

LOK SABHA DEBATES

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Fifth Session, 1978/1900 (Saka)

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**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, August 29, 1972/Bhadra 7, 1960 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Bharat Singh Chowhan.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : It is such a shocking.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Sathe what is shocking? The Question Hour is not a shocking affair. I am very sorry, Mr. Sathe, you can not just get up and raise any matter you like.

(Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Two children were killed.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No, no please Mr. Sathe. There is a way of raising things. You cannot do that here; and you cannot obstruct the Question Hour like this. We have never done this before and I am very sorry I will not allow you. Mr. Bharat Singh Chowhan.

(Interruptions)**

SHRI SAUGATA ROY : Let the whole thing be expunged.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The whole thing is expunged.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY : Thank you very much.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Thank you very much.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Minister. Please take your seats.

(Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Ugrasen, please take your seat. Mr. Chowhan, you have put the question.

You, Mr. Minister.

निर्धारित समय के बाद चलने वाली रेलगाड़ियाँ

* 488. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : क्या रेल मंत्री मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बहुत सी रेलगाड़ियाँ अपने निर्धारित समय के बाद चलती हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार ने यह सुविधित करने के लिए कि रेलगाड़ियाँ देर से न चली, कर्मचारियों को प्रोत्साहन देने की कोई योजना तैयार की है ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी और क्या है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्री, (श्री० मधु बंडवले) : (क) बीच-बीच में के दौरान मई 78 महीने में गाड़ियों का समय-यात्रन सन्तोषजनक नहीं था। लेकिन, जुलाई में समय-यात्रन 90.6 प्रतिशत तक हो गया है।

(ख) से (घ). गाड़ियों को समय से चलाना रेलकर्मचारियों की सामान्य दायिरी है। फिर भी, गाड़ियों के समय-यात्रन में सुधार लाने के लिए कर्मचारियों द्वारा किये गये विशेष प्रयासों के लिए मरद पुरस्कारों, प्रकाशित पत्रों आदि के रूप में उन्हें कुछ प्रोत्साहन दिये जाते हैं।

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : मैं रेल मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो गाड़ियाँ लेट चलती हैं उनसे संबंधित अधिकारियों को दण्डित किया जाता है या नहीं ?

श्री० मधु बंडवले : माननीय, जब गाड़ियाँ लेट जाती हैं तो उसके कई कारण होते हैं। जैसे मैंने पहले भी बताया था कि प्रलायन ब्रेन पुलिंग, छोटी से-अंजोर खींचने के केलिज जनवरी से मई महीने में सब से ज्यादा के। उसके बाद जून महीने में कम हुए हैं। जब किसी भी कर्मचारी की पकचुएलिटी कम होती है या वह उसके लिए जिम्मेदार होता है तो उसके बारे में शर एक्शन लिया जाता है। यह पहले भी मैंने बताया था, उसको फिर दोहराना चाहता हूँ।

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो कच्चीगुदा-मचनेर लाइन है, यह धक्कर से चलती है और इसका कारण यह है कि पिछले 50 सालों से

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

इस साइन पर कोई लेन-देन रखा नहीं गया था। इस बाकी में स्टीम इंजन को ठीक करने के लिए 8.54 लाख रुपये की लागत आई। इस बाकी में स्टीम इंजन को ठीक करने के लिए 8.54 लाख रुपये की लागत आई। इस बाकी में स्टीम इंजन को ठीक करने के लिए 8.54 लाख रुपये की लागत आई।

प्रश्नकर्ता श्रीमान : आप प्रश्न पूछिए ।

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : मेरा स्पष्टीकरण यह है कि क्या उस साइन पर बीजल इंजन को ठीक किया जाएगा जिससे कि यांत्रियों को सुविधा मिले क्योंकि यह कच्ची-बुरा-समय पर साइन बहुत बड़ी लागत है ?

श्री० मधु बंडोवाल : श्रीमान यह बात सही है कि हम बोनों के पास स्टीम इंजनों की तुलना में बीजल इंजन कम हैं । मैं माननीय सदस्य को बताना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे पास 8263 स्टीम इंजन, 1903 बीजल इंजन और 844 इलेक्ट्रिक लोकोमोटिव हैं । 1971 के बाद से स्टीम लोकोमोटिव मैन्वुफैक्चर करने का काम हम लोगों ने बन्द किया है । धीरे-धीरे सब बीजल और इलेक्ट्रिक लोकोमोटिव ही रहेंगे । लेकिन जब तक पुराने इंजन हैं, वे जरूर तकलीफ देते हैं । उन पर मैटेनंस भी काफी करना पड़ता है । माननीय सदस्य की यह शिकायत सही है कि जिन कट्टर पर पुराने स्टीम इंजन हैं, वहाँ काफी तकलीफ रहती है, वहाँ लाखों का पंकवर्गेंटी भी होता है । लेकिन ब्राह्मिस्ता प्राइवेट जैसे जैसे स्टीम इंजन कम होते जायेंगे, उनकी जगह पर बीजल इंजन लगाये जाते रहेंगे ।

श्री राज कंवर बेरवा : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले दिनों में रेलों के इन्सुलेशन को प्रमोशन दी गयी थी, उनको क्लेस ए में कर के स्पेशल सेज में कर दिया था, इसके संबंध में जब हमारी लिखले स्मर के रेलवे कर्मचारियों से बातचीत हुई तो उन्होंने बताया कि जो अच्छा काम करने वाले हैं, उन्हें इनाम नहीं दिया जाता है, और मंत्री महोदय यह कह रहे हैं हम उनको पुरस्कृत करते हैं तो इनमें कौन सी बात सही है ? क्या रेलों के कर्मचारियों में इन बारे में असन्तोष नहीं है ? क्या इसकी शिकायतें आप के पास आयी हैं ? क्या इसकी शिकायत भी आप के पास आयी है कि जो ग्रहणवादाय भेज जाती है वह बांटी हुई में जाकर के लेट हो जाती है और उन समय लेट हो जाती है जबकि सामने से कोई ट्रेन नहीं आ रही होती है ?

श्री० मधु बंडोवाल : श्रीमान, मैंने पहले ही बताया है कि जब कोई भी गाड़ी लेट होती है तो उसके बाद टाइम को मेकअप किया जाता है और ग्रनिम स्टेसन पर वह गाड़ी ठीक समय पर पहुँचती है । ऐसे इन्सुलेशन को हम नकद और बिना प्रकाश के पुरस्कार देते हैं । इस प्रकार की जर्मी पूरी होने के बाद 15 रुपए से 25 रुपए तक हम उन्हें नकद पुरस्कार देते हैं और यह तब देते हैं जब वे टाइम मेक अप करते हैं ।

श्री हरिका नाथ सिबारी : क्या यह बात सही है कि बीजे बीके स्टेजनों पर बीजी जाती है और तभी गाड़ी लेट हो सकती है ? क्या यह बात भी सही नहीं है कि जहाँ से लाई चलती है, या जहाँ से गाड़ी जाती

जाती है, अगर उस स्टेजन पर इसकी चार बने चुनना है तो बीजे बीके स्टेजनों पर बीजी होती है ? फिर जब ट्रेन सिगनल पर रीबीज की जाती है तो उसे वहाँ पर बाधा-बधा पंटा रोकर क्यों लेट किया जाता है ? क्यों नहीं पहले से इस बात का ध्यान रखा जाता कि उस बस साइन पर गाड़ी जाने वाली है और इन की कमीचर रखा जाए क्या इन कारणों से भी गाड़ियाँ लेट नहीं होती हैं ?

श्री० मधु बंडोवाल : माननीय सदस्य ने पूछा है कि गाड़ियाँ देरी से क्यों छूटती हैं ? उसके बारे में बताना जरूरी है । कई मर्तबा जिस स्थान पर गाड़ी चलने वाली है उस पर... साइन कमीचरेंस नहीं है, सिग्नल के सिग्नल और साइन के सिग्नल बीच का फर्क है । तो जिस स्थान से गाड़ी निकल करती है वहाँ विपक्ष में होते हुए भी धीरे-धीरे चलने में जो विपक्ष है उसकी वजह से कई मर्तबा काफी विपक्षों के साथ होती है । इसको दूर करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं ।

श्री हरिका नाथ सिबारी : जब गाड़ी लेट होती है तो सिगनल पर बड़ी करके और लेट कर दी जाती है, इसका क्या जवाब है ?

श्री० मधु बंडोवाल : हर स्टेजन की कोई टर्मिनल कैपिटली होती है । मैंने पहले ही कहा कि कई मर्तबा गाड़ी ठीक समय पर जाती है लेकिन हर स्टेजन की जो टर्मिनल कैपिटली है वह काफी कमी पूरी प्रोब्लम-फाइड होती है इसलिए स्टेजन से बन्द यात्रे पहले गाड़ी सिगनल के पास रोकी जाती है, और जब स्टेजन प्लेट-फार्म से गाड़ी कमीचर हो जाती है तब वह गाड़ी स्टेजन पर जाती है ।

श्री संकर देव : इमरजेंसी के समय में एक ही दिन में एक ही घाटेर के अनुसार देश के घाटेर सारी गाड़ियाँ समय पर चलने लगी थीं, क्या माननीय मंत्री समझते हैं कि यह इमरजेंसी का एक प्रचीनमेट था ? आज भी सारी गाड़ियों को पंकवर्गेंटी चलाने के लिए आप ऐसा घाटेर दे सकते हैं या नहीं ?

श्री० मधु बंडोवाल : इस सवाल का जवाब मैंने पहले ही दिया था कि इमरजेंसी के दिनों में गाड़ियों की जो पंकवर्गेंटी थी उसमें मुकाबले में ब्राह्मिस्ता प्राइवेट पंकवर्गेंटी बढ़ती रहे । उसके बाद मैं महीने में नौ में कम हुई थी । जहाँ तक बीजे गेज का सवाल है लगातार हर महीने में हमारी कोशिश होने के बाद मैं महीने में 1978 के पंकवर्गेंटी बीजे गेज पर 82.4 परसेंट थी, जून 1978 में 85.1 परसेंट हो गई, जुलाई में 90.6 परसेंट हो गई और उसके बाद अगस्त महीने में 90.4 परसेंट हो गई । और भी बोझा सा उसमें मुधार हुआ है और कई ऐसे जोस हैं जहाँ, 95, 96 परसेंट भी पंकवर्गेंटी हुई है । तो इमरजेंसी न होते हुए भी हमारी कोशिश होगी कि पंकवर्गेंटी जारी रहे नहीं तो आप मांग करें कि इमरजेंसी लाइए ।

श्री बीजा लाल बेल : मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि कई एक पैसंजर ट्रेनों में जैसे बन्दूक-बंदीबा पर एक ही कोच है तो एक कोच एक बस लेट होने पर दो, चार दिन तक वह लगातार लेट होती चली जाती

है क्योंकि कोच एक ही है। और कुछ गाड़ियों को वीले थापरा-कोठा वैलेंजर को बन्द कर रखा है कोचों की कमी के कारण तो थाप नेट पर तो ब्याज होने, लेकिन जो गाड़ियां बन्द कर रखी हैं या थिवके पाइ केवल एक ही कोच है उन कोचों को ब्याज के बारे में क्या सरकार कोई कार्यवाही करेगी?

श्री० मधु दंडवते : मैंने एक समय समय में बताया था उन गाड़ियों के लिये जो स्टेशन इनच से चलती हैं और इन्स्टीच के लिए स्टेशन कोच की जरूरत है। लेकिन जब कोचों की कमी हो गई तो हमारे सामने प्राथमिकता का बवाल था। पावर स्टेशन की स्टोच कोल देना है और रेल गाड़ियों को देना है। और रेल गाड़ियों के बारे में विचार करने के बाद हमने तब किन्ना अवर पावर स्टेशन बन्द हो जाते हैं तो सब इन्स्टीच को तकनीक होती है, हमारे इलेक्ट्रिक ट्रैनचन के लिये भी तकनीक होती है। इसलिए जब स्टेशन कोल कम हो गया 150 पैसंजर ट्रेन को हमको बन्द करना पड़ा। लेकिन जैसे जैसे कोचका बिलता जायेगा हम नुज और थाप बाइलन की गाड़ियां फिर बूक करेंगे, और जो निजावत माननीय सदस्य ने रखी है उसकी तरफ जरूर ब्याज देंगे।

श्री चतुर्मुख : मंत्री जी ने रेलों की रफ्तार बढ़ाने और समय पर चलने के लिये बताया जिसके लिये बहुत व्ययभाव के पास हैं। लेकिन क्या मंत्री जी बतावेंगे कि 30 मई तक कितनी गाड़ियां समय पर चलीं उनका परसेंटेज क्या है, और कितनी गाड़ियां समय पर नहीं चलीं, उनका परसेंटेज क्या है?

श्री० मधु दंडवते : मैंने तो बताया, अभी थापके सामने जो थांकरे बीच गेज के बताए उसमें बताया कि मई 1978 में पंचमुएलिटि 82.4 परसेंट रही है और मीटर गेज पर 86.1 परसेंट रही, और हिन्दुस्तान में जो 11,000 गाड़ियां चल रही हैं उसमें 6,000 पैसंजर ट्रेन हैं इसलिये 6,000 पैसंजर ट्रेन का हिस्सा लगा कर थापके सामने यह परसेंटेज रखा है थाप कीलकुलेशन कर कीजिए।

SHRI ANNASAHAB GOTKHINDE : Sir, we are informed that the Janata Party train was waiting outside the outer signal. Because of the mediation efforts in which the Railway Minister was also involved. I would like to know whether he will assure the House that the said train will reach the destination in time.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I welcome the question. It might be true that the Janata Party train might actually be waiting at the outer signal, but in the Emergency the Congress train and democracy were completely derailed. They have actually allowed the derailment.

Railway Station at Sheloo

*489. SHRI D.B. PATIL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a constant demand for the last 20 years for a railway station at

Sheloo (between Neral and Wangani) on Bombay Poona line ; and

(b) whether it is a fact that near about 2500 passengers from that area travel by railway;

(c) whether it is also a fact that a station is provided for, if there are more than five hundred passengers travelling daily from a particular spot; and

(d) if so, what are the reasons for not sanctioning and constructing a station at Sheloo?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE) : (a) Yes, Sir. A statement is laid on the table of the House.

(b) About 2200 passengers travel daily from Neral and Wangani stations which are at a distance of 4.87 Kms. and 3.26 Kms. respectively from the proposed site.

(c) There is no such rule.

(d) The proposal was examined in the past but was not found operationally feasible and there was no financial justification also. However, this proposal is being examined afresh in view of the persistent demand from the people in this area.

Statement

Railway Station at Sheloo

The following representations have been received from the public for opening a station at Sheloo since 1958 :—

S. No.	Name of the party from whom the representation was received	Year
1	2	3
1	Shri M.J. Dave, Village Sheloo, Taluka Karjat Distt. Kolaba . . .	1958
2	Shri Tukaram Laxman, Sonavale & others village Sheloo, through the Commissioner, Bombay Division . . .	1959
3	The Collector of Kolaba . . .	1961
4	A joint representation from the residents of Village Bhadwal & Damat, Taluka-Karjat (Kolaba) . . .	1961
5	Shri B.N. Dighe, the then M.P., Lok Sabha . . .	1964

1	2	3
6	Sarpanch, Group Grampanchayat, Damat Dahiwal	1964
7	Sarpanch, Group Grampanchayat, Shelu, (Dist. Kolaba)	1971
8	Shri Shantaram Rawaji Nimane, Sarpanch, Group Gram Panchayat, Sheloo	1972
9	Shri S.V. Dhamankar, the then M.P. (Lok Sabha)	1972
10	Shri Yashvant Gopal Patil, Village, Sheloo	1973
11	Shri K.B. Tare from Sheloo	1977
12	Shri Vasudev Pitkar, President, Janata Party, Neral.	1978

SHRI D.B. PATIL : It has been admitted that there is a constant demand for the last 20 years and as many as 2,200 passengers travel daily from this particular place. Among those passengers are students and workers going to Bombay, Poona and other industrial areas, and vegetable growers taking the vegetables to Bombay and other industrial areas. In view of the fact that it is necessary and also in view of the fact that you are going to examine this demand, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether in the near future it is likely to be taken up.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : In 1964 the problem was examined in depth and at that time it was found out that the capital investment that would be required for the introduction of the station would be about Rs. 2 lakhs. To be exact, it would be Rs. 2,36,335. And it was also found out that the recurring losses per year would be of the order of Rs. 69,000. That would be actually Rs. 69,405 per annum. Thirdly, it is found out that since the distance between the existing two stations, Neral and Wangani is 7 kilometres, and within such a short distance, if we try to introduce an additional station, since Bombay to Poona is a highly density traffic route, and the capacity of the section is completely saturated today, running of trains is likely to be disturbed. But in spite of that we have received the latest communication on 23-5-1977 from a prominent person, Mr. K.B. Tare, from that area and I have already decided on 7-7-1977 that that particular problem should be gone through by the Central Railway and only when the problem is thoroughly examined, I will be able to give further information.

SHRI R.K. MHALGI : When would this full examination of the problem be completed?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I can assure you that within a few months we will be able to see what exactly can be done in the matter. Whether the reply is positive or negative, I will be able to give the information to the Hon'ble Member.

श्री कलसी बाई : मंत्री महोदय ने जनी यह बताया कि सर्व करने के दौरान और इस साधन के काम करने में इतना खर्च होगा। उन्होंने सर्व के जोखिम बताये। लेकिन काम हो जाने के बाद कितने समय के बाद क्या-क्या मुनाफा होता है, यह नहीं बताया। वह भी उन्हें बताया चाहिए ?

श्री० मधु दंडवते : मैंने सर्व का खर्चा नहीं बताया है, मैंने कैपिटल एक्सपेंडिचर बताया है। अगर यह नया स्टेशन बनाना होगा, तो उसके लिए कितनी पूंजी लगानी होगी, वह जोखिम मैंने 2,36,335 रुपए बताया है। मैंने यह भी बताया है कि स्टेशन बनने के बाद भी हर साल रेकरिंग लाग 69,405 रुपए होगा।

श्री कलसी बाई : मंत्री महोदय ने यह नहीं बताया है कि प्रायः कितनी होगी। उन्होंने खर्चा बताया है।

श्री० मधु दंडवते : अगर यह स्टेशन बन जाता है, तो इस की कैपिटल कास्ट : 2,36,335 रुपए प्रतिशत : 7,446 रुपए, एक्सपेंडिचर : 76,851 रुपए और इस लिए लागत : 49,405 रुपए होगा।

Robberies in Running Trains

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*490. 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, monthwise, 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) Yes.

(b) and (c). Number of robberies and dacoities, monthwise together with the date and the number of persons arrested as well as the value of property lost by the passengers, is indicated in statements 'A', and 'B' laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2730/78] As per the existing rules no compensation isadmissible to the victims of such crimes.

(d) The responsibility of ensuring the personal safety of the passengers and the security of their belongings rests with the Government Railway Police which functions under the administrative and disciplinary control of the State Governments. Crime prevention and detection in respect of passenger safety and security of their belongings fall under the category of 'law and order' which is a State subject under the Constitution. However, the Railways render necessary assistance whenever required and close liaison is maintained at all levels with the State Police Agencies. The Railway Protection Force constituted under the RPF Act has preventive and detective powers only in respect of unlawful possession of railway property. The R.P.F. is concerned with the protection of goods entrusted to the Railways for carriage and Railway materials.

Being concerned with the spate of heinous crimes in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal and Madhya Pradesh, the Minister of Railways had written to the Chief Ministers of these States requesting them to take such measures to curb crimes in running trains. On 3-8-78, there was a high level meeting between the Minister of Railways and the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh at Lucknow in which the problem of crimes on railways was highlighted. The Railway Minister discussed this problem personally with the Chief Minister of Maharashtra at Bombay on August 10, 1978 and by telephone with the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh on August 13, 1978.

The response from the State Governments has been encouraging.

Earlier on 16-6-1978 a high level meeting between the officers of the Ministries of Railways and Home Affairs was held. The following firm decisions were taken which have yielded encouraging results :

(1) As the dacoits/robbers were silencing the passengers by show of fire arms and escaping after commission of crime generally by pulling alarm chain under cover of darkness a prompt channel of communication to the armed police guard whenever alarm chain was pulled at night was considered necessary. It was decided that the alarm chain whistle should be sounded repeatedly by the driver. On hearing of this alarm the armed police escort should split themselves in two parts and detain to apprehend escaping criminals.

(2) The police escort should be accommodated together as far as possible in the centre of the train and they should be equipped with powerful torches.

(3) The police escort party may progressively be equipped with very light pistols which would be useful in lighting up the area on both sides of the train at night.

(4) The Guards and Brakemen should be provided with powerful torch lights in vulnerable trains over affected sections.

(5) There should be a liaison with the States principally affected for stepping up police protection. Chief Security Officers of Eastern, South Eastern, Northern and Central Railways were specifically nominated to maintain close liaison with the State Police authorities of West Bengal, Bihar, U.P., Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra. The CSOs of other Railways were directed to maintain liaison with above 4 Chief Security Officers. They were directed to indicate to the State Governments the strength of police guard which should be required on vulnerable trains and request the State Police authorities to provide the necessary protection. The requirement of State Governments has been projected to Ministry of Home Affairs.

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

(i) Vestibuled doors are kept locked between 22.00 hrs and 06.00 hrs. by the Travelling Ticket Examiners/Coach Attendants.

(ii) Travelling Ticket Examiners and Coach Attendants remain vigilant during night time and prevent entry of intruders, hawkers and unauthorised persons into the coaches.

(iii) In case of non-vestibuled trains, the vestibuled doors are permanently closed or dummied.

The above measures formulated are in continuation of the various preventive steps taken by the Govt. Railway Police under the State Governments. The G.R.P. being alive to the problem adopted several regular preventive measures which are given below :

(1) Escorting of important trains at night by armed guards of Govt. Railway Police of the concerned State Government.

(2) Beat patrolling at stations, platforms/ waiting halls.

(3) Surveillance over criminals and known bad characters.

(4) Checking of night trains by Supervisory Officers.

(5) Armed pickets at vulnerable stations.

(6) Special Squads of the C.I.D. of the State Governments take up investigation of important cases to apprehend the gangs responsible for these crimes.

The measures have been intensified by the Government Railway Police.

As a further measures to deal with occurrences of train robberies and dacoities, the Minister of Railways ordered deployment of armed RPF to escort the affected trains running in vulnerable sections. Primarily, they will protect railway property and will also help to instil confidence amongst the travelling public and deter criminals from operating on trains. Over 1400 armed RPF men were put on escort duty on different Railways from the first week of July, 1978. This number has been increased to 2,000 since 16th August, 1978.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : The question was held over on that day because the Minister was not furnishing the full facts to this House. I have got great respect for Mr. Dandavate personally. But I do not know why he has failed as a Railway Minister. This question is regarding the spate of robberies in running trains. The answer that has been given is not only unsatisfactory but also not convincing. I do not know what are his powers and controls. He has stated in his reply that as per the existing rules, no compensation is admissible to the victims of such crimes. He has also stated that the responsibility of ensuring personal safety of the passenger is mainly the function of the State Governments and the disciplinary control of the State Governments and that it comes under

the category of law and order which is a State subject under the Constitution. So, he has no control over such things.

In our country about six thousand passenger trains and five thousand goods trains are running every day and twenty thousand CRP men have been engaged. But still the loss to the exchequer is about Rs. 4 crores. They have not even cared to protect the passengers and the robberies and dacoities are on the increase, and they have not been properly identified because he has no control over the States and the States are not furnishing the correct figures. He has laid a wrong statement on the Table of this House and thus bluffing this House. I do not agree with this. I would like to say that in five months from January to May, there has been an increase in the number of robberies and dacoities. But the statement shows that there is no increase as compared to the position that existed in 1977.

What I would like to arrive at is this. Whether this House has allowed him to make such a wrong statement on the Floor of the House under the Rules of Procedure. Will you kindly tell me about it? That is why I would like to bring to your kind notice.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You are asking a question from me... I am asking you to put a question.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : With your kind permission, I would like to bring to your kind notice that people are losing faith in travelling trains. On that day, you know probably, there were about 30 commotions specially in the south bound trains. As far as the area of Madhya Pradesh is concerned, I do not know how Madhya Pradesh is famous for dacoities. Whether you have taken any action against this. The hon. Minister has no control over the law and order situation.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Have you put your question?

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : He has no control over the law and order situation

SHRI SURATH BAHADUR SHAH : Can I seek one clarification?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No.

SHRI SURATH BAHADUR SHAH : Mr. Lakkappa is using this form for asking useless questions.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Actually, he has over-stepped the mark; he has not put the question by now.

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Robbery and dacoity are increasing. He has no control over the States because the Constitution will come in the way. There are no rules, at present, to give compensation to the victims.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You cannot make a speech during the Question Hour.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : On the basis of the statement, I am putting a supplementary. Then he himself has admitted that there are no laws to give compensation to the victims. Property worth about Rs. 1 lakh has been looted during the last 4-5 months especially in the trains.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You are repeating the same thing.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Therefore, in the absence of relevant rules and regulations, how the hon. Minister is going to check effectively this kind of a dacoity and robbery in the running trains? How would he control the railway police? In view of these things, will he consider to plug the loopholes and also try to bring legislation to this effect in order to have more control over these railway accidents and save these running trains from being attacked by robbery, murder, dacoity and what not?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, regarding his inaugural speech while asking the question, I will come to the point proper. Firstly, he has said that I had tried to place a wrong and inadequate information before the House. Sir, on the other hand a very elaborate statement has been laid and you will be pleasantly surprised to find that various annexures which I have provided as a reply to the question contain month-wise the number of accidents, the value of goods that have been lost, the steps that have been taken and how many people have been.....

(Interruptions)

I did not interfere when you were asking questions.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You took so many minutes in asking your questions. He has not even started the answer.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I did not interfere with the question when my hon. friend was asking the question. So, let him have the same patience. He has raised a question as to what exactly is the authority of the railway in dealing with

such crimes. On more than two occasions I said and I will amplify that answer. It is true that general law and order problem on the railways is under the jurisdiction of the State Government, but we have also certain machinery like Railway Protection Force whose basic work, no doubt, is for the protection of installations, protections of various types of equipments on the trains and elsewhere. But we have evolved a machinery in cooperation with the State Governments, no matter whatever political complexion of the State administration, and I am happy to say that almost all the States have agreed to give us full cooperation. We have set up a coordination between the State machinery, RPF machinery and the railway machinery also—I mean TT and others—and the machinery that we have set up is like this especially those areas which are vulnerable areas for robbery and dacoities. In that area, wherever there are vestibule trains, we have opened out vestibule doors between two coaches; and for every two coaches, we have kept two RPF men.

We are putting one T.T. and two armed RPF. I am happy to inform the House that with the help of this arrangement we are able to control the situation though it took some time. Let me come to the dates. Initially there was trouble. There were dacoities.—after 11th August when we made this machinery tight not a single case of robbery and dacoity has taken place in Madhya Pradesh. Though efforts were made.....

(Interruptions)

Let me complete the answer. (interruption:) That is before that.

After 11th August, no robberies and dacoities have taken place in Madhya Pradesh. But that does not mean that efforts were not made. Efforts were made by G.R.P. one RPF was able to detect them and we have been able to arrest them. I have given you in the table the number of persons that have been arrested. I, therefore, do not want to repeat it.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : I understand, I cannot get a relevant reply. I would like to give the reason why the Railway Ministry is not functioning properly. There is a conspiracy in the Government itself, Mr. Dandavate. The Home Ministry wanted to bring and also throw a muzzling on the Railway Ministry. The Hindi knowing officers are playing tricks and letting this loose in the areas where Jayanti Janta operates, G.T. operates and K.K. express operates. That comes into Madhya

Pradesh daily. All these south bound trains are being attacked. Same type of people are operating. I will read out.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I do not want any help from you to deal with the member. I will deal with him myself.

Mr. Lakkappa, please put the question.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Nearly 400 people in the form of a gang again and again are operating in the same place. (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The more members get up the more time he will be taking.

Mr. Lakkappa, please come to the question.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Such gangs are operating in collusion with these officers who are knowing Hindi and they are purposefully attacking and bringing a bad name to the Railway Ministry. Therefore, I would like to know—because there is an impression already carried in the country specially in the Southern States that the passengers travelling in these trains have no safety—whether such a conspiracy is there? The same gangs are operating several times. What machinery has been engineered to stop all this.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You keep on repeating.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : I have not repeated. You can take action, if even a word has been repeated.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I will show you. You will yourself know this tomorrow when you go through all this.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Let me first totally refute the charge that either in the past or at present there is any civil war between the Home Department and the Railway Department. I completely refute that. Then again there is no conspiracy on the basis of language at all. Robbers and dacoits have a language of their own, and that is the language of dacoity and language of robbery. (Interruptions) I do not want to inject the language issue into the question of dacoity and robbery at all. I had already given a statement of robberies and dacoities state-wise that have taken place and you cannot expect any one particular language group to be responsible for dacoities throughout country, and therefore, I refute that charge altogether. I do not want either the Southern States or the Northern States to be alleged that they are responsible for any type of conspiracy.

But there are certain vulnerable areas where the law and order situation is bad. He made reference to one particular portion of Madhya Pradesh. There we have enforced our machinery and I tell the House very firmly that after the enforcement of that machinery, after 11th of August particularly, in that particular area of Madhya Pradesh, not a single dacoity and robbery has been successful.

श्री गुर्गाचम : जो स्टेशन ट्रेल पर रकी है उससे यह मालूम होता है कि 1-1-77 से 30-6-78 तक यानी डेढ़ साल की अवधि में सारे देश में 184 राबरीज और 76 डकैतियां पड़ी हैं और राबरीज में 3,59,000 और डकैतियों में 5,88,000 के करीब की घुट हुई है। बिहार, महाराष्ट्र, उत्तर प्रदेश, ईस्ट बंगाल में राबरीज और डकैतियां बहुत पड़ी हैं। स्टेशन के मालूम होता है कि सड़ने रेलवे डार जो कदम उठाए गए हैं वे सतत्वीयता हैं और काइम को रोकने में मदद मिली है आपने यह कहा है :

“The Railway Protection Force constituted under the RPF Act has preventive and detective powers only in respect of lawful possession of railway property. The RPF is concerned with the protection of goods entrusted to the Railways for carriage and Railway materials”.

इतनी ही बुराई है कि वह रेलवे प्रापर्टी को प्रोटेक्ट करे और इन्क्विपमेंट को प्रोटेक्ट करे। वैंडजर्ज की प्रापर्टी और उनकी लाइफ को प्रोटेक्ट करने की उसकी जिम्मेदारी नहीं है। मैं समझता हूँ कि रेल मंत्रालय को इस और भी ध्यान देना चाहिए जिस की जिम्मेदारी वैंडजर्ज की लाइफ और प्रापर्टी की रक्षा करना हो और राज्य सरकारों से भी अधिक तालमेल की जरूरत है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार ऐसा करने जा रही है ?

श्री० मधु दंडवते : पहले भी दो बार मैं बता चुका हूँ कि भार पी एक की मुनिवारी जिम्मेदारी क्या है। लेकिन हम लोगों का अनुभव यह रहा है कि हमेशा भार पी एक के लोगों को जब हम कोचिंग में रखते हैं और जी भार पी की जो पार्स हैं उसकी तरफ ध्यान न जाए। लेकिन

The very existence of RPF acts as a deterrent.

डकैतियां और राबरीज पर संयुक्त लगाने में मदद मिलती है। लेकिन मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि रेलवेज के अन्दर बंज बसाए होती हैं, दूसरी इन्क्विपमेंट होती है उनकी रक्षा करने के लिए भी वे कोचिंग के अन्दर रह सकते हैं उनकी और जी भार पी का कोबीनिमेंशन अच्छा चल रहा है। पूरे डिस्ट्रिक्ट में नहीं होता हूँ। लेकिन जितनी इस साल और पिछले साल कोचियां हुईं, उन में प्रापर्टी का कितना भाग रिकवर हुआ वह मैं आपको बता देना चाहता हूँ। इस साल जितनी प्रापर्टी चोरी हुई उसका बीस परसेंट रिकवर हुआ है जबकि पिछले साल दस परसेंट हुआ था। लेकिन हमें संतोष नहीं है। हम और भी तरफकी करना चाहते हैं। लेकिन दस परसेंट से तरफकी बीस परसेंट तक हुई है।

SHRI T. A. PAI: Sir, for the last 30 years we never had a situation like this that law and order is given a go-bye and the railway passengers have become victims of robbery and dacoity. It has always been the explanation of the Railway Minister that this is a problem for which the State Governments are responsible. Now, is it the fault of the passenger who travels long distance that the train has to go through so many States and in every State he has to look to the State Government to look after him, or is it the primary responsibility of the Railways who have undertaken to give him this journey, to protect his interests? The Railway Minister has said that the State Governments have agreed to cooperate and prevent such occurrence. But we do not know how far that would be effective. Even if he is able to get all the assistance from the State Governments, will he give an undertaking to the country that the Railway Ministry itself will be responsible if there are losses, and the lives and the property is the responsibility of the Railways? And this is a question which cannot be avoided. Otherwise, I think this explanation will not satisfy anybody and travelling by railways is going to be more and more hazardous.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The hon. Member himself was fortunately a Railway Minister. I have got with me all the statistics. He has raised very relevant questions. I do not want to attribute any motive to him. He has raised the question: Will the Railways shirk the responsibility and let the entire matter of safety of passengers be left only to the State machinery? I want to assure him that though there are certain jurisdictional problems, sitting together we have already been able to tackle them and without raising this technical issue the recent coordination that we have brought about is able to ensure better safety.

In addition to what I stated earlier, I want to state that in addition to joint patrolling by RPF and GRP men especially in the vulnerable sections where more robberies are taking place, we have taken some additional care. Sometimes when the dacoits commit an act of dacoity and try to run away, the passengers do not know and probably other staff members do not know whether the train has stopped because there is no signal or there is some mischief. When therefore, there is a pulling of the chain, we have set up a certain code whistle by the engine driver. As soon as that is given, all the policemen, GRP men and RPF men on the train divide themselves into two batches, one will go to the left of the train and the other will go to the right of the train and if it is evening or night, we have made special arrangements and put

powerful lights on both sides of the train. Wherever vestibule trains are there, at 10 O'Clock in the night the vestibule doors will be kept closed. Only between two coaches the vestibule door will be open because it has to be protected by RPF and GRP men. For two coaches we have set up this machinery and I can assure the hon. Member that especially after the tightening of this machinery incidence of crime, robbery and dacoity has gone down and therefore, as demanded by the hon. Member, I can assure this House that we shall not shirk the responsibility, but we will undertake the responsibility that has devolved on us.

SHRI K. VIJAYA BHASKARA REDDY: Sir, I charge the Minister for deliberately misleading the House. On 16th August at 2 O'Clock in the night between Nagpur and Bhopal there was a robbery in the Andhra Express. I was also present there at that time. There is a report in Bhopal. Whatever he said is absolutely wrong. This happened in the air-conditioned chair car. Two brief cases were snatched away and the train was stopped and the robbers went away. The people went to the constable who was sitting in the compartment throughout the night. In spite of the complaint the constable did not take any action. In the morning at 07.30 hrs. all the passengers forced the train to stop at Bhopal for nearly two hours and have a complaint to the police. Unfortunately all your arrangements are not effective. You must think of some more stringent methods which will infuse confidence into the people who travel by train. I request the Minister not to mislead the House, but to take more effective steps and see that nothing happens.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: It is never my intention to mislead the House. I have concretised the various steps that are taken and they are working well. If you have listened to my reply very carefully, I did not say that after 11th August, not a single effort was made by the decoits and robbers. All that I have said is that they made efforts after 11th of August, but they did not succeed.

(Interruptions)

SHRI A. BALAJANOR: I am forced to believe from what the hon. Minister said that nothing has happened for the last 15 days. He wanted that to be on record. But he should not say that. He must admit it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I have never tried to mislead this House. I want to make it clear that I used the words.....(Interruptions) Please listen to me. There are three types of things that are happening in the trains, there are sometimes thefts, there are robberies and there are dacoities. Please check up

the records. Sir, you may also check up the records. I did not say that thefts have not taken place in trains. You can check up the records. The hon. Members may laugh. But in my written statement, I had drawn a distinction between minor thefts, robberies and dacoities, where people openly come and indulge in such activities. The particular instance, to which the hon. Member has made a reference, is a theft. You can yourself check the records. In my tabulation also, I have divided the crimes into thefts, robberies and dacoities and I have given separate charts for them. Therefore, minor thefts are taking place and I have never said that there are no thefts. But there are no armed robberies and dacoities in which gangs are coming and successfully doing such things. That is what I have said and I stand by that. As far as this particular theft is concerned, I will try to enquire into the matter and give the details.

Salaries and perquisites of Chairmen and Managing Directors of Union Carbide and other Companies

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

(a) whether Government have by now taken a decision to slash appropriately the fantastic salaries, allowances, perquisites drawn by the Chairmen/Managing Directors, Executive Directors and other top executives in public limited Companies like Union Carbide and others;

(b) if so, what and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the difficulties which lie in the way of Government in taking necessary action to cut down the very high salaries etc. which have a direct bearing on the prices of consumer articles manufactured by such Companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL): (a) to (c). The question of the revision of the existing guidelines relating to the remuneration payable to Managing Directors/Whole-time Directors/Managers of Public Limited Companies and Private Companies which are subsidiaries of Public Limited Companies is still under consideration of the Government. It is not possible to give further details.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: In our country, the salary of the first citizen of this country, the President of India is

Rs. 10,000 a month, the salary of the Chief Justice of India is Rs. 5,000 a month and the salary of the Prime Minister, if I am right, is about Rs. 3,000 a month.

Now, this is the information that I have in hand. In Bata, the Managing Directors' Annual remuneration is Rs. 2,70,630, for the Products Research & Development Manager Rs. 2,55,395, the Unit Manager Rs. 2,04,162. These are the figures per annum. It comes to roughly Rs. 20,000 a month. In Colgate Palmolive (India) Private Limited, the Managing Director gets Rs. 2,12,444, the Director (manufacturing)—Rs. 2,16,900 and in Cadbury (India) Limited the Managing Director gets Rs. 2,10,460; in Glaxo Laboratories, the Managing Director gets Rs. 2,42,712 and the Director, Technical Division gets Rs. 2,18,521. I have got one or two more examples.

I gather that there is a ceiling of Rs. 7,500 on the basic salary. How is it that in the case of Cadbury (India) Limited, Mr. D.W. McPhie has been given a salary of Rs. 7,700, which exceeds Rs. 7,500 and how is it that in the case of Colgate Palmolive, Mr. H. Rai, an Indian national is given a salary of Rs. 10,000 a month and a total remuneration which exceeds Rs. 2,12,000? In this context, I would like to ask the hon. Minister to give us the break-up of these high salaries that have been paid to the Executives of the different multinational companies and big business houses of India. What is the maximum percentage on profit that you allow as commission to executives of companies?

SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL: So far as the break-up of the remuneration that is permissible under the Company Law is concerned, I may inform the hon. House that for salaries, the maximum limit is Rs. 7,500 per month, which comes to 90,000 per annum.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: How is it that Mr. McPhie is getting more?

SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL: I will come to that later. I am just submitting what is provided under the law. Under the law, there are four items. One is Salaries, the maximum limit of which is Rs. 7,500 per month, which comes to Rs. 90,000 per annum. Then comes, the Commission on profits at the rate of one per cent subject to a maximum of 50 per cent of the salary, i.e., Rs. 45,000 per annum; then, perquisites limited to one-third of salary i.e., house rent, car telephone and club subscription, the maximum ceiling being Rs. 30,000 per annum and that makes a total of Rs. 1,65,000. The fourth category is approximate value of benefits not included

in the third category above, viz., perquisites, i.e., Provident Fund contribution upto ten per cent of the salary, Rs. 9,000 per annum; contribution to pension/superannuation fund upto 15 per cent of the salary, Rs. 15,500 per annum leave travel concession approximately equivalent to one month's salary Rs. 7,500 per annum medical facility Rs. 5,000 per annum; Gratuity at the rate of half month's salary Rs. 3,750 per annum plus reimbursement of actual entertainment expenditure Rs. 6,000 per annum, that makes a total Rs. 44,750 per annum under this head. The total of these four heads come to Rs. 2,09,750 per annum. These are the outside maximum ceiling limits prescribed under the law.

So far as the specific instances are concerned, for the expatriates there is a different limit.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Mr. Rai is an Indian national.

SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL : I do not know about Mr. Rai. You know more than I do about persons. You have been in Parliament for twenty years and I have not been here. So, I do not know about individuals. But I will look into the matter. But these are the maximum limits that have been prescribed under the law. So far as some large houses, about which you were enquiring, are concerned, I may give the details of the position that exists in some of the large houses. For example, in Godrej Soaps Limited, Dr. B.P. Godrej gets a salary of Rs. 7,500 per month plus a commission of Rs. 45,000 per annum. Similarly, in Guest Keen Williams Limited, Shri Sukhenduaray gets Rs. 7,500 plus Rs. 45,000 commission; in J.K. Chemicals Limited, Mr. V. Singhania gets Rs. 6,000 per month as salary, in Tata Iron & Steel Company Limited, Mr. R. H. Mody gets Rs. 7,500 as a salary plus Rs. 45,000 as commission; in Greaves Cotton & Co. Mr. Mathrani gets Rs. 7,500 per month as a salary and Rs. 45,000 as commission, in Hoechst Pharmaceuticals Limited, Shri R. Bink gets Rs. 10,000 per month as salary, in this case he may be a repatriate in Dunlop India Limited, Mr. M.W.L. Logan, Whole time Director gets Rs. 7,500 per month as salary and half percent of the profit as commission subject to a maximum of Rs. 30,000 per annum. Of course, in the case of repatriates, the limits are somewhat different. They are decided on the basis of technical knowhow, their requirements, and the administrative ministry makes a recommendation to the Company Law Board and then they give their approval. It may be a different thing. (Interruptions)

MPs are not appointed by the Company Law Board, but they are elected by the people at large. Mr. Patwari cannot be appointed as a whole time director of a company but the Company Law Board, but he can be elected as a Member of Parliament by the people.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Mr. Agrawal has not replied to my question as to how Mr. H. Rai why is not an expatriate—who is very much an Indian national—of Colgate Palmolives get a salary and remuneration of Rs. 2,12,424 (Interruptions) which exceeds Rs. 2,10,000. How is it being allowed? Mr. Baldik of Bates, who is only a Commerce graduate and who is not a technocrat gets Rs. 2,70,650. Last year, he has got Rs. 3,10,000. I would like to know how these were allowed and how these are being allowed now. My second question is, he has stated in his reply—this shows the lack of political will on the part of the Government, as it was the case with the previous Government—

“The question of the revision of the existing guidelines relating to the remuneration payable to Managing Directors/Whole-time directors/Managers of Public Limited Companies and Private Companies which are subsidiaries of Public Limited Companies is still under consideration of the Government. It is not possible to give further details.”

I would like to ask a specific question here. Since what date this is lying with the Cabinet and why is it that it has been delayed to this extent?

SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL : The decision with regard to the fixation of ceiling for managerial remuneration is pending with the Cabinet. In the month of October '77, Government appointed a study group under the chairmanship of Shri Bhoothalingam and this committee submitted its report somewhere in May, '78. This is being studied. The report of the Sachar Commission is also to be received by the Government. In the light of these two reports the Government is to take a final decision. When the final decision is taken, these things will be considered.

बी राज बिलास पासवान : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, एक तरह इस देश में लोगों की सलाह जानमानी 250 ₹ की नहीं है। लोग जानवर की तरह जीवन व्यतीत करते हैं और दूसरी तरह प्राइवेट कंपनियों के अधिकारियों की हाई सैल २० लाखाना दिया जाता है। क्या सरकार प्रसिद्ध में इस बात पर विचार करेगी कि इस देश में किसी भी कर्मचारी का, चाहे वह सरकारी कर्मचारी हो गैर-सरकारी कर्मचारी हो, किसी का वेतन 500 ₹ से कम नहीं होगा और 2,000 ₹ ...

बी एच० एच० पटवारी : किसी का बेटन एम० पी० से ज्यादा न हो।

बी राम किलाल पासवाल : मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि किसी भी सरकारी या गैर-सरकारी कर्मचारी की जो तमाम तरह की सुविधायें और बेटन हैं उन सब को मिला कर 500 रु० से कम नहीं होना चाहिए और 2,000 रु० से अधिक न हो क्या इस पर सरकार विचार करेगी?

बी सतीश अग्रवाल : जहाँ तक माननीय सदस्य का प्रश्न है कि 500 रु० से कम किसी का बेटन, भत्ता और अन्य सुविधायें नहीं होनी चाहिए और 2,000 रु० से अधिक किसी को नहीं मिलना चाहिए, म्यूनिसिपल और अधिकतम निर्धारित करने के सम्बन्ध में जो उन्होंने प्रश्न किया है, म्यूनिसिपल रूप से मैं उनकी राय से सहमत हो सकता हूँ। परन्तु इस सम्बन्ध में अभी तक सरकार ने कोई नीति निर्धारित नहीं की है। इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार के सामने सारा प्रश्न विचारणीय है और सरकार चाहती है कि ग्रामवनी के अन्तर को पटामा बाधे, कम किया जाए और कम से कम किया जाए।

SHRI SAUGATA ROY : I do not agree with the Minister when he refers to the Bhoothalingam Committee report which has been totally rejected. (interruptions). In a large number of Indian companies also, salaries beyond Rs. 10,000 per month are being given. The Minister has not replied to Part (c) of the question of Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu as to what are the difficulties being faced by the Government in the question of reducing the salaries, whether the difficulties are that in principle, the Government is opposed to the reduction of the large salaries in private sector undertakings or whether there are other positive legal hurdles in the way of reducing the salaries in the top private sector undertakings.

SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL : There are no legal hurdles in the way of the Government so far as the reduction in the remuneration is concerned. So far as the question of principle is concerned, the Government is not opposed to the idea of limiting or putting a ceiling on the remuneration of the whole-time Directors, Managing Directors and business executives. As I said earlier, the Sachar Committee report is to be received by the Government and one of the terms of reference is this. After studying the report, Government will take a decision very soon in the matter.

श्रीबरी बलवीर सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, वह रिपोर्ट की स्टडी करने का क्या सवाल है? सीधा सा सवाल है कि बाप ऊँची से ऊँची कोई लिमिट मुकदर करने को तैयार हैं कि किसनी ग्रामवनी ज्यादा से ज्यादा किसी ग्रामवनी को सालाना मिल सके? वह रिपोर्टें तो बलती जायेंगी, मूचलियन

कमेटी के जलाना कोई और कमेटी बैठ जाएनी यह कांसेस का सवाल बाप पर किसनी देर रहेगा? बाप किसनी देर लगायेंगे, जल्द से जल्द इसके लिए बकत मुकदर करें। बाप यह भी मुकदर करें कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा तनबहा यह होगी, इसके ऊपर नहीं होगी?

बी सतीश अग्रवाल : कम्पनियों के प्रबन्ध के सम्बन्ध में निर्णय करनेवाला बहुत शीघ्र सरकार का विचार है, इसमें किसी प्रकार का विलम्ब करने का सरकार का विचार नहीं है और जल्दी से जल्दी इस सम्बन्ध में निर्णय लिया जाएगा।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

प्रतिनिधिक (एथीमावोटिक) शीषधियों की कमी

* 491. डा० महावीर सिंह साक्षर : क्या वेदु-लियन रत्तावन और उबरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बाजार में प्रतिनिधिक शीषधियों की बहुत कमी है; और

(ब) यदि हाँ तो सरकार द्वारा क्या उपचार-त्मक कार्यवाही की जा रही है?

वेदुलियन तथा रत्तावन और उबरक मंत्री (को हेनबली कम्पन बहुरूपी) : (क) और (ब). जिन एथीमावोटिक कार्मुनेशनों के बारे में वेब के विभिन्न भागों से कमी की रिपोर्ट प्राप्त हुई है, वे स्टूटोमाइसीन इनजेक्शन और स्टूटो वैसिलिन इन्जेक्शन हैं। एक वैसिलिन का पर्याप्त उत्पादन होता है लेकिन अन्तराष्ट्रीय बाजार में अग्रणी उपसम्बता के कारण बाधित स्टूटोमाइसीन कवरेज के देर के पहुंचने के परिणामस्वरूप उपरोक्त कार्मुनेशन की कुछ कमी हो गई थी।

स्टेट कैमिकल्स एण्ड कार्मास्यूटिकल्स कारपोरेशन बाफ इंडिया लि० ने इन कार्मुनेशनों के उत्पादन के लिए विभिन्न बाधकों की अब बल्क स्टूटोमाइसीन सप्ले की पर्याप्त मात्रा की सप्लाई कर दी है। अप्रैल-जून, 1978 के दौरान हिन्दुस्तान एथीमावोटिक्स लि० और इंडियन ड्रग्स एण्ड कार्मास्यूटिकल्स लि० में स्टूटोमाइसीन का उत्पादन गत दो वर्षों की तुलना में वार्षिक रूप से अधिक रहा है।

Earnings from passengers and goods Transportation

* 494. SHRI DHARMA VIR VASISHT : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether earnings in the first quarter of the current year from passengers and goods on Railways suffered as compared to the same period last year;

(b) if so, the details of the same month-wise with reasons;

(c) whether working expenses in the same period increased; if so, to what extent; and

(d) whether Government still hope for a sizeable surplus this year, and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE):

(a) and (b). As compared to the period ending June 1977, there has been an increase of Rs. 12.51 crores under passenger earnings and a shortfall of Rs. 14.57 crores under goods earnings during the quarter ending June 1978. Month-wise details of the earnings under passenger and goods traffic is as under:

(Figures in crores)

Month	Passenger Earnings		Goods Earnings	
	1977-78	1978-79	1977-78	1978-79
April .	53.00	56.11	118.85	111.97
May .	62.07	64.77	116.02	112.89
June .	54.40	61.10	109.42	104.86
Total upto June	169.47	181.98	344.29	329.72

The Railways' gross earnings during April to June, 1978 amounted to Rs. 544.96 crores, which was Rs. 9 lakhs more than the earnings of the corresponding quarter of the last year (Rs. 544.87 crores).

Shortfall under goods earnings has been as a result of a drop in tonnage lifted to the extent of 5.28 million tonnes compared to the budget target for the quarter ending June 1978 and 3.11 million tonnes as compared to the corresponding period of last year.

The various sectors affected include collieries, washeries, steel plants, ore mines and ports. The drop in loading in these sectors was largely due to shortfall in production and other factors.

(c) During the period ending June, '78 there has been an increase of Rs. 29.68 crores under working expenses as compared to the period ending June, 1977.

(d) It is too early to make a forecast as to whether a sizeable surplus will be achieved by the end of the year. Efforts

are continuing to overcome the operational difficulties in respect of goods traffic and if the lost ground in respect of goods traffic can be regained during the remaining months of the year, our expectations regarding achieving a surplus during the year will be fulfilled.

Cases of looting of passengers in South bound trains

*495. SHRIN. SREEKANTAN NAIR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) how many cases of looting of railway passengers have been reported this calendar year in the South bound trains leaving New Delhi/Nizamuddin/Delhi Stations.

(b) what steps have been taken to prevent the mounting looting of railway passengers;

(c) whether the victims of looting had been given compensation by the Railways, if not, whether the Railway will seriously consider such a proposal while intensifying security measures at least in long-distance trains; and

(d) whether the newly introduced alarm system is a success?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE):

(a) During this calendar year, so far, there have been four cases of looting of railway passengers in the South bound trains leaving New Delhi/Nizamuddin/Delhi Stations.

(b) The responsibility of ensuring the personal safety of the passengers and the security of their belongings rests with the Government Railway Police which functions under the administrative and disciplinary control of the State Governments. Crime prevention and detection in respect of passenger safety and security of their belongings fall under the category of 'law and order' which is a State subject under the Constitution. However, the Railways render necessary assistance whenever required and close liaison is maintained at all levels with the State Police Agencies. The Railway Protection Force constituted under the RPF Act has preventive and detective powers only in respect of unlawful possession of railway property. The R.P.F. is concerned with the protection of goods entrusted to the Railways for carriage and Railway materials.

On 16-6-1978 a high level meeting between the officers of the Ministries of Railways and Home Affairs was

held. The following firm decisions were taken which have yielded very encouraging results:

- (1) As the dacoits/robbers were silencing the passengers by show of fire arms and escaping after commission of crime generally by pulling alarm chain under cover of darkness a prompt channel of communication to the armed police guard whenever alarm chain was pulled at night was considered necessary. It was decided that the alarm chain whistle should be sounded repeatedly by the driver. On hearing of this alarm the armed police escort should split themselves in two parts and de-train to apprehend escaping criminals.
- (2) The Police escort should be accommodated together as far as possible in the centre of the train and they should be equipped with powerful torches.
- (3) The police escort party may progressively be equipped with very light pistols which would be useful in lighting up the area on both sides of the train at night.
- (4) The Guard and Brakemen should be provided with powerful torch lights in vulnerable trains over affected sections.
- (5) There should be liaison with the States principally affected for stepping up police protection. Chief Security Officers of Eastern, South Eastern, Northern and Central Railways were specifically nominated to maintain close liaison with the State Police authorities of West Bengal, Bihar, U.P., Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra. The CSOs of other Railways were directed to maintain liaison with above 4 Chief Security Officers. They were directed to indicate to the State Governments the strength of police guard which should be required on vulnerable trains and request the State Police authorities to provide the necessary protection. The requirements of State Governments have been projected to Ministry of Home Affairs.

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

- (i) Vestibuled doors are kept locked between 22.00 hrs. and 06.00 hrs. by the Travelling Ticket Examiners/Coach Attendants.
- (ii) Travelling Ticket Examiners and Coach Attendants remain vigilant

during night time and prevent entry of intruders, hawkers and unauthorised persons into the coaches.

- (iii) In case of non-vestibuled trains, the vestibuled doors are permanently closed or dummied.

The above measures formulated are in continuation of the various preventive steps taken by the Government Railway Police under the State Governments. The G.R.P. being alive to the problem adopt several regular preventive measures which are given below:

- (1) Escorting of important trains at night by armed guards of Government Railway Police of the concerned State Government.
- (2) Beat patrolling at stations; platforms/ waiting halls.
- (3) Surveillance over criminals and known bad characters.
- (4) Checking of night trains by Supervisory Officers.
- (5) Armed pickets at vulnerable stations.
- (6) Special Squads of the C.I.D. of the State Govts. take up investigation of important cases to apprehend the gangs responsible for these crimes.

These measures have been intensified by the Government Railway Police.

As a further measure to deal with occurrences of train robberies and dacoities, the Minister of Railways ordered deployment of armed RPF to escort the affected trains running in vulnerable sections. Primarily, they will protect railway property and will also help to instil confidence amongst the travelling public and deter criminals from operating on trains. Over 1400 armed RPF men were put on escort duty on different Railways from the first week of July, 1978. Since 16th August over 2000 R.P.F. personnel have been deployed in escorting trains. Being concerned with the spate of heinous crimes in Madhya Pradesh area, Minister of Railways had written to the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh requesting him to take special measures to curb crimes in running trains. He had also spoken to him on phone on August 19, 1978. In the affected Divisions viz. Jhansi and Nagpur, 220 RPF personnel are escorting 20 trains of which 16 are long distance trains and 4 short distance trains. 30 GRP personnel are escorting 9 long distance trains. The

South-bound trains escorted are (1) G.T. Express, (2) Dakshin Express, (3) Jayanti Janata Express, (4) Jammu Tawi Express, (5) Tamil Nadu Express, (6) Andhra Pradesh and (7) K.K. Express.

(c) Crimes like robberies, including those committed on trains, is a law and order problem which is a State subject. Under extant rules, no compensation is admissible to the victims of such crimes.

(d) Yes, Sir. On 15-8-1978 while RPF was escorting 131 Down Jayanti Janata Express, its alarm chain was pulled near outer signal of Bhopal. The RPF escort on hearing the code whistle got down and apprehended one person who pulled the chain. He was handed over to G.R.P., Bhopal, for prosecution.

Concession in Railway Freight Charges

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

(a) whether it is a fact that in order to promote country's export trade Government have agreed in principle to help by way of giving concession in railway freight charges;

(b) if so, whether Government will introduce this scheme in respect of all exportable commodities; and

(c) if not, the names of the commodities in respect of which this concession will be given?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE):

(a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Dacoity in Aligarh-Chandausi Local Train

*497. SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether on 1st July, 1978 Aligarh and Chandausi local train was stopped and more than a dozen armed dacoits entered the train and looted it;

(b) have the criminals been traced and arrested; and

(c) steps to prevent such high rise of crimes on Railways?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE):

(a) There was no dacoity on 1-7-78 in Aligarh-Chandausi local train. But there

was a dacoity in 355 UP Passenger train (Aligarh-Bareilly) on 27-6-78 (6-78 night). When the train started from Bhojoi station 5 to 6 persons who were already sitting in the compartment threatened Sh. Ajay Bahadur Johri and his friends with country pistol and looted property worth Rs. 700 (Approx.). Government Railway Police, Chandausi registered crime No. 81 dated 4-7-78 under section 395 IPC (Dacoity). The case is pending investigation.

(b) So far, there has been no recovery of property nor has any arrest been made.

(c) The responsibility of ensuring the personal safety of the passengers and the security of their belongings rests with the Government Railway Police which functions under the administrative and disciplinary control of the State Governments. Crime prevention and detection in respect of passenger safety and security of their belongings fall under the category of 'law and order' which is a State subject under the Constitution. However, the Railways render necessary assistance whenever required and close liaison is maintained at all levels with the State Police Agencies. The Railway Protection Force constituted under the RPF Act has preventive and detective powers only in respect of unlawful possession of railway property. The RPF is concerned with the protection of goods entrusted to the railways for carriage and railway property, materials and stores.

Being concerned over crimes on Railways, Minister of Railways had drawn attention of Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh through Demi Official letters. On 5-8-78 there was a high level meeting between Minister of Railways and Chief Minister of U.P. in which problems of crime were highlighted.

On 16-6-1978 a high level meeting between the officers of the Ministries of Railways and Home Affairs was held. The following firm decisions were taken which have yielded very encouraging results:

(1) As the dacoits/robbers were silencing the passengers by show of fire arms and escaping after commission of crime generally by pulling alarm chain under cover of darkness a prompt channel of communication to the armed police guard whenever alarm chain was pulled at night was considered necessary. It was decided that the alarm chain whistle should be sounded repeatedly by the driver. On hearing of this alarm the armed police escort should split themselves

in two parts and de-train to apprehend escaping criminals.

- (a) The police escort should be accommodated together as far as possible in the centre of the train and they should be equipped with powerful torches.
- (3) The police escort party may progressively be equipped with very light pistols which would be useful in lighting up the area on both sides of the train at night.
- (4) The Guards and Brakesmen should be provided with powerful torch lights in vulnerable trains over affected sections.
- (5) There should be liaison with the States principally affected for stepping up police protection. Chief Security Officers of Eastern, South Eastern, Northern and Central Railways were specifically nominated to maintain close liaison with the State Police authorities of West Bengal, Bihar, U.P., Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra. The CSOs of other Railways were directed to maintain liaison with above 4 Chief Security Officers. They were directed to indicate to the State Governments the strength of police guard which should be required on vulnerable trains and request the State Police authorities to provide the necessary protection.

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

- (i) Vestibuled doors are kept locked between 22.00 hrs. and 06.00 hrs. by the Travelling Ticket Examiners/Coach Attendants.
- (ii) Travelling Ticket Examiners and Coach Attendants remain vigilant during night time and prevent entry of intruders, hawkers and unauthorised persons into the coaches.
- (iii) In case of non-vestibuled trains, the vestibuled doors are permanently closed or dummied.

The above measures formulated are in continuation of the various preventive steps taken by the Government Railway Police under the State Governments. The G.R.P. being alive to the problem adopt several regular preventive measures which are given below:

- (1) Escorting of important trains at night by armed guards of Government Railway Police of the concerned State Government.

(a) Beat patrolling at stations; platform/ waiting halls.

(3) Surveillance over criminals and known bad characters,

(4) Checking of night trains by Supervisory Officers.

(5) Armed pickets at vulnerable stations.

(6) Special Squads of the C.I.D. of the State Governments take up investigation of important cases to apprehend the gangs responsible for these crimes.

These measures have been intensified by the Government Railway Police.

As a further measure to deal with occurrences of train robberies and dacoities, the Minister of Railways ordered deployment of armed RPF to escort the affected trains running in vulnerable section. Primarily, they will protect railway property and will also help to instil confidence amongst the travelling public and deter criminals from operating on trains. Over 1400 armed RPF men were put on escort duty on different Railways from the first week of July, 1978. Since 16th August 1978 over 2000 RPF personnel have been deployed in escorting trains.

The following trains are escorted in Aligarh-Chandausi section jointly by Railway Protection Force/Govt. Railway Police:—

	Escort	RPF	G	I.
3 AB Passenger train Bareilly to Aligarh	Bareilly Aligarh both ways.	1-3 Armed	2	
2 ACM Aligarh-Chandausi Moradabad-Passenger.	Aligarh-Moradabad both ways.	1-3 Armed	2	
356 Dn. Bareilly-Aligarh.	} Both ways	1-3 Armed	2	
355 UP Aligarh-Bareilly				

In all 87 passenger trains are being escorted by Railway Protection Force, 206 by GRP, of which 60 trains are jointly escorted by RPF and GRP in U.P.

In these duties 630 RPF and 328 GRP men have been deployed in Uttar Pradesh.

Union Office Bearers Transferred from Delhi to Jodhpur Division

*498. SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some office bearers of recognised Railway Union of Delhi Division were transferred from Delhi Division to Jodhpur Division in April, 1978

(b) whether some departmental enquiry proceedings were instituted against them during emergency for some previous claim cases;

(c) whether all other employees, against whom same or similar proceedings have been instituted, have also been transferred; if not, the reasons thereof;

(d) whether there are policy orders to the effect that office bearers of recognised union cannot be transferred without the consent of the unions, unless it is a case of promotion or a vigilance case is substantiated against such office bearers; if so, whether the trade union officials so transferred to Jodhpur Division come under the above category; and

(e) whether it is also a fact that thirteen Members of Parliament had made the representation in May/June, 1978 against the above mentioned transfers; if so, whether the transfers are being cancelled or pending as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE):

(a) A Chief Parcel Clerk at New Delhi Station, who is also the Vice President of the Uttar Railway Mazdoor Union, New Delhi Branch, was relieved on transfer to Jodhpur Division on 30-4-1978.

(b) Proceedings under the Railway Servants Discipline & Appeal Rules 1969 for imposition of a major penalty were initiated against him in September 1976.

(c) No, Sir. Orders transferring the Chief Parcel Clerk were issued for administrative reasons.

(d) The extent policy orders to provide that the office bearers of recognised unions should not be transferred without the concurrence of the unions. However, the General Managers of the Zonal Railways have special powers to order transfers even without such concurrence, after giving them an opportunity to have their say.

(e) Yes, Sir. Representations have been received from Members of Parliament against the transfer. The case is under consideration.

Delay in Laying Pipelines system from Salaya to Virangam and Koyali Refinery

*499. Shri D. N. TIWARY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been considerable delay in laying the pipeline system from Salaya to Virangam and from Virangam to Koyali refinery;

(b) when the tender was called for and when it was finalised;

(c) the reasons for the delay in the execution of this project; and

(d) losses incurred due to non-laying of this pipeline?

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

(a) to (d). Separate tenders, one for the construction of the Virangam-Koyali pipeline, and another for the Salaya-Virangam pipeline were called by Indian Oil Corporation in December, 1975 and March, 1976 and the orders were placed in March, 1976 and July, 1976 respectively. The Virangam-Koyali section was to be completed by June, 1977 and the Salaya-Virangam section by October, 1977. The works were, however, actually completed in May, 1978 and June, 1978 and there was thus a delay of 11 months and 8 months respectively beyond the contract dates.

2. The pipeline project is designed to feed crude to the Koyali Refinery in the context of its capacity expansion from 4.3 million tonnes per annum to 7.3 million tonnes per annum.

3. The delay in the completion of the contracts for laying the pipelines as compared to the completion dates mentioned in the contracts is mainly due to (a) delay in arrival of specialised construction equipments from abroad, (b) non-availability of blasting material, (c) failures occurring in the pipes during hydro-static testing of the Virangam-Koyali pipeline, etc. Particular mention may be made of the numerous failures in the 18" line pipes used in the Virangam-Koyali pipeline which has contributed mainly to the delay in completion. In fact the pressure rating of the pipeline had to be reduced from 93 kg/cm² as originally specified to 80 kg/cm² in order to successfully complete testing of the pipeline. However, the desired throughput of 5 million tonnes per year will still be achieved.

4. The contracts provide for grant of extension of time for completion as well as for levy of liquidated damages for delays caused beyond the extended time of completion.

Disparity in Wage Structures and Allowance of Various Drug and Chemical Undertakings.

