons and I have seen the largest one with about twelve persons. Therefore, the Government should remove the excise duty on cigar and also insist on the public sector undertakings like ITDC and Air-India and such organisations buying cigars compulsorily from the cottage sector in Trichy. We had recently been to Cooh-Bebar and there they produce Metihari and Jathi tobacco. That is meant for chewing with pan and for hukka tobacco.

They have got an accumulation of ninety thousand maunds which is worth more than Rs. 1-1/2 crores.

NAFED man was there, the Director of Tobacco Research Rajahmundry was there. They produce the wrapper tobacco, the best in the country, I would say, the best in the world. It is used for wrapping the cigars. If this ninety thousand maunds of tobacco is allowed to remain unpurchased, the planting season is coming, they will get no incentive to plant and the tobacco crop in that area for the time to come will suffer a lot. I would, therefore, request the hon. Minister to make a note of that and ensure that these difficulties are remedied.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, at the outset, I may thank the hon. Commerce Minister for his coming to the rescue of thousands of farmers, tobacco growers in Andhra Pradesh,

when they were in great distress; not only that, Virginia but also the sun cured tobacco, which is largely grown in my constituency. Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu has made out a very strong cogent argument in favour of bringing a comprehensive bill to protect the interests of the tobacco growers in this country especially in Andhra Pradesh. Unfortunately—it may be accidental or otherwise—since the Janata Party came into power, it is the peasantry and the small farmers who have suffered the most, whether they are the tobacco growers or sugar cane growers or growers of foodgrains, everywhere there is a great blut and the farmers are driven to sell at a distress price and at the same time, the consumers are not getting them at reasonable prices. I do not know where the snag lies. The middlemen are benefited. They are getting the maximum advantage of the whole situation. The entire peasantry throughout this country is very much in distress and they are not able to get remunerative prices.

15.00 hrs.

Coming to this particular commodity, when the original Act was enacted in this Parliament, it was done in haste and it was not comprehensively dealt with all the aspects of tobacco. Of course, Mr. Raghuramaiah took some initiative and he was able to persuade the then Government to enact this Act in this Parliament. But that will no answer all the problems of the tobacco growers. This Act is intended for research and development, to help the growers to grow more and to get some incentives. But that will no answer all the other aspect of the matter that they should be able to sell their tobacco at a remunerative price so that they will be able to get some money. This year what happened is most distressing. Cyclones have hit areas where Virginia tobacco is grown. In sun-cured tobacco areas, the farmers were not able to grow other crops because of various considerations like high

[Shri P. Venkatasubbiah]

cost of seeds of groundnuts and other commercial crops. So, they had to resort to tobacco growing. In my district last year's production was only 16 million kg. This year it has gone up to 40 million kg. It was unfortunate that there was only one company which was monopolising the whole purchase. The farmers were left at their mercy. They were purchasing only to a limited extent and other private traders did not enter the field because it was a buyer's market this year. That unhappy position remained and there were distress sales. There were bandhs and demonstrations. Ultimately the Commerce Minister came to Hyderabad and was able to do something. But that was not enough.

Mr. Bosu was telling us that even when the STC entered the market, they were asked to purchase at the market price. The market price can be manipulated according to the whims and fancies of the monopolists. Market price is not the criterion. Remunerative price must be the criterion, whether it is purchased by a private company or government agency. Also, whether it is STC or any other agency it is not fully equipped to purchase the tobacco. They have got their own shortcomings, administrative and infrastructural. I feel even this amending Bill is not adequate. Either this Bill should be sent to a Select Committee or the minister should come forward with a comprehensive Bill. This amending Bill will not be able to solve the entire problem. It is only tinkering with a small percentage of the problem. So, even now the minister will do well to withdraw the Bill and come forward with a comprehensive Bill or refer it to a Select Committee. Many things have to be thrashed out. This is an export-oriented commodity. About Rs. 105 crores of foreign exchange are being earned by exporting this commodity and Rs. 400 crores of central excise duty is being collected. This is not an ordinary

commodity. So, the minister should bring a comprehensive Bill. Mr. Bosu has given an amendment with regard to the setting up of a Tobacco Trading Corporation. But I feel it should be an integral part of the entire Act itself. If that can be done, I think all the other aspects of this commodity will be dealt with.

Another important matter is how the growers are being affected. Mr. Bosu did not mention about foreign countries which are purchasing tobacco from us. Among the principal buyers is the USSR. From the time they started purchasing—not this year alone but even before—they have not been willing to entrust it to the STC. Their middlemen are trying to operate it in a way which is advantageous to their own party. I do not know whether this minister will be able to break this. Out of 22,000 tonnes covered by the protocol, STC was given only 1200 tonnes. The rest have gone to private traders. Can't you persuade these socialist government to see that the purchases they make are routed through STC or other government agencies? I would like to put that question to the hon. Minister.

Another thing is that about the headquarters. Mr. Dharia, the Commerce Minister, has said that he has no intention to shift the headquarters from Guntur to anywhere outside Andhra Pradesh. But unfortunately it is not put in the amending Bill. Of course, I have got great confidence in the assurance given by Mr. Dharia on the floor of the House. But whatever assurance he has given, nothing prevents him from putting it into this Act. What prevents him to say that the headquarters of the Tobacco Board is situated in Andhra Pradesh? Of course, he said that Guntur is not accessible in terms of communication. So, it may be changed to Hyderabad or some other place. But nothing prevents him from stating specifically in the Act that the

headquarters of this Tobacco Board will be situated in Andhra Pradesh. I hope he will make the amendment in such a manner as to give complete confidence—it is not as though we have no confidence in the hon. Minister, we have got complete confidence, but if it is not clearly stated in the Act, it may be interpreted in any manner according to the changing circumstances. So, I request him to do that.

Coming to the last point, I would request the hon. Minister that in regard to such commercial commodities which are export oriented, the growers must have some sort of an insurance, some sort of a security. For this purpose, may I suggest to him that in consultation with the Ministry of Agriculture, why don't they introduce the crop insurance so far as this tobacco commodity is concerned? After all, it is grown in a very selected and limited area, there won't be any operational difficulty in putting this Act into force. Why does he not experiment it and have this crop insurance so far as this tobacco is concerned because it is export oriented and you will be giving security to the farmers also?

About excise duty, there is a great imbalance. Regardless of the quality and the price of the commodity, the excise duty is the same. In one case, if the price is one rupee a K.G., the excise duty is working out to Rs. 4.50p. So there is a disparity. I would only appeal to the hon. Minister that the excise duty should vary with the quality and the price it gets. So, I hope the Finance Ministry whose representatives are here, should look into the matter. If the farmers are not able to sell away their produce, they have to pay heavy excise duty or they will be prosecuted. In this context, I once again request the hon. Minister not to go forward with this Bill. Please refer it to a Joint Committee and if you examine all the aspects of the matter, about repre-

sentation, about the functioning, about the Chairman, his status, and who should head the Tobacco Board, all these factors have been very well brought out by Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu and I hope that he should bear this in mind.

About the headquarters in Andhra Pradesh, about this particular section he must amend it even now to say that the headquarters of the Tobacco Board will be in Andhra Pradesh and it shall continue to remain for some time in Guntur and it can be anywhere in Andhra Pradesh. Of Course if this is done, he will be able to satisfy the aspirations of the Tobacco growers in Andhra Pradesh and also he will live up to the promise which he made yesterday on the floor of the House.

श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण नायक (खजूराहो):
वाणिज्य मंत्री महोदय ने तम्बाकू बोर्ड संशोधन विधेयक जो प्रस्तुत किया है उस सम्बन्ध में मैं अपने कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ ।

इस विधेयक में केवल गुजरात को ही लिखा गया है कि वहाँ पर वर्जीनिया तम्बाकू के भलाभा और भी तम्बाकू होती है, इसलिए वहाँ का प्रतिनिधि इस बोर्ड में लिया जाए । मध्य प्रदेश, उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार आदि ऐसे कई प्रदेश हैं जहाँ पर तम्बाकू का उत्पादन होता है । तो मैं मंत्री जी से कहूँगा कि यहाँ के प्रतिनिधियों को भी उस में शामिल किया जाय । इसका किसानों से बड़ा तालुक है । जो तम्बाकू पैदा होती है वह सभी जमीन में पैदा नहीं होती बल्कि खास जमीन में ही होती है । जहाँ खारी बानी है वहीं तम्बाकू पैदा होती है । कहीं कहीं तो किसान को मजबूरन है उस जगह पर तम्बाकू लगानी पड़ती है क्योंकि दूसरी कोई पैदा ही नहीं हो सकती है । जो तम्बाकू अधिकारी हैं उनका किसानों के साथ अच्छा व्यवहार नहीं है

[श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण नामक]

क्योंकि वह समझते हैं कि हम केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारी हैं। उनके बारे में बार-बार शिकायत की गई लेकिन उन शिकायतों को दूर नहीं किया गया। एक तो चिन्तना उन पर टेक्स नहीं होता उससे ज्यादा किसानों से वसूल होता है। दूसरे यह कि जो किसान अपने उपयोग के लिये ही तम्बाकू लगाते हैं, बेचते नहीं हैं, कितनी जमीन पर वह इस काम के लिए तम्बाकू लगा सकते हैं इसका निर्णय होना चाहिये ताकि उन किसानों से टैक्स वसूल न हो। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि मंत्री जी अपने जबाबी वक्तव्य में इस बात को बतायें कि कितनी जमीन ऐसी रखी गई है जिसमें किसान अपने उपयोग के लिये तम्बाकू लगायें तो उसमें छूट है? है छूट, लेकिन वह छूट बी नहीं जाती है। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि सदन में इसकी घोषणा होनी चाहिये कि अपने उपयोग के लिये लगायी गई तम्बाकू पर कोई टैक्स न हो।

इस बिल में नीलामी मंच के लिये कहा गया है ताकि बेचने और खरीदने वालों को कोई दिक्कत न हो। मैं देखता हूँ कि हर चीज जो बनायी जाती है वह विक्रेता और खरीददार की सुविधा के लिए बनायी जाती है। लेकिन आखिर में नतीजा यह निकलता है कि परेशानी बहुत होती है। तो मैं चाहता हूँ कि जो नीलामी मंच बनाये जाय वह ठीक ढंग से बनाये जायें ताकि विक्रेता और खरीददार को कोई दिक्कत न हो और ज्यादा फीस न ली जाय, क्योंकि इतना खर्चा लगा दिया जाता है कि किसान और खरीददार परेशान हो जाते हैं और वह कहते हैं कि कौनसी भाकत का भट्ठा बना दिया गया। इसलिये जो सुविधा की दृष्टि से बनाया जाय वहां सुविधा ही मिले और विक्रेता और खरीददार को कोई परेशानी न हो।

दूसरी तम्बाकू भी पैदा होती है। आजकल ज्यादा सब लोग तम्बाकू के बारे में ज्यादा ध्यान नहीं देते, समझते हैं कि यह तो नमीली चीज है। लेकिन फिर भी किसान के लिए वह व्यापार की चीज है। तो इस और भी मंत्री जी ध्यान दें कि इसके व्यापार में जहां तरक्की हो जाती है तरक्की हो वहां किसानों को ज्यादा सुविधा देनी चाहिये। उनकी दिक्कतें दूर करनी चाहिये ताकि वह अपनी जमीन में तम्बाकू पैदा करके फायदा कमा सकें। फायदा ज्यादा नहीं होता है, मजबूरन ही उस जमीन में तम्बाकू बोनी पड़ती है क्योंकि दूसरी चीज नहीं हो सकती है। इसलिये उनकी मजबूरी का नाजायज फायदा न उठा सकें, बल्कि किसानों को फायदा हो, जैसे गन्ना और गेहूं आदि फसलों में होता है, इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये। जिस तरह से केन्द्रीय सरकार के और भी अधिकारी हैं उसी तरह से तम्बाकू विभाग के अधिकारी किसानों को परेशान न कर सकें इस बात को भी आपको देखना चाहिये, यही मुझे कहना है।

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR (Pondicherry): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I don't think only Members from the tobacco-growing areas should participate in the discussions on this Bill. I think such considerations, viz., whether a person uses tobacco or whether it is grown in his state, should not be the consideration for calling a Member to speak. Some people are for chewing the tobacco, and others are for smoking it. I think that in this country, if smoking is going to be prohibited, this Board also will go out. Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu's suggestion was that there must be a comprehensive bill on this subject. I think the hon. Minister will agree that it may be referred to a Select Committee, instead of now having amended it piecemeal, and then, after some time, further amended. I am saying this for the simple reason if you see

the Statement of Objects and Reasons, this Bill was passed sometime in 1975 and came into effect on the 1st January 1976. That means with hardly two years of experience you are finding it very difficult to work it and so many difficulties have come up. I do not agree with the statement that you have come across so many difficulties within such a short period. The Board must have been given a longer time to come to a conclusion. That is why at the outset I suggest that you give it some time, refer it to a Select Committee, or have a comprehensive Bill which we can discuss in a better manner.

I have a feeling that this idea that because a particular State is growing a larger quantity of a particular commodity, so the headquarters of the Board should be situated in that State is not a correct principle. Tomorrow the Members of Parliament from UP may claim "we have a majority; so, the Parliament must come to UP". This principle will lead to such conclusions. We view this country as a whole and we look at this problem as between grower and consumer and buyer and seller.

I am grateful to Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu for his participation in the discussion on this Bill. I have never seen Churchill smoking the cigar except in pictures. That cigar is produced in Tiruchi. Though these people supply cigar to the Prime Minister of England, they are in a pitiable condition. This is the position of the producers of cigar in Tiruchi, which is in Tamil Nadu.

Sir, since you also come from our side, you know that in Madras the Sivapuri tobacco is famous. It is grown in Chidambaram, Trichinopoly and Coimbatore. Similarly, you are taking tobacco from Gujarat for making bids or to have cigars. Therefore, if you locate your centre at a place where everything is available, you will be concentrating it at big places, forgetting the small man. So, I am not for it.

Apart from that, may be today one State is growing more tobacco. Tomorrow Tamil Nadu may overtake it. So, a particular place must not be mentioned in the Act for the maintenance of the headquarters of the Board. Today Kerala is the principal producer of cashew and coir. But that should not give them the prerogative to have the headquarters of the Board in that State. In that case, Pondicherry, which is a small State, will have the prerogative for a headquarters in the case of Indian made whisky, though we have not come to that stage yet.