*500. SHRI R.K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a great disparity in the wage structure and allowances of the various drug and chemical units/undertakings controlled by Government;

(b) whether Government have any proposals to bring them in line with other firms in private sector and maintain a uniformity in the wage structure and allowances at least among the chemical and drug firms controlled by Government; and

(c) what are the reasons for this delay in implementing the I.L.O. convention of equal pay for equal work?

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

(a) Wage structures and allowances vary in the units under the control of Government.

(b) There is no proposal to bring about uniformity with the private sector. As a matter of fact, it cannot be said that there is any degree of uniformity in this regard within the private sector itself.

While approving wage agreements in public sector undertakings, Government take into account among other things, the wage structure prevailing in respect of comparable posts in other similar public sector undertakings, keeping in mind also other relevant factors like regional wage conditions.

(c) The relevant I.L.O. Convention prohibits discrimination in the payment of wages on the ground of sex. It does not provide for the payment of equal wages for the same or similar type of work in different establishments.

महादेवपुर—बिहपुर रेलवे स्टीमर सेवा

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

(क) बरारो-महादेवपुर-बिहपुर रेलवे स्टीमर सेवा कितने वर्षों तक चलती रही है और उस तीन वर्षों में इसकी बीच-बीच में बन्द कर दिए जाने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) क्या रेल मंत्री के आश्वासन के बावजूद इस वर्ष यह रेलवे स्टीमर सेवा बन्द कर दी गई है ;

(ग) क्या कुछ रेलवे अधिकारी तीन वर्षों के प्रयास के पश्चात् इस सेवा को बालबूझकर माफ़ूम में बन्द करने में सफल हो गए हैं ताकि ग्राहकों को लाभ हो सके ; और

(घ) उपर्युक्त रेलवे स्टीमर सेवा पुनः कब चालू होगी और क्या इसके अगले वर्ष भी बन्द रहने की सम्भावना है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सिधु नारायण) :

(क) और (ख). पाना बिहपुर-महादेवपुर राट रेलगाड़ी सेवा और महादेवपुर-राट तथा बारीवाट के बीच स्टीमर सेवाएँ 19वीं सताब्दी के अन्तिम दशक से चल रही हैं। 1975 से यंगा में भारी बाढ़ के कारण मानसून की अवधि में सेवाओं में गड़बड़ हो गई है। इस वर्ष भी बाढ़ के कारण 20-7-78 से सेवा रद्द कर देनी पड़ी थी।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

(घ) जैसे ही नदीय परिस्थितियाँ अनुकूल होंगी, ये सेवाएँ फिर चालू कर दी जायेंगी। अगले वर्ष इन सेवाओं को चालू रखना अथवा इन्हें रद्द करना इस बात पर निर्भर करेगा कि उस समय परिस्थितियाँ कैसी रहती हैं।

Rail Finances in a Jam

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

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news report appearing in the National Herald dated 23rd July, 1978 under the caption "Rail finances in a Jam";

(b) if so, what is the reaction of the Government to the various observations made therein;

(c) the facts of the matter; and

(d) details regarding the action taken/proposed to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The news report refers to the drop in the Railways' goods loading and traffic earnings and to certain factors that have added to the working expenses. The report contains some inaccuracies and has drawn exaggerated conclusions.

(c) The facts are as under:—

(i) Gross Earnings :—

The Railways' gross earnings during April to June, 1978 amounted to Rs. 544.98 crores, which was Rs. 9 lakhs more than the earnings of the corresponding quarter of last year (Rs. 544.87 crores) but were short of the budget proportion for the current year (Rs. 568.46 crores) by Rs. 23.50 crores. While the earnings are more than the budget anticipations in respect of Passenger, Parcels and Miscellaneous, there is a drop in total earnings due entirely to a set-back in Goods traffic.

(ii) Originating Goods Loading :—

The Revenue goods loading during April to June, 1978, was 49.62 million tonnes as compared to 52.73 million tonnes during the corresponding quarter of last year and the budget proportion of 54.90 million tonnes. The current year's loading, therefore, shows a drop of 3.11 million tonnes as compared to last year and is short of the target by 5.28 million tonnes. The various sectors affected include collieries, washeries, steel plants, ore mines and ports. The drop in goods loadings in these sectors was largely due to shortfall in production and other factors.

(iii) Working Expenses :—

The Working Expenses during the first quarter of the current year amount to Rs. 389.18 crores as against Rs. 359.50 crores in the corresponding period of last year. The expenditure during April to June, 1978 is within the budget for the current year.

The allegation that some of the additional expenses to be incurred during the current financial year were deliberately not taken into account at the time of the presentation of the Railway Budget, is not correct. The decisions regarding revision of running allowance, payment to staff as a result of the adjustment of the strike period in May, 1974 with leave due, payment of additional dearness allowance and increase in steel prices, were all post-Railway budget developments, which could not be taken into account while finalising the Railway Budget presented to Parliament on 21-2-1978. The recommendations of the Railway Workers' Classification Tribunal are also under finalisation which will involve additional expenditure.

(iv) Upgradation/creation of additional posts at the higher level :—

As per the decision of the Government of India on Third Pay Commission's Recommendation, a review of the Class I Cadres/Services has to be made once in three years. The first review of the Railway cadres was made in 1973-74. The second cadre review has now been taken in hand. It is premature to furnish the details of the proposals at this stage.

(v) Staff Relations :—

While it is true that there have been a few agitations in some parts of the railway system, it is an exaggeration to describe "widespread discontent among the staff" as the sole factor responsible for the deterioration in operation. On the other hand, very special attention is being paid to the redressal of staff grievances and to the settlement of various economic demands of the labour. Apart from the announcement regarding the reinstatement and vacation of punishments of all those who have been penalised after the 1974 strike, several measures have been taken to improve the service conditions of Railway employees. Industrial relations on the Railway are very satisfactory now and conducive to efficient working of the system. Minor 'pin-pricks' here and there in a vast organisation like the Railways are inevitable and are not a matter of great concern.

(d) The Railways have been given directions to step up traffic earnings, particularly the performance under Goods, and also to pursue vigorously the measures to control working expenses. As a result of strict monitoring of various operations particularly connected with goods loading and regular coordination between Ministries of Railways, Energy, Industry, Steel & Mines, Labour and Finance, overall performance in July 1978 has improved considerably. The originating loading in June 1978 was 23193 (B.G.) and 5191 (M.G.) wagons per day. In July 1978 it increased to 23803 (B.G.) and 5228 (M.G.) wagons per day.

रेलवे स्टेशनों पर कैंटीन और बुक स्टाल

503. श्री चतुर्वर्धन : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रेलवे स्टेशनों पर कितने कैंटीनों और बुक स्टालों के ठेके 31 मार्च, 1977 को समाप्त हो गए हैं ;

(ख) उनमें से कितने ठेके प्राणवी बर्मा के लिए पिछले ठेकेदारों के नाम दिए गए हैं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ऐसे ठेके देने के मामले में हरिजनों और पिछड़े वर्गों के लोगों को विशेष सुविधायें और प्राथमिकता देगी; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो ऐसी विशेष सुविधाओं का पूरा ज्वीरा क्या है?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निधि नारायण) :

(क) से (घ)।

रेलवे स्टाफों पर कंपनीयों और बुक स्टाल

बान-गान और बेडिंग ठेकों के घाबंटन के लिए अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के व्यक्तियों की तरजीह दी जाती है। लेकिन बुक स्टालों के ठेकों के घाबंटन में इस प्रकार की कोई तरजीह नहीं दी जाती।

गाड़ी के निकट बोमबे लगाने और छोटे-छोटे स्टाल लगाने जैसे छोटे ठेके अब केवल अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के सम्मिलित लोगों को ही घाबंटित किये जा रहे हैं। बड़े ठेकों के मामलों में भी अन्य बातें समान होने पर अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के व्यक्तियों को अब प्राथमिक रूप से तरजीह दी जाती है।

31-3-77 को ठेके समाप्त हो जाने वाली कंपनीयों और बुक स्टालों की संख्या और पिछले ठेकेदारों के नाम में दिए गए ठेकों की संख्या से संबंधित सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सप्ताह पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Global Tenders to Import Wheel Sets

*504. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railway Board have recently invited global tenders to import wheelsets;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Durgapur Steel Plant offered to supply such wheelsets; and

(c) if so, why the global tenders have been invited?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE) :

(a) Yes, Sir. The following five Global Tenders have recently been invited :

(i) GP-79 for 1280 Nos. Wheelsets for the manufacture of Broad Gauge ICF Type Coaches.

(ii) GP-80 for 3000 Nos. 20-Ton Wheelsets for the manufacture of BOX/RH/CRT Wagons (BG).

(iii) GP-84 f or 3200 Nos. 20-Ton Wheelsets for manufacture of BOX/BRH/CRT Wagons (BG).

(iv) GP-82 for 264 Nos. Wheelsets for the manufacture of DC EMU Coaches.

(v) GP-83 for 3340 Nos. 16-Ton Wheelsets for the manufacture of BG Tank Wagons.

(b) The supplies offered by Durgapur Steel Plant are being accepted by the Railways in full; and

(c) Global Tenders are invited only in those cases where the supplies made by Durgapur Steel Plant or Tata Iron & Steel Company fall short of the requirements of the Railways for meeting the maintenance needs or Coach and Wagon-building Programmes or where the manufacture of certain types of Wheelsets has not been developed by Durgapur Steel Plant and Tata Iron & Steel Company.

Drilling work near Suthri Village, Kutch.

*505. SHRI ANANT DAVE : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether drilling platform for oil is ready near Suthri village in Kutch District;

(b) whether the drilling work is going to start this year;

(c) whether the work has now been entrusted to ONGC; and

(d) if so, what is the progress in this regard and when this work will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) to (d). A location near Suthri was released by the ONGC in September 1973 for exploration of Mesozoic and Tertiary prospects. A foundation on this location for the deployment of rig was also constructed. However, in view of the further geological information obtained by the ONGC in the area, the onland drilling at Suthri has been deferred.

Decline in Freight Earnings

*506. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIFF : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any decline in freight earnings during last six months; and

(b) if so, whether Government have taken steps to meet all outstanding orders for wagons even for movement of low priority items?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE)

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Steps have been taken to meet all outstanding demands for wagons, including low priority traffic. As a result, the number of outstanding indents has been brought down by 20% on the B. G. and 30% on the M.G. as on 16th August, 1978 as compared to the demands at the end of June, 1978.

Length of Railway Lines in Bihar Adivasi Areas

*507. SHRI AGHAN SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to unstarred question No. 95 on 21-2-1978 regarding length of railway lines in Bihar Adivasi areas and state:

(a) whether any decision has since been taken regarding construction of the lines mentioned as surveyed; and if so, the details thereof, and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor and the time by which a decision will be taken?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE) :

(a) and (b). No decision has so far been taken regarding construction of lines mentioned in the reply given to unstarred question No. 95 on 21-2-1978. The limited funds which are made available are not sufficient even to meet the requirement of projects which are already in hand. The decision regarding construction of these lines would, therefore, depend upon the allocation of funds in the coming years.

रेलवे वर्कशॉप्स से बोरी गई वस्तुएँ

*508. श्री जलन्धी जाई : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में विभिन्न रेलवे वर्कशॉप्सों से सम्बन्धित कर्मचारियों की सापरवाही के कारण प्रति वर्ष लाखों रुपए के माल की बोरी होती है जिससे सरकार को भारी हानि होती है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसे रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) :

(क) सापरवाहिक गतिविधियों के कारण प्रति

वर्ष औसतन लगभग 2 लाख रुपए मूल्य का रेलों का सामान रेलवे कारखानों से चोरी चला जाता है ।

(ख) रेलवे कारखानों से रेलों के सामान की चोरी/उठाई/पिरो की रोक-थाम के लिए निम्नलिखित निवारक उपाय किये जा रहे हैं :—

(1) अनाधिकृत प्रवेश अथवा बिना गेट पास के सामान को बाहर से जाने को रोकने के लिए रेलवे सुरक्षा दल द्वारा कारखानों के द्वार पर नियमित पहरा देना ;

(2) कारखानों की परिसीमा दीवार के बाहरी ओर देखने सुरक्षा दल द्वारा गश्त जारी रखना ;

(3) खाली माल डिब्बों तथा सभी वाहनों के साथ-साथ कारखानों से बाहर आने वाले सभी व्यक्तियों की जांच करना ;

(4) रेलवे सुरक्षा दल के कर्मचारियों द्वारा सारी योजना में अपराध-प्राप्त्युक्त एकत्र करना तथा सन्देशप्रद व्यक्तियों पर कड़ी निगाह रखना ;

(5) सिविल पुलिस विभाग के साथ निकट सम्पर्क बनाये रखना ;

(6) कारखानों में तैनात रेलवे सुरक्षा दल के कर्मचारी अपनी इयूटी पर सतर्क रहते हैं और सभी प्रकार अपनी इयूटी निभाते हैं, इस बात को सुनिश्चन करने के लिए रेलवे सुरक्षा दल के पर्यवेक्षक कर्मचारियों द्वारा कारखानों में अचानक गश्त लगाया जाता है ;

(7) कारखानों में मूल्यवान सामग्री तानों में बन्ध और सील लगाकर रखी जाती है ;

(8) कारखानों में रात्रि के समय गश्त लगाने में कुत्ता दल का उपयोग भी किया जाता है ;

(9) कारखानों में आवश्यक बुनियादी सुरक्षा प्रबन्ध भी किए जाते हैं ।

Accommodation and other Facilities for Judicial Administration

*509. PROF P. G. MAVALANKAR : Will the Minister of LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the judicial administration in the whole country has been suffering for want of proper office and court accommodation, basic facilities and amenities for the judicial officers etc. at many places in various States of the Union;

(b) if so, what concrete and effective steps are being taken by Government to correct and improve the said situation and for how long and at what expenses during the years 1976, 1977, 1978: and

(c) broad outline of the improvements, if any, effected in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Additional duty to the Managing Directors of Orissa F.C.I.

4739. **SHRI PADMACHARAN SAMANTASINHERA:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that the Managing Director of Orissa F.C.I. (Talcher) is given additional duty work other than his own duty;

(b) if so, what is the additional work attached to him and how many days he was absent from Headquarters since last two years upto date; and

(c) for this additional work what is the additional remuneration/T.A. drawn by him since last two years?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). The position as reported by the company is as follows:

Industrial Licence and capacity	Cost and sources of finances for the project	Position of the project
(i) Nitrile rubber—2000 tonnes per annum.	Project cost Rs. 140.2 lakhs Sources of Finances:— (a) ICICI (b) LIC (c) Internal resources of the company.	Project has been implemented.
(ii) Butadiene Catalyst—60 tonnes per annum.	Project cost Rs. 39.41 lakhs. Entirely financed from internal resources of the company.	Project has been implemented.
(iii) A.B.S.—2000 tonnes per annum	..	Project is under implementation. Industrial licence is valid upto 8-12-1979.

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZER (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) There is only one Chairman-cum-Managing Director for the entire Fertilizer Corporation of India, of which Talcher is one of its Divisions. The Talcher Division is headed by a General Manager and apart from his regular duties, he was not assigned any additional work during the last two years;

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Issue of New Licences to Synthetics and Chemicals Limited, Bareilly

4740. **SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether new licences which have been issued to Synthetics and Chemicals Limited, Bareilly, are still in the process of implementation; and

(b) which new projects have been constructed by Synthetics and Chemicals Limited at what cost and from what sources the finances were arranged?

Issue of a Letter of Intent to Colgate-Palmolive India Limited

4741. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN :
SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT :

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

(a) whether Government have issued a letter of intent to Colgate-Palmolive India Limited to manufacture menthol;

(b) whether it is a fact that the small units engaged in the industry are capable of meeting the entire domestic demand of menthol; and

(c) if so, what are the details and reasons for granting permission to a multi-national to enter into this field?

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

(b) The exact demand estimate of menthol has not been made. The present demand of menthol is, however, met by the existing units, both in the organised sector and small-scale sector.

(c) The project which envisages production of menthol from natural Mentha grass was sanctioned on the strong recommendations of the State Government of J & K as this will promote the agricultural economy of the backward area in the State. An export obligation of 60% of the production of menthol has been imposed to protect the interests of small scale units.

नकली सेबलों से इम्पेक्सनों का बचाव जाना

4742. श्री सुरेश झा सुमन : क्या केरोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1975-76, 1976-77 और 1977-78 में कितनी बोस कम्पे नकली सेबलों तथा बाँटों में इम्पेक्सन तथा अप्रामिष्ठ औषधियाँ तस्बाई कर रही थी और उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाई की गई है ; और

(ख) क्या औषधियों में अप्रामिष्ठ को रोकने हेतु बोस निर्माता कम्पे की सचामक जांच करने के लिए कोई योजना मुर करने का सरकार का विचार है ?

केरोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमचन्द्र नानन बटुमुखा) : (क) और (ख). सुचना एकट्टी की जा रही है और तथा पटल पद रखी जाएगी ।

Representations forwarded by Local M.L.As. and Members of Parliament to the Management of F. C. I., Sindri

4743. SHRI A. K. ROY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) what is the number of letters of representations forwarded by the local M.L.As and M. Ps. received by the Management of the Sindri Unit of the F.C.I. and their dates of receipt;

(b) whether it is a fact that despite clear Government instruction to acknowledge such letters immediately and to give a final reply within 21 days most of them have remained unattended and unanswered;

(c) whether it is a fact that the F.C.I. management also adopts discriminatory policy to the C.I.T.U. affiliated F.C. Kamgar Union led by the local MLAs. and the M. Ps.; and

(d) if so, reason thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) to (d). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Inadequate facilities at Ottappalam Station

4744. SHRI K. KUNHAMBU : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that facilities at Ottappalam (Kerala) Railway station are inadequate; and

(b) if so, what are the steps taken to improve the facilities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) : (a) and (b) The facilities provided at Ottappalam Railway station are considered adequate for the present level of traffic offering at this station.

Movement of Coal and Wheat

4745. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH SAYIAN WALA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the task of gearing the railways to perform adequately and efficiently in the revival and growth of the economy did not receive

due attention when it failed to cope up with the right movement of coal and wheat, *inter-alia*; and

(b) if so, what steps are being sought to be taken to improve the situation?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Resolution from All India Railway Accounts Employees' Association

4746. SHRI ROBIN SEN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a resolution passed by the All India Railway Accounts Employees' Association and also by the Danapur Branch, Eastern Railway; and

(b) if so, the demands of the Accounts Staff and steps taken by Government to finalise each demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) (a) and (b) In the absence of details it has not been possible to identify the resolution referred to. Necessary information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Action against M/s. Alkali and Chemicals for Illegal Activities

4747. SHRI S. S. DAS: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in spite of the fact that it has been brought to the notice of the Government that the activities of Alkali and Chemicals are illegal, no action has been taken in the matter; and

(b) why protection is being granted for illegal activities and why the price approvals have not been cancelled?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Government have already instructed State Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Corporation of India Ltd. and M/s. Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited to stop release of canalised raw materials to M/s. Alkali and

Chemical Corporation of India. The company were also asked on 24th May, 1978, to stop the manufacture of such formulations as are presently manufactured by them under loan licence arrangements but are not covered by any Industrial Licence. The company have represented against this decision of the Government. On the prices side, the West Bengal State Drug Controller has been instructed to ensure that the company complies with the revised lower prices for propranolol Hcl. fixed by Government. Thus needed action has been taken in the matter.

Proposal to bring Medical Store Depots under the Ministry

4748. SHRI A. MURUGESAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Government Medical Store Depots under Ministry of Health and I.D.P.L. under Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers are performing almost the same work;

(b) if so, whether Government have examined the above and the details thereof; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken to bring the Medical Store Depots under the Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). The primary functions of the Medical Stores Organisation, a Government body under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, is to supply on payment, the requirements of hospitals and dispensaries in different States. In particular they handle the supply of bulk of the material required for various National Programmes like Malaria Eradication Programme, T. B. Control Programme, Cholera Control Programme and Family Welfare Programme. Emergency supplies are also arranged by them as relief measures in the case of floods, cyclone and other natural calamities. They function on a no-profit-no-loss basis.

The Medical Stores Depots at Bombay and Madras have factories attached to them which produce about 200 common Pharmaceutical preparations comprising

mainly tinctures, syrups, ointments, tablets and surgical dressings.

I.D.P.L. a public sector undertaking under the Department of Chemicals and Fertilizers are engaged in the manufacture of bulk drugs and formulations consisting of Penicillin, Streptomycin, Tetracycline, oxytetracycline, Griseofulvin, Vitamins, Sulphas, Analgesics, Antipyretics, Tranquillizers, Anti-amoebic, Diuretics, Anti-rheumatic, Anti-tubercular, Anti-filarial Anthelmintics, typnotics, Anti Confusants, Contraceptive pills and Anti-microbials etc. They also manufacture some fine chemicals. They manufacture various types of Surgical Instruments also. They have marketing organisation to market their products on a commercial basis throughout the country both to Government institutions as well as the trade. R and D activities are also undertaken by them to stabilise and up-date available technologies, improve process know-how and develop new products.

Hence there is no comparison or duplication between the roles of Medical Stores Depots and I.D.P.L.

(c) There is no proposal under consideration at the moment to bring the medical Store Depots under the control of the Ministry.

Use of 'Selson' as Shampoo by M/s. Abbot

4749. SHRI GOVINDA MUNDA - Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that M/s. Abbot used 'Selson' as a shampoo to the tune of Rs. 38 lacs in violation of Excise Duty rules;

(b) whether fungus is added to Selson; if so, how it could be a shampoo; and

(c) when did the company remove Selson from their list of shampoos and under what provisions of I (D & F) Act they were allowed to do so ?

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

(a) 'Selson' labelled earlier as 'Dandruff Treatment Shampoo' manufactured by M/s. Abbot, Bombay, is a subject matter of dispute between the Central Excise Department and the manufacturer since 15th of June, 1976. The Government of India have issued a show cause notice dated 18-5-1978 to manufacturer under

Section 35A of the Central Excise and Salt Act, 1944 to review the decision passed by the Collector of Central Excise, Bombay, to continue classifying the product under Tariff Item 14E and the matter is pending decision. If Govt. decides to classify the product on the basis of the above findings under Tariff Item 14E of Central Excise Tariff then the differential central excise duty on clearances of 'Selson' effected from July '75 till May '78 upto about Rs. 3782 lakhs. From June '78 onwards, no clearances have been effected for Selson for home consumption.

(b) Commissioner, Food and Drug Administration, Maharashtra, has confirmed that the preparation of Selson does not contain any fungus.

(c) The matter is under examination.

Proposal to fix selling price of Bulk Drugs

4750. SHRI YASHWANT BOROLE : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether interms of new Policy common selling price for bulk drugs based on the cost of production of major efficient producers are proposed to be fixed; if so; the basis on which such prices shall be fixed ;

(b) how Government will protect new and small scale units who have generally high cost of production; and

(c) whether any representations were received in this regard and if so, Government's reaction to such representation ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) The Pricing Policy which forms a part of the Statement laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on the 29th March, 1978 containing Government decisions on the report of the Committee on Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Industry (Hathi Committee) envisages that where the indigenous bulk drug is produced by more than one manufacturer, a common selling price for sale to all formulators will be fixed initially on the basis of the average cost of production of relatively more efficient firms which account for a large percentage of the output.

(b) and (c). Representations from the Associations of Drug Manufacturers on the question of providing protection to the new and small scale units in the matter of price

fixation were received. It has been clarified to them that Government may fix a weighted average price with separate retention prices for individual firms in appropriate cases, where there are substantial differences in the cost of production of any bulk drug among the different manufacturers.

Release of canalised bulk Drugs for various Drugs and non-drug Units

4751. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) details regarding name, quantity and date of recommending release of canalised bulk drugs for various drug and non-drug units by his Ministry to the CPC/IDPL during the last 2 years ;

(b) provisions of policy under which each of these letters were issued ; and

(c) whether through this mechanism certain foreign and Indian companies have been helped and if so, details of unintended benefit in the form of more raw materials obtained by them ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) and (b). Min. of P. C. & F. (Department of C & F) laid down parameters for distribution of canalised bulk drugs within the frame-work of Import Trade Control Policy to Small Scale and DGTD units. Clarifications arising out of the application of the distribution policy were also given as and when sought.

During 1975-76 and 1976-77 action was taken to regulate releases of Methyl Dopa

and the position in this regard has already been indicated in reply to part (b) of Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 508 answered on 20-12-77. Details of instructions issued for release of Methyl Dopa during 1976-77 are given in the attached statement.

In 1977-78, the Deptt. issued allocation orders in respect of L-base to individual units in accordance with the Ministry of Commerce notification No. 42-ITC(PN)/77 dated 2-7-77. Details of these allocations are also indicated in the attached statement.

As regards the circumstances in which CPC were asked to release 1.5 kgs. of Prednisolone in favour of M/s Warner Hindustan Ltd. during 1977-78, the relevant details have already been furnished in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 8802 answered on 2-5-78.

Certain releases of Vit. B 1, Vit. B 2 and Folic Acid were also cleared by the Deptt. in 1977-78 in favour of a few non-drug units. The details of such releases and the circumstances under which these were cleared have already been furnished in reply to Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 341 answered on 8-8-78.

On 29-12-77, CPC were asked to release 16 kgs. of Vit. 'A' in favour of M/s Mysore Snackfoods Ltd., Bangalore who required it for being utilised in the manufacture of extruded ready-to-eat food for use in the mid-day meal programme of the Education Deptt. of Government of Karnataka. It is, however, not known whether the material was actually supplied by the CPC.

(c) As the action taken by the Deptt. was based on well-defined policy and principles, the question of certain foreign and Indian companies deriving unintended benefits does not arise.

Statement

Name of canalised bulk drug/raw-material	Date of recommendation	Name of Company	Quantity (kg.)
1	2	3	4
1976-77			
Methyl Dopa	3-8-76	IDPL	5000
		Merch Sharp & Dohme	2000
		Dey's Medical Stores	2000
		Themis	2000
		Suneeta Labs.	2000

1	2	3	4
	Gujarat Pharmaceuticals . . .		200
	Jagson Pal & Co. . . .		200
	Unique Chemicals . . .		200
	Cadila Lab. . . .		200
14-9-76	Dolphin Laboratories Pvt. Ltd.		200
26-11-76	G. I. Laboratories . . .		600
28-2-77	Cadila Labs. . . .		50
		For 1976-77 & 1977-78	
L-Base . . .	19-7-77 Day-Se-Chem. . . .		45000 (1977-78 only)
	19-8-77 Microbe Labs. . . .		2374 (1977-78 only)
	19-7-77 Trichem Labs. . . .		2968
	19-8-77 Nectrine Pharmacy. . . .		5805 (1977-78 only)
	19-7-77 Vitco Labs. . . .		2691
	Do. Imperial Pharmaceuticals . . .		2242
	Do. Usan Labs. . . .		7514
	Do. Metro Chemicals . . .		575
	Do. Fine Organic . . .		575
	Do. British Pharmaceuticals . . .		2942
	Do. Unique Pharmaceuticals . . .		575
	19-8-77 Jagson Pal & Co. . . .		3951 (1977-78 only)
	28-7-77 Pharmachem . . .		6198 (1977-78 only)
	19-8-77 Pharma Indiana . . .		3348 (1977-78 only)
	Do. Piya Pharma . . .		1365 (1977-78 only)
	19-7-77 Syntholab . . .		575
	19-8-77 Pure Drug (India) . . .		2340 (1977-78 only)
	Do. Jatin Pharma . . .		1267 (1977-78 only)
	21-9-77 Niriac Pharmed . . .		1040 (1977-78 only)

1	2	3	4
L. Base	19-7-77	Allied Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals	575
	Do.	Basic Pharma	575
	Do.	Bombay Drug House Pvt. Ltd.	575
	Do.	Gratus Pharma	575
	Do.	Sundeeep Drugs Pvt. Ltd.	575
	Do.	Poly Drug Chem.	575
	Do.	Theo Pharma	575
	Do.	Champharma Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Products	575
	Do.	Intrachem	575
	Do.	Reverie Pharmachem.	575
	Do.	Gufic Pvt. Ltd.	575
	Do.	Suchem Lab.	575
	Do.	Vichem Labs.	575
	Do.	Barichem India Ltd.	575
	Do.	Biomex Remedies	575
	Do.	Orion Chemicals	575
	Do.	Avron Pharmaceuticals	575
	19-8-77	J. K. Pharmaceuticals	250 (1977-78 only)
	27-8-77	Premier Pharmachem.	250 (1977-78 only)
	5-9-78	Pharmaryuth Chemicals	1047
	8-9-77	Polydrug Laboratories	575
	Do.	Imphachem Industries	575
	Do.	Santosh Pharmaceuticals	575
	28-9-77	Sunchem Laboratories	250 (1977-78 only)
	20-1-78	Canberra Chemicals	Do.

**Pilferage or Theft of Fertilizers
from Fertilizer Factory**

4752. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) what is the amount of loss suffered by way of pilferage or theft of fertilizers

from fertilizer factories during the last three years; and

(b) what steps are being taken to prevent such recurring losses due to pilferages?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) and (b). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Trains for people travelling to New Delhi from neighbouring States

4753. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) what is the approximate number of people who travel daily to New Delhi from neighbouring States;

(b) is it true that the trains by which they travel are frequently behind schedule and the commuter can never be sure of reaching the office or place in time ;

(c) is it also true that such commuters swarm into the reserved compartments and cause great inconvenience to the other passengers; and

(d) if so, what steps are being taken to set the above things right ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) : (a) About 25,000.

(b) No. Punctuality performance of local trains in Delhi area is satisfactory.

(c) Cases of commuters entering reserved coaches around Delhi and other important stations, have come to the notice of the Railway Administration.

(d) Staff manning reserved coaches have instructions to ensure that unauthorised passengers do not enter the reserved coaches. At times, however, it becomes difficult to control such passengers. Surprise checks are conducted and unauthorised passengers travelling in those coaches are dealt with as per rules. Cases of deliberate negligence on the part of the staff manning reserved coaches are viewed seriously and appropriate action taken against them.

Discussions with Chairman Indian Oil Corporation by representatives of Refinery Works Union

4754. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether representatives of the Barauni Oil Refinery Works Union met the Chairman of the Indian Oil Corporation recently to resolve the dispute arising out of the 'go slow' tactics launched by the Technical Staff of the refinery;

(b) if so, the nature of the talks held; and

(c) the reaction of the Government in this regard ?

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

(b) The major demand made by the various unions and different groups of workers during the talks was a removal of stagnation among the employees. An offer was made to the representatives of the various unions providing stagnation relief to employees of single cadre posts by giving them one scale higher as personal to them without change in their job and designation. This is on the basis of a similar offer made to the recognised union of Gauhati Refinery and accepted by them. However, the Unions at Barauni have made demands for reducing the limit of 12 years to as low as 5 years and have demanded that the scheme should cover categories of employees in posts other than single cadre also.

(c) The matter is under examination.

Vacancies Filled by Promotions and Direct Recruitment

4755. SHRI SHIV SAMPATI RAM : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of vacancies filled by promotions and direct recruitment in each class/category and grade over Allahabad Bikaner, Delhi, Firozpur, Jodhpur, Lucknow, Moradabad and railway electrification of Northern Railway and how many among them were from SC/ST and how many of them were belonging to Non-SC/ST in the year 1977 ;

(b) the number of vacancies in each class, category and grade which had come to the share of SC/ST as reserved quota including carry forward vacancies ;

(c) whether the entire vacancies in reserved quota were fully subscribed (give details); and

(d) if not, whether any special steps are being taken to secure adequate representations of SC/ST and wipe out the back-log ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) : (a) to (d) . Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

प्याज के परिवहन को लिए रेलगाड़ियां

4756. श्री धर्मेन्द्र झाई खेत : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गुजरात के सोराष्ट्र क्षेत्र के राजकोट जिले में नावाबार, घोराजी, बीर उपसेटा स्टेशनों,

जामनगर जि से नें जाम-जोधपुर और लालपुर स्टेशनों, जूनागढ़ जिले में बेरावल और केजोर स्टेशनों और जामनगर जिले में महुवा बाधि स्टेशनों की (स्टेशन-वार) 16 मई से 31 जुलाई, 1978 तक और जमनपुर से जुलाई, 1978 तक चलान-चलान कितने बैगन प्याज के परिवहन के लिए धार्जित किये गये ;

(ख) क्या प्याज के लदान हेतु बड़ी बैगनों की कमी थी और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) क्या प्याज नष्ट होने वाली बस्तु है और यदि हां, तो क्या प्याज के लिए बैगनों की सफाई हेतु इस वर्ष कोई समय-सूची तैयार की गई है और क्या प्रत्येक वर्ष के लिए भी इस प्रयोजन हेतु कोई समय सूची तैयार करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव बारादर) :

(क) संलग्न विवरण में ज्योरा दिया हुआ है।

(ख) इस यातायात की निकासी न्यूना-धिक रूप से साथ-साथ होती रही है। लेकिन,

जब कभी बड़ी हुई गांवों की प्रति के लिए बाल डिम्बों की सफाई कराई गई तो उन्हें पैक करने पर गांव पत्र रद्द कर दिये गये।

(ग) प्याज यातायात एक कड़ी समय अनुसूची के अनुसार नहीं किया जा सकता है क्योंकि प्याज के लिए मार्गदर्शकों की मार्गें बहुत से स्टेशनों के लिए होती हैं और ये मार्गें व्यापारिक कर्म-कर्म कर की जाती हैं जिसका समुचित यह है कि मार्गदर्शकों सफाई कर देने पर उनके लिए गांवपत्र (डिपेंड) बड़ी तादाद में रद्द कर दिये जाते हैं। फिर भी, यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं कि यद्यपि प्याज कोई अत्यधिक महत्व वाल नहीं है, तो भी जहां तक सम्भव होता है, प्याज यातायात को बाल डिम्बों धार्जित के लिए प्रयोज्य उच्च प्राथमिकता देकर कर्म-कर्म प्रथि-मान्य यातायात अनुसूची के अंतर्गत 'ब' प्राथमिकता देकर, प्याज से लदे बाल डिम्बों के संचलन पर कड़ी नजर रख कर तथा मार्गवर्ती परिहार्य बिन्दुओं बाधि को दूर करने के लिए उनकी मानीटरिंग करके जल्दी से जल्दी भेज दिया जाये।

विवरण

स्टेशन	प्याज से लदे गये बाल-डिम्बों की संख्या		31-7-78 को बकाया पंजीकरण	गांव-पत्रों का रद्द करवा देना
	15-6-78 31-7-78	जनवरी से जुलाई, 78		
1	2	3	4	5
भावनगर	214	953	16	1187
धोराजी	87	356	28	581
उपलेटा ई	65	250	5	301
जामजोधपुर	18	92	..	259
लालपुर	4	7	1	3
बेरावल	230	823	2	1375
केजोर	7	42	6	154
महुवा	8	586	147	600
जामनगर . . . . .	..	683	..	359

Survey of lines during 1978-79.

4757. SHRI GIRIDHAR GO—MANGO : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the lines included for survey for the year 1978-79 and in the Sixth Plan in the State of Orissa to convert into B.G. lines ;

(b) the reasons for non-inclusion of Naupada-Gunupur N.G. line for survey; and

(c) progress of the work and programmes for the new lines to be included ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) : (a) to (c) . A reconnaissance engineering-cum-traffic survey for the conversion of Rupa-Talband narrow gauge line into broad gauge and its extension up to Gorumahisani / Chakulia has been taken up during the current financial year.

Surveys have also been taken up on the request of the Government of Orissa for construction of two new railway lines from Talcher to Sambalpur and from Koraput to Salur/Parvatipuram. Construction of the first phase of the Jakhapura

Banarasi line from Jakhapura to Daitari is in progress. It is not proposed to consider conversion of Naupada-Gunupur narrow gauge line into broad gauge at present due to constraint of resources.

The list of new lines and conversion projects to be included in the Sixth Plan has not yet been finalised.

Demand for halt of Nava Jeevan Express at Rutehur

4758. SHRI RAJSHEKHAR KOLUR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a demand from a wide section of the people to provide a halt of Nava Jeevan Express at Rutehur Railway Station in Karnataka ;

(b) if so, whether a decision has been taken to provide a halt ; and

(c) if not, the reasons for such decision ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) : (a) Yes, several representations have been received.

(b) and (c) 145/146 Ahmedabad-Madras Nava Jeevan Express provides fast service between these two cities. Provision of additional stoppages will slow down the train to the inconvenience of through passengers who have been representing for reduction in journey time.

Pilferage on Railways

4759. SHRI MADHAVRAO SGUNDIA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that during the financial year 1977-78, the pilferage on Indian Railways was more than what it was in the previous years ;

(b) if so, comparative figures for the last three years ;

(c) whether as a result the railways had to pay a huge sum in the form of compensation ; and

(d) if so, total amount paid during the last three years separately ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) : (a) to (d) . The cases of pilferage during 1977-78 were 82,926 as compared to 86,985 during 1976-77, i.e. a decrease of 4,059.

The statistics of the number of cases and the amount of compensation paid in these cases of pilferage during the last three years are :

Year	Number of cases of pilferage	Amount of compensation paid
		(in crores of rupees)
1975-76.	1,56,181	7.22
1976-77.	86,985	5.46
1977-78.	82,926	5.47

Procurement of Oxytetracycline by M/s. Pfizer from I.D.P.L

4760. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1275 regarding manufacture of Oxytetracycline by M/s. Pfizer dated 25th July, 1978 and state :

(a) was the entitlement and actual release of Oxytetracycline effected in favour of M/s. Pfizer on the basis of policy parameters as indicated in reply to the said question ;

(b) how M/s. Pfizer were entitled for release of Oxytetracycline from IDPL when they themselves are licenced to produce this drug ; and

(c) whether M/s. Pfizer are still procuring Oxytetracycline from IDPL and if so, quantity supplied by IDPL during current year to M/s. Pfizer and whether IDPL have met the demand of other users of Oxytetracycline in full before supplying to Pfizer, under what provisions of policy these supplies have been effected ?

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

(a) Upto the year 1976-77, the releases of Oxytetracycline were made by IDPL as per demand received from various units because this drug was banned for import upto that year.

Oxytetracycline was canalised for the first time in 1977-78. M/s. Pfizer were entitled to a release of more than 20 tonnes during 1977-78, both in terms of the old policy regarding supply of canalised raw

materials and the revised policy announced in October, 1977, but they were actually supplied a quantity of 5.00 tonnes by IDPL.

(b) There are no guidelines or instructions that drug manufacturing units licensed for production of a particular bulk drug are debarred from obtaining supplies thereof from other manufacturers/suppliers of the same drug.

(c) Yes, Sir. Oxytetracycline has been decanalised and put on the banned list for the year 1978-79. For 1978-79, M/s. Pfizer registered a total quantity of 27 tonnes with IDPL with delivery schedule of 9 tonnes in the first quarter and 6 tonnes in each of the remaining three quarters. While IDPL have so far released a quantity of 15 tonnes of Oxytetracycline to M/s. Pfizer against the delivery schedule for the first two quarters, they have met the demand from other units also in full.

पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे से मान्यता प्राप्त संघ

4761. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में मान्यता प्राप्त संघ का नाम क्या है ;

(ख) क्या किसी संघ ने मान्यता के लिए अपने दावे को प्राथमिकता दी है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उसका नाम क्या है और इसे तदनुसार मान्यता न देने के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव माराम्ब) :
(क) इस समय पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे पर निम्नलिखित दो यूनियनों को मान्यता मिली हुई है :—

(i) एन० ई० रेलवे मजदूर यूनियन— यह झाल इंडिया रेलवे मेन्स फेडरेशन के साथ सम्बद्ध है।

(ii) एन० ई० रेलवे एम्पलाइज यूनियन (पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे कर्मचारी संघ)— यह नेशनल फेडरेशन ऑफ इण्डियन रेलवे मेन के साथ सम्बद्ध है।

(ख) और (ग) पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे श्रमिक संघ, जोकि एक मान्यता रहित यूनियन है, ने पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के महाप्रबन्धक को एक पत्र लिखा है जिसमें मान्यता प्रदान किये जाने का अनुरोध किया गया है।

मई 1977 में हुए त्रिपक्षीय मजदूर सम्मेलन के बाद श्रम मंत्रालय ने एक त्रिपक्षीय समिति स्थापित की थी जो अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ यूनियनों को मान्यता प्रदान करने के मानदण्डों के बारे में सिफारिश करेगी। सरकार नये औद्योगिक सम्बन्धों के बिल के बारे में उनकी रिपोर्ट पर विचार

कर रही है। जब तक इस सम्बन्ध में संपर्क वाले बाकी सामान्य नीति पर निर्णय नहीं लिया जाता तब तक रेल प्रशासन द्वारा किसी नई यूनियन को मान्यता प्रदान नहीं की जा रही।

Progress of complete take over of Swadeshi Cotton Mills

4762. SHRI MOHAN LAL PIPIL : Will the minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to reply given to Starred Question No. 761 on 18th April, 1978 regarding Swadeshi Cotton Mills and state :

(a) the progress so far made by the National Textile Corporation in taking over complete management of Swadeshi Cotton Mills Company Ltd., Kanpur and its 5 units alongwith assets investments share, land, subsidiary company owning two sugar units etc; and

(b) why not other civil and criminal action/proceedings are taken against erring erstwhile management ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN) : (a) Possession of six textile undertakings of Swadeshi Cotton Mills Company Limited, Kanpur, was taken by the National Textile Corporation Limited immediately after the issue of the Notification dated 13-4-1978 in terms of Section 18AA of the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951. The question of take-over of other industries of the Company did not arise since such take-over would not have merited action under the said Act. Meanwhile, in terms of the arrangements approved by the Delhi High Court, National Textile Corporation is also in possession of certain portions of the premises of the Company.

(b) The Ministry of Industry which is concerned in the matter has informed that there is no move for any such action. As for as this Department is concerned, action under section 408 of the Companies Act, 1956 had already been taken but the matter is subjudice.

Representation from Sangli Municipal Council

4763. SHRI ANNASAHAB GOT KHINDE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether at the time of his visit on the 15th June, 1978, to Sangli, Maharashtra State, the President of the Sangli Municipal Council had made some representation to him regarding the amount of more than Rs. 13 lakhs paid by the said

council to the Railways as the price of the Railway land sold to the Council ;

(b) if so, taking into consideration the fact that such blocking of funds has resulted in seriously affecting the developmental activities of the said council, whether Government will take a decision at an early date in the matter ;

(c) if so, the probable date when the decision is likely to be taken ;

(d) whether till then the Government will stay the demand of the remaining amount of about Rs. 5 1/2 lakh raised against the said council ; and

(e) if not, the reasons for the same ?

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

(b) and (c) . The land in question was handed over to the Municipal Council and other parties last year, but in view of the subsequent proposal for restoring Miraj-Sangli branch line, the Municipal Council and other parties to whom the railway land between Sangli and Miraj was handed over have been requested not to make any construction thereon. In case, it is ultimately decided to restore the branch line, the land will be taken back, otherwise it will be permitted to be used by the Municipal Council. It will however, take some time more before a decision is taken.

(d) Yes.

(e) In view of (d) above the question does not arise.

Promotion to Loyal Workers

4764. **SHRI R. L. KUREEL :**
SHRI SUBHASH AHUJA :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6514 on 11th April 1978 regarding promotion of coaching clerks as Commercial Apprentices at New Delhi Station and State further :

(a) whether such like promotions have been given to other loyal workers in Indian Railways ;

(b) if not, reasons for giving preferential treatment to these employees ;

(c) whether these employees were deputed by the Administration to work against the Railway Strike in 1974 ;

(d) if so, reasons for making them absent from their duty from 8th May, 1974 to

13th May, 1974 and declaring them loyal ;

(e) if so, number of other employees given this type of preferential benefits to promotions in Northern Railway ; and

(f) if so, the further redressal actions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) : (a) No. There were no other such cases.

(b) As indicated in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 9638 answered on 9-5-78, there was only one solitary case. It was a case of fresh appointment as Commercial Apprentice against 20% quota for wards of Railway employees on the basis of service rendered by his father. There was no question of giving any preferential treatment in this particular case.

(c) to (f) . Do not arise as there were no other employees similarly treated.

Change of name from Dumex to Pfizer

4765. **SHRI MOHAN SINGH TUR :**
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) when it became known for the first time to his Ministry that Pfizer have purchased Dumex in India.

(b) when was the request for change of name from Dumex to Pfizer received by Government and what were the details furnished by Pfizer for seeking transfer of independent licence/approvals possessed by M/s. Dumex in their name ; and

(c) when was the approval of Government granted for such change in name and on what basis and under what provisions was this change in name allowed by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) to (c) . M/s. East Asiatic Company, a Denmark based international Corporation were marketing, since 1946, Pharmaceutical products bearing the name of "Dumex" manufactured by a combine of six drug manufacturing firms known as Danish United Medical Export. On 21st November, 1950 this was organised as a Private Limited Company in the name of Dumex Limited, as a subsidiary of the Danish firm—East Asiatic Company.

In May, 1958, M/s. Dumex submitted an application for the issue of capital of Rs. 30 lakhs as preference capital of M/s. East Asiatic & Co. India Limited and Rs. 30 lakhs as equity capital to M/s. Pfizer,

Panama. They stated, as justification therefore, the fact that M/s. Pfizer proposed to invest and would also furnish technical know how etc. for the manufacture of antibiotics in India from the basic stage. This application was considered by the Govt. in 1958 and was agreed to with the approval of the then Minister of Industry.

On 10th June, 1960 Govt. agreed to the issue of shares worth Rs. 25.10 lakhs to M/s. Pfizer Corporation, Panama by M/s. Dumex Limited, Bombay for the establishment of a plant in Chandigarh for the manufacture of Oxytetracycline and Tetracycline.

In July, 1960 the East Asiatic Company (I) Pvt. Ltd., intimated that 15,000 preference shares out of c. 30,000 preference shares held by them in M/s. Dumex Limited were redeemed out of the accumulated profits, on the 3rd June, 1960. Hence, the East Asiatic Company (I) Pvt. Ltd. were left with only 15,000 preference shares with a value of Rs. 15 lakhs only. Thus M/s. Pfizer acquired controlling interest in M/s. Dumex Limited.

Later in 1960, a proposal was made by East Asiatic Co. (I) Pvt. Ltd. and East Asiatic Co. Ltd., Denmark wanting to sell all their shares in Dumex Limited amounting to Rs. 9.9 lakhs of the face value of Rs. 100 per share to M/s. Pfizer at Rs. 200 per share.

This proposal was agreed to in consultation with the then Ministry of Commerce and Industry and Department of Company Law Administration. The Department of Company Law Administration considered the price of Rs. 200 as fair and reasonable. The procedure at that time regarding consulting the concerned Administrative Ministry about association of foreign equity and the Department of Company Law Administration to check up the reasonableness of the price at which the shares would be transferred was duly observed in this case. Hence by the end of 1960 M/s. Pfizer acquired the entire share-holding of M/s. Dumex. As a result, M/s. Dumex Pvt. Ltd. ceased to exist as a separate Company in India, on its reincorporation as M/s. Pfizer. The name of M/s. Dumex Pvt. Ltd. was subsequently changed to M/s. Pfizer and Industrial Licences and Registration Certificate held in the name of Dumex were also endorsed in the name of M/s. Pfizer in July, 1961.

Time taken by train from Udaipur to Jodhpur

4766. SHRI R. D. GATTANI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a time of more than 15 hours is taken by the train for reaching Udaipur from Jodhpur which is a distance of 301 Kms.; and

(b) if so, whether efforts would be made to bring down this time to a reasonable limit ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) : (a) 221 UP Jodhpur-Udaipur Passenger takes 12 hours 50 minutes from Jodhpur to Udaipur.

(b) Speeding up of this train is not operationally feasible under the present conditions of track and traction and the need to maintain connections enroute.

Strength of Assistant Officers

4767. SHRI KISHORE LAL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) What was the strength of Assistant Officers, Senior Scale Officers, Junior Administrative Officers and Principal Officers, department wise, in each zone in the Indian Railways in April, 1974 and in April, 1978; and

(b) What percentage of upgradation has been done in the case of officers grade-wise and Class III and IV employees since 1974 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) : (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2731/78].

(b) Number of gazetted posts upgraded after 1-4-1974 305

J.A. to S.A. Grade	51	}
S.S. to J.A. Grade	163	
JS/Cl. II to Sr. Scale	91	}

Number of Class III posts upgraded to Class II 506

Number of Class III posts upgraded 24297

Number of Class IV posts upgraded 11538

Upgradations are done only on the basis of worth of charge and responsibilities and not on percentage basis.

Representation regarding Work Done by ONGC in Tripura

4768. SHRI SACHINDRALAL SINGHA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS & FERTILISERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he had received any representation either from any M.P. or from

the workers representatives of ONGC working in Tripura regarding the delay of work in the State :

(b) if so, the details of the representation/representations; and

(c) the details of action taken on the basis of representation/representations.

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM & CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) to (c) The General Secretary, ONGC Workers' Union, Tripura Project Agartala and General Secretary, ONGC Workmen Association, Calcutta jointly submitted a Memorandum dated 8-4-78 through Shri Samar Mukherjee, M.P. vide, his letter dt. 11-5-77 Para 1 of this Memorandum which refers to the alleged mis-management and unplanned drilling in Tripura Project, besides West Bengal Project reads as under :-

"Drilling Aspects :

Drilling is being carried out at West Bengal and Tripura since last 12 years but so far practically is nil. Although there are so many reasons behind it still our 12 years practical experience does not permit that a major portion of the reasons cannot be avoided, viz., regular stuck up in the wells due to unplanned drilling operation and mere negligence of the management, indecision/releasing of drilling point, frequent changing of decision in all respects, which spoils the man power, material, money and time etc. Therefore, it is expected that you will probe into the matter to put this vital organisation to a sound footing."

The matter was examined and comments were called for from the ONGC. In regard to West Bengal I had already supplied the reply in answer to Question No. 2192 in the Lok Sabha on 1-8-1978, which may be referred to. In so far as the drilling work in Tripura is concerned the apparent slow pace of exploration by the ONGC in Tripura has been mainly due to the remoteness of the area, difficult sub-surface conditions and the high pressures encountered in the drilling of the wells in that State. However, notwithstanding these difficulties, further drilling in Tripura is being continued by the ONGC more vigorously.

Geological and Geophysical Survey by ONGC in North Eastern Region and Eastern Region.

4769. SHRI SUDHIR GHOSAL : Will the MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the name of the area in North Eastern Region and Eastern Region where

ONGC conducted geological and geophysical survey up-to-date, period-wise ;

(b) the names of the scientists participated in these survey work areawise ;

(c) the details of the Report submitted by each of the survey team?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, & CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS : (SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) to (c) The necessary information is being obtained from the ONGC and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Petrochemicals Complex at Haldia

4770. DR. BIJOY MONDAL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether West Bengal Government have given any proposal for a petrochemicals complex at Haldia ;

(b) if so, details of the proposal of the State Government ; and

(c) the action taken up-to-date in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM & CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) to (c) A letter of intent was issued to the West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation Limited, in November, 1977, for the setting up of a petrochemical complex upto the capacities specified below :

Items of manufacture	Annual capacities/tonnes
(1) Ethylene . . .	54,000
(2) Propylene . . .	30,000
(3) Prolysis Gasoline . . .	46,000
(4) Butadiene . . .	8,000
(5) Benzene . . .	8,000
(6) Ethylene Oxide . . .	3,000
(7) Ethylene Glycol . . .	10,000
(8) Diethylene Glycol . . .	1,500
(9) Ethyl Hexanol . . .	21,000
(10) Isobutanol . . .	8,100
(11) N-Butanol . . .	3,100
(12) HDPE . . .	20,000
(13) P.V.C. . . .	45,000

The Corporation have yet to come up with the feasibility reports.

मंत्रालय में हरिजनो के लिए विशेष सैल

4771. श्री मही लाल : क्या पेट्रोलियम रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनका ध्यान दिनांक 25 जुलाई, 1978 के 'नवभारत टाइम्स' और 'जनम' में उनके मंत्रालय में हरिजनों के लिए दो विशेष सैल बनाये जाने के बारे में प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उक्त दो विशेष सैल उपरोक्त समाचार पत्र में उल्लिखित नियमों, विशेष रूप से भारतीय तेल निगम में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कर्मचारियों के कल्याण के लिए बनाये गये हैं ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इन सैलों के सदस्यों का व्योरा क्या है और क्या अनुसूचित जातियों के अधिकारी/कर्मचारी इन सैलों का अध्यक्ष नियुक्त किये जायेंगे क्योंकि वे अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कर्मचारियों की समस्याओं अच्छी तरह से समझ सकेंगे और उन्हें बेहतर हल कर सकेंगे ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमचन्द्र नन्धन बहुगुणा) : (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) से (घ) इस मंत्रालय के नियंत्रणाधीन सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के व्यवसायिक उद्यमों में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के पर्याप्त प्रतिनिधित्व को सुनिश्चन करने हेतु प्रशासनिक कदमों की शृंखला करने के लिए दो प्रकोष्ठ स्थापित करने का निर्णय किया गया है। पेट्रोलियम विभाग में खोले गये सैल का संचालन इंडियन आयल कॉर्पोरेशन द्वारा किया जायेगा और रसायन तथा उर्वरक विभाग में स्थापित सैल (प्रकोष्ठ) का संचालन भारतीय उर्वरक निगम द्वारा किया जायेगा। इन प्रकोष्ठों का स्वरूप प्रशासनिक इकाइयों जैसा होगा और ये प्रकोष्ठ कुल मिलाकर इस मंत्रालय की देखरेख में घपने घपने उपक्रमों के भाग के रूप में काम करेंगे। इंडियन आयल कॉर्पोरेशन तथा भारतीय उर्वरक निगम से अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे इन प्रकोष्ठों का गठन करने के लिए तत्काल कार्रवाई करें। इन प्रकोष्ठों को प्रभावी बनाने से सम्बन्धित सुझावों पर विचार किया जायेगा।

टाटा आयरन एंड स्टील कम्पनी के लिए इलवां लोहे का परिवहन

4772. श्री रामचंद्र सिंह : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि टाटा नगर इस्पात संयंत्र के लिए इलवां लोहा मध्य प्रदेश, उड़ीसा और

अन्य राज्यों से टाटा नगर (जमशेदपुर) को बैगनों द्वारा भेजा जाता है ;

(ख) क्या टाटा प्रोजेक्ट के अधिकारियों की साइट-गॉट से रेल अधिकारी इन बैगनों को वापसी यात्रा के समय खाली दमति हैं जब कि वे वस्तुतः टाटा स्टील के उत्पादों से भरे होते हैं जिसके परिणामस्वरूप रेलवे को भारी नुकसान होता है ;

(ग) क्या टाटा रेलवे में गवर्नमेंट रेलवे पुलिस (जी० आर० पी०) के पास कोई प्रथम सूचना रिपोर्ट दवां कराई गई है और इस मामले की जांच चल रही है ;

(घ) क्या बिहार के सी० आई० डी० अधिकारियों ने इस मामले को दवाने के लिए जांच रोक दी है ; और

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

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

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) जी नहीं।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ङ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Sanctioned Strength of House Surgeons in Northern Railway.

4773. SHRI NATHU SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the present sanctioned strength of House Surgeons in Northern Railway Hospital, New Delhi and the existing working strength in that Hospital ; and

(b) if the working strength is not commensurate with the sanctioned strength when the remaining vacancies are likely to be filled up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) : (a) and (b) The maximum permissible number of House Surgeons that could be appointed in the Central Hospital, New Delhi is 10. At present 7 House Surgeons are working. Action is being processed to fill the remaining three posts.

Maintenance of Rake

4774. SHRI BALDEV SINGH JASROTTA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that according to the instructions existing on the Railways each rake should get primary maintenance after a run of approximately 1000 kms. and secondary maintenance after a run of 500 kms.;

(b) whether it is also a fact that 63 UP/64 Lucknow Agra Express has been extended upto Kota without any secondary maintenance at Kota though the one side run is more than 600 kms. ; and]

(c) what remedial measures are proposed by the Government to avoid the violation of rules which endangers safety?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) : (a) No. Normally Primary maintenance is given at the originating Station and secondary maintenance at the terminating Station depending on the Rake links. No kilometrage targets have been laid down for this purpose.

(b) Yes, 63 UP/64 Dn. Lucknow-Agra Express has been extended upto Kota. The Primary Maintenance of this train is based at Lucknow, the originating Station, and Safe-to-run examination at Kota, the terminating Station. After the Safe-to-run examination the train is fit to run for its return journey.

(c) Does not arise, as no Safety rules have been violated.

लखनऊ-बम्बई एक्सप्रेस और साबरमती एक्सप्रेस रेलगाड़ियों में अधिक भीड़-भाड़

4775. श्री रायचण्डी : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को ज्ञात है कि लखनऊ-बम्बई एक्सप्रेस और साबरमती एक्सप्रेस रेलगाड़ियों में हमेशा भीड़भाड़ रहती है तथा इसके परिणामस्वरूप भारी भीड़ के दिनों में यात्री इन रेलगाड़ियों में नहीं चढ़ पाते हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार इन रेलगाड़ियों की बोगियों की संख्या बढ़ाने और इनकी डीजल इंजनों से चलाने का है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो ऐसा कब तक किया जायेगा ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) 115/116 बम्बई-लखनऊ एक्सप्रेस और 105/106 साबरमती एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों में, कुछ खण्डों पर भीड़-भाड़ देखी गई है।

(ख) और (ग). गुंजाइश न होने के कारण इन गाड़ियों में प्रतिरिक्त डिब्बे नहीं लगाये जा सकते। लंबी दूरी की यात्री गाड़ियों के डीजलीकरण का काम चयनात्मक आधार पर किया जा रहा है परन्तु यह डीजल इंजनों की उपलब्धता पर निर्भर करता है जो प्राथमिक रूप से माल यातायात की निकासी के लिए उपेक्षित हैं। फिर भी, जब प्रतिरिक्त डीजल रेल इंजन उपलब्ध होंगे, अन्य गाड़ियों के साथ-साथ इन गाड़ियों के डीजलीकरण के प्रश्न पर भी विचार किया जायेगा।

मीटर गेज स्टेशन, सवाई माधोपुर के पीछे खाली पड़ी भूमि

4776. श्री मीठा लाल घरेल : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सवाई माधोपुर जंक्शन (कोटा पश्चिम रेलवे) में मीटर गेज स्टेशन और मगदऊन बाजोरिया दुकानों के पीछे रेलवे भूमि का बहुत बड़ा क्षेत्र खाली पड़ा हुआ है और यदि हां, तो भूमि का कितना क्षेत्र खाली पड़ा हुआ है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इस क्षेत्र में पानी जमा हो गया है और कई वर्षों से रुका हुआ पानी सड़ांध फैला रहा है क्योंकि इस पानी की निकासी के लिए कोई रास्ता नहीं है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप वहां पर प्रायः बीमारियां फैलती हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या इस पानी की निकासी और इस स्थान की साफ रखने के लिए सरकार द्वारा कार्यवाही की जा रही है और यदि हां, तो तत्समन्वयी व्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और इस स्थान को कब तक साफ कराया जायेगा ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) से (ग). सवाई माधोपुर रेलवे स्टेशन के पीछे रेलवे भूमि की सीमा विवादास्पद है। रेलवे सीमा के साथ-साथ बहुत सी दुकानें/होटल आदि बन गये हैं। इन दुकानों/होटलों का पानी रेलवे क्षेत्र में स्थित कुछ निचले भागों में जमा हो जाता है। भूमि-सीमा के बारे में विवाद का निपटारा करने और साथ ही उस क्षेत्र से पानी के निकास की समस्या के समाधान के लिए सवाई माधोपुर नोटिफाइड एरिया कमेटी के प्रतिनिधियों के साथ एक संयुक्त सर्वेक्षण किया गया था। रेलवे सीमा के साथ-साथ पानी की निकासी के लिए पक्की नाली की व्यवस्था करने के सम्बन्ध में एक प्रस्ताव पर नोटिफाइड एरिया कमेटी के साथ बात-चीत की जा रही है।

Consumer Price of L.P. Gas

4777. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the consumer price of L.P. (cooking gas) produced and marketed by

the Government owned oil companies is statutorily or otherwise fixed by the Government ;

(b) if so, the formula on which the consumer price is fixed both in the case of direct marketing by Indian Oil and Burnah Shell through their retail agents and in the case of Hindustan Petroleum through their wholesale distributors like M/s. Kosan Gas Co. and East Coast Gas Pvt. Ltd., and Domestic Gas Pvt. Ltd. ;

(c) whether it is a fact that wholesale distributors like M/s. Kosan Gas Co., Bombay and East Coast Gas Co., Visakhapatnam, while showing in their costings to Ministry as if they are allowing Rs. 3.37 p. as retail agents margin are actually paying Rs. 2.75 p. only per cylinder ; and

(d) the reasons for the delay in implementing the decision of the Government for the take over of M/s. Kosan Gas Co. as announced on the Floor of the Lok Sabha on 4th September, 1977 by the Hon'ble Minister?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) The consumer price of domestic cooking gas for all marketing companies is fixed by Government—but not statutorily.

(b) and (c). The formula on which the price to the consumer is fixed takes into account the various elements of cost, cylinder filling charges, marketing and distribution charges, margins, dealer's commission, local taxes, etc. It includes a commission of Rs. 3.37/ cylinder. While the formula applies to all the marketing companies, the commission of Rs. 3.37/ cylinder is applicable to a full-fledged agent with complete facilities/services to customers. Kosan Gas (one of the concessionaires of Hindustan Petroleum Corporation), has one main agent and some agents and sub-agents. The commissions is shared between the concessionaires and their agents/sub-agents in proportion to the services/facilities provided by them. Agents are given commission ranging from Rs. 2.75 to Rs. 3.37 per cylinder and the sub-agents from Rs. 1.25 to Rs. 1.75 per cylinder depending on the services performed by them. As per arrangement reached by East Coast Gas Co./Domestic Gas Co. Pvt. Ltd., (which are the concessionaires of the Vishakh Marketing Unit of HPC—the erstwhile CORIL) with their agents directly, an amount of Rs. 2.75/ cylinder is given to their agents as against Rs. 3.37/ cylinder provided in the price build-up.

(d) Steps in this regard have already been initiated.

Consideration of Hathi Committee Report

4778. **SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI :** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered the report of Hathi Committee ;

(b) if so, the details of the major recommendations thereof accepted by Government ;

(c) whether Government have also accepted the recommendations made in the Hathi Committee report about multi-national Drug Companies ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) to (d). Government have taken comprehensive decisions on the recommendations of the Hathi Committee and a Statement reflecting the New Drug Policy has already been laid on the Table of the House on 29th March, 1978. The said Statement contains *inter alia*, Government's decisions on the regulation of activities of multi-national drug companies and summarises the recommendation of the Hathi Committee on the role of foreign companies vis-a-vis Government decisions thereon.

दिल्ली में कुकिंग गैस के लिए पंजीकरण

4779. श्री राजकुमार सिंह : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में सभी गैस एजेंटियों में गैस के कनेक्शनों के लिए पंजीकरण काफ़ी समय से बन्द है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उस के क्या कारण हैं और सरकार का पंजीकरण प्रारंभ करने के लिए कब आदेश जारी करने का विचार है ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमचन्द्र नन्धन बहगुणा) : (क) खाना पकाने की गैस की माँग की धपसा इस उत्पाद की लगातार कमी को देखते हुए तेल कंपनियों द्वारा (दिल्ली सहित) कुछ लोगों में तरल पेट्रोलियम गैस (खाना पकाने की गैस) के कनेक्शन प्रदान करने के लिए नामों की पंजीकरण को निरुसाहित किया गया था ।

(ख) तेल कंपनियों को वर्ष 1980 से जब खाना पकाने की गैस पर्याप्त मात्रा में उपलब्ध होनी प्रारम्भ हो जायेगी, जहाँ कहीं भी जरूरी होगा एक निश्चित पैमाने पर नये ग्राहकों को ध्यान में रखते हुए नया पंजीकरण प्रारंभ करने की सलाह दी गयी है ।

Contractors engaged for construction of Mathura Refinery

4780. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3236 re: contracts for construction of Mathura Refinery on 8-8-1978 and to state:

(a) the names and addresses of the Indian and Foreign Contractors/Firms engaged for the construction/erection of the Mathura Refinery ; and

(b) what is the nature, magnitude and value of work to be executed under the contract by each contractor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) and (b). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2732/78].

मेरठ, देहरादून और आगरा में कुकिंग गैस की एंजेलियों का प्रावदन

4781. श्री नवाब लिह चौहान : क्या पेट्रोलियम रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मेरठ, देहरादून और आगरा में कुकिंग गैस की कितनी एंजेलियां प्रावटित करने का निर्णय किया गया है ;

(ख) उन के प्रावटन के मामले में किन सिद्धान्तों का पालन किया जायेगा ;

(ग) उन में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों तथा अन्य वर्गों के लिए क्या कोटा निर्धारित किया गया है ; और

(घ) इस संबंध में कि तने प्रावेदन पर प्राप्त हो चुके हैं तथा उन पर कब तक निर्णय किये जाने की संभावना है ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री श्री हेमवती नन्दा बहगुणा) : (क) इंडियन प्रायल कार्पोरेशन ने एक मेरठ में, एक देहरादून में और दो आगरा में कुकिंग गैस की वितरण एंजेली खोलने का निश्चय किया है ।

(ख) वर्तमान मार्गदर्शी रूपरेखाओं के अनुसार, प्रावेदन पत्रों को प्रामाणित करने के लिए विज्ञापन प्रकाशित करने पड़ें और वाणिज्यिक महत्व को ध्यान में रखकर वितरण एंजेली दी जायगी, वास्तविक उपयोगिता सहकारी सोसाइटियों और कृषि उद्योग नियमों को प्राथमिकता दी जा रही है ।

(ग) सरकार द्वारा जारी की गई मार्गदर्शी रूपरेखाओं के अनुसार सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की कम्पनियां

पेट्रोल पम्प, तरल पेट्रोलियम गैस (बनाना पकाने की गैस) एल० के० डी० एल० डी० के० को भी एंजेलियां निम्नलिखित आधार पर देती :—

(i) अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के के लोगों को 25 प्रतिशत ;

(ii) शारीरिक रूप से विकलांग लोगों के लिए 2 प्रतिशत ; और

(iii) शेष को वाणिज्यिक आधार पर, जिन में वास्तविक उपयोगिता सरकारी सोसाइटियों और कृषि उद्योग नियमों को प्राथमिकता दी जा रही है ।

दिनांक 15-5-1978 को लोक सभा में विवेचन के अनुसार देश के विभिन्न स्थानों में तेल कम्पनियों द्वारा अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति में संबंधित लोगों के लिए 87 में से 24 नयी कुकिंग गैस की वितरण एंजेलियां खोली जायेंगी । इन 24 स्थानों में मेरठ, देहरादून और आगरा को शामिल नहीं किया गया है ।

(घ) देहरादून और आगरा में वितरण एंजेली के लिए प्रावेदन पत्रों को मंगाने के लिए प्रेस विज्ञापन अभी हाल ही में प्रकाशित किए गए हैं और प्रावेदन पत्रों को प्राप्त करने की प्रक्रिया तत्पश्चात् अभी समाप्त नहीं हुई है । इसलिए कुल कितने प्रावेदन पत्र प्राप्त हुए इस संबंध में इतना शीघ्र बताना कठिन होगा । साधारणतः चयन करने और नियुक्ति के संबंध में पत्र जारी करने में 3 से 4 महीने तक लग जाते हैं ।

Paying of rent by I.D.P.L.

4782. SHRI KACHARUJAL HEMRAJ JAIN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that I.D.P.L. is paying rent 20 per cent more to the landlords in addition to that a penalty of Rs. 45,000 has been imposed by D.D.A. ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and whether it is proposed to inquire into the matter?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited have been paying 20% of the rent per month as composition fee to Delhi Development Authority only with effect from 1-7-1977. They deposited with Delhi Development Authority a sum of Rs. 40,000 as security money which has since been adjusted against the composition fee due.

(b) This arrangement was entered into with the Delhi Development Authority

as shifting to alternative accommodation would have proved more costly, apart from the fact that suitable alternative accommodation was just not available. The Company propose to shift to their own office building, which is under construction.

मेहसाना रेलवे स्टेशन के दोनों ओर मल्ले का होना

4783. श्री मोतीबाई झारु चौधरी : क्या मैं भी यह बताने की कृपा करूँ कि :

(क) क्या मेहसाना रेलवे स्टेशन में मेहसाना रेलवे तक स्टेशन के दोनों ओर रेलवे के गाले हैं;

(ख) क्या ये गाले बहुत छोटे हैं और अपेक्षित चौड़ाई का न होने के कारण वहाँ पर प्रायः दुर्घटनाएँ होती हैं और क्या हाल ही की एक दुर्घटना में दो व्यक्ति मारे गये थे और क्या इस कारण मेहसाना नगरपालिका ने इन गालों को चौड़ा करने के बारे में मांग प्रस्तुत की है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या इस अपेक्षित मांग को पूरा किये जाने का प्रस्ताव है; यदि हाँ तो कब और यदि नहीं, तो उस के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निधि नारायण) :
(क) मेहसाना याई में दो रेल पुल (नं० 962 और 963) हैं। इनका निर्माण केवल स्थानीय नालों की जरूरतों को पूरा करने के लिए किया गया था न कि निचले सहक पुल के रूप में उपयोग के लिए।

(ख) नालों के बहाव के प्रयोजन के लिए इन पुलों की चौड़ाई पर्याप्त है। इन पुलों के नीचे यातायात के कारण दुर्घटनाओं की रेलों को जानकारी नहीं है। इन पुलों को चौड़ा करने के लिए मेहसाना नगरपालिका ने रेल विभाग के साथ कोई पर-स्वबह्वार नहीं किया है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Composition of Board of Directors of Khandelwal Ferro Alloys Limited

4784. SHRI M.A. HANNAN ALHAJ: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the composition of Board of Directors of the Khandelwal Ferro Alloys Limited, Bombay, and the names of its allied units;

(b) whether there are reports of mismanagement in this group of companies and its directors are drawing heavy salaries and perquisites; if so, full details thereof; and

(c) what action Government have taken to check mismanagement in this group of companies and whether any inquiry has been made thereinto?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) The composition of Board of Directors of M/s. Khandelwal Ferro Alloys Limited, Bombay as

per the annual return of the company made upto 13-4-1978 is as under:—

(i) Shri Madan Mohan R. Ruia, Chairman.

(ii) Shri K.R.K. Menon

(iii) Shri Jasvantlal Matubhai

(iv) Shri K. Sadagopan

(v) Shri Shreenath R. Khandelwal

(vi) Shri Premnath R. Khandelwal

(vii) Shri O.K. Shah

(viii) Shri L.N. Jadhvani (Nominated by IFC of India).

According to the Annual Report for the Year 1977, the company has got two units namely,

(i) FERRO MANGANESE UNIT

(ii) TUBE MILL UNIT

(b) Certain complaints were received from a shareholder of the company making allegations regarding (i) the management set up of the company since the abolition of the Managing Agency system, (ii) drawal of excess perquisites by the Directors and (iii) sale of steel tubes to Khandelwal Private Limited to derive substantial profits for Khandelwal Directors.

(c) Enquiries were made into these allegations and it was found that there was no substance in these allegations.

Removal of Chairman and Director of Belapur Sugar and Allied Industries

4785. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news published in the Financial Express of 27th June, 1978, regarding resolution for the removal of the Chairman and Director of Belapur Sugar and Allied Industries;

(b) if so, whether there is any pressure direct or indirect on the Government for changing the management; and

(c) what are the views of Government on the existing management which is nominated by the Government?

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

(b) No, Sir.

- (c) S/Shri H. B. Dhondy and R.R. Desai were appointed as Government Directors under section 408 of the Companies, 1956 for a period of two years with effect from 28-3-1973 and their tenure expired on 27-3-1975. There are no Government nominated Directors on the Board of the company after 27-3-1975.

Memorandum from Employees Union of Eastern Gas Power Company and its Associated Concerns.

4786. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government have received a memorandum from the Eastern Gas Power Company and its associated concern's employees union expressing apprehension, the sizeable section of the employees may be rendered surplus and retrenched as a result of the Centre's reported decision for restructuring of the present system of distributorship;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken steps to alleviate the fear expressed by the employees' union; and

(c) the details thereof?

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

- (b) and (c): As already indicated in the Statement made in the Lok Sabha on 15-5-1978, restructuring of the cooking gas distributorships has been decided upon to ensure that such distributorships do not become or continue to be too big and thus deprive others from the opportunity of running such distributorships. While the restructuring may result in certain employees being rendered surplus at certain points, it may at the same time generate better employment opportunities at the new points. Oil companies may also persuade the new distributors to explore the possibility of engaging employees retrenched by big distributors.

Shifting of Main Office of Bongaigaon Refinery Petro-Chemicals Ltd

4787. SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) if it is a fact that Chairman and Managing Director, Bongaigaon Refinery and Petro-Chemicals Limited promised to shift the main office of Project to Bon-

gaigaon while answering to some agitators in Assam;

(b) is it a fact that the office of the undertaking has failed to implement his promise and he still maintains his office in New Delhi and still following the policy of denying employment to local people in employment and allotment of contracts; and

(c) if so, action Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) to (c): The Managing Director had promised to shift his office to Bongaigaon by the 1st June, 1978, and his office has been shifted to Bongaigaon with effect from 1st June, 1978.

The company is having at present a liaison office and some other staff in New Delhi. The purpose of having this office is to maintain contact with the company's consultants, whose head offices are located in Delhi, and also the administrative Ministry.

The employment policy of the Company is governed by the Government's guidelines issued from time to time.

Contracts are awarded by the Company on the basis of tenders and strictly in accordance with the normal tender procedures.

न्यायालयों और अन्य स्थानों पर नियुक्त एडवोकेट

4788. श्री हुकम चंद नारायण यादव : क्या बिधि: न्याय और कानून के कार्य में मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने हरिजन, धार्मिक, महिलाओं, मुसलमानों और पिछड़े वर्गों के कितने एडवोकेटों को न्यायालयों, प्रायोयों प्रथवा अन्य विभागों में नियुक्ति की और उन न्यायालयों, प्रायोयों प्रथवा अन्य विभागों के नाम क्या हैं जिन में उन की नियुक्ति की गई और सरकार ने कुल कितने एडवोकेटों की नियुक्ति की?

बिधि: न्याय और कानून के कार्य में मंत्री (श्री शशी भूषण) : जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सब के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

मई, 1974 की हड़ताल के पश्चात् राजपत्रित पदों का बनाव जाना

4789. श्री हरमोचन बर्मा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मई, 1974 की रेलवे हड़ताल के पश्चात् कितने राजपत्रित पद बनाये गये और कितने राजपत्रित अधिकारियों को पदोन्नत किया गया ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उन्हें उच्च वेतन मान दिये गये थे ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार 1974 से पहले की स्थिति बहाल करने हेतु कोई कार्यवाही करेगी ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कब और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) :
(क) से (घ). बड़े हुए कार्य भार को सम्भालने और नितान्त प्रत्यक्षालिक निर्माण कार्य के लिए 1974 की रेल हड़ताल के बाद आज तक विभिन्न क्षेत्रीय रेलों पर लगभग 1265 राजपत्रित पद सृजित किये गये। ऐसे कई पद उस काम के पुरा होने पर जिस के लिए वे पद सृजित किये गये थे, बाद में, प्रत्यपित कर दिये गये। इस अवधि के दौरान नियमित व्यवसाय प्रबन्धों के परिणामस्वरूप, (लगभग, 1947 अवधिकारी उत्त्तरांतर प्रेडों में पदोन्नत किये गये और वे सामान्य नियमों के अधीन उपयुक्त वेतनमानों में लगा दिये गये। चूंकि ऐसा हड़ताल के कारण नहीं किया गया था, इसलिए हड़ताल के पूर्व की स्थिति को बहाल करने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उत्पन्न।

Permission letters issued to Drug Units without Seal of the Ministry

4790. SHRI UGRASEN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Industrial licences, their clarifications and other letters issued under I (D & R) Act possess the seal of the issuing Ministry;

(b) whether it is a fact that Permission Letters which were granted to drug manufacturing units don't possess any seal and were issued by officers in excess of their powers, violating provisions of I (D & R) Act and rules made thereunder: give details of officers involved in the issue of Permission letters; details of permission letters issued product wise, whether before issuing each and every such Permission Letter, application for industrial licence was received or not; and

(c) how many applications of Indian firms for such formulations were rejected at the same time: details of such applications and reasons for rejection?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) :
(a) All Industrial Licences issued under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act or any amendments made to the Industrial Licence under this Act bear the Seal of the Ministry of Industry.

(b) Consequent on the coming into force of the I (D & R) Act in 1951, firms which were in existence before the Act came into force were entitled to Registration under the Act for their existing range of production as well as such items where the parties had taken effective steps to manufacture them.

Various Companies approached the Govt. from time to time subsequently, seeking authorisation for the manufacture of articles which could be produced by them without adding to their existing plant and machinery. The Licensing Committee at their meeting held on 23-11-1955 examined this issue in the context of the implications of the term "new article" and held that a broad view of the definition of "new article" was reasonable and should be taken. The Committee felt that, where no new Trade Mark or new Patent was involved and the product was covered within the ambit of the same item in Schedule I of the I (D & R) Act, 1951 for which the concerned company held a Registration/Industrial approvals, then such product would not be a "new article" and there should be no objection to the Company manufacturing it.

Based on this decision, and with a view to enabling Companies already holding valid authorisation to fully utilise the existing machinery, without adding to either royalty burden or plant and machinery or seeking any additional concessions for import of raw materials in relaxation of the general import policy, Permission Letters were issued to such Companies.

Generally, these letters were issued without any seal of the issuing Ministry because they were in the nature of a clarification as to the meaning of "new article" and elaborated the authorisations for manufacture available to the party, namely, Registration Certificates and Licence, thereby explaining to them that they were authorised to manufacture these additional items without a separate licence, provided the following 4 main conditions were satisfied:

(i) No additional plant and machinery will be required for the purpose;

(ii) No royalty will be payable;

(iii) The products would be marketed under trade marks already in use and no new patent was involved.

(iv) No special concession in regard to the import of basic raw materials and ingredients would be made in relaxation of the general Import Policy in force from time to time.

Details of Permission Letters are furnished in Annexure II of Chapter V of the

Hathi Committee Report, which has already been laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Since the Permission Letters were issued in the fifties, it is not possible to state if Indian Companies had been refused the manufacture of any such item covered by Permission Letters issued to Foreign Companies.

Reduction in cost of production of Fertilizers

4791. DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) in view of the fact that more than Rs. 50 crores are given by way of subsidies to indigenous phosphatic fertilizers, what concrete steps are being taken by Government to reduce the cost of production of these fertilizers; and

(b) what is the total quantity of phosphatic fertilizers imported in the past three years?

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

(a) About 60 to 70 per cent of the cost of production of phosphatic fertilizers is accounted for by the cost of basic inputs like imported phosphatic acid, rock-phosphate, bulk of which is imported, and potash and sulphur, both of which are also imported. As the inputs are mainly imported, we have little control over their cost. However, it has been the constant endeavour of Government to reduce the cost of production and make fertilizers available to the farmers at reasonable prices. With this in view, measures such as reduction in import duty on phosphoric acid, reduction in excise duty on super-phosphate and reduction in the price of imported potash were taken in the past in order to reduce the cost of production and thereby, the price to the farmers. Since, however, these measures were not adequate to bring about significant reduction in the prices of phosphatic fertilizers, the scheme of price support was introduced with a view to bringing down the prices.

(b) The quantity of imports of phosphatic fertilizers in terms of nutrient is furnished below:—

Year	Quantity in lakh tonnes of P 205
1975-76	3.37
1976-77	0.23
1977-78	1.64

Lay off in M/s. Dharanghdra Chemical Works and M/s. Plastics Resins Limited, Sahapuram Arumuganeri and Tirunelveli

4792. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there was lay off in Messrs Dharanghdra Chemicals Works, Sahapuram and Messrs Plastics Resins Limited, Sahapuram, Arumuganeri Tirunelveli District Tamilnadu State during the current year as well as last year;

(b) if so, what is the reason therefor;

(c) whether Government are aware that a number of small scale industries depending upon the raw material Resins, will be affected if M/s. Plastics Resins were to stop production; and

(d) if so, whether the Government would take over the management of this Unit in the interest of the small scale industries or whether the alternative entrust the management with its sister Unit viz., Dharanghdra Chemical Works Ltd., Sahapuram for its management?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) (a) and (b). There was no lay off in M/s. Dharanghdra Chemicals Works during the current year or during the last year. M/s. Plastic Resins and Chemicals Limited was closed from 11th November to 24th November, '77 and during this period the workers were laid off. The factory again closed down on 15th February, 78 due to uneconomic operations and the lay off of the workers continues since then.

(c) and (d). The problems of this Company were discussed in an inter-Ministerial Meeting and the matter is under examination.

In the meantime, import of PVC resins is being allowed to meet the gap between the demand and the indigenous availability.

Sale of Non-Canalised bulk drugs to IDPL on high-sea basis

4793. SHRI RAMJILAL SUMAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) details of non-canalised bulk drugs sold to IDPL on high-sea basis during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) under what authority were these high-sea sales were also effected in favour of any other authority; if so, details thereof; if not, why; and

(c) whether for allowing high-sea sales and making delivery of non-canalised bulk drugs it was ascertained that IDPL hold necessary independent licence for manufacture of formulations covered; if not, under what authority were non-canalised items released to IDPL on high-sea basis?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Details of non-canalised bulk drugs sold by CPC to IDPL on high sea sales basis during the last three years are indicated below:

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Vitamin A	..	7.175	MMU
Procaine			
Penicillin	—	9000 BU (By air)	1000 BU

(b) The import of Vit. A which was a banned item for import during 1976-77, was authorised at the instance of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare in favour of IDPL to meet a specific requirement in respect of the Family Planning Programme. This import was necessitated due to shortage of this drug in the indigenous market and it was an *ad hoc* arrangement.

As regards Procaine Penicillin the material was imported by CPC to meet IDPL's requirements for an export order from Afghanistan and the import was authorised against an advance licence issued in favour of IDPL by the Office of CCI&E.

In the case of canalised raw materials, IDPL share with CPC the responsibility for distribution of such raw materials and in this capacity take delivery of materials on high sea sales basis from the latter. On the same analogy, in the instant cases also, the material was transferred on high sea sales basis by the CPC.

If the reference in the words 'any other authority' is to an 'Actual User', the Ministry has no knowledge whether any other actual user made a similar request to CPC for supply of non-canalised raw materials on high sea sales basis.

—(c) No, Sir. The basis on which non-canalised items were released to IDPL on high sea sales basis, has been explained in (b) above.

Cost price of urea

4794. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the present unit cost price of urea produced in the country; and

(b) what is the present unit cost price of urea which is being imported from abroad and the reasons for the difference in costs?

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

(a) and (b). The cost of production of urea in the country varies from plant to plant depending upon such factors as the capital cost, feedstock used, vintage, process adopted, location, cost of utilities etc. The price of imported urea does not depend on its cost of production in the exporting countries but on the international market forces. Data in respect of the cost of production of urea in other countries is not available in a form that makes comparison with the cost of production of indigenous urea possible.

Money collected by Ms. Bharat (P) Ltd. from Cement Stockists

4795. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a huge amount have been collected by M/s. Bharat (P) Ltd. from the Cement Stockists in the form of advances security loans, etc. and misappropriated; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken by Government against the Ex-Executive Directors of the Company?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN) (a) and (b). Presumably the question refers to M/s. Bharat Overseas Private Limited. This company was acting as sole selling agents of M/s. Jaipur Udyog Limited, and had taken large sums of money from cement dealers. The precise position in this regard is not known, since the company has not filed any balance sheet after March 31, 1974.

Due to complaints received about non-supply of cement and/or non-refund of the advances, action is being taken to conduct an inspection of the books of accounts etc., of the company under section 209A of the Companies Act, 1956 to get a clear idea of the irregularities committed, if

any, and to take such action as may be called for.

बीस बड़े औद्योगिक गृहों के परिसमापन का समाचार

4796. श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माधुर : क्या बिधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 8 जून, के 'द इण्डियन एक्सप्रेस' में "गवर्नमेंट थ्रू डिटरमिन्ड टु सिम्बलिट 20 बिग हाउसिंग" शीर्षक में प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है ; और

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

बिधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री लालि कृष्ण) : (क) हां, श्रीमान् जी ।

(ख) 23 दिसम्बर, 1977 को संसद् में रखे गये औद्योगिक नीति विवरण में सरकार ने बड़े गृहों के सम्बन्ध में अपनी पहुँच की स्पष्ट घोषणा की है । इस नीति को, लाइसेंस नीति की सीमा और एकाधिकार एवं निरन्धनकारी व्यापार प्रथा अधिनियम का दृढ़ता से लागू करने के रूप में क्रियान्वित किया जा रहा है । सरकार ने कुछों के हाथों में प्राथिक वस्तु संकेन्द्रण पर विस्तीर्ण एवं क्लिष्ट प्रश्न पर सही विचार किया है और इस प्रकार के संकेन्द्रण को प्रभावी रूप से समाप्त करने के प्रस्तावों की अभी परीक्षा की जा रही है ।

Drug to control Tuberculosis

4797. SHRI AMRSINH V. RATHAWA:
SHRI SUKHENDRA SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Central Salt and Marine Chemicals Research Institute, Bhavnagar has achieved a break-through in preparing a drug from a seaweed to control tuberculosis;

(b) if so, the progressive results achieved so far in this direction; and

(c) the time by which the drug is likely to be put in commercial production ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

धायुर्वेदिक औषधि कारखानों की स्थापना

4798. श्री लक्ष्मीनारायण नायक : क्या वैद्योलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में राज्यवार उन स्थानों का ज्वीरा क्या है जहाँ सरकारी धायुर्वेदिक औषधि कारखानें हैं ;

(ख) धायुर्वेदिक औषधि के उपयोग को बढ़ावा देने की दृष्टि से वर्तमान जनता पार्टी सरकार ने सत्ता सम्भालने के बाद अब तक कितने नये धायुर्वेदिक औषधि कारखाने स्थापित किये हैं और उन स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं जहाँ ऐसे कारखाने स्थापित किये गये हैं ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार मध्य प्रदेश में ऐसे कारखाने की स्थापना करने की है जहाँ भ्रमर-कण्टक और अन्य जंगली जड़ी बूटियाँ बहुतायत से उपलब्ध हैं ?

वैद्योलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नरबन बहुगुणा). (क) से (ग) : स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय ने बताया है कि अपेक्षित सूचना उसके डाटा एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर प्रस्तुत की जायेगी ।

Request for shifting of Mathura Refinery

4799. SHRI D. D. DESAI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether twelve eminent personalities of the country have written to him requesting him to intervene and shift the site of Mathura Refinery to a less risky site to save Taj Mahal and Agra city from pollution; and

(b) if so, what action he proposes to take in the matter?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Appointment of Managing Director of Jeypore Sugar Company Orissa

4800. SHRI M.R. LAKSHMI NARAYANAN : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the answer given to Starred Question No. 1017 on 8th May, 1978 regarding Jeypore Sugar Co. Ltd. and state :

(a) whether the Jeypore Sugar Company Orissa, has now made an application for

approval of Mrs. Rajshwari Ramakrishnan as Managing Director if so, whether Government propose that she will not be given approval;

(b) whether it is true that the Management of Jeypore Sugar Company consisting of one family also is in the management of K.C.P. Ltd., Madras; if so, what are the family members; and

(c) whether it is a fact that representations were made by shareholders of K.C.P. Limited more than a year ago for appointing Government Directors; if so, what action has been taken so far on these representations?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The proposal of the company for the re-appointment of Shrimati RAJESHWARI RAMAKRISHNAN as the Managing Director of the company for a period of five years with effect from 1-9-1977 on her existing remuneration has since been received, and is under consideration.

(b) The following five directors of the Jeypore Sugar Company Limited are also the directors of M/s. K.C.P. Ltd.

- (i) Shri V.L. Dutt (Managing Director)
- (ii) Mrs. V.R. Dhurgambal
- (iii) Shri M.A. Krishnamachari
- (iv) Shri R. Prabhu
- (v) Shri P.R. Ramakrishnan

(c) A representation from Shri K. Rajendra Chowdhary, Advocate has been received on behalf of some shareholders of the company for the appointment of Government Directors on the Board of M/s. K.C.P. Ltd. The same is under consideration of the Government.

Selection of Station Masters

4801. SHRI RAM PRAKASH TRIPATHI:
SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that All India Station Masters Association, Delhi Division boycotted selection of Station Masters Grade Rs. 455-700 on 11th June, 1978 and 16th July, 1978;

(b) whether the boycott was due to serious allegations of anomalies and favouritism in the oral test which have been totally ignored by the administration of Delhi Division in the emergency time;

(c) whether the same procedure of selection in Grade Rs. 455-700 for S. Ms. and A.S.Ms. is held in All Railways, if not, the reason thereof; and

(d) what action the Railway administration took for the favouritism given to junior-most persons under the cover of emergency?

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

(b) No.

(c) Yes; the post of ASMs/SMs in grade Rs. 455-700 (RS) are selection posts on all Indian Railways.

(d) Does not arise.

शाहदरा-सहारनपुर लाइट रेलवे

4802. श्री कैलाश प्रकाश : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) शाहदरा-गटाननपुर लाइट रेलवे के स्थान पर बड़ी रेल लाइन बनाने की योजना कब तक पूरी हो जायेगी;

(ख) इसके निर्माण के लिये क्या वार्षिक लक्ष्य निर्धारित किये गये हैं, और

(ग) क्या इस मध्य को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि इस समय रेल यात्रा की वांछित सुविधाएँ उपलब्ध नहीं हैं जो पहले उपलब्ध थी, निर्माण कार्य में तेजी लाने के लिये कोई योजना बनाई गई है?

रेल मंत्रालय से राज्य मंत्री (श्री निधि नारायण):

(क) से (ग): शाहदरा-सहारनपुर बड़ी लाइन को पूरा करने के काम को पहले ही उच्च प्राथमिकता दी गयी है। शाहदरा से बागपत रोड तक का खंड यातायात के लिए खोला भी जा चुका है। बागपत रोड से शामली तक के प्रगने चरण को चालू वर्ष में और सम्पूर्ण परियोजना को मार्च, 1980 तक पूरा करने का लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है।

मध्य प्रदेश में श्रौचय तथा रसायन संयंत्र की स्थापना

4803. श्री सुखेन्द्र सिंह : क्या वेदोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार निकट भविष्य में मध्य प्रदेश में सरकारी क्षेत्र में श्रौचय तथा रसायन संयंत्र स्थापित करने का है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है?

वेदोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेलबर्ती लम्बन बहुगुणा): (क) और (ख) मध्य प्रदेश में एक संयुक्त क्षेत्रीय पार्कलेसन एक स्थापित कर

के लिये इंडियन इन्स एण्ड कार्मास्यूटिकल् लि० एक सरकारी उपक्रम तकनीकी प्राधिक संघाम्यता रिपोर्ट तैयार कर रहे हैं।

निम्नलिखित मर्दों का निर्माण करने के लिए मध्य प्रदेश के झाबुआ जिले में मेधानगर नामक स्थान पर एक नया एकक स्थापित करने के लिये मैसर्स एम पी एचो मोगरजी कटिलाइजर्स लि० को मार्च, 1978 में एक प्राणय पत्र जारी किया गया है।

- (i) मल्ट्यूरिक एमिड 1,40,000 टन प्रतिवर्ष
- (ii) फास्फोरिक एमिड 50,000 टन प्रतिवर्ष
- (iii) मोनो एमोनियम फास्फेट 73,600 टन प्रतिवर्ष इस प्रायोजना का एम० पी० एचो इन्डस्ट्रीज इक्विपमेंट कारपोरेशन द्वारा मैसर्स धर्मसो मोगरजी केमीकल्स कम्पनी के सहयोग में संयुक्त क्षेत्र में स्थापित किया जा रहा है।

निम्न श्रेणी लिपिकों की बरिष्ठता-सूची

4804. श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेवेन बोर्ड के महायकों और उच्च श्रेणी लिपिकों की बरिष्ठता सूचियां तैयार की गई हैं ;

(ख) रेलवे बोर्ड के निम्न श्रेणी लिपिकों की बरिष्ठता सूची पिछली बार किस वर्ष तैयार की गई थी ;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो निम्न श्रेणी लिपिकों की बरिष्ठता-सूची अब तक तैयार न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) यह सूची कब तक तैयार होने की सम्भावना है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) :

(क) जी हाँ।

(ख) 1978

(ग) और (घ). प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Inclusion of Representatives of RPF in Staff Council

1805. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1327 on 25th July, 1978 regarding All India RPF Association and state :

(a) whether representatives of the All India R.P.F. Association will also be included in the Staff Council (Karamchhari Parishad) and if so, the number thereof; and

(b) the justification for including a representative and C.S.O. of the Zonal Railway Protection Force Association in the Staff Council when the Zonal Railway Protection Force Association is recognised?

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

(b) The presence of Chief Security Officer on Staff Council is considered necessary on account of the following :—

(1) Chief Security Officer is the head of the Force on the Zonal Railway as such is conversant with the various problems of the Force. (2) Zonal Railways' Associations do not represent the entire Force and as such the CSO's presence will take care of the interest of the other staff who are not members of the Association. (3) The attendance of CSO will help ultimately to accelerate the follow-up on decisions taken which is in the ultimate interest of the Railway Protection Force.

यमुना-घाट क्षेत्र के निवासियों के लिए परिवहन सुविधाओं में सुधार की योजना

4806. श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यमुनाघाट क्षेत्र के निवासियों के लिए परिवहन जन मुख्यालयों में सुधार की उन के मंत्रालय की कार्य योजना है; और

(ख) क्या यातायात की भीड़ और कठिनाइयों को देखते हुए सरकार हापुड़-जटन गाड़ी को नई दिल्ली की ओर माड़ने का प्रयास करेगी ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) :

(क) नयी दिल्ली दिल्ली और गाजियाबाद के बीच यात्रा करने के लिए बहुत सी गाड़ियां उपलब्ध हैं। मार्ग-बर्ती लाइन क्षमता पर प्राथमिक दबाव होने तथा दिल्ली/नयी दिल्ली में प्रचुरता टर्मिनल सुविधाओं के कारण कोई प्रतिरुक्त गाड़ी चन्नाया परिवानलनिक दृष्टि से व्यावहारिक नहीं है।

(ख) 1 एन० एच० के० जटन गाड़ी दिल्ली हाहदरा, दिल्ली तथा नयी दिल्ली के रास्ते मुज्जी। हापुड़ और हजरत निजामुद्दीन के बीच पहले से ही चल रही है और इस गाड़ी का मार्ग बदलकर, दिल्ली प्रादि का परिहार करते हुए, नये यमुना पुल, तिसक ब्रिज के रास्ते चलाये जाने को इस गाड़ी के वर्तमान उपयोगकर्ता पसन्द नहीं करेंगे।

Broad Gauge Line from Guntakal to Hospet

4807. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the broad gauge line from Guntakal to Hospet is in

Guntakal Division and metre gauge track from Guntakal to Hospet is in Hubli Division ;

(b) whether it is a fact that there are administrative difficulties and waste of man-power in regard to inspection of track and other assets ; and

(c) in view of the above facts whether Government are willing to transfer the metre gauge line also to Guntakal Division ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) : (a) Yes. The Broad Gauge line from Guntakal to Hospet falls in Guntakal Division and the metre gauge line from Guntakal (excluding) to Hospet in Hubli Division of South Central Railway.

(b) and (c). No specific administrative or operational difficulties and waste of man-power in regard to the inspection of track and other assets have so far come to light, arising out of the existing arrangement. As such the question of transfer of the section from Hubli to Guntakal Division is not under consideration of this Ministry.

Transfer of Name in respect of L.P.G. Connection of Indian Oil

4808. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that L.P.G. connections of Indian Oil cannot be transferred from the name of a dependent father or his son ; and if so, the reasons therefor ;

(b) whether Government have received such requests for transfer and if so, the action taken by Government in this behalf ;

(c) whether Government will consider transfer of gas connections from dependent parents over 60 years of age ; and

(d) what is the procedure for transfer of a gas connection to the next of kins in case of death of parents ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) to (d). As per present practice, normally gas connections are non-transferable. The Indian Oil Corporation has no system of transferring a gas connection from one name to another. However, in exceptional circumstances involving death etc., as and when a connection has to be transferred at the request of a close blood relation, at the Corporation's instance, IOC's distributor first prepares a Termination

Voucher in the name of original subscriber and then issues a new gas connection in lieu of the said Termination Voucher (with a changed name). In such cases, security deposit for the gas cylinder and pressure regulator is collected at the prevailing rates.

During the period from 1-1-78 to 31-7-78 no such request was received in this Ministry.

गवा में लोकर रेलगाड़ी

4809. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या रेल बंदी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मंत्रालय को पता है कि गवा (बिहार) में लोकल रेल गाड़ी में बहुत चक्क ब्रीड रहती है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को पता है कि गवा में रेल-गाड़ी में बिचारने वाला है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का बिचार दिल्ली-हावड़ा का समय बर्न घोर उनका कार्य गवा में होकर चलाने का है ; घोर

(घ) क्या सरकार का बिचार भालनसोन जले बाकी दिल्ली एक्सप्रेस का कार्य गवा में होकर करने का है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य बंदी (श्री जिव नारायण) :

(क) घटना-गवा खण्ड पर चलने वाली गवाड़ी गाड़ियों में कुछ ब्रीड-भाड़ देखी गयी है ।

(ख) जी हाँ ।

(ग) घोर (घ). जी. नहीं ।

Aeromagnetic Survey of Mahanandi Basin

4810. SHRI JANARDHAN ACHARY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Aeromagnetic Survey of Mahanandi Basin has been completed ; and

(b) if so, the results thereof ?

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

(b) The results will be known after the data is analysed by the National Geophysical Research Institute (India) at their laboratory and research centre at Hyderabad.

मालगाड़ियों द्वारा ले जाये गये ढोरों की संख्या

4811. श्री चन्द्रशेखर सिंह : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत एक वर्ष के दौरान माल गाड़ियों द्वारा कितने ढोरों को एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान तक ले जाया गया और उन से कितनी आय हुई ;

(ख) क्या उन को ऐसी कोई शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं कि सम्बन्धित अधिकारी इन ढोरों को ले जाने के लिए 50 रुपए प्रति बैगन के हिसाब से अतिरिक्त धन-राशि ले रहे हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस संबंध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) :
(क) रेल द्वारा ढोये गये मवेशियों की संख्या के आँकड़े नहीं रखे जाते हैं । लेकिन, वर्ष 1977-78 के दौरान भारतीय रेलों की बड़ी लाइन, मीटर लाइन और छोटी लाइन के स्टेशनों से चौपटियों के हिसाब से 98,848 माल डिब्बों में मवेशी लादे गये थे । यद्यपि लेबों को अंतिम रूप दिया जाना है, अभी शेष है। फिर भी उन से 6.85 करोड़ रुपये की आमदनी (अनन्तिम) होने का अनुमान है ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Bogies and Buses set on fire in Marathwada

4812. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some rail bogies and buses were set on fire in Marathwada on the 27th July, 1978 ; and

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard and the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) : (a) and (b) : The violent agitation launched in the Marathwada region affected the Railways from 28th July, 1978 onwards and as such there was no incident of burning of bogies on the 27th July, 1978. There were 4 instances of arson—all on 28th July, 1978 involving 11 coaches in all. Out of 11 coaches 9 were completely burnt and two slightly burnt. Two cases as Crime No. 36 & 37/78 of GRP/Jalana u/s. 147/148/149/426, 323-324-336-337-427-431 IPC read with Section 127 and 128 IRA were registered in connection with the incident which took place at Sailu Railway Station where 7 bogies were burnt. In another incident which took place at Boker Railway

Station, involving 3 coaches, GRP/Purna registered a case under crime No. B-44/78 u/s. 100-B, IRA. Similarly, in another incident which took place at Chudawa Railway Station involving one coach, GRP/Purna registered case under Crime No. B-40/78 u/s. 100-B IRA. 26 agitators were arrested.

The information regarding burning of buses in Marathwada region is not available.

Statewise Production of Crude Oil, Chemicals and Fertilizers

4813. SHRI AHSAN JAFRI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) what is the State-wise production of crude oil, chemicals and fertilizers in India during the last three years ;

(b) what is the State-wise refining capacity ; and

(c) whether Gujarat is getting its due share in the allocation of funds and other benefits ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) and (b) : A statement giving information in respect of production of crude oil and refining capacity is attached. Information regarding chemicals and fertilizers is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) Allocation of funds to projects in various States including Gujarat is made according to the Annual Plans.

Statement

		'000' Tonnes			
Crude Oil Production		1975	1976	1977	
Assam	.	4189	4267	4510	
Gujarat	.	4094	4164	4237	
Off-shore	.	Nil	228	1438	
Total	.	8283	8659	10185	

Refining Capacity	Mn. Tonnes per Ann- um
Andhra Pradesh	1'55
Assam	1'25
Bihar	3'30
Gujarat	4'30
Kerala	3'30
Maharashtra	8'75
Tamil Nadu	2'50
West Bengal	2'50
Total	27'45

Raids on Petrol pumps for adultera- tion in North India

4814. SHRI RAGHBIR SINGH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of India conducted any raids on the Petrol Pumps in Northern India during the last three years ;

(b) if so, the names of such Petrol Pumps on which raids were made for adulteration of Petrol and Diesel ;

(c) the names of petrol pumps whose petrol and diesel was found adulterated ; and

(d) whether any action was taken against them and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) to (d) : No raids have been conducted by the Government of India on petrol pumps in Northern India during the last three years.

State Governments have been requested to ensure periodical sample checks of petrol sold from retail outlets (petrol pumps) and take appropriate action against those indulging in adulteration.

According to the information available with this Ministry, in the case of two retail outlets (petrol pumps) of Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (Visakh Marketing Unit), raids were carried out during May '78 by the State Governments

Civil Supplies Authorities. The details thereof are as under :—

(i) At *M/s. Modern Auto, Lucknow* : The raid was based on a complaint of a scooterist. Petrol sample was drawn by the Civil Supplies Department, but, so far, no advice has been received by the oil company from them regarding adulteration of the product. The representative of the oil company had carried out the filter-paper test at the site and he did not find evidence of adulteration.

(ii) At *Lakshmi Motors, Jaipur* : Petrol sample was drawn by the District Supply Officer, Jaipur, on the basis of a complaint by a scooterist. The oil company has tested a sample of the product which was found to be on specification.

Pending receipt of advice from the concerned State Authorities no action has been taken by the oil company in these two cases. Besides, the above two cases, in one case at Ballabhapur (Harvana) a retail outlet of Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd., (BPC) owned by *M/s. Tara Chand Saluja & Sons*, was inspected by the Police on receipt of complaint about the alleged adulteration of petrol and high speed diesel oil. As per BPC's report, the analysis showed that while the high speed diesel samples were found to be on specifications, the petrol samples failed on two counts namely, octane number and the final boiling point. The petrol appeared to be contaminated to the extent of approximately 10% with product like kerosene and mineral turpentine oil. BPC had conveyed the test reports to the Police authorities and simultaneously wrote to the dealer asking for his explanation. The dealer had replied saying that no adulteration had taken place at his site. As further investigations in this regard are being carried out both by the oil company and the Police authorities the question of taking action against the dealer, at this stage, does not arise.

Study group on salary structure of executives of Private sector

4815. SHRI SARATKAR : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has constituted any study Group of ranking and fat look into the salary structures of private sector companies ;

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

(c) what is the constitution of the Group and by which date it has been asked to submit its report ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN) (a) to (c) : No such Study Group has been constituted by the Government recently. However, the Bhoothalingam Study Group on Wages, Incomes and Prices, which was set up in October, 1977, has already submitted its report. The report, besides other things, deals with the remuneration structure of managerial personnel of private sector Companies and is under examination of the Government.

कोयले पर आधारित नया उर्वरक संयंत्र

4816. श्री गोविन्द राम निरी :
श्री छबिराम शर्मा :
श्री अश्वन सिंह ठाकुर :
श्री कचकलात् हेमराज जैन :

क्या पेट्रोलिएम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कोरवा उर्वरक संयंत्र के प्रतिरिक्त मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में उपलब्ध कोयले के प्रचुर संधारों पर आधारित कोई अन्य नया उर्वरक संयंत्र स्थापित करने की सरकार की कोई योजना है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो वह किस स्थान पर लगाया जायेगा ?

पेट्रोलिएम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमवती मन्थन बहुगुणा) : (क) और (ख) : जी, नहीं । पश्चिम घाट में बड़े पैमाने में गैस की उपलब्धता को ध्यान में रखते हुए प्रतिरिक्त उर्वरक क्षमता की स्थापना के लिए गैस के प्रयोग को फीड-स्टाक के रूप में प्राथमिकता दी जा रही है । कोयले के रूप में फीड स्टॉक पर आधारित प्रतिरिक्त क्षमता की परियोजना तालचर और रामा-पुष्प के कोयले पर आधारित उर्वरक संयंत्रों के प्रमुखों के पश्चात् ही सरकार की जायेगी ।

Manufacture of Chloramphenicol by M/s. MAC Laboratories Pvt. Ltd.,

4817. **SHRI GAURI SHANKAR RAI** : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) what is the total licenced capacity of M/s. Mac Laboratories Pvt. Ltd., to manufacture Chloramphenicol from basic stage ;

(b) what is the total quantity of various intermediates they can import during the current Import Trade Control Policy on the basis of past consumption ; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) The total licenced capacity of M/s. Mac Laboratories Pvt. Ltd., for the basic manufacture of Chloramphenicol is 25 Tonnes per annum.

(b) and (c). The intermediates allowed for imports which are required for the manufacture of Chloramphenicol figure either in Appendix 5 of the 1978-79 Import Policy (Restricted Items) or in the OGL list. As far as the OGL items are concerned, the import will be governed by para 23 of the 1978-79 Import Policy. As far as Appendix 5 items are concerned, the import will be according to policy set out in paras 24 to 36 of the Import Policy.

Linking of Shravanabelagola by Railway

4818. **SHRI NIRMAL CHANDRA JAIN** : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) are Government aware of the fact that in the year 1981 there is going to be a big celebration of 'Mahamastikabhishep' of Gommatleshwar, the world famous 1000 year old statue situated at Shravanabelagola in the State of Karnataka for which at least 1 crore people are likely to reach there ;

(b) do Government not feel their duty to see that for providing them with suitable transport facilities, it is necessary to link that place by Railway ; and

(c) will Government provide such a facility ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) : (a) to (c). Government are aware of the need for construction of new railway lines in the areas where transport facilities are lacking, or are inadequate to meet the demands of the area, but have not been able to take up the construction of more such lines on account of constraint of resources.

Registrar of the Court of Judicial Commissioner of Goa, Daman & Diu

4819. **SHRI AMRUT KASAR** : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Registrar of the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Goa, Daman and Diu was not in services of the Judiciary from June 1966 to April, 1968.

(b) whether he was attending law classes at the R. L. Law College Belgaum

during the above period but regularly drew payments from the Government treasury; and

(c) if so, what action has been taken against the Registrar of the Court of the Judicial Commissioner for cheating the Government?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS: (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) According to the Government of Goa, Daman & Diu, the present Registrar of the Court of Judicial Commissioner of Goa, Daman and Diu was Superintendent in the District and Sessions Court during the period June 1966 to April, 1968.

(b) and (c). According to the information furnished by the Judicial Commissioner the Registrar had attended service regularly and was paid during the above period on the basis of his attendance. The Judicial Commissioner has also intimated that the information regarding his attendance of Law classes at the Law College Belgaum is not available, but that there has been no cheating and therefore there is no question of taking action against him.

Complaints Regarding Air Pollution due to Chemical Plants

4820. **SHRI K. PRADHANI:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any complaints regarding air pollution from localities where major chemicals plants in the public and private sectors are located; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof and the steps Government have taken to redress their grievances?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). Government have received complaints of air pollution caused by the operation of the following plants:

(a) Caustic Soda unit of M/s. Jayashree Chemicals at Ganjam (Orissa).

(b) Trombay unit of Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Limited at Trombay (Maharashtra).

2. In the case of M/s. Jayashree Chemicals, the Government decided that grant of letter of intent and licence (both fresh ones and renewals) and other pending matters relating to this firm should

be deferred till the firm has taken all steps to check pollution of air and water in and around Ganjam town. All administrative Ministries/Departments have been requested to give effect to this decision.

3. The Trombay unit of the Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers is implementing anti-pollution measures costing Rs. 677 lakhs. The air pollution from this plant will be substantially reduced when it starts using low-sulphur gas from Bombay High in place of Naphtha in December, 1978.

Exchange of Railway Expertise between Australia and India

4821. **SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Australian Parliamentary Delegation which visited India recently mentioned about wide scope for exchange of expertise between the two countries in the field of railways; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). The Ministry of Railways have no information in the matter.

लखनऊ और वाराणसी के बीच नई गाड़ियां चलाने का प्रस्ताव

4822. श्री गंगा प्रताप सिंह : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या लखनऊ और वाराणसी के बीच कुछ नई गाड़ियां चलाने के प्रस्ताव पर सरकार विचार कर रही है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो वे कब तक चलाई जायेंगी ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गिरि नारायण): (क) और (ख). जी, नहीं । लखनऊ, वाराणसी और लखनऊ के रास्ते हावड़ा और मधुबनी के बीच सप्ताह में दो बार चलने वाली एक तेज गाड़ी मधुबनी 1978 के माघ मास चलाने जाने का प्रस्ताव है ।

Shortage of Judges of High Courts in West Bengal

4823. **SHRI K. B. CHETTRI:** Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of West Bengal is facing a great

difficulty in High Courts because of the shortage of Judges;

(b) whether the Government of West Bengal have urged the Central Government to sanction eight posts of Judges recently; and

(c) if so, what is the reaction of the Central Government.

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) to (c). The Government of West Bengal have pointed out the heavy arrears that have accumulated in the High Court of Calcutta and have proposed the creation of eight more posts of Additional Judges. They have been requested to obtain and send to the Central Government the views of the Chief Justice of the Calcutta High Court, before a final decision is taken in the matter.

पिबकोल स्टेशन पर स्टेशन मास्टर और सहायक स्टेशन मास्टर का समान वेड

4824. श्री राम नरेश कुसवाहा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बाराणसी डिवीजन में पिबकोल स्टेशन पर स्टेशन मास्टर और सहायक स्टेशन मास्टर का वेड समान है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो स्टेशन मास्टर के पद का दर्जा न बढ़ाये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या इस स्टेशन पर बिजली नहीं है; और

(घ) इस स्टेशन की दशा में सुधार करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सिध नारायण):

(क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) विभिन्न वेडों के लिए प्रतिगत पर आधारित स्टेशन मास्टरों और सहायक स्टेशन मास्टरों के संबंधों के पुनर्व्यवस्था के आधार पर वेडों को ऊँचा किया गया है।

(ग) स्टेशन पर बिजली नहीं लगी है।

(घ) उचित लागत पर बिजली उपलब्ध होने और उपलब्ध निधि के भीतर रेल उपयोगकर्ता सुविधा समिति द्वारा सिकारित किये जाने के बाद इस स्टेशन पर बिजली लगाने का कार्यक्रम बनाया जायेगा।

भारतीय रेल निगम द्वारा दक्षिण साध

4825. श्री छीतुबाई वामित : क्या पेट्रोलियम रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गत वर्ष भारतीय रेल निगम द्वारा पिछले सभी वर्षों से अधिक लाभ अर्जित किया गया था ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो मूल्यों में वृद्धि के परिणाम-स्वरूप कितना लाभ अर्जित किया गया ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार उपभोक्ताओं को राहत देने के लिए मूल्य ढांचे पर पुनर्विचार करने का है ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमचंद्र नान्दन बाहुगुणा) : (क) जी, हाँ। इंडियन प्रायल कार्पोरेशन का शुद्ध लाभ पिछले वर्षों की अपेक्षा वर्ष 1977-78 के दौरान अधिक था। वर्ष 1977-78 के दौरान शुद्ध लाभ लगभग 49.24 करोड़ रुपये का था जब कि वर्ष 1976-77 में शुद्ध लाभ 48.41 करोड़ ६० था। वर्ष 1977-78 में शुद्ध लाभ प्रायकर अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत कर का दायित्व कम होने के कारण अधिक हुआ था।

(ख) उपरोक्त (क) को देखते हुए प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) इस समय पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों का मूल्य कम करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

Oil Prospecting in Contai and Tamluk, West Bengal

4826. PROF. SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any project to undertake prospecting of oil in the Contai and Tamluk sub-divisions of West Bengal;

(b) whether according to the report of the preliminary survey oil is likely to be found in that area, and along the off-shore area of Contai;

(c) whether Government will also undertake off-shore drilling project along the coastal area of Contai sub-division of West Bengal; and

(d) if so, facts about the replies related to the above questions?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUAGUNA): (a) to (d). The necessary information is being collected from the ONGC and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha

विश्व बैंक से सहायता

4827. डा० सखीनारायण पांडेय : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विश्व बैंक तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास एजेंसी भारतीय रेलों के विकास के लिए बड़े पैमाने पर वित्तीय सहायता देने के लिए तैयार हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उसके लिए परि-योजना अथवा योजनाएँ बनाई गई हैं अथवा इस बारे में क्या व्योरा है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सिध नारायण) :
(क) और (ख). भारतीय रेलों अपने विकास व्यय के विदेशी मुद्रा अंश को पूरा करने के लिए विश्व बैंक/अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संघ की सहायता प्राप्त करती रही है ।

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संघ जो विश्व बैंक से सम्बद्ध है, ने हाल ही में प्रस्तावित रेल आधुनिकीकरण एवं अनुसूचित परियोजना के लिए 1900 लाख अमरीकन डालर का एक और ऋण देने के लिए अपनी सहमति प्रदान की है । प्रस्तावित ऋण में शामिल मदों का व्योरा और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संघ द्वारा उनके लिए महमत सहायता की राशि नीचे बताई गई है :—

मद	(लाख डालर में)
(i) कारखाना आधुनिकीकरण परियोजना	1250
(ii) पहिवा एवं घुरा संयंत्र	380
(iii) पहियों, टायरों और घुरों का आयात	150
(iv) विकास सहायता	120
जोड़	1900

महारा स्टेशन पर रेलगाड़ी के पटरी से उतर जाने से सम्बन्धित दस्तावेजों का गुप्त होना

4828. श्री राम लाल राठी : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के महारा स्टेशन पर दिनांक 10 जून, 1977 को रेलगाड़ी के पटरी से उतर जान की जांच से सम्बन्धित दस्तावेज गुप्त हो गये हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके लिए कौन व्यक्ति दोषी पाये गये तथा उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही भी गई है ?

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

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Persons Coming to Delhi by Suburban Trains

4829. SHRI RAMANAND TIWARY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that thousands of central government employees and workers daily come to Delhi/New Delhi by suburban trains and they have to reach their offices before 10 A.M.;

(b) whether keeping in view the large number of Government servants who come to their offices from far-away places, Government would ensure punctuality of suburban trains especially trains coming from Ghaziabad and Faridabad like Meerut shuttle etc.;

(c) the number of times when Meerut shuttle reached New Delhi station late during the last six months month-wise;

(d) whether Government would attach Diesel Engine to Meerut Shuttle for its speedy operation and if so, by what time and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether Government propose to introduce at least two more electric trains between New Ghaziabad to New Delhi/Delhi via Indraprastha rail bridge to avoid congestion in Meerut shuttle; if so, by what time and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Yes. Every endeavour is being made to run suburban trains in time.

(c) During the period from January to June 1978, 2NM Meerut City-New Delhi shuttle arrived New Delhi late on three days each in January and February, six in March, two in April, three in May and one day in June.

(d) Dieselisation of this train is not feasible for want to spare diesel locomotives.

(e) Introduction of any new train between Ghaziabad and New Delhi/Delhi is at present not operationally feasible for want of necessary terminal facilities at Delhi/New Delhi.

Manufacture of Synthetic Menthol

4830. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to allow a large scale unit to Manufacture Synthetic Menthol;

(b) if so, whether this large scale unit is under Public Sector or Private sector and if it is a Private sector unit the name of the company;

(c) whether Government are aware that by this decision nearly 200 small scale units engaged in menthol production will be badly affected and more than 35 thousand employees will lose their jobs; and

(d) in view of the production of menthol by small scale units is enough to meet the internal requirements will Government reconsider to allow large scale unit in this field of Industry?

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

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Shri Jayant S. Dalal has been granted a Letter of Intent on 28-10-1975 for the manufacture of 200 tonnes of L-Menthol etc. (through Synthetic route). The letter of Intent has been issued, apart from other conditions, subject to an export obligation of 25% of the annual production of Menthol.

An application for the import of Capital Goods by M/s. Camphor & Allied Products Limited, Bombay for the manufacture of Menthol and Thymol has also been approved on 19-8-1978 subject to an export obligation of 60% of the annual production and the party advised to apply to DGTD for registration of capacity.

(c) and (d). No precise demand estimate for this item has yet been made. The present demand of Menthol, is however, met by the existing units, both in the organised sector as well as in the small scale sector. With a view to protect the interests of small scale sector, a suitable export obligation is imposed by Government in the case of large scale units.

सरकारी बकील

4831. श्री मंत्री चन्दावती : क्या बिधि, ब्याज और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1977-78 में कितने सरकारी बकील नियुक्त किये गये ;

(ख) उच्चतम न्यायालय में संवैधानिक बचत पूर्वाधिकार कीन-कीन से सरकारी बकील नियुक्त किये गये और उनके नाम और पते क्या हैं ; और

(ग) उनमें से पिछली सरकार के कार्यकाल के दौरान आपात स्थिति में नियुक्त किये गये सरकारी बकीलों के नाम और पते क्या हैं ?

बिज, ब्याज और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री बाबि मूल) : (क) 274।

(ख) भारत के उच्चतम न्यायालय में नियुक्त सरकारी ज्वाइंटों की सूची सभा पटल पर रख दी गई है। [उच्चतम न्यायालय में रखा गया। बिचिद संख्या एल-टी-2733/78]

(ग) आपात स्थिति के दौरान निम्नलिखित अधिकारताओं को सरकारी ज्वाइंटों के रूप में नियुक्त किया गया था :

भारत का उच्चतम न्यायालय

श्री भार० बी० दातार और कुमारी सुषमा महिन्द्र (श्रीमती सुषमा कंवर।

दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय

श्री ए० एन० गोस्वामी

जिला न्यायालय, दिल्ली

श्री दोस्त राम गुप्ता

मुम्बई उच्च न्यायालय

सर्वेश्वरी सोराब, श्री० बिमादलाल, के० के० सिधवी, श्री० भार० चानूक और श्री० पी० टिपणिस

कलकत्ता उच्च न्यायालय

सर्वेश्वरी एम० एम० हाजरा, ए० पी० राय, श्री० एम० चोप्रा, शिवदास बनर्जी, श्री० के० नाहा, एम० बी० मुखर्जी, हरिमोहन धर, प्रदीप मलिक, बिमलरंजन घोषाल, एम० पाल, मधुसूदन बनर्जी और दिलीप कुमार बोस।

इन अधिकारताओं के पते उनके अपने अपने न्यायालयों की मार्फत हैं।

Restriction on Profit of Essential Drug Formulations

4832. SHRI S. S. SOMANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that margin on essential drug formulations in the category I and II will be restricted to 40 and 55 per cent respectively;

(b) has there been any representation from the Industry on the ground

that this would made their production uneconomical and will badly hit their profitability; and

(c) have Government given an assurance to the Industry that formulations in category III and IV will enable them to maintain their profitability while reducing the prices of essential drug;

(d) how would this help units which are predominantly producing formulations in Category I & II only; and

(e) will Government allow such units, as listed in (d) above, to diversify their formulations activity to category III and IV drugs as long as they are within the ratio of 1:5 or 1:10 as the case may be.

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

(a) Yes, Sir. The new Pricing Policy contained in the Statement laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on the 29th March, 1978 envisages a mark up (including the distribution costs, outward freight, promotional expenses, manufacturers' margin and trade commission) of 40 per cent and 55 per cent respectively on Category I and II formulations.

(b) Yes, Sir. Representations were received from the drug industry on this point.

(c) to (e). It has been clarified to the Industry that in order to make their overall operations economically viable, with lower mark ups in Category I and Category II, Government would consider their diversification into the formulations falling in Category III and Category IV. Such a diversification would be considered keeping in view the provisions of paragraph 14, 17, 20, 22, 25 of the Statement referred to in (a) above.

Import of Crude Oil

4833. **SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY :** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) what is the total quantity of crude oil being imported and what is the quantity available in our country;

(b) within how many years we can be self-sufficient; and

(c) after becoming self-sufficient whether there is any possibility of reducing the prices of petrol, kerosene, diesel etc.?

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

(a) A quantity of 15 million tonnes of crude oil is expected to be imported during 1978-79. Indigenous crude oil availability during this period is expected to aggregate to 12.14 million tonnes.

(b) While all attempts are being made to intensify our exploration activities, and while plans are being made for the exploitation of our established reserves, keeping in view the need to conserve this non-renewable source of energy, it is difficult to hold out any promise of self-sufficiency in crude oil. Our exploration policy will be pursued vigorously with a view to making an inventory of our hydrocarbon resources.

(c) Does not arise in view of (b) above.

पेट्रोल का उत्पादन बढ़ाया जाना

4834. **बौदरी राम गोपाल सिंह :** क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत वर्ष के पेट्रोल के उत्पादन की तुलना में इस वर्ष इसके उत्पादन में कितनी वृद्धि हुई है और धारावाही वर्ष में इसमें कितनी वृद्धि होने की संभावना है;

(ख) क्या पेट्रोल के उत्पादन में वृद्धि को देखते हुए उपभोक्ताओं को राहत देने के लिए इसका मूल्य कम करने का विचार है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दा बहुगुणा) : (क) वर्ष 1978 के प्रथम छः महीनों के दौरान पेट्रोल के उत्पादन में (मोटर स्पिरिट) वर्ष 1977 की तदनुषंगी वृद्धि के 691,000 मी० टन उत्पादन की तुलना में 768,000 मी० टन वृद्धि हुई। अगले वर्ष मोटर स्पिरिट के उत्पादन में वृद्धि मांग में वृद्धि पर निर्भर करेगी जिसका इस समय 5 प्रतिशत अनुमान लगाया गया है।

(ख) और (ग). धारावाहिक वर्ष के तेल के ऊँचे मूल्यों के कारण पेट्रोल के मूल्य को कम करना संभव नहीं होगा।

कोरोमंडल एक्सप्रेस का गोदावरी के जिलों तक बढ़ाया जाना

4835. **श्री कपुस कृष्णमूर्ति :** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कोरोमंडल एक्सप्रेस की सुविधाओं का, जो अक्सर एकमात्र एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी है, धाराप्रदेश में गोदावरी के जिलों तक विस्तार किया जा सकता है; और

(ब) यदि नहीं, तो तमिलनाडु एक्सप्रेस और के० के० एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों को समय पर मिलाने के लिए विजयवाड़ा में गोदावरी के किनारे के लोगों के लिए क्या व्यवस्था की गई है ?

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

(ख) और (ग). गोदावरी जिलों से मद्रास और दिल्ली की तरफ यात्रा करने वाले न्यू यालियों की बुकिंग के लिए 121/122 तमिल नाडु एक्सप्रेस और 125/126 के० के० एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियां विजयवाड़ा में 45/46 हबड़ा-गुडूर ईस्ट कोस्ट एक्सप्रेस 4 मद्रास-हबड़ा मेल और 79 पुरी-तिरुपति एक्सप्रेस के साथ उपयुक्त की से ली है ।

Different rate of Wages in different Drug Units

4836. DR. BAPU KALDATE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the reasons for having different rates of wages in two different drugs and chemicals units managed by Government;

(b) whether the discrimination is resulting in dissatisfaction among the workers; and

(c) whether this has affected production of drugs and chemicals?

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

(a) Presumably, the Hon'ble Member is referring to M/s. Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works Ltd. and Bengal Immunity & Company Ltd. whose management has been taken over by Government recently under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act. Since Government has only taken over the management of these companies, the wage structures that existed while they were under private management, continue. Any revision of such wage structures is possible only after the future status of these companies is decided.

(b) and (c). The different rates of wages, as far as the Government is aware, has not led to any dissatisfaction among the workers, nor has it affected production.

Railway Line from Khamgaon to Jalna

4837. SHRI D. G. GAWAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a decision was taken to lay a railway line from Khamgaon to

Jalna in Buldana district in Maharashtra;

(b) the expenditure incurred by Government on laying this line in 1935, and 1936 and the reasons for stopping the construction works on this railway line later on; and

(c) whether Government propose to complete this railway line and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (c). A survey for Khamgaon-Chickli-Jalna line was carried out in 1900 and the earthwork for the same was also taken up as famine relief measure. The work was subsequently abandoned. Several surveys for the line have been carried out since then. The project was sanctioned in July 1931, but the construction of the line was postponed due to lack of funds. The project was again reviewed in the year 1933 and a Traffic Survey was carried out in 1933-34. It was abandoned in 1935 on account of its uncommemorative character. Information regarding the expenditure incurred on the line at different stages is not available. No investigations have been made for the project in the recent past. In view of very limited availability of resources which are not sufficient even for meeting the commitments already made, the project may have to await better times for consideration.

Amritsar Railway Station

4838. DR. BALDEV PRAKASH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work to provide entry to Railway Station, Amritsar from the Gol Bag side has started;

(b) is it a fact that provision has been made in the current year's budget for this work; and

(c) how long it will take to complete the work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (c). The work of providing an entry from Gole Bagh side to Amritsar Railway station has been included in the Railway's Works Programme for the current year. Designs and Drawings are being prepared. It is expected that this work will be completed in about 3 years time. E

Petro-Chemical Complex at Cochin

4899. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala State Government have submitted its projects for a petro-chemical complex at Cochin; and

(b) if so, what are the details of the projects and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Proposals have been received from the State Government of Kerala from time to time for setting up a Petrochemical complex at Cochin.

(b) The initial proposals were with regard to a petrochemical complex based on a naphtha cracker, whereas the latest proposals envisage production of aromatics.

A number of studies are under way to work out the details of the new petrochemical projects which need to be set up during the Sixth Five Year Plan. A final decision regarding the projects to be taken up for implementation, including their locations, will be taken on receipt of the reports of the studies. If and when it is decided to set up any new petrochemical project the proposal of the Kerala Government would also be kept in view.

Reduction of Capital under FERA

4841. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Chemicals Industry has been asked to reduce its capital under the FERA;

(b) if so, whether the shares are sold only to the Kizilskars; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to distribute the shares to Public?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) No company under the name and style of Indian Chemicals Industry has been directed to dilute the foreign holdings under the provisions of FERA, 1973.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Shortage of Life Saving Drugs

4841. SHRI F. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that recently there has been acute shortage of life saving drugs, not to speak of other vital medicines;

(b) whether Government are aware that these drugs can be procured only at exorbitant prices; and

(c) if so, whether Government will consider chalking out a dynamic strategy to meet social demands of the consumers who are not immediately concerned whether multinationals or Indian industry behave well within the bounds of National Law?

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

(a) A close watch is maintained over the availability of essential drugs. The supply position of drugs and pharmaceuticals is by and large satisfactory. Occasionally reports of shortages of patent or proprietary products are received but in these cases equivalent substitutes of other producers are available. Recently reports about the non-availability of both proprietary and non-proprietary substitutes in respect of the following formulations have been received:

- (1) Dapsone Tablets
- (2) Adrenaline in Oil Injection
- (3) Neocipine Tablets
- (4) Clinecrol Injection & Tablets
- (5) Gas-Gangrene Anti-Toxin
- (6) Insulin Lente
- (7) Ethyl Chloride Spray
- (8) Mycostatin Tablets.

Suitable action to relieve the shortages has been taken in consultation with the manufacturers concerned.

(b) The prices of drugs and medicines are controlled under the provisions of Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1970. Prior approval of the Government is necessary to effect any increase in price.

Any violation of the provisions of the Drug (Price Control) Order 1970 is punishable under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

(c) The following data relating to over-all production of drugs and pharmaceuticals in respect of the last two years would reveal that the availability of drugs in the country is increasing :

Rs. Crores

Year	Availability of drugs*	Availability of formulations*
1976-77	150	700
1977-78	164	900

*Indigenous Production + Imports—Exports.

379 डाउन पलबल-विल्सी शटल रेलगाड़ी का तिलक बिज, नई दिल्ली में रुकना

4842. श्री राम कंवर बेरवा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 379 डाउन पलबल विल्सी शटल रेलगाड़ी तिलक बिज के बाहरी सिगनल पर प्रतिदिन 10-15 मिनट रुकती है क्योंकि एम 0 एन 0 की 0 मेट्र शटल (जो नए यमुना पुल से गुजरती है), प्रतिदिन बिलम्ब से पहुंचती है जिसके कारण पलबल और फरीदाबाद से आने वाले हजारों सरकारी कर्मचारियों को रुके रहना पड़ता है और वे अपने कार्यालय बिलम्ब से पहुंचते हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार उन हजारों सरकारी कर्मचारियों के प्रति सहानुभूति रखती है जिन्हें तिलक बिज स्टेशन पर रेलगाड़ी के बिलम्ब से पहुंचने के कारण देरी हो जाती है तथा क्या उनके बिहड़ धनुसासनात्मक कार्यवाही की जा सकती है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार 379 डाउन रेलगाड़ी को तिलक बिज पर इसके निर्धारित समय यात्रा सुबह नौ बजकर बालीस मिट्ट पर रोकने के लिए अधिकारियों को निदेश देगी, और यदि नहीं, तो इन दोनों रेलगाड़ियों को साथ-साथ तिलक बिज पर रोकने के लिए क्या वैकल्पिक उपाय किए हैं ताकि इन रेलगाड़ियों में यात्रा करने वाले सरकारी कर्मचारी अपने कार्यालय समय पर पहुंच सकें ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) :

(क) से (ग) जब कि 2 एन एम मेट्र—नई दिल्ली शटल मेट्र सिटी से आतः आने वाली एक मात्र दैनिक यात्री गाड़ी है, पलबल की तरफ से आने वाले दैनिक यात्री 367 डाउन अथवा 379 डाउन पलबल-विल्सी शटल गाड़ियों से 09.50 बजे या 10.20 बजे दिल्ली पहुंच सकते हैं। केवल कुछ अवसरों पर, जब कि 2 एन एम मेट्र शटल बिलम्ब से चल रही थी, प्लेटफार्म सम्बन्धी कठिनाइयों के कारण 379 डाउन को तिलक बिज के बाहरी सिगनल पर रोकना पड़ा। 379 डाउन पलबल-विल्सी शटल का समय पालन संतोषजनक रहा है।

Assistance by Bulgaria for setting up of Chemicals and Pharmaceutical Unit

4843. SHRI TRUN GOGOI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bulgaria will help India to set up chemicals and pharmaceutical units and agro-industrial complexes in various parts of the country;

(b) whether the assistance will also include training programme by the Bulgarian Technocrats and experts in various fields; and

(c) if so, how soon the aid would be forthcoming and the extent of it?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) to (c) At the Fourth Meeting of the Indo-Bulgarian Joint Session for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation held recently, Bulgaria has offered technical assistance for setting up chemical and agro-industrial complexes in various parts of India. The assistance offered includes training of Indian personnel.