When we enact or amend an Act in this Parliament, we must have a long-range view, say for 15 or 20 years. Now you have come forward with an amendment after two years of experience. If tomorrow Shri Mohan Dharla hand over this portfolio to some other Minister, he will anticipate some other difficulty and come forward with some other amendments. Then the amendments would become actually bigger than the Act. So, it is better to have a comprehensive Bill which provides for all contingencies.

I do not want to repeat the points made by other Members. There is the question of loot by private people, agents and middlemen. That can be controlled only by the State Government.

You have referred to the auction platform and other things. But you are having "not more than two persons"; that is the suggestion given by the Government in this Bill. I understand that Rs. 100 crores worth of tobacco is being exported. I do not know how far my figure is correct. In that case, what is your percentage? You have stated in the Financial Memorandum that you will require Rs. 8 lakhs to set up the building for the Board and the auction platform and the recurring expenditure is Rs. 4 lakhs per year. It comes to

[Shri A. Bala Pajānor]

Rs. 12 lakhs in the beginning. If the export is to the tune of Rs. 100 crores, you will get Rs. 200 lakhs from that. Are you going to make some other additional income? Otherwise, your statement is incorrect. The Minister has to clarify the position as to what is the amount you are going to get. That portion of it I fail to see in the statements attached to the Bill.

Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu made a learned speech on the subject I do appreciate it because it is a question of the industry going to dogs, especially the people who are involved in the cigarette industry. Mr. George Fernandes and other Ministers of the Janata Government, I am sure they are very sincere, want us to go back to the villages. Actually, all of us have come only from the villages though some may behave as if they have come from Washington or London. But if we consider the cigarette, dairy and allied industries to be small or cottage industries, how are we to help them? A Bill like this can help them also, and so I go back to my first suggestion.

Supposing we pass this Bill today, it will become an Act shortly, but you have to contemplate this Board setting up a certain number of cottage and rural-based industries. That is the reason I spoke sarcastically about smoking in the beginning. Under the Cigarette Bill—I had occasion to participate in the discussion on that Bill in the previous Lok Sabha—you have stated that it is necessary to mention "Dangerous to Health". But don't say it is dangerous to grow tobacco. Tomorrow an amendment may come saying that the Board must exhibit a big board in their office stating that it is dangerous to grow tobacco, because it is from tobacco that we get cigarettes and it is dangerous to smoke.

So, what you have got in mind should be clear. What is your policy, what is your programme? I am sure the Commerce Minister has a very definite plan in his mind. I know the plan was framed long ago, but he is

not coming out with it, and I also know why he is not coming out with it. I hope he will come out with a comprehensive plan for the future. If you are going to implement, it will be good. Otherwise, as in the case of hundreds of Acts which we are passing, nothing will be implemented.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA (Eluru): I do not want to take much time as other friends have already spoken, but I am a grower of tobacco, particularly Virginia tobacco, and I want that the interest of the country tobacco growers should also be protected by this Bill.

This Act was passed long ago and it came into force on 1st January, 1976. We had great hopes that on account of the Tobacco Board all the growers would be benefited, but things have not been to our satisfaction.

Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu and Shri Ankinudu Prasada Rao represent the Lok Sabha on the Board. They have made certain proposals. I would request the Government to give due consideration to them. They say there is no hurry, the heavens are not going to fall.

In the Statement of Objects and Reasons in this Bill they have given the reasons for changing the head office of the Board from Guntur to Hyderabad, but we are not agreeable to that. After hearing the Minister in the Consultative Committee, several friends came to me in my area and district. The six coastal districts of Andhra Pradesh grow Virginia tobacco. My district and my constituency is the biggest grower. If the Board's head office is changed from Guntur to Hyderabad, the small grower cannot go and represent to the Board. That is the idea of having the head office in Guntur that it meets the convenience of the growers.

It is said in the Statement of Objects and Reasons:

"Sub Section (3) of Section 4 of the Act has specifically designated

Guntur in the State of Andhra Pradesh as the place where the head office of the Board is to be located. Guntur is a very important centre from the point of view of production and marketing of virginia tobacco which is the most important exportable variety grown in the country. However, this place has no direct rail or air link with either New Delhi or the capitals of other tobacco producing States in the country." They can have branches of the Board in other places like Tea Board or Coffee Board. So, the object of this Bill does not meet the needs of the growers. The big traders who are exploiting the growers, have managed to shift this office from Guntur. The Government is very lenient towards the big traders. I do not want to blame the Government but the whole bureaucracy is lenient towards the traders. If Mohan Dhariaji gives full thought to this, he will agree that change of headquarter is not at all necessary. If the headquarter is changed to Hyderabad, how will the tobacco growers sell their tobacco and how will they go there? Even though you have started it through STC, do you mean to say that the growers are going to be benefited? Do you mean to say that the entire production will be routed through STC? If the entire tobacco trade is taken over by the STC, then we will accept your bonafides. Now, we have got our doubts that this Government has got lenient policy towards the traders. I request the Government to bring forward a comprehensive Bill. I support the viewpoints of my friends who have spoken on this Bill and I request the Government not to rush through this Bill and change this section or that. Even without this Act you have got powers to make rules.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I may submit, let this Bill be passed straightway. Otherwise, the virginia tobacco growers in Karnataka, particularly in Hansur district and auction platforms will be affected, because the next crop is coming very soon.

Later on, he should come with a comprehensive Bill.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: So, before the end of the session, he should bring forward a comprehensive Bill in consultation with the tobacco growing States and in consultation with the Members of Parliament from those states. Otherwise, I will presume the old bureaucracy is being continued in your regime also.

I request you not to change the headquarter from Guntur because 80 per cent of the growers are roundabout Guntur. How much time, you take to go from airport to city in Bombay? How much time do you take from going to city from the airport in Calcutta? It is three hours. For going to Guntur it will not take that much time. As far as rail line is concerned, Vijayawada is the best place as compared to Hyderabad. So, it is not a good argument for shifting the office. Let there be some other arguments for shifting the office.

Take, for example, the cooperative sugar factories. No officer is coming to cooperative sugar factories in rural areas. In the same manner the Tobacco Board officers are keeping their camp office in Hyderabad. So I would request the hon. Minister to clear out doubts. In the interest of the growers the board office must be in Guntur. I support the cause of small growers. Big traders are interfering in the working of the Board. To avoid all these things, only the growers, the Central Government, the Members of Parliament and, if necessary, the State Governments and also the MLAs may be given representation in the Board, not the traders.

With these words, I support the Bill but I would request that hon. Minister to come forward with a comprehensive Bill before this session is over.

श्री राम स्वयंकार हजारी (रामदा) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, तम्बाक बोर्ड (संशोधन)
विशेषक जो कि इस सदन के सामने प्रस्तुत

[श्री राम सेवक हजारी]

किया गया है उसका समर्थन करते हुए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वे मेरे सुझावों पर विचार करते हुए, पिछले तीस वर्षों में उत्तर भारत की जो उपेक्षा की गई है उसकी क्षीर अपना व्यक्तिगत ध्यान दें। वर्जीनिया तम्बाकू की बात कही जा रही है और कहा गया कि गुप्तर में इसका हेड आफिस हो, उस से हमारा कोई ऐतराज नहीं है लेकिन जरा पीछे की क्षीर भी दृष्टि डाली जाये। मैं जिस क्षेत्र से आता हूँ वहाँ पर केवल एक विधान सभा क्षेत्र से प्रति वर्ष सरकार को 13 लाख रुपया तम्बाकू पर टैक्स के रूप में मिलता है। वहाँ पर दलसिंह सराय, सहपुर बटोरी, ताजपुर आदि कई ऐसी जगहें हैं जहाँ पर अंग्रेजों के समय में तम्बाकू प्रोसेसिंग प्लांट लगे हुए थे। अंग्रेजों के जमाने में ही वहाँ पर कुछ लेबर ट्रबुल हुई थी लेकिन उस के बाद से उन प्लांट्स को बिल्कुल समाप्त ही कर दिया गया। वहाँ के प्लांट वहाँ से उठ कर आंध्र प्रदेश में गुप्तर की क्षीर जा रहे हैं। उस समय वहाँ पर चार हजार मजदूर लगे हुए थे। आप समझ सकते हैं कि इस प्रकार से लगभग 25 हजार लोगों का भरण-पोषण होता था लेकिन वहाँ की मशीनें उठकर आंध्र प्रदेश जा रही हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त किसानों के लाभ के लिए वहाँ पर जो रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट खोलना चाहिए था वह भी नहीं खोला गया। सरकार का एक छोटा सा कार्यालय पूसा फार्म में है। वहाँ के किसानों न इस कार्यालय से सम्पर्क स्थापित किया क्षीर उन्होंने मंत्री जी को भी आवेदन दिया।

सरकार के एक अधिकारी दल का पूसा फार्म जाने का प्रोग्राम था। दलसिंह सराय में सैकड़ों किसान उन से बात करने के लिए खड़े हुए थे लेकिन उस दल को दलसिंह

सराय में न उतार कर बटोरी में उतारा गया क्षीर सीधे पूसा फार्म पर ले जाया गया। उधर सैकड़ों किसान अपनी कठिनाई सुनाने के लिये खड़े रहे परन्तु अधिकारी वहाँ पर नहीं रुके। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि किसानों की जो कठिनाइयाँ हैं क्षीर जो बेरोजगारी की समस्या है उसको देखते हुए, वहाँ पर जो प्रोसेसिंग प्लांट चल रहे थे उनको फिर से चालू करवाने के लिए, वे केन्द्रीय अफसरों का एक दल बनाकर वहाँ भेजें। वह दल वहाँ पर जाकर देखें कि तम्बाकू की कौती खेती हो रही है। मुजफ्फरपुर, समस्तीपुर आदि सभी इलाकों में तम्बाकू की खेती होती है। जब से प्रोसेसिंग प्लांट हटा दिए गए हैं, किसानों के सामने बड़ी कठिनाई आ गई है। मंत्री जी को मालूम होगा कि हमारे यहाँ रामपुर (ब्लाक वारिस नगर) की तम्बाकू कलकत्ता की मार्केट में जाकर बिकती है। प्रति वर्ष 13 लाख रुपया सरकार को वहाँ से तम्बाकू पर टैक्स के रूप में मिलता है लेकिन आज तक न तो वहाँ पर कोई सड़क ही बनी है, न कोई स्टेट ट्र्यूबरील लगाया गया है क्षीर न ही किसानों की सुविधा के लिये कोई अन्य कार्य हुए हैं। वहाँ उन को बचाने के लिए कोई व्यवस्था नहीं थी, जिस से बहुत नुकसान हुआ।

यह ठीक है कि आप हैड आफिस हो वहाँ से उठा कर गुप्तर ले जा रहे हैं, लेकिन मैं आप से इतना ही निवेदन करना चाहूँगा कि उत्तर भारत की आवश्यकता को देखते हुए, आप उस तरफ भी अपना कार्यालय खोलिये, ताकि वहाँ के किसानों की कठिनाइयों को भी दूर किया जा सके। आप ने बहुत ज्यादा टैकन बढ़ा दिया है, किसान जो मेहनत करता है, परेशानी उठाता है, इन टैक्सों के बढ़ जाने से अब मजदूर ही कर तम्बाकू की खेती को छोड़ता जा रहा है।

इसके एक्सपोर्ट से आप को बहुत आमदनी होती है। मेरे पास बीड़ी की एक्सपोर्ट के आंकड़े हैं—यह 27 दिसम्बर 1976 का “बिजनेस स्टण्डर्ड” है, इसके अनुसार 1971 में 14.5 लाख का एक्सपोर्ट हुआ, 1972 में 16.1 लाख का, 1973 में 14.8 लाख का, 1974 में 18.4 लाख का और 1975 में 20.7 लाख रुपये का एक्सपोर्ट हुआ। जहाँ सरकार को इतनी आमदनी हुई, वहाँ सरकार का किसानों की सुविधा के लिये, किसानों के विकास के लिये जो खर्चा करना चाहिए था, वह नहीं किया गया। मैं सरकार से आग्रह करना चाहता हूँ कि गूण्डूर हैड-आफिस ले जाने के साथ उत्तर भारत के लोगों का जो प्रतिनिधित्व होना चाहिए था, किसानों का और लोक सभा के सदस्यों का जो प्रतिनिधित्व होना चाहिए था, वह नहीं हो सका। आस है आफिस गूण्डूर उठा कर ले गये हैं उसका विरोध नहीं करता, लेकिन उत्तर भारत में भी अपना कार्यालय खालिए, जिनमें वहाँ के किसानों का अधिक से अधिक सुविधा प्रदान की जा सके, उनकी बाढ़-नाशियों का दूर किया जा सके। वहाँ पर रिसर्च इन्स्टीट्यूट खालिए, ताकि किसानों का, जो बहुत पुराने जमाने से तम्बाकू खाते चले आ रहे हैं, उनकी एक नई दिशा दी जा सके।

वहाँ पर जो प्रोसेसिंग प्लांट लगा हुआ था, उसकी तरफ मैं आप का ध्यान विशेष रूप से दिलाना चाहता हूँ। वह अब समाप्त हो चुका है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि यहाँ से एक केन्द्रीय दल भेज कर आप उस को छान-बीन कराइये। बहुत सी मशीनें वहाँ से चली गई हैं, कुछ बची हुई हैं—मेरा आग्रह है कि जो बची हुई है, उन को आपूर्ति कर के उस प्लांट को फिर से चलाया जाय, ताकि वहाँ के चार-पाँच जिलों में जो बेरोजगारी की समस्या पैदा हो गई है, वह दूर हो सके और लोगों को काम मिल सके। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि मंत्री जी इस पर

विचार करेंगे और इस दिशा में जो कुछ भी कोई आवश्यक कदम उठावेंगे।

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN (Adoor): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I feel that the proposals made by the Government through this amending Bill are of a piece-meal nature. The main problem that confronts the tobacco growers is the steep fall in prices of their produce and the lack of proper machinery to purchase tobacco at reasonable prices. Just now, the hon. Member Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu had pointed out how the tobacco companies both Indian and foreign, had squeezed the tobacco growers. There are several methods for doing it. I do not want to go into details. They deliberately delay the purchasing operations. Secondly, they refuse to lift all the stock. Thirdly, they fix lower grade even for higher grade of tobacco and offer very low prices. As a result of this, the tobacco growers, this year, especially the small growers have been forced to sell their produce at throw away prices. This year the tobacco was selling at Rs. 350—400 less than the price at which it was sold in the previous year.