The offer of assistance by Bulgaria is being studied.

Availability of Imported Life-Saving Drugs

4844. SHRI S. R. REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that certain imported life-saving drugs for cancer and other fatal diseases are not available in the country; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take to ensure adequate supply of these drugs?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b) Anti-cancer formulations in respect of which complaints about shortages have been reported recently are Clinestrol tablets and injections. Shortages of other life saving drugs for cancer and other fatal diseases have not been reported.

The main reason for the shortage of Clinestrol tablets and injections is that M/s. Glaxo Laboratories (India) Ltd.,

who were manufacturing these preparations, have stopped production due to very low demand. Other firms are marketing these tablets under the name of Stilboestrol tablets and they are available in the country.

The import policy for the year 1978-79 provides for liberalised import of anti-cancer drugs and other life-saving and essential medicines; and the consumers can import the same under the Open General Licence.

रेल माल डिब्बों की कमी

4845. श्री अनन्तराम जायसवाल : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेल माल डिब्बों की कमी के कारण औद्योगिक उत्पादन पर बुरा प्रभाव पड़ा है :

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो 1977 में कितने रेल माल डिब्बों का उत्पादन हुआ तथा 1976 में उत्पादित माल डिब्बों की संख्या से उनकी संख्या कितनी अधिक थी ;

(ग) रेल विभाग द्वारा पर्याप्त संख्या में माल डिब्बे सप्लाई न किए जाने के क्या कारण हैं तथा क्या यह कमी उत्पादन में कार्य-कुशलता के कारण अथवा पर्याप्त संख्या में माल डिब्बे न उत्पादित करने के कारण उत्पन्न हुई है; और

(घ) रेल माल डिब्बों की कमी को दूर करने के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) से (घ) रेलवे के माल डिब्बों की कमी के कारण औद्योगिक उत्पादन पर पड़े प्रतिकूल प्रभाव का ब्यौरा इस मंत्रालय को ज्ञात नहीं है। किन्तु उर्वरकों और सीमेंट के अधिक आयात के कारण रेलों पर असारणीबद्ध आयात के परिणामस्वरूप रेलों को लम्बी दूरी वाले आयात को हुवाई करने को कहा गया है जिसके कारण माल डिब्बों के फेरों पर अधिक समय लगने लगा। माल को लादने, उतारने आदि के लिए होने वाले बिलम्ब के कारण भी माल डिब्बों के फेरों पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ा है जिसके कारण माल डिब्बों की सप्लाई में मासुली सी गिरावट आयी और कुछ जेलों से इस बारे में शिकायतें मिलीं।

1976 में बनाये गये माल डिब्बों की संख्या चौपटियों के हिसाब से 11284 और 1977 में 12669 थी। इस प्रकार 1977 में उत्पादन में 1385 माल डिब्बों की वृद्धि हो गई। माल डिब्बों की उपलब्धता में कमी के कारण उत्पादन में अकुशलता नहीं कहा जा सकता क्योंकि 1975-76 और 1976-77 के दौरान योजना में निर्धारित स्तरों से अधिक उत्पादन हुआ था। सरकार ने निर्णय किया है कि 1978-79 के बजट में चौपटियों

के हिसाब से 10,000 माल डिब्बों का आरंभ देने का जो इतर रखा गया है उसे बढ़ाकर 12,000 माल डिब्बे कर दिया जाये जिसे और बढ़ा कर 13,000 तक कर देने की सम्भावना हो सकती है।

Wagon Shortage in Guntakal Division

4846. SHRI K. OBUL REDDY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of the acute shortage of wagons in Guntakal Division after its merger into South Central Railway;

(b) what action Government are going to take for the supply of nearly 1000 pending demands for wagons in Cuddapah and Kodur stations of Guntakal Division;

(c) what action Government propose to take to meet the future demands of wagons for export of huge quantities of Baryts to various countries abroad from Cuddapah and Kodur Stations of Guntakal Division;

(d) whether Government propose to run a Baryts goods special to Madras Harbour from these stations to meet the heavy Baryts traffic for export; and

(e) whether Government are aware that nearly 50,000 tonnes of Baryts Powder has to be moved to North West and North Eastern parts of the country for the drilling requirement of O.N.G.C. in closed wagons and whether the Govt. will take action for supply of closed wagons for O.N.G.C. and for export of Baryts Powder?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b) Wagons are being supplied for clearing demands at Cuddapah and Koduru depending upon the availability of suitable stock. At the end of July only 585 demands were outstanding at Cuddapah and Koduru stations of Guntakal Division.

(c) and (d) One box rake has been formed and put into close circuit between Koduru and Madras Harbour for loading Barytes. In addition, block specials with open wagons are planned to run from Cuddapah and Koduru to Madras Harbour and available covered wagons are secured to load Baryts Powder.

(e) Yes. Supply of covered wagons for clearing demands of Barytes Powder from Koduru on O.N.G.C. account will be arranged depending on the availability of covered stock.

Conversion of Sholapur-Gadag Line

4847 SHRI K. B. CHOUDHARI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to convert Sholapur-Gadag Railway line from metre gauge to broad gauge ; and

(b) if so, when the conversion job is going to be undertaken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) : (a) and (b) No; in view of the severe constraint on the availability of resources, it will not be possible to undertake the conversion of Sholapur-Gadag line at present.

Shortage of drugs for T.B. Treatment

4848 SHRI D. AMAT : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is an acute shortage of drugs for the treatment of T.B. cases in the country ; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons and what steps are being taken to remedy the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) and (b) : The only anti-T.B. formulation whose shortages have been reported from different areas of the country, from time to time, is Streptomycin Injection. The main reason for the shortage of this drug is late arrival of imported material due to inadequate availability of bulk drug Streptomycin Sulphate in the international market.

Apart from arranging for the needed imports, the following steps were also taken to deal with the situation :—

- (i) The State Drug Controllers/Associations of Drug Manufacturers were requested to ask the Streptomycin viallers to curtail their production of Streptomycine-Penicillin in order to increase

the availability of Streptomycin Injections. Major viallers were also separately requested to do so.

- (ii) IDPL and HAL, both public sector enterprises, were requested to augment their production of bulk Streptomycin Sulphate.

CPC have since released adequate quantities of bulk Streptomycin Sulphate among various viallers who are lifting the material and the supply of Streptomycin vials is improving.

Private Railway Companies

4849 SHRI AHMED HUSSAIN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the name and number of private Railway companies operating in N.E. region with State-wise break-up of Kilometers, liabilities and payments made to and received from Government;

(b) how and by when Government propose to take over them ; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) : (a) There are Two Light Railway Companies viz., the Chaparmukh-Silghat Light Railway Company and Katakhal-Lalabazar Light Railway Company which are privately owned but worked by the N.F. Railway in the State of Assam. The statement attached gives the details.

(b) and (c) : In case of both the railways the Govt. have the right to exercise its option once every ten years to purchase the Railways. The last option to purchase fell on 31-3-78 for Chaparmukh-Silghat Light Railway Co. and on 31-3-74 for Katakhal-Lalabazar Light Railway Co. It was decided not to purchase these lines, because the purchase was not considered financially viable. The general policy of the Govt. in regard to purchase of privately owned railways has been to conserve resources for acquisition of new assets rather than to purchase old and worn-out ones.

Statement

	Chaparmukh-Silghat	Katakhal-Lalabazar
1. Length	81 Kms.	38 Kms.
2. Liabilities as on 31-3-77	(i) Subscribed capital, 31,00,000	Subscribed capital 8,91,100
	(ii) Balance on Reserves & Surplus Accounts, 1,63,890	Reserves & Surplus Accounts, 60,633
	(iii) Loan from Govt. for capital expenditure, 1,13,633	Debentures, 6,50,000
	(iv) Advance to the Co. 1,50,000	..
	(v) Misc. 2,51,982	Misc. 1,29,368
3. (i) Payment made to the Company during 1976-77.	Rs. 3,74,293	Rs. 1,42,555
(ii) Payment* received from the company during 1976-77.	Rs. 94,210/-	Rs. 6,505/-

*This does not take into account the actual expenditure incurred by the N.I. for work in running the lines.

Cost of construction of pavilion at Exhibitions arranged by A. I. Congress Party

4850. SHRI BHAGAT RAM : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the total cost (for construction) of pavilion or stalls paid to contractors in the exhibitions arranged by All India Congress Party on the eve of Session of All India Congress Committee.

(b) in case these were constructed departmentally, the cost debited to these works may be given separately for each work;

(c) the fee, rent or any other charges paid by railways to the organizers of the exhibitions showing details of such payments;

(d) cost on the maintenance of the aforesaid pavilions or stalls;

(e) cost of dismantling these pavilions or stalls after the exhibitions were over; and

(f) under whose order or recommendations these exhibitions were held and the details of the orders or recommendations thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) : (a) A sum of Rs. 2,99,900 was paid by the Railways to the contractors for construction of railway pavilions in the various exhibitions arranged by the AICC on the eve of AICC Sessions.

(b) Rs. 48,720 was incurred for departmental construction of pavilions, out of which Rs. 41,000 was spent on erection of stalls, floorings, etc. and Rs. 7,720/- as miscellaneous charges including T.A./D.A. paid to the staff employed at stalls, electrical work, etc.

(c) Rs. 1,01,360 as rent.

(d) Rs. 17,278/-.

(e) Rs. 21,380/-.

(f) The Railways' participation in these exhibitions was decided upon by the Ministry of Railways (Railway Board) vide details in the enclosed Statement :

Statement

Exhibitions held during A.I.C.C. Session and participated in by the Zonal Railways

NORTHERN RAILWAY :

A.I.C.C. Session at Kamagatamaru Nagar, Chandigarh, held in December, '75/Jan., '76.

NORTHEAST FRONTIER RAILWAY:

A.I.C.C. Session at Gauhati held in November/December, '76.

EASTERN RAILWAY:

(1) A.I.C.C. Session, 1965 at Durgapur.

(2) A.I.C.C. Session, 1972 at Bidhan Nagar, Calcutta.

Sale of Books and Agencies
Railway Stations

4851. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4619 on 28th March, 1978 regarding sale of books and Agencies at Railway stations and state :—

(a) whether the said information has been collected; and

(b) if so, what are the details of the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHRI NARAIN) : (a) and (b). The Implementation Report containing the required information has already been laid on the Table of the House by the Department of Parliamentary Affairs, on 27-7-1978.

Subjects for Diploma Courses in
Company Secretaryship

4852. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 9633 on 9th May, 1978 regarding syllabus of Diploma in Company Secretaryship of Delhi and state :—

(a) whether the syllabus of the Post-Diploma in Company Secretaryship and the correspondence course of the Institute does not contain the subjects like Project Report/Dissertation and experienced trained employed persons in the field are admitted in the course;

(b) whether persons who have already passed the full-fledged two years Delhi State Course of Company Secretaryship are required to again appear in the examinations conducted by the All India Institute of Company Secretaryship; if so, reasons thereof; and

(c) whether Government propose to recognise the Post-Diploma in Company Secretaryship under Rule 2(a) of Companies (Secretary's Qualifications) Rules, 1975 or to refer the matter to the Expert

Committee on Company Law, already appointed by the Government ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN) : (a) As per syllabus of the correspondence course of the Institute of Company Secretaries of India and the Post Diploma in Company Secretaryship of Delhi Administration, the position is as under :—

	Correspondence Course of the Institute	Post-Diploma in Company Secretaryship
(i) whether Project Report/Dissertation is included in the course.	No	Yes
(ii) whether experienced, trained persons in the field are admitted.	No	Yes

(b) Yes, Sir. Under rule 2(a) of the Companies (Secretary's Qualifications) Rules, 1975, a person in order to be eligible to be qualified as Secretary of a company having paid up share capital of Rs. 25 lakhs and above, is required to have the membership of the Institute of Company Secretaries of India, New Delhi.

(c) There is no such proposal at present.

बिहार में स्टेशनों को नया रूप देना

4853. श्री राम सेवक हजारी : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दक्षिण मध्य रेलवे में स्टेशनों पर सफाई रखरखाव और सुन्दर बनाने के बारे में किये गये कार्यों के परिणामस्वरूप उक्त रेलवे का कार्य अब सुचारुपूर्ण ढंग से हो रहा है ;

(ख) क्या बिहार में हसनपुर रोड, नया नगर, कोसरा, किशनपुर तथा मुस्तापुर स्टेशनों पर सफाई, रखरखाव और सुन्दर बनाने के लिए की इसी प्रकार के कार्य किये जा रहे हैं; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में व्योरा क्या है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) से (ग). रेल प्रशासन का निरन्तर यह प्रयास रहता है कि स्टेशनों को साफ-सुथरा रखा जाये और उनका रखरखाव ठीक तरह से किया जाये ।

दक्षिण-मध्य रेलवे पर कुछ महत्वपूर्ण स्टेशनों के आंचे में परिवर्तन/नवीकरण किया गया है। जब ऐसे काम आवश्यक होते हैं तब तक कार्यक्रम के आधार पर उन्हें किया जाता है बसंत शैलीय रेल उपयोगकर्ता सुविधा समिति उनका अनुमोदन कर दे और धन उपलब्ध हो।

इस समय पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के हसनपुर रोड, नवानगर, चलेड़ा घाट, किशनपुर और मुक्तापुर रेलवे स्टेशनों के आंचे में परिवर्तन करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

Hindi Medium in Railway Schools, Dahod

4854. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) is there any proposal to extend educational facilities from Ist to IV Class in Hindi Medium in Railway Schools, Western Railway, Dahod ;

(b) if so, please give full details thereof ;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) whether Central Government are pressing Gujarat Government to open a primary school of Hindi Medium?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There already exists one Railway Primary (Hindi Medium) School at Dahod in addition to two Hindi Medium Schools run by railwaymen.

(d) No.

Short Payment of Wages to Labourers performing Parcel Handling Work at Allahabad

4855. SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 312 on the 18th July, 1978 regarding short payment of wages to labourers performing Parcel handling work at Allahabad and state :

(a) whether it is the policy of Government to encourage Society by way of giving them extensions beyond the contractual term who were/are systematically and continuously cheating poor and innocent workers by way of making short payments to the tune of several lakhs of rupees during a short period of few years ;

(b) what action has been taken by the Government to recover short payment of Rs. 1.23,535/- provisionally worked out against the Society;

(c) whether officers of Headquarters Office, Northern Railway are interfering with the Divisional Superintendent, Allahabad, in the matter of recovery of amount from the Society; and

(d) if so, what remedial action is proposed to be taken in the matter?

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

(b) Recoveries are being effected from the bill of the Society commencing from the month of April, 1978.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Booking of Low Rated Goods Traffic

4856. SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the railways have recently completely closed or suspended booking of low rated goods traffic ;

(b) if so, since when and what are the reasons therefor; and

(c) in view of the inconvenience and losses to small dealers particularly when is the said booking expected to recommence?

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

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

Trains Running between Mysore and Chamarajanagar

4857. SHRI B. RACHAIAH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the trains are running between Mysore and Chamarajanagar;

(b) if so, from what date; and

(c) what are the imminent causes for cancelling the running of these trains started by M.S.R. belonging to former Indian State ?

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

(b) and (c). Out of 8 pairs of passenger trains running on Mysore-Chamarajanagar section 4 pairs of trains were cancelled on 22nd and 23rd July, '78. One

pair of trains was restored on 24-7-78 and another pair on 26-7-78. At present only one pair of trains remains cancelled. This will be restored as and when the steam coal position becomes satisfactory.

Regularisation of services of Casual Workers

4858. SHRI T. S. NEGI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the services of casual workers with six months service are regularised by Government;

(b) whether there are employees in the catering department of the Railways who have rendered more than three years service but have not been made regular;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and whether Government proposed to regularise the services of these casual workers;

(d) whether an interview was held in January, 1978 for the regularisation of services of casual workers working in the canteens in Parliament House and its Annex;

(e) if so, how many workers were made regular as a result thereof indicating the length of their service ; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS : (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) : (a) Casual workers with over 120 days of service are eligible for screening but their regularisation will depend on vacancies being available.

(b) Yes.

(c) As stated in reply to part (a) of the Question, regularisation of services of casual workers depends on the availability of regular vacancies. The screened candidates are listed and absorbed in regular vacancies as and when the same occur.

(d) to (f) A sitting of the Screening Committee was held in January 1978 but the screening of all the casual labour could not be finalised as the eligibility of some of them was under examination. The screening will be finalised shortly.

Trains Originating from and terminating at Allahabad

4859. SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of mail, express and passenger trains originating and terminating from and to Allahabad and through mail, express and passenger trains including parcels express with stoppage at Allahabad during the financial years 1960-61, 1961-62, 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78.

(b) the number of parcels packages handled at Allahabad including packages in sealed vans during the financial years 1960-61, 1961-62, 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78; and

(c) the assessed number of parcel proters required to exclusively handle parcels traffic at Allahabad upon which monthly lump-sum rate payable to handling contractors was fixed by Railways during the financial years 1960-61, 1961-62, 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) : (a) The number of trains originating and terminating and passing through Allahabad including Parcel Express and COD shuttle were 46 in 1960-61, 46 in 1961-62, 66 in 1975-76, 74 in 1976-77 and during 1977-78 were 74.

(b) and (c). A statement is attached.

Statement

(b) Yearwise comparative figures of packages booked, received and handled at parcel transit at Allahabad are as under :

Year	No. of Packages Booked	No. of Packages received	transit Packages handled	Total No. of packages dealt with
1960-61 } 1961-62 }	Figures are not available as records have since been destroyed.			
1975-76	288791	371125	549660	1209576
1976-77	327812	420738	567210	1325760
1977-78	345917	410972	569184	1326073

(c) The number of porters required to perform parcels handling work and other miscellaneous items of work was assessed at 110.

Train Accidents

4860. SHRI V. M. SUDHEERAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the increasing number of train accidents ;

(b) whether Government received any report on this rail accident at Valachiye near Kottayam ;

(c) the details of the damages ; and

(d) the steps taken therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) : (a) During July, 1978, there were 75 train accidents in the categories of collisions, derailments, level crossing accidents and fires in trains on the Indian Government Railways against 95 and 88 train accidents in May, 1978 and June, 1978 respectively.

(b) Presumably, the reference is to the derailment of 47 Up Trivandrum-Cannore Express between Kuruppantara and Piravam Road stations of Southern Railway on 1-8-1978. The report of the Additional Commissioner of Railways Safety, who inquired into this accident, has not yet been received.

(c) The cost of damage to railway property involved in this accident has been estimated at approximately Rs. 80,000/-.

(d) Since human failure is the largest single factor responsible for accidents, Safety Organisations on the Railways have been engaged in a relentless campaign to create greater safety consciousness amongst the staff connected with the running of trains and to ensure that staff do not violate rules or indulge in shortcut methods that may lead to accidents. In order to reduce dependence on human element, various sophisticated aids like ultrasonic flaw detectors for wheels, axles and rails, track-circuiting, axle counters, automatic warning system, etc. are being introduced progressively. It has been decided to complete track-circuiting on run-through lines on all the stations on trunk routes by 1981. In addition, track-circuiting of 100 vulnerable stations from fouling mark to Advanced Starter will be completed by 30-9-1979.

तदर्थ कर्मचारियों को नियमित करना

4861. श्री धार० पुन० राकेश : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार उन तदर्थ कर्मचारियों को नियमित करने का है जो सक्षम अधिकारियों द्वारा नियुक्त किये गये थे ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो रेलवे बोर्ड के श्रेणी III के उन तदर्थ कर्मचारियों को नियमित करने के प्रथमी तर्फी श्रावण जारी न किए जाने के क्या कारण हैं जो वर्ष 1975-76 में सक्षम अधिकारियों द्वारा नियुक्त किये गये थे ;

(ग) क्या उनके द्वारा 11-6-77 की लोक सभा में घोषित वह नीति वर्ष 1975-76 में सक्षम अधिकारियों द्वारा नियुक्त रेलवे बोर्ड के तदर्थ कर्मचारियों पर लागू नहीं होती कि सक्षम अधिकारियों द्वारा नियुक्त तदर्थ कर्मचारियों को नियमित कर दिया जायेगा ;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो उन्हें कब तक नियमित किया जायेगा और यदि नहीं, तो उन के सम्बन्ध में यह नीति लागू क्यों नहीं की गई है ; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार का विचार उनको क्षेत्रीय रेलवे में प्रथम रेलवे सेवा प्रायोग में खपान का है और यदि हाँ, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

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

(ख) से (घ). 1976 में जो विशेष कर्मचारी तदर्थ आधार पर नियुक्त किये गये थे वे हिन्दी टाइप जानने वाले क्लर्कों की कमी को पूरा करने के लिए थे । उनकी नियुक्ति बिगिष्ट रूप से घोड़ी अवधि के लिए इस बात के आधार पर की गई थी कि जब भी नियमों में की गई व्यवस्था के अनुसार निर्धारित सोल से अर्द्धता-प्राप्त कर्मचारी उपलब्ध हो जायेंगे इन्हें हटा दिया जायेगा ।

इन सभी तदर्थ कर्मचारियों की सेवाओं को तब तक नियमित नहीं किया जा सकता जब तक वे लोग कर्मचारी चयन प्रायोग द्वारा ली जाने वाली परीक्षा पास नहीं कर लेते और कामकाज विभाग द्वारा नामित नहीं किये जाते ।

(ङ) इन कर्मचारियों को क्षेत्रीय रेलों में समाहित करने के प्रस्ताव पर तब तक विचार नहीं किया जा सकता जब तक वे लोग रेल सेवा प्रायोग द्वारा ली जाने वाली परीक्षा पास नहीं कर लेते और उनके द्वारा नामित नहीं किये जाते ॥

स्टील स्टॉकयार्डों की संख्या

4862. श्री रवीन्द्र प्रताप सिंह: क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पश्चिम-पूर्व और दक्षिण रेलवे में ट्रेन सुपरिन्टेण्डेंटों की संख्या क्या कितनी है ;

(ख) उनमें से कितने पद रेलवे कंटेरिन विभाग में से, रेलवे-बार, भरे गये ;

(ग) क्या दक्षिण रेलवे के उपरोक्त पद पर केवल अन्य विभागों के कर्मचारी लेने का निर्णय किया गया है ;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार का विचार केवल कंटेरिन विभाग के कर्मचारियों में से इस पद को भरने का है जिससे यात्रियों की देखभाल भली भाँति हो सके ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण):

(क) पश्चिम रेलवे	एक
पूर्व रेलवे	एक
दक्षिण रेलवे	25
(ख) पश्चिम रेलवे	एक
पूर्व रेलवे	एक
दक्षिण रेलवे	11

(ग) जहाँ तक पश्चिम और पूर्व रेलों का सम्बन्ध है, प्रत्येक रेलवे पर केवल एक-एक पद है और उस पर, फिलहाल, खानपान विभाग से सम्बन्धित कर्मचारी ही लगा हुआ है। जहाँ तक दक्षिण रेलवे का सम्बन्ध है, रेल प्रशासन ने, मान्यताप्राप्त श्रमिक संगठनों के साथ विचार-विमर्श करने के बाद, स्थानीय तौर पर यह विनिश्चय किया है कि इन पदों को भरने के लिए खानपान विभाग के कर्मचारियों के साथ-साथ बाणिज्य और परिवहन विभागों के उन कर्मचारियों पर भी विचार किया जाय जिन्हें जन सम्पर्क का अनुभव प्राप्त है।

(घ) गाड़ी घर्दीशक का काम केवल खानपान प्रबन्धों का पर्यवेक्षण करना ही नहीं है। उससे घाटा की जाती है कि वह विभिन्न शाखाओं के कर्मचारियों के काम में सहाय्य एवं पर्यवेक्षण की व्यवस्था करे और गाड़ी में जिन विविध सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था की हुई है उनके उचित रूप से काम करने को सुनिश्चित करे।

(ङ) भाग (ग) और (घ) के उत्तरों को देखते हुए, इसका प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Wagons supplied to Hindustan Steel Stockyard at Bhubaneswar

4863. SHRI SIVAJI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that wagons supplied to the Hindustan

Steel Stockyard at Bhubaneswar deliberately returned by the contractor caused a great loss to the revenue of the railways ;

(b) if so, what action Government have taken against this; and

(c) whether Government are also aware that officials are involved to manipulate demurrage charges for the interest of the contractor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) The Railways do not deal with any contractor but only with the Branch Manager of Hindustan Steel Ltd. Stockyard, Bhubaneswar. Any request for diversion or removal of wagons is generally made by the Depot Superintendent of the Stockyard.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Since the Railways have no dealings with any contractor, the question of officials involved in manipulating demurrage charges in favour of the contractor does not arise.

Loss detected in investigation against Deputy Chief Engineer, N.E. Railways in 1961

4864. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a loss of Rs. 32,500.00 was detected in an investigation done by the Chief Vigilance Commissioner and his staff against a Deputy Chief Engineer (presently promoted as General Manager) on the N.E. Railway in the year 1961 ;

(b) is it a fact that the then Chief Vigilance Commissioner instead of recommending recovery of the loss of public money directed an oral warning to be administered to the officer; and

(c) how many such cases were investigated by the Commission from 1965 upto 1977 and what was the amount of public money written off ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). In 1961, tenders were invited by the North Eastern Railway for the construction of 31 units type I, 10 units type II, 3 units type III and 3 units type IV quarters for nuclear staff at Gorakhpur and while the tenders received were under scrutiny, a decision was taken to change the side in respect of 31 units type I quarters. The Change of site necessitated extra plinth involving extra earth work and brick work. The contractor, whose tender was

the lowest with respect to quantities of work at originally proposed site, was awarded the contract. His rates for the additional work for the new site were higher than those quoted by other contractors. The C.B.I. investigation showed that the value of the contract became higher by Rs. 32,500 as compared to next higher tender taking into consideration the quantities at the new site. The Central Vigilance Commission to whom the case was referred, as per extant procedure, advised that no malafides had been established against the Officer and that it would be enough if he was administered a warning to be careful in future, which was done.

The case was investigated by the Central Bureau of Investigation and not by the Central Vigilance Commission. (There is no post like Chief Vigilance Commissioner.)

(c) The Central Vigilance Commission has advised that no record is available to show the number of such cases investigated by the Commission. Such statistical record is not maintained by the Commission.

Increase in Price of Urea

4865. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Gujarat State Fertilizers Company Limited has demanded increase of 40 to 50 per cent in the price of urea fertilizer; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Gujarat State Fertilizer Company Limited have made a representation for increase in their retention price of urea from Rs. 1006 to Rs. 1557 per metric tonne. While a part of the increase has been sought on account of increase in cost of packing material, catalysts, consumable stores and repairs and maintenance, bulk of the increase claimed by the company is on the ground that the basic parameters of pricing like consumption norms, level of capacity utilisation and the working of net worth adopted in fixation of retention prices should be relaxed and related to their actual experience.

Expansion of Capacity by Synthetics and Chemicals Limited

4866. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) what is the rated plant capacity of Synthetics and Chemicals Limited and

how much rubber every year this factory has manufactured year-wise for the last three years and what was its value in terms of money year-wise; and

(b) whether the Government have any idea of allowing this industry to expand its capacity even when its production costs are extremely high, huge wastage of money prevails and additional quantities cannot be given to this industry of alcohol which will be consumed in other precious industries ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) The licensed capacity of SRR and Nitrile rubber plants is 30,000 M.T. and 2,000 M.T. respectively. Production and value of these rubbers during the last three years as reported by the company is as follows:

	1975	1976	1977
Production	22,712 M.T.	23,264 M.T.	27,328 M.T.
Value	Rs. 19.25 crores	Rs. 21.67 crores	Rs. 27.09 crores.

(b) No such proposal is under consideration.

Setting up an Antibiotic unit in Nagpur

4867. SHRI R.K. MHALGI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government and the State Government of Maharashtra have proposals under consideration to start antibiotic unit in Nagpur area ;

(b) if so, at what stage the said proposals stand; and when it is likely to be commissioned ; and

(c) what is the total outlay of each of the projects and the break-up of the share of Centre and the State Government ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) and (b). Government have approved on 3rd August, 1978 the setting up of a joint venture formulation unit near Nagpur in Maharashtra State, by Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd., and the State Industrial and Investment Corporation of Maharashtra. This project is expected to be completed by August 1980.

(c) The project involves a total capital outlay of about Rs. 2.84 crores with equity of Rs. 114 lakhs. The contribution of Hindustan antibiotics Ltd., and the State Industrial and Investment Corporation of Maharashtra to the equity would be 51% and 49% respectively.

Railway Platforms in Kerala

4868. **SHRI K. KUNHAMBUR** :
SHRI VAYALAR RAVI :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the Railway Platforms in Kerala are not in accordance with climatic conditions ;

(b) whether these uncovered platforms are very inconvenient and troublesome to the passengers during rainy seasons; and

(c) do Government propose to make provision of covered platforms in major stations in Kerala ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) : (a) to (c). Covers on Railway Platforms including those in Kerala are being provided according to their relative needs, on a programmed basis, in consultation with Railway Users Amenities Committee and subject to availability of funds.

Trains between Ferozepur and Chandigarh

4869. **SHRI MOHINDER SINGH SAYIAN WALA** : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a train between Ferozepur and Chandigarh via Abhor & Malout has been routed through Suratgarh and Bhatinda ;

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

(c) whether in the interest of better political and social link of Chandigarh with Ferozepur than Suratgarh the old link will be restored ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) : (a) to (c). No. 87/88 Kalka-Bhatinda-Chandigarh Express has been extended to Suratgarh with effect from 15-5-78. Two through coaches continue to run on this train between Ferozepur and Chandigarh/Kalka.

Persons arrested for Sabotage on Railways

4870. **SHRI MOHINDER SINGH SAYIAN WALA** : Will the Minister of

RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 3768 on 21-3-78 regarding persons arrested for sabotage on Railways and state :

(a) whether the information regarding the number of persons arrested for sabotage on railways has since been collected;

(b) whether these culprits belonged to certain political party or any cult otherwise ; and

(c) action taken against them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) : (a) Yes. Twenty persons were arrested in one case of sabotage on Central Railway between Mana and Murtizapur in Akola District.

(b) No complicity or collaboration of any political party or cult has been proved in the course of investigation.

(c) Charge-sheets have been filed against eleven persons. The case is pending trial.

Distribution of Fertilizers imported from U. K.

4871. **SHRI MOHINDER SINGH SAYIAN WALA** : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5482 regarding distribution of fertilizers imported from U. K. on the 4th April, 1978 and state :

(a) whether details for distribution of fertilizers imported from U. K. have since been finalised ;

(b) if not, the reason for the same; and

(c) whether some supplies have been received from U. K. ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) to (c). The details of the Fertilizer Educational Project to be financed from U. K. Aid Funds are being discussed with the concerned Ministries with a view to obtaining the necessary approval of Government.

No supply of fertilizers has so far been received from U. K. under this scheme. However, an order has been placed by Fertilizer Corporation of India for supply of 25,000 tonnes of Urea from U. K. which is expected to arrive during the current financial year.

Section Officers in Foreign Traffic Accounts Office, Western Railway

4872. SHRI ROBIN SEN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Section Officers working in the Foreign Traffic Accounts Office, Western Railway at Delhi are not transferable and the Section Officers working on Vadodra, Ratlam, Kota, Rajkot and Bhavnagar Divisions are transferable ; and

(b) if so, steps taken by the Government to bring at par all the Section Officers in the matter of transfer ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) : (a) No. The posts of Section Officers (Accounts) are selection posts. Their seniority is maintained on whole railway basis and they are liable for transfer anywhere on Western Railway.

(b) Does not arise.

Demonstrations at gate of Foreign Traffic Accounts Officer

4873. SHRI ROBIN SEN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that series of Demonstrations were held at the gate of the Foreign Traffic Accounts Officer, Western Railway at Delhi from 1st May, 1978 to 31st July, 1978 ; and

(b) if so, the demand of the employees and steps taken by Government to finalise each demand ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) : (a) There were 5 demonstrations during the period.

(b) The demands are :

- (1) Inter-section transfers.
- (2) Refund of CDS (Other than annual).
- (3) House Building Advance and Flood Advance.
- (4) Shortage of Staff.
- (5) Delay in disposal of staff representations.
- (6) Out of turn allotment of Quarters.
- (7) Construction of more Quarters.

(8) Matters pertaining to passes and establishment claims.

In accordance with Government's policy staff demands received from any source are given due consideration and necessary action is taken. The demands of all categories of staff are considered and solved through the various tiers of the Permanent Negotiating Machinery and the Joint Consultative Machinery.

Cash Award to Staff of Asansol Division

4874. SHRI ROBIN SEN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) how much amount has so far been spent towards payment of cash award to staff of Asansol Division with effect from April, 1977 and onwards (month-wise) ;

(b) what are the basic principles/conditions of considering grant of cash award to staff ;

(c) how much staff has been granted cash award on more than one occasion from April, 1977 and onwards ;

(d) whether there is any improvement in Railway working in Asansol Division after payment of Cash Award to staff ; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) : (a) The details are as under :—

Month/Year	Amount
	Rs.
April '77	12,025
July '77	1,300
August '77	1,550
October '77	8,750
January '78	1,100
February '78	2,850
March '78	5,975
April '78	23,750
May '78	400

(b) Awards are given in recognition of exemplary and extraordinary work done by the staff.

(c) 33

(d) and (e). It would not be possible to correlate improvements in Railway working with the grant of individual cash awards as the railway working is dependent on a variety of factors. However, speaking in general, following improvements have been elected in the Asansol Division :—

- (i) Disposal of Pension and P.F. settlement cases.
- (ii) Clearance of Deposit P. F. items.
- (iii) Recoveries effected from assorted staff bills by intensified Internal Audit.
- (iv) Closure of Audit references.
- (v) Recoveries of dues from non-Railway parties.
- (vi) Timely calculation of electric charges bills.
- (vii) Dealing with direct purchase of store bills.
- (viii) Weeding out the time expired records, etc.

Number of staff working in Asansol Division

4875. SHRI ROBIN SEN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the strength of staff working in Asansol Division of Eastern Railway in respect of the following categories :—

- (i) Officers ; (ii) Supervisors
- (iii) Artisans ; (iv) Semi-skilled ;
- (v) Un-skilled and (vi) Ministerial ;

(b) the number out of the above who have been granted cash Award from April, 1977 and onwards ; and

(c) the figures may please be shown category-wise as mentioned above ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) : (a) to (c) :

Category	No. of staff	No. of staff granted cash Award
Officers	92	1
Supervisors	1026	81
Artisans	3648	41
Semi-skilled	940	10
Un-skilled	8862	17
Ministerial	1151	158
	15,719	308

Award of Contract to Union Carbide

4876. DR. RAMJI SINGH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) have Government seen the report of Hindustan Times dated the 31st July, 1978 'Multinational bags big dairy Board deal' if so, what is the reaction of the Government ;

(b) is it a fact that in preference to the Indo-Burma Petroleum Company (I.B.P.) a public sector Co. the contract has been given to Union Carbide ;

(c) is it that the Union Carbide quoted the highest unit price ; and

(d) will Government enquire into this and stay this apparently deal ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) Yes, Sir ; but the press report is not correct.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). The bids made by the various parties in response to the global tender are under processing by the National Dairy Development Board.

रेल कर्मचारियों का 6 सूत्री मांग पत्र

4877. डा० रामजी सिंह : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार रेल कर्मचारियों द्वारा 1974 में दिए गए 6 सूत्री मांग पत्र की वैधता तथा प्रौढिच्य को स्वीकार करती है; यदि हाँ, तो उस पर अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) इस समय सभी रेलवे में नैमित्तिक श्रमिकों की कुल संख्या कितनी है और वे कितनी प्रवृद्धि से कार्य कर रहे हैं ;

(ग) उन्हें नियमित नौकरी देने के सम्बन्ध में जनता सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है और करने का विचार है ;

(घ) क्या सरकार रेल कर्मचारियों को उन्हें अन्य केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों से प्रत्यक्ष करके बोनस देने का जोखिम ले सकती है; यदि हाँ, तो कब तक ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क), (ग) और (घ). इन मांगों के बारे में स्थिति संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है ।

(ख) 4 महीने से कम	114294
4 महीने से 3 वर्ष तक	74674
3 वर्ष से 5 वर्ष तक	26664
5 वर्ष से 10 वर्ष तक	23110

10 वर्ष से अधिक	3455
जोड़	2,42,197

विचारण

क्रम संख्या	मांग	तत्सम्बन्धी स्थिति
1 (I)	ट्रेड यूनियन के समस्त अधिकारों सहित, जिनमें भारता का अधिकार भी शामिल हो, सभी रेल कर्मचारियों को औद्योगिक अधिक माना जाये ।	1 (I) रेल कर्मचारी पहले से ही औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम के उपबन्धों के अन्तर्गत आते हैं । तथापि, सेवा की शर्तों के अनुसार पारस्परिक रूप से उन्हें सरकारी कर्मचारी माना जाता है, क्योंकि प्रकृति के अनुसार रेलें, मूल रूप से सार्वजनिक सेवा हैं तथा अपने सामाजिक एवं सामरिक महत्व के कारण सरकार द्वारा सीधे चलाई जाती हैं ।
(II)	रेल कर्मचारियों के कार्य घण्टे घटा कर 8 घण्टे प्रतिदिन कर दिए जायें ।	(II) विभिन्न स्थितियों में काम करने वाले रेल कर्मचारियों के सभी वर्गों के लिए उनके कार्य भार पर विचार किये बिना, प्रतिदिन 8 घण्टे की एक समान कार्य घण्टों की मांग स्वीकार नहीं की जा सकती । किन्तु, रेल कर्मचारियों के कार्य घण्टों के सम्बन्ध में विधायक अधिकरण के निर्णय को 1-8-1974 से स्वीकार कर लिया गया है ।
1 (III)	वैज्ञानिक पद्धति द्वारा सभी रेल कर्मचारियों के कार्यों का मूल्यांकन करके कम से कम बेतन पाने वाले कर्मचारी की ज़रूरतों पर ध्यान-रहित न्यूनतम बेतन के अनुसार उनका पुनर्बर्गीकरण तथा रिसेलेसन किया जायेगा ।	1 (III) और (2) मई, 1974 की हड़ताल से पूर्व अधिकों के साथ हुई बातचीत जिसमें यह सहमति हुई थी कि कार्य मूल्यांकन तीसरे बेतन धायोग की सिकांरिओं के अन्तर्गत ही किया जायेगा, के फलस्वरूप सरकार द्वारा निम्नलिखित कदम उठाये गये हैं :—
2.	कार्य मूल्यांकन तथा पुनर्बर्गीकरण पूरा होने तक ऐसे कर्मचारियों के बेतन की तत्काल केन्द्रीय सरकार के उपक्रमों के कर्मचारियों के बराबर बनाया ।	(क) कारखाना कर्मचारियों के पुनर्बर्गीकरण के प्रश्न पर विचार करने के लिए एक अधिकरण बनाया गया है जिसमें मान्यता प्राप्त दो फेडरेशनों द्वारा मनोनीत अधिकों के दो प्रतिनिधि तथा दो सरकारी सदस्यों सहित एक निष्पक्ष अध्यक्ष है ।
		(ख) जहाँ तक चाणू साइन कर्मचारियों का सम्बन्ध है, एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव स्टॉफ कॉलेज, सिकन्दराबाद में एक अध्ययन चल ने अपना प्रशिक्षण पूरा कर लिया है । विस्तृत कार्य-मूल्यांकन प्रारम्भ करने से पूर्व स्वतन्त्र रूप से एक मार्गदर्शी अध्ययन करने के प्रश्न पर विचार करना पड़ेगा । जहाँ तक बेतन में समानता लाने का प्रश्न है, तीसरे बेतन धायोग का यह मत था कि ग्राइडेट या सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के साथ बेतन की उचित समानता की रेल कर्मचारियों सहित केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों के बेतन स्तर को निर्धारित करने के लिए

सवाल	उत्तरम्बन्धी स्थिति
3. वर्ष 1971-72 और 1972-73 के लिए एक माह के बेटन की दर पर बीजत ।	डोल आधार के रूप में नहीं माना जा सकता । जो भी हो, यह एक ऐसा मामला है जिससे केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारी सम्पूर्ण रूप से प्रभावित होते हैं तथा जहाँ तक रेल कर्मचारियों का सम्बन्ध है, रेल मंत्रालय द्वारा कोई भी एकतरफा कार्रवाई नहीं की जा सकती है । यह बेतन, प्राय तथा मुख्य नीति से भी जुड़ा हुआ है और इस पर सरकार द्वारा हाल ही में नियुक्त भूतलिंगम अध्ययन दल द्वारा उक्त मुद्दों पर गहराई से अध्ययन कर लिये जाने के बाद ही विचार किया जायेगा ।
4. सभी नैमित्तिक रेल कर्मचारियों को नियमित करना तथा पूर्व-व्याप्त लाभ सहित उनका सभी लाभों के साथ सेवाओं में स्थायीकरण ।	3. यह बेतन, प्राय और कीमतों की नीति के प्रश्न के साथ घनिष्ठ रूप से जुड़ा है और सरकार द्वारा भूतलिंगम अध्ययन दल की रिपोर्ट पर विचार कर लिये जाने के बाद इस बारे में विचार किया जायेगा ।
5. विभागीय तौर पर बलायी गयी दुकानों के माध्यम से पर्याप्त एवं रियायती दरों पर खाद्यान्नों तथा अन्य आवश्यक वस्तुओं की सप्लाई ।	4. यद्यपि पूर्ण रूप से नियमित करने की भावना स्थिति को प्राप्त करना तत्काल सम्भव नहीं है किन्तु नैमित्तिक धमिकों को नियमित नौकरी देने में काफी प्रगति हुई है । नियमित रिक्तियों की कमी के कारण जिन व्यक्तियों को नैमित्तिक धमिकों के रूप में लगे रहना पड़ा है उनकी शिकायतों को दूर करने के उपाय भी किये गये हैं ।
6. उत्पीड़न के सभी मामले वापस लिये जायें ।	5. उठाये गये मुद्दे पर रेल मंत्रालय द्वारा भकेले विचार नहीं किया जा सकता क्योंकि इसमें सरकार को सभी केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों के बारे में निर्णय करना है ।
	6. उत्पीड़न के बहुत से कथित मामले हाल ही में सरकार के नोटिस में लाये गये थे और उनकी जांच कराई गयी है और प्रत्येक मामले में गुण-दोष के आधार पर आवश्यक तथा व्यावहारिक कार्रवाई की गयी है ।

**Products Manufactured by M/s.
Sandoz (India) Ltd.**

4878. SHRI S. S. DAS : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) what are the products manufactured by M/s. Sandoz (India) Ltd. under authorisation of May, 1969; detailed composition of each product ;

(b) is the podophyllum project shelved and if so, why the company have not been asked to return the licence ; and

(c) what was the investment made on podophyllum project alone, source of

funds and how this investment have been utilized ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) (a) and (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) Apart from active principals of Podophyllum (Glycoside/Aglycone Fractions), Industrial Licence No. L/as/166/69-Cu. III dated 21-8-69 granted to M/s. Sandoz also includes the following items, added subsequently in the said licence on 16-5-67 :-

1. Active Principals of Senna
2. Active Principals of Belladone

3. Synthesis of O-Nitrophenol and Nitrophenol
4. Synthesis of O-Aminophenol
5. Synthesis of 3-hydroxyquinoline
6. Synthesis of 8-hydroxyquinoline

M/s. Sanitz are manufacturing certain items out of those added subsequently. The question of asking them to return the licence, therefore, does not arise. However, this aspect would be looked into at the time of issue of a consolidated licence to them.

Pending Industrial Licences Applications of Foreign Drug Firms

4879. SHRI S. S. DAS : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) details regarding date, name of the product, capacity etc. of the pending industrial licence applications of the foreign companies as on date and the reasons for delay in disposing of such applications;

(b) how many applications of Indian companies for similar product are pending; and

(c) whether this delay in disposing of applications is helping certain foreign companies?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) The requisite details in respect of foreign drug companies having direct foreign equity exceeding 40% are indicated in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT-2734/78.]

The processing of Industrial Licence applications received from foreign companies was kept in abeyance pending Government's decision on the recommendations of Hathi Committee on Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Industry. The New Drug Policy has been announced recently and all such pending applications are now being processed in the light of that. Some of these applications have already been processed by this Ministry and cases forwarded to the Licensing Committee/LC-cum-MRTP Committee for their consideration.

(b) and (c). 5 (five) applications from Indian companies for certain similar products, out of which 4 (four) have been received very recently, are under consideration of the Government. It cannot

therefore, be said that there is delay and that it is helping foreign companies.

Approval of prices for New Products by M/s. Warner Hindustan, Limited

4880. SHRI S. S. DAS : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) names of the new products for which price approvals have been granted to M/s. Warner Hindustan Limited.

(b) how many new products are indicated in the price list of this company now as compared to the year 1975, and

(c) if this company have introduced the products without price approval why action has not been taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). M/s. Warner Hindustan Limited, were granted price approval for the following new products between the years 1975 to 1977 :—

(1) Agarol M Emulsion

(2) Tetral C Tablets.

Since price list for the year 1975 is not available, price list effective from 1st January, 1974, has been compared with price list effective from 28th March, 1978. It is noticed that the above two products are the only products appearing in the later price list, compared to the former price list.

(c) As the Company introduced these products with prior price approval of the Government, the question of taking any action against them does not arise.

Guest houses maintained by synthetics and chemicals limited

4881. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) how many guest houses Synthetics & Chemicals Ltd. has been maintaining at various places in the country for the last three years and how much expenses are being incurred on each guest house every year;

(b) for what sort of guest such guest houses have been kept at company's expenses; and

(c) do employees also stay in these guest houses during their official duties?

[THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTIBHUSHAN) : (a) to (c) : M/s. Synthetics and Chemicals Limited has furnished the following information :—

The company is maintaining one guest house at 63 Golf Links, New Delhi and two guest houses at its plant at Bhitaura, Bareilly. The expenditure incurred at Delhi guest house and Bareilly guest houses during the last 3 years is given below :

	New Delhi	Bareilly
	Rs.	Rs.
1975	40,299	95,057
1976	36,506	1,31,166
1977	31,996	1,32,478

The guest house at Delhi is rented by the company and those at Bareilly are owned by the company.

The guest house at Delhi is maintained for the use of directors of the company for business purposes or on their way to Bareilly/Lucknow and for discussions and meetings. One of the guest houses at Bhitaura, Bareilly is located within the housing colony near the factory and is maintained for the use of the directors as there is no accommodation available nearby. The other guest house at Bhitaura is maintained within the housing colony for the staff of the company on official visit. This facility is also extended to the representatives of the suppliers, auditors who visit factory for the purpose of business of the company and to the government officials on official visits.

The expenditure is less than one per cent. of the total revenue of the company and hence it has not been shown separately in the published accounts and is grouped under miscellaneous expenses.

Finances paid by Synthetics and Chemicals Limited to Distillers Trading Corporation

4882. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) How much finances from time to time Synthetics and Chemicals Limited has paid to Distillers Trading Corporation Limited for rendering various services.

(b) what is the justification of these payments to Distillers Trading Corporation limited; and

(c) is Distillers Trading Corporation as sister concern of Synthetics and Chemicals Limited ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN) : (a) and (b) : M/s. Synthetics and Chemicals Limited had appointed M/s. Distillers Trading Corporation Limited as agents for handling storage and transport of alcohol at Kandla at mutually agreed rates. The precise amount of payment made by the Synthetics and Chemicals Limited to M/s. Distillers Trading Corporation Limited is not available with this Department at present. An Investigation into the affairs of the company has been ordered and is in progress.

(c) The Distillers Trading Corporation has registered itself as an inter-connected undertaking of M/s. Synthetics and Chemicals Limited under M.R.T.P. Act.

Rise in prices of canalised items due to loading of pricing by CPC.

4883. SHRI GOVINDA MUNDA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) why canalised items of drugs have not been kept open for REP import licences ;

(b) whether it is a fact that consumer prices of canalised items have gone up in Indian Market due to loading of pricing by GPC ; if not, how ; and

(c) formulations of canalised items whose consumer prices have not gone up/have gone down during the last three years, year-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) It is not a fact that, under the 1978-79 Import Policy, canalised bulk drugs cannot be imported under REP import licences. The Policy provides that wherever the product exported contains a canalised bulk drug, the same can be imported under REP entitlement upto a certain percentage.

(b) During 1977-78, the prices of formulation of canalised bulk drugs like the anti-malarial chloroquin phosphate, the anti-TB streptomycin sulphate etc. which are required by the masses have been held at levels lower than those entitled by the landed cost of these bulk drugs, through the instrument of loading

the pooled prices of newer antibiotics canalised bulk drugs like ampicillin, chloromphenicol etc. where the demand is more selective. During 1978-79, there have been no increases in prices of formulations based on canalised bulk drugs.

(c) Formulations based on canalised bulk drugs run into large numbers and time and effort involved in compiling information regarding increase/decrease in the price of formulations during the last three years would not be commensurate with the results likely to be achieved.

Issue of COB Licences

4884. SHRI YASHWANT BOROLE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS be pleased to state :—

(a) details of COB licences granted during the last three years year-wise, with name of the company, products granted, production before the grant of COB and after the grant of COB;

(b) whether Government have recognised installed capacity as one of the criteria for grant of COB and if so, would it not benefit the foreign companies; and

(c) full details of amendments made to the COB licences during the said period and whether such amendments confirm to the basis followed in the past, if not reasons for deviation *vis-a-vis* New policy?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS (SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA): (a) A Statement furnishing the requisite details in regard to the drugs and pharmaceuticals industry to the extent available, is attached.

(b) The uniform criteria both Indian and foreign companies for fixing annual capacities in the COB Licence are as under :—

(i) Where production has been established and reported for a period of more than one year or to the specified date, the capacity is fixed at the level corresponding to the highest annual production, subject to a minimum economic capacity to be determined in respect of the concerned industries/products, whichever is higher. However, where it is not practicable to fix a minimum economic capacity, the capacity is fixed provisionally on the basis of peak production in any of the previous years.

(ii) Where production had commenced within less than one year before the specified date or the Undertaking has not yet gone into production, the capacity is provisionally determined on the basis of the minimum economic capacity. But in cases where it is not practicable to fix the minimum economic capacity, the capacity is provisionally determined on the basis of the capacity claimed or the computation based on plant and equipment installed.

(iii) Where a minimum economic capacity or a provisional capacity is fixed, this capacity is fixed finally on the basis of the highest annual production, after the unit has been in production for a period of 3 years.

(c) The details of amendments made to the COB Licences mentioned in the Statement referred to in part (a) above are as under :—

(i) COB Licences granted to M/s. Roussel Pharmaceuticals Ltd., & (ii) M/s. Tamil Nadu Dadha Pharmaceuticals Ltd.

Their COB Licences were amended to include certain items which were earlier left out in the COB Licence inadvertently.

(iii) COB Licence granted to M/s. Cadila Lab.

Initially, M/s. Cadila Lab were granted a COB Licence for the manufacture of certain drug formulations where the annual capacities for various types of formulations were fixed category-wise on the basis of maximum production achieved by them for each item during the preceding 3 years from the date of submission of COB Licence application by them. After obtaining the said COB Licence, this party represented against the annual capacities fixed in the COB Licence on the ground that, since it was by the virtue of installation of additional machinery which made them change over from being a small scale unit to a DGTD unit, these annual capacities should be fixed on a provisional basis upto the level of additional installed capacities, in addition to the capacities already granted to them in the COB Licence. With the approval of the Licensing Committee, the party's request was acceded to and their COB Licence was amended accordingly on 28-11-77.

The above amendments to the COB Licence are in conformity with the policy indicated at (b) above.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the party	No. & date of COB Licence	Item of manufacture and annual production to the higher production achieved during the last 3 years preceding the year of submission of application for COB licence.	Capacity equivalent
1	2	3		4
1.	M/s. Roussel Pharm. Ltd.,	IL : 551 (75) dt. 27-12-75	1. Tablets 2. Ointments 3. Liquid Orals 4. Vials 5. Ampoules 6. Sofratulla	475.36 lakhs p.a. 25,377 kgs. per annum. 22,680 Ltres p.a. 11.98 lakhs p.a. 7.19 lakhs p.a. 1000 units p.a.
2.	M/s. Uni-UGB Pvt. Limited.	IL : 25/76 dt. 23-2-76	Vasopressin Tablets	5.2 Million Nos. per annum.
3.	M/s. Tamil Nadu Dadha Pharma. Ltd.	IL : 53/76 dt. 8-4-76	1. Tablets 2. Ampoules 3. Vials 4. Capsules 5. Ointment 6. Liquids	89 Million Nos. per annum. 18355 Ltres. p.a. 692 " 7.7 Million nos. per annum. 7000 kgs. 4550 litres
4.	M/s. Cadila Labs	IL : 134 (76) dt. 6-10-76	1. Tablets 2. Liquids 3. Capsules 4. Granules & Dry Syrup 5. Ointments 6. Injections	986 lakh Nos. 317.20 litres 135.28 lakh Nos. 17075 kgs. 4960 kgs. 22.25 litres
5.	M/s. Kerala State Drugs & Pharm. Ltd.,	IL : 15 (77) dt. 24-1-77	1. Tablets 2. Capsules 3. Liquid (Bottles) 4. Parenteral 5. Lakhs Nos (Ampoules)	630 lakhs Nos. 110 lakhs Nos. 70,000 litres.
6.	M/s. East (I) Pharm. Works Ltd.	IL : 3 (77) dt. 11-1-77	1. Tetracycline Capsules (250mg). Tablets (500 mg.) 2. Chloramphenicol Capsules (250 mg). 3. Chloramphenicol Streptomycin Caps. (125 mg. + 125 mg.)	1. Million Nos. One Million Nos. One Million Nos.
7.	M/s. German Remedies Ltd.	IL : 21 (77) dt. 1-2-77	1. Hydroxy Progesterone Caproate 2. Bisacodyl B.P. 3. Hydroxy Ethyl Theophylline 4. Tablets & Dragees 5. Ampoules 6. Liquids 7. Suppositories 8. Ointment	— 3 kgs. —126 kgs. —3828 kgs. —1335 lakh Nos. 53 lakh Nos. 98,000 litres. 5 lakh Nos. 7360 kgs.

1	2	3	4
8. M/s. Hoechst Pharm. Ltd.	IL : 92/77 dt. 27-6-77	1. Catilan Capsules 2. Vitahext 3. Hostacortin 'H' 10 ml.	11.1 million Nos. 3.1 lakh Litres 77,000 vials
9. M/s. Haffkine Bio-Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	IL : 140 (77) dt. 8-12-77	1. Diphtheria Tetanus Vaccine	6.40 lakhs doses
10. M/s. Amrutanjan Ltd.	IL : 36 (78) dt. 14-6-78	1. Amrutanjan Pain Balm (5-25 gms.) 2. Do. (12 gms.) 3. Do. (24 gms.) 4. Dermal Ointment (16 gms.) 5. Cetomix Cough Mixture (60 ml.)	21,65,000 Nos. 20.57 Million Nos. 2,60,000 Nos. 1,80,000 Nos. 20,000 Nos.

Rise in prices of Antibiotics

4885. SHRI YASHWANT BOROLE : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that prices of two antibiotics formulations viz. Ampicillin and Chloramphenicol have gone up substantially during last one year;

(b) if so the reasons for the same and percentage increase in prices; and

(c) what steps have been taken to ensure their availability at cheap prices?

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

(a) During the last one year, there have been some increases in Ampicillin and Chloramphenicol formulation prices.

(b) The price increases have followed increases in the prices at which Ampicillin and Chloramphenicol, which are canalised bulk drugs, were made available to the formulators. The prices of these new antibiotics were increased so as to enable drugs like the anti-malarial chloroquin phosphate and the anti-TB streptomycin sulphate to be distributed at low prices.

The increase in the prices of Ampicillin formulations allowed after 1-8-1977 varied from 1.70 per cent to 19.90 per cent and in the case of Chloramphenicol formulations, the increases allowed after the same

date varied from 0.60 per cent to 10.70 per cent.

(c) The pooled price of Chloramphenicol powder has since been reduced from Rs. 586 kg. to Rs. 460/Kg. Consequential reductions in the price of formulations of this drug would be notified in due course.

Forums Associated by Government for Fixation of Prices of Bulk Drugs.

4886. SHRI YASHWANT BOROLE : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) what forums have been associated by Government for fixation of prices of bulk drugs during the last three years;

(b) what was the categorisation for placing the cost of production of different bulk drugs for discussion at different forums and who decided for discussion at a particular forum; and

(c) how it was ensured that no discrimination was exercised in fixing the prices full history of price fixation of Indomethacin, Phenothiazine, Ethicalmycin Streate, Griseofulvin, Pthalyl Sulphathiazole, Tetracycline and Metonidazole may be given?

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

(a) The Prices of bulk drugs have been fixed by the Government on the advice

of Drug Prices Review Committee/High Level Group on Inter-Ministerial Coordination in the field of Drugs and Pharmaceuticals.

(b) Broadly, the High Level Group dealt with the price fixation of essential bulk drugs listed in Schedule I of the DPCO, 1970 and bulk drugs cost examined by the Working Group set up in 1974 under the Chairmanship of Chairman, BICP. The DPRG dealt with the price fixation of other bulk drugs.

(c) The composition of DPRG and of the High Level Group was broad-based and it included representatives from the concerned Ministries and Departments of Government including the Ministry of Health & FW, Ministry of Commerce and DGTD; the conclusions of these groups would, therefore be objective. Details regarding the price fixation of Indomethacin, Phenothiazine, Erythromycin Streate, Griseofulvin, Pthalyl Sulphathiazole, Tetracycline and Metronidazole are given in the attached Statement.

Statement

S. No.	Name of the Drug	Name of the Manufacturer	Price as prevailing from time to time	Remarks
1				
1.	Indomethacin	Themis Organon Chemicals	22-1-1977 (Rs. 1268.50/kg. (declared by the Co.))	The Company have since intimated that they are no longer producing this drug.
		Marmaid Chemicals	13-10-1977 Rs. 1400/kg (Do.)	
2.	Phenothiazine Fine veterinary Phenothiazine Fine Dispersible Powder.	Alkali and Chemical Corporation of India Ltd.	Rs. 11878.00/tonne (declared by the Co. in 1970) Rs. 12480.00/tonnes (Do.)	Both bulk drugs are for veterinary use. The present prices of formulations are based on a price of Rs. 28,500 per tonne for Phenothiazine. Fine dispersible powder.
3.	Erythromycin Stearate	Themis Pharmaceuticals	4-9-1976 Rs. 1300/kg. (fixed on the recommendations of the High Level Group).	The Company have declared a price of Rs. 1625.56/kg. in Sept., 1975. They supplied the drug at a price of Rs. 1112.50/kg. upto March, 1976 through CPC. On the 4th Sept., 1976, the price was fixed at Rs. 1300/kg.
	Do. V	Alembic Chemical Works Co., Ltd.	20-4-1976 Rs. 1706/kg. for Cap-rive use Rs. 1783.00/kg. for sale to others (Fixed on the recommendations of DPRC after cost examination).	The company is producing from basic stage as compared to Themis who produce from intermediate stage.
4.	Griseofulvin	L. D. P. L.	19-11-77 Rs. 4925/kg. (declared by IDPL)	A pooled price covering indigenous production and imports was fixed at Rs. 1471/kg. on 31-1-1978.
5.	Phthalyl Sulphathiazole	Cadila Chemicals IDPL	3-5-1978 Rs. 129.00/kg. (Do., May, 1977 Rs. 173.00/kg. (Do.))	A pooled price based on IDPL's indigenous production and imports was fixed at Rs. 129.40/kg. on 30-9-1977.

1	2	3	4	5
6. Tetracycline Hcl.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IDPL Cynamid Phazer Synbioctics 	1970 Rs. 1000/kg. (declared) May, 1970 Rs. 850/kg. (Notified in the Official Gazette) September, 1976 Rs. 650/- (do.)	The price was notified on the recommendations of the High Level Group.	
7. Metronidazole	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> May & Baker Unichem Cipla Uniloids I.D.P.L. 	1970 Rs. 794.53 (declared by the co.) 1977 Rs. 619.00 (do.) 1977 Rs. 460.00 (do.) 1977 Rs. 460.00 (do.) 1977 Rs. 485.00 (do.)	It was announced on 30-9-77 that distribution facilities of I.D.P.L. for this drug could be availed in case the units are interested to sell at a price of Rs. 460/kg.	

Working of the New Drug Policy

4887. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) how the new drug policy ensures that only efficient units are encouraged to produce bulk drugs in the country;

(b) are any changes in the new drug policy expected in the near future and if so, what main provisions are proposed to be changed are under review; and

(c) is there any re-thinking on loan licences and scheme of registration with D.G.T.D.?

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

(a) The new drug policy aims at achieving self-reliance and self-sufficiency in the drugs and pharmaceuticals industry. Different areas of responsibilities have been earmarked for the "Public Sector", "Indian Sector" and "Open for all Sectors". Besides, while considering proposals for licensing the manufacture of bulk drugs, Government keep in view various relevant factors like economy of scale, technology and pricing of products. A cardinal feature of the new drug Pricing Policy is that the prices of bulk drugs will ordinarily be based on the average cost of relatively more efficient manufacturers who account for a large percentage of the production of such bulk drugs.

(b) and (c). Government have received representations from Drug Manufacturers' Associations on various decisions of the Government contained in the New Drug Policy including decisions on loan licensing and abolition of Scheme of Registration with DGTD. These are under consideration of Government. Drug manufacturing units have also been asked to workout their profitability profiles based on the norms contained in the Policy.

Supply of Bulk Drugs by CPC to IDPL and HAL on High Sea Sale Basis

4888. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) what non-canalised bulk drugs were supplied by the CPC to IDPL and HAL on High Sea Sale basis;

(b) what was the landed cost of such drugs to IDPL and HAL and what prices for such bulk drugs were allowed in the formulations; and

(c) whether IDPL have enjoyed any unintended benefit on this account and if so, under what authority were such sales allowed without adjusting prices?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) No non-canalised bulk drug was supplied by CPC to HAL on high sea sales basis. The details of non-canalised drugs supplied by CPC to IDPL on high sea sales basis are as under :—

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Vit. A	7.175	..	..
	MMU		

Procaine Penicillin	3000	1000
	BU	BU

(b) and (c) : The average landed cost of the supplies of Vit. A and Procaine Penicillin to IDPL, referred to in (a) above, works out as under :

1976-77

Vit. A . . .	Rs. 2,64,112	MMU
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Procaine Penicillin . . .	Rs. 533.48	Per BU
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1977-78

Procaine Penicillin . . .	Rs. 427.36	Per BU
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Vi A was utilised by IDPL for meeting the requirements of Family Planning Programme and Procaine Penicillin for meeting an export order from Afghanistan. The prices of formulations are not fixed with reference to the cost of procurement of individual consignments.

Distribution of Canalised Raw Materials under New Policy

4889. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) Salient features of the restrictions placed on the organised sector units in regard to the release of canalised raw materials in the new policy ;

(b) what liberalisations have been announced for the small scale and Indian units in the new policy; and

(c) what is the sanctity of the new policy of distribution what are the penalties for its violation and how that it has been violated by the CPC after its announcement?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) and (b) : Salient features of old and new policies for release of canalised raw materials in favour of drug manufacturing units in the organised and the small scale sector have already been furnished in reply Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1354 answered on 25-7-78.

In the case of DGTD units, under the new policy the release of canalised raw materials shall be determined with reference to either the releases of same items obtained in 1976-77 or the entitlement as per licensed capacities of individual drug formulations where such capacities are specified and the units concerned choose to claim releases on this basis. This is in line with Government's decision relating to the regularisation of excess production, because the criterion for regularisation of production... in excess of licensed capacity or capacity based on COB licences, permission letters, registration certificates, no objection certificates etc. with the highest production actually achieved in any year during the three years period ending March 31, 1977. The policy is liberal to the extent that DGTD units can claim raw materials as per licensed capacity entitlement or releases obtained in 1976-77, whereas previously such units were obtaining 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.

In the case of Small Scale Units, it is expected that under the new policy they will get higher allocations of canalised raw materials as compared with their entitlements under the old policy. Moreover, they can exercise their choice in the selection of canalised raw materials within the overall quantity ceiling applicable to them, which can enable them to adjust their product mix as per requirements of the market.

(c) The new policy guidelines for release of canalised raw materials have been prescribed under the authority derived from the provisions of Import Policy, 1978-79, whereby the Ministry of P, C & F are required to lay down the connected policy in respect of import, price and distribution of raw materials in Appendix 9.

No specific instance where C.P.C. have violated the guidelines has so far come to the notice of Government.

Car Shed at Kalwa

4890. **SHRI R.K. MHALGI :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that because of new car-shed of Central Railway being built at Kalwa near Thana (Maharashtra), at Chinchapada Zopadpatti for about 160 poor families have reached a dangerous situation ; and

(b) what steps Railway Administration propose to take to avert the danger to the said Zopadpatti in this rainy season?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Bangkok Meeting of ESCAP

4891. **SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state what decisions were taken at the meeting of the Inter-Government Railway group of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and Pacific (ESCAP) held recently at Bangkok?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) : The Inter-Governmental Railway Group of ESCAP, at their meeting held at Bangkok on 12th June, 1978, considered various issues connected with the promotion of economic and technical co-operation among developing countries, sharing of knowledge of railway research and new railway techniques. The Group, being a recommendatory body of ESCAP, by its nature and functioning, made recommendations to ESCAP on various aspects of railway operations and training of personnel.

Trains running on uneconomic Routes.

4892. **SHRI SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any railway trains are being run at present on uneconomic routes, if so, what are the numbers of such trains ; and

(b) whether there is any scheme under Government's consideration to make these trains economically viable; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) About 380 pairs of passenger carrying trains are running on uneconomic lines.

(b) No.

Availability of Wagons for Movement of Salt from Western Coast

4893. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that due to non-availability of wagons a heavy set back has been done to the movement of edible salt from Western Coast to the Northern States;

(b) if so, the quantity of salt accumulated on salt belt ; and

(c) the measures taken by Government to allot adequate number of wagons to clear the accumulated salt?

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

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

Reservation in Service for SC/ST Employees

4894. SHRI SHIV SAMPATI RAM : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have examined the implications of the decision of the Allahabad High Court, interpreting the Railway Board's directive, relating to reservations in service for SC/ST employees and restricting scope of reservation of posts and not of vacancies ;

(b) whether Government have taken a step to nullify its effect of this decision by suitably modifying Railway Board's directive ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) : (a) to (c) As the judgement of the Allahabad High Court disputes the policy of the Government in regard to reservation for Sch. Castes/Sch. Tribes in services an application has been filed in the Supreme Court for grant of special leave to appeal to that Court against the judgement of the Allahabad High Court. The application is pending consideration before the Supreme Court.

Representations regarding Halt and Speed of Somnath Mail

†4895. SHRI DHARMASINHBHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that many persons have sent a representation to the General Manager, Western Railway, Bombay and the Ministry on 29-5-1978 regarding halt, age, crossing, and speed of Somnath Mail and Saurashtra Mail at Jetpur city in Rajkot district of Saurashtra region in Gujarat ;

(b) if so, the nature of demands contained therein ; and

(c) the details of action taken so far by Government or Railway Board in regard to each of these demands or if the action is proposed to be taken, when it will be taken and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) : (a) No representation appears to have been received.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

बम्बई हाई वेस पर आधारित दो बिजली बरों की स्थापना

4896. श्री सर्वसिंह भाई वटेल : क्या डेपुटीमैन, रसायन और ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गुजरात सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार की इस नीति का विरोध किया है कि बम्बई हाई वेस लायनी हाई वेस क्षेत्रों की वस का बिजली बरों के लिए ईंधन के रूप में उपयोग न किया जाये तथा यह मांग की है कि इस वेस पर आधारित दो बड़े बिजली बरों की स्थापना की जाये और यदि हाँ, तो कब ;

(ख) इन दो मांगों का खीरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने गुजरात सरकार की इन दोनों मांगों को स्वीकार कर लिया है और यदि हाँ, तो कब तथा इसका खीरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) गुजरात सरकार की इन मांगों को कब तथा किस प्रकार स्वीकार किया जायेगा ?

डेपुटीमैन तथा रसायन और ऊर्जा मंत्री : (क) हेतु बिजली मन्त्रालय (यू.पी.) : (क) के (घ). सरकार द्वारा जहाँ ईंधन के रूप में बम्बई हाई वेस पर आधारित दो बिजली बर स्थापित करने का कोई निश्चित प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है, वहाँ पर गुजरात सरकार ने कुछ वर्षों में गुजरात में सुपर बिजली बर

की स्थापना करने और सौराष्ट्र में बिजली उत्पादन करने के लिए ताप्ती गैस की उपयोगिता का विश्लेषण किया है।

जहाँ तक बम्बई हाई की अपतटीय गैस का सम्बन्ध है, इस का यथासंभव उर्वरक के संभरण संसार के रूप में उपयोग किया जायेगा। मात्र यह गैस, जिसका उपयोग अब तक नहीं किया जा सकता है, जब तक कि उर्वरक युक्ति इसे लेने की स्थिति में न हो, उसे तथा किसी प्रकार की अतिरिक्त गैस की बिजली उत्पादन के एक आन्तरिक उपाय के रूप में अनुसंधान में उपयोग किया जाना चाहिए। ताप्ती गैस की उपयोग करने के प्रश्न पर विचार करना अभी समय के अनुकूल नहीं है क्योंकि इन संरचनाओं का समुचित रूप से मूल्यांकन करने और उन्हें वाणिज्यिक रूप से उपयोग कोषित करने के पश्चात् ही ताप्ती गैस के समुपयोजन और परिवहन सम्बन्धी निर्णय करना संभव होगा।

गुजरात में अपतटीय गैस की अनुकूलतम उपयोगिता का अध्ययन करने के लिए गठित कार्यकारी दल की सिफारिशें धन्य बातों के साथ साथ निम्नलिखित विचारधाराओं के आधार पर हैं:—

“जिस मात्रा में प्राकृतिक गैस के उपलब्ध होने की संभावना प्रतीत होती है वह एक इतनी महत्वपूर्ण कच्ची सामग्री के बराबर है कि इसका उर्वरक का उत्पादन करने जैसे उच्च महत्वपूर्ण प्राथमिकता प्राप्त प्रयोजनों में उपयोग करने का हर संभव प्रयास किया जाना चाहिए, जहाँ पर गैस की व्यवस्था कीमत नेफ्था की व्यवस्था कीमत से बढ़ जाती है और यह मूल्य ईंधन तेल के व्यवस्था मूल्य से कहीं अधिक बढ़ जाती है, जिसमें भट्टी का तेल, एच० एच० एस०, एल०एस०एच० एस०, धार० एफ० ओ० आदि तेल सम्मिलित हैं। (गैस के प्रयोग में यह प्राथमिकता बढस सकती है यदि गैस की उपलब्ध मात्रा में अथवा वर्तमान ऊर्जा नीति की समीक्षा करने के आधार पर पर्याप्त बढ़ोतरी हो जाती है)।”

इसको ध्यान में रखते हुए उक्त दल न अतिरिक्त बिजली का उत्पादन करने के लिए प्राकृतिक गैस की भावी सप्लाई पर कोई विचार नहीं किया।

इस दल में गुजरात सरकार का एक प्रतिनिधि भी शामिल था। मोटे तौर पर इस की सिफारिशें सरकार द्वारा मान ली गई हैं।

गुजरात और महाराष्ट्र में अपतटीय गैस की उपयोगिता के लिए कार्यकारी दलों की सिफारिशों पर विचार करते समय, इस प्रश्न का भी निर्णय किया गया कि योजना आयोग को पश्चिमी प्रदेश में छठी योजना अवधि के दौरान बिजली की संभावनी मांग के प्रश्न का और मांग को पूरा करने के विभिन्न प्राविधिक/संसाधनों का भी अध्ययन करना चाहिए।

Cases pending in Gujarat High Court

4897. SHRI DHARMASINHBHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of cases pending in the Gujarat High Court as on the 31st July, 1978 ; and number of cases of each category among them ;

(b) the reasons why these cases are pending and the time by which they are likely to be disposed of ;

(c) the number of posts indicating the nature thereof which are lying vacant in the Gujarat High Court at present and the reasons therefor ; and

(d) the time by which these are likely to be filled :

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN) : (a) Information as on 31st July, 1978 is not available. A statement containing the requisite information as on 30th June, 1978 is given in the attached statement.

(b) No time limit can be fixed for the disposal of these cases. The main reasons for the pendency indicated by the High Court are :—

(i) Disposal of some cases is linked with decision of cases filed in Supreme Court or the High Court on similar or like question of law.

(ii) Difficulty in serving notices on heirs and legal representatives of parties consequent upon their death and on parties residing in foreign countries.

(iii) Some vacancies of Judges are unfilled.

(c) and (d). Two posts of Permanent Judges and four posts of additional judges in the High Court are vacant and steps are being taken to fill them up.

Statement

Cases pending in the Gujarat High Court as on 30th June, 1978.

Civil Suits	13
Testamentary Petitions	1
Liquidation Cases	51
Company Petitions	61
Company Applications	145

Income Tax References . . .	778
Income Tax Applications . . .	19
Sales Tax References . . .	68
Estate Duty References . . .	37
Estate Duty Applications . . .	1
Gift Tax Applications . . .	8
Wealth Tax References . . .	47
Wealth Tax Applications . . .	4
Stamp References . . .	12
Civil Applications (Original) . . .	5
Original Side Appeals . . .	3
Miscellaneous Petitions . . .	1
Miscellaneous Applications . . .	22
Criminal Contempt under the Con- tempt of Court Act . . .	1
Letters Patent Appeals . . .	180
First Appeals . . .	3324
Second Appeals . . .	1142
Miscellaneous First & Second Ap- peals . . .	212
Civil Revision Applications . . .	924
Miscellaneous Civil Applications . . .	91
Civil Applications (Appellate) . . .	811
Civil References . . .	2
S Special Civil Applications	
Service Matters . . .	523
Land Reforms including land ceiling . . .	827
Labour Laws . . .	44
Others . . .	987
Criminal Appeals	
By person convicted . . .	370
By Government from judgement of acquittal . . .	841
By Complaint u/s. 378(4) of Cr. P.C. . . .	67
Criminal Revision Applications . . .	242
References . . .	2
Criminal Miscellaneous Petitions . . .	180
Writ Petitions	
(i) Special Criminal Applications u/Article 226 and 227 . . .	26
(ii) Special Criminal Applications u/Article 227 . . .	31
Transfer Applications . . .	11
Criminal Cases . . .	4

12,320

Rail Coordination Directorate at Bhubaneswar

4898. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMAN-
GO : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be
pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has received
a proposal from the Government of Orissa
to set up Rail Coordination Directorate at
Bhubaneswar ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the steps taken by the Ministry so
far, in this regard ?

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

(b) The Government of Orissa has pro-
posed to set up Rail Coordination Direc-
torate at Bhubaneswar with a view to
bridging the communication gap between
the State Government and the South-
Eastern Railway on the one hand and
between the local press, trade and com-
mercial interest and the Railways on the
other hand.

(c) The Government of Orissa has been
advised that the Rail Coordination Direc-
torate may be created as a part of State
Government establishment for liaison pur-
poses with the Railways at Bhubaneswar.
In order to make the Directorate effective,
it has also been suggested to the State
Government that the Directorate be man-
ned by Senior Railway Officials to be
spared by the Railways on deputation basis
if the State Government so desires.

Total Length of Narrow Gauge Lines

4899. SHRI DURGA CHAND : Will
the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to
state :

(a) what is the total route kilometres of
narrow-gauge, line-wise in the country ;

(b) what is the total amount required for
conversion of narrow gauge into metre-
gauge ;

(c) what is the route kilometres of narrow
gauge proposed to be converted into metre-
gauge during the Sixth Five Year Plan ;

(d) whether Pathankot-Joginder Nagar
narrow-gauge is proposed to be under-
taken during the Sixth Plan ;

(e) if not, what are the reasons therefor,
and

(f) what is the expenditure the conversion of this line ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) : (a) The total length of narrow gauge lines in the country is 4280 Kms.

(b) Under the present policy existing narrow gauge and metre gauge lines if taken up for conversion are to be converted to broad gauge in order to have uniform gauge throughout the country in the long run. The total cost of conversion of the narrow gauge lines excluding hill railways into broad gauge would be about Rs. 700 crores, while in the case of hill railways it would be prohibitive.

(c) and (d). The list of narrow gauge lines to be converted into broad gauge during the Sixth Five Year Plan has not yet been finalised.

(e) It is not proposed to consider conversion of Pathankot-Joginder Nagar narrow gauge line into broad gauge due to its high cost and constraint of resources.

(f) No investigations have been made for the conversion of Pathankot-Joginder Nagar line so far. On an approximate basis the cost of the conversion of Pathankot-Joginder Nagar NG line (164 Kms.) into BG would be about Rs. 80 crores.

Excursion Tours for Domestic and Foreign Tourists

4900. SHRI DURGA CHAND : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Railway Administration in collaboration with India Tourism Development Corporation is contemplating to start excursion tours for domestic and foreign tourists;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(c) what are the details of the present excursion tours undertaken by the Railways and with what results ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Railways do not as such sponsor or conduct any excursion tours, but only provide passenger coaches and special trains to anybody asking for it on fulfilment of the prescribed conditions and on payment of normal tariff charges.

Restructuring of Fertiliser Corporation Limited

4901. SHRI VASANT SATHE : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken a decision for restructuring of Fertilisers Corporation of India and details thereof;

(b) at what stage of implementation the decision stands ;

(c) whether Government have received representation/memorandum from the employees Association and other organisations details thereof ; and

(d) what steps have been taken to ensure that the interest of the employees does not get effected, on this account ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) and (b). The Fertilizers Corporation of India and the National Fertilizers Limited have been reorganised into the following 5 companies w.e.f. 1st April, 1978 :—

Name of the Company	Units/Divisions
1. Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited.	Sindri (including Sindri Modernisation and Sindri Rationalisation), Gorakhpur, Talcher, Ramagundam and Korba.
2. National Fertilizers Ltd.	Nangal, Bhatinda and Panipat.
3. Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited.	Namrup, Haldia, Barauni and Dugapur.
4. Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited.	All units of Trombay and the gas based plants in the South of Bombay.
5. Fertilizer (Planning and Development) India Ltd.	P & D Division of the FCI.

(c) and (d). When the reorganisation proposals were under consideration, some representations were received from Employees' Associations etc., stating *inter alia* that the proposed reorganisation had caused apprehensions in the minds of the officers and staff about their future. In order to safeguard the career prospects of

personnel in the new companies, it has been decided that promotion to the posts in the corporate cadre should be made on the basis of an Inter-Company Promotion Committee to be set up for this purpose.

Zone-wise Catering Staff

4902. SHRI VASANT SATHE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) what is the number of casual/temporary catering staff zone-wise engaged on the Railways ;

(b) whether the Government have received representation from the Union of these staff members ;

(c) if so, what are the important contents of the memorandum ; and

(d) the decision taken by the Government recently to improve service/working conditions of these staff members ?

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

Railway	Number
Central	470
Eastern	42
Northern	172
North Eastern	23
Northeast Frontier	54
Southern	191
South Central	121
South Eastern	124
Western	549
	1746

(b) Yes.

(c) The main demands are as under :—

(i) Allotment of revised pay scales to casual labour.

(ii) Betterment of their service conditions like permanent absorption in regular posts.

(iii) All temporary posts in the departmental catering should be made permanent.

(d) The recent decision is in regard to absorption of Commission bearers as regular Class IV employees in a phased manner based on the length of their service. However, casual labour working in the catering department are already being considered for regular absorption after screening as per extant rules. Temporary staff are confirmed in their turn as and when permanent posts become available.

Loss to Railways during recent floods

4903. SHRI VASANT SATHE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) what is the estimated loss caused to the Indian Railways due to recent floods in various parts of the country, zone-wise ;

(b) how does it compare with the loss incurred by Railway during the previous year ;

(c) whether Government propose to take specific measures to avert threat of floods to rail lines on a permanent basis, in selected flood-prone tracts to avoid recurrence of high expenditure on maintaining the rail tracks ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) : (a) The loss caused to Indian Railways due to recent floods during the period 1-5-78 to 31-7-78 zone-wise is as under :—

S.No.	Railway	Approximate estimated loss (Figures in lakhs of Rs.)
1.	Central	2.17
2.	Eastern	nil
3.	Northern	0.27
4.	North Eastern	1.50
5.	Northeast Frontier	0.20
6.	Southern	nil
7.	South Central	2.40
8.	South Eastern	nil
9.	Western	10.50
	Total	17.04

(b) The loss incurred this year during the period 1-5-78 to 31-7-78 is very much less as compared to the loss suffered by the

Railways during the corresponding period of the previous year.

(c) and (d). A statement is attached.

Statement

Steps taken to avoid flooding and damaging of Railway lines due to floods.

All Railway lines and bridges are designed and constructed so as to be safe against normal floods. At the time of construction of new railway lines, careful study is made of the terrain, rainfall, drainage and flood records in the area, in order to ensure that the new line is not affected by the re-wages of floods. The alignment is selected carefully, the formation level of the track is kept above the flood level in the area and bridges with adequate waterway are provided to let the flood waters of the rivers flow unhampered, so that safety of the railway line is not endangered. Special attention is given to bridges, which are normally designed for a flood frequency of 50 years after a careful consideration of hydrology and past history of floods. Their foundations are designed to withstand heavier floods than those of 50 years frequency.

2. The following steps are taken to prevent flooding and flood damage on the existing lines:

1. All bridges are carefully inspected every year and repairs to substructures, flooring, guide-bunds, pitching etc. carried out as necessary.

2. Waterways of all bridges are cleaned before the monsoons so that there is no obstruction to the flow of water.

3. Bridge cells review the adequacy of waterway of important and vulnerable bridges. Some bridges may be widened, raised, refitted or additional bridges constructed as a result thereof. Vulnerable bridges are kept under watch.

4. Wherever justified and otherwise feasible, the formation may be raised and/or strengthened, pitched with stones or diverted away from the flood affected area. Training works such as groynes, bunds, pitching of river banks, guide bunds, etc. are provided for rivers where necessary.

Despite all the measures mentioned above, certain amount of flood damage on the vast railway system is unavoidable.

3. In order to ensure safety of trains, keyman of the permanent way gang examines the track in his beat every day. During monsoons, night patrolling of track is introduced on sections likely to be damaged by breaches/floods. Stationary watch-

men are posted at vulnerable spots and bridges. In addition, in the case of severe storms, the mate on his own initiative organises patrolling of track, irrespective of any other patrolling that may be in force. Immediate action is taken to protect the trains in case anything dangerous is observed.

तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा किये गये भू-विज्ञान तथा भूभौतिकीय सर्वेक्षण

4904. श्री सुरेश झा सुनम : क्या ज्योतिष्य, रसायन और ऊर्ध्वक मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) यह तीन वर्षों में तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग ने देश के किन स्थानों पर भूबैज्ञानिक तथा भूभौतिकीय सर्वेक्षण किये तथा उनके क्या परिणाम निकले; और

(ख) इस अवधि में सर्वेक्षण कार्य पर कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई ?

ज्योतिष्य तथा रसायन और ऊर्ध्वक मंत्री (श्री हेमचन्द्र कश्यप बहुगुणा) : (क) वर्ष 1975-76 से 1977-78 के पिछले तीन वर्षों की अवधि के दौरान तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग ने जम्मू-काश्मीर, राजस्थान, छत्तर प्रदेश, पंजाब, हिमाचल प्रदेश, झारख प्रदेश, तमिलनाडु, उड़ीसा, असम, नागालैण्ड, सिपुरा, अरुणाचल, प्रदेश, पश्चिम बंगाल, गुजरात, महाराष्ट्र और अण्डमान निकोबार द्वीप समूह के विभिन्न भागों में तेल तथा गैस की संभावनाओं का पता लगाने के लिए अन्वेषी सर्वेक्षण किये ।

अपतटीय क्षेत्रों में ये कार्य संघान्न बम्बई हाई कोरों मण्डल समुद्रीतट, धरम सागर के तौराष्ट्र अपतट, दक्षिण बलीन संरचना, दक्षिण बलीन संरचना के दक्षिण, बलीन रत्नगिरि, रत्नगिरा समुद्र तट, रत्न गिरि, मंगलौर, मंगलौर कोचीन, बम्बई रत्नगिरि उत्तर बलीन के उत्तर बम्बई हाई के उत्तर पूर्व, कर्णायक, पश्चिमोत्तरी, त्रिवेन्द्रम केप के मरिन, कोचीन के उत्तर पश्चिम, पश्चिम बम्बई के गहरे महाद्वीपीय मल्लतट, अण्डमान निकोबार द्वीप समूह के मल्लतट, जेल, और कृष्णा कोबावरी तट बलीन के क्षेत्रों में आयोजित किये गये थे ।

इन क्षेत्रों में विभिन्न किस्म के सर्वेक्षण आयोजित करने के लिए अनेक फीसद वर्गों को लगाया गया था । भू-गर्भीय क्षेत्रों में विस्तृत मानचित्रों द्वारा 1105 वर्ग किलो मीटर, अण्डमानिकार मानचित्रों द्वारा 10,055 वर्ग किलो मीटर त्रिवेन्द्रम के क्षेत्र के अण्डमान द्वारा 1798 साइन किलो मीटर, कोचीन सर्वेक्षण के मानचित्र द्वारा 8915 किलो मीटर-और भू-प्राकृतिक विज्ञान और नव-वास्तु मिली मानचित्रों द्वारा 144,900 किलो मीटर के क्षेत्र में सर्वेक्षण कर लिया । भूकम्पीय सर्वेक्षण करने वाले वर्गों में सी 001 0710 सर्वेक्षण द्वारा 6442 साइन किलो मीटर, प्रतिनिधित्व सर्वेक्षणों द्वारा 509

साइन किनो मीटर, और परम्परागत प्रतिनिधित्व सर्वेक्षणों द्वारा 5721 साइन किनो मीटर क्षेत्र में सर्वेक्षण आयोजित किए। गुस्तर-धूम्रवीय क्षेत्र में सर्वेक्षण करने वाले दलों ने 20309 केन्द्रों से इन आंकड़ों का परिभाषा किया। अपस्टीय क्षेत्रों में व-मोतकीय सर्वेक्षण करने वाले दलों ने पिछले तीन वर्षों में कुल 50,077 साइन किनो मीटर क्षेत्र का सर्वेक्षण किया।

(ख) पिछले तीन वर्षों में तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस प्राप्ति द्वारा मूल्यहास सहित भू-वर्गीय और भू-भौतिकीय सर्वेक्षणों पर निम्नलिखित खर्च किया गया था :

वर्ष	किया गया खर्च
	(रुपए लाखों में)
	रुपए
1975-76	832.30
1976-77	704.14
1977-78	785.67 (अन्वार्ड)

बिहार में कुल्लय गैस एजेंसियों का आबंटन

4905. श्री सुरेश झा सुनम : क्या पेट्रोसियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार राज्य के विभिन्न सहरो में कितने व्यक्तियों को कुल्लय गैस की एजेंसियां दी गई है और कितने व्यक्ति अभी इन एजेंसियों में आबंटन की प्रतीक्षा सूची में हैं ;

(ख) उन्हें एजेंसियां देने के लिए क्या नीति निर्धारित की गई है खर्चा निर्धारित की जा रही है ; और

(ग) प्रतीक्षा सूची वाले व्यक्तियों को एजेंसियां आवंटित करने के लिए निर्णय कब तक किया जायेगा।

पेट्रोसियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री देववर्ती मन्मथ बहुगुणा) : (क) से (ग) - बिहार राज्य में विभिन्न सहरो में इस समय 34 कुल्लय गैस बितरक (एक उप-बितरक को मिलाकर) हैं।

सरकार द्वारा जारी की गई मार्गदर्शक रूप रेखाओं के अनुसार सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की तेल कम्पनियों की सभी प्रकार की एजेंसियां अनुसूचित जाति / अनुसूचित जनजाति के लोगों के लिए 25 प्रतिशत और शारीरिक रूप से विकलांग व्यक्तियों के लिए 2 प्रतिशत आरक्षित की जाती हैं और शेष 73 प्रतिशत बाणिज्यिक महत्व को ध्यान में रख कर दी जायेगी, जिसमें वार्षिक उपभोक्ता सहकारी सोसाइटियों और एग्री इन्फ्रस्ट्रक्चर कार्पोरेशन को प्राथमिकता दी जाती है। सभी निम्नलिखित

संबंधित क्षेत्र के समाचार पत्र में प्रकाशित विज्ञापन द्वारा आवेदन पत्र आमंत्रित करके की जायेगी।

एजेंसियों का आवंटन करने के लिए कोई प्रतीक्षा सूची नहीं रखी जाती है। एजेंसी के लिए व्यक्तियों द्वारा दिये गये आवेदन पत्र तभी बिहार किया जाता है जब यह आवेदन पत्र तेल कम्पनियों द्वारा ऐसी एजेंसियों के लिए जारी किये गये विज्ञापन के उत्तर में दिए जाते हैं।

पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में नैमित्तिक श्रमिक

4906. श्री सुरेश झा सुनम : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में, बिबीजन-बार, कुल कितने नैमित्तिक श्रमिक हैं और उनमें एक वर्ष से अधिक समय से काम करने वाले श्रमिकों की संख्या क्या है ;

(ख) उनमें से अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के श्रमिकों की प्रतिशतता क्या है ; और

(ग) क्या इन नैमित्तिक श्रमिकों की सेवाओं को नियमित करने की कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सिधु नारायण)

(क)

मंडल	जोड़	एक वर्ष से अधिक सेवा
इम्बजतनगर	1167	574
सचनऊ	2683	873
बाराणसी	1855	1855
समस्तीपुर	5603	3000
मोरखपुर	7974	3572
जोड़	19,282	9,874

(ख) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और तभी तब तक पर रख दी जायेगी।

(ग) एक विवरण संलग्न है।

विचारण

आकस्मिक श्रमिकों की सेवाएं नियमित करने के लिए निम्नलिखित कदम उठाए गए हैं —

(i) 1970 के बाद से अनुसूचित क्षेत्रों में सामान्य वर्गों बन्य कर दी गई है और लगभग सभी रिक्तियां आकस्मिक श्रमिकों की जांच-पड़ताल करके भरी जाती हैं।

(ii) इस आशय के अवसर दिए गए हैं कि कारखानों, शोकी क्षेत्रों, बाड़ी-रीजनी

स्थापनाओं, सवारी धीर मास बिम्बा बिपुओं, यादों धीर स्टेजों जैसी कुछ जगहों में मास बढ़ाने-उतारने तथा सिविल इंजीनियरी, सिगनल और पुल धनुरक्षण के प्राथमिक कार्यों को छोड़ कर, कोई प्राकृतिक अधिक नियुक्त नहीं किये जायेंगे। सिविल इंजीनियरी, सिगनल तथा पुल धनुरक्षण के निरीक्षणों की स्थापना सहित इन सभी जगहों में समय-समय पर रेल प्रशासनों को संवर्धन समीक्षा करनी होती है धीर प्राथमिकतानुसार नियमित पदों का सृजन करना होता है।

(iii) रेल प्रशासनों को यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए भी अनुदेश दिए गए हैं कि रेल पथ रीलों में जहां रेल पथ धनुरक्षण की यांत्रिक तथा अन्य प्राथमिक प्रक्रियाएं लागू नहीं की गयीं वहां जितने कर्मचारी संभर किए गए हों वे सभी नियमित आधार पर रखे जायें। दूसरे खण्डों में जहां रेल पथ के धनुरक्षण के प्राथमिक तरीके लागू किये जाने के कारण रेल के कर्मचारियों की संख्या प्रत्येक मास के गुण-दोष के आधार पर निर्धारित की जानी होती है वहां अपेक्षित रेल नियमित आधार पर घटे जाने चाहिए।

(iv) जिन स्थानों पर प्राकृतिक अधिक नहीं रखने होते धीर प्राथमिक आंच-पड़ताल किये गये या बुने गये उम्मीदवारों के प्रभाव के कारण प्रथमा किसी धीर कारण से नियमित रूप में रिक्रिया करना सम्भव न हो तो ऐसी रिक्रियाओं पर लगाये गये प्रतिरिक्त व्यक्तियों को वेतन की मासिक दर पर एक्जिक्टों के रूप में नियुक्त किया जायेगा न कि दैनिक दरों पर प्राकृतिक प्रयत्नों के रूप में।

उत्तर बिहार तथा दिल्ली के बीच चलने वाली जयन्ती जनता गाड़ी

4907. श्री सुरेश झा पुनन: क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जयन्ती जनता गाड़ी उत्तर बिहार धीर दिल्ली के बीच सीधी चलने वाली एकमात्र गाड़ी है जोकि सप्ताह में दो बार चलती है,

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि यात्रियों की कमी के कारण यात्रियों को बड़ी कठिनाई हो रही है धीर क्या मंत्रालय की जयन्ती जनता गाड़ी को प्रतिदिन चलाने के लिए लोगों से अनुमति प्राप्त हुआ है; धीर

(ग) यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिबद्धता है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सिंग बारबल) : (क) सप्ताह में दो बार चलने वाली 153/154 जयन्ती जनता एक्सप्रेस के अलावा, 3 घंटे सप्तिद्वि प्रतिदिन नहीं दिल्ली धीर मुजफ्फरपुर के बीच 85/86 प्रथम क्लेस में चल रही है।

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(ख) धीर (ग). सप्ताह में दो बार चलने वाली 153/154 मुजफ्फरपुर—दिल्ली जयन्ती जनता एक्सप्रेस की बारंबारता में वृद्धि करना या इस मार्ग पर एक प्रतिरिक्त एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी का चलाया जाना मार्गगत खर्चों में साधन जनता के प्रभाव धीर दिल्ली-मेरठ खण्ड में पर्यटन सुविधाओं की कमी के कारण, स समय परिचालनिक दृष्टि से व्यावहारिक नहीं है।

Procedure for issue of Priority letters for Gas Connections

4908. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS be pleased to state :

(a) the present procedure being adopted for issue of priority letters to general public for domestic gas connections in urban as well as rural areas throughout the country ;

(b) whether in the absence of proper procedure, the consumers wanting new connections are not able to register their demands with the dealers or with Indian Oil Corporation directly ; and

(c) if so, what steps are being taken to modify the existing procedure so as to enable consumers wanting new connections to register their names with authorities concerned?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS (SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) to (c). Applications for cooking gas connections are required to be registered with the cooking gas distributors of the oil companies. The gas connections are released by the distributors from amongst those who are registered on a 'first-come, first-served' basis, and a waiting list is maintained. Some connections are being released by the distributors on priority basis on the advice of the oil companies. Advice is also being given to oil companies by the Ministry for issue of such priority connections.

Generally gas connections are given on priority to Members of Parliament and State-

Legislatures, other VIPs, foreign dignitaries, cases of hardships, commercial contacts, Government Organisations / Institutions etc.

According to oil companies, the registration of names for granting Liquefied Petroleum Gas (cooking gas) connections had been discouraged in certain areas by them in view of the continued shortages of the product compared to its demand.

The oil companies have been advised to start fresh registrations, wherever necessary, keeping in view the possibilities of enrolment of new customers on a significant scale from about 1980, when substantial quantities of cooking gas will start becoming available.

Efforts to find Oil off The Kerala Coast

4909. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a proposal to intensify efforts to find out oil off the Kerala Coast is under consideration of the Government in near future ; and

(b) if so, details therein and steps that have already been taken or proposed to be taken in this regard during the coming year?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) and (b). ONGC had drilled an exploratory well 60 Kms. north-west of Cochin during April-May, 1978. This well was drilled to a depth of 1755 metres. However, as no oil or gas was found, the drilling was suspended.

Further exploration programme in the area will depend upon the interpretation of the data obtained from this well and the seismic data of the area collected earlier.

Removal of Dr. R.R. Jaipuria from Management of Swadeshi Cotton Mills

4910. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Mr. R.R. Jaipuria who is responsible for mismanagement of Swadeshi Cotton Mills Company Limited has since been removed from that post ;

(b) if so, what are the details and since when he ceased to be Managing Director ; and

(c) what Government propose to do to save Swadeshi Mining and Manufacturing Company Limited (having two sugar Mills) a subsidiary of Swadeshi Cotton Mills Co. Ltd., from onslaughts of mismanagement of Dr. R.R. Jaipuria?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN) : (a) and (b). The company's proposal under section 269 of the Companies Act, 1956 for the re-appointment of Dr. R.R. Jaipuria as Managing Director of the company for the period from 1-7-1977 to 31-8-1980 has been rejected by Department in May, 1978. He ceased to be the Managing Director of the Company with effect from 1-9-1977. A representation has been filed by the company against the said rejection which is pending.

(c) The Government has no material to indicate any acts of mismanagement by Dr. R.R. Jaipuria who is the non-executive Chairman of Swadeshi Mining and Manufacturing Company Limited.

Complaints regarding Production of Oxytetracycline

4911. SHRI MOTIBHAI R. CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the nature of complaints received during past three years from various Members of Parliament about Oxytetracycline and its excess profits, addressed to the Minister and the former Prime Minister with details ;

(b) what action was proposed by the former regime and what action has been taken in this regard so far ; and

(c) if no action has yet been taken, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) to (c). The following points were raised in the main by certain members of Parliament in their letters addressed to the Minister (PC&F) and the former Prime Minister during the last 3 years, about manufacture of Oxytetracycline and excess profits thereof by M/s. Pfizer Ltd.

(i) Regularisation of their excess production of Oxytetracycline ;

(ii) Non-execution of Export Bond by M/s. Pfizer.

(iii) Substantial profits on unauthorised production of Oxytetracycline and its formulations since there was no price fixation based on cost examination of Oxytetracycline.

(iv) Suit in USA against M/s. Pfizer of USA charging them with violation of Anti-trust laws in the manufacture of and sale of a group of broad spectrum antibiotics.

2. The present position on each of the above points is as under :—

(i) Regularisation of excess production of Oxytetracycline beyond the licensed capacity of M/s. Pfizer will be considered in the light of the New Drug Policy.

(ii) The position in regard to non-execution of Export Bond has already been explained in reply to Lok Sabha Starred question No. 236 answered on 1-8-78.

(iii) In 1970, when Drug Prices (Control) Order, 1970 came into force, M/s. Pfizer declared the price of Oxytetracycline Hcl. at Rs. 960/kg. as they were entitled to, since this item was not included in Schedule I to the said Order. The prices of formulations of Oxytetracycline are allowed based on the above price. BICP conducted cost-cum-technical examination for Oxytetracycline and submitted their report to the Government in the year 1975. Based on the report of the BICP, Govt. reduced the price of Oxytetracycline from Rs. 960/kg. to Rs. 725/kg. for captive use and Rs. 740/kg. for sale to other non-associated formulators. The prices of formulations based on the reduced price of Oxytetracycline have already given effect to the reduced prices.

(iv) Government of India filed a suit on 11-10-74 against six US Drug Manufacturing Companies, including Pfizer for allegedly having entered into a conspiracy for concerted price fixation and over-charging on domestic as well as overseas sales of Broad Spectrum Antibiotics in violation of the US Anti-Trust Laws. The Anti-Trust Laws provide that "any person who shall be injured in his business or property by reason of anything forbidden in the Anti Trust Laws may sue therefor in any District Court of the United States and shall recover three-fold the damages by him sustained and the cost of suit, including a reasonable Attorney's fee."

The defendant Companies had contended before the US Supreme Court that a "foreign nation" was not a "person" as defined in the Clayton Act (Anti-Trust Statute) and was, therefore, not eligible to sue them in US Courts.

The US Supreme Court in its judgement delivered on 11-1-1978 has, however, ruled against the defendant companies and held that foreign Governments may sue them in US Courts for "treble damages". The claims are now being processed further.

News regarding Government Nominees on Board of Directors of private Companies

4912. SRHI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Governments' attention has been drawn to the news item published in the 'Economic Times' dated 22nd June, 1978 under the Caption 'Directors on Private Companies';

(b) if so, under what special circumstances the Government will place its nominees on the private sector companies; and

(c) in case of defalcations of funds and frauds, how minority shareholders will be able to save their interest and insist on placement of Government nominees on the Boards of Private Companies?

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

(b) In order to prevent the affairs of the company being conducted in a manner oppressive to any members of the company or in a manner which is prejudicial to the interests of the company or to public interest, Government nominees are appointed in public and private limited companies under Section 408 of the Companies Act, 1956. 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.

(c) In case of defalcation of funds and frauds, the minority shareholders may bring the matter to the notice of Government. If Government is satisfied after inspection or investigation into the affairs of the company that the charges are substantiated, it will take action to appoint Government directors in the Board of the Company under Section 408 of the Companies Act, 1956.

Release of canalised bulk drugs to M/s. Pfizer, Sandoz and Hoechst

4913. SHRI RAMDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that M/s Pfizer, Sandoz and Hoechst have been granted canalised bulk drug in 1977-78 substantially in excess of the quantities released to them in 1974-75 and 1975-76;

(b) if so, under what provisions of ITG policy and rules laid down by the Ministry these releases were affected; and

(c) details of bulk drugs released in favour of these companies, each bulk-drug wise along with licensed capacity and what action is proposed to be taken against the officers for flouting statutory conditions?

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

(a) A statement showing the releases of canalised bulk drugs actually made by IDPL and CPC to M/s Pfizer, Sandoz and Hoechst during during 1973-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78 is attached. These releases were made in accordance with the parameters prescribed for distribution of canalised raw materials from time to time.

(b) All the three companies mentioned above are DGTU units. Policy regarding distribution of canalised bulk drugs to DGTU units during the last three years has already been indicated in reply to Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 339 answered on 8-8-78. This policy is in line with the provisions in the I.T.C. Policies of last three years whereunder DGTU units were allowed import of raw materials by way of replenishment of such raw materials consumed in any

of the previous two years, whichever is advantageous.

(c) Details of canalised bulk drugs released to the three companies have been indicated in the attached statement. These releases were not linked to requirements as per licensed capacities for individual formulations being produced by them. From the total releases or various items of canalised bulk drugs, DGTU units could manufacture their range of formulations to the extent of market demand. In view of this, it was possible for such units to have produced certain formulations in excess of their approved capacities.

The policy relating to regularisation or otherwise of production in excess of licensed capacity is contained in the Statement laid on the Table of the House on 29-3-78 containing decisions of Govt. on the recommendations made by the (Hathi) Committee on Drug Industry. In terms of the new drug policy it has also been decided in such cases to issue consolidated industrial licences to drug manufacturing units indicating therein, *inter alia*, the capacities of formulations in terms of bulk drugs to be consumed. Once this is done, the release of canalised bulk drugs to DGTU units would get linked to their licensed capacities.

Statement

(Figs. in Kgs.)

Name of the Company	Canalised bulk drug	QTY released in		
		1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
1	2	3	4	5
CPC items				
M/s. Hoechst Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	Chloroquin Phosphate	230	..	175
	Prerilamine Lactate	170	435	435
	Prednisolone	..	..	19.5
	Vitamin B6	150	65	170
	Caffeine	..	..	645
	Chloramphenicol Powder	N.A.	3137	3015
IDPL Items				
	Tetracycline Hcl.	14710	14180	14180
	Tetracycline Base	745	1000	1000
	Streptomycin Sulphate	5025	5930	5930
	Vit. B1 oral	66	66	140

	1	2	3	4	5
M/s Sandoz (I) Ltd.					
Vit. B2		22	30	70	
Analgin		125000	131175	128970	
CPC Items					
Chloroquin Phosphate		185	100	100	
Vit. B6		240	200	20	
Caffeine		520	
Chloramphenicol		N.A.	900	1875	
Powder					
Chloramphenicol Palmitate		250	265	165	
Vit. 'C' Plain		3465	3720	4725	
Vit. 'C' Coated		2340	2940	385	
IDPL Items					
Tetracycline Hcl		3235	3050	3050	
Vit. B1-Mono		215	410	480	
Folic Acid		38.7	49.5	48	
Vit. B2		59	112	180	
Phenobarbitone		1312	1975	1975	
Amidopyrine		890	1385	1050	
			(upto III quarter)		
Tetracycline Base		..	900	1250	
M/s Pfizer Ltd.					
IDPL Items					
Streptomycin		27695	12000	2000	
Sulphate					
Sulphadimidine		11050	11150	10000	
Piperazine Hexa-Hydrate		..	5000	13185	
Oxytetracycline Hcl		5000	
Vitamin B1 Hcl.		150	
Vitamin B1 Amp.		129	100	30	
Vitamin B1 Mono		5579	6124	8800	
Vitamin B2		2736	2998	3550	
Folic Acid		226	236	250	
Vitamin B2-5-Phos		93	..	..
CPC Items					
Vitamin B6		1205	880	1505	
Chloroquin Phosphate		465	550	775	
Calcium-D-Pantothenate		3175	3445	3821	
D-Panthenol		80	78	75	
Vitamin C		38755	40575	45430	
Citric Acid		worth Rs. 40337	worth Rs. 34778	..	
Tartaric Acid		worth Rs. 37905	worth Rs. 11970	worth Rs. 39273	
Prednisolone		..	265	205.5	

*Quantity released against 'Release Orders' within their values.

सीराबू में कुछ उद्योगों की बैगन सम्पन्धी मांग

4914. श्री जर्न सिंह भाई पटेल : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 16 मई, 1978 से 15 जुलाई, 1978 तक पोखण्डर, राणाबाब, धोरजी, उपलैटा, माणाब-दर में उद्योगों की, उद्योगवार, कितने बैगनों की मांग बकाया थी ;

(ख) 16 मई, 1978 से 15 जुलाई, 1978 तक की अवधि के दौरान उद्योगपतियों को कितने बैगन सप्लाई किये गये थे; और

(ग) क्या यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि उद्योगपतियों और व्यापारियों को बैगन सुविधापूर्वक; नियमित रूप से और पूरी तरह से उपलब्ध हों, कोई योजना प्रचला कार्यक्रम तैयार किया गया है; यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव माराबन) :
(क) से (ग). 16 मई, से 15 जुलाई, 1978 तक की अवधि के दौरान उल्लिखित स्टेशनों पर उद्योग-वार सादे गये माल-ट्रिब्सों की संख्या

और 15-7-1978 को तथा 31-7-78 को रह किए गये मांग पलों सहित बकाया मांग पलों की संख्या अनुबन्ध 'क' के रूप में संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है ।

स्पष्टतया कुछ वस्तुओं के लिए मांग पत्र बहुत बढ़ा-बड़ा कर पेश किये जाते हैं जैसा कि इस तथ्य से प्रकट होता है कि जब मालट्रिब्सों की सप्लाई बढ़ा दी गई तब भारी मात्रा में मांग पत्र रह कर दिये गये ।

मालट्रिब्सों की सप्लाई मांग पलों की बरीयत और प्राथमिकता के अनुसार की जाती है और अनुबन्ध 'क' में बतायी गई स्थिति से यह स्पष्ट है कि केवल छाछ-तेलों के मामले को छोड़ कर मांगों की संतोषजनक ढंग से पूरा किया जा रहा है । छाछ-तेलों की अधिकांश मांगों के गन्तव्य स्टेशन पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे पर स्थित हैं और चूंकि इस क्षेत्र पर अधिक धनियामें वस्तुओं के संचलन के लिए भारी मांग रहती है इसलिए उनके संचलन को कोटे द्वारा विनियमित किया जाता है । इस वस्तु के संचालन को यथा सम्भव बनाये रखने के लिए रेल प्रशासन द्वारा सभी प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं ।

विवरण

उद्योग	16 मई, से 15 जुलाई, 1978 तक की अवधि में संचालन	बकाया मांग पत्र		16-7-78, से 31-7-78 तक की अवधि में निरसन
		15-7-78 को	31-7-78 को	
सीमेन्ट	4810	कोई नहीं	कोई नहीं	कोई नहीं
रसायनिक उद्योग	1385	65	100	15
चाक मिट्टी	482	1761	13	1614
साबुन पत्थर	14	22	21	—
चूना पत्थर	3650	कोई नहीं	कोई नहीं	कोई नहीं
क्षेत्रीय नमक	11	कोई नहीं	कोई नहीं	कोई नहीं
नैर-क्षेत्रीय नमक	8	कोई नहीं	कोई नहीं	कोई नहीं
तेल	405	1153	1848	42
खस	81	222	7	222
रई की गांठें	214	3	कोई नहीं	कोई नहीं
जनता के लिए भ्रमाज	31	3	1	कोई नहीं
बिनीला	11	34	3	34
प्याज	279	766	40	673
बीटा	8	15	43	कोई नहीं

सम्पत्ति से अधिकार के स्थान पर प्राचीनिक का अधिकार

4915. डा० रायजी सिंह : क्या बिधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जनता पार्टी के चुनाव घोषणा पत्र में यह वायदा किया गया था कि मूल अधिकारों की सूची में सम्पत्ति के अधिकार के स्थान पर प्राचीनिक का अधिकार रखा जाएगा ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार प्राचीनिक का अधिकार देने के पक्ष में नहीं है ; और यदि हां, तो क्या यह वायदे से मुकरना नहीं है ; और

(घ) यदि प्राचीनिक का अधिकार नहीं दिया जाना तो रोजगार गारंटी योजना प्रथम बेरोजगारी भत्ता योजना के बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

बिधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री शक्ति शूक्ल) : (क) जनता पार्टी के निर्वाचन घोषणा-पत्र में यह बताना दिया गया था कि सम्पत्ति को मूल अधिकारों की सूची में निकाल दिया जाएगा और उसकी जगह काम के अधिकार की पुष्टि की जाएगी।

(ख) मूल अधिकार के रूप में सम्पत्ति के अधिकार को संविधान (पैतलीसवां संशोधन) विधेयक, 1978 द्वारा निकाल देने का प्रस्ताव है।

(ग) और (घ). सरकार का विचार है कि काम के और बेरोजगारी राहत के अधिकार को मूल अधिकार के रूप में सम्मिलित करने का उचित प्रथम उस प्रक्रम पर पहुँचने के बाद होगा जब बेरोजगारी की समस्या को अनिवार्य तरीके पर हल कर लिया गया हो और कुछ छोड़े से ही लोग बेरोजगार रह जाएँ जो बेरोजगारी राहत पाने के हकदार होंगे। इस उद्देश्य की पूर्ति के लिए, सभी व्यक्तियों का लाभप्रद नियोजन देने के लिए उचित परिस्थितियाँ और नीति तैयार की जा रही है।

Setting up of a Polyester Filament Yarn Plant at Devas

4916. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Mafatlal Group have submitted any proposals to Government for setting up a Polyester Filament Yarn Plant at Devas involving an outlay of Rs. 25 crores or so; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The proposal is for manufacture of Polyester Filament Yarn as well as Polyester Fibre.

(b) The proposal is under consideration in the Government.

Memo from All India Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Association

4917. SHRI SHIV SAMPATI RAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister had received a Memorandum from All India Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Railway Employers' Association on 5th May, 1978 embodying a demand for recognition to the Association;

(b) whether Government have considered that demand; and

(c) if so, the decision thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) A memorandum submitted to the Prime Minister listing a series of demands including a demand for recognition of the All India Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Railway Employers' Association has been received.

(b) and (c). In accordance with the policy of the Government, no Association formed by the employees on the basis of any caste, tribe or religious denominations can be granted formal recognition.

कोरबा में कोयले पर प्राधारित उर्वरक संयंत्र की स्थापना

4918. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :
श्री सुबेन्द्र सिंह :
श्री गोविन्द राम सिरी :

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

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के कोरबा नामक स्थान पर कोयले पर प्राधारित उर्वरक संयंत्र की स्थापना की जा रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह सुनिश्चित कर लिया गया है कि कोयला उपलब्ध न होने पर भी संयंत्र में उर्वरक का उत्पादन होता रहेगा ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या इस प्रस्ताव पर अब विचार किया जायेगा तथा इसे क्रियान्वित करने के लिए कार्यवाही की जायेगी ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमबली नन्दन बहुगुणा) : (क) कार्यान्वयन के लिए हाल में लिये गये कोयले पर आधारित उर्वरक प्रायोजनार्थों में से कोयला एक है। साधनों की कटिनाईयों के कारण 1974 के मध्य में यह प्रायोजना धीमी कर दी गई थी। बाद में यह निश्चय किया गया था कि इस प्रायोजन का और कार्यान्वयन तथा कोयले फौड स्टॉक पर आधारित प्रतिरिक्त क्षमता की स्थापना पर केवल तभी विचार किया जायेगा जब तालचर और रामागुण्डम में निर्माणाधीन कोयले पर आधारित प्लांटों के चालू होने पर अनुभव प्राप्त हो जाये। रामागुण्डम और तालचर प्रायोजनार्थों के 1979 के आरम्भ में चालू हो जाने की प्राप्ता है।

(ख) और (ग). कोयले पर आधारित उर्वरक प्लांट दूसरे फौड स्टॉक पर नब तक नहीं चलाये जा सकते जब तक कि उनमें भारी लागन पर बड़े पैमाने पर संशोधन न किया जावे। कोयला में कोयले की पर्याप्त उपलब्धता का विचार में रखते हुए बैकल्पिक फौड स्टॉक की व्यवस्था करने की आवश्यकता उत्पन्न नहीं होती।

Location of Fertilizer Plant in Maharashtra

4920. SHRI D. B. PATIL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that he has laid a precondition for approval of Thal-Vaisher as a site for the proposed Fertilizer Plant to be located in Maharashtra State that the Government of Maharashtra should agree to the proposed stage-five expansion of the Fertilizer Factory at Turke (Bombay);

(b) whether it is a fact that the Bombay Corporation has objected to the expansion on the ground of air-pollution; and

(c) what is the reaction of the Government of Maharashtra to the above-mentioned condition ?

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

(b) and (c). The issue of a 'No objection certificate' for the Trombay IV & V Expansion schemes is under the consideration of the Bombay Municipal Corporation.

परफेक्तावाद—मालाती शाह गेज लाइन का सर्वेक्षण

4920. डा० महाबोपक सिंह शास्त्र्य : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलवे बोर्ड के निदेश पर पूर्वोक्त रेलवे में परफेक्तावाद—माहानापुर मालाती शाह गेज लाइन का सर्वेक्षण कार्य पूरा कर लिया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में मुख्य तथ्य क्या हैं और इस लाइन के निर्माण में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

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

(ख) प्रस्तावित लाइन, जो 154 कि० मी० लम्बी होगी और जिस पर 33 करोड़ रुपए खर्च आने का अनुमान है, में प्रणिपन्न पाटेवावा होगा। सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट की विस्तारपूर्वक जांच की जा रही है। इस लाइन के निर्माण के बारे में कोई विनिश्चित देश के पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में नई लाइनों के निर्माण के लिए निधियों की उपलब्धता पर निर्भर करेगा।

कुकिंग गैस के निक्षेप

4921. डा० महाबोपक सिंह शास्त्र्य : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत सरकार को कुकिंग गैस के बड़े निक्षेप मिले हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसमें कुकिंग गैस की कमी की किम हद तक दूर किया जा सकेगा ; और

(ग) क्या उपर्युक्त विवरण प्रणाली को मुक्तिजनक बनाने हेतु सरकार का विचार नई एजेंसियाँ देने का है और यदि हाँ, तो इसके लिए क्या मानक प्रस्तावित जाएंगे ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमबली नन्दन बहुगुणा) : (क) सम्बद्ध गैस और प्राकृतिक गैस से विच्छिन्न होने के बाद तरल पेट्रोलियम गैस (खाना पकाने की गैस) उत्पन्न होगी। बम्बई हार्ड से प्रशोधित तेल के साथ एमो-मिएटिड गैस उपलब्ध है। दक्षिण बसिन से प्राकृतिक गैस सफाई करने का प्रस्ताव है। विच्छिन्न के बाद लगभग 150,000 मी० टन प्रतिवर्ष तरल पेट्रोलियम गैस उपलब्ध होगी।

(ख) विच्छिन्न होने के बाद और मधुरा प्रोद्योगाशा और कोयाली ए सी सी यूनिट के आरम्भ होने के बाद तरल पेट्रोलियम गैस की उपलब्धता वर्ष 1980-81 के बाद अल्प अवधि में ही 100 प्रतिशत बढ़ जायेगी।

(ग) उक्त तरल पेट्रोलियम गैस के बिपना के लिए तेल कंपनियों प्रतिरिक्त एजेंसियों की स्थापना करने के लिए कदम उठायेगी। वर्तमान सरकार

नीति के अनुसार अनुसूचिन जाति/अनुसूचिन जनजाति के लोगों को 25 प्रतिशत एजेंसियां दी जाती हैं, शारीरिक रूप से विकलांग व्यक्तियों के लिए 2 प्रतिशत और शेष वाणिज्यिक महत्व को ध्यान में रख कर दी जाती हैं, वास्तविक उपभोक्ता सहकारी सोसाइटियों और एग्रो-इन्डस्ट्रियल कॉर्पोरेशन को प्राथमिकता दी गई है।

उर्वरकों का आयात

4922. डा० महादीपक सिंह शाक्य : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1977-78 में विदेशों से कितनी मात्रा में रसायनिक उर्वरकों का आयात किया गया ;

(ख) राज्यवार कितने एकमात्र एजेंटों को वितरण के लिए इन उर्वरकों की सप्लाई की गई ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचारगत वर्ष आयात किए गए उर्वरकों की तुलना में इस वर्ष अधिक उर्वरकों का आयात करने का तथा इनकी बढ़ती हुई मांग तथा इनके वितरण में कठिनाइयों को ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या सरकार का विचार एक मात्र एजेंटों की संख्या में वृद्धि करने का है ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा) : (क) 1977-78 के दौरान (वास्तविक पहुंच के आधार पर) रसायन, उर्वरकों की 2873855 मी० टन मात्रा का सरकार द्वारा आयात किया गया था।

(ख) स्वदेशी उत्पादन से उपलब्ध मात्रा तथा इसी की आवश्यकताओं के बीच अन्तर को पूरा करने के लिए आयातित उर्वरक राज्य सरकारों को आवंटित किये जाते हैं। बदले में राज्य सरकारें मुख्यतः सरकारी एजेंसियों और सहकारिता संगठनों और इस उद्योग निगमों आदि जैसे संस्थागत एजेंसियों द्वारा उर्वरकों का किसानों में वितरण करते हैं। परन्तु कुछ मामलों में राज्य सरकार इन वितरण तथा निजी वितरणों को पुनः आवंटन भी करती हैं। आयातित उर्वरकों का राज्यों में वितरण करने के लिए भारत सरकार ने कोई एजेंट नियुक्त नहीं किये हैं।

(ग) यह जानकारी देना जनहित में नहीं है।

शाखा लाइन का विस्तार किया जाना

4923. डा० महादीपक सिंह शाक्य : क्या रेल मंत्री वह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कितनी शाखा लाइनों का छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में विस्तार करने का प्रस्ताव है, और क्या इसके बारे में सर्वेक्षण कार्य को अन्तिम रूप दिया जा चुका है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन शाखा लाइनों के नाम क्या हैं, जिन पर कार्य शुरू हो चुका है।

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना की अवधि में विस्तार किये जाने वाली शाखा लाइनों की सूची को अभी अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है।

(ख) 1978-79 में निम्नलिखित तीन नई रेल लाइनों का निर्माण आरम्भ किया गया है।

(i) आप्ता से रोहा।

(ii) नडियाद-कापड़वज लाइन का आमन रिवर्तन और मोडासा तक उसका विस्तार।

(iii) कल्याणी से कल्याणी टाउन शिप तक।

Investigations into allegations against the Managing Director of Tin Plate Company

4924. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to Unstarred Question No. 9685 on the 9th May, 1978 regarding 'Salary and Perquisites of Managing Director of Tinplate Company' and state:

(a) whether the allegation has been investigated into since then; and

(b) if so, the finding thereof and action taken thereon ?

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

(b) Taking into consideration the findings of the Inspection under Section 209A of the Companies Act, 1956, the proposal of the company for the re-appointment of Shri Arun Chakravorty as Managing Director has not been approved and the decision has been communicated to the company.

Private Employment without Government permission

4925. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3597 on the 13th December, 1977, regarding malpractices indulged in by Shri L. S. Darbari, Director, Vigilance, Ministry of Commerce and State:

(a) the action taken or proposed to be taken against Shri L. S. Darbari for taking up consultancy work without Government permission in violation of the provisions of the Civil Services Regulations;

(b) the Ministry which sanctioned his pension; the amount thereof and the substantive post held by him at the time of retirement;

(c) whether he is aware that Shri Darbari has also taken up consultancy work with a larger industrial house and is running a concern named L.S. Darbari and Associates, 10 Pant Marg, New Delhi; if so, whether he obtained Government permission in this case or not; and

(d) whether he would place on the Table of the House a copy of the application submitted by him in this behalf and Government's letter granting him permission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) (a) As already stated in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 3597 answered on 13th December, 1977, Shri L. S. Darbari had not sought prior permission of the Government to take up part time consultancy work with M/s. Vaishali International Private Limited. Shri Darbari has in his reply stated that taking up consultancy work does not attract Government's instructions on commercial employment, adding further that permission may be granted if the Government decides otherwise. This is under examination in consultation with the Department of Personnel & Administrative Reforms.

(b) Shri Darbari, prior to his retirement held the post of DIG/Police on substantive basis in the C.B.I., who have sanctioned a pension of Rs. 948/- p.m.

(c) Shri Darbari has intimated that he has set up his own legal consultancy service titled "L.S. Darbari Associates, A-157, New Friends Colony, New Delhi-110014." No formal request for Government's permission has been made by him in this behalf.

(d) Does not arise in view of answer to (c) above.

U.S. Lawyer engaged by the former Prime Minister

4926. **SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether one Mr. William Sheffield; a U.S. Lawyer has been engaged by the former Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi to look after her legal affairs;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government has enquired into the source wherefrom this U.S. Legal expert is being paid by Shrimati Gandhi in dollars?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) It is understood that Mr. William Sheffield, a U.S. lawyer, had volunteered to render legal assistance to Mrs. Gandhi, the former Prime Minister, in the cases pending against her in the court of Chief Metropolitan Magistrate, Delhi, without any remuneration. He had not formally appeared for her in any of the Court cases.

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

Acquisition of Assets of Heilgers sub-Group

4927. **SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Shri Pran Prashad's family acquired the Heilgers sub-group with assets of over Rs. 10 crores as family property following on the 1972 bifurcation of Birds Heilgers group of which he was the Chairman;

(b) if so, whether the inquiry conducted by Shri Salil Gupta (of Gupta Ghosh and Chowdhury Chartered Accountants) as an inspector on behalf of the Company Law Board had found the 1972 transactions as "irregular"; and

(c) if so, what are the details thereof and action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) to (c). Shri Salil Kumar Gupta one of the Inspectors appointed under section 237(b) of Companies Act, 1956 to investigate into the affairs of the companies belonging to Bird & Heilgers group, has in his interim report on M/s. Bird & Co. Ltd. mentioned an irregularity about management of the saying trust by Shri Pran Prashad and Shri K. L. Dua, erstwhile directors of M/s. Bird and Co. Ltd. and trustees of the fund to the detriment of interest of saving trust and with a view to give benefit to Shri Pran Prashad and his family members, through purchase and sale of shares from/to the family members of Shri Pran Prashad and from trusts in which he was interested, at arbitrary prices during bifurcation in 1972. The final report of the Inspector is awaited.

'This and other points brought out in the report are under examination. After completion of the same, the matter will be considered by the Company Law Board for such action as may be considered necessary.

सरकारी क्षेत्र में कारखाने तथा अन्य प्रतिष्ठान

4928. श्री सुभाष ब्राह्मण : क्या बिधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकारी क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत कुल कितने कारखाने, निगम और अन्य प्रतिष्ठान हैं; और

(ख) उनमें गत एक वर्ष के दौरान किन-किन व्यक्तियों को बेरोजगार, निदेशक आदि के रूप में नियुक्त किया गया !

बिधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री शांति भूषण) : (क) कम्पनी अधिनियम की धारा 617 में यथा परिभाषित सरकारी कम्पनियों, सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र का एक प्रमुख धर्म है। देश में 31-3-1978 तक 745 सरकारी कम्पनियाँ कार्यरत थीं। इनमें से 159 ऐसी कम्पनियाँ थीं जिनके सम्पूर्ण प्रयत्न बहुसंख्यक श्रेय केन्द्रीय सरकार के थे। 548 ऐसी कम्पनियाँ थीं जिनके सम्पूर्ण प्रयत्न बहुसंख्यक हिस्से राज्य सरकारों के थे, तथा ऐसी 38 कम्पनियाँ थीं जिनके केन्द्रीय सरकार व राज्य सरकारों द्वारा मिलाकर, बहुसंख्यक हिस्से धारण किये हुए थे। इनके अतिरिक्त कुछ सार्वजनिक निगम तथा विभागीय उपक्रम हैं, जो सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के भाग हैं। परन्तु ये कम्पनी अधिनियम की सीमान्तगत नहीं आते। यतः इनके बारे में सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार की कम्पनियों तथा सार्वजनिक निगमों के अध्यक्ष तथा प्रबंध निदेशकों की नियुक्तियाँ, सम्बन्धित प्रशासनिक मंत्रालय तथा वित्त मंत्रालय द्वारा प्राप्त पब्लिक इंटरप्राइजेज के पब्लिक इंटरप्राइजेज चयन बोर्ड से प्राप्त सिफारिशों पर, केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा की जाती है। 28 मई, 1977 से 23 जून, 1978 तक की अवधि के मध्य, केन्द्रीय सरकार की कम्पनियों तथा सार्वजनिक निगमों में अध्यक्ष तथा प्रबंध निदेशकों के रूप में नियुक्त किए गए तथा व्योम प्राप्त पब्लिक इंटरप्राइजेज द्वारा भेजे गए, 52 व्यक्तियों के नाम, विवरण पत्र में दिए गए हैं, जो सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [संघालय में रखा गया है। देखिये संख्या एच. टी.-2735/78]

स्टीम, डीजल और इलेक्ट्रिक रेलगाड़ियों की संख्या

4929. श्री सुभाष ब्राह्मण : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) स्टीम, डीजल और इलेक्ट्रिक ट्रेनों की एक एक संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) इन ट्रेनों में से प्रत्येक रेलगाड़ी पर प्रति किलोमीटर कितना व्यय किया जाता है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार कम से कम लागत-व्यय वाली प्रणाली से सभी रेलगाड़ियों को चलाने के लिए प्रयास कर रही है ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो बालू वर्ष के दौरान इस दिशा में क्या प्रगति होने की सम्भावना है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) भाप, डीजल और बिजली कर्षण द्वारा चालित गाड़ियों की एक-एक संख्या बतलाना संभव नहीं है क्योंकि बहुत-सी गाड़ियाँ, खण्डों में उपलब्ध कर्षण-प्रकृति और गाड़ी विषय के लिए उसकी उपयुक्तता के आधार पर, दो अथवा अधिक प्रकार के कर्षणों से चलती हैं। लेकिन, 1976-77 के दौरान बिभिन्न कर्षण-प्रकृतियों के अधीन भारतीय रेलों पर सवारी (अनुपनगरीय) एवं माल गाड़ी किलोमीटर नीचे निम्न अनुसार थे :—

(गाड़ी किलोमीटर दस लाख में)			
	सवारी	माल	जोड़
भाप	166	58	224
डीजल	48	118	166
बिजली	29	49	78

(ख) इन गाड़ियों पर किये गये शिफ्ट व्यय के कर्षण-वार घाटके नहीं रखे जाते हैं।

(ग) और (घ). किसी खंड विशेष पर कर्षण का सस्तापन अथवा अन्यथा होना, खण्ड पर यातायात के घनत्व, उस घनत्व के अनुसार कौन-सा कर्षण उपयुक्त होगा, अतिरिक्त सुविधाओं के लिए अर्पणित निवेश आदि बातों पर निर्भर करता है। इन कारकों को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए रेल प्रभामन सम्बन्धित खण्डों पर समर्थ कर्षण की व्यवस्था करने के लिए प्रयत्न-शील है।

Total haulage of Passengers and Goods

4930. SHRI DHARAMA VIR VASISHT : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total haulage of passengers and goods year-wise in 1975, 1976 and 1977;

(b) the availability of total number of locomotives and coaches in the same period year-wise, separately for passengers and goods;

(c) any conspicuous trends in (a) and (b); if so, with reasons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) : (a) Statistics are maintained for financial year and not for calendar year. Total number of passengers and tonnes of goods originating during 1974-75, 1975-76 and 1976-77 are given below :

	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Number of passengers originating (in millions)	2,429.4	2,945.2	3,300.3
Tonnes of goods originating (in millions)	196.7	223.3	239.1

(b) Number of Locomotives, Passenger carriages and Wagons as on 31st March is as under :

	As on 31st March		
	1975	1976	1977
Locomotives	11,113	11,095	11,010
Passenger carriages	28,254	28,526	28,516
Wagons	377,448	381,497	384,190

(c) There is no conspicuous trend.