Under these circumstances, especially in the absence of a purchasing machinery, the tobacco growers are forced to resort to distress sale. Not only tobacco growers but the peasants engaged in the production of other commercial crops also like cotton and jute are suffering like this. There was a steep fall in the price of cotton. At the moment when the peasants require remunerative prices and they are forced to sell their produce at throwaway prices, at that critical moment the government machinery fails to intervene. That is the main point I want to bring out here. Now the hon. Minister has asked the STC to enter the market and purchase the tobacco from the growers. He had asked the STC to enter the market some months back. But they did not accept the suggestion in the beginning and after having accepted the suggestion, they deliberately delayed entering into agreement with the co-

[Shri P. K. Kodiyan]

operative societies concerned. The growers and particularly small growers cannot hold back their produce for long. So, by the time the Government machinery intervenes, they would have been forced to sell at throwaway prices. Therefore, the very purpose of intervention by a government agency was scuttled, that purpose was defeated. And what is the guarantee, I would like to ask the hon. Minister, that in future, the STC or other governmental agencies which are entrusted with this job would rush to the aid of the growers at the critical moment. That is what has been lacking all these years, whether it is jute or cotton or tobacco.

I would like to request the Hon. Minister at least now to instruct the State Trading Corporation to purchase all the stocks lying with the peasants—both FCT variety as well as the various kinds of country tobacco. I would also request the Hon. Minister that the country tobacco should be brought within the purview of the operation of the Tobacco Board.

I would also like to request the Minister to explore the desirability or the feasibility of the Tobacco Board itself entering the market, by having a trading wing in the Tobacco Board, if the proposal to have a separate Tobacco Trading Corporation is not found feasible. This will help, I think, in eliminating the middleman from the market.

I would request the Hon. Minister to take necessary steps to provide all necessary and timely help, financial as well as technical, to the Tobacco growers. Representation on the Tobacco Board, as it is constituted today, is heavily tilted in favour of the tobacco industry and traders. Out of the 21 Members of the Tobacco Board, I think only three represent the farmers. The Tobacco Board itself has been constituted primarily with the aim of helping the growers and yet, they are the section which is least represented. I would therefore plead

with the Minister to consider the proposal that tobacco growers and particularly small growers, i.e., those who are cultivating one acre or two acres, should be given more representation. I agree with the suggestion that more MPs and more MLAs should be taken in the Board but along with that more farmers also should be taken and at least 50 per cent of its representation should go to farmers who actually produce tobacco.

Now, coming to the suggestion made in the amending Bill regarding shifting of headquarters, I am sorry to remark that the arguments put forward by the Hon. Minister for shifting the headquarters at a future date from Guntur to some other place, are flimsy. I never thought that the Minister would come forward with such flimsy and silly arguments—as if the main troubles in cultivation were due to the location of the headquarters of the Tobacco Board in a place called Guntur which is away from the main railway-line and away from the airport. The Board, as I have already pointed out, is for the benefit of the growers. So it is immaterial whether or not the headquarters is located at a place having air-links and rail-links. Do the growers, the poor farmers, want to go to the headquarters by plane? This is only in the interest of the bureaucracy; the bureaucracy wants to be in a capital city where all facilities are available—like three-star or five-star hotels—and where there will be no prohibition also. I am sorry that the Hon. Minister was so much carried away by the arguments of the bureaucrats who want to enjoy themselves at the cost of the farmers.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU (Chittoor): Sir, instead of doing good to the farmers, the Government have done a great mistake. They have landed the farmers in trouble and they have taken measures which indirectly helped the traders. The Government introduced the voucher system and the check system so that traders may be controlled, but the

Government has not thought of the strength of the vested interests and the traders. They retaliated, and the Government had to come down and compromise with them, at least temporarily. Tomorrow also it may happen: again it will certainly happen—and again they will retaliate. Therefore, what I would say is that unless there is competition and unless Government purchases tobacco through STC to the extent of at least 25,000 metric tons, it is not possible to compete with these traders who have financial strength.

The other thing is that, while I am glad that the Government has given thought to the suggestion of installing auction platforms, I would like to say that if auction platforms are established, there must be infrastructure also—that is, warehouses and branches of banks etc., so as to help the agriculturists. When they get the tobacco, they have to put the tobacco in warehouses. The banks have to help them by giving loans so that they may have the capacity to hold on and sell tobacco at their will.

There is another thing. Now there is a difference between the farm grading and the export grading. There should not be this dual grading. Farm grading must be accepted and recognised as export grading. For that purpose, the Tobacco Board must be empowered to have grading centres in the villages and the farm grading must be simplified and must be recognised as export grading.

The Tobacco Development Council, Quality Control Department and Research and Development Institute are established separately. If they are merged with Tobacco Board, and if the Board is empowered to discharge all the duties and functions of these organizations, the work will be properly coordinated and there will be better functioning.

At present, as my hon. friend has already said, there is no proper representation of the farmers on the Board. The percentage of their rep-

resentation must be increased. Not only that, the Chairman must be a farmer, because it is only a farmer who can protect the interest of farmers.

With regard to the price, the STC has been asked to buy tobacco at market price. The market price may be very low, therefore, the STC must be commanded or ordered to buy tobacco at remunerative price fixed by the Government.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please try to conclude now.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: I would like to make one more suggestion. Curing process is a complicated one. A new process has now been found out by Prof. Chou of the Agricultural Research Station, Washington DC. As per his experiments, even the small leaf can be cured and it will have very good colour. It is, therefore important that we should get the results of this experiments and make use of the new process in our country also.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are going outside the orbit of the Bill; please confine yourself to the Bill.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: With regard to the headquarters I would request the hon. Minister to come with an amendment as per his assurance that it will be located in Andhra Pradesh and nowhere else. That is all I have to say.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I want to ask a question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is a process to start a speech. Will you please resume your seat?

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: It is just a simple question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can speak in the third reading. I would request the hon. Members not to be frivolous when the Minister is replying on a serious subject which they have raised themselves.

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): I am grateful to the hon. Members for their contribution and at the outset I would very much like to say that I would have been pleased to bring a comprehensive Bill before the House because the present Tobacco Board Act empowers the Board to look after the virginia tobacco and not the other tobacco like the country tobacco.

Out of a total production of 430,000 tonnes in our country, the virginia tobacco produced is of the order of 95,000 tonnes and in case we want to expand the activities of the Tobacco Board, we shall have to change the very structure of the Tobacco Board as it stands to-day. And for this purpose, this House will be happy to know that I have already constituted a committee to go into the various aspects. The terms of the experts group are as follows:

"(1) To make an assessment of the total domestic as well as the export demand for bidi tobacco and other types of non-virginia tobacco during the Sixth Plan period and to recommend on that basis the production targets for different types of non-virginia tobacco and also the areas to be put under such tobacco in various States yearwise during the Sixth Plan period.

(2) To examine the present system of marketing and processing of bidi tobacco and to recommend measures which would improve the marketing system so as to ensure, *inter alia*, that the growers receive a fair price for their produce and also to receive payments in cash....

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH: Does it include bidi tobacco?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: Yes, it includes.

In the same context, the Group will also examine the feasibility of introducing a system of standard grades either at the farm level or at the stage of marketing of the processed bidi tobacco.

It will further examine the feasibility of introducing a system for regulating effectively the marketing of bidi tobacco either through auctions or otherwise.

To examine the credit requirements of the bidi industry for purchase of bidi tobacco and to recommend an appropriate credit policy for the purpose.

They will also examine the cost structure of the bidi industry with a view to determining the capacity of the industry to pay for the bidi tobacco of the different types, the price of Tendu leaves and the incidence of the excise duty.

The Group will also recommend a representative wholesale price for bidis which could form the basis for working the fair price of the bidi tobacco after considering the cost of production of bidi tobacco and the incidence of cost of bidi tobacco in the bidis.

It will be open to the Experts' Group to constitute one or more sub-groups as it may consider appropriate.

The Experts Group shall submit its report within a period of six months."

Regarding the composition of the Experts Group, Mr. Kaul, the Additional Secretary is the Chairman and we have several experts on the group. Here I have suggested to Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu to discuss with . . . if one or more experts can be added for which I have no objection....

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH: Members of Parliament should also be included.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: That could be done. I am prepared to discuss.

SHRI P. ANKINEEDU PRASADA RAO (Bapatla): There is another variety of tobacco. Sun-cured tobacco and not flue-cured tobacco. I want to know whether it will also be covered by this export group.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: It will cover all types of tobacco except virginia tobacco. I know what the hon. Member says and I will include that also.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Why do you exclude virginia tobacco?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: I am not excluding. The Tobacco Board is taking up that thing.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I think it is better to have a comprehensive job done because it is very vital thing.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: I am prepared for that suggestion also.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think instead of interrupting the Minister at every stage, if you all note down your points, you can ask for clarifications at the end. Otherwise, this will not help the process of debate.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: I am prepared to take the whole of the tobacco into consideration by this Experts Group. It is on the basis of their recommendation that we can have a comprehensive Bill.

16.00 hrs.

Then the House can ask me—why this haste? The reason is obvious. As was stated by my friend Sri Jyotirmoy Bosu who is also a Member of the Tobacco Board, the present Act does not empower the Tobacco Board to have its own auction platforms and to have that authority of auctioneering. Under the circumstances if that authority is not given and if the board is not empowered, it will not

be possible for us to render justice to the producers right from the next season which is to commence within these two or three months. Under the circumstances if we delay, we shall be losing one more year. Therefore, I may appeal to the House, I do accept, I do concede that the comprehensive Bill is very much necessary. But in the meantime to take proper care of the virginia tobacco and empower the Tobacco Board, this Bill will be helpful.

Madam, it has also been stated here why representation has been given to Gujarat. I would like to again clarify the point that out of the total production of tobacco....

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH (Nandyal): We have no quarrel.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: I would like to narrate the figures of production:

Andhra Pradesh 1,33,500 tonnes of tobacco in 1976-77

Gujarat	1,64,000 "
Karnataka	25,700 "

So far as other States are concerned they produce less than 20,000 tonnes. So, naturally these are the three big States and the representation has been given to Andhra, Karnataka and Gujarat which produce the highest, there is no permanent representation to Gujarat.

So far as other States are concerned, they are also having representation but only by rotation. In case we say that every State should be given representation, then the Board itself will become bulky. It is under these circumstances we felt that it is necessary that this injustice should be cured. So, that is the reason why Gujarat has been incorporated as a permanent representative.

A suggestion has been made regarding the prices to be paid particularly this year by the S.T.C. Two

[Shri Mohan Dharla]

operations were made by S.T.C. 5000 tonnes on commercial basis and the other of 10,000 tonnes of tobacco which we asked them to have it afterwards with a view to meet the present challenge.

So far as these 10,000 tonnes are concerned, here the instructions were specific. The purchases were to be made either directly from the producers/growers or their co-operatives and not from the traders. So naturally there is no problem and I would like to tell the House today that all these transactions are over and actual possession of tobacco will be taken by 15th of August, 1978. So, this 10,000 tonnes will be purchased by the S.T.C. directly from the growers or their co-operative and nobody else. So far as those 5000 tonnes are concerned, these were commercial transactions. It is true that the price that has been paid by the S.T.C. as the hon. members have said, is too low, it should not be commercial price but it should be remunerative price.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH: For 10,000 tonnes.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: For 10,000 tonnes I have already assured the consultative Committee which met at Hyderabad that I am asking the S.T.C. to reconsider the present price and I shall be happy if some more price could be given. That is being re-examined on that basis if additional price can be given, it will be good. I do feel when Government intervenes, it should take care....

श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण नायक : दिलाइये, ज्यादा कीमत दिलाइये ।

श्री मोहन धारिया : मैंने वही कहा है ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : आप अंग्रेजी में कह रहे हैं ।

श्री मोहन धारिया : आपके पास ट्रान्सलेशन सुनने के लिये वहाँ यंत्र लगा हुआ है, अगर उसे लगावेंगे तो समझ आ जायेगा ।

श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण नायक : आप कह रहे हैं कि मिनना चाहिये, हम कहते हैं कि दिलाइये, प्रगासन का ज्यादा प्रभाव होना चाहिये ।

श्री कल्याण जैन ('इंदौर') : मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि.....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him complete his reply. How do you know that he will not answer the points which you have got in mind?

Therefore, please allow him to complete his reply. Then you will know.

श्री मोहन धारिया : मैंने कहा है कि जब ऐसी शिकायत आई कि एम० टी० सी० ने प्रोडर्स की रीम्युनेरेटिव प्राइस नहीं दी, तो मैंने एम० टी० सी० को धाँसे दिया कि जो कीमत वे दे रहे हैं, यदि वह ठीक नहीं है, तो उन्हें ऐसी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए कि प्रोडर्स को अच्छी कीमत दी जाए । मैंने उन को ये इन्स्ट्रक्शन्स दी हैं ।

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बलु : मंत्री महोदय गुजरात के बारे में कुछ कहें ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would request the hon. Minister not to allow himself to get derailed!

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: Thank you, Madam. What happens is, it is sometimes the Members themselves who don't allow the railways to move; that is the whole tragedy.

I was making reference to this point, namely, about purchase being made through the STC.

Regarding Research and Development, I do share the concern expressed by hon. Members.

I would very much like the Tobacco Board taking up extensive activities in Research and Development.

In that context, if some funding is necessary, that could also be taken care of.

Then, some hon. Members made some references to the middlemen. Madam, this whole system of auctioning through platform is meant to give better prices to producers....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: And prompt payment.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: Because of the active involvement of my friend, Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu, the Board has taken a decision to introduce the system. Under the voucher system, payment is made through the cheques and naturally the payment goes to the producers, to the growers, and nobody else. That is the best system which has been introduced. I can assure the House that even though this time we had to find out some practical ways of doing it, from next time onwards, this voucher system will not be allowed to be disturbed in any way, and we shall not be bullied in any way, and this system will operate, come what may.