Registrar of the Court of Judicial Commissioner

4931. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a person is qualified to be appointed as a registrar of the court of Judicial Commissioner if he has not attended any law college;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Registrar of the court of the Judicial Commissioner of Goa, Daman and Diu has not attended any law college but still holds a law degree; and

(c) whether the Government propose to hold an enquiry in the matter; and if not, the reasons for same ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) to (c). The Government of Goa, Daman and Diu have intimated that the present Registrar of the Court of Judicial Commissioner passed the IInd LL.B. (Old) Examination held by the Karnataka University in October, 1968 as an ex-candidate. They had asked for details of his attendance in the Law College but these had not been furnished by the University. The Judicial Commissioner, Goa, Daman and Diu has intimated that law degree is not prescribed as an essential qualification for the post of Registrar in that Court, and that the question of Government taking action against the Registrar does not arise.

Confirmation of Temporary Officers

4932. PROF. R. K. AMIN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state whether he will ensure that his directives to the Railway Board to confirm all the remaining temporary officers this year is implemented as there is already abnormal delay in confirming these officers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): Yes. Action in this respect has already been initiated.

Railways' participation in Exhibition arranged by AICC

4933. SHRI BHAGAT RAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that Indian Railways took part in the exhibitions arranged by All India Congress Party or any other agency or an individual on the eve of Session of All Indian Congress Committee or to propagate 20 point programme of former Prime Minister of India during Congress regime;

(b) if so, the total number of exhibitions in which railways and its production units took part; information may be submitted separately for each railway or production unit with names of occasions or sessions at which these exhibitions were held;

(c) cost of stores utilized for the construction of pavilions or stalls installed at the aforesaid exhibitions; and

(d) cost of materials should be submitted in the following break-up—

(1) cost of material issued from stores depots;

- (2) cost of material drawn from the floor or workshops or from its petty stores depots;
- (3) cost of material utilised from the stocks held by Inspectors of works, electric foreman, head train examiners and other subordinates of the railways?

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

(b) to (d). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library. See No. LT-2736/73].

Out of nine Zonal Railways, three Production Units and other Railway Administrations, only four Zonal Railways viz. Northern, Northeast Frontier, Eastern and South Eastern, actively participated in 10 exhibitions. Other Zonal Railways, Production Units and the Research Designs and Standards Organisation assisted these our Railways by way of sending models and other exhibits from their existing stock which did not involve any additional expenditure.

Upgradation of posts of X-Ray Technicians

4934. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA:

SHRI SUBHASH AHUJA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are rules framed by competent authority to upgrade and downgrade the posts of X-Ray Technicians in various Railway Hospitals, specially, the sub-divisional hospital, Amritsar and Divisional Hospital, Lalgarh, Bikaner;

(b) if there are such rules, what are these;

(c) if there are no such rules, the reasons therefor and how the upgradation and downgradation is done; and

(d) whether the exposure of X-Ray films at Bikaner is four times more than at Amritsar; what are the causes of downgrading the post of X-Ray Technician at Bikaner and upgrading the post of X-Ray Technician at Amritsar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) : (a) to (d). The nature of work being done by the incumbents of the two grades (Rs. 260-400 and Rs. 330-560) of X-Ray Technicians is identical. The higher

grade posts are provided to improve promotional prospects and the incumbents of the posts are transferred from one post to the other on administrative grounds.

Central Railway Buildings in Kalyan

4935. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Ministry of Finance by its letter No. 4(7)-P/65 dated 29th March, 1967—fixed quantum and laid procedure and intimated to all local bodies in respect of payment of service charges of Central Government properties;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Central Railway have 54 buildings built after 1-4-37 in the city limits of Kalyan Municipality of Thana District (Maharashtra) but their service charges for the period of last fourteen years amounting to the tune of Rs. 3,80,216 have not been paid to the said Municipal Council even after repeated reminders; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof and when the said amount shall be paid to the Municipal Council?

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

(b) and (c). The 54 buildings in question include some constructed before 1-4-37. It was for the first time in July, 1977 that the Kalyan Municipal Council preferred a claim of Rs. 3,80,216 relating to service charges due from 1-4-54. Since the claim pertains to such a long period, it is being scrutinised, and payments will be made as soon as the relevant points are settled.

Mercy appeal of X-Ray Technicians

4936. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways had accepted the mercy appeal of the X-Ray Technicians working in the low pay scale on the Northern Railway on the 3rd October, 1977 and directed the Director of Establishment of the Railway Board to implement the order and the DE Railway Board wrote a D.O. letter to the Additional C.P.O. Northern Railway on 15/16 October, 1978 but the C.P.O. (Additional) and C.M.O. (Medical) Northern Railway did not comply with the orders issued in this regard;

(b) whether orders were again given before the G.M. Northern Railway and

Medical Officer (BKN) in the X-Ray Cell of Medical Department, Bikaner on the 1st May, 1978 (Back to ASR) but they ignored the orders; and

(c) the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) The matter relates to one X-Ray technician who was transferred from Amritsar to Bikaner as a result of a Vigilance case. His transfer was stayed under D.O. letter of 16th October, 1977 (not 1978) but the stay order was subsequently cancelled on 30th December, 1977.

(b) No such orders had been given.

(c) Does not arise.

मध्य प्रदेश में एक पोली प्रोपोलीन फिल्म फैक्टरी की स्थापना के लिए प्राणय-पत्र का जारी किया जाना

4937. श्री राधबजी : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्बरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में पाली प्रोपोलीन फिल्म फैक्टरी की स्थापना करने के लिए प्राणय-पत्र जारी करने हेतु सरकार की कोई आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त हुआ है और यदि हाँ, तो यह कब प्राप्त हुआ है और किम माध्यम से प्राप्त हुआ है ;

(ख) प्राणय-पत्र जारी करने में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं जबकि इस बारे में राज्य सरकार सहयोग करने वाली मंथना के माध्यम करार करने के लिए सहमत हो गई है ; और

(ग) यह प्राणय पत्र कब जारी किये जाने की संभावना है ;

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्बरक मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्धन बहुगुणा) : (क) से (ग). जी हाँ । विद्युतीय ग्रेड के वायोक्यायनी ऑरिएण्टेड पोली प्रोपोलीन फिल्म तैयार करने के लिए मध्य प्रदेश राज्य उद्योग निगम लि० से एक प्राणय पत्र जारी करने से सम्बन्धित एक पत्र प्राप्त हुआ था और सं० 938/77/आई एल दिनांक 9-12-1977 को अन्तर्गत पंजीकृत किया गया । आवेदन पत्र पर बिचार किया गया और इस आधार पर अस्वीकार कर दिया गया कि इस मद के लिए पर्याप्त क्षमता के उत्पादन के लिए लाइसेंस पहले ही दे दिया गया था ।

मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने अभी हाल में इस मामले पर पुनः विचार करने के लिए आवेदन किया है । मामला समीक्षाधीन है ।

सफाई कर्मचारियों का जयन

4938. श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गत माह उमर रेलवे अस्पताल में सफाई कर्मचारियों के जयन में और 1977 में एकसरे तकनीशियन के पद को बीकानेर से अमृतसर रेलवे अस्पताल में अन्तरित करने के मामले में सम्बन्धित व्यक्तियों से कथित घुम ली गई थी ;

(ख) क्या जोधपुर रेलवे अस्पताल से एक एकसरे तकनीशियन का अमृतसर तबा दला किया जा रहा है क्योंकि मर्ती करने वाले कर्मकों को घुस दी गई है ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस पर रोक लगाने के लिए रेलवे विभाग द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो रेलवे अस्पताल, अमृतसर में एकसरे तकनीशियन के पद का दर्जा बढ़ाने के क्या कारण हैं और उसे बीकानेर अस्पताल में तबादला करने के क्या कारण हैं जबकि अमृतसर में कार्यभार बीकानेर के कार्यभार की अपेक्षा कम है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) :

(क) और (ख). विभागीय बॉटे के सम्बन्ध में निर्धारित स्वास्थ्य निरीक्षकों के 25⁰⁰ पदों को भरने के लिए उत्तर रेलवे ने मार्च 1978 में एक प्रवर्ण किया था । स्वास्थ्य निरीक्षकों के प्रवर्ण में अथवा एकसरे तकनीशियन के पद को बीकानेर से अमृतसर रेलवे अस्पताल में अन्तरित करने के बारे में घुस का कोई मामला रेलवे के नॉटिस में नहीं आया है । इस बारे में नियुक्ति अवकाशों द्वारा रिजर्व मांगने की कोई शिकायत नहीं हुई है ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(घ) अमृतसर में 260—430 रू० (सं० बे०) के ग्रेड में काम करने वाले एक एकसरे तकनीशियन को प्रशासनिक कारणों से स्थानान्तरित करना था । उत्तर रेलवे के किसी भी अस्पताल में 260—430 रू० (सं० बे०) ग्रेड में एकसरे तकनीशियन का पद रिक्त न होने के कारण और एकसरे तकनीशियन को अमृतसर से बाहर स्थानान्तरित करने के लिए उसे उसके पद के साथ बीकानेर स्थानान्तरित कर दिया गया और बदले में बीकानेर के एकसरे तकनीशियन का पद, जिसके पदधारी ने संयोगवश अपनी तैनाती अमृतसर में कराने की इच्छा व्यक्त की थी, अमृतसर अन्तरित कर दिया गया ।

12.00 hrs.

**RE. SHORT NOTICE QUESTION
ON REPORTED MURDER OF TWO
CHILDREN IN DELHI**

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त (हिस्ली सबर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, दो बच्चों का कत्ल हुआ है, उनकी बड़ बारी मिली है, मैंने इस बारे में नाट नोटिस क्वेश्चन दिया है, मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि उसका क्या हुआ ? यह हमारे लिए और मारे मदन के लिए बहुत बड़ी बात है, उसकी इन्वेंस्टिगरी होनी चाहिए ।

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola) : I am sure the whole House and yourself will feel shocked and grieved to hear the shocking and sad news regarding the two young children, one a girl, Gita age 17, and the other, a boy, Master Sanjay, age 15, children of Shri M. M. Chopra, Captain in the Navy, who were kidnapped day before yesterday while they were trying to go from their home in Naval officers' Colony Enclave to the Yuva Vani Programme at 6 p.m. in the A.I.R. They were kidnapped, and today's morning news is, I got it confirmed from the Home Ministry's office, that these young children, unfortunate children, were found murdered with multiple stab wounds and their bodies were left at Ring Road. I do not have words. What is the fault of these young children ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I would like to tell you one thing. A short notice question has been given notice of by Mr. Kanwarlal Gupta and I am admitting it. Tomorrow we will have a full discussion on it.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Let the Government, let the whole House, convey our deep sense of shock and sorrow to the bereaved family. This is the least that we can do. The whole nation is shocked. I am sure every hon. Member in this House is shocked. When this Short Notice Question comes, Government will give a detailed reply, that is a different matter, and it will be considered as a law and order problem, but at present I feel we have to express, and the whole House has to associate itself in expressing, this total shock that we feel at this ghastly tragedy.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Yes, it is very shocking. I think the whole House will associate itself.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA) : I wish, on behalf of the Government, to associate ourselves with the feeling of shock and

grief that the hon. Member has given expression to. This is a very serious matter which involves innocent children, and certainly Government will leave no stone unturned to look into the whole case and see that the culprits are brought to book. Meanwhile, we share the grief and sorrow and shock that he has expressed, and the feelings of the House may kindly be conveyed to the bereaved family.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I think the whole House associates itself.

श्री राम अश्वधेश सिंह (विक्रमगंज) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, एक निवेदन है,

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री राम अश्वधेश सिंह जी आप जरा बैठ जाइये ।

श्री राम अश्वधेश सिंह : मैंने नियम 144 के तहत नोटिस दिया है कि काका कानेलकर कमिशन की रिपोर्ट पर बहम कराई जाए और उनको लागू कराया जाये । उस सम्बन्ध में 26 घादियों ने लिखकर दिया है ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Ram Awadesh Singh, you came to the chamber and I have told you to give a notice under rule 377. But you have come here and persisted in raising it in the House. Please take your seat. Do not get up like this impromptu. I will not allow it. Please take your seat.

श्री राम अश्वधेश सिंह : हम बारे में हाउस को बताया जाये और इस पर बहम कराई जाये ।

SHRI JYOTIRMAY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : Sir, I want to say....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let me make some announcements.

SHRI JYOTIRMAY BOSU : I will not take half a minute.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please resume your seats.

SHRI JYOTIRMAY BOSU : It is about the communal riots in Hyderabad.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have given notice about it. I will look into it.

12.06 hrs.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE AGAINST (i) EDITOR, THE NATIONAL HERALD AND (ii) SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR, M.P.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri K.P. Unnikrishnan had given a notice of question of privilege on the 14th August, 1978 against the Editor, *The National Herald*, New Delhi, for alleged "gross distortion and wilful misrepresentation" of certain proceedings of Lok Sabha of the 12th August, 1978, and casting "aspersions" on their "conduct as Members in the House" in a news report published in its issue dated the 13th August, 1978, under the caption "Major Tactical Reverse".

The Editor, *The National Herald*, who was asked to state what he might have to say in the matter, in his reply dated the 19th August, 1978, has stated *inter alia*, as follows:

"Our reporter has explained that in his attempt to give the gist of the tumultuous proceedings of the day in an abbreviated form, unintentional errors had crept into the report. He has further stated that it was farthest from his mind while reporting the proceedings to misquote any member or misrepresent any party's view point. We express regret and offer our unqualified apology for the erroneous reporting and request that the notice of breach of privilege against *The National Herald* is not pressed."

In view of the regret and unqualified apology tendered by the Editor, *The National Herald*, if the House agrees, the matter need not be pursued. The Editor of *The National Herald*, may, however, be asked to publish the necessary correction and his apology prominently in the next issue of the newspaper.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Pandit D. N. Tiwari, M.P., Chairman, House Committee, had given a notice of question of privilege on 3rd August, 1978, against Shri Somjibhai Damor, M.P. for making certain unfounded allegations against him in the House on the 31st July, 1978 and also in a letter addressed by him (Shri Somjibhai Damor) to the Speaker on that date, regarding allotment of houses to the Members belonging to the Scheduled Tribes.

Shri Somjibhai Damor was requested to furnish his comments on the matter and either to substantiate the allegations made by him or to express regret. Shri Somjibhai Damor in his reply dated the 23rd August, 1978, has stated:

"In this regard, I express my unqualified regrets to you and also to Chairman of the House Committee."

In view of the unqualified regrets expressed by Shri Somjibhai Damor, if the House agrees, the matter may be treated as closed.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

12.10 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 26th August, 1978, agreed without any amendment to the Delhi Police Bill, 1978, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 24th August, 1978."

12.11 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED VIOLENT CLASHES INVOLVING NAVAL PERSONNEL, WORKERS OF HINDUSTAN SHIPYARD AND BUS WORKERS

श्री विजय कुमार मलहोत्रा (बलित विस्ली) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बलितम्बनीय लोकमहत्त्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर गृह मंत्री का ध्यान दिवाना हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह इस बारे में एक बतलव्य दें :—

"विशाखापतनम में नौसेना कर्मचारियों तथा हिन्दुस्तान शिपयार्ड के कर्मचारियों और बस कर्मचारियों के बीच हुई हिंसक झड़प, जिस में पांच व्यक्ति मारे गये, से उत्पन्न स्थिति का समाचार।"

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मंडल) : महोदय, सरकार को विशाखापतनम में 26 और 27 अगस्त, 1978 को हुई घराजकता की दुर्घट्यपूर्ण घटनाओं जिनके परिणामस्वरूप तीन व्यक्तियों की जानें गई, पर बहुत दुःख हुआ है। सरकार इस विषय में राज्य प्राधिकारियों के साथ सम्पर्क बनाए हुए है।

26 अगस्त को काफी शाम को नौसेना के कर्मचारियों तथा हिन्दुस्तान शिपयार्ड के सिविलियन कामगारों, जो एक बस में यात्रा कर रहे थे, के बीच कहा सुनी हो गई। हिन्दुस्तान शिपयार्ड के अग्न

कामगारों को इसकी जानकारी हुई। बाद में जब बस थापस धा रही थी तो नौसेना के कर्मचारी बस के कंडक्टर को नौसेना के कार्यालय पर ले गए, उसे रोके रखा, और शिपयार्ड के उस कामगार को पहचानने के लिए कहा जिससे कहा-सुनी हुई थी। इस बीच मिटी बस के कामगारों को कंडक्टर की इस नजरबन्दी का पता चल गया और वे महा-लक्ष्मी थियेटर के निकट एकत्र हो गए और उन्होंने अपने साथी को बचाने के लिए नौसेना के कार्यालय में प्रवेश करने की कोशिश की परन्तु राज्य पुलिस ने उनको रोक दिया। बाद में नौसेना के कर्मचारियों ने कंडक्टर को पुलिस को सौंप दिया।

26 अगस्त को काफी शाम के समय नौसेना के कुछ कर्मचारियों तथा बस कामगारों और बाद में हिन्दुस्तान शिपयार्ड के कुछ कर्मचारियों में एक झूठ झड़ गई। इसके परिणामस्वरूप भ्रमराजकता, हिंसा और घागजनी की कई घटनाएं हुईं। शिपयार्ड के कामगारों, बस कंडक्टरों, जनता के कुछ व्यक्तियों तथा नौसेना के कर्मचारियों के बीच पथराव हुआ जिसमें कुछ भौतिक नागरिक, नौसेना कर्मचारी, तथा राज्य पुलिस के कर्मचारियों को भी चोटें आईं। घटना में एक मिटी बस और नौसेना के ट्रक को धाग लगा दी गई। स्थिति पर काबू पा लिया गया।

27 अगस्त की सुबह को नौसेना के हाथ पीटी आफिसर श्री एन० बी० डेट, का शव पिछली रात की वारदातों के मोके के निकट मिला। जब उसकी मृत्यु का समाचार नौसेना कर्मचारियों को मिला तो उनमें से कुछ बहुत क्रोधित हो गए तथा भ्रमराजकता, हिंसा तथा घागजनी फिर से नौसेना के कर्मचारियों, हिन्दुस्तान शिपयार्ड के कर्मचारियों तथा अन्य के बीच झड़ उठी। एक मिर्मेमहाल, एक पूजा का स्थान, कुछ आवासीय मकानों तथा कुछ बाहनों को जला दिया गया। हिन्दुस्तान शिपयार्ड के एक कर्मचारी श्री कालीदाम को गम्भीर चोटें आईं जिसके परिणामस्वरूप उसकी मृत्यु हो गई। एक और 19 वर्षीय लड़के (सिविलयन) की मृत्यु का भी समाचार मिला है।

स्थानीय प्रशासन ने प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में 27 अगस्त को शाम 5 बजे से कर्फ्यू लगा दिया है तथा तब से 28 अगस्त की शाम तक कोई घटनाएं नहीं हुई हैं। सामान्य स्थिति पुनः स्थापित करने के लिए पुलिस, नौसेना तथा स्थानीय प्रशासन के प्रतिनिधियों की गतिविधियों में समन्वय करने के लिए एक संयुक्त निवृत्तकष की स्थापना की गई है। राज्य सरकार ने नगर में शांति और व्यवस्था बहाल करने के लिए आवश्यक उपाय किए हैं। नौसेना के प्राधिकारी भी शांति बहाल करने के लिए राज्य सरकार की सहायता करने के लिए उपाय कर रहे हैं।

मैं सदन से तथा सदन के माध्यम से बिशाखा-पत्तनम के लोगों के सभी वर्गों से शांति और सद्भावना बनाये रखने तथा सामान्य स्थिति का वातावरण पुनः स्थापित करने के लिए हार्दिक अपील करूंगा।

श्री बिजय कुमार मलहोत्रा : उपाध्यक्ष, महोदय बिशाखापत्तनम के मलकापुरम् शिपयार्ड के क्षेत्र में जो हिंसक घटनाएं हुई हैं वे काफी दुःखदायी हैं। उन घटनाओं में विशेष रूप से जिन लोगों की मृत्यु हुई है उन में एक विद्यार्थी है जो वहां पर शिपयार्ड में गैर के रूप में धाया हुआ था जिसका इस लड़ाई से और इन घटनाओं से कोई ताल्लुक नहीं था। एक नैवल आफिसर की सात अगले दिन रात को झाड़ियों में प्राप्त हुई और तीसरे मरने वाले व्यक्ति का भी ऐसा लगता है कि घटनाओं से कोई ताल्लुक नहीं था। इस कारण से जो घटनाएं वहां पर घटी हैं उन में कुछ भारतीय तत्व बाद में शामिल हुए, इस के बारे में कोई सन्देश दिखाई नहीं देता। इस के साथ जुड़े हुए जो दूसरे सवाल हैं उन की और में मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान आकषित करना चाहता हूँ कि यह कोई पैटर्न सिर्फ यवशाखा-पत्तनम का हो ऐसी बात नहीं है, हैदराबाद में जो घटना हुई है, उस से पहले मराठावाड़ा में जो घटनाएं हुईं और उस से पहले अन्य स्थानों पर भी जो हिंसक घटनाएं उमड़ रही हैं और तनाव पैदा हो रहा है इस के पीछे कोई पैटर्न है या नहीं, इस को देखने की जरूरत है। मैं यह तो नहीं कहता कि ये घटनाएं कोई प्री-मेडिटेड थीं या पहले से प्लान की हुई थीं। परन्तु एक छोटी सी घटना होती है, उस के बाद अचानक वह घटना बहुत उग्र रूप धारण कर लेती है। इस के बारे में यह जो एक साइकोलाजी बन गई है देश के अन्दर, इसको केन्द्रीय सरकार और प्रादेशिक सरकार इन सब को मिल कर के देखने और इस को रोकने की सक्त जरूरत है। अगर ऐसा न हुआ तो इस के कारण देश में यह जो वातावरण बनाया जा रहा है कि ला एण्ड धार्ड तहसनहस हो रहा है, कानून और व्यवस्था नहीं रह गई है इस के कारण बहुत ही बीभत्स रूप में पैदा हो रहा है। मैं चाहूंगा कि प्रधान मंत्री जो सभी मुख्य मंत्रियों के साथ बैठ कर इस पर विचार करें और इस को देखें कि इस में किसी तरह की राजनीति नहीं आनी चाहिए और इन सारे मामलों को किस तरह से हल किया जा सकता है। कुछ लोग ऐसे जरूर हैं जो यह चाहते हैं इस बात को साबित किया जाए और इस बात का बड़े जोर से प्रचार करने की कोशिश उन की तरफ से है कि एमरजेंसी के अन्दर ला एण्ड धार्ड की स्थिति बहुत ठीक थी, अच्छी थी और एमरजेंसी क्यों कि हट गई इस के कारण देश में हर रोज समाचारपत्रों में ऐसी खबरें आ रही हैं, परन्तु बहुत से ऐसे स्थान भी हैं जहां कांग्रेस का या कांग्रेस (धार्ड) का शासन है, किसी जगह दूसरी प्रदेश सरकारों के शासन हैं तो उन सभी को मिला कर ला एण्ड धार्ड की प्रान्तम के लिए कोई सक्त कदम उठाने की जरूरत है। जैसा कि अभी यहां पर जिक्र किया गया कि दिल्ली के दो बच्चों का कत्ल कर दिया गया। इसमें एक बात निकलती है कि जो कानून तोड़ने वाले गुंडे और भारतीय तत्व हैं उनके मन में कहीं इस प्रकार की भावना न आ जाये कि देश में ला एण्ड धार्ड की स्थिति कमजोर होती आ रही है

इसीलिए मैं इस बात पर बहुत बल देना चाहता

[श्री विजय कुमार मलहोत्रा]

हूँ कि राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर इस सारे सवाल को देखना चाहिए। आज सभी प्रदेशों में इस तरह की घटनायें बढ़ रही हैं।

दूसरी बात यह है कि यह जो घटना हुई है इसके सम्बन्ध में नैवी के वाइस एडमिरल, सुपरिन्टेंडेंट पुलिस और शिपयार्ड के प्रबन्धक-तीनों ने अलग अलग घटनायें बताई हैं। आज देश में बहुत जगहों पर बी एस एफ, सी आर पी, मिलिट्री, पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग स्थित है वहाँ पर इनमें तालमेल के लिए कोई ऐसी एथारिटी होनी चाहिए जोकि सबके साथ मिलकर काम कर सके और कहीं पर अगर किसी प्रकार की कठिनाई होती है, कोई तनाव का वातावरण पैदा होता है तो उसका निराकरण किया जा सके। ऐसी जगह जहाँ पर नैवी के सेंटर हैं सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट और मिलिट्री के आफिस हैं उसके, सम्बन्ध में कोई ऐसा निर्णय होना चाहिए कि जिसके अन्तर में वे पूरी तरह से काम करेंगे। अगर कहीं पर कोई ऐसी स्थिति पैदा होती है तो उसके लिए कौन सी कामन एथारिटी होगी जो मिलकर सारे मामले को निपटा सके। अन्यथा तालमेल बनाने में समय लगता है। नैवी के कमाण्डर को और शिपयार्ड के प्रबन्धकों को अपने आदमियों को सम्हालने में 24 घंटे लगे। जो लोकल बस कर्मचारी थे उनको भी सम्हालने में समय लगा। इसलिए कोई ऐसी एथारिटी होनी चाहिए जो सभी को कंट्रोल कर सके, सभी का आपस में कॉन्टैक्ट हो सके और एक दूसरे के विपरीत कोई काम न कर सके—इसको देखने की जरूरत है। इस मामले को देखने के लिए और आगे फ्यूचर के लिए कोई ऐसी इन्क्वायरी वहाँ पर हो ताकि आगे कभी भी ऐसी घटनायें न घट सकें।

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल : महोदय, जिन भावनाओं को व्यक्त किया गया है, मैं उनके साथ हूँ। विधि और व्यवस्था को अपने हाथ में लेने का या हिंसा करने का जो भाव है उस पर काबू पाना चाहिए और उसके लिए माननीय सदस्यों ने जो सुझाव दिए हैं मुख्य मंत्रियों तथा विरोध पक्ष के नेताओं से मिलकर बात करने के लिए तो हम चाहते हैं ऐसा वातावरण होना चाहिए कि कहीं पर अगर कोई छोटी घटना हो तो उससे इस तरह की हिंसक वारदातें न बढ़ें। इस तरह का वातावरण हमें बनाना चाहिए।

यहाँ पर जो घटना हुई है उसमें कोई पैटर्न है ऐसा तो नहीं देख रहा है। आपस में कुछ कहा सुनी हो गई और उसके बाद बात बढ़ गई। स्थिति को काबू में लाने के लिए उपाय किए गए यद्यपि माननीय सदस्यों ने जैसा कहा कि और भी अच्छे उपाय किए जा सकते थे।

इन्क्वायरी की जो बात माननीय सदस्य ने कही है तो एक मैजिस्ट्रीयल इन्क्वायरी का एलान राज्य सरकार ने किया है और अभी सबसे जरूरी बात

तो यह है कि शांति और व्यवस्था स्थापित हो और आपस में सद्भाव पैदा हो। यह सबसे पहली आवश्यकता है। यह पहला काम हो जाता है तो बाद में राज्य सरकार से इस बारे में भी बातचीत की जा सकती है।

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY (Mangalore): Growing violence in the public life of the country is a serious matter of concern. An atmosphere of violence and lawlessness has gripped the entire country.

You know our defence personnel and particularly, the Naval personnel are to safeguard the coast and also to safeguard public lives and property of the country. I have got high regard for our defence forces. But to-day what had happened in Vizag is this.

In fact, to-day, our naval personnel have taken the law into their own hands which is deplorable and no peace-loving citizens of this country can tolerate it. You know there are atrocities on harijans, weaker sections, poor workers, minorities and it has become the order of the day. What has happened in Vizag on the night of the 26th and how the incident has started. The Minister concerned has not given us a correct picture as to how the incident has started. The incident had started in this way. Two naval personnel got into the bus in a drunken state, that is, under the influence of alcohol. Then, after entering the bus, some workers of the Hindustan Shipyard got into it. The poor chaps, the poor workers, simply crawled under the feet of the navy men. These navy personnel got angry and there was an altercation. Immediately these naval personnel started beating these workers. These workers got down from the bus; they went to the Shipyard and narrated the incident to their colleagues. The colleagues came back. When the bus was returning at the Naval Sena Dock these people waylaid the bus and removed the bus crew and took them to the workers' quarter of the shipyard and they confined them wrongfully.

At the time when the bus crew were in the quarters the bus crew got collected in strength and they demanded the release of their crew members. At that time there was a clash as a result of which a Petty Naval Officer was killed. In the meantime some naval officers were injured and 8 workers were also injured. Next day once again the fighting erupted. The dead body of the petty naval officer was found by them near the bush in the naval colony. At that time these people went on a rampage and they took law into their own hands and even went to the extent of setting fire to the Cinema

Hall and also to the shipyard staff quarters. At that time what happened was this. In the clash one worker, by name, Kalidas was murdered and another nineteen year old boy was also murdered. When the naval people opened fire on the Gurdwara, at that time these people died. Not only that. Public property was also set on fire. This is the position. Can the Members of this honourable House join me in deprecating and deploring the acts of the naval personnel? What is happening to-day? The atmosphere of violence and lawlessness had gripped the entire nation to-day. You heard what Mr. Sathé has just now stated. Now I will come to the main point. What is the reason?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You should have come to the main point long before.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Please excuse me. I will come to that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are making here a speech. Actually you should ask for a clarification. Please ask for the clarification.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Please excuse me. Now why it is happening? There is no full-fledged Home Minister in the country. For the last so many months we did not have two Cabinet Ministers and six State Ministers. What is the Prime Minister doing? He is concentrating the powers to himself. He is not prepared to give the powers. That is why there is a bottleneck in the administration. That is why what I submit is this. Is the Prime Minister going to appoint a Home Minister in this country? There is no discipline in their party because there is crisis and there is no time for these people to find time for running the administration effectively. Under these circumstances, may I know from the Prime Minister when is he going to appoint the Home Minister for this country? (Interruptions)

Secondly, whether he is going to appoint a High Court judge to go into these allegations?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude now.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: I am concluding. Sir, people in this country have started feeling that there is no safety for their lives today and as such, I request the Prime Minister to take immediate action, otherwise tomorrow your government will be thrown out by the people. (Interruptions)

बी धनिक लाल बंधन : जो रिपोर्ट हमने दी है वह आन्ध्र सरकार द्वारा भेजी गयी है।

बी उपसेव (देवरिया) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो घटना घटी है, वह बहुत ही भयंकर है। इसमें भी कोई शक नहीं है कि जिस राज्य में यह घटना घटी, वहाँ की राज्य सरकार इस घटना को बूढ़ बर्षक की तरह देखती रही। इस से उसकी कमजोरी प्रकट होती है।

मुझे तो इस सम्बन्ध में एक तार मिला है। यह तार राकोटी इस्वरम्मा का है जिसके पति राकोटी कालिदास पकड़ कर के ले जाये गये। वहाँ नेबल स्टॉक के द्वारा मारे गये और चीफ आफ नेबल कमाण्ड की हाजिरी में उनको पूरी तरह कुचल दिया गया। आज भी वहाँ पर इस तरह की अव्यवस्था की भावना है और लोग वहाँ कर्फ्यू लगा होने पर भी डर रहे हैं। भाया कि उनका जीवन सुरक्षित रह सकेगा या नहीं। यह जो तार हमारे पास आया है, मंत्री जी के पास भी पहुँचा होगा।

मैं अब दो-तीन सवाल करना चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि जनार्दन पुजारी जी की तरह मैं फालतू लैब्लर देने के लिए तो खड़ा नहीं हुआ हूँ। माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने बयान में कहा है कि जब वे बस भागा कर रहे थे तबला आफिसर के कमरेचारी पकड़ कर के अपने यहाँ ले गए। क्या मंत्री जी मेरी राय से सहमत होंगे कि अगर वे बस कमरेचारियों का पकड़ कर के नहीं ले जाते कि बताओं कि किस से तुम्हारा कड़ा-मुर्दा हुई है तो उसकी पूरी प्रतिनिधिता नहीं हुई होगी? मंत्री जी पहली बात तो यह बताये कि सही मायनों में क्या वे इस नतीजे पर पहुँचे कि वे पिये हुए थे और बिना मुकाम तक पहुँचे रास्ते में ही मर गये थे और उन्होंने अपने अधिकारों का दुरुपयोग किया? क्या हमें मंत्री जी खुद अपने आप मानते हैं? दूसरे मैं मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि 26, 27, 28, 29 चार दिन हो गए इतनी बड़ी घटना का घटे, क्या आपने तुरन्त राज्य सरकार का आदेश दिया या राय दी कि हाई कोर्ट के जज के स्तर पर इन की न्यायिक जांच बिठायी जाए? अब भी हम में क्यां देर की जा रही है?

रोड बेज के, शिपयार्ड के और तो लेना के कमरेचारी आपस में नड़ते हैं और इसके लिए मल्लोत्ता जी ने भी कहा और मंत्री ने उनका जवाब भी दिया, इस सम्बन्ध में मुझे याद है कि जब हम लोग जेल में थे तो अगर मैं भी मारा-मारी हुई थी और कौड़ी किसी को पकड़ के ले गए थे और उन्होंने पूरा आगरा बाहर घेर लिया था। उस समय मोहतरमा का राज था या उनके पिताजी का राज था। हम लोग उस समय जेल में थे और हमने भ्रष्टचारों में पड़ा था। ऐसी घटनाएँ जो अक्सर शहरों में हो जाया करती हैं। क्या मंत्री जी ऐसे शहरों में जहाँ पर कि पब्लिक अस्पष्टरीकरण के कमरेचारी भी कौड़ी अधिकारी काम करते हैं, कोई लायज आफिस या कोम्यारिडिशन कमेट्री बनाने की व्यवस्था करेगी ताकि जब ऐसे मौके आ जाएँ तो तुरन्त कार्यवाही की जाए क्योंकि विभाग के आदेशों से तो यह ठीक होने वाला नहीं है।

[श्री उषलैन]

श्वभ मैं मंत्री जी से दो-तीन सवाल करना चाहता हूँ ।

हाई कोर्ट के जज की अध्यक्षता में जांच कमेटी बिताने में राज्य सरकार को क्या कठिनाई है यह मैं आप से जानना चाहता हूँ ।

मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि कोर्पोरेशन कमेटी क्यों नहीं बनाई जाती है ? पब्लिक ग्रैंड-टेन्किंग के, नौबो के कर्मचारी या दूसरे जो लोग वहाँ रहते हैं उनकी इस तरह कोर्पोरेशन कमेटी क्यों नहीं बनाई गई है, यह भी मैं आप से जानना चाहता हूँ ।

नैवल आफिसर ईस्टर्न कमांड के सामने काली-दाम की मारा गया, इस घास्य का जो तार धाया है, इसके बारे में आप के पास कोई जानकारी है और यदि है तो क्या आप वह सदन का देंगे ?

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल : जांच का प्रादेश हो चुका है । जांच के बाद जो भी माननीय सदस्य कह रहे हैं उसकी जानकारी दे दी जाएगी (व्यवधान) माननीय सदस्य जो कुछ भी कह रहे हैं उसकी मैं समझता हूँ । उनका कहना है कि ज्युडिशल इनक्वायरी होनी चाहिए । लेकिन हर बात में ज्युडिशल इनक्वायरी हो यह जरूरी नहीं है । पहले मैजिस्ट्रेटियल इनक्वायरी हो रही है । जैसा आपने कहा है पहली आवश्यकता—यह है कि वहाँ शांति व्यवस्था स्थापित हो, आपमें में सद्भाव हो । इनक्वायरी को जाने के बाद ही कुछ कहा जा सकता है ।

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : धर्मो प्रातः-काल डिफेंस मंत्रालय का, नौसेना अध्यक्ष को, मैंने यह प्रादेश दिया है कि प्राध्न सरकार से बात करके विभाषापनन में बहुत प्राध्न सद्भावना कमेटी की स्थापना की जाए जो नौसेना के लोगों की, हिन्दु-स्तान गिपवाई के लोगों की, बम, कर्मचारियों की और नागरिकों के नेताओं की हो जो सबसे पहले इन सब समुदायों में सद्भाव स्थापित करने का प्रयत्न करे और यह देखती रहे कि कोई तनाव हो तो उस वकत उसके लिए कारगर कदम उठाए जाएं ।

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola) : I want to thank the Defence Minister for the very salutary measures which have been taken because this is a matter which cannot be treated either in an emotional manner or even lightly. It is a very sensitive issue. I can understand things when there are clashes between communities, civilians, in various fields; these incidents themselves are of serious nature. But it is altogether a different matter if there is clash between armed personnel and civilian personnel. That is the seriousness and that is why the delicacy also. I would not like to go into the details, it is no use doing that. The right thing for us to see now is only to see that the whole situation is brought under control and necessary atmosphere created.

I would like to say one thing. You have issued orders, as have appeared in the Press, asking the personnel to remain bound to barracks. One disturbing thing which came out in the newspapers was that the naval personnel could draw arms from the armoury on 27th morning. Sir, on the 26th this incident took place; curfew was imposed; everything was all right; everything was brought under control. Then it is reported that on 27th morning at 11 A.M. they could draw arms from the armoury. You know the seriousness of this because, if armed personnel could get arms from the armoury, then, it becomes a very dangerous thing; anything can happen. Therefore kindly go into this. There may be provocation or whatever it is. The whole committee will now go into it. We should see that in future no such incidents are repeated. There is need for some directions. I believe you will of course do it. But it is my humble suggestion that some strict direction must also be given that the officer concerned or Officer-commanding of the Area must see that these personnel have no access to the arms in the armoury. That must be done.

I hope, you will kindly consider it.

श्री जगजीवन राम : महोदय, मैं जानबूझ कर धात्र की स्थिति में यह कहना उचित नहीं समझता कि कितन कार्यों में यह घटना बढ़ गई, क्योंकि वह काम तो इनक्वायरी मैजिस्ट्रेट का होगा, उस की देखना है । यह बात महो है कि जब इस तरह की कमोशन (उत्तेजना) किसी स्थान पर हो जाती है तो नेवी के सामनन प्रादि की सुरक्षा के लिये कुछ लोगों को घाम्मे (हथियार) दिये जाते हैं और यहाँ पर भी घाम्मे (हथियार) दिये गये हैं । जो हमें जानकारी मिली वहाँ के मिशिल अधिकारियों ने कहा था कि नेवी के लोगों को सतर्क रहना चाहिये सम्भवतः उनकी महायता हमकी आवश्यक हो । लेकिन उस के बाद से यहाँ से यह प्रादेश दे दिया गया है कि जितन लोगों को हथियार नितात आवश्यक नहीं हों उनके पास से हथियार ले लिये जायें, और ले लिये गये हैं ।

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah) : Sir, what about the question of relief to the families of those who have been killed? This is very important. I have already handed over the telegram which I have received from the wife of the killed person; she has asked for relief. These families must be given immediate relief.

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM : I will see that some immediate relief is given to the families of all those who have fallen victim in this.

12.37 hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

TWENTY-SECOND REPORT AND MINUTES

श्री महीलाल (बिजनौर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपकी अनुमति से प्राक्कलन समिति का निम्नलिखित प्रतिवेदन तथा कार्यवाही-मारांज प्रस्तुत करना हूँ :

- (1) वित्त मंत्रालय—अनुदानों की माँगें (सामान्य)—कार्य—मार्गियों का पुनरीक्षण—पर 22वाँ प्रतिवेदन ।
- (2) उपर्युक्त प्रतिवेदन से संबंधित समिति की बैठकों के कार्यवाही मारांज ।

12.37½ hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

EIGHTY-THIRD, EIGHTY-SIXTH AND NINETEENTH REPORTS

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : (Himamond) : I beg to present the following Reports of the Public Accounts Committee :

(1) Eighty-third Report on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Tenth Report on Export of Engineering Goods relating to the Ministry of Commerce.

(2) Eighty-sixth Report on paragraph 47 of the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1975-76, Union Government (Railways) on Unauthorised Occupation of Railway Land.

(3) Ninetieth Report on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Sixteenth Report on Fifth International Film Festival relating to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

12.38 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

- (i) REPORTED RESEARCH INTO THERMO-NUCLEAR FUSION.

SHRI D. D. DESAI (Kaira) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to bring to the notice of this august House an event that happened at the Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Princeton, U.S.A. which has the potential to remove poverty from the entire face of the earth where all sources of energy like firewood, coal, oil, hydro and uranium are getting exhausted while

the demand for them is growing at a fast rate. On August 1, a team of physicists led by Dr. Melvin Gottlieb, Director of the Plasma Physics Division of the Laboratory, heated up a mixture of heavy hydrogen atoms to the incredible temperature of 60 million degrees Centigrade—that is 10,000 times the temperature on the surface of the Sun—which, helped set off the fusion of these hydrogen nuclei to form helium and in the process release 180 times the energy used in achieving this temperature. Such controlled reaction once started can go on for ever—and without external stimuli. The raw material—heavy hydrogen—is available in plenty in sea water. One litre of sea water could provide energy equivalent of 300 litres of high grade gasoline. It is said that the break-through came much earlier than anticipated and that 'thermo-nuclear fusion under controlled conditions will become a reality in another decade'.

Because of the promise this break-through holds, of plenty of energy cheap and from inexhaustible source (sea water) and also because the process does not produce problems of pollution from residual radiation, it would be the Alladin's lamp we have all been hoping for to provide cheap and plentiful energy to mankind in any part of the world. But a top U.S. scientist says : "This is the most difficult technological development ever undertaken by man for non-military purposes. It is too big for any country to do alone." For instance, the U.S. scientists in this experiment used an equipment devised by the Russians.

The need for international cooperation in research to make this dream of cheap and plentiful energy a reality early, opens for us an opportunity to focus international attention on this one problem. India has scientists of calibre, so too many other nations in the world. The research on this is open to all. Therefore, I am sure this House will join me in requesting the Government that it takes the lead and proposes through an appraisal international cooperative research on quickly transforming what is now a laboratory success into a great commercial venture to help the poor and the wretched of this world to see a brave new world of plenty within our life time.

- (ii) NEED FOR EOUR-LANING OF ROAD BETWEEN PANVEL AND DEHU ROAD

SHRI S. R. DAMANI a (Sholapur) : Sir, the Bombay-Pune Road, National High Way No. 4, is a very important road and carries very heavy traffic, about 4300 vehicles per day, from Bombay towards Bangalore, Madras and Hyderabad. The Maharashtra Government

[Shri S. R. Damani]

suggested four-laning of this road even in the Fourth Plan period at a cost of Rs. 17.5 crores. The portion between Khopoli and Lonawala is particularly hazardous, zig-zag and steep-graded and a large number of accidents and breakdowns are daily occurrences; and hundreds of passengers are killed monthly. The Government of India approved the realignment of this portion as far back as March 1973. But implementation was not forthcoming. As a first step, the State Government proposed, to the Government of India to construct a two-lane carriage way that an estimated cost of just Rs. 3 crores. Considering the very heavy traffic on this National Highway, I suggest that (a) the work is of four-laning the road between Panvel and Dahu Road; (b) realignment with a two-lane carriage way between Khopoli and Lonawala and (c) the construction of westerly diversion outside Pune City, can brook no further delay and the Government of India should take immediate action to implement these works.

श्री किरणो प्रसाद (बांसगांव): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाना चाहता हूँ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय: अवस्था क्या है ?

श्री किरणो प्रसाद: धाग मुन जीजिये। अभी कुछ चन्द मिनट पहले श्री राम प्रवर्धन सिंह ने काका कानेलकर की रिपोर्ट पर बहस के लिए कहा था। मैंने भी उस पर लिख कर दिया है। जनता पार्टी ने अपने घोषणा-पत्र में कहा था कि काका कानेलकर की रिपोर्ट को लागू करेंगे।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय: यह व्यवस्था का प्रश्न नहीं है, किसी समय किसी ने कुछ कह दिया और आप हम तरह से उस के लिये खड़े हो जायेंगे, यह ठीक नहीं है।

Now Mr Raj Narain.

(iii) REPORTED SELECTION OF AIRCRAFT FOR INDIAN AIR FORCE.

श्री राज नारायण (राय बरेली): श्रीमन्, सदन को तो ज्ञान ही है कि हमारी वायु सेना को अपने कुछ पुराने विमानों के बदले नये जहाज खरीदने की सख्त जरूरत है। इसके लिये सरकार ने कई कमेंटीयों भी बनाई थीं। पिछले सेशन में हमारे वरिष्ठ सदस्य श्री श्याम नन्दन मिश्र ने मबाल उठाया था कि विदेशी पत्रिकाओं में हल्ला है कि विमान को हम चुन चुके हैं, तथा उसके लिए कुछ कमीशन भी बांटे गये हैं। हम यह समझते थे कि सीधा तय करने के पहले इस विषय पर सदन में प्रकाश डाला जायेगा।

यह पुरानी खबर सायद ठीक नहीं थी, पर दस दिन पहले बम्बई के एक साप्ताहिक समाचार पत्र ने बताया कि फ्रांस के एक अच्छे प्रस्ताव को ठुकराया

गया है। फ्रांस के प्रधान मंत्री ने हमारे प्रधान मंत्री को पेरिस जाने का निमन्त्रण भी दिया था। विश्वस्त सुर्खों से हमें यह भी शत हुआ है कि फ्रांस की विमान बनाने वाली कंपनी, एओ की ० मा०, के अध्यक्ष ने अपने नये प्रस्ताव में कहा है कि उन के मिराज एफ-१ को यदि हम खरीदें, तो साथ ही साथ उन के सबसे नये विमान मिराज 2000 को भी ले सकेंगे और वहाँ बना सकेंगे। इस प्रस्ताव को अपनी मान्यता देते हुए उनकी सरकार ने भी लिखा था, पर इसका जबाब हम ने देर से और बिना आवश्यकता दिखाते हुए लिखा—इसका जबाब देर से दिया।

साथ ही साथ विदेशी पत्रिकाओं में पता चला कि अमेरिका चाह रहा है कि हमें विंगेन हवाई जहाज स्वीडन से नमिलें। मुन्ने में धाता है कि सरकारी कमेटी ब्रिटेन के जागृधार विमान खरीदना चाहती है, जो कि चार पांच साल के अन्दर यूरोप की वायु सेनाओं की सविन से हट जायेगा, यानी वह पुराने टाइम का है।

यह भी एक विज्ञापनक बात है कि फ्रांस के मिराज तथा स्वीडन के विंगेन के श्रेष्ठ होते हुए भी जागृधार विमान को ही लेने का निश्चय किया जा रहा है। खबर यह भी है कि हम में भारी कमीशन बंटने की संभावना है। गैमा क्यों रहा है, सच को हमकी जानकारी होनी चाहिए। ऐसी स्थिति में यह बात सारे देश के लिये बहुत ही गंभीर और विज्ञापनक है। पहली बात तो यह है कि देश के लिए यह बहुत आवश्यक है कि वायु सेना के बीम साधन पुराने विमानों के बदले नये तरह के विमान हम खरीदें, जो कि हमारी जरूरतों को करीब करीब बीम साल तक पूरा करते रहें पर इस के लिए हम हमें विमान के लिए नहीं रुक सकते, जो कि अभी डिजाइन हो किया जा रहा है, क्योंकि हमारे घास-घास के देश बहुत ही शक्तिशाली और नये तरह के विमान तथा मिसाइल खरीद रहे हैं, जिस से हम पर धागे बार हो सकता है। इसलिये हमें जो धन ही नये तरह के विमान की भी आवश्यकता है। ये ऐसे होने चाहिए कि उनके नये माडेल को भी हम बाद में घासानी से खरीद सकें तथा भारत में भी बना सकें।

दूसरी बात यह है कि एक तरह से तो सुपर पावर का दबाव पड़ रहा है कि नये तरह के विमान हमें न मिलें और दूसरी ओर सरकार के भीतर का एक "प्रैक्टर ग्रुप" या "काकम" चाह रहा है कि एक पुराने विमान को हम खरीदें। गैमा क्यों हो रहा है, इसका कारण जानना आवश्यक है। सरकार से धागे है कि उन कारणों से सदन को प्रभावित करायें।

श्रीमन्, मुझे कहने का मौका दिया जाये कि यह देश तथा यह सदन इस क्षेत्र को चुन-चुन न देखेंगे, जिस में हमारे देश तथा इस की वायुसेना को एक पुराने बंगला विमान दिया जा रहा है, जिस पर पम्पक का 1500 करोड़ रुपये का खर्च है, जब कि और भी अच्छे विमान हमें मिल सकते हैं। सरकार इस बात पर अपनी सज्जाई दे। हम ऐसा समझता भी न मानेंगे, जिसमें हमें किसी भी प्रकार

बाल किया जाने कि हम बच्चे परीक्षित, नये विद्यार्थी की बगल पुराने विमान करीब, तथा बेचने वाली का बाबा मार्ग में कि जाने बस कर उन के नये विमान को हम करीब, की कि जमी साबित की न किया गया हो। हमारा क्या विमान ऐसा होना चाहिए कि वह बुरा हो और बित की बुद्धि साबित हो चुकी हों। इस बात पर हम अधिक में देश की हानि देखने को तैयार नहीं हैं।

की स्वातन्त्र्य विषय (सेनेटरिय) : मैं एक बात की सफाई देवें। सामान्य सत्य ने अपने वक्तव्य में कहा कि मैंने पिछले मार्च में यह कहा था कि कमीशन बांटी गई। मैंने ऐसा नहीं कहा था। मैंने कहा था कि कमीशन बांटने की परियोजना है और अगर कमीशन बांटी जाती है तो कमीशन राज्य को आए, किसी व्यक्ति के हाथ न लगे।

(iv) PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM)

SHRI RAJ KRISHNA DAWN (Burdwan) : Sir, under rule 377, I mention the following matter of urgent public importance.

The coaching system in private schools is creating a gap within the society and day by day the gap is widening between the common men and the affluent. As has been seen, every person of privileged class is anxious to get his kid admitted in a private school by paying huge sums which are demanded in the guise of donations. While our leaders make loud promises for Indianisation, they are absolutely keeping their eyes and ears closed as to how the brains of innocent children are being washed. Instead of making them proud of their heritage, they are made to feel that their culture and way of living in Europe. The typical system adopted by these private schools imparts a perverted culture and makes middle-class sahibs intellectually subservient to half-digested ideas of the middle-class west. Therefore, it is very necessary to go into the details of the functioning of such schools and to determine precisely what kind of a person is created by such institutions. This is a subject which has aroused many suspicions in the minds of the public in general about the way these schools are in operation within the country. They demand higher fees and expect the boys to be better dressed and the medium in all subjects in English. Thereby they create communities of the affluent elites. By destroying their own roots of origin, the boys are alienated from their own people and remain so far the rest of their life.

It is precisely to avoid the turning out of alienated and rootless young men

that 'parents in developed countries have shunned the ideas of public schools system. Yet in India where we hood consciously to promote integration, the State continues to tolerate and maintain special schools, which turn out potential brown sabhes. It has gone so far as to maintain such schools by direct funding and patronising such a system. It is the time that we should seriously think of discarding such a system which is cutting at the very root of integration and making our children subverters of their own culture and heritage. Although the Centre has not been able to feel the pulse and has realised the extent of damage which such private schools are doing to the nation. Perhaps primarily this is the reason that they have already adopted a unanimous resolution in Delhi Metropolitan Council where they have suggested doing away with the Public School Education System to bring uniformity in the standard of education and have recommended that such schools should be brought at par with those of the Government of Government-aided schools.

It is strongly felt that the Centre should move fast in scrapping out the system of public school education so as to bring an end to corrupt practices by the management of these public institutions throughout India.

(v) REPORTED DEATHS AND HEAVY LOSSES DUE TO RAIN IN HIMACHAL PRADESH.

SHRI DURGA CHAND (Kangra) : I am thankful to the Chair for having permitted me to raise this matter of urgent public importance under rule 377...

This year, Himachal Pradesh has faced heavy and incessant rains causing death of 141 persons. Hundreds of cattle have perished, thousands of houses have collapsed, standing crops have been destroyed and there is heavy erosion of fertile lands, damage to roads, culverts and bridges by landslides, particularly in Kangra, Chamba, Mandi, Bilaspur, Hamirpur and Solan District. The total loss as per reports amounts to several crores of rupees. This is too much for a backward State to bear such a heavy loss on account of natural calamities.

There is an urgent need to provide adequate funds from the Central Exchequer for relief measures in the worst affected regions in the State and to send a Central Study Team to make an on the spot assessment of the havoc wrought by the heavy rains in this State and the damage caused by the earthquake shocks in the Dharma-sala area (District Kangra).

12-55 hrs.

PRESS COUNCIL BILL—contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri L.K. Advani on the 24th August, 1978, namely :

"That the Bill to establish a Press Council for the purpose of preserving the freedom of the Press and of maintaining and improving the standards of newspapers and news agencies in India, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Shri Venkataraman to continue.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur) : About the telephone system in Calcutta, I have given notice.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : A hundred notices are there, including yours.

श्री राज नारायण (राय बरेली) : मुझे एक निवेदन प्राप्त करना है कि एयर कोर्स के हंड 31 हारीच को रिटायर हो रहे हैं। सरकार इस पर एक बयान यहां पर दें। इस में देश की सुरक्षा का बवाल है।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai) : It is an urgent matter which is going to be decided by the 31st. This matter has to be brought up before the House before that date and the expert committee report has also to be placed on the Table of the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have called Shri Venkataraman to continue his speech on the Press Council Bill.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN (Madras South) : I was saying last evening that the public have a right to independent and objective news and fair comment. One of the factors which militates against an objective presentation of news is the self-interest of the newspaper proprietors, and the self-interest is brought about by other extraneous interests like business which the proprietors of the newspapers have. Therefore, all over the world, wherever there is a free press, there has been an agitation for diversification of the ownership of the newspapers and for controlling the monopolistic tendencies in the press.

The Press Council Act of 1965 stated in section 12A that the object was :

"to study the developments which may tend towards monopoly or concentration of ownership of newspapers and news agencies, including a study of the ownership or financial structure of newspapers or news agencies, and if necessary to suggest remedies therefor."

12-55 hrs.

[SHRIMATI PARVATHI KEMURAM in the Chair]

The hon. Minister, while introducing the Bill here, said that he had more or less faithfully carried out the provisions of the old Act, and he mentioned only one or two deviations, but he omitted to mention this very serious deviation which he has made in the Bill now before the House.

If you refer to Clause 13(i) relating to monopolies, the power of the Press Council under the Bill before the House is :

"to concern itself with developments such as concentration of or other aspects of ownership of newspapers and news agencies which may affect the independence of the press;"

13-00 hrs.

I want you to kindly look at the difference in the language. In the old Act, the Press Council was authorised to study and make recommendations for the avoidance of monopoly and concentration. In the new Bill before the House, the Press Council is asked only to concern itself with developments such as concentration. I have looked into some of the judicial dictionaries of Words and Phrases and I have found that there is no judicial definition of the word "concern" as a transitive verb. There is a definition in the dictionaries where it is a noun that "concern" means anxiety. In certain cases where there are contracts and a person is said to be a "concerned" with the contract, it shows the interest of the person in the contract. But "to concern itself" would only mean, according to the Oxford Dictionary, to interest oneself in or about the matter.

So, don't you see the great difference between the power of the old Press Council to study the monopolistic tendencies and the concentration of power and to make recommendations and of the Press Council under the present Bill, which shall concern itself, that is, interest itself? Sir, I am making this point because if the Press Council tomorrow takes up any issue of concentration of, or monopolistic tendencies in, the press, the press concerned will go and move the Supreme Court and say that it is beyond the jurisdiction of the Press Council, because it has no power to study, as it was in the original Act, it has no power to make recommendations, as was the position in the original Act, but it can only concern itself, that is to say, interest itself; it will be interested in knowing who is the owner and what is the extent of his holding; nothing more. I do not know why the hon. Minister thought it necessary to deviate from the old section, when he has adopted them in respect of all the other

clauses. It amounts to weakening of the powers of the Press Council. Unless the Government wanted to be soft towards some press barons, there is no other justification whatsoever for changing the clause, as it stood in the Act of 1965, into this almost anemic clause, saying that it shall concern itself.

I shall briefly refer to the position in England. There the Press Council shall have the power to report publicly on developments that may tend towards greater concentration or monopoly in the press, including changes in ownership, control, and growth of press undertakings and too publish statistical information relating thereto. The British people believe that public opinion is a far greater check against abuse than any legislation. Therefore, the British people have provided that if statistical information regarding the ownership of newspapers is published widely, then it will give rise to an opinion in the country, both against the tendency towards growth of monopoly as well as against the concentration in a few hands. Therefore, they have relied upon public opinion, rather than legislation, as a check.

But, what do we do here? We follow, neither the British pattern, in which we will create public opinion by publishing all the information regarding the ownership and control of the press, nor do we follow a pattern which was adopted in the last Press Council Act, in which the Press Council was specifically given the powers to study the growth of monopolistic tendencies and to make recommendations therefor. Today, in my opinion, the Press Council cannot make any recommendations with regard to the concentration of power and monopolistic tendencies in the press with the clause as it stands.

As you know, in the interpretation of statutes, if there was a previous statute and that statute had been amended or changed, then the interpretation of the new statute is that the Parliament did not want an old law to continue and they enacted a new law, different from what the original law was. Therefore, the point really is, if you want that the Press Council should have the power to study, then you must adopt either the clause which was in the original Act or you must adopt the clause which the Press Council in England has. If you do not adopt these two things, the fact that there is a clause saying that the Press Council "shall concern itself" is mere verbiage and will have no affect and no value.

श्री निर्मल चन्द्र शर्मा (सिक्की) : सभापति महोदय, मैं इस विषय को सोचने के लिए संजी जी को धन्यवाद देता हूँ। जहाँ तक प्रेस का सवाल है,

प्रेस की बहुतायत किसी प्रकार से नकारी नहीं जा सकती। यह कोई स्टेट क्लेमारी है। यह अपने आप में बहुत शक्तिशाली, बहुत बलशाली है। कभी कभी मैंने यहाँ देखा है कि सम्पन्न की जब वह कह देते हैं कि इस के बारे में कोई भी भाषण रिकार्ड नहीं किया जाएगा तो लोग चुप हो कर बैठ जाते हैं क्योंकि उन का वह भाषण इस में नहीं आता। यह भी अपने आप में प्रेस की शक्ति का परिचायक है। लेकिन जहाँ शक्ति होती है वहाँ शक्ति के साथ साथ संयम की भी बहुत आवश्यकता होती है। जब दो शक्तियाँ आपने सामने खड़ी हों, एक शक्ति प्रेस की और प्रेस की दूसरी शक्ति के पास प्रेस ही और दूसरी सरकार की शक्ति तो इन दोनों शक्तियों के बीच में संतुलन की भी बहुत आवश्यकता होती है। इस संतुलन में इस बात की भी आवश्यकता होती है कि जनमानस इस के कारण पीड़ित न हो।

समाचारों के बारे में बहुत प्रभावशाली बंग से कहा जाता है कि समाचार क्या है? यदि कृपा भावनी को काटता है तो समाचार नहीं बनता, लेकिन यदि भावनी कृपा को काट देता है तो समाचार बन जाता है। कई बार समाचार-पत्रों में इतनी सनसनी-खेज बीजें जाती हैं कि जनमानस को उससे पुचल करने में वे बहुत सहायक होती हैं। इसलिए जो पत्र सेंसर में नहीं बल्कि सेंसिवलैज्म में ज्यादा विश्वास रखते हैं, उनकी भी रोक बाध की आवश्यकता है। लेकिन यह रोकना किसी कानून से न होकर वे अपने आप को स्वतः अनुशासित करें।

भाजकल पीत पत्रकारिता बहुत बढ़ती चली जाती है। बहुत से पीत पत्र तो अनुप्रास और प्रालंकारिक भाषा में इस तरह लिख रहे हैं कि उनकी इस प्रवृत्ति पर संकुश की आवश्यकता है। लेकिन प्रेस की स्वतंत्रता का गलान घोंटा जाए, उन के अधिकारों का संरक्षण हो। प्रेस भी अपनी स्वतंत्रता का दुरुपयोग न करे, अपनी शक्ति का दुरुपयोग न करे। इसलिए इस सम्बन्ध में इस प्रेस काउंसिल जिस को ठीक बंग से लाने की चेष्टा की गयी है। बहुत बिबाद बला था पहले कि इसका गठन किस प्रकार से हो। कुछ लोगों का मत था कि प्रान्त के स्तर पर भी एक काउंसिल होनी चाहिए। लेकिन अन्ततोगत्वा विचार विमर्श के बाद जो तथ्य सामने आए उस में पहले के संसद सदस्यों की समिति की जो सिफारिश थी उस के ऊपर भी एक सुझाव यहाँ पर आया कि तीन व्यक्तियों का पैनल बने और वह एक संवरमैन को मनोनीत करे। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस से एक योग्य सभापति, निष्पक्ष सभापति और कर्मठ सभापति प्रेस काउंसिल को प्राप्त हो हो सकेगा।

अभी तक वही प्रेस जानी मानी होती थी जिसके सम्पर्क में जानी मानी वर्ग से होता था जो अपने आप में प्रभावशाली होती थी। क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं की उस में धक्केलना होती थी। अब क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं, जो, उन के सम्पादकों को और न केवल सम्पादकों की बल्कि अन्य जीवी पत्रकारों की भी उस में प्रतिनिधित्व देकर इस को वास्तव में एक प्रतिनिधि संस्था

बनाने की चेष्टा की गई है। इसमें सबकी-सी पसन्दगी सात होनी, सम्पादक छः होनी, संचालक भी जो विभिन्न प्रेस हैं उन की तीन बर्गों में बांटा गया है, बड़े सम्पन्न और छोटे, उनमें से दो दो रखे गए हैं, समाचार एजेंसी का एक निश्चित व्यक्ति जिन की विशेष ज्ञान रहता है वैसे तीन और साठ पांच, इस प्रकार से जो इसका गठन है उस गठन में इस बात की चेष्टा की गई है कि सभी प्रकार के लोग और सभी रिजर्व के लोग इसमें प्रतिनिधित्व प्राप्त कर सकें ताकि उसका प्रतिनिधित्व रूप पूर्ण रूप से विकसित हो सके और वह एक स्टैंडर्ड, एक कोड आफ कंडक्ट भी बना सके पत्रकारों के लिए। इस बारे में बहुत बहुत चर्चा की कि कोड आफ कंडक्ट होना चाहिये प्रचारा नहीं। कुछ लोग चाहते थे कि निरंकुश स्वतंत्रता उन को प्रदान की जाए। लेकिन मैं ऐसा मानता हूँ कि जो स्तर पीत पत्र कारिता का पिछले कुछ दिनों से देखने में आया है और जैसा मैंने कहा सैंसलर-शिप की जो एक प्रवृत्ति रहती है उस के कारण एक कोड आफ कंडक्ट का होना बहुत आवश्यक है।

इन सभी दृष्टियों से इसमें जितने प्रावधान किए गए हैं, बहुत संतुलित ढंग से किए गए हैं और उन के लिए मैं श्री महादेव को बधाई देता हूँ कि उन्होंने प्रेम परिवर्द्ध की पुनर्स्थापना का प्रयास किया है जिस को प्रापातकाम में जबर्दस्ती प्रेम का गला बाँट कर समाप्त कर दिया गया था।

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA (Channarayana) : I support this Bill. But, while supporting the Bill, I would like to make a few observations.

First of all we are not discussing the Press Council Bill in a vacuum. There is a background. We had a Press Council according to a parliamentary statute and that was working in this country for more than 10 years and then it was scrapped. But it is useful for us to know or for us to look back what happened during the operation of that Press Council in the country. We had succeeded in fulfilling the objectives for which the Press Council was made. Why I am saying so is because I have gone through this Bill and all that which is said is laudable. It is like a good ornament but whether it is going to serve the purpose for which it is being enacted, I have my own doubts.

First of all, the Bill says that this is to help newspapers and news agencies to maintain their independence. For making the Press independent this enactment is being brought forward. But it is possible really in the situation as we have it in our country to-day? Because the important newspapers in the country are owned by industrial houses. That is why the question of diffusion of ownership and delinking the press from the industrial

houses becomes a major issue. When we speak of the press freedom. So long as it is not a reality. You have expressed yourself for the delinking of the press from the industrial houses. So long that is not done. I cannot visualise that we will have a free press.

Sometimes some accident may occur and due to political reasons, the industrialist may take a stand; that is laudable. But that is an accident. Here Shri Venkatraman pointed out that thing. When you speak of the concern that the Press Council should have about the pattern of ownership, you do not seem to have gone further in that. There I would like to disagree with Mr. Venkataraman also.