It has been stated by many hon. Members that there has been a monopoly hold. It is very much true. There are a few companies having a monopoly hold. They have their own agents. Naturally, it is the producers who are worst sufferers. From the angle of the Government, we would very much like the Tobacco Board to be alert.

Wherever possible, efforts could be made to effect purchases through STC, through NAFED and other Marketing Cooperatives. This shall be our endeavour also. I would in this connection make an appeal to the Members who are coming from that area. Why

should it not be possible for us to have the cooperatives of the producers and the growers? If such cooperatives come up, whatever reasonable credit requirements they may need, may be taken care of. Finance will not be lagging in this respect. Let them come forward with these various cooperatives and I shall be happy to make my purchase from them. I shall ask STC to make purchases from these cooperatives of the producers and from nobody else.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Or, through the Tobacco Trading Corporation.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: The State Trading Corporation is there. Even then, it is not enough. These Corporation may not be enough unless and until the producers are having their own cooperatives because these Corporations may also be dependent on some agents. Therefore, I would like the hon. Members to take interest.

A charge had been levelled that at the time of the election of the Vice-Chairman, Mr. Sivayya was defeated by one vote and pressures were exercised. I would very much like to enquire into this matter and those members who are involved, after the enquiry, if the charge is established, shall not (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Will you kindly allow the Minister to continue uninterrupted because there are large number of members wanting to put questions?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am basically a very kindhearted man.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Well, unfortunately, that is not displayed here.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: Madam, Chairman, I was saying that such members who are involved—if it is established through the enquiry—shall not continue on the Board. If I am to scrap this Board I am prepared for that. But, such members cannot have any place in that Board.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: I am on a point of order. This is about Shri Basu's allegation and the Minister's reply to it. He mentioned certain names.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister has not mentioned the names.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Mr. Bosu had mentioned certain names and he mentioned the name of one Mr. Appiah; he played a part in all these things.

I would like to bring to the notice of this House that when allegations are brought forward, there must be due opportunity given to the Members who are not Members of Parliament and they must be able to defend themselves.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Venkatasubbaiah, the point is that a reference was already made. The Minister has not referred to any name. I do not know whether you raised any objection at that time. The Minister said, as I could understand it, that whatever allegations have been made, he will look into them. He has not mentioned any name. He has mentioned the general allegations that at the time of the elections, pressures were brought; he will investigate into the matter.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: What Mr. Bosu said is this.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am on a point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Kindly resume your seat. The matter is over. The Minister will continue.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have to make a submission. I have given prior notice yesterday under the appropriate rules that I shall be naming those persons and these are the allegations. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Bosu, you were not interrupted. What you had

said in your speech has gone on record. You are not to go on repeating yourself. The Minister may continue.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: Madam, Chairman, a suggestion has been made by Mr. Bosu that instead of the present system, British/English system of auctioneering, we should have the Dutch system—if I have understood him, he referred to the electronic Dutch system—and I shall certainly refer this matter to the Experts Committee again. I would ask them to examine whether the Dutch system is more convenient and it is more in the interest of the country and in the interest of the producers. I shall get it examined.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: He has taken a decision that we shall have the Dutch system. We have electronics but each one will cost Rs. 30,000 if it is a Dutch system of auctioneering.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your point of order, Mr. Bosu? Which point of order are you raising. You are talking of the decisions, discussions in the Tobacco Board etc. Under what rule are you raising your point of order? Please take the Book.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Under Rule 376.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Will you please read that out? There is no point of order. Mr. Bosu, will you please take your seat?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I shall do so.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no point of order. The Minister will continue.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: A reference has also been made to the sugar industry. The whole world is aware that Cuba has played miracles. If it could be done by Cuba why not by our country. In this respect it has been suggested that some concessions in the present tax structure be given. I have already taken up the matter with

the Finance Minister with a view to develop cigar industry. It is a cottage industry employing two, three or five persons. To encourage this industry whatever concessions are possible to that extent the Government shall make its endeavour in giving those concessions for the development of cigar industry.

Mr. Chairman, without naming the country a reference was made that out of 20,000 tonnes of tobacco purchased from our country hardly 1,200 or 1,300 tonnes were purchased from STC and the rest was purchased from private companies. This is very much true and I have taken up the matter with the representative of the concerned country and they have assured me that they will very much like to re-consider about it. Here the whole question is that the whole world is competitive. Brazil is coming up with its own tobacco at a massive scale and under the circumstances we would like to expand and diversify our markets and wherever we can sell our tobacco that should be our main concern.

Giving remunerative prices to the producers and then to have more and more markets in the world is the main criteria and it is within these parameters I would like to work. But I can assure the House that wherever it is possible to get better prices to our producers and if we are to utilise our diplomatic channels for that they shall be utilised.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA
(Serampore): Including China.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: Of course. A suggestion was made if we could export our tobacco to China on the condition that some articles shall have to be purchased from that country, no sooner the suggestion was received by me immediately I have asked the concerned officers and divisions to go into it and this is now being discussed again in-between the representatives of China and India.

My young friend was very much worried whether it is likely that there would be prohibition in so far as the use of tobacco is concerned. I can assure him that there is no such proposal of having such a prohibition. Some of my friends, including Mr. Hazari, were under the impression and rightly expressed that the whole of North is being neglected. I must say, today that Tobacco Board shall have to expand its activities and it's very much true that unfortunately except for few years the other areas have remained neglected. I have already instructed that they must take care of the whole of the country. Tobacco Board is meant for the whole of the country and not for particular areas and under the circumstances if a zonal office could serve these needs in a better way I would very much like to have some sort of two or three centres all over the country so that we can take a balanced care of the whole of the country. A suggestion has been made regarding the processing unit to be started by the Central Government under Tobacco Board. The hon. Members will please appreciate that it is not possible for the Board to have its own processing Centre. Here again comes the question of mobilising the producers. The producers are mobilised and if the producers would like to have their own processing unit and industrial co-operation again I would like to tell my friends and I would like to assure them that funds will not be lacking. This year for the N.C.D.C. the plan outlay has been taken from Rs. 31.0 crores to nearly Rs. 50 crores. I have added this. I would very much like if this amount is utilised for better progress and that too in the interests of the growers. And therefore I would say that wherever such growers co-operatives are taken up either for processing or for other purposes, all possible help will come from the Central Government. It is for the hon. Members to take a lead and it is for me to reciprocate all their lead and it will be done. The other day when I moved this bill, I said regarding headquarters. I quite very well appre-

[Shri Mohan Dharla]

ciate the feelings of my friends from Andhra State and I have said there is no proposal today to shift the headquarters from Guntur. I have also assured them that the headquarters shall not be taken out of Andhra State. We shall be coming forward with a comprehensive bill. The point is that it will look very improper to say that the headquarters will be somewhere in the Andhra State. The point is I have already discussed the matter with the Members of Parliament from Andhra and I have told them that I would like to discuss with them and on the basis of the discussion we can take certain decision and accordingly the headquarters will be located. But for the time being there is no proposal to shift the headquarters from Guntur. There should be no political agitation or any agitation whatsoever. But I would like to bring to your notice the feelings expressed by other Members here also that out of the production of 4,30,000 or 4,40,000 tonnes in the country, as the hon. Members are well aware, the production of tobacco from Andhra State is of the order of 1,30,000 or 1,40,000 tonnes. Here if we want this tobacco exported outside then we shall have to give more and more emphasis in producing virginia tobacco in the country and naturally if this momentum is to be carried forward and besides if we want the present tobacco Board to take care of the whole of the country and all the varieties of tobacco including the virginia and non virginia, country tobacco and suncured tobacco as was mentioned by my hon. Members, then in that case the whole of the country will have to be covered. And my hon. friends will appreciate that a place which is perhaps more easily accessible shall have to be chosen as the headquarters. Otherwise many areas would stand neglected. Under the circumstances, I can assure them that I would not like to function with any bias. Andhra has certainly done a great service to the country by producing not only virginia tobacco but

through several research and development activities they have produced the best variety of tobacco. Ours is one of the best tobacco in the world it has been established. When Andhra had given that leadership this House cannot afford to be ungrateful to the state that has done this great service. I would not like to do that. In the Bill that is to be introduced after the report of the committee we shall take care and it is on the suggestion and advice of the Members from Andhra and the Government of Andhra we should like to have the centre located. I am not exercising my discretion here

SHRI P. ANKINEEDU PRASADA RAO: That clause on headquarters might be dropped; we can think of this provision when the comprehensive Bill comes up.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: We have provided here: The head office of the Board shall be at Guntur in the State of Andhar Pradesh or at such other place as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify. So, we are not moving away; for the time being we are keeping it at Guntur; there is no proposal to move. I would like to tell my non-friends from Andhra that I am very much with them on this point. The only thing is that taking the whole tobacco product of the entire country, when the whole House is agreeable to have the office in Andhra, that too on your own advice, you should not insist that this should be changed. With these words I move that the Bill be passed.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: One clarification. When we visited Cooch-Bihar about ten days ago there was an accumulation of 90,000 maunds of tobacco, hooka smoking and chewing tobacco. Would you kindly consider lifting that tobacco in order to give relief to the grower?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is this to be turned into question answer hour? This is not a clarification of the Bill. The time is short.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: The marketing federations of the respective state governments will be provided adequate credit facilities and they should come forward to purchase; the state governments should come forward.

श्री कल्याण जैन (इन्दौर) : सभापति महोदय, मुझे एक मिनट का समय दीजिए । मैं मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस बात की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ—क्योंकि मैं व्यवसाय और व्यापार की बात जानता हूँ—कि हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर तम्बाकू का निर्यात करने के लिए अन्तर ज्यादा से ज्यादा कम्पनियों को आपने अधिकार दिया, तो किसानों को ज्यादा पैसा मिलेगा । इसके साथ ही एक सीमा से ज्यादा निर्यात करने की आप इजाजत न दीजिए ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is this to be turned into question answer hour? This is not a clarification of the Bill. The time is short.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please resume your seat. He has covered this point already. You are reopening the discussion. If Members under the guise of clarification want to restart the discussion, it cannot be done. Two hours were allotted for this Bill we have gone beyond that. If I find that any thing said is not requesting a clarification, I will not call on the Minister to reply. The discussion has gone on well beyond the ambit of the Bill and the Chair is being quite liberal. Please do not try to stretch it any more because you are holding up a very important proposal: repeal of MISA. I do not know whether you are not interested in that.

श्री कल्याण जैन : मुझे आधा मिनट और दीजिए । . . (व्यवधान) . . . इस में करोड़ों किसानों की बात है । आप मुझे आधा मिनट और दीजिए ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have already asked you to resume your seat. Please resume your seat.

Will you please resume your seat? I am not giving you permission. I have called Mr. Dabhi.

SHRI AJITSINH DABHI (Anand): Yesterday, in my speech I have referred to the amendment of T.P.-3 Form. Ultimately the aim is to minimise the exploitation of tobacco growers. I have suggested that a new column should be added in that form wherein the price at which the tobacco is purchased should be mentioned.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You should only ask for a clarification.

SHRI AJITSINH DABHI: I would like to know whether the Government will take this into consideration.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: It is being considered.

SHRI P. ANKINEEDU PRASADA RAO: The Minister has said that the STC is going to pay some more remunerative price. I would like to know whether it is for the growers or the middlemen or the STC Agents. Now the Tobacco is not with the farmers, it is with the STC Agents. I would like to know whether it will be passed on to the farmers or the STC Agents will retain it.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: It will go only to the producer and nobody else.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill to amend the Tobacco Board Act, 1975, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now we will come to clause by clause consideration. We will take up Clause 2. There is an amendment given by Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I beg to move:

Pages 1 and 2,—

for lines 15 and 16 and 1 to 11 respectively, substitute—

(b) in sub-section (4),—

(A) in clause (a),—

after the words "Central Government" the following words shall be inserted, namely:—

"from amongst the members. The person so appointed shall be one who holds highest position in the warrant of precedence";

(B) in clause (b),—

(i) for the word "three" in word "six" shall be substituted;

(ii) for the word "two" the word "four" shall be substituted;

(iii) for the word "one" the word "two" shall be substituted;

(C) in clause (c),—

(i) for the word "seven" the word "eight" shall be substituted;

(ii) in sub-clause (vi), the word "and" occurring at the end shall be omitted;

(iii) after sub-clause (vi), the following sub-clause shall be inserted, namely:—

"(via) the Government of Gujarat; and";

(D) in clause (d), for the words "other than the States of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka", the words "other than the States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat and Karnataka" shall be substituted;

(E) for clause (e) the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

"(e) not more than eight members to be appointed by

the Central Government from amongst growers of tobacco and workers in tobacco fields and tobacco processing and tobacco based industries." (1)

I wanted to say that the Chairman of the Tobacco Board should be the person who holds the highest position in the warrant of precedence from amongst the Members and I have also said that instead of three Members of Parliament, it should be six—four from Lok Sabha and two from Rajya Sabha. Then I have also asked them not to take people who have trading/speculative interest in tobacco in the Tobacco Board. I do not want to have a confrontation with the Government in this regard. I would like the Minister to make a note of what I have asked for in the amendment and act on the same.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, are you accepting the amendment?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: I am not accepting the amendment. I have taken note of this and we shall examine this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are you pressing the amendment?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: No.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Has the hon. Member the permission of the House to withdraw the amendment?

HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

Amendment No. 1 was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3 (Amendment of section 3)

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are two amendments given by Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu to clause 3.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I move:

Page 2,—after line 13, insert—

"(cc) determination of minimum remunerative price of tobacco for each region and grade on the basis of data collected publicly every year about the cost of production which shall include the interest on the value of land and interest on investment maintenance in barns, the minimum remunerative price shall maintain parity with the price of tobacco nearly similar to that produced in Japan, Germany, U.S.A., Italy and Yugoslavia." (2)

I would like the hon. Minister to accept this amendment.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: Madam, I shall consider all these suggestions. But I may request the hon. Member not to press the amendment.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Bosu, Are you pressing the amendment?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: No.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Has the hon. Member the permission of the House to withdraw the amendment?

HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

Amendment No. 2 was, by leave, withdrawn.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have one more amendment.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I said "there are two amendments" and I thought you are moving both.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have done one and I am doing the second one now.