According to him, he wanted to study the pattern of ownership. Earlier the Press Council was making recommendations to Government from time to time. But, what happened to the recommendations that they have made? You know that nothing was implemented. In a society like this, where press is part of an industrial house—if the the press, by and large, is run by the industrial house—it will not serve the purpose of creating a free and independent press in our country. Take the industrial houses. They run not only the press but also the hospitals. There are temples run by them; there are social welfare organisations and there are schools, colleges and everything as also newspaper. It is one of the status symbols for an industrial house to have a temple—Lakshmi Narain Temple by Birla. (Interruptions). You may not know that ever God is being sold in retail and wholesale. That is the problem.

So, my point is this. In a Bill like this, you are not going to make much headway unless you have a political will to diffuse the ownership of the newspapers and delink it from the business house; I am sure, you—not the minister but the Janata Party Government—will not be able to do that.

Coming to another aspect of the matter, recently, I was very much amazed to know about the P.T.I. I think it is now a part of the Non-aligned News Pool. We now have got rid of the Samachar. We wanted to make the news agency more independent. Look at it as to how they reported the Non-aligned Conference of the Foreign Ministers which took place in Belgrade. That was one of the most distorted version. Even the press in U.S. and in U.K. reported that much more fairly. What was said about the role of Cuba in Africa? Here the monopoly press of the industrial house and their masters, the imperialists, wanted to depict Cuba as an aggressor in Africa. That was done in a most unashamed manner. And you want to call it an independent news agency. It is not possible. These limitations you will have when you enact

this legislation. Even then it is good that at least we speak about press freedom and about the necessity of the independence of a press.

As I said at the beginning, I extend my support. I have of course moved my amendments specifically to improve the legislation further. If the Minister accepts my amendment to the legislation regarding the monopoly houses, the ownership of the press and having more representation of the journalists, I will be very happy about it.

When I move my amendments at that time I shall refer to them.

श्री श्रीम. प्रकाश स्वामी (बहाराच) : समापन महोदय, मैं इस बिल का हार्दिक समर्थन करता हूँ और मंत्री महोदय को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने इस महत्वपूर्ण विधेयक को इसी सेशन में पारित करने के लिये हम को अवसर दिया। मैं इस दृष्टि से इसको महत्वपूर्ण मानता हूँ कि हमारे देश ने प्रजातंत्र में विश्वास प्रकट किया है। प्रजातंत्र के लिये यह नितान्त आवश्यक है कि उस में मनुष्यों की वाणी स्वतंत्र रहे, प्रेस, मन बचन पर पूरी स्वतंत्रता के साथ मौखिक और लेखिक रूप में विचार करने और प्रकट करने की स्वतंत्रता रहनी चाहिये। जहाँ डिक्टेटोरशिप है, तानाशाही है, वहाँ किसी भी रूप में है, उनको प्रेस की स्वतंत्रता की आवश्यकता नहीं है, जनस्थान जी। वहाँ यह एक प्राथमी की डिक्टेटोरशिप हो या स्टेट की डिक्टेटोरशिप हो, जैसे चाइना और रूसिया में प्रेस की स्वतंत्रता की कोई कीमत नहीं है। यही मोनोपसी और बिग हाउसेज की बात ध्याप कर रहे हैं, परन्तु वहाँ मनुष्यों के विचारों और स्वतंत्रता की कोई कीमत नहीं है। अगर स्वतंत्रता पूर्वक कोई विचार व्यक्त कर दे तो बड़े बड़े साइन्सिट और हिस्टोरियन जेम्स में डाल दिये गये, ध्याप यहाँ स्वतंत्रता के रीति गा रहे हैं।

SHRI : C. K. CHANDRAPPA : Do you seriously believe it or because you just want to score a point that is why you are saying all that ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let there be no interruptions otherwise, Mr. Tyagi, you will lose your time.

श्री श्रीम. प्रकाश स्वामी : मैं इसीलिये कहता हूँ कि अगर प्रेस की स्वतंत्रता रहती है तो प्रजातंत्र सुरक्षित रहता है। 19 महीने की आपातकालीन स्थिति के दौरान प्रेस पर सेंसरशिप लगाया गया और प्रेस देश की वास्तविक स्थिति को सरकार के सामने नहीं रख सका, इसीलिये सरकार अंधेरे में रही और उस को विनाश का भुंघ वेचना पड़ा। प्रेस का महत्वपूर्ण कार्य यह भी है कि वह जनता और सरकार का मार्गदर्शन करे। इसके लिये भी उसकी स्वतंत्रता की आवश्यकता है।

मैं इसलिये भी इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ कि ध्यापने किसी तरह से प्रेस की स्वतंत्रता के

लिये प्रेस काउंसिल की स्थापना की है। यही इसका मकसद है। मैं बताता चाहता हूँ कि प्रेस की स्वतंत्रता के 3 तत्व हैं लोक, मालिक और मन। आज भारतवर्ष के कितने समाचार-पत्र इससे मुक्त हैं? यही समाचार-पत्र इन तीनों बातों से मुक्त हैं जिनका व्यक्तिगत रूप में एक प्राथमी मालिक है, धन्यता जो बिग हाउसेज और मल्टीनेशनल ब्रिज की सपोर्ट के वीर हैं या विदेशी धन के आश्रय पर वहाँ बस रहे हैं, वह स्वतंत्र नहीं हैं और प्राथमी प्रेस काउंसिल इन के द्वारा स्वतंत्र समाचार जनता तक दे सकेगी, इस में मुझे संदेह है। प्रेस काउंसिल को जो अधिकार ध्यापने दिये हैं, क्या उन की सहाय में यह बात आ सकेगी कि उन समाचार-पत्रों के द्वारा जनता को स्वतंत्र विचार मिल सके? चास सीर पर जो स्वतंत्र रूप से चलने वाले कुछ समाचार-पत्र हैं, जोकि व्यक्तिगत हैं, उन के सामने भी बाधा सा प्रभावजन है और वह है विज्ञापन का। हमने 19 महीने की आपातकालीन स्थिति में देखा है कि सरकार ने उनका गला घोटने के लिये प्राथमी विज्ञापन नीति को ऐसा कड़ा बना दिया जिस से उन को सरकारी विज्ञापन न मिल सके। उसका परिणाम यह हुआ कि दिल्ली में ही ऐसे समाचार-पत्र, "बीर ब्रजुन" आदि जो स्वतंत्र विचार व्यक्त करते थे, वह समाप्त हो गये।

इस प्रेस काउंसिल जिस में वह धारा कहीं भी नहीं है कि सरकार की विज्ञापन नीति में यह होना कि कोई भी सरकार ध्यापे वह निष्पक्ष नीति के द्वारा सभी को अपने विज्ञापन देगी, पक्षपात नहीं कर सकेगी, ऐसा अगर इस बिल में हो तो ठीक रहेगा।

वर्तमान विज्ञापन नीति के अन्तर्गत समाचार-पत्रों को विज्ञापन उनकी सर्कुलेशन के आधार पर दिये जाते हैं। जिन समाचार पत्रों के पास ज्यादा धन है, जिन्हें बिग हाउसेज बसाते हैं, मल्टी-नेशनल ब्रिज जिनके पीछे हैं, विदेशी ताकतें जिनके पीछे हैं, यह स्वाभाविक है कि उनकी सर्कुलेशन ज्यादा होगी। लेकिन जिन समाचार पत्रों की पूंजी कम है, जो व्यक्तिगत समाचार पत्र हैं, उनकी सर्कुलेशन कम होती है और इस लिए उन्हें विज्ञापन नहीं मिलते हैं, आज विज्ञापन उन्हीं को मिलते हैं, जो प्रेस की स्वतंत्रता का गला घोटते हैं, जिन के द्वारा निष्पक्ष और स्वतंत्र रूप से समाचार नहीं दिये जाते हैं। यदि सरकार की इच्छा है कि प्रेस स्वतंत्र रहे, तो उसे इस बारे में आवश्यक प्रावधान करना चाहिए।

प्रेस काउंसिल को यह भी अधिकार दिया जाना चाहिये कि कोई समाचारपत्र वहाँ किसी व्यक्तिगत मालिक का हो, किसी बिग हाउस का हो या मल्टी-नेशनल का हो, उस के सम्पादक की कलम पर कोई प्रतिबंध न लगाया जा सके। श्री बर्दाज ने कुछ लिखा, तो बिग हाउस ने उन्हें निकाल दिया। प्रेस काउंसिल को यह व्यवस्था करने का अधिकार होना चाहिए कि अगर कोई सम्पादक किसी बिग बिजिनेस की नीति के खिलाफ सम्पादकीय लिखता है, या विचार व्यक्त करता है, तो उस के खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही न की जा सके, उसकी रोकी-टोकी पर

कोई कृपा न पाये। आज स्थिति यह है कि सम्पादक और प्रतिनिधि अपने दालियों की निगाह को देख कर ही समाचार बनाते हैं।

प्रेस काउंसिल के अधिकारों में एक महत्वपूर्ण बात शामिल होने से यह नहीं है। राष्ट्रीय एकता की रक्षा भी उस के अधिकारों में होनी चाहिए। कुछ समाचार-पत्र दक्षिण भारत और उत्तर भारत, हिन्दी और अहिन्दी, हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी के नाम पर भावनाएँ उजाड़ने की कोशिश करते हैं, ताकि इस देश की एकता न रहने पावे। प्रेस काउंसिल को इस बारे में समुचित व्यवस्था करने का अधिकार भी होना चाहिए।

प्रेस काउंसिल के अधिकार में यह भी हो कि समाचारपत्र में समाचार या तो छपे न और खबर छपे, तो वह पूर्ण होना चाहिए, एकमात्र नहीं होना चाहिए। हम देखते हैं कि कई समाचार पत्रों में झूठे या तोड़-मरोड़ कर छपे जाते हैं। वे समाचार पत्र का उतना ही बंध प्रकाशित करते हैं, जिस से उन के विचार का समर्थन होता है। जो हिस्सा उनके परपक्ष को सर्व करता है, केवल उतना ही हिस्सा—अपने मतलब का हिस्सा ही—कई समाचार पत्रों में छपता है, जिस से जनता भ्रम में रहती है। जो समाचार पत्र पूरा समाचार नहीं देते हैं, प्रेस काउंसिल को उन के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही करने का अधिकार होना चाहिए, ताकि पूरा समाचार करने के सामने पावे।

यह विधेयक लाने के लिए मैं मंत्री महोदय को धन्यवाद देता हूँ और आपको भी धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आप ने मुझ सोलने के लिए समय दिया।

SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU (Katwa) : Madam, Chairman, while welcoming major portion of the Press Council Bill, as proposed in this House, I would like to make some observations and suggestions.

Madam, 'Freedom of the Press' is a must. Here, from this Press Council Bill, we see that this will be mainly controlled by the Central Government and there are too many restrictions for controlling the Press Council. The Press Council should really be an independent body under whose purview even, radios, televisions, all newspapers, journals and the whole mass media should come in. In England there has been legislation even in 1977, that is, last year in this regard. This is also the case in the U.S.A. Radios and televisions are under the control of their Press Council. Here it is said regarding the objects that it shall preserve the freedom of the press and maintain and improve the standards of newspapers and news agencies in India. I wish to submit that all journals, radios and televisions should come within the purview of this Press Council. In the past, there were certain restrictions.

But if there are certain restrictions even now, if there are controlling factors, under which they are to be brought up, the Press Council cannot act freely. The Press Council should be given wide powers to see that the freedom of the press is achieved in real terms.

Then, the freedom of the press will not be there if there is individual ownership of newspapers. By individual ownership, I mean, certain newspapers are owned by Goenkas, Bangurs etc. and other private limited companies. This is also to be considered as individual ownership. The Press Council should be empowered to see that the individual ownership of the newspaper is done away with. The Press Commission of U.K. has been given wide powers and we should see that the Press Council in India is empowered fully to achieve these objectives.

Sir, as we know, the Press Council in India was suspended some time back; that was very unfortunate for all of us and the nation. When this Bill is again before the House, it should have been brought in a comprehensive way and the Press Council should have full autonomy in all its administrative and other matters and should have ample powers to work freely. The Government of India should not interfere in their affairs and should not impose limits on them that they will go upto this limit and not beyond that. They should be given suitable powers so that they are able to achieve the objectives enumerated in the Bill that is being enacted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, as it is, the objectives of this Bill are very limited and the scope of this Bill is very small; the hon. Minister will bear me out. The objectives are only to improve the standards of newspapers and news agencies in India. The objectives should be to improve, to enlarge the newspaper industry as a whole, and bring about the required improvements in the working of the mass media, so that they can reach the people in an objective manner. The mass media would include the television and broadcasting and as I said, these should also come under the purview of the Press Council. If this is not done, we would be able to achieve only partial freedom of the press and not full freedom.

As I said earlier, the Press Council should be fully empowered to do away with the private ownership of the newspaper. Where there is private ownership of any particular newspaper, the editors and reporters cannot give vent to their views freely and fearlessly. It is, therefore very essential that every effort should be made to do away with the private ownership and that should be one of the objectives of the Press Council.

I have got many other things to say, but I shall speak at the time of discussion on my amendments. With these words, I conclude.

डा० राजकी सिंह (बावलपुर) : सभापति महोदय, प्रेस कौन्सिल का जो बिल यहाँ पर उपस्थित किया गया है, यह हमारे मंत्री जी का सौभाग्य है कि संसद में स्वतन्त्रता के सम्बन्ध में जितने विधेयक हैं उनको उपस्थित करने का उन्हें ही प्रसर प्राप्त हुआ है। प्रजातंत्र के प्रतितामह, रूसो ने कहा है :

"Loss of liberty to mind is worse than death. Death is not the greatest calamity. There are still more terrible calamities for the brave ones who, if need be, are prepared to lay down their lives for the noble cause of freedom and liberty".

यह हमारा सौभाग्य है कि आज फिर माननीय मंत्री जी के प्रयत्न से प्रेस परिषद् का पुनर्जन्म हो रहा है। जिस प्रकार मे 1977 में भारतवर्ष में स्वतन्त्रता का पुनर्जन्म हुआ उसी प्रकार 11 वर्षों के बाद और 19 महीनों की हमरजैसी के बाद प्रेस परिषद् का पुनर्जन्म हुआ है। प्रेस की आजादी के लिए यद्यपि हमारे भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री नेहरू जी ने बहुत कुछ कहा था, लेकिन फिर भी उनको प्रेस प्रोमोवमेन्टल मैटर ऐक्ट बनाना पड़ा था। यह हमारा सौभाग्य है कि माननीय मंत्री जी ने प्रेस प्रोमोवमेन्टल मैटर ऐक्ट को भी निरस्त कर दिया है। यद्यपि नेहरू जी ने कहा था :

"I would rather have a completely free Press with all the dangers involved in the wrong use of freedom than a suppressed or regulated Press."

लेकिन उनकी भी प्रेस पर कुछ बाधाएँ उपस्थित करनी पड़ी थी और हमारे माननीय सचिव को आज प्रेस की स्वतन्त्रता के लिए बोल रहे हैं उनको सुनकर मुझे हास्य होता है कि कब तक ये प्रेस की आजादी का समर्थन कर रहे थे और आज प्रेस की स्वतन्त्रता का समर्थन कर रहे हैं। पर हेर के ही सही लेकिन दुरस्त भाव्ये—यह इतना ही कहूँगा।

वास्तव में आज जो प्रेस का स्तुम्भरल इन-चार्ज है उसको भी देखने की जरूरत है तभी प्रेस की स्वतन्त्रता रह सकती है। भाषा इंग्लिश लेखन के पक्ष में 23.5 परसेंट है। मेट्रोपोलिटन सिटीय, कलकत्ता, बम्बई, मद्रास और बिल्ली में 31.2 परसेंट है और एक लाख से कम की आबादी के जो टाउन हैं उनमें 11.3 परसेंट है। तो इस बात को हमें ध्यान में रखना होगा कि संवाधार-मैस जो है वह केवल इलाहाबाद के लिए है, ग्रामीण मैस है इसलिए और संवाधार-मैसों की स्वतन्त्रता के साथ भारत की जनता की स्वतन्त्रता को जोड़ा जाये तो यह स्तुम्भरल इम्बेरील को बर्तन करना होगा शायदा गांधी जी को करोड़ों मरीच लोग हैं उनमें के लिए संवाधार-मैसों की स्वतन्त्रता शून्यवत है।

इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ आज जब इस प्रेस परिषद् के गठन के सम्बन्ध में वाचपीस कर रहे हैं तो बहुत ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है कि यह ठीक है कि एक स्वतन्त्र प्रेस के लिए उसकी सत्तानिरीक्षण की होना चाहिए और स्वाभिव्यक्त्येन की होना चाहिए। सत्तानिरीक्षण करने के लिए संयुक्त प्रवर-समिति ने जो रिपोर्ट दी है उसमें इसकी सरकार के अग्रगण्य नहीं रखा है और यह एक बहुत बड़ी बात है। आप देखेंगे कि अगर सरकार भी निरंकुश हो जाये तो प्रेस परिषद् सरकार के खिलाफ भी अनुमता कर सकती है लेकिन अग्रगण्य होता अगर प्रेस परिषद् के अध्यक्ष को सरकारी कोष से पैसा नहीं लेना पड़ता क्योंकि जिसका पैसा मिलेगा उसकी मायेगा—यह नैतिक सिद्धांत है। इसलिए प्रेस परिषद् को सत्तानिरीक्षण करने की जो बात कही गई है पर तो पढ़ना प्रेस कमीशन जी था उनके लिए भी रिपोर्ट के पेज 53 पर कहा गया था :

"Press could be free only when the Government keeps away from it, nor is the Press above the law of the land..".

यह ठीक बात है कि प्रेस की यहाँ के कानून का दुरुपयोग करने का अधिकार नहीं है लेकिन सत्ता से प्रेस की स्वतन्त्रता होना ही चाहिए। मैं समझता हूँ अगर सम्भव में प्रेस की स्वतन्त्रता देना चाहते हैं तो सत्ता से उसको हटाना होगा लेकिन प्रेस की स्वतन्त्रता की दूसरी बात भी है कि उसके स्वाभिव्यक्त्येन की होना चाहिए।

"Press Council would never be able to discipline the Press, unless it was dis-linked from Big Business."

अगर टाटा, बिड़ला और जैन जैसे सरप्रायिजरी के प्रेस चलते रहेंगे तो फिर हिन्दुस्तान में प्रेस की स्वतन्त्रता का धर्म बेकार है। इस लिए सम्भव में प्रेस की स्वतन्त्रता को लिए उसका सत्ता निर्भर के साथ-साथ स्वाभिव्यक्त्येन निर्भर भी होना चाहिए।

"A definite danger exists of news being twisted to serve the personal interests of the owners."

इसी लिए यह आवश्यक था—प्रेस कमीशन ने कहा था—

"If you cannot do anything with the ownership you must do with the management of newspapers."

अब इस पर बिग-बिजनेस वालों का एकाधिकार रहेगा, जो वह प्रेस की स्वतन्त्रता केवल पक्षीपतियों के स्वाभिव्यक्त्येन और उनके निहित स्वार्थों की पूरा करने के लिए होगी। इसी लिए मेरा निवेदन है कि जहाँ भारत के लिए प्रेस परिषद् बनाई गई है, वहाँ जेरीय स्टार पर—क्योंकि भारत केवल एक देश नहीं है, बल्कि एक महा देश है—ऐकनिक प्रेस कागसल बनाई जाये, एक नेशनल रजिस्टर रखा जाय।

इसी सम्बन्ध में मैंने एक और चीज देवी है—
जिसे संयुक्त प्रवर समिति ने दिया है। हमारे
माननीय मायलकर साहब और दो अन्य सदस्यों
ने मोट-मोक्कसिन्स दिया है—कोई धाक कब्ज
के बारे में। यह कोई धाक कब्ज क्या चीज है ?
हम समझते हैं कि जो सरस्वती की भाषी के उपासक
हैं—उन को स्वयं अपने अधिकार के साथ-साथ कर्तव्य
के लिए धाकार-सीधता बनानी चाहिए, हमें उन पर
कोई चीज लागू नहीं चाहिए....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

डा० राजकी सिंह : मैं एक मिनट और
सेना चाहूँगा—क्लाज 14 (1) में—

Decision of Press Council beyond courts.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have given
notice for an amendment. You can speak
on your amendment. Please conclude
your general remarks.

डा० राजकी सिंह : इस लिए मैं एक चीज
कहना चाहता हूँ—

Decision of Press Council Beyond
courts.

मैं समझता हूँ—यह गलत है। प्रेस कौमिसन भी
समाजवादी के रास्ते पर जा सकती है, इसलिए
उस का न्यायालय का डार बन नहीं होना चाहिए।
अभी हाल में अमेरिका के एक प्रोफेसर धामे ने—
एक सेमिनार हुआ था—“Judiciary can save
the Press”. उसका कहना था है—“The
judiciary can provide “salvation”
for the Indian Press from Governmental
Pressure.”

इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ—माननीय मंत्री जी
का यह कहना कि प्रेस कौमिसन के लिए कोर्ट का
बराबा बन कर दिया जाय, मैं समझता हूँ—यह
ठीक नहीं होता।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इन विधेयक का हार्य
से स्वागत करता हूँ।

श्री राज कृष्ण (भरतपुर) : माननीय
सभापति जी, जो विधेयक प्रेस की स्वतन्त्रता, प्रेस
के स्तर को ऊँचा करने के लिए लाया गया है, मैं
उसका स्वागत करता हूँ।

लेकिन, सभापति जी, सवाल यह है कि
हम प्रेस के स्तर को ऊँचा रखना चाहते हैं और
हमारी यह स्वतन्त्रता भी सुरक्षित रहे—इस का
प्रयत्न भी करना चाहते हैं। लेकिन जो समाज की
वर्तमान विस्था है और जो समाज की वर्तमान दशा
है—उसका रिकलेक्शन प्रेस पर हो—यह कोई रोक
नहीं सकता है। आज स्वतन्त्रता का अर्थ क्या
है ? अगर स्वतन्त्रता का अर्थ केवल सरकार का

हस्तक्षेप करना नहीं है, तो मैं समझता हूँ—यह
झारणा नितागत गलत है। अधिकार सरकार बनता
की निश्चितता सरकार है और सरकार का भी
अपना कुछ दृष्टिकोण होता है। स्वतन्त्रता का
अर्थ केवल इतना होना चाहिए कि जो हमारे नीति
निर्देशक सिद्धान्त हैं, उन के खिलाफ प्रेस अगर
कोई काम करे तो उस की स्वतन्त्रता का हनन माँगे।
जिस राज्य की कल्पना हम ने की है, जैसे समाजवादी
राज्य—मैं समझता हूँ सत्ता समाजवादी राज्य की
कल्पना के खिलाफ अगर प्रेस धावरण करता है,
उसके खिलाफ प्रचार करता है—उस का समर्थन
करे या न करे, यह दूसरी बात है—लेकिन जो
हमारे मौलिक सिद्धान्त हैं, मौलिक मान्यताएँ हैं,
यदि उन के खिलाफ प्रेस काम करता है, तो इस के
लिए हमें निश्चित रूप से कोई धाक कब्ज बनाना
चाहिए और हम उसके खिलाफ नहीं हैं। स्वतन्त्रता
का अर्थ यह कभी नहीं हो सकता है—असौ स्वतन्त्रता
या बरीर बन्धन की स्वतन्त्रता। स्वतन्त्रता
का एक सीमित अर्थ होता है। उस के सीमित
अर्थ में जिस तरह हिन्दुस्तान का नागरिक या संसार
का नागरिक अपने धार को उपलब्ध करता है, उसी
तरह की स्वतन्त्रता प्रेस की भी रहनी चाहिए और उसी
दृष्टि से वह अपने स्तर को बना सकता है।

आज सब से बड़ा सवाल यह है कि हमारे
प्रेस की स्थिति क्या है ? स्थिति यह है कि हिन्दु-
स्तान का बड़ा प्रेस हिन्दुस्तान के पूँजीपतियों के हाथ में
है और जो प्रेसपूँजीपतियों के हित में रहेगा, वह पूँजीवाद
के खिलाफ संघर्ष कर सकेगा—यह कभी भी सम्भव
नहीं हो सकता है। इसलिए आज सब से बड़ा सवाल
हमारे देश के सामने यह है कि हम पूँजीपतियों और
बड़े बरानों के इस प्रेस के स्वामित्व को कैसे दूर
करें ? और मैं समझता हूँ कि इस प्रेस परिवर्तन
के बारे में जो प्रेस के सम्पूर्ण मामले पर अभी मैं
सरकार इस दृष्टि से विचार नहीं कर रही है।
असौ विचारणीय प्रश्न तो यह है कि जब हम ने
समाजवादी समाज की कल्पना की है, समाजवाद
राष्ट्र की कल्पना की है तो हमारा हर नागरिक, हमारा
हर बच्चा, हमारा हर कर्मचारी उस विद्या को समर्थ
करने वाला होना चाहिए, उस विद्या को मजबूत
करने वाला होना चाहिए। प्रेस-परिवर्तन विधेयक में
इस की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। मैं समझता हूँ कि
इसको दोहराने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है क्योंकि
इस मान्यता के अधिकांश सदस्य कायम हैं।

सभापति महोदय, एक बात कभी नहीं कि
प्रेस सोच और लालच के मुक्त रहना चाहिए। क्या
यह चीज कभी इस समाज में संभव है जहाँ व्यक्तिगत
पूँजी है ? अब तक पूँजी का आकर्षण बना रहा
हुनिया में उस से कोई मुक्त नहीं हो सकता। इसलिए
जरूरत इस बात की है कि अगर हम इस सारे प्रेस
की स्वतन्त्र करना चाहते हैं, तो इसके स्वामित्व
पर भी हमें विचार करना होगा।

हमारे देश में एक बड़ा संकट पीपी पत्रकारिता
का है। यह पीपी पत्रकारिता क्यों उभरी ? इस
के दो-तीन कारण हैं। एक तो यह है कि जो छोटे
पत्र हैं उनकी आर्थिक स्थिति अत्यधिक बुरा है।

इसलिए वे पीली पत्रकारिता के रास्ते पर आते हैं। यही जो बुरा पत्रकार भी रहे हैं, राजनीतिक कार्यकर्ता भी रहे हैं, इसलिए मैं उन से चाहूंगा कि वे बड़े समाचार पत्रों की बजाये छोटे छोटे पत्रों को, जेलीय पत्रों को मजबूत करने की कोशिश करें। क्योंकि पीली पत्रकारिता की तरफ छोटे पत्र ही आते हैं।

एक सवाल जिसकी इस सदन में चर्चा की जा चुकी है विज्ञापन के मामले में है। क्या प्रेस सरकार पर प्रभावित नहीं है? सरकार पर तो वह प्रभावित रहेगा? लेकिन सवाल यह है कि कौन-सी सरकार के प्रभावित रहेंगे? समापति महीनया, मैं मानता हूँ कि तीन-चार तरह की तानाशाही होती है। चाहे वह दैनिक तानाशाही हो, चाहे वह सामन्ती तानाशाही हो, चाहे वह एक दलीय तानाशाही हो। इस तरह की तानाशाहियों में प्रेस कभी स्वतन्त्र नहीं रह सकता है। जिन लोकतांत्रिक मुक्तियों में प्रेस की स्वतन्त्रता की बात की जाती है, वहाँ भी प्रेस की स्वतन्त्रता का धर्म है जोधकों के पक्ष में प्रचार जो कि नहीं होना चाहिए। वहाँ भी जोधकों के पक्ष में बातावरण बनाया जाता है। इसलिए ऐसी स्वतन्त्रता पर बन्धन लगाना बहुत जरूरी है। प्रेस परिवर्तन में जो कंकड़ की बात कही गई है, मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ। उस में विमति की सम्मति दी गई थी, उसको भी देखा गया है। प्रेस परिवर्तन को कुछ कंकड़ बनाना चाहिए जिस से पीली पत्रकारिता को निस्तोहित किया जाए। प्रेस की कोशिशों के विरुद्ध प्रचार करना चाहिए, कमजोर और दलित वर्गों के हित में प्रचार करना चाहिए और स्टेट पालिसी का प्रचार करना चाहिए। हमारे प्रेस का यही दृष्टिकोण होना चाहिए।

सरकार जैसी होगी, वैसा ही प्रसार प्रेस पर होगा। लेकिन हम वर्तमान में बात करते हैं। वर्तमान में जो हमारी सरकार है, उसका जो दृष्टिकोण है, उसका समर्थन हिन्दुस्तान के पक्ष करें। यह धाज का धर्म है, यह धाज की जरूरत है, इस से हमें इंकार नहीं करना चाहिए। स्वतन्त्रता की असोमिति बात कर के एक प्रकार का कंकड़ प्रेस बढ़ा कर दे, इसकी छूट प्रेस को नहीं दी जा सकती है।

प्रश्न में समापति जी मैं चाहूंगा कि हमारी कोशिश एक दूसरी होगी चाहिए। हालाँकि हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी के नाम पर विवाद बढ़ा दिया जाता है। अभी माननीय सदस्य श्री बसु सहज बोल रहे थे। उन्हें अंग्रेजी में बोलने में कष्ट हो रहा था। क्या ध्यान रखना चाहिए कि अंग्रेजी में बोलने के बजाये बंगाल में बोलते। इसलिए हमारी यह कोशिश होगी चाहिए, हमारा यह दृष्टिकोण होना चाहिए कि हम तमिल को मजबूत करें, तेलगु को, बंगाल को, असमिया को मजबूत करें लेकिन अंग्रेजी को समाप्त करें। यह हमारी प्रेस परिवर्तन की नीति होगी चाहिए क्योंकि बिबेकी भाषा से सांस्कृतिक और कैपिटलिज्म पनपता है। जहाँ लोक भाषा होगी, वहाँ लोकमत जन्मत होगा। वहाँ लोकमत जन्मत होगा वहाँ जनवाद मजबूत होगा। बिबेकी भाषा की बात करना, मैं

समझता हूँ कि यह एक बंध है, एक बहुत बड़ा बंध है। इसलिए हमारे प्रेस की कोशिश करनी चाहिए कि वह बिबेकी भाषा की बातता से मुक्त हो। प्रेस की अपनी भाषा लोक भाषा हो सकती है। इस लोक भाषा को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए और सामूहिक भाषा को समाप्त करने के लिए यदि प्रेस परिवर्तन को कोई इच्छिमिशन भी करना पड़े तो करना चाहिए और जो जेलीय भाषाएं हैं उनको मजबूत करने के लिए, उनका प्रचार-प्रसार बढ़ाने के लिए, उसे पूरी मदद करनी चाहिए।

इन सबों के साथ, जो प्रेस परिवर्तन विधेयक लाया गया है और जिस सीमित उद्देश्य से लाया गया है, उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN : I should like to put this point to the hon. Members. According to the time allotted for this Bill, I have to call the Minister now. But there are as many as 12 speakers, still remaining to be called (Interruptions). . . . Normally such extension of time at this stage of the session is referred to the Business Advisory Committee. In view of the importance of the Bill.

AN HON. MEMBER : The time should be extended.

MR. CHAIRMAN : If you hear me me patiently, it will be helpful. We have got one hour remaining for the Bill. I would request the members to co-operate when we come to the clause by clause. Meanwhile I would like to know whether the House wishes to extend the time.

श्रीवती बलवीर सिंह (होशियारपुर) : एक घंटा बढ़ा दिया जाए

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : One hour more may be given.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I want to make one thing quite clear. Members will have to co-operate in this matter and that is that there will be only five minutes for each speaker. And, therefore, when I ring the bell, I would request the speaker would request the speaker not to say— one minute or two minutes more. When I ring the bell, kindly start concluding and do not force me to ring the bell a second time.

So, Minister will reply after one hour.

श्रीवती बलवीरती (पिबानी) : जो प्रेस काउंसिल बिल पेश किया गया है इसका मैं समर्थन करती हूँ। इस काउंसिल में जिन लोगों को रखा गया है उन में गांधी के रहने वाले जो लोग हैं जैसे डा० रामजी सिंह ने कहा है उनके लिए कोई गुंजाइश नहीं रखी गई है। इनका बहुत बड़ा दूषितन है। उस में

[बीमटी बन्नाबी]

उनके मुनाबदे आ सकते थे। वे शायद लोगों की बात कह सकते थे। पंचायतों की तरह है पड़े लिखे शायद आ सकते थे, उनके मुनाबदे आ सकते थे, फार्मर एसोसिएशन से मुनाबदे आ सकते थे। इस तरह आपकी ध्यान देना चाहिए।

जैसा कहा गया है प्रायः देश में वस्टर टाइप आप बीबीबाब है। पार्लियामेंट की बीबीपतिवों के अक्षर में रहते हैं। हमारे यहां भाषों में एक कहावत है मुंह बाए तो भांख भरमाए। हम खुद तो बच्चे में और उनके प्रभाव में रहें और यह कहें कि एबीटर उनके प्रभावित होते हैं तो यह ठीक नहीं है। जिस देश में इकोनॉमिक सिम्प्योरिटी न हो वहां वे प्रभावित तो होंगे ही। हम लोग भी होते हैं। इसलिए हम उनको क्या बोध दे सकते हैं। उन में बहुत बहादुर लोग भी हैं। मुझे माय है हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स के प्रिंट कारेसपोण्डेंट बंगाल में भर्मा बी थे। उनका सब से पहला बौक भरे पास चुनाव में भाया मैं उनको परसनली कभी सम्बन्ध तक की नहीं दे सकी हूँ और न ही उन्होंने मुझे से किसी चीज की इच्छा ही रखी है। मैं समझती हूँ कि जो रिप्रिजेंटेटिव आपने मैनेजमेंट के रखे हैं उनके स्थान पर प्रिंट कारेसपोण्डेंट के आधार से चुनाव करा कर रहे जाएँ, सीनियर प्रिंट कारेसपोण्डेंट में से चुनाव करा कर रहे जाएँ और उनके मुनाबदे एबीटीज के अलावा भी धार्य तो प्रिंट कारेसपोण्डेंट ब्यावा मजदूर हो सकती है।

टी० बी० और रेडियो को भी मैं समाचारपत्रों से अलग नहीं कर सकती हूँ। वहां पर भी कुछ सैकड़ों की बीबीपीसी ही बई है। बंटा प्रायः बंटा बने जाते हैं और सी सभा की मार लाते हैं। जिस देश में इकोनॉमिक सिम्प्योरिटी न हो वहां कुछ लोगों की बीबीपीसी रहे यह बड़ी आपसितक बात है। मुझे इस पर बड़ा भारी एतराज है। किस तरह से कुछ लोगों को बड़ा बुलाया जाता है, किसी बन्नाबी में भाग लेने के लिए बुलाया जाता है, एडिटर सैकड़ों के लोगों को बुलाया जाता है, वैदनाइज किया जाता है, इसकी तरह मैं आपको बुलाया चाहिए। हमारे गरीब देश में इस तरह की बात नहीं होनी चाहिए। सभी तरह के लोगों को बड़ा बुलाया जाना चाहिए। ऊपर नीचे के लोगों को बुलाया जाना चाहिए। बल्कि मैं तो कहूंगी कि जो बीबीबाब हैं या जो अनएम्प्लायड सबके हैं उन से और उनको बुला कर अगर बन्नाबी बनाई जाय तो कम से कम उनको इनाम तो मिलेगा। जो पहले से एम्प्लायड हैं उनको रेडियो और टी० बी० पर बुलाने से कोई लाभ नहीं है। अनएम्प्लायड को बुलाएँ तो कम से कम उनको यहीने में 250 रुपये तो मिलेंगे। कुछ इनफ्लुएंस लोगों की बलिबाई हैं, उनका जो बहुलावा हो सके सिर्फ इसलिए उनको बड़ा बुलाया जाता है। और उनके परिवार के लोगों को इसलिए लाया जाता है ताकि उनका भी बहुत आकाश होय उनका जेब बर्ष की निकल जायेगा। जो इस तरह के लोगों की वैदनाइज किया जाता है इसके में सबब विचारक हूँ।

रेडियो और टी० बी० पर सब विचारक और भूत परेशों से बरे नाटक दिखाये जाते हैं, जब कि इस देश में धर्मविश्वास पहले से ही हो वहां इस तरह के नाटक नहीं दिखाये जाने चाहिये। कई बार तो इतने डरावने नाटक होते हैं कि बच्चे उनको देखते देखते डर जाते हैं। प्रिंट बाबे भारी यहां मुनते होंगे, ऐस्ट्रोलाजी की बात हर संदे को घाती है, तो यह हमरजेंबी से घानी गुरु हुई क्योंकि इनका कसूर नहीं था, यह कोई बात छाप नहीं सकते थे। इसलिये मैं प्राबंता कम्पनी प्रिंट कारेसपोण्डेंट में जो लोग होंगे उनसे और प्रिंट बाबों से भी कि बी बी बाबपन देते हैं तो विज्ञापन से भी प्रभाव होता है। इसलिये विज्ञापन के लिये एक कमेटी होनी चाहिये, जो निष्पक्ष रोजनस अक्षरार हों बाहे यह कहीं से भी देश के किसी हिस्से से निकलते हों, उन सब को एक सा विज्ञापन विभाग चाहिये। बल्कि होना तो यह चाहिये कि जिसका सम्बन्धन कम हो उसको ब्यावा मजद करनी चाहिये। कुछ लोग तो कोटा से कर ही आ जाते हैं, इस तरह ध्यान देना चाहिये। प्रासा है मंत्री नहीबय मेरी बातों पर ध्यान दें।

बीबीबी बन्नाबी सिंह (होशियारपुर) : सभापति महोदया, मैं आपको सम्बोधित करता हूँ और मंत्री महोदय को मुबारकबाद देता हूँ कि यह प्रिंट कारेसपोण्डेंट्स दिन लाये हैं। प्रिंट बन्नाबी हो नाब और उसकी किसी ताकत है यह सारी दुनिया को पता है। समरीका में जो सबके ब्यावा बोट ने कर प्रेसीडेंट बना था उसको प्रिंट ने खरन कर दिया एक कदर गेट स्क्वैड पर। एक मामूली सी बात है। मामूली मीने इसलिये कही है कि यहां हिन्दुस्तान में उससे 10 गुना ब्यावा स्क्वैड हुए लेकिन किसी ने धावाय तक नहीं उठायी।

MR. CHAIRMAN : I would request hon. members not to interrupt speakers. They have only five minutes. Be fair to them.

बीबीबी बन्नाबी सिंह : डा० बन्नाबी प्रकाश कह रहे हैं कि मैं और बुलाऊँ। कौनसे बाने बहुत और मचाते हैं, उम्मीद ही सारी कीटी इसके बुलाएँ मैं मोमिन, बाबिरी बन्ना बी बाब बुलाने हूँ। बिबरा गांधी के राज्य में प्रिंट कमेटी / बुबिलियरी कमेटी और कम्पनीबाब भी कमेटीय हुआ। यह कहते थे कि बाबोबीबन हमारे से बात कर के बात कर सकते हैं, बैसे नहीं। मैं मामूलीय बन्नाबी साहब को बुलाया चाहता हूँ कि जिस कमाने में बुबिया प्रकाश कम्प्यूनिस्ट पार्टी के छपते ने 1940 तक मेरे प्रिंट में छपते रहे। जब इनकी सफाई पीपुल्स बार बन गई तो हमारा और इनका माता दुटा। तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ प्रिंट बाबाय हो सके यह बन्ना है। लेकिन प्राबक बीने होना अब करोकति इस प्रिंट को बनाने बाने हैं। प्रकी को, बार महीने की बात है इसी देश में जब बनता पार्टी सरकार ने फैसला किया कि केहती सनलों के लिये, छोटे बंधों के लिये और ऐसीकम्पर के लिये कुछ बजट दिया जायगा, 40 परसेंट ऐसीकम्पर कैपटर में गया कि नहीं बता नहीं,

लेकिन सारे मुक्त के सरवायेदार प्रेस वाले लाठी से कर पीछे पड़ गये कि जनता पार्टी टूटनी चाहिये और रोम यहाँ उस डंग से प्रचार किया गया ।

14. 00 बजे

हम जो यह कहते हैं कि प्रेस आजाद है, तो यह आजाद कहाँ है । करोड़ों लोग इसके बसाने वाले हैं, किसी के पीछे बिड़ला है, किसी के पीछे टाटा है और गीयनका है । आजाद प्रेस इस तरह से कैसे बन सकता है । प्रेस काउन्सिल इस तरह के अधिकार दे कि ये सरवायेदारों के बंगुल से छूट सकें, एडिटर लोग उनके इशारों पर न बन सकें । प्रेस के कौन्सिलरों और रिप्रेजेंटेटिव्स के लिये कुछ करिये । आज ये लोग आजाद नहीं हैं, इनको पैके के लिये किसी का मुँह देखना पड़ता है । इनके लिये कोई ऐसा कानून बनाये कि प्रेस वाले इनका गला न घोट सकें ।

आज हम लोग जो इस हाउस में बोलते हैं उसके बारे में भी यह है कि अगर सबवार वालों को नगान करने के लिये जाने जायें तो खबर मुर्खों में धायेगी, अगर प्रेस वालों को सनाम करने नहीं चाहिये तो खबर एक लाइन में धायेगी और वह भी इस डंग से धायेगी कि बनबीर सिंह बालसी स्पोक । मैंने क्या प्वाइंट कहा है या क्या नहीं कहा है, वह सबवार में नहीं धायेगा । मैं चाहूँगा कि जो प्रेस है; वह आजाद हो और इन पर सरवायेदारों को गलत आश्रय होना चाहिये । जो एडिटर, कौन्सिलरों और रिप्रेजेंटेटिव्स हैं, उनके लिये भी कोई इन्तजाम करिये, कानून बनाइये ताकि उनको पूरा पैसा मिल सके, उसे कोई रोक न सके । बाली प्रेस काउन्सिल बनाने से कुछ नहीं होगा । इस में कोई धारा ऐसी नहीं है जिससे उन लोगों को प्रोटेक्शन मिल सके । इस तरह से प्रेस आजाद नहीं हो सकेगा ।

प्रेस काउन्सिल एक जो आप बना रहे हैं, उसमें मुलाजिमों के लिये, बलास 111 और बलास-4 और जो बरों में जाकर रेपर सन्सार्ड करते हैं, छोटे-छोटे बच्चे अपनी जीविका के लिये यह खन्वा करते हैं, उनके लिये भी कोई इन्तजाम करिये तभी यह प्रेस आजाद हो सकेगा ।

लोगों को लिखने की पूरी आजादी हो और उन पर किसी का बलास न हो, वह अपनी मर्जी से अपनी बात लिख सकें, यह सब तक नहीं होगा, तो जो प्रेस काउन्सिल बिस धायने बनाया है, इसका कोई फायदा नहीं होगा । आप वह बातें पूरी की पूरी इतने रबें, ताकि प्रेस आजाद हो सके और इस देश की आजादी की भावना पूरी हो सके ।

SHRI AMRUT KASAR (Panaji) : I support this Bill and congratulate the Minister for bringing forward this Bill. But at the same time, I am surprised that this Government has taken 17 months to come with this Bill.

When I read the Press Council Act, 1965 and the present Bill, I find to my surprise that there is no difference between the two except the composition of the Council and the sequence of the sections or clauses of the Bill. Anyhow, I am happy that the Janata Government have fulfilled another promise by bringing forward this Bill. The freedom of speech which was curbed during the emergency has been restored now. Some of the Members who had been supporting the emergency at that time asked 'where is the freedom of the press'. I do not support their views. Today, there is freedom of speech. In spite of their views, they have been saying that they preserved the freedom of the press. But the freedom of the press is not protected by the big monopoly houses. I feel that the big monopoly houses and big business houses are the outcome of our economic system, and unless this economic system is changed, their hold over the press also will not go.

The hon. Minister said in his speech that the Bill is brought for protecting the press from various onslaughts and encroachments being made either by the Government or by big business houses or by any other sector. The preamble also speaks about the same thing and in the objects of the Council the same thing is repeated. There are two parts of this. One is maintaining and improving the standards of newspapers and news agencies in India. For that there are a number of sub-clauses in Clause 13, but for the other namely preserving the freedom of the press, I do not see any sub-clause here in Clause 13. It is only said that the object of the Council shall be to preserve the freedom of the press. Freedom from whom ? That is not said. From Government authorities, from private individuals whether that is going to be done or not, that is not clear. And today actually the threat to the freedom of the press is also from Government. Government has also become a big monopolist and capitalist in the present society. The Minister may remember that I gave him concrete examples. Many times Government has used its authority for unilaterally cancelling the advertisements to newspapers. Advertisements are stopped in order to exercise coercion on newspapers. There must be a uniform policy as regards the distribution of advertisements. Unless these things are done how will you assure the freedom of the press from Government authorities also ? That is why that should have been cleared in Clause 13 of the Bill.

Clause 13 (i) says :

"to concern itself with developments such as concentration of or other

[Shri Amrut Kasar]

aspects of ownership of newspapers and news agencies which may affect the independence of the Press."

The same clause was there in the previous Act also. There is no change. So, the question is whether in the corporation of the same clause, even after the emergency, without some restrictions on the monopoly houses is going to help. If it is going to help, the Minister may explain in what way this will help us.

Again, Clause 14 speaks about the conduct of the newspapers only, but what about the conduct of the Government towards the newspapers? What is the provision made for that in this Bill? That is also not there.

I am happy about the composition of the Council. It has become more representative than the previous provision in the Act of 1965. I have moved some amendments, and I shall speak on them at the appropriate time.

I again support this Bill and congratulate the hon. Minister on the restoration of the freedom of the press.

श्री सखी नारायण भावक (बुलढाही) : समापति सहोदया, माननीय मंत्री जी को मैं धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने प्रेस परिषद् विधेयक पेश कर के स्वतंत्रता का वातावरण प्रस्तुत किया है। धोप देवें कि समाचार पत्रों का काम केवल समाचारों का प्रदान प्रदान करना ही नहीं है बल्कि मैं मानता हूँ कि राष्ट्र को सज्जत बनाना, समृद्ध बनाना और जो शोषित हैं उन को शोषण मुक्त बना कर के समानता के आधार पर एक समाज की रचना करना भी उन का काम है और इस में वह ज्यादा से ज्यादा अपना पाठ भरा कर सकते हैं।

श्री भी कई माननीय सदस्यों ने कई बातें सामने रखीं। मैं केवल इतना कहना चाहता हूँ कि श्री हमारे समाचार पत्र जो गहरों का वातावरण होता है या उन के कार्यकलाप होते हैं उन को ही सामने रखते हैं, प्राचीन क्षेत्र में जो हमारे गरीब, शोषित और पीड़ित भाई रहते हैं, उनकी कोई कठिनाई है, उन को वह सामने नहीं रखते और वह किस तरह से समाज के धंग बन सकते हैं तथा उन की कठिनाईयाँ किस तरह से दूर हो सकती हैं, इस में वह अपना पाठ भरा नहीं करते। मैं चाहता हूँ, जैसे कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने एक निर्णय लिया कि अब गहरों में घन्टे नहीं खुलेंगे, बड़े बड़े कारखाने नहीं खुलेंगे, प्राचीन क्षेत्रों में ही हमारा सारा कारोबार होगा, इसी तरह से यह प्रेस परिषद् की इस तरह से निर्देश दे, प्रेस के सामने ऐसे सुझाव दे जिस से देशाती धंधल के जो भी कार्यकलाप हैं उन को वह सामने लाएँ और वहाँ जो मानव पीड़ित हैं उन्हें उठाने के लिए

बहु काम करे। जैसा मैंने निवेदन किया समाचार पत्र का काम केवल समाचार का प्रदान प्रदान करना ही नहीं होना चाहिए बल्कि उस की दूरगामी दृष्टि होनी चाहिए। मैं ऐसा मानता हूँ कि जैसे कुल्लुन सवार मनचाहे बोझ को बांधक और लगाम से अपने काबू में रखता है इसी तरह से प्रेस भी चाहे वह मनचाही सरकार हो, चाहे धरायक तत्व हो या समाज-विरोधी तत्व हो उन को अपने धंधल में रख सकता है। तभी एक अच्छे समाज का वातावरण बन सकता है। अभी कुछ भ्रष्टाचार ऐसी प्रतिरिचित बातें करते हैं, बढ़ा बढ़ा कर बातें लिखते हैं जो समाज के लिए हितकर न हो कर दुष्प्रभावी हो जाती हैं। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि प्रेस इस प्रकार काम करे जिस से लोगों में एक अच्छा वातावरण बने। वह स्वतंत्रतापूर्वक और साहस के साथ अपना काम करे। एमर्जेंसी में भी मैं ने देखा कुछ भ्रष्टाचार को, जैसे "नयी दुनिया" इन्दौर और "वीर धर्जुन" इन्होंने जिस समय एमर्जेंसी में न्यायपालिका में न्याय के लिए जाने पर रोक लगा दी उस समय उस का विरोध किया था। मैं ने जेल से जाने के बाद उन के साहस के लिए उन को पत्र लिखा था। मैं चाहता हूँ भ्रष्टाचार अपने को बेच न दे, अपनी स्वतंत्रता कायम रखें क्यों कि नागरिक आजादी के लिए वह ज्यादा से ज्यादा समाज के सहायक बन सकते हैं।

इसी तरह से जिस तरह ब्रिटेन में आकाशवाणी स्वतंत्र है, उसी तरह यहाँ भी स्वतंत्र होना चाहिए ताकि देश में एक अच्छा और स्वतंत्र वातावरण बन सके, लोग अपना एक नया जीवन बना सकें और हमारा देश समृद्ध हो, देश में एकता का वातावरण बने। हमारे समाचारपत्र इस दिशा में काम करेंगे, ऐसी मैं आशा करता हूँ।

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): Madam Chairman, I warmly commend this Bill, because it revives the Press Council, and I hope it also now revitalises this Council, in view of the new improved Bill that we have got before the House today. I congratulate the Minister also because of the fact that the missing loophole in the Emergency Parliament's trio—the Prevention of Publication of Objectionable Matters Act, Feroze Gandhi Act (abolished) and the Press Council Act (abolished), all these three were there, but two of them were repealed and so one of them was missing—he has now completed that trio and for that he deserves congratulations.

Madam Chairman, I was a Member of the Joint Select Committee and I have given a note of dissent. I do not want to elaborate on that again. Precisely because I was a member of the Committee, I do not think I should move amendments and that is why I have not moved any amendments. It would be wrong perhaps for me to say that now after the Select Committee Report, it has

come with betterment or improvement because that would be, in a way, self-praise. But I do say in all humility that the Select Committee gave considerable thought in some quiet moments to the whole Bill in order to make the press not only more free, not only more strong, but, if I may say so, more responsible and more sensible and more serious, particularly in regard to language papers, small papers, district papers, and the Government's responsibility vis-a-vis the press in general. I hope, therefore, the new Press Council, when it comes into being, will see to it that the code of conduct about which I am legitimately somewhat nervous, will try and see that the whole thing is built up brick by brick, gradually, and that there is not a *priori* a whole set of disciplinary points, commandments, "Ten Commandments" as it were, "do this" or "don't do this"; that should not happen, because the pressmen themselves will do it.

Why is a press freedom vital? It is vital for democracy, vital for people, vital for Parliament. Unfortunately, the situation in India today is that, generally speaking, you might say that the freedom of the press situation is rather at a low level. In other words, this deterioration, if at all there is some, is in line with or is a part of the general overall deterioration in the whole country in terms of excellence in various fields. That is why we are suffering in that respect also. In 1954 when the Press Commission was set up for the first time, it recommended the constitution of a Press Council. I am sorry it came as late as 1966 and, again, because of the emergency abrogation, it was removed. Therefore, it was an abortive experience, or abortive experiment of the Press Council. I hope and pray that the new Press Council, bearing in mind that experience and encounter, will improve and strengthen the media through the pressmen themselves so that the freedom of the press in general can be preserved.

In India, of course, we must remember that the Press Council is a statutory body unlike what happens in Britain. In the United States there is no Press Council, although I have learnt last week from a Seminar where some of the US pressmen were present, some of them eminent, that they want a Press Council in America as well. That only shows that the pressmen themselves are aware of their own responsibility in the matter of building up and strengthening the freedom of the press.

I would say only one more point and I have done. I am sure the Minister will agree with me when I say that if the Press Council has to function efficiently, then it has to act as an agency for generating what is called accountability of the

press to the community; by accountability of the press to the community I mean not only social accountability but accountability to the community, to the country and to the ideals of a free press; not accountability to the Government and certainly not accountability to the management. Because, if it is accountable to the management or the Government, it will go astray from the normal path of the freedom of the press. It has to be accountable itself, to its own conscience, laid down by the tenets of the free press. Therefore, I would say that this social accountability would imply self-control, self-restraint, self-introspection, self-analysis and self-criticism by the press. I am sure the Press Council can generate this accountability as well.

One final word and I have done. I am sure the Minister has seen and perhaps the House has seen a recent article in *Sunday* of 27th August by Shri Kewal Varma, given as a cover story, entitled "How Editors are Managed". Not only editors are managed, even columnists are managed and they are not properly treated, indeed, they are ill-treated by the proprietors on the one hand, and let the Minister not forget it, that on the other hand there are occasions when Government have badly treated the editors and columnists. I have my own experience when I was a columnist of several newspapers in Gujarat. At one point of time they did not like what I wrote, just because the Government at that point of time did not like what I wrote. Therefore, I was asked very quietly to leave.

Take the very recent example of Editor Shri Chalapati Rao of *National Herald*, who had to go precisely for the same reasons. We all know how a new Editor, who was complaining of being sacked from a Bombay paper has been brought to Delhi. But he forgets that he was brought to Delhi to fill up a post because a Delhi editor was sacked in the same way in which he was sacked in Bombay. These things have happened, but they should not happen.

I will conclude by saying that the responsibility of the press is far greater because it is very powerful. I only hope that the Press Council will act as a sacred temple and as an edifice of freedom which will go into these problems in their entirety with a sense of seriousness and responsibility, because it has to guard its own freedom, namely, the freedom of the press.

श्री बुर्जबख (कांगड़ा) : सभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय श्री जी की बधाई देता हूँ कि उन्होंने प्रेस काउंसिल बिल यहाँ पर पेश किया। हमारे यहाँ के दिनों में जो एक्सेलेंस हुई थीर जिस तरह के शासनीयता पर पाबन्दी लगाई गई तथा हमारे

[श्री दुधाचव]

कोकतल और हमारी भाषा की किस तरह से यह पृथ्वी भी उस की दूर करने के लिए जवता सरकार ने कदम उठाए हैं। मैं समझता हूँ— माकनीय मंत्री जी को यह भेष जाता है—कि उन्होंने प्रेस की भाषा को बढ़ावा देने के लिये और मात-मीडिया को स्वतंत्र करने के लिये जो कदम उठाये हैं, वे सराहनीय हैं।

मैं मीडिया से कुछ बातें कहना चाहता हूँ— क्लॉज 5 (पारट 2) से जाहिर होता है—नामिनशन आफ बैचरनीन-बैचरनीन का मामिलेन कितने प्राजा-दाना तरीके से होगा। इसी तरह से क्लॉज 4 पारट 1 में “प्राबल्टे सेन्सर एनी न्यूजपेपर थार न्यूज एजेन्सी”— इसमें प्रेस कोमिशन को अधिकार दिया गया है कि उन पेपर्स या न्यूज एजेन्सीज के खिलाफ, जो ग्राइड लाइन्स या कोड आफ कन्डक्ट के खिलाफ जायेगी, उन को सेन्सर किया जा सकता है।

कम की बनावतवाला जी ने कहा था—क्लॉज 16 में जो यह कहा गया है कि कौन सा भी को सेवी कर सकती है—यह नहीं होना चाहिये। मंत्री कोमिशन को यह अधिकार नहीं होना चाहिये कि वह भी को सेवी करे। मैं यह स्पष्ट करना चाहूँगा—आखिर कोमिशन को चलाने के लिए फंड्स की जरूरत पड़ेगी, वह क्या कहाँ से आवेगा? अगर कोमिशन बूट अपने पैरों पर खड़ी हो-तो इन से झण्टी और क्या बात हो सकती है। इस लिये मैं ऐसा महसूस करता हूँ कि जो प्राबोजन किया गया है, वह ठीक है। उन्होंने कहा कि सरकार को सारी जिम्मेदारी लेनी चाहिये, लेकिन अगर वह क्लॉज 17 को पढ़ते तो उन को मालूम हो जाता उसमें साफ लिखा हुआ है कि भारत सरकार अपने खजाने से इस कोमिशन को चलाने के लिये पैसे का प्रबन्ध करेगी और वह कोमिशन भी भी [बना सकती]।

यहाँ तक प्रेस कोमिशन विधेयक की दूसरी प्राबोजन का तात्पर्य है— उन को देख कर वह मालूम होता है कि वाकई यह प्रेस को रेगुलेट करने के लिये एक बहुत अच्छा प्रयास किया गया है। लेकिन मैं माननीय मंत्री जी के विचार के लिये एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ—छोटे पेपर्स को प्रेस कोमिशन में जो रिजिस्ट्रेशन मिलेगा, उस को द्रष्टि में रखते हुए बहुत छोटे-छोटे रोजनल और सैम्पेज [पेपर्स मगरूम की तरह से खड़े हो गये हैं—उन को यह प्रेस कोमिशन कैसे रेगुलेट कर सकेगी—यह आप को देखना पड़ेगा]।

यहाँ तक ऐडवर्टाइजमेंट की बात है—इस के सिस्टम को भी रेगुलेट और कन्ट्रोल किया जाना चाहिये। सैतो-जर्नलिज्म के जरिये छोटे और बड़े अखबारों में बड़ा अंक-मेलिय चलता है। वे अपने जिम्मे पर खबरें माया कर देते हैं, जिससे सोसायटी पर खराब असर पड़ता है। इस तरह भी आपको गौर करना चाहिये।

कैरे कुछ मित्रों ने कहा कि बड़े-बड़े अखबारों की भाषा भी अंगरेजिय है—उस को विप्लव करने

की जरूरत है, उस की तरह बहुत कम उठाने की जरूरत है। मैं भी इस विचारधारा से सहमत हूँ और उम्मीद करता हूँ प्रेस कोमिशन इस तरह सेवेकी और माननीय मंत्री जी को भी बुनाबिब कदम उठाना जरूरी होगा, उठावेंगे।

मैंने अभी सैम्पेज और रोजनल पेपर्स का बिक किया। प्रेस कोमिशन की एक भारी जिम्मेदारी यह भी होगी कि इन पेपर्स की कठिनाइयों की तरह गौर करे। ये पेपर्स जिस तरह से चलने चाहिये, उस तरह से धाब बच नहीं रहे हैं। जिस तरह से इस मात-मीडिया को गांवों में रेगुलेट करना चाहिये, उस तरह से हो नहीं पा रहा है। इस के लिये जो हमारी एडवर्टाइजमेंट पालिसी है— प्रेस कोमिशन को उस के बारे में सोचना पड़ेगा।

मैं इतना ही कहना चाहूँगा—मंत्री जी को बन्वबाव देता हूँ और कान्फिडेंस करना चाहता हूँ—उन्होंने एक बहुत अच्छा बिल इस सदन में पेश किया है।

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) :
Madam Chairman, I rise to support the Bill. But I have certain observations to make.

The press, particularly in our country, has got a very important and crucial role to play. The freedom of the press has all along been one of our cherished values of life. These cherished values of life have struck deep roots into our national life right from the days of national freedom movement in our country.

In order to understand what is the specific role of the press in our country today, I only want to mention that the press has got the role (1) as an inspirer of the masses, (2) as a teacher of the masses and (3) as the Inspector-General of the governmental activities and policies. To fulfil this very important and the crucial role of the press, the press requires freedom. In actual terms, the freedom of the press means, freedom from proprietorial interference, freedom from the governmental interference and freedom from interference from other conceivable sources. The freedom of the press has also been defined as “the freedom to hold opinions, to receive and to impart information through the printed word without any interference from any public authority”.

The Press Commission itself felt that the freedom of the press must include editorial independence, objectivity of the news presentation and the fairness of comment. I concede that the freedom of the press which was completely extinguished has been restored, by and large, and the proposed legislative measure, I think, can go a long way to fulfil the promise for the restoration of democracy

in our country. But the fight for the freedom of the press is a continuous process. It cannot be, I would say, a gift from the Government, a gift from any authority.

Further, the freedom of the press has wider connotations also. It is an integral and an indivisible part of the democratic rights and civil liberties of our people. Therefore, the fight for the freedom of the press is not only the fight for the press alone but it is also the fight for the preservation of democratic rights and civil liberties of our people. It is true that the press fights for itself alone but equally, I now, it also fights for others. This is the lesson which we have learnt from the trauma of the Emergency. The experience that we have gained is that a monopoly press which gives rise to vested interest is a complete negation of the true values of the freedom of the press.

The money bags which control the press and have a stranglehold over the media are a constant threat to the freedom of the press in our country. Here is the most glaring example of the infirmity of the Bill and that is that the Bill is conspicuous in its lack of understanding or lack of concern for this growing threat to the freedom of the press. Since I have not much time at my disposal, I do not want to dilate on the subject. But I would only like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the fact that the common ownership and interlocking of the newspapers have grown in recent days.

According to the information available with me, the common ownership of newspapers account for 81 percent of the circulation of all metropolitan dailies published in our country.....

श्री एस. एस. नायक (नागपुर) : मेरा व्यवसाय का प्रश्न है। कोरम नहीं है।

MR. CHAIRMAN : When the question of quorum is raised, the bell has to be rung. The bell is ringing..... Now, there is quorum. You can continue. Please finish in half a minute.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : This particular problem of growing concentration of ownership of the Press has been dealt with by the Press Commission itself and certain recommendations were made. I have come to learn that the Government has set up a committee to take certain steps. May I request the hon. Minister that in the course of his reply he should take the House into confidence as to what steps have so far been taken in the matter of transfer of management of the Press to public trusts, the diffusion of ownership, delinking of the Press from

business-houses, etc. He should tell the House.

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA (Texpur) : I congratulate our Minister for bringing forward this Bill which has been passed by the other House.

The Bill emphasises what we want our Press to be. Freedom is not required to be qualified by any amount of definition in the body of the Act. Freedom is freedom. There is no guarantee of freedom against the government or anybody and changes have been made in this Bill in order to guarantee freedom.

A Press Council will be constituted with 28 Members. There are 13 Pressmen, 6 from owners or managers of the newspapers, one news agency man, the Chairman and 3 wise men and five politicians, i.e. the M.Ps. I think this constitutes a good team.....

MR. CHAIRMAN : MPs are also wisemen.

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA : They are. The other point is: This morning I read in one of the local newspapers that the session is being extended. I get *Times of India*, *Hindustan Times* and the *Statesman*. One reported that the session is being extended. I immediately inquired of our Minister if this is correct. He said, 'No, no.' Now if the reporter had only taken little pains to.....

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA : (Serampore) : This is the freedom of the Press.

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA : Sir, I have been reporting from 1934. Even to-day I report for some of the papers including my own paper in my district. There are pitfalls but there is no such lack of responsibility. Mr. Mavalankar wants them to be accountable to the society. But I say not only to the society but to the nation and the world, to the human society at large they should be accountable. The Indian Press should be at least an ideal Press. Here the Reporter could have ascertained the fact from the Minister or his Secretariat whether the House is being extended.....

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA : What is the harm ? It is simply overzealousness.

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA : Publication of it even before the House decides is something wrong.

I have an allegation against the Press. After this Party has come to power, freedom of Press has been guaranteed

[Shri Purnanarayan Sinha]

but the press here, particularly, in Delhi is behaving with some amount of irresponsibility which has resulted in some of the squabbles. Perhaps they want to divide us. That is the idea. Perhaps they have been instigated by some agents from somewhere to drive a wedge between us. I have cited one sample of wrong report that has appeared to-day. They do not try to verify, they publish guess work, their imagination, their own story. I do not expect the Indian Press to be like it is done now in some papers. In section 13, there are so many clauses. I do not find the main thing in any of the clauses 'virtue of the press is truth'. Truth is found nowhere.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You should conclude now.

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA : I have taken three minutes only.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have got the clock here. You have taken four minutes.

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA : The word truth is not found in any of the clauses that the press should be truthful.

The word 'truth' itself is nowhere there. The question of jute, textile, sugar industrialist monopolising the press is not foreign to my own way of thinking. I understand the sense of responsibility that is to encourage the growth of sense of responsibility. Sub-Clauses (d) (e) and (f) of Clause 13 should have been more elaborately defined. At the same time it is said the Council should not take cognisance of the complaint in the opinion of the Chairman if it is felt there is not sufficient ground for holding an enquiry.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude now.

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA : Any responsible reader could find if the press is dabbling in untruth or that is trying to create some political confusion among the people or the party. In that case, the Press Council should take cognisance of it and an enquiry should be started.

With these recommendations I support the Bill. I hope the House will accept them. At the same time, I also want that due representation should be given to small newspapers in the Press Council so that their voice is heard and they could speak for the people for whom the the Government speaks a lot, that is, rural people.

SHRI B. C. KAMBLE (Bombay South-Central) : Madam, so far as the provisions which pertain to the public

service and public interest are concerned, I welcome those provisions. But they are only casual provisions. However, I would like to plead with the hon Minister to kindly define broadly what he means by public service or what he means by public interest, so far as the freedom of the press is concerned.