I beg to move:

Page 2, lines 15 and 16, for "virginia tobacco" substitute— "virginia and all other varieties of tobacco" (3)

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: The whole frame of the Act is for Virginia tobacco. If other tobaccos are to be included, the whole frame shall have to be changed. Under the circumstances, I am not able to accept the amendment.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do you withdraw the amendment?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: No.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall put amendment No. 3 to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 3 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

Clause 5 (Insertion of new section 14A)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I beg to move:

Page 2,—after line 30, insert—

"(1A) Where tobacco is sold at any auction platform established by the Board under the Act, the auction shall be through Dutch System using electronic device." (4)

Page 2, after line 34, insert—

"(3) The Board may, with previous approval of the Central Government, set up a body to be called Tobacco Trading Corporation" which may—

(a) carry on trade and business in tobacco and tobacco products;

(b) engage in processing and marketing and manufacturing of tobacco products." (5)

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: So far as the first amendment is concerned, it is the discretion of the Tobacco Board whether they should have auction through the Dutch system or British system. There is no need for any amendment for that purpose. So far as the setting up of the Tobacco Trading Corporation is concerned, it involves so many other issues.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: If you give an assurance, I shall withdraw it.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: We shall consider it when we come forward with the extensive Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do you press both the amendments?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: No.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Has he the leave of the House to withdraw the amendments?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

AN HON. MEMBER: No.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The amendments are withdrawn by leave of the House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Even if there is a single dissenting voice, the amendment cannot be withdrawn.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Then, I shall put the amendments Nos. 4 and 5 to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 4 and 5 were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 5 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 5 was added to the Bill..

Clauses 6 and 7, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed".

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill be passed."

Mr. Ram Gopal Reddy.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: From sugar he has come to tobacco!

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): Madam, Chairman, if sugar has not sweetened the CPI(M) Members, I hope at least tobacco will sweeten them.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please be very brief.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Madam, I will be very brief. Our export earnings were mainly of tobacco previously and now this pre-eminent position of India must be maintained. Our Prime Minister's moral feeling should not come in the way. Already we are losing our role in the international market and Rs. 100 crores of foreign exchange is not a small amount and that must be maintained because now in sugar and other thing our returns from export earnings are dwindling. So, I request the Minister to see that these exports are maintained and also he should see that the area under tobacco cultivation should not go down and the cultivators must be encouraged to grow more tobacco and also intensify the production. I mean, more production in a small area, and this must be done.

Madam, you know that Guntur is a politically conscious area. Previously, when Andhra State was formed in 1953, to satisfy the ambitions of the people of that area the High Court was established and now, when once the Tobacco Board is established there, it must not be shifted from there; otherwise, there will be political repercussions. This Guntur area is highly sensitive area. The literacy in that area is over 90 per cent. That is why I want the Minister to see that there should be no disturbance or dislocation of this Board from Guntur area.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think you should resume your seat. Mr. Ram Gopal Reddy, please don't continue. These are the points that you have already mentioned. Pleased resume your seat.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: The Guntur area is the best suited for Vergina tobacco production. (Interruptions) That is the best area not only in India, but in the whole world. That is why I request the Minister to encourage tobacco growers of that area and there should be no shifting of the Board.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu. I have called the next speaker. Will you please resume your seat? Mr. Ram Gopal Reddy, I am on my legs. Will you resume your seat when I am on my legs? Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Madam Chairman, the hon. Minister in the course of his reply has indicated about diversification of tobacco products. I would like to know if he would please answer—I do not know whether he will do so—whether he has any plans to produce pesticides and insecticides, using low grade tobacco and also dyestuff because this year the tobacco prices went so low that the growers stopped plucking. Tobacco was sold even at a low price of Rs. 20 a quintal. But this is something of a very precious raw material. If the Government has power....

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu wants to display his knowledge. There are two minutes more. You may continue.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I sit down. I don't like this sort of remarks.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Kalyan Jain.

श्री कल्याण जैन (इंदौर) : सभापति महोदया, मैं एक सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान से तम्बाकू का निर्यात कुछ कंपनियों द्वारा किया जाता है। मेरा मंत्री जो से निवेदन है कि वे उसके निर्यात की सीमा बंध दें कि 100 टन या 1,000 टन से ज्यादा निर्यात नहीं करने दिया जायगा।

आज हिन्दुस्तान में नवभारत ट्रेडिंग कंपनी और उसकी सहयोगी कंपनियों को निर्यात का एक-चौथाई हिस्सा दिया जाता है। दूसरे जो लोग निर्यात करना चाहते हैं, उन को निर्यात करने के लिये आप परमीशन नहीं देते हैं। और सब को निर्यात करने की खुली छूट निश्चित सीमा तक दी जायगी तो उससे फ्री कंपीटिशन होगा और उससे किसानों का ज्यादा लाभ मिलेगा।

एक व्यापारी जो इसमें धंधा करता है, उसने मुझे बताया कि इस व्यवसाय में अगर फ्री-कंपीटिशन कर दिया जाये तो उससे उत्पादकों का करोड़ों रुपया मिलेगा। मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय इस ओर ध्यान देंगे और किसानों को अरबों रुपये का फायदा पहुंचावेंगे....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Kindly resume your seat. It would not be recorded. The Minister will now reply.

(Interruptions)*

श्री मोहन चारिया : सभापति महोदया, यह बात सही नहीं है कि कुछ बन्द कंपनियों को ही निर्यात करने की इजाजत है जिनको जितना एक्सपोर्ट करना है, उसके लिए खुली इजाजत है। अगर कोई एक्सपोर्ट करना चाहता है तो कहिये, मैं तो खुशी से और भी जो सहयोग देना है तो वह देने के लिये तैयार हूँ। यह बात नहीं है कि कुछ बन्द कंपनियों के लिये ही मौका दिया जाता है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have raised the question. He is replying to the question. Please listen to his reply.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: You are wrong. Your information is absolutely baseless. We would like very much to sustain our experts, as suggested by Mr. Reddy; and as far as the crop and cultivation of tobacco is concerned, we have to study what is the domestic need and what are the exports; and to that extent we can have tobacco growing. Otherwise what is the use? Of course, as suggested by Mr. Bosu, it shall have to be considered whether such tobacco should be used for the manufacture of insecticides and pesticides. Whatever it is, if he gives the proposals, I shall have them examined.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:
"That the Bill be passed".

The motion was adopted.

16.47 hrs.

MAINTENANCE OF INTERNAL SECURITY (REPEAL) BILL

MR. CHAIRMAN: We now go on to next item, viz. the Maintenance of Internal Security (Repeal) Bill.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL):
Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to repeal the Maintenance of Internal Security Act, 1971, be taken into consideration."

Honourable Members are aware that the election manifesto of the Janata Party provides, *inter alia*, that MISA would be repealed. The policy of the Government in this regard was stated in the address of the Acting President to the two Houses of Parliament on 28th March, 1977, in the following words:

"Having regard to the gross abuse to which Maintenance of Internal Security Act has been put during the last two years, a thorough review of the Law will be undertaken with a view to repealing it and ex-

amining whether the existing laws need further strengthening to deal with economic offences and security of the country, without denying the right to approach the courts."

Accordingly, the matter was examined and it was felt that if there were no Central laws to provide for preventive detention, difficulties may be experienced in dealing with certain serious situations. However, it was felt that reliable and adequate safeguards should be provided in the law to prevent any misuse. The Code of Criminal Procedure Amendment Bill was introduced in this House on 23rd December, 1977 with these objects in view; but considering the misgivings expressed even in regard to the provisions of said Amendment Bill and the persistent apprehension that powers of preventive detention could be misused, notwithstanding such safeguards, the Government re-considered the matter.

An announcement in this regard was made by the then Home Minister in this House on 23rd March 1978. With the leave of this House, the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 1977 was withdrawn on 30th March, 1978; and a Bill to repeal the Maintenance of Internal Security Act was introduced in this House on 19th April, 1978. I earnestly hope that the honourable Members would support the repeal of MISA.

With these words, Sir, I move that the Bill be taken into consideration.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion Moved:

"That the Bill to repeal the Maintenance of Internal Security Act, 1971, be taken into consideration."

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao): Madam Chairman, I am afraid that the people of this country will not be able to share the enthusiasm of the hon. Minister at this moment. The people of this country will receive the repeal of MISA with mixed feelings, like the hon. Members

of this House. While it is undeniably true that the Maintenance of Internal Security Act does invest the executive with drastic and wide powers, which are liable to be misused, while it is again undeniably true, and unfortunately true, that in quite recent periods of our history, these powers were actually misused against political workers, including Members of this House and Members of the State Legislatures, against lawful labour agitations, lawful and justified other agitations for redressal of rights of the different sections, and the people were suppressed and oppressed by the use and abuse of this Act, it is also true that there are three types or categories of people who come within the ambit of this Act. Apart from people who are alleged to work against the interests of the nation, apart from persons who are alleged to indulge themselves in violent political activity, there is a third category, and a very important category which has been causing a lot of damage to this country for the last several decades, which consists of anti-social elements, people who indulge in committing economic offences, like blackmarketeers, hoarders and smugglers, and this type of individuals constitute a scourge on this country, people who have eaten into the vitals of our economy for several years.

As the Minister has hinted at, though he did not confirm it, the Government find themselves in a predicament after assuming power. Possibly they never thought that they would come to the position which they occupy today. Whatever the reason, they made a promise, which they now consider to be a rash promise, to repeal in to the MISA. But, then, once in charge of the Government, did they not have second thoughts? Did they not try to bring the same law, as drastic as it was before through the backdoor, under the pretence of amendment of the Criminal Procedure Code? I should think that what the Government has done, that is, allowing false prestige to prevail over the real in-

terests of the nation, should not have been done.

Shri Charan Singh, the Home Minister, rather the former Home Minister, said it in so many words in a statement made on the floor of this House a couple of months ago—there was no other solution, or no better solution, or no more accurate solution to the problem with which the country is faced and the Government is faced, namely, curbing economic indiscipline, rather than using Preventive Detention. It is in this context that the Bill was withdrawn. The people of this country do feel that either false prestige has taken the upper hand against the interests of this country, or a very vocal section of the ruling party, which even yesterday defend the fundamental rights of the smugglers and blackmarketeers, which for the last so many years have been insisting on the rights of the smugglers, and even helping them in different forums, both in Parliament and outside, including in the courts of law, those people have been able to pressurize the Government, or they have been able to thwart the bringing in of a legislation which would control these anti-social activities.

I can speak of these economic offenders with personal knowledge because I come from an area where smuggling is rampant, Goa. It is also rampant on the west coast of Maharashtra and Gujarat. We did find that during the period of the emergency—nobody can deny this fact—these smugglers, the economic kings among the economic offenders, were curbed, they were lying low, but you know that after the Janata Party came to power—no one can deny it,—it has been admitted by many Members of the ruling party—there has been a clear recrudescence of smuggling activities, of blackmarketing, a re-emergence of those activities, and, to my mind, if this Act is going to be repealed, if preventive detention is not going to be resorted

[Shri Eduardo Faleiro]

to curb these anti-social activities, at least Government at this stage, while getting this MISA Repeal Bill passed, should assure this House that stringent legislation will be brought to deal with economic offenders.

In a neighbouring country, death penalty has been provided for economic offenders. I will not go to that extent, but I should think that the prestige that the kings of the smugglers, the great blackmarketeers today enjoy not merely in social life or in certain sections of social life but even in certain sections of political life, must be destroyed. I would suggest that a law should be brought among other things to bar any person convicted of economic offences from holding any public office or any political office. Similarly, stringent legislation may be brought and this Bill should not be passed without an assurance that it is not to protect, to shield, the people who had been destroying and continue to destroy the economy of this country. Government may give an assurance that they will bring at the earliest stringent legislation to deal with all the economic offenders, blackmarketeers, smugglers and hoarders.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Before I call the next speaker, I would like to draw the attention of hon. Members to the fact that two hours have been allotted to this Bill, and so I would request all Members to be as brief as possible.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrack-pore): You had called my name but I was outside. I am now here. I just want to draw your attention to it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your attendance has been noted.

श्री शिव प्रकाश स्वामी (बहराइच) : सभापति महोदय, मैं सरकार को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि उसने भारत के माथे पे भारत-धर्म के राजनैतिक इतिहास में जो सब से

बड़ा कलंक था उसे धाज हुआ है। देरी अवश्य हुई। मैं तो समझता था कि जनता सरकार के पुरस्त बनते ही मीसा हटाना चाहिए था लेकिन देरी हुई। उस देरी के कारणों को भी मैं जानता हूँ। संसार में सब से बड़ा पाप और अन्याय अगर कोई हो सकता है तो वह मानवीय अधिकारों का हनन है, चाहे वह किसी भी नाम से हो। चाहे वह मीसा के नाम से लाया गया हो, राजतंत्र के नाम से लाया गया हो या डिक्टेटोरशिप के नाम से लाया गया हो, मानवीय अधिकारों का जहाँ भी हनन होता है वह मानवता के लिये कलंक है और उसे किसी को भी सन नहीं करना चाहिए। मानव अधिकारों में भाषण की स्वतंत्रता है, लिखने की स्वतंत्रता है, न्याय प्राप्त करने की स्वतंत्रता है, कार्य करने की स्वतंत्रता है, इस प्रकार के मानव अधिकार हैं। संयुक्त राष्ट्र-संघ में तमाम संसार के देशों ने भी इन मानव अधिकारों को स्वीकार किया कि उन की रक्षा होनी चाहिये। परन्तु यह देश मानवीय अधिकारों का धाज से नहीं, अपने जन्मकाल से समर्थक और प्रचारक रहा है और मानवीय अधिकार ही नहीं, नैतिकता की उपज जितनी भी है, सभी धर्मों और फिलास्फियों का जन्म इस देश से हुआ है परन्तु दुर्भाग्यवश एक समय ऐसा भी हुआ कि जब स देश में मानव अधिकारों का हनन हुआ। उस के इतिहास को सब जानते हैं। वह काला दिन था और काला इतिहास था जिस दिन की इस मीसा को इस रूप में लाया गया जो कि धाज उस का वर्तमान स्वरूप है।

17.00 hrs.

[Shri N. K. SHEJWALKAR in the Chair]

मैं समझता हूँ उसका कारण भी एक विशेष था और वह धाज के राजनीतिज्ञों के लिए एक चंटाकनी है, उनकी इस

से सावधान रहने की आवश्यकता है— यह है कुर्सी का मोह । कुर्सी का मोह राजनीतिज्ञों को पागल बना देता है, उन को भले बुरे की पहचान नहीं रह जाती, वे नहीं सोचते हम क्या कर रह हैं, कुर्सी की रक्षा के लिए भ्रष्टाचार, मार्ग सभी कुछ अपनाने के लिए तैयार हो जाते हैं । इलाहाबाद हाईकोर्ट का जजमेंट आया तो उस से भूतपूर्व प्राइम मिनिस्टर की कुर्सी खतरे में पड़ गई थी । बहन इन्दिरा जी को चाहिए था कि वे इमानदारी के साथ कोर्ट के जजमेंट के सामने अपना सिर झुकातीं और त्यागपत्र देकर भ्रमलग्न होतीं । ऐसा करने से उन की प्रतिष्ठा कहां से कहां पहुंच जाती लेकिन उन्होंने ऐसा नहीं किया । मैं तो कहूंगा कि उनको ऐसे सलाहकार मिले हुए थे जिन्होंने उनको त्याग-पत्र न देने के लिए और पक्का बना दिया । एक और जयप्रकाश जी का आन्दोलन चल रहा था, जनता में बड़ा तेज विरोध प्रारम्भ हो गया था और दूसरी ओर उन को अपनी कुर्सी की रक्षा करनी थी, ऐसी व्यवस्था में ही इन्दिरा जी को यह मार्ग अपनाना पड़ा, उन्होंने यह पाप किया जिस के फलस्वरूप भीसा के अन्तर्गत लाखों आदमियों को बिना कुपूर बन्दी बना डाला गया । उन के बोलने की स्वतंत्रता, लिखने की स्वतंत्रता और न्याय प्राप्त करने की स्वतंत्रता—सभी कुछ उन से छीन लिया गया । उन को क्यों गिरफ्तार किया गया, यह पूछने का उन को अधिकार नहीं था । मुझे ऐसी भी घटनाएँ याद हैं कि रात को बारह बजे पुलिस एक व्यक्ति को गिरफ्तार करने के लिए गई और किसी पड़ोसी ने इतना ही पूछ लिया कि क्यों गिरफ्तार कर रहे हैं तो उन से कहा गया कि तुम भी आ जाओ । इस तरह से पुलिस उन को भी साथ ले गई । एक दिन मैं दिल्ली की घीस हजारी कचहरी में गया ।

दिल्ली के एक प्रोफेसर गिरफ्तार थे जो कि कलकत्ता के एक सज्जन के भाई थे । उन्होंने मुझ से कहा कि आप मेम्बर पार्लमेंट हैं, आप जमानत ले लें । मैंने कहा यह भीसा है लेकिन जमानत लेता हूँ और मैं जमानत लेने के लिए गया । वहां जाकर मैं ने देखा कि 17-18 प्रोफेसर खड़े हैं । मैंने उन से पूछा कि आप वहां कैसे आये तो उन्होंने कहा कि हमें भी इस बात का कोई पता नहीं । मैंने एस० पी० पुलिस से पूछा कि इनको कैसे गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया तो उन्होंने कहा कि प्राइवेटली आपको बताता हूँ कि आर एस एस दफतर पर रेड किया गया था जहां से एक रजिस्टर मिला जिसमें विद्वान व्यक्तियों के रूप में कुछ नाम लिखे हुए थे जिनमें इन के भी नाम थे । मैंने पूछा क्या कभी इन लोगों ने आर एस एस के लिए जाकर भावण दिया तो उन्होंने कहा कि नहीं । मैंने पूछा फिर क्यों पकड़ा तो उन्होंने कहा कि इन के नाम लिखे हुए थे इसी लिए पकड़ा गया । इस प्रकार से इतने बड़े बड़े विद्वान वहां पर पकड़ कर लाये गए । तो इस प्रकार की स्थिति देश में पैदा कर दी गई थी । मैं समझता हूँ इसी पाप के कारण इन्दिरा जी की गद्दी भी छिन गई ।

इस के साथ साथ मैं सरकार से एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ कि भीसा के अन्तर्गत जो लोग बन्दी बनाए गए, उन के साथ इन्दिरा जी ने अन्याय किया ही लेकिन इसके कारण बहुतों के व्यापार बन्द हो गए, बहुतों की दुकानें बन्द हो गईं और बहुत से लोग पब्लिक सेक्टर और प्राइवेट सेक्टर में नौकरियों के निकास दिए गए, बहुतों के घर डिमालिश कर दिए गए, आप भीसा को हटा रहे हैं लेकिन उन बेकारों के पुनर्वास के लिए आपने क्या किया है ? कई लोगों ने बैंक लोन लिए हुए थे । फार्मर्स मिनिस्टर से मेरी बातचीत हुई है, मने उन्हें बताया है

[श्री श्रीम प्रकाश स्वामी]

कि बैंक लोन रिकवरी के लिए उन के मकान कुर्क हो रहे हैं और उन की जायदादें कुर्क हो रही हैं। बाहरि उन्होंने ऐसा कीन सा पाप किया था ? वे सिर्फ़ मीसा में गिरफ्तार हुए थे। जेल जाने के सर्टिफिकेट के आधार पर आज बहुत से लोग मिनिस्टर बन गये हैं, लेकिन इनके तो घर बरबाद हो गये हैं। इनको अवश्य रिहैबिलिटेड किया जाना चाहिये और इनकी जो कुछ हानि हुई है, उस के लिये उनको कम रेट-आफ़-इन्टरेस्ट पर बैंक लोन दिया जाना चाहिये, ताकि ये लोग अपने आप को रिहैबिलिटेड कर सकें।

पिछले दिनों शाह कमीशन में मीसा बन्दियों और उन के परिवारों के साथ जो ज्यादतियाँ एमर्जेन्सी के दिनों में हुई थीं, उन की कहानियाँ सामने आ रही हैं। मैं गृह मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जिन लोगों ने ज्यादतियाँ की हैं, जिन लोगों ने पाप किया है, उन को दण्ड कैसे दिया जायगा और कब दिया जायगा। इस वक्त जो कुछ हो रहा है, वह तो ड्रामा सा लगता है, जैसे कोई आदमी फिल्म देखने चला जाता है, फिल्म में खोर भी होता है मारझाड़ भी होती है, लेकिन न कोई पिटता है न कोई मरता है, उसी तरह का ड्रामा इस समय भी चल रहा है। इस लिये मैं गृह मंत्री जी से दो अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ—पहला तो यह है कि वे गृह मंत्रालय में एक बिसेष सेल स्थापित करें, जो मीसा बन्दियों को रिहैबिलिटेड करने तथा उन की कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के लिये कार्य करे। दूसरा अनुरोध यह है कि आप बैंकों को आर्डर दीजिये, कि मीसा बन्दियों को जो लोन विये गये हैं उन की रिकवरी के बारे में वे फिर से क्यास करें, उन के साथ ज्यादतियाँ न करें, तथा बिसेष रियायत के साथ उन को लोन दें—ताकि वे लोग शीघ्र से शीघ्र अपने आप को रिहैबिलिटेड कर सकें।

जहाँ तक ज्यादतियों का सवाल है—मेरा अपना यह मत है कि लोगों को न्याय दिलाने के लिये आप को स्पेशल कोर्ट्स की रचना करनी चाहिये। जिनमें ज्यादतियों की हैं, उन के ट्रायल के लिये स्पेशल कोर्ट्स स्थापित कीजिये। ऐसे लोगों की संख्या एक-दो नहीं है, हजारों आदमी हैं जिन को न्याय दिलाने के लिये यदि आपने स्पेशल कोर्ट्स स्थापित नहीं किये तो आप जानते हैं, हमारे यहाँ ऐसे कोर्ट्स हैं, जिन में बाप मुकदमा दायर करता है और पोते को न्याय मिलता है। वे लोग इन कोर्टों के चक्कर ही काटते रह जायेंगे। पहले उन्होंने मीसा में चक्कर काटे थे और अब इन कोर्टों के चक्कर काटेंगे।

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु (डायमण्ड हाबर) : जो लोग मीसा में बन्दी थे, अब वे लॉग सरकार के बिरोध या एक्जिब्यूटिव के बिरोध मुकदमा दायर करेंगे तो उन को बहुत सी कोर्ट स्टैम्प फीस देनी पड़ेगी। हम ने रिक्वेस्ट किया था कि जब वे अपने डेमेज के लिये केस करें तो उन से कोर्ट स्टैम्प फीस नहीं ली जानी चाहिये, लेकिन अभी तक कुछ नहीं हुआ है।

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश स्वामी : यह ठीक है—उन से कोर्ट स्टैम्प फीस नहीं ली जानी चाहिये उन को कम ब्याज पर लोन दिया जाना चाहिये और स्पेशल कोर्ट स्थापित की जानी चाहिये।

एक बात मैं यह निबंदन करना चाहता हूँ, बल्कि एक तरह से चेतावनी भी देना चाहता हूँ, कि कांग्रेस (आई) के लोग—स्टीफन साहूब जरा इस तरफ़ ध्यान दीजिये—कुछ इस प्रकार की चेष्टा कर रहे हैं, अनता के सामने यह साबित करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि एमर्जेन्सी के बिना इस देश में सही शासन नहीं चल सकता है, इस के लिये व जगह जगह पर हिंसा को प्रोत्साहित

कर रहे हैं। बाप कल बापों तरफ जो बायलेंस की बटनारें चल रही हैं, बोरी बोरी इकट्टियों की बटनारें हो रही हैं—ये सब सुनिश्चित हो रही हैं। इस तरह के क्रिमलन्स को काबू में लाने के लिये बाप कौन-सा रास्ता ब्रित-यार करेंगे। क्या यह काम साधारण कानून से हो सकेगा? मैं चाहता हूँ कि बाप बीघ से बीघ कानून में इस तरह का परिवर्तन कीजिये, ताकि इन लोगों को ठीक रास्ते पर लाया जा सके। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN (Dharwar South): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the measure brought forth by the Government to repeal the MISA. The MISA was an Act which gave vast powers to the executive and, therefore, there were instances of misuse also. Some of the politicians might have been affected. That is why they are in the Government today. The MISA was used against those persons who created a law and order situation.

We were arresting those people who were inciting people against the democratically elected Government. It was used against hoarders; it was used against blackmarketeers and it was also used against the smugglers.

Not only that, Sir, the whole world was faced with the problem of inflation. India was the only country which could bring down the prices during the Emergency. Everybody appreciates that even today including Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu. Today the prices are rising. The inflation was contained during the Emergency. Even all the countries of the world faced inflation. We arrested black-market-ers; we arrested hoarders and so on.

In this vast country, there could be some cases of misuse of power. I do not say that all cases of arrest were justified. The executives with vast powers became corrupt and sometimes they misused the power also. I do not deny that. But there were advantages also. The description that

the Janata Party is giving by giving instances of misuse of power during the Emergency, that is not a correct picture. It was used against bad elements; it was used against anti-social elements, hoarders and black-market-ers. India was saved from inflation and from destruction within the country. So, the internal security was required because some people were creating violence inside India, our own Indians.

The Janata Party gave a promise to the people that MISA will be repealed. After 1 1/2 years, they are bringing the legislation for repeal. That only means that they also thought that MISA was useful for them. Sir, I may mention here that Madhya Pradesh had mini MISA; UP had also mini MISA. Why did the Central Government allow it? Even the Central Government also wanted it. Mr. Charan Singh also wanted it. Mr. Charan Singh said in his statement that he wanted to arrest Mrs. Gandhi under MISA. Even Mr. Rabi Roy says this. Mr. Mohan Dharja also once said that he wanted to invoke MISA to bring down the prices. What does it show? It shows that they were also allured by the provisions of MISA and they have brought forward this legislation today because there is a demand from the public, because there is a pressure from the public. This is a temporary legislation. But they wanted to bring it in the criminal procedure code so that it would become a permanent feature.

They went a step further. All the provisions of MISA are a temporary Act. It is not a substantial law.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): It was in the Ninth Schedule.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: What of that?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: It was all the same temporary.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: The Janata Government was so much attracted with the provisions of the MISA that they wanted to make it a permanent

[Shri F. H. MOHSIN]

law. Perhaps, they have understood the pulses of the people. Due to the pressure of the public, now they are bringing this measure after one and a half years. They introduced it here in the month of April this year. They came to power in March, 1977. After one year and one month, they introduced this in the Lok Sabha. This only shows that they are not sincere in bringing this legislation; they have brought this in a half-hearted way. I thank them for having brought it. But let them not say what the previous Government did. Let them ask the people as to what the previous Government had done. If they face the election today, then they will know. (Interruptions) Provisions are there in the Indian Penal Code and in the Criminal Procedure Code. They have enough powers to curb hoarding, blackmarketing and smuggling. But they are not doing it because they have been financed for their election campaign by the black-marketeers, hoarders and smugglers. That is why we see that smuggling is again rampant, black-marketing is going on, hoarding is going on and prices are rising, and they are only a silent spectator to this. In 'India Today', there is an interview with Haji Mastan. He says that smuggling has increased very much and that, with the connivance of government officials, smuggling is going on. What does it show. It shows that the Government is incapable of controlling all these elements and bringing down prices. I would only make this appeal. We all support the repeal of this because even if those powers are there, they cannot use them properly. We know that they would misuse them. They do not know how to apply the provisions of law. (Interruptions) Think of the situation in those days when people were arrested. The politicians were not arrested for nothing. They created a law and order situation. They incited the people. That is why they were arrested.

AN HON. MEMBER: Please say whether you want this or not.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: It is good that they are repealing the MISA. But let them arrest the price rise, let them contain the smugglers, let them contain the hoarders and black-market-eers. Then only the people would be happy. Merely repealing the MISA will not do. They should, by applying all other measures, contain and curb these anti-social elements.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर):
मैंने अपने भूतपूर्व गृह मंत्री का भाषण सुना। मैं कह सकता हूँ कि वह कन्फ्यूजिंग और इग्नोरेंस से भरा हुआ भाषण था और ऐसा भ्रम पूर्ण भाषण मैंने पहले कभी नहीं सुना है (अव्यवधान)। मुझे पता नहीं वह मिनिस्टर आफ स्टेट थे। शायद डिप्टी मिनिस्टर रहे हों। एक बात उन्होंने कही कि बहुत से कानून हैं आई० पी० सी० है, सी० धार० पी० सी० है, उसकी बहुत सी धारायें हैं तो फिर मीसा की जरूरत क्या है? अगर यही सवाल मैं उन से पूछूँ तो इसका जबाब उन के पास क्या है? दूसरा सवाल मैं उन से यह करना चाहता हूँ कि आपने सवा लाख लोगों को जेल में बन्द क्यों कर दिया था बिना उनको बताये हुए कि उन्होंने आपका क्या तकलीफ दी, उनका गुनाह क्या था। अगर किसी ने कोई गड़बड़ की थी तो क्या तब आप के पास आई० पी० सी० या सी० धार० पी० सी० नहीं था, उन के प्रावधान नहीं थे? उन में तो कोई बदल हमने नहीं किया है। आप बताएं क्यों आपने हमें बन्द किया था। मुझे कुछ आश्चर्य और शर्म भी महसूस हुई इस बात को सुनकर कि आज भी देश में ऐ लोग हैं जो कहते हैं कि एमरजेंसी ठीक थी, जो कहते हैं कि कुछ अफसरों ने गलतियाँ कर दी होती लेकिन उसकी उपलब्धियाँ बहुत अधिक हैं,

अगर किसी का बला भी काट दिया जाये, हजारों लोगों को कत्ल भी कर दिया जाए तब भी उसकी कुछ उपलब्धियां तो हो ही सकती हैं। लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह प्रज तंत्र था ? मैं कहूंगा कि 18 महीने तक एक फासिस्ट राज्य देश में कायम रहा था। ऐसा हिन्दुस्तान की हिस्ट्री में कभी नहीं हुआ।

आपने कहा कि 15 महीने के बाद जनता पार्टी के लोगों के प्रसार में आकर इस मीसा को रिपील करने का फैसला किया है। अगर हमने लोगों की आवाज की कद्र की है तो क्या यह अच्छी बात है या बुरी बात है ? हमारे लिए तो अच्छी बात है। गोरव की बात है। जनता की इच्छाओं का हमने आदर किया है। हमारी जनता पार्टी है। जनता जो चाहेगी बड़ी सरकार करेगी। यह प्रजातंत्र है। एक आदमी का राज नहीं है। एक आदमी का नाम भी इस पार्टी के साथ नहीं लगा हुआ है। एक आदमी का हुक्म भी नहीं चलता है। यह डमीज की पार्टी नहीं है। इस पार्टी में लोग विभाग से सोचते हैं। ऐसा नहीं है कि ब्रीफ वहां से ले आए और इस के बाद यहां रिकार्ड चला दिया। यह इस तरह की पार्टी नहीं है।

एक आननीय सचिव : मम्मी की पार्टी है।

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : वह मेरे बजुर्ग है। मैं ऐसा शब्द नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ। जो कुछ भी आपने किया है वह इतिहास के भ्रष्टाचारों में लिख दिया गया है। आप कहते हैं कि एग्जिस्ट किया जाता है। मैं खुद भुगत चुका हूँ। मैं इस मामले में आपको पंच बनाने के लिए तैयार हूँ। आपने तुर्कमान गेट में जो किया है वह इसका साक्षी है। उसके बारे में आपने एक बयान दिया था। लेकिन

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप वहां जा कर लोगों से पूछें। वे सब भी मूल नहीं सके हैं। आप आज भी वहां बस नहीं सकते हैं। जो कुछ भी आपने कहा है कि वहां हुआ है वह इसका सीधा हिस्सा भी नहीं है जो वास्तव में वहां आपने किया है। जनता ने आपको बता ही दिया है कि इस तरह की कार-गुजारियों के क्या नतीजे होते हैं। जो कसर है वह बाद में पूरी हो जाएगी।

रिपील तो आपने कर ही दिया मीसा को और ठीक ही आपने किया। यह एक हिस्सा है। इसका दूसरा हिस्सा भी है। जनता पार्टी ने वादा किया था कि जब हम हुकूमत में आएंगे तो मीसा जैसे काले कानूनों को हम खत्म करेंगे। उसको आप खत्म कर रहे हैं जिसके लिये मैं आपको बधाई देता हूँ। लेकिन दूसरा सवाल मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। ला एंड आर्डर की स्थिति दिल्ली में ही नहीं है, वहीं नहीं है जहां जनता पार्टी की सरकारें हैं लेकिन वहां भी है जहां कांग्रेस की सरकार है या कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी की सरकार है या किसी और पार्टी की सरकार है। आप इनकार नहीं कर सकते हैं कि ला एंड आर्डर की सिचुएशन बिगड़ रही है। स्टैटिस्टिक्स में देना नहीं चाहता हूँ। दोनों तरह से ये दिए जा सकते हैं। हमारे राष्ट्रपति तक ने बेताबनी दी है कि ला एंड आर्डर देश को बिगड़ रहा है। स्टुडेंट्स में अनरस्ट है। लेबर प्रब्लेम है। मारामारी हो रही है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि उसका आपने क्या इलाज सोचा है ? वह ठीक बात है कि आपने धारा 19 में हर किसी को मौलिक अधिकार वापिस दे दिया है। यह जनता पार्टी का कमिटमेंट था और है।

And that commitment is total. I agree. But what about those citizens who are peaceful? What about those citizens who want individual liberty and who want to live peacefully? What have you done for them? What

[श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त]

are the measures that this Government wants to take.

यह सवाल है । यह सवाल किसी पार्टी का नहीं है । मैं कभी नहीं सजेस्ट करता कि लोगों को मूल अधिकार न दिये जायें । चाहे माननीय स्टीफन हॉ, डी० एम० के० के लोग हों या भगवा डी० एम० के० के लोग हों इन सब को अपनी बात कहने का पूरा अधिकार है, शांतिपूर्ण प्रदर्शन करने का, मीटिंग करने पर जनता पार्टी कोई पाबन्दी नहीं लगाना चाहती । लेकिन जो ऐन्टीसोशल ऐक्टिविटी है, जैसा आपने स्वयं कहा कि इकोनामिक अक्रॉड्स हैं, स्मगलर्स हैं, उन के लिये आपने क्या इंतजाम किया है ? आज घुरा मार कर के एक लड़की का जेवर उतारा और उसकी मार दिया, अगले दिन जब वह आवामी अदालत में जाता है तो उसकी जमानत हो जाती है । म सदन के सामने प्रोबलम पेश कर रहा हूँ, इस के लिये सदन क्या कर रहा है ? यह हम सब का सवाल है, किसी पार्टी का सवाल नहीं है । आज कोई लड़की सुरक्षा से नहीं चल सकती चाहे वह कबकता हो, दिल्ली हो, कर्नाटक हो या हैदराबाद हो । मेरे पास आंकड़े हैं जिनसे साफ है कि आज सब जगह पर ला एण्ड आर्डर की प्रोबलम है ।

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: You come to Calcutta any time; this is not the position there.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: All right, let me exclude Calcutta. But it is a fact that in all the States whether run by the Janata Government or by the Congress or Cong. (I), the law and order problem is there....

श्री के० एल० बाबड़ा (पाटन) : मिसाल के लिये गुजरात में ऐसा नहीं है ।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : गुजरात में नहीं हांगा, या हो, बार जगह नहीं होगा, लेकिन

I want to make a suggestion. Let there be a referendum in the country as a whole and I am sure, eighty percent of the people will say that they want proper safeguards for individual liberty. They may not like preventive detention, they may not like MISA, but certainly they want certain measures to be taken for safeguarding their individual liberty. They want to ask from this Parliament, not only the Janata Government, but the whole Parliament, what they have done for them. I attended a meeting three days ago where three-four hundred ladies were present. They asked me: "You are a Member of Parliament, and a very vocal Member of Parliament. Some people with dress used to come during Emergency and take away our husbands, brothers and sisters, now they come without dress, snatch our ornaments, kill people or stab people. What have you done? Have you raised your voice?" I am raising it now.... (Interruptions). It is not a party question. I am posing a problem before this Parliament. What have we done for the young boys and girls who want to lead a peaceful life?

हमने यह कहा कि हम मीसा खत्म करेंगे । लेकिन हम ने यह भी कहा है कि जो लोग शांति से रहना चाहते हैं उनकी पर्सनल लिबर्टी की भी गारन्टी है । अगर ऐसा है तो उसकी रक्षा कौन करेगा ? उसकी रक्षा सरकार करेगी, पुलिस करेगी, आर्मी करेगी । मेरा कहना यह है कि उस सम्बन्ध में हम ने क्या किया यह मंत्री जी बतायें ? आगे क्या करने वाले हैं यह भी बता दें । यह जो मैं सरदार पटेल को कोट कर रहा हूँ, यह आपकी मालूम है कि हमारे कंजामेंटल राइट्स हैं, घाटिकल 19 और 22 हैं, लेकिन वह कंजामेंटल राइट्स एन्जोस्वूट नहीं हैं, उस में रीजनेबल रैस्ट्रिक्शन लगा सकते हैं और वह लगाकर हमें कोई ऐसा

कानून लागू करना चाहिये, मैं पोलिटिकल लोगों के लिये नहीं कहता, ट्रेड यूनियन के लोगों के लिये नहीं कहता, लेकिन जो इकनामिक प्रोब्लम्स हैं, इन-सोशल और इन-डिजायरेबल एलीमेंट्स हैं, उनका इलाज होना चाहिये। सरदार पटेल ने यह कहा, मैं मोतीलाल नेहरू को कोट करता हूँ :

"When law is flouted and offences are committed, ordinarily, there is the criminal law which is put into force. But, when the very basis of law is sought to be undermined and attempts are made to create a state of affairs in which, to borrow the words of Shri Motilal Nehru, 'Man would not be man and law would not be law', we feel justified in invoking emergent and extra-ordinary law."

I say this is not the situation. I am not defending emergency. I do not feel that there is any need for emergency.

लेकिन मेरा कहना यह है कि कोई ऐसा स्ट्रिक्ट मेजर लागू चाहिये जो इस तरह के इन-डिजायरेबल एलीमेंट के लिये काम करे और जब तक आप इस इन-डिजायरेबल एलीमेंट को कब नहीं करेंगे, देश में शांति पैदा नहीं हो सकती।

I am not pleading for MISA.

सभापति महोदय : गुप्ता जी आपने 10 मिनट ले लिये हैं।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : सभापति महोदय, अभी हमारे पुराने गृह-मंत्री ने कहा कि वह भीसा लावे। उनको यह मालूम ही नहीं है कि जो भीसा वह लाये थे, उसको हमने कोर्ट में प्रार्थ्व किया था। कोई बड़ा लापर सवार नहीं था उस समय, मैं कोई बड़ा लापर नहीं

हूँ लेकिन मैं बड़ा हुम्मा और मैंने बूढ़ प्रार्थ्व किया। और कोई लापर बड़ा भी किया था, तो उसे भी भीसा में बन्द कर दिया था। वहाँ पर ब्राउन्ड आफ डिटेनशन नहीं दिये जाते थे, वहाँ एडवाइजरी कमेटी नहीं थी वहाँ यह नहीं बताते थे कि क्या होगा या नहीं होगा। वहाँ तो राइट आफ लाइफ भी नहीं था। कंडीशन आफ डिटेनशन को भी बैलैन्ज नहीं किया जा सकता था, ऐसा ला बनाया था जो शायद हिटलर ने भी एमर्जेंसी की पावर लेकर शायद ही बनाया हो, वह भी इतना खराब नहीं था जितना कि वह बनाया गया था।

अगर हमारे पुराने मंत्री को 2 दिन उस ला के घंबर रखा जाये, मैं नहीं चाहता कि वह उसके घंबर रहे, तो उनको पता लग जाएगा कि क्या हालत उस समय थी।

श्री एफ० एच० मोहम्मिन : मैंने तो उस समय बिहार जेल में आपको देखा था।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : आप बलिये, मेरे तो वारन्ट अभी भी इश्यूड हैं, आप भी साथ चलें तो अच्छा होगा।

मेरा मंत्री महोदय से यह कहना है कि जैसा हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि वह चीफ मिनिस्टर्स की कॉन्फ्रेंस बुलायेंगे और उसमें उनके सामने ला एण्ड घाडर का प्रारबल रखेंगे, यह कोई किसी पार्टी का सवाल नहीं है, शायद हितेन्द्र देसाई जी ने यह सुझाव दिया था और उस पर प्रधान मंत्री जी ने वायदा किया था कि वह चीफ मिनिस्टर्स की कॉन्फ्रेंस बुलाकर उसमें कोई रास्ता निकालेंगे। एक सब पार्टीज का कंसेंस होना चाहिए जिससे एक मजबूत लैजिस्लेशन सामने आ सके और उसमें इन-डिजायरेबल एलीमेंट और इन-सोशल एलीमेंट को कब करके की काफी ताकत हो।

[श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त]

सभापति महोदय, वाशिंग्टन एक बहुत बड़ा शैंड है कन्ट्री के डेवलपमेंट और डेमोक्रेसी के लिये। अगर इस देश को डेवलप करना है, शांति रखनी है, आगे बढ़ना है तो सिक्कोरिटी आफ लाईफ और प्रोपर्टी रहनी चाहिए।

इसलिये मैं यह मानता हूँ कि यह सब कुछ होने के बाद भी आपको शांतिप्रिय लोगों को सेफगार्ड देना चाहिए और उसके लिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप ऐसा कानून लायें। यह एक कानून आप लायें, उसका मैं स्वागत करता हूँ और मैं यह मांग करता हूँ कि चीफ मिनिस्टर्स की कांफ्रेंस बुलाकर, उनसे सलाह मशवरा करें, कान्सन्स डेवलप करें और ऐसा कानून डेवलप करें जिसमें सक्ती से काम हो सके। ऐसा न हो कि कोई आज ही जेल गया और आज ही उसकी बेल हो गई। ऐसा कानून होना चाहिए जिसके मातहत सक्ती से काम हो सके, लोगों को शांति मिले और लोग कहें कि इस पार्लियामेंट ने एक राय होकर लोगों की सही मायने में सेवा की है। यही कहकर मैं आपका धन्यवाद करता हूँ।

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): When I was hearing the effusions of our former Deputy Minister of Home Affairs, Mr. Mohsin in support of MISA....

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Please do not misquote me. I have supported the repeal measure.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: ... and trying to justify that in view of the situation supposedly prevailing at that time, MISA had been properly used. ... (Interruptions) it struck me that there are some people who have not got even the minimum sense of shame, and they have the effrontery to-day after the clear verdict of the people of this country to come before this House and deliver speeches like that which is nothing but an insult to the people of this country.

I was also sorry to hear Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta trying to mix the question of law and order in this country with this MISA Repeal Bill because that was the excuse that was given at that time that to meet law and order situation, MISA was necessary. But experience has been, and you have yourself been a victim Mr. Gupta, that MISA was not utilized for any law and order situation but it was the biggest engine of oppression against the political opposition in this country in diverse spheres, labour, teachers, students, and everywhere. Comprehensively it was used for stifling democratic movements and against people in the democratic movements.

I am sure Shri Mohsin was trembling in his shoes during the emergency because he might have been himself a victim of MISA as many of his colleagues in the Congress party were. We must to-day congratulate not the Janata Government as such but the people of this country that they have been able to regain their freedom from the clutches of a savage, uncivilised and brutal law after they have unceremoniously consigned a dictatorial regime to the dustbin of history. This has been the most draconian law in this country. It has become synonymous with evil, with evil in the body politic of this country and it had proved to be the biggest weapon in the armoury of a power hungry administration whose only parallel was the infamous dictator in Germany. There is no other parallel. We have found that since the independence the Congress Government. In this country had always had the Preventive Detention Law. The Preventive Detention Law, as compared to MISA, was a civilized law. The doors of the courts were open. There were advisory committees. There were grounds of detention which had to be given and our experience has been that it had not been used as widely as it had been used under MISA.

MISA had been in use since 1971. We want to remind ourselves that in

1971 when the great leader of Shri Mohsin had promised to the credulous people of this country that she will remove poverty of the people if she happens to come to power, the first thing she removed was not the poverty of the people but their right to freedom in this country and that was her gift to the people of this country. You ought to appreciate that the only State in India that had rejected in 1971 the Congress Party and Indira Gandhi was my State of West Bengal and that is why she selected that State and the people of West Bengal as the special targets and victims of the MISA Detention Law. At that time under the leadership of whom I call a non-person Shri Sidharth Shankar Ray acting under the benign leadership of Shrimati Indira Gandhi had grossly misused MISA. The largest number of MISA detenus was in West Bengal under Shri Sidharth Shankar Ray who topped the list in MISA detentions. That was their great performance and it was with the object of stopping all political activities of the Opposition parties and with the object of stifling all democratic movements, Shrimati Indira Gandhi knew that she had not been able to hoodwink the people of West Bengal. Therefore, she wanted to teach them a lesson. That is why a terror regime and semi-fascist regime had been let loose. Repression had been let loose in West Bengal. Those have all become part of the history of this country. Their first experiment for the rigging of elections took place in West Bengal and unfortunately they succeeded at that time. At that time we had not been able to impress on the people of other States in this country about what had really happened. But now people admit it; people have later on realised what had really happened. Even Shri Jayaprakash Narainji had to say: 'Yes, now I admit that there was no freedom in West Bengal under the Congress'. Sir, this was the purpose for which MISA was conceived. It was utilised not for meeting any so-called law and order situation, not for dealing with economic offences in this country, but, only against the

political opponents and against the democratic movements.

Now we are reminded of these things. In 1971, when we had been opposing the introduction and passing of this MISA legislation in this House, the then Minister of State for Home Affairs (Shri K. C. Pant) was giving a solemn assurance on the floor of this House that that law will never be used against political opponents. But now what has happened? That assurance has been kept only in its flagrant violation and shameless breach. On that day, I remember, I had the privilege of participating in that debate at that time. I said this when I found that the Congress members on this side were thumping their desks and trying to give great support to their Leader for enacting the MISA legislation. I said then: 'Do not laugh today; you may be one of the victims one day.' Sir, I do not claim to be a prophet, but I find, I was not wrong in what I said on that day. Now it has become a part of the history of this country. Even the dissidents in the Congress party were the victims of this MISA law.

Sir, did MISA help the people of this country to get out of the rut of poverty? No.

Did MISA help the people to secure employment? No.

Did MISA help the Government to annihilate the economic offenders in this country? No.

Did MISA help the people of this country to march forward towards greater advance and progress? No.

What has happened? This law was kept in the hands of a power hungry dictatorial regime, not to help the people, but only to annihilate their political opponents and democratic movements in this country. That is why the people of West Bengal have been against this law from the very beginning. We have fought against this law

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

relentlessly and we have come out successful against a law like this. That is why we are happy that the Janata Party has got out of its initial hesitation and has now decided to repeal this law. We opposed the Government when they tried to bring it in the Criminal Procedure Code. Sir, we are happy that the democratic elements in their party itself had come forward and asserted themselves to do away with this blasphemous legislation in this country.

Sir, I welcome this Repeal Bill. In view of the experience of the people of this country, it is dangerous to have any provision of this type in the Constitution. We should see to it that such kind of a law should never be imposed in future. Sir, nobody knows what will be the sort of administration which we shall have in this country. Unless the left and democratic forces come to power in this country, we shall always be under the danger of having laws like these, being introduced in this country. *An hon. Member: Then there will be no law.* I request my hon. friends to consider the experience which the people of this country had recently. Please see to it that these authoritarian forces are not allowed to re-group themselves and come to power again. You should see to it that nobody has the opportunity ever to arrogate to himself such powers in future. We want deletion of Art. 22(4) from the Constitution of this country. And I would request my hon. friends to very seriously consider that.

Always we are told—even, I believe, Shri Patnaik reminds us—about the law and order situation. What has MISA got anything to do with that? Therefore, you have to have a commitment to this; you have to have a commitment to civil liberty and personal liberty. The law does not provide for any charge sheet; the law does not provide for any opportunity to rebut the charge-sheet which is not proved by the administration or the prosecution. Is this the law of a civilised

country or is it a law of the jungle? That is the issue which has to be decided.

Therefore, if that impression is still retained in the minds of my Janata Party friends, then you will also meet with the same fate as Mr. Mohsin has met with. What happened in Shah Commission is very important.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Chatterjee, your time is very limited.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:

The Shah Commission report ought to be an eye-opener if there is anybody who requires any further disclosure. The Shah Commission Report has said what we had been saying in this very House even before the report of the Shah Commission had come that cyclostyled orders of detention had been given to the police sub-inspectors and constables duly signed by the detaining authority with blanks to be filled in later on. Now, that has been proved in the Shah Commission. That was not a solitary incident.

This has happened in numerous cases. We had seen the cyclostyled forms of detention being used against the detainees in different areas. We have seen that. We have also seen how even this minimum protection which was provided in the previous MISA 1971 was taken away under the garb of MISA Amendment. The result was that the Supreme Court of this country had to hold and came to a decision that in this country the people had no right to live even.

Sir, this is the state of affairs which has come about. Look at their ingenuity as to how to make the draconian law more and more repressive? That requires an evil brain. Otherwise you cannot think of it. They took away the minimum protection by this law providing for unlimited duration of detention—no charge-sheet, no accountability, no grounds, no right even to make a representation and no Advisory Committee. (Interruptions)

Judicial review came at last. We have seen that even the judicial review, when it was permitted, was successful only in fifteen per cent cases. I had said that in this House. Even that right was taken away. What happened? The Supreme Court had expressed its helplessness; the High Courts in India had expressed their helplessness. Grounds of detention could not be scrutinised.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have to finish now.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: The grounds of detention could not be scrutinised to see if they were true or false. So long as that was relevant, the High Courts could not go into the matter. That was the only protection. But, how was this comprehensive law used during emergency? An employee of the High Court of Calcutta was detained. He was the Secretary of the High Court Employees' Union of which I have the honour to be the President. He was an employee of the Chief Justice of Calcutta High Court. He was detained under MISA by an order of the Central Government. He was suspended from service and was dismissed from service by an order of the Governor who had no jurisdiction over him. Our High Court could not do anything; our Chief Justice could not do anything. I had to go to the Court for getting him released. This was the position—no grounds of detention were given. So I had to go to the Court against this dismissal order by the Government. What happened to the MISA detention orders issued to the leaders of the Central Government and State Government Employees' Union? They were all detained under MISA; they were suspended from Government service. Because they were suspended under MISA they were dismissed from service without any enquiry whatsoever. This was the order of the day. Now, the people of this country have expressed themselves against such a dictatorial and repressive and fascist regime. So, my appeal to my ruling party friends to-day is this. Please do

not think of introducing, for the restoration of the law and order situation, a draconian law like this. My friend Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta, I am very sorry to say so, tried to mix up the question of law and order situation with this. This is the impression which is sought to be created by those people who wanted to have such draconian powers.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I want to seek a clarification. He said that I have tried to mix up the law and order situation with this. So far as MISA is concerned I have clearly said that I am for its repeal completely. Our commitment is total. But for the law and order problem, we should find a solution.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: So, Sir, I strongly support this Bill and I am happy that even after fifteen months the Government has come out with this Bill. Let us also resolve today that as far as the people of this country are concerned these fascist, reactionary and authoritarian forces should not come back to power again. We should also see that no future administration in this country can arrogate to itself powers like MISA. This we can achieve only if we do away with Article 22(4) of the Constitution.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrackpore): Sir, I rise to support this Bill brought forward by the Home Minister. I agree that the MISA, Repeal Bill is a welcome measure. All I have to say is that this Bill could have been brought forward with a little better grace. It is almost one year and five months since the Janata Party has come to power and one of the principal planks of their election manifesto was to repeal the Preventive Detention Act. It has taken them seventeen months to come forward with a Bill which consists of only five lines—it speaks highly of their administrative efficiency.

Then Sir, I have also to remind the Treasury Benches of the still worse grace as in the meantime Mr. Charan Singh had come to this Parliament

[Shri Saugata Roy]
with a Criminal Procedure Code. Amendment Bill which was an attempt to introduce Preventive Detention through the back-door. It was only through the spirited opposition of Members of Parliament on this side and a large number of Members of the Janata Party that the Government withdrew it. I only wished that since you have brought forward this Bill you could have done it with a little better grace.

Mr. Chairman, when I speak in support of this Bill today, I speak with a sense of remorse because what happened in nineteen months of Emergency is a matter of shame to all Indians that such things could happen in our country—a country which boasts of the traditions of Jawahar Lal Nehru, Mahatma Gandhi and of our great Independence struggle. Sir, the elections of 1977 have taught these people one lesson that no Government in this country should consider itself to be wiser than the people of the country. No government should arrogate to itself powers which could be used to suppress the people. If any government thinks that it is the best judge of what is good for the people then the people ultimately decide that they are the ultimate judge and people will throw them out. So, when I see echoes in the Janata party benches of intentions to have some sort of preventive detention law I am reminded of the fact that when this MISA was originally brought it was true that it was brought only for a short time and it was promised it will not be misused but once Government has draconian power it is bound to misuse it. That is why I want to say today that let us say good-bye to the chapter of MISA and Emergency and never a situation in this country should arise in which such draconian laws could be used against the people of this country, against the political opponents and for that purpose, I support Mr. Somnath Chatterji's contention that there should be a constitutional guarantee that such bills can never be brought in the country. What has happened

in the past? In the Constitution Amendment Bill that you have introduced in Parliament, the Janata Government has not had the courage to do away with the provisions of the Internal Emergency—Article 352 altogether. You did not have the courage to do so because after coming to power, you think "well let us keep some powers." From time to time, I hear that there is a thinking of mini-MISA in Madhya Pradesh. In Kashmir somebody is thinking of having preventive detention law. I am surprised to read in the newspapers that even the West Bengal Government is considering a preventive law to control anti-social elements. (Interruptions). I wish it is not correct. I wish it is not true (Interruptions). So, all I want to say is that no Government should do it in future (Interruptions). Last thing I want to say is that in this country in 1977 people had given their verdict against MISA. That is quite clear. But one must understand the sentiments of Mr. Kanwarlal Gupta when he says that some sort of law is required. Why in this country new tendencies of authoritarianism are developing? They are developing because of the utter incapacity of those in the ruling party benches to govern this country. When the country is faced with so many problems all you have to do here is to mind your kisser and you are treating this country as your family matter. The headlines in the newspapers do not talk with regard to the unemployment in the country. The headlines of the newspaper today are that the Prime Minister met the former Home Minister and were closeted together for an hour.

AN HON. MEMBER: What was the result?

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Is this the way that the people in charge of the country should do like this.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Is this the solution of the problem that I posed before you?

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Why is it coming? Because it has been proved

that you are utterly incapable of ruling. Mrs. Gandhi says today "I am chosen to rule it". She has the arrogance to say so because the people are fed up with your incapacity to govern and some people have started saying that the emergency was better not because that they think that emergency was better but because they find....

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: May be your judgement or Mrs. Gandhi's judgement. But I can say she will never come back to rule. It should be made clear here. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: It should be a shame to you that you have given such a handle. That is because you are more busy in your internicine quarrels. *(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): Mr. Roy is a young parliamentarian. As far as Janata party is concerned, I would tell you that it does not propose to rule but only propose to serve.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: There is another platitude from the Minister of Steel and Mines who had spent more time in bridging the gaps between the Janata Government leaders than looking after the steel plants of the country. *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Sir, in the end, I would say that while we must say good-bye to all preventive detention laws, while we must ensure in

this country that civil liberties are never taken away, while we must ensure in this country that no authoritarian regime can take power, at the same time I want the Government have the responsibility to rule. You have spoken eloquent about freedom. But what have you done in Bailadilla and Pant Nagar and Agra? There were brutal killings and firings..... *(Interruptions)* And the firing in Agra have surpassed anything that happened during the Emergency. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): In Bailadilla, Bhilai and everywhere what you did was service to people....by shooting. That is your idea of service.

18.00 hrs.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: Only royalty 'rules', not others. *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am on my legs. Please resume your seat. Will you conclude now?

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: I shall continue tomorrow.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Then the House stands adjourned.

18.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, July 19, 1978/Asadha 28, 1900 (Saka)