So far as freedom is concerned can there be freedom for the press or for any category of people in India when the material resources of this nation are concentrated in the hands of 20% people? There can hardly be any freedom. In case the hon. Minister is sincere for the freedom of the press, break that chain by which the press is enslaved. There are two chains—one chain is by the capitalists and the other chain is by the Government. Therefore, break that chain. So long he has not broken that chain; it is not possible also. Take the principle of nomination, Press Council is being constituted under the principle of nomination. Do you mean to say that the press Council, by such a nomination, will be able to preserve the freedom? It is impossible. Therefore, the principle of nomination was discarded long ago in the Constituent Assembly. Do not revive that principle. Accept the principle of direct election. I have suggested certain amendments but I shall not go into them in detail at this stage. But whatever be the conception of the Press Council, if it is by nomination, Parliament has an insignificant place in the Press Council. Therefore, instead, the principle should be like this. I would say that even among the Working Journalists there should be representation on the Press Council. Their representation will never be on the Press Council. That seems to be the provision here.

Looking to the provision about the foreign aid or foreign money or assistance, all must come up before Parliament, even the economy of the press must come up before it. That can at least be done at this stage. The budgets or foreign assistance for which there is a provision, all the details of them must be placed before Parliament. Annually, there should be a report submitted through this Press Council so that there will be a full discussion.

Now, Madam, there is a provision with regard to rates. There is a provision for uniform rates for medium, small and big newspapers. Why do you want same rates. Therefore, I have proposed graded rates. For the small newspapers there should be low rates; for the medium newspapers there should be middle rates and for the big newspapers there should be higher rates.

Lastly, I would like to ask what is the purpose for which this freedom is to be given. You define the purposes for which it is necessary. In that regard, I have given certain amendments. I will conclude by making certain suggestions. Let there be some choice for the public with regard to newspapers. Let there be diffusion of ownership. Let the economics of the Press be brought before the House and let there be relationship between the labour and the management. In case our nation has to go ahead, the Press has to play a big role which it has not so far played and, as such, vast masses of the people are steeped in illiteracy and are below the poverty line. As such, certain portion of blame goes to the Press as it has not played its proper part.

SHRI AJITSINH DABHI (Anand) : Madam Chairman, the Bill seeks to establish the Press Council and thereby to make the law regarding the preservation of freedom of the Press and to improve its standards. The law by itself is not sufficient. It has been shown by experience that many a law are 'flouted with human intelligence and ingenuity despite legislative checks and strict legal provisions. What is more, the attitude of the government goes a long way in the growth of a free Press. I am sorry to say that I have no faith in the sincerity of the present Janata Party government regarding the proposed enactment. The attitude and conduct of the Janata Party government bears testimony to the fact that this government wants not a free press but a coloured press. This government wants to lend it a 'Bhagwa' colour of RSS and Jan Sangh to whom the hon'ble Minister for Information and Broadcasting belongs. Because, Madam Chairman, he has become a minister in the Janata party government by virtue of a quota of ministers given to Jan Sangh in the Janata Government. Immediately after the breaking up of the single news agency, namely the Samachar into four news agencies the Minister and his colleague in RSS, Shri Baleshwar Agarwal, tried to invest 'Bhagwal' colour to Samachar Bhurati—an independent progressive news agency—by merging it with the Hindustan Samachar controlled by the RSS. It is well known that the hon'ble Minister had brought pressure on Shri P. C. Gupta, Chairman of the PTI Board and got accommodation in the PTI building for the RSS controlled Hindustan Samachar. Not only that. Last year he had allotted Rs. 8 lakhs for each of the four news agencies but for the Hindustan Samachar controlled by the RSS, he gave Rs. 4 lakhs more. Therefore, Madam, I say that the establishment of the Press Council, by itself, does not ensure the independence of a free press. How can

you expect unadulterated news and information by a news agency which is controlled by religiously fanatic people who in fact distributed sweets when the Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi, was assassinated? Madam Chairman, it has been recommended by the first Press Commission that the Press should be de-linked from the big industrial houses. Not only that. The hon. Minister, Mr. Advani, while speaking before the conference on the Indian Press and Freedom, last year, stated that the Press should not be in the hands of unregulated forces of market. What he is doing today is exactly to the contrary. His Ministry recommended Rs. 60 lakhs to be paid to the Express Newspaper Group which is controlled by a big multimillionaire jute baron.....

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have taken more time than what is your share. Please conclude.

SHRI AJITSINH DABHI : While the newspapers like the *Patriot* and *Mainstream* were allowed to flourish. I say that.....

MR. CHAIRMAN : You are taking a long time. Kindly conclude.

SHRI AJITSINH DABHI : I am just concluding. I say that with the present Minister in charge of Information and Broadcasting, the freedom of the Press is far away. I am just concluding.....

MR. CHAIRMAN : No, no. I am calling the next speaker, Mr. A. K. Roy. Kindly resume your seat.

SHRI AJITSINH DABHI : I am concluding.

MR. CHAIRMAN : No, please. You can speak on the amendments which are standing in your name, Mr. A.K. Roy.

SHRI A. K. ROY (Dhanbad) : Madam Chairman, this deserted House**

MR. CHAIRMAN : Don't record. Kindly don't make such a remark. It is against the rules. It will not go on record.

SHRI A. K. ROY : and complete boycott by the AIR of the proceedings of this Press Council Bill indicate the real worth of the Bill. It shows either that the people's representatives and all concerned are not interested in the real freedom of the press or there is no genuine element of freedom of the press in this Press Council Bill. There can be only two alternatives to this general apathy all round towards the so-called impressive Press Council Bill with which the Minister has come.

**Not recorded.

[Shri A. K. Roy]

Madam Chairman, you will agree with me that our position has become very difficult, because, we are to choose between genuine slavery and a counterfeit freedom. We don't know what to do. We have seen 19 months of genuine slavery, unadulterated agmark slavery, and now we are having 17 months of counterfeit freedom; that is also regulated, processed, finished and presented. So, Madam Chairman, our position has become very difficult. Previously in that controlled Press, so-called committed Press, we used to read from our jails, stories of Sanjay Gandhi. Today in the so-called uncontrolled and free press we are reading stories of Kanti Desai and nowadays of Suresh or some such chaps; we don't know tomorrow what we will read about and about whom. The voice of the teeming millions, the voice of the working people was choked before and it is being choked even today.

Now, we may see how the Press Council can preserve the freedom of the press. I wonder, how an odd 29 nominated Members can give us freedom. Out of the 29 nominated Members, even if that is a good body, I am afraid, it will be only good for nothing.

Only seven will be from the working journalists and five will be from the two hon. Houses. So, the entire concept of freedom of press is being mortgaged to the good wishes and wishful actions of some press barons or press owners.

Madam, while you are busy with pressing the bell, the Minister has come with an unimpressive Bill in this House. Freedom means freedom from what and freedom for what. Freedom has to be from intimidation, freedom from compulsion, freedom from all sorts of terror and fear. I would like to ask the hon. Minister, can the Press Council Bill provide that freedom to the working journalists, freedom from their owners, freedom from the management? Now, freedom for what? Freedom for venting one's views and facts about the huge agony of the society. Can there be any guarantee for that?

Press in this poor country is not only a means of entertainment, it is an instrument for change, it is an instrument for giving direction to the society. But what is the press today? It is full of scandals; it has become unreadable now-a-days. I was just reading a few lines by Oscar Wilde with regard to the difference between literature and the press. He said that while the press is unreadable, literature is never read and that is the position now.

Sir, the fight for democracy is a long one. It requires not only democratic tongue, but it also requires democratic teeth and this Press Council Bill is devoid

of any democratic teeth. It is simply like the previous one and as I told you, it is only the counterfeit freedom which the Janata Party is offering us instead of the unadulterated salvery from which we have emerged.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I wonder, who will give the Chairman freedom from speakers who exceed their time limit?

The Minister.

पुष्पा और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण शास्त्री): सभापति महोदय, मैं बहुत धांधली हूँ उन माननीय सदस्यों का जिन्होंने इस बहस में भाग लिया है। केवल एक प्रवाद को छोड़कर जोकि अभी अभी बोले हुए वक्ता से पहले बोले थे, बाकी सभी ने, जहाँ तक इस विधेयक का सम्बन्ध है, इसका स्वागत किया है। इस विधेयक के कुछ प्रावधानों के बारे में टीका-टिप्पणी की गई है लेकिन वह भी सामान्य रूप से ही। अधिकांशतः जो भी प्रालोचनायें और टीका हुई है वह प्रेस के कार्यकर्ताओं के बारे में हुई है। प्रेस की जो सामान्य समस्याएँ हैं, जिनसे मैं भी परिचित हूँ, उनके बारे में कई विचार व्यक्त किए गए हैं। मैं पहले पढ़ल प्रेस परिषद् के बारे में जो टीकाटिप्पणी हुई है उसके बारे में कुछ संक्षेप में कहूँगा और उसके बाद जो सामान्य चर्चा की गई है प्रेस के बारे में उसपर जितना मैं समर्थता कि आज की सारी चर्चा के सम्बन्ध में उपयुक्त है उसका उत्तर देने की कोशिश करूँगा।

मझे पहले तो जो चीज मायलेंजर जी ने कहा है, यह तीसरा विधेयक है जिसका लाने के बाद हम समझते हैं कि विधायी स्तर पर लेजिस्लेटिव लेवल पर, प्रेस की आजादी के सम्बन्ध में इस सरकार ने जो वायदा किए थे वह पूरे हो जायेंगे। प्रेस की आजादी ऐसी नहीं है जो केवल कानून द्वारा पूरी हो जाये।

14:55 hrs.

[SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR in the Chair]

इस प्रस्ताव से मैं महमत हूँ और जिन-जिन लोगों ने इस बात को कहा है—मैं समझता हूँ कि उन्होंने उपयुक्त कहा है। मान लीजिये—हम पीनल कोड में कोई छप्पी व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं—पीनल कोड में छप्पी व्यवस्था करने के बाद कोई यह कहे कि अब तक बेकारी खत्म नहीं होती, जब तक लोगों का चरित्र ठीक नहीं होता, तब तक इस कानून का क्या मतलब है? कहने के नाते तो यह बात ठीक है, लेकिन कानून की अपनी एक सीमा रहती है और उस सीमा तक वह अपनी स्थिति को सुधार सकता है। यह जो तीसरा विधेयक 'प्रेस परिषद् विधेयक' लाया गया है, यह एक सीमित मात्रा में प्रेस की आजादी को सुरक्षित करेगा, जिस सीमा तक कि कोई कानून सुरक्षित कर सकता है। दो कानून हमें पहले पास किये थे—शायद संसद के पहले ही सत्र में 'प्रिन्सिपल आफ पब्लिकेशन आफ

ब्राह्मणसन्तान सैटर्स एक्ट" को रिपील किया था, श्रीरोव गांधी एक्ट को पिछली सरकार ने खत्म कर दिया था, उस को इस सरकार ने फिर से रिप्राइज किया।

मेरे मित्र श्री प्रमत्त कासर ने यह सबाल उठाया कि 17 महीने पहले या 18 महीने पहले ही इसे क्यों नहीं लाया गया? सबाल बाजिब है—क्योंकि ये तीन विधेयक एक साथ थे, सरकार चाहती तो पहले ही सब में तीनों को ला सकती थी। मैं इस सम्बन्ध में यह कहना चाहूँगा—जहाँ तक मेरे मंत्रालय का सबाल है—पहले ही दिन से हमारी यह इच्छा रही है कि हमने इस सम्बन्ध में जितने बायदे किये हैं, उन को जितनी शीघ्रता से पूर्ण कर सकते हैं—पूर्ण करें। लेकिन प्रेस काउन्सिल विधेयक के बारे में जब उस को फिर से रिप्राइज करने की बात आई, तो एक दम चर्चा शुरू हो गई—आस कर पत्रकारों में—अब जब प्रेस परिषद् फिर से कायम की जा रही है तो उस को ज्यों-का-यों खाने की जरूरत नहीं है। उस पर विचार किया जाय, बहस की जाय, चर्चा की जाय। मैं यह भी बताना चाहता हूँ—प्रेस काउन्सिल का जहाँ तक सम्बन्ध है—इंग्लैंड में इस प्रकार की प्रेस काउन्सिल नहीं है। वहाँ स्टेच्यूटरी प्रेस काउन्सिल है, जब कि इंग्लैंड की प्रेस काउन्सिल एक वालंट्री प्रेस काउन्सिल है। वहाँ पर कोई कानून नहीं है, जिस के अन्तर्गत वहाँ की प्रेस काउन्सिल बनी है, वहाँ की प्रेस काउन्सिल स्वयं की बनी प्रेस काउन्सिल है।

इस सम्बन्ध में यहाँ पर चर्चा हुई—एक प्रमुख संस्था है—आइ०एन०एस०—इन का नाम आप ने सुना होगा—इन का मत रहा है कि हिन्दुस्तान में भी प्रेस काउन्सिल उसी प्रकार की बनी चाहिए, जैसी इंग्लैंड में है, स्टेच्यूटरी प्रेस काउन्सिल की जरूरत नहीं है। इस चर्चा पर विचार शुरू हुआ। मैं यह नहीं चाहता था कि मैं अपनी तरफ से प्रेस काउन्सिल ज्यों-कि-यों ले आऊँ। सरकार से इस पर विचार किया और निर्णय किया कि हम इस बात की घोषणा कर दें कि हम प्रेस काउन्सिल फिर से बनाना चाहते हैं, लेकिन प्रेस काउन्सिल विधेयक लाने से पहले प्रच्छा होगा कि पत्रकारों से सलाह कर ली जाय, जितने मुद्दे हैं, उन सब पर चर्चा कर ली जाय। "Whether it should be a voluntary body, or a statutory body."

15.00 hrs.

एक पहलू और भी है—जिस की शुरु में बहुत चर्चा होती आई है। सायद प्रेस कमिशन ने जब पहली बार प्रेस परिषद् की सिफारिश की थी, तब से होती आई है।

"Should the Press Council have teeth, or should it have only the power to censure and admonish and express its opinions?"

एन० यू० जे० ने, बकिंग बर्नोसिस्ट्स की फेरेबन ने भी अपने विचार रखे थे। मुझे निश्चित रूप से तो याद नहीं है, लेकिन एन० यू० जे० के बारे में मुझे याद है—उन्होंने बड़े धाकड़ से यह बात कही थी कि हम जो प्रेस परिषद् बनायें—

"We should provide it with teeth. We should not make it a body similar to what was there earlier."

अब मैं सारे मुद्दे ऐसे ले—जिन पर जल्दीबाजी से कोई निर्णय नहीं करना चाहता था, परन्तु साथ-साथ विस्मय भी नहीं करना चाहता था। इसलिये बोड़े दिनों के बाद जैसे जितने पत्रकारों के प्रतिनिधि थे, उन को बुलाया, उनकी काउन्सिल की, उन से चर्चा की और एक बाउ-कांसिलस-इनमें हुषा और वह यह हुषा कि हम को हिन्दुस्तान में एक स्टेच्यूटरी बाडी चाहिये, वालंट्री बाडी नहीं चाहिये, क्योंकि इस बात की पूरी सम्भावना है—अगर हिन्दुस्तान में कोई वालंट्री बाडी बनेगी तो उस पर बड़े-बड़े पल छाये रहेंगे, छोटे और मीडियम पलों का उसमें कोई स्थान नहीं रहेगा। स्टेच्यूटरी बाडी होगी तो उस के जितने अधिकार होंगे, उस की बात का जितना बखन होगा—वह वालंट्री बाडी में नहीं हो सकता है। इसलिये प्रेस काउन्सिल के द्वारा हम जिस उद्देश्य की पूर्ति करना चाहते हैं, वह स्टेच्यूटरी बाडी के द्वारा ही हो सकता है। इसलिये आप स्टेच्यूटरी बाडी बनाइये। दो संस्थाओं ने कहा कि हम इससे सहमत नहीं हैं। ए०आइ०एन०ई० सी० ने मत व्यक्त किया कि हम स्टेच्यूटरी बाडी नहीं चाहते हैं, एक वालंट्री बाडी के पल में है। इस सब चर्चा के चलते चलते सरकार ने एक मत बना कर एक विधेयक यहाँ पर रखा। विधेयक लाने के बाद उस सदन ने तय किया कि इसको एक प्रवर समिति एक ज्वाइंट सिविकल कमेटी के मुद्दे कर दिया जाए। बजट सेशन में वह समिति बन गई थी। यह तय हुआ कि मानसून सेशन के पहले दिन रिपोर्ट दे दी जाए। मुझे याद है जब उस प्रवर समिति की पहली बैठक हुई तब मैंने समिति से निवेदन किया था कि यह मामला कई दिनों से लटकता आ रहा है, फिर से यह प्रवर समिति के पास चीज आई है, बार बार प्रवर समिति का कार्यकाल बढ़ता ही जा रहा है, इस वास्ते मैं निवेदन करूँगा कि जो संसद् ने हमें आदेश दिया है उस आदेश का पालन करते हुए इस सब के, वर्षा ऋतु के सब के पहले दिन ही जैसे हमें कहा गया है हमें रिपोर्ट दे देनी चाहिये फिर बाहे हमें इसके लिए कितनी भी बैठकें क्यों न करनी पड़ें। जितनी भी बैठकें हमें करनी हैं, एक महीने में कर लें। मुझे सन्तोष और खुशी है और मैं धन्यवाद भी देता हूँ प्रवर समिति के सभी सदस्यों को जिन्होंने पूरा सहयोग दिया और देखा कि किसी भी प्रकार का एक्स्टेंशन माँगना न पड़े और जिस दिन हम से कहा गया था उस दिन आ कर हमने प्रवर समिति का प्रतिवेदन आपके सामने रख दिया। इस बात की मुझे विशेष खुशी है। हमारा जो पहला विधेयक था जो संसद् में इंट्रोड्यूस किया था उस में कुछ महत्वपूर्ण संशोधन

[श्री लाल कृष्ण शास्त्री]

हुए हैं बाह्य बोधे हो गए हैं। लेकिन जितने भी हुए हैं सब सर्व सम्मति से हुए हैं। एक मत से हुए हैं। एक मुँह पर, एक भाषणान पर मतभेद रहा है जिस के बारे में डाइरैक्शन नोट भी हैं। उसका मैं उल्लेख करना यह कोई भाष्य कंडक्ट का है। बाकी जितने संशोधन थे सब सर्वसम्मति से हुए थे। सब की उनके साथ सहमति थी। पूरी सहमति यही थी कि यह जो बाड़ी है उसमें टीप नहीं देने चाहिये। बनानेवाला साहब ने कहा या राय साहब ने कहा कि हमसे क्या फायदा होगा, प्रेस परिषद् कोई निर्णय देती है और उसको कोई मानेगा या नहीं मानेगा तो उसकी क्या व्यवस्था होगी इत्यादि। बाड़ी हम को ऐसी बनानी चाहिये जिस की बात में उसके कम्पोजिशन के कारण बजन हो। अगर प्रेस काउंसिल कहती है कि सरकार ने गलत बात की है तो मैं समझता हूँ कि सरकार के बास्ते इन्कार करना आसान बात नहीं होगी, कम से कम कोई भी डेमोक्रेटिक सरकार उससे इन्कार नहीं कर सकती है, उसकी बात उसको माननी पड़ेगी। प्राप देखें कि हाउम के प्रिबिलेज का बीच होता है तो केवल बीच करने वाले को अगर डमानिश भी कर देने हैं तो उसका कितना बजन होता है, इसको हम जानते हैं। इस प्रकार की संस्था के द्वारा एडमनिशन होता या किसी प्रकार से सँभार होना बहुत बड़ी चीज होती है, मामूली बात नहीं होती है।

घलबला पिछले विधेयक में एक बात थी कि उस में इस बात का उल्लेख नहीं था कि प्रेस परिषद् सरकार के काम पर भी टीका कर सकती है। कभी भी सरकार के खिलाफ कोई मामला जाता था तो एतराज उठाना जाता था। मुझे ट्रिब्यून के सम्पादक का मामला याद है। सम्पादक ने प्रेस काउंसिल में हरियाणा सरकार के खिलाफ एक मुद्दा दायर किया था। पटना के सर्वोच्च अदालत के बिहार सरकार के खिलाफ एक मुद्दा दायर किया था। दोनों मामलों में सरकारी बकीलों की तरफ से प्रिलिमनरी आर्बिट्रेशन हुआ था कि यह प्रेस काउंसिल बिल जो है उस में कहीं नहीं लिखा है कि सरकार की बात पर भी टीका बह कर सकता है। एडवोकेट जनरल ने यह आर्गमेंट दिया था कि सरकार की बात पर प्रेस काउंसिल को टीका करने का कोई अधिकार नहीं है। प्रेस परिषद् ने उनकी इस बात को नहीं माना, पिछली प्रेस परिषद् ने। उसने कहा कि जो रेडीड्रुग्री पास हैं इत्यादि हैं उनके अधीन यह निष्कर्ष निकाला जा सकता है कि हम को यह भी अधिकार है कि प्रेस की आजादी पर अगर सरकार कोई धाकड़पन करती है, कोई हस्तक्षेप उसके द्वारा होता है तो उस पर भी हम टीका कर सकते हैं। उसके आधार पर उन्होंने की भी। सरकार को लगा कि हम बारे में कोई सन्देह नहीं रहना चाहिये और हमके बारे में प्रावधान कर देना चाहिये कि प्रेस परिषद् को अधिकार होगा कि सरकार अगर प्रेस की आजादी में हस्तक्षेप करे तो उसकी बात पर भी टीका करे और उसका प्रावधान कर दिया गया है। और यह प्रावधान करने से स्थिति अच्छी बनी।

ऐसा मैं नहीं मानता हूँ कि प्रेस परिषद् कम गई तो प्रेस की आजादी की गारंटी हो गई। मैं तो कई बार कह सकता हूँ कि एक खतरा है सरकार का, दूसरा खतरा है मालिकों का या स्वामित्व के रूप का और तीसरा खतरा है लैंक आफ इंटिग्रेटी धीन बि पाठे आफ जर्नेलिस्ट्स। तीसरा खतरा सबसे बड़ा है और इसका कोई भी इन्स्टीट्यूशनल समस्टीट्यूट नहीं हो सकता है। और उसके आधार पर तो प्रेस की आजादी का सारा भवन खड़ा रहेगा मध्य रूप से। यह तो हम केवल सहारा से रहे हैं, जितना दे सकें अच्छा होगा।

सब सदस्यों ने कहा कि जब तक धीनरशिप पैटर्न नहीं बदलता, जब तक स्वामित्व का भाज का रूप नहीं परिवर्तित होता प्रेस की आजादी धारणित नहीं हो सकती। मैं इस बात से सहमत हूँ। घलबला यह बात जरूर कहूँगा कि पिछले 20 सालों में प्रेस के धीनरशिप की बात एक स्लोवन के रूप में की गई है हमेशा। डिप्यूजन और डीलिकिंग इन शब्दों का भी गलीज के रूप में प्रयोग किया गया है इस नाते कि सरकार की तरफ से खतरा है सबसे बड़ा, मैं उसको सबसे बड़ा मानता हूँ, क्योंकि सरकार सबसे बड़ी मोनोपली हो सकती है, और सरकार से जितना खतरा है उसकी तुलना में मालिकों का खतरा इतना बड़ा नहीं है। उस खतरे से लोगों का ध्यान धीनर करने के लिये पिछली सरकार ने बार-बार डीलिकिंग और डिप्यूजन की बात कही। जब कि किया कुछ नहीं, एक कदम भी आगे नहीं बढ़ी। मैं मानता हूँ कि डिप्यूजन बहुत बड़ा मामला है। डीलिकिंग ज्यादा प्रैक्टिकल है। लेकिन उस दिशा में कुछ हो करना चाहिये था। लेकिन वह नहीं किया। यह ठीक है, लेकिन उसकी चर्चा रोज करते थे। जो भी बोझता था सरकार की ओर से वह उसकी चर्चा करता था और हमेशा यह दिखाने की कोशिश करता था कि अगर बेस के अन्दर प्रेस की आजादी सीमित है तो उसका कारण मालिक हैं। अपनी बात कभी नहीं करते थे। यह सरकार जब से आयी है, जितने कदम उठाये हैं वह कदम अपनी शक्ति कम करने के हैं।

One by one we have been shedding the powers of the government. मुझ से ले कर आज तक, मैं अपने मंत्रालय का उल्लेख कर सकता हूँ कि जितने कानून हम लाये हैं उन कानूनों के पास होने के बाद मेरी ताकत कुछ कम हुई है। जिस समय मैं मंत्रालय की कुर्सी पर बैठा था तो लगता था कितनी ताकत है बाहे जिसको जो कुछ कर दो। और आज स्थिति यह है कि मैं अपने बच्चों से बंधा हूँ जिसके कारण आज रेडियो पर कई चीजें आती हैं जो मुझे पसन्द नहीं हैं, मैं कुछ नहीं कर सकता हूँ, मैं नहीं करता हूँ। बुकि हमारी बहन ने रेडियो की चर्चा का हमारे आगे के बाव हमने शुरू किया gleaning from the Press.

एडिटोरियल प्रति दिन देना चाहो दो। आज एडिटोरियल कोम दी प्रेस अगर आप देखें तो कहेंगे वह फ्लिंग पार्टी के खिलाफ है, और वह

वेपर क्विज पाठी के खिलाफ हैं। कच्ची चीज है, मैं इसके खिलाफ नहीं हूँ। मैं बता रहा हूँ कि सारी चीजें ऐसी हैं जिनके कारण सरकार ने अपनी व्यक्ति स्वच्छता से कम की है क्योंकि हम मानते हैं कि जब तक वह व्यक्ति जो सरकार के हाथ में केन्द्रित है वह जनता तक नहीं जाती, तब तक आजादी नहीं हो सकती है। ईमानदारी से हम उसमें विश्वास करते हैं।

हमारे कई सदस्यों ने बाह्य जितनी बार किसी पिटी बात कही थी कि हमने बालेस्वर प्रभुवाल और "हिन्दुस्तान समाचार" को पी.टी.डी.आई. में कोई स्थान दिलाया। मुझे ताज्जुब होता है, क्योंकि मैं कई बार स्वयं इस बात का खंडन कर चुका हूँ और पी.टी.डी.आई. वाले भी खंडन कर चुके हैं, और सब से बड़ी बात यह है कि पी.टी.डी.आई. ने कभी उनको कमरा दिया ही नहीं। फेक्ट ही नहीं कि कोई कमरा दिया। मुझे जब पता चला ऐसी कोई बात चल रही है कि पी.टी.डी.आई. वाले शायद "हिन्दुस्तान समाचार" को कोई कमरा देने जा रहे हैं, तो पी.टी.डी.आई. के सम्पादक मुझे मिले थे मैंने उनको कहा कि भाई क्या कर रहे हो? अगर आप दे रहे हो, आपके पास कोई जगह है देने की तो "समाचार भारतीय" और "हिन्दुस्तान समाचार" दोनों को मकान की जरूरत है, वेना है ता दोनों को दे दो। मैं तो अपनी तरफ से कोशिश कर रहा हूँ कि बक्स और हाउसिंग मिनिस्ट्री उनको दे दे। लेकिन अगर उनको बक्स हाउसिंग मिनिस्ट्री नहीं दे सकती है और आपके पास एवलेबल स्पेस है, वेना है तो दोनों को दें, ऐसा न हो कि एक को दें और उसके कारण हमारे ऊपर आलोचना हो। स्थिति दूसरी है, उसके बाद भी क्योंकि दूसरा कुछ नहीं मिलता तो वह पुरानी बात दोहराते जायेंगे। (व्यवधान) उसी प्रकार से मुझे याद है एक माननीय सदस्य ने शायद बुलबन्त सिंह का भी उल्लेख किया।

SHRI AJITSINH DABHI (ANAND): The Employees of the P.T.I. had passed a resolution unanimously that accommodation to Hindustan Samachar would endanger the independence of the P.T.I.

SHRI L. K. ADVANI: That I have said officially and I am giving the full facts of it. It did not actually happen, but the moment I came to know that this is the possibility which the P.T.I. people are thinking about, I told them that if you have space and accommodation to provide, give it to both. So far as I am concerned I requested Works and Housing Ministry to give accommodation to both, which the Minister of Works and Housing did give to them. So, that question did not come up at all. But that old bogey of it keeps on being repeated.

क्योंकि मैं यह मानता हूँ, कच्ची-कच्ची मजबूरी भी समझ सकता हूँ बिपक्ष की, बास तौर पर इस कोमें में बैठे हुए लोगों की कुछ लोगों को लगता है कि हमारे साथ में ताकत धाये तो वह ताकत का प्रयोग नहीं करेंगे। वह धसधस बात है।

They perhaps find it impossible to contemplate that a Government or a person who wields such power would be willing voluntarily to shed it. But this is exactly what is being done.

स्वच्छता से सारी बातें की जा रही हैं। बार-बार लोग हमको कहते हैं कि घाटोनामी करेंगे भाप, घाटोनामी होगी नहीं। कीन गवर्नमेंट छोड़ती है? मैं मानता हूँ कि घासान नहीं है, मन में लगता है कि कोई के लिये छोड़ देंगे, इतने अधिकार हैं, हम ठीक कर सकते हैं। अगर छोड़ देंगे तो शायद खराब हो जायेगा, बिगड़ जायेगा। लेकिन डेमोक्रेसी का जो बूट है वह है विश्वास, जनता और प्रेस पर विश्वास।

मेरे एक मित्र ने कहा कि उनको घाजादी इतनी किसी है कि इरिस्पॉसिबिलिटी से लोग लिखते लगे हैं छद्मचार वाले। मैं बड़ी विनम्रता से अपने साथी से कहूंगा कि

Irresponsibility is not a monopoly of the politician.

बाहिर इरिस्पॉसिबिलिटी सब के लिये दिखाई देती है, ऐसा कोई जेल नहीं है जहां दिखाई न देती हो। प्रेस में भी दिखाई देती है। लेकिन चूंकि कोई प्रेस का सैनिकन या कोई छद्मचार इरिस्पॉसिबिलिटी से व्यवहार करता है तो सहज रूप से हमारे कोई साथी पोलिटिकल पार्टी में इस तरह या उस तरह कर दें

Press has become irresponsible.

और इसीलिये उस पर नब्बन होना चाहिये, घाघात होना चाहिये, मैं इस बात को मानने के लिये तैयार नहीं हूँ। (व्यवधान) देखिये, कुछ होना चाहिये, इसके लिये ही व्यवस्था की जा रही है। यह जो प्रेस प्रायोग है, यह घाटोनामाइजेशन के लिये एक संस्थागत व्यवस्था है।

It is an institutionalised arrangement for self-discipline.

इसमें वहां के लोग बैठेंगे और वह कहेंगे कि यह जो है, यह पीत पत्रकारिता है, लेकिन हम बैठ कर यह कहें, जो चीज हमको पसंद नहीं धाये कि यह सैला जर्नलिज्म है, यह बात ठीक नहीं। यह अधिकार हम अपने पास रखना नहीं चाहते। इसलिये कई लोगों ने विधेयक पड़ा या नहीं पड़ा, लेकिन 2, 3 सदस्यों से मैंने सुना कि नामिनेटेड बाडी है,

This is going to be nominated body! This is not going to be a nominated body. That Government has nothing to do with it absolutely. So far as the personnel of the Press Council are concerned, right

[Shri L. K. Advani]

from the Chairman who is to be nominated by a nominating panel comprising of the Lok Sabha Speaker, the Rajya Sabha Chairman and one person elected from among themselves by the members of the Press Council. So, this is the nominating panel who is going to nominate the Chairman. So far as the members of the Council are concerned उनके निचे व्यवस्था की गई है और बहु प्राधान्य ऐसा है कि जिनमें संस्कार नाम देनी, हम नाम नहीं देंगे। ए०आई०एन०सी० नाम देनी, आई०एन०एच० नाम देगा, बकिंग जर्नलिस्ट कैटरेज नाम देनी, एन०यू०सी० नाम देगी। जो भी संस्थाएं क्लब में जाती हैं, क्योंकि क्लब फ्री होंगे, वह नाम देनी और उसमें भी हम यह व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं कि क्लब में सिस्टम सैलेशन का हो वह घाटोमैटिक हो, किसी को डिस्कशन न हो। Not even the Chairman is going to have discretion in picking and choosing.

वह भी नहीं कह सकता है कि इममें यह व्यक्ति होना चाहिए, या वर व्यक्ति होना चाहिए। हम इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं कि मुझे नहीं लगता है कि किसी को इसे एक नामिनेटिड पैनल कहने का अधिकार है। कम से कम सरकार बीच में नहीं जाती है।

सायद श्री बननवाला ने क्री या मेवो लगाने का विरोध किया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह प्राधान्य बहुत सोच-विचार कर किया गया है। कई माननीय सदस्यों ने यह भी मन व्यक्त किया है कि अगर सारा पैसा सरकार से आयेगा, तो सरकार किसी न किसी दिन—भाज नहीं तो कल—उसको नियंत्रित करेगी, इस लिए पूरा पैसा सरकार से नहीं आना चाहिए। हम चाहते हैं कि प्रेस कौंसिल की वित्तीय व्यवस्था, उसके फिनांसन एंजमेंट्स इस प्रकार के हों कि सरकार को उसे कम से कम देना पड़े। हम ने सरकार की तरफ से ग्रांट-इन-एड देने की व्यवस्था की है, क्योंकि प्रेस कौंसिल के काम के लिए इस की जरूरत है।

लेकिन एक बात मैं साफ करना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार का इरादा है कि जिस पत्र को सकुलेसन पांच हजार से कम है, उसको क्री बिल्कुल न देनी पड़े—छोटे पत्र पर इस का बोझ बिल्कुल न पड़े, और जो बड़े पत्र हैं, उन पर भी शेडिड बोस पड़े। सकुलेसन जैसे जैसे पांच हजार से ऊपर जायेगी, उन समाचार-पत्रों को अधिक देना पड़ेगा। जैसे, कुल मिला कर प्रेस कौंसिल का बजट, या इस की आवश्यकताएँ, इतनी अधिक हैं नहीं। हिन्दुस्तान में बहुत पत्र हैं। इन लिए अगर सभी से थोड़ा-थोड़ा हिस्सा आयेगा, तो प्रेस परिषद् के प्रति आभ्युपेक्षा का भाव पैदा होगा, पांडित्यपेक्षा का संस पैदा होगा, जो प्रेस परिषद् की महत्ता और उसके प्रभाव को बहुत बढ़ावेगी।

प्रसिद्ध माननीय सदस्यों ने खोवरशिप पैटर्न की बात कही है। यह सरकार उसके बारे में जाबदार है, और यही कारण है कि इस सरकार ने अभी निर्णय किया कि सेकंड प्रेस कमीशन बनाया जाये—वहना प्रेस कमीशन आज से पच्चीस साल से भी पहले बना था—और उसकी टर्में आफ रेकॉर्ड में सब से प्रमुख प्राधान्य यह है—

"It will examine the ownership pattern and the financial structure of organs of the press with a view to ensuring editorial independence and professional integrity and readers' right to objective news and views and comments freely expressed."

This is one of the primary objectives why we have set up the second Press Commission.

इस कमीशन के प्रथम और उन के साथी लगातार मेहनत कर रहे हैं। मैं प्रोत्साहित हूँ कि वे साल भर में हमको अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दें, और जो दूसरा खतरा हम देखते हैं, उस खतरे के बारे में भी एक निश्चित कदम उठा कर यह सरकार ठीक प्रकार की व्यवस्था कर सकेगी।

बहुत सी ऐसी बातें कही गई हैं, जिन का उल्लेख मैं धाराओं और संशोधनों पर चर्चा के समय करूँगा।

एक माननीय सदस्य ने किसी प्रश्नवार—संबंध—में से क्वोट करते हुए विशेष रूप से प्रधान मंत्री का नाम ले कर कहा कि प्रधान मंत्री जी के कहने पर इलस्ट्रेटिड बीकली के सम्पादक को वहाँ से हटाया गया। मैं इसका जोरदार खंडन करना चाहूँगा। मैंने प्रधान मंत्री जी से भी बात की है, और एक बार मुझे स्वयं इलस्ट्रेटिड बीकली के सम्पादक से भी बात करने का मौका मिला। उसके बाद मैं इसका साफ-साफ खंडन कर रहा हूँ कि जहाँ तक सरकार का संबंध है, उसने एक से ले कर आज तक, कहीं पर भी, इस प्रकार की बात नहीं की है, न इम्पेचमेंट और न इम्पारियल प्रभाव डाला है। सरकार के हाथ में प्रभाव डालने का जो सब से बड़ा साधन रहा है, वह रहा है विज्ञापन नीति, एडवर्टाइजमेंट पालिसी। और वह एडवर्टाइजमेंट पालिसी पिछले नवम्बर महीने से जिस प्रकार से बनी है, जिन गाइडलाइन्स के आधार पर बनी है, उससे आज मेरे हाथ बंधे हुए हैं। मेरे पास लोग रोज़ आते हैं—बास तीर से इधर से आते हैं—और कहते हैं कि इस सबवार को पिछली सरकार से कोई एडवर्टाइजमेंट नहीं मिलता था, क्योंकि हम उस समय सरकार के खिलाफ थे, और आज भी हमारे सबवार को कुछ नहीं मिलता है, या बहुत कम मिलता है। मैं उन को कहता हूँ कि बाप को जितना एडवर्टाइजमेंट मिल रहा है, क्या आपसे कम सकुलेसन वाले किसी सबवार को उससे ज्यादा

मिलता है। मैं नहीं बता सकते। अगर वे बता दें, तो मैं उसको तुरन्त रैक्टिफाई करूँगा।

कुछ लोगों ने कहा है कि अगर सर्कुलेशन के आधार पर विज्ञापन दिये जायेंगे, तो कैसे काम चलेगा। मैं नहीं मानता हूँ कि इसके भलाया कोई हमारी कसौटी हो सकती है। यह सब से प्रमुख और अच्छी कसौटी है।

श्री शोम प्रकाश त्यागी : तो छोटे पेपर्स की मदद कैसे होगी ?

श्री लाल कृष्ण झाड़वाणी : अगर इसी प्रकार मदद देनी हो, तो जिस पत्र का सर्कुलेशन कुछ भी न हो, उसको सब से ज्यादा एडवर्टाइजमेंट मिलेगा। मेरी बात समझिए।

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR : Is it the contention of the Minister that circulation is the only and the most effective criterion? If that is so, I want to remind him of what I read years ago when a British journalist said at that time that "Newspapers with large circulation are like fashionable ladies who are more concerned with their figures than their morals"?

श्री लाल कृष्ण झाड़वाणी : मावलंकर जी ने मुझे ठीक किया है एक प्रकार से क्योंकि मैं मानता हूँ कि यह एक प्रमुख कसौटी है।

It is one of the criteria and it cannot be the only one. But at the same time, all the other things being equal, the difference only being whether this paper supports my Government or not, I want to make this clear because all other things equal mean that both are political papers, the fact that this paper who supports me and the other paper who does not support me will have nothing to do with the advertisement. Political views and political opposition is totally irrelevant so far as this Governments' advertisement policy is concerned.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA Delhi Sadar : What about yellow journalism? Will you allow such sensational news in this country?

श्री लाल कृष्ण झाड़वाणी : मैं इस के बारे में यह कह सकता हूँ कि प्रेस परिषद् के गठन के बाद प्रेस परिषद् के जो निर्णय होने एकाउंट वेनो जर्नालिज्म, वह मेरे लिए बहुत सहायक होंगे क्योंकि वह एडवर्टाइजमेंट पालिसी को भी प्रभावित कर सकते हैं क्योंकि इस में यह जरूर है कि अगर कोई बल्गर या धाबसीन पेपर है तो उस को एडवर्टाइजमेंट नहीं दिया जायेगा। इस में क्वांटिटी का सवाल नहीं है। हमारी एडवर्टाइजमेंट पालिसी में यह बात तो है कि अगर कोई इस प्रकार के पत्र है तो उन को एडवर्टाइजमेंट नहीं दिए जाएंगे।

बहुत से ऐसे पत्र होते हैं जो ग्रान दि केस थाफ इट पोलिटिकल लगते हैं But they are indulging in all kinds of obscenity and vulgarity. तो उन पत्रों के बारे में भी मैं धपेसा करूँगा कि प्रेस परिषद् के निर्णय, उन के दृष्टिकोण मेरे लिए सहायक होंगे इस मामले में भी।

कोड थाफ कांडक्ट के बारे में श्री मावलंकर जी ने कहा। उन्होंने स्वयं भी इस बात को एग्जिप्ट किया कि कोड थाफ कांडक्ट अगर बैठ कर के बनाया जाये एक टो तीन बार पांच उः कर के तो उस से संभावना है कि उस को कोड थाफ डिस्मिशन कर के यज किया जाये, खास कर के क्योंकि एमजेंसी के दौरान कोड थाफ कांडक्ट की बात हम सन्दर्भ में की गई कि सरकार की ओर से एक कोड थाफ कांडक्ट बनाया जाये या ए थाइ एन ई एस से बनवा कर उस को लेजिस्लेट किया जाए। इसलिए मैं ऐसा मानता हूँ कि पत्रकारों में उस कोड थाफ कांडक्ट से ही अशुचि पैदा हो गई। मैं जानता हूँ, मैं इस बात से परिचित हूँ और इसीलिए मैं इस बात को गाफ करना चाहूँगा कि जब इस विधेयक में बिल्ड अप कोड थाफ कांडक्ट की बात कही गई तो वह बिल्ड अप जानबूझ कर कहा गया है। ले बाउन नहीं है, फारमुलेट नहीं है और पिछली प्रेस परिषद् ने भी इस बात को स्पष्ट किया है कि हम जो एडजुडिकेशन करेंगे, हम जो केस निर्णय करेंगे, उन का जो केस ला बनेगा वह स्वयं में एक कोड थाफ कांडक्ट बनेगा। उमी की कोड थाफ कांडक्ट माना जायेगा। इन के धामे कुछ नहीं।

श्री बेंकटरमन ने एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण बात कही। उन्होंने मेरा ध्यान इस बात की ओर दिलाया कि पिप्पने प्रेस परिषद् केक और इस प्रेस परिषद् पिप्पिक के प्रावधान में परिवर्तन है। जो क्लॉज 13 का मच क्लॉज (थाइ) है उस में यह है :

"To concern itself with developments such as concentration of or other aspects of ownership of newspapers and news agencies which may affect the independence of the press."

मैं यह कहना चाहूँगा कि यह जानबूझ कर हम ने लिखा है। पिछली बार की प्रेस परिषद् में, चाहे उस में मोनोपली या और जितनी अच्छी अच्छी बातें कही गई हों, लेकिन मैंने पूछा कि उन्होंने किया क्या उस बारे में और कर सकते की कुछ सुझाव भी है क्या? प्रेस परिषद् का काम क्या है? प्रेस परिषद् का काम है इंडिपेंडेंस

[श्री लाल कृष्ण आडवाणी]

आफ रि प्रेस से अपने को कंसर्न करना। प्रेस आयोग का काम प्रलय है जिस का हम ने उसे ख किया कि प्रेस कमीशन को तो इन केप्च जा कर के ऑनररिपि पेटर्न के बारे में, मोनोपलीज के बारे में, कंसट्रिक्शन आफ ऑनररिपि के बारे में अपनी रिपोर्ट देनी पड़ेगी और हम को उस के आधार पर बायबल आस्टर्नेटिव आफ के सामने रखना पड़ेगा। लेकिन So far as Press Council is concerned, that Press Council is mainly concerned with the freedom of the press. और फ्रीडम आफ रि प्रेस जिस माझ में कंसट्रिक्शन आफ ऑनररिपि द्वारा कुंठित होता है, जहां लगता है कि ये चार वेपर इकट्ठे हो गए, इसीलिए वह कम हो गया तो it has to concern itself with that Concern itself does mean, as you say, interest itself in. And when it has to take interest in this particular matter, it has to express itself. हमने यह बात जानबूझ कर इसलिए की है कि हम चाहते हैं कि यह प्रेस परिषद् वास्तव में एक इफेक्टिव बारी बने और जो काम उसके मुमुंरु किया गया है उसको वह करे। उसमें मोनोपली की भी बात थी। मैं ममझता हूं मोनोपली की जहां तक बात है It falls more within the purview of the MRTP. यह उनके प्रावधान में आये, उनके क्षेत्र में आये। जिस माझ में फ्रीडम आफ प्रेस कुंठित होती है उस माझ में उनके प्रावधान में आये।

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : MRTP is absolutely different. Monopoly is in the sense that a chain of papers is owned by certain businessmen. So, the freedom of the editor comes. He becomes the boss. Then again, there is the question of the monopoly of the editor, and then the question of the freedom of the correspondent comes in. You have been watching that a particular editor during the emergency was behaving in a particular way. The same editor now is behaving in a different way. Prior to the emergency he was behaving in another way. So, freedom of the press means the freedom of the correspondent, the editorial staff and everybody. so, what are you doing to do about it ?

श्री लाल कृष्ण आडवाणी : इस माझ में मैं सहमत हूं कि फ्रीडम आफ रि प्रेस की जब हम चर्चा करते हैं। It means editorial freedom as well as the climate to maintain the professional integrity of those who work in the press. As I have said, I mean the freedom of the press as opposed to the freedom of the purse. I am not talking in terms of the owners of the press.

तो इस से मैं सहमत हूं लेकिन मैं चाहता था कि जितने सारे प्रावधान होते हैं, आम्बेडकर

में खास कर जो होगा They should be practicable. They should not seem just airy words.

केवल शब्द धाड़बर हो जिसमें करना कुछ न पड़े, ऐसी स्थिति नहीं होनी चाहिए। प्रेस परिषद् के सामने जो काम रखा जाये वह उनको लगे कि प्रैक्टिकेबल है।

श्री शोध प्रकाश त्यागी : अगर इन बातों के अनुसार प्रेस आचरण न करे तो उसके लिए कहीं भी विधान में नहीं है कि प्रेस के खिलाफ क्या ऐक्शन लिया जायेगा और क्या सजा दी जायेगी।

श्री लाल कृष्ण आडवाणी : इसमें सजा देने का कोई कारण नहीं है। दुनिया भर में प्रेस परिषद् की कल्पना इस प्रकार की है कि सजा नहीं दी जायेगी। अगर सजा होगी तो कानून के अन्तर्गत होगी। अगर कानून का उल्लंघन किया जायेगा तो सजा होगी। अगर किसी प्रखबार ने एक बात लिख दी, इरस्पॉन्सिबल बात लिख दी I would say it is carelessness, not being particular about being accurate about one's report. मैं जानता हूं खासकर विदेशों में जो प्रमुख प्रखबार हैं वे बहुत सतर्क रहते हैं चेक के बाद काउंटरचेक करते हैं और जब तक पूरा विश्वास नहीं हो जाता तब तक खबर नहीं छापेंगे। अगर हम में से किसी ने वाटरगेट के सारे काण्ड को फालो किया होगा और जो प्रसिद्ध पुस्तक लिखी गई है उसको पढ़ा होगा तो देखा होगा, यद्यपि जो बात कह रहे थे वह गंभीर थी लेकिन कहीं बारीकी में शोध आ गया तो फिर उनको कितना पश्चाताप होगा, एडिटर को कितनी परेशानी होती थी और कितना एम्बेस्समेंट होता था। मोटे तौर पर जो बात कह रहे हैं वह सही है लेकिन व्यवहार में, डिटेल्स में हमारी यंत्र बात गलत क्यों निकली—इस बात की उन्हें चिन्ता होती थी। मैं समझता हूं हमारे देश में भी बहुत सारे ऐसे पत्रकार हैं जो बहुत सावधानी रखते हैं और इसीलिए उनका नाम है। अगर एक पत्रकार ने लिखा है, उसका साइड आर्टिकल है तो लोग कहेंगे कि कलाने ने लिखा है इसमें जरूर कुछ होगा। बिना तैयारी के यह आर्टिकल नहीं लिखा गया होगा। यह केंडिडिलिटी तब डेवेलप होती है जबकि पत्रकार स्वयं सतर्क हो, जागरूक हो और टच के बारे में, सम्बन्धी और इमानदारी के बारे में वह सावधान रहे। मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि प्रेस परिषद् विधेयक पारित होने के बाद ऐसी व्यवस्था हो जायेगी कि एक तरफ तो आत्मानुशासन का प्रतिबंध मिल जायेगा और दूसरी तरफ प्रेस की भाजासी पर, जहां से भी आक्रमण होगा, जहां से भी हस्तक्षेप होगा, वह चाहे सरकार की ओर से हो या मालिकों की ओर से हो या किसी भी तरफ से हो, एम्बेडकरजी की तरफ से हो उस पर रोक लगेगी। इस उम्मीद के साथ मैं इस विधेयक को सबन के समक्ष प्रस्तुत करता हूं।

SHRI B. K. NAIR : Clause 14 of the Bill provides for punishment—warning, admonishing, censuring and all that. All these actions are aimed at journalists, editors and other parties. Do you conceive of any action on the part of the owner of the newspaper which may call for censure or any other punishment for the offence committed by him, who is a very prominent constituent of the Press Council? Does the owner come under this Act for punishment for any of his actions?

SHRI L. K. ADVANI : Why not? He is not free from...

SHRI B. K. NAIR : He is not free? He is above all these? There is no censuring, no admonition or no other punishment for him? Does he not commit any offence?

SHRI L. K. ADVANI : If you see clause 14, it is stated :

"Where on receipt of a complaint made to it or otherwise, the Council has reason to believe that a newspaper or a news agency..."

It does not mean the editor, it may mean the manager, it may mean the owner. It depends upon the Council's assessment or the appraisal of the case as to who is at fault and then he will be censured.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Will you take the representatives of the readers on the Press Council? This is very important because you have to educate the people.

SHRI L. K. ADVANI : Mr. Chairman, this point was made by Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta at the outset. I may point out that in India we do not have associations of readers as such. But the lay members of this Council which include all the five Members of Parliament, the representatives of the various councils, academies, the Sahitya Akademy or the U.G.C.—all these are supposed to be there as representatives of the readership. Their capacity to be there is as reader. Incidentally I may mention that five of us, Members of Parliament, are there on the Council and I would be very happy if by convention one of the Members of Parliament nominated to the Council is a trade unionist. I would be very happy about it. This is something that was suggested in the Joint Select Committee and there I said that I would certainly like to express a wish in the House when I reply to the debate because it will be for the Speaker to nominate or the Chairman to nominate. If this happens by convention, it would ensure that a large section of the workers in the country are represented.

SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN (Deogarh) : Mr. Chairman, the hon. Minister just now said that papers having a circulation of less than 5000 will be free from the payment of subscription. But this is not provided in the Bill.

SHRI L. K. ADVANI : I will explain this when we deal with clauses. We now come to the clauses because there are amendments on them.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, I put the motion for consideration of the Bill to the vote of the House.

The question is :

"That the Bill to establish a Press Council for the purpose of preserving the freedom of the press and of maintaining and improving the standards of newspapers and news agencies in India, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, we shall take up clause by clause and amendments thereto. First of all we shall take up clause 2. There is one amendment, amendment No. 130 by Shri C. K. Chandrapan and Shri K.A. Rajan.

Clause 2 (Definitions)

SHRI K.A. RAJAN : Sir, I move:

Page, 2 line 3,—

after "working journalist" insert—
"and other newspaper employees"
(130)

MR. CHAIRMAN : I now put amendment No. 130 to the vote of the House.

The question is:

Page 2, line 3,—

after "working journalist" insert—
"and other newspaper employees"
(130)

The motion was negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill
Clauses 3 and 4 were added to the Bill.

Clause 5 (Composition of the council)

SHRI BEHAUSAHEB THORAT : I beg to move :

[Shri Bhausaheb Thorat]

Page 2, line 19,—

for "twenty-eight" substitute "thirty"
(1)

Page 3,—

after line 10, insert—

"(f) two shall be members belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, each nominated by the President of India;" (2)

SHRI LAXMI NARAIN NAYAK :
I beg to move :

Page 3,—

after line 10, insert—

"(f) one shall be nominated in accordance with such procedure as may be prescribed from among persons who send news to newspapers (correspondents);" (45)

SHRI A. K. ROY : I beg to move :

Page 2, line 21,—

after "nominated" insert—

"from the panel of three persons suggested by other members of the Council" (60)

Page 2, line 28,—

for "thirteen" substitute "eighteen"
(61)

Page 2, line 28,—

for "nominated" substitute "elected"
(62)

Page 2, line 30,—

(i) for "six" substitute "three"

(ii) for "seven" substitute "fifteen"
(63)

Page 2, line 34,—

for "three and four" substitute
"two and eight" (64)

Page 2, line 34,—

for "six" substitute "three" (65)

Page 2, line 35,—

for "nominated" substitute "elected"
(66)

Page 2, line 40,—

for "nominated" substitute "elected"
(67)

Page 3, line 4,—

for "Bar Council of India" substitute
"Indian Science Congress" (68)

Page 3, line 6,—

(i) for "five" substitute "three"

(ii) for "three" substitute "two" (69)

Page 3, line 8,—

for "two" substitute "one" (70)

Page 3, line 10,—

add at the end—

"who are not members of any other Committee of the Parliament" (71)

Page 3, line 14,—

for "nominations" substitute
"elections" (72)

Page 3, line 15,—

for "nominated" substitute "elected"
(73)

Page 3, line 23,—

for "fifteen thousand" substitute
"ten thousand" (74)

Page 3, line 26,—

for "fifteen thousand" substitute
"ten thousand" (75)

Page 3,—

for lines 27 to 38 substitute—

"(4) Before making any nomination of Chairman under sub-section (2), the members of the Council shall be elected by secret ballot as per the provisions laid down in sub-section (3) under the supervision of the Election Commission in accordance with the existing law". (76)

Page 3, lines 39 and 40,—

for "nominated" substitute "elected"
(77)

SHRI AJITSINH DABHI : I beg to move :

Page 3, line 21,—

for "fifty" substitute "seventy-five"
(89)

Page 3, line 23,—

for "fifty" substitute "seventy-five"
(90)

SRI ANANT DAVE : I beg to move :—

Page 2, line 20,—

add at the end—

"and one member of every State Legislative Assembly nominated by the Speaker of the Assembly who shall not come within the meaning of section 24 of this Act and who shall simply assist the Council and protect the interest of small newspapers of his State" (98)

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : I beg to move :—

Page 3, line 31,—

for "panels of names comprising twice the number"

substitute "the required number of names" (103)

Page 3,—

after line 17, insert—

"Provided also that in case nominations under clause (a) and clause (b) do not include any member from any one or more of the languages mentioned in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution, such additional number shall be nominated so as to secure members from all such languages," (149)

Page 3,—

after line 38, insert—

"(4A) Before making any nominations under the third proviso to sub-section (3), the Central Government shall, in the prescribed manner, invite names of the required number of members to be nominated from such associations of persons as may be notified in this behalf by the Central Government." (150)

SHRI B.C. KAMBLE : I beg to move :—

Pages 2 and 3,—

for lines 27 to 42 and 1 to 47, respectively, substitute—

"(3) of the other members—

(a) fifteen shall be elected from amongst the working journalists including editors; the persons who own or carry on the business of

management of newspapers, big medium or small newspapers, those managing news agencies, by electoral college of members of the above mentioned bodies;

(b) ten shall be elected from amongst the members of the House of the People;

(c) five shall be elected from amongst the members of the Council of States.

(4) The Election Commission shall be entrusted with the preparation and conduct of and superintendence of these elections as may be prescribed by the Government,

(5) Central Government shall notify the names of persons elected under sub-sections (3) and (4) in the Official Gazette and the same shall take effect from the date of notification." (109)

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : I beg to move :—

Page 2, line 19,—

after "Chairman" insert—

"who is or has been a Judge of a High Court or Supreme Court" (120)

SHRI K. A. RAJAN : I beg to move :—

Page 2, line 19,—

for "twenty-eight" substitute "thirty-two" (131)

Page 2, line 28,—

for "thirteen" substitute "fifteen" (132)

Page 2, line 30,—

for "seven" substitute "nine" (133)

Page 2,—

after line 39, insert—

"(bb) two shall be nominated in accordance with such procedure, as may be prescribed, from among the other newspaper employees;" (134)

Page 2, line 41,—

for "who manage" substitute—

"who are working in" (135)

SHRI YASHWANT BOROLE : I beg to move :—

Page 2, line 26,—

add at the end—

“and the Committee, as far as possible shall, nominate a person as Chairman having judicial background.” (137)

SHRI BHAUSAHEB THORAT (Pandharpur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have suggested two amendment to Clause 5 and in those amendments, I have suggested that the Press Council should consist of a Chairman and thirty other Members in order to accommodate two Members belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. This is my suggestion.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO (Koraput) : I have given notice of amendments No. 8 and 9, which are identical with amendment Nos. 1 and 2. I have also given notice of an amendment to clause 13 i.e., my amendment No. 10 and here I would like to refer to the same. I will read out that amendment.

“Page 6—

after line 35, insert—

“(1) to encourage the newspapers, news agencies and journalists to undertake the greater responsibility for the upliftment of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and economically backward classes by highlighting the true and correct socio-economic and cultural conditions in national and regional papers.”

If the hon. Minister is not agreeable to amendment Nos. 1 and 2, I would request him to make at least a provision in clause 13, so that the Press Council can deal with the matter.

श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण नावक : मेरा संशोधन यह है कि जो टीस सदस्य रहे जाएं उन में संवाददाताओं के प्रतिनिधियों को भी रखा जाए। संवाददाता समाचारपत्रों के महत्वपूर्ण अंग होते हैं और वे संवाद एकत्र करके भेजते हैं और इस काम में उनका बहुत बड़ा हाथ रहता है। इसलिए मेरा कावसिल में इनके भी प्रतिनिधि होने चाहिये, यही मेरा सुझाव है।

SHRI A.K. ROY : Mr. Chairman, Sir, as I already said sometime back, the freedom of the press means, freedom of the pen, freedom from the purse and freedom for the people. No freedom is

possible otherwise if the body which will give freedom is not democratically constituted. So, this Clause 5 is very important as it is concerned with the making up of that body.

Any democratic body is formed from the bottom, from below. Any autocratic body is formed from the top. Any type of oligarchy is formed from the top. The whole body has been formed from the top. Somebody is nominating the Chairman; somebody is nominating the members and somebody is nominating others. I have proposed that first the members of the council will be elected from different categories, as I have explained. Then, that Council will propose a panel of three names from amongst whom the Chairman will be elected. There will be one representative on behalf of the Speaker of the House of the People which is an elected body; one representative on behalf of the Chairman of the Council of States which is also an elected body and third one will be on behalf of the members of the Council. So, the panel of three will be an elected body. The Chairman will be elected from the panel of three names which would be suggested by the members of the Council and which would be an elected body. In this way, I think, we can have a truly democratic body to bring or to enforce democracy in the press.

As regards the membership also, you will find that the members nominated from amongst working journalists are in a minority. Under the present Press Council Bill, only seven members will be taken from working journalists and five Members of Parliament, three from the Lok Sabha and two from the Rajya Sabha. These people will have direct concern with the people outside. I have proposed that out of 29 members of the Council, the majority of members should be from working journalists, that is, 15 members should be elected from amongst working journalists; two members from the Lok Sabha and one member from the Rajya Sabha, three from the editors; three from the management, etc. But the majority in the Press Council should remain in the hands of working journalists if we want to give freedom to the press, freedom of the pen, freedom from the purse and freedom for the people.

I have suggested that we must give a scientific orientation to the society. And that is what is needed most. We do not want much of litigants. We have got enough lawyers both within the Parliament and also in the politics outside, in our Cabinet and in every sphere of our life. We have got enough lawyers everywhere. It is becoming a lawyer's paradise. And I believe they are interested in increasing the

arena, in increasing the power of the courts and to curtail the power of the Parliament. That is why I have suggested that at least let the Press Council be free from these lawyers. Yes, you can have one member from the University Grants Commission. He will be an academician. The one from the Sahitya Academy will be a good litterateur. Then with respect to one member from the Bar Council of India, instead of the Bar Council directly or indirectly dominating everywhere, I suggested let one member be from the Indian Science Congress so that in the Press, in the Television and in the Radio a scientific outlook is correctly projected as the hon. lady Member was telling that now-a-days radio and television is preaching superstition.

What I am pressing on our Minister is: let him beware of the Bar Council. We should take precaution. Otherwise, they will enter and you will be out. So, I have suggested that instead of the Bar Council, have one member from the Indian Science Congress so that you can project a scientific outlook both in the Press as also in other spheres.

Another thing is: I have put certain limitations on the members who would be from the Rajya Sabha and the Lok Sabha and who will be selected from the Bar Council. As in the society outside, there should be one man, one job, at least within the Parliament. Here you will find that many of our members are busy with so many jobs and many of our members are sitting idle like me in the back benches, doing nothing and not even getting a chance to speak. At least let the principle of one man, one job be applicable within this House so that members who are members of other bodies would not be taken into this Press Council. The membership of the Press Council will have nothing to do with other spheres—there I have said, 'No'. Only those members who are not members of any other bodies will be eligible to become a member of the Press Council. We are talking of diffusion of ownership and distribution of facilities. In this way, at least within the Parliament, let us distribute the facilities. That is why I have said that members who are already members of other committees like Estimates Committee, Public Accounts Committee or Public Undertakings Committee, this committee or that committee would be debarred from becoming a member of the Press Council.

Regarding nomination I have said that the members of the Press Council will be elected from different organisations through a secret ballot and with the help of the general election laws and under the guidance of the Election Commission. That also I have said because the very idea

of nomination is incompatible with the spirit of democracy we want.

SHRI AJITSINH DABHI (Anand): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I feel that in view of the report of the Newspaper Economy Enquiry Committee of 1975 and observations made therein, the definition of newspaper given in the Bill should be amended.

I will actually quote the words of this Committee wherein it has been stated that:

"Small newspapers may exist simply for the purpose of acquiring of newsprint allocations depending on the revenue on the blackmarket sales of the quota or a part of the quota."

So, in order to ensure that this mischief regarding the newspaper quota may not continue, the definition clause should be amended. Instead of 50,000, 75,000 should be there.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Anant Dave. He does not want to say anything. He was there at that time. Shri Banatwalla.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Sir, I have moved three amendments. My first amendment is with respect to the manner in which the Council will be composed. It is strange that the Bill has a partial or a hesitant approach to the principle of election. When nominations will be required to be made under Clause 5, sub-clause 3(a) and (b), names will be invited from the relevant associations. But these associations will be called upon to suggest twice the number that is sought to be nominated and then, out of this panel, nomination of persons is required to be made.

If we read sub-clause (4) to Clause 5, in the first instance, we find that the wording is very vague. It is clear that in the case of first nomination, the Central Government will call for the names from the relevant associations. It is also clear that in case of subsequent nominations, the retiring Chairman of the Council will call for the names from the relevant association.

It is, however, not clear from the wording of this sub-clause (4) as to whether it is the retiring Chairman in the subsequent cases who alone is going to sit in judgment and select the final persons from the panel suggested by the relevant association. I submit that this method will not be proper. It is necessary that the principle of election should have a fair and full place. There is no reason why associations should be called upon to elect twice the number required to be nominated. Then, somebody else has to sit and to name them out of that panel that has been elected by this Association. This, I say, is a partial

[Shri G. M. Banatwalla]

approach, a hesitant approach, towards the principle of election. It should go.

Therefore, my amendment seeks to provide that the relevant association should elect the number required to be nominated and those elected by the relevant association should be nominated on the Press Council.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr Banatwalla, do you want more time or you will finish with a sentence or two?

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: I am still to speak on two more amendments.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Then you may continue your speech on a later date when it is taken up.

16.00 hrs.

MOTION RE. INCREASING PLAY OF MONEY POWER IN ELECTIONS

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the House will take up Mr. Unnikrishnan's motion.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House is of the opinion that increasing play of money power in elections pose grave threat to the future of Parliamentary Democracy as evidenced by the recent revelations of collection of huge election funds by some important persons including Ministers and those who are in proximity to high offices of power and decision making."

Sir, I rise to move this motion with great sorrow and anger and also with deep concern because in recent months and weeks this country has gone through many traumatic experiences which come across the history of nations on very few occasions. But this country went through a crisis of confidence in ability to run its democratic institutions which the people of India had earned for themselves through their national struggle under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi and Jawahar Lal Nehru.

Now, Sir, I am deeply worried not only about the troubled present but also about the future. Sir, you are probably familiar with a term, in Greek terminology they call it 'Catharsis'. Has this country and its democratic institutions come to this moment of catharsis. We have lived through these experiences—as I have noted—and we thought in March 1977 at a moment of decisive intervention by dumb millions that things would be set right. A new order was born, it was announced from house tops by Jayaprakash Narayan, by Morarji Desai, by Chandra Shekhar

and even though it was a conglomerate which had come into power they went to Rajghat to seek inspiration.

As I recall, one other vow which was taken was to cleanse the public life and to fight corruption. A man, who, we thought was an apostle of the new regime, an apostle of fearlessness, took over as Prime Minister of this country. He had a long and distinguished record as a fighter in the freedom movement, long record of administrative experience in various capacities. But what we thought he had more than all these was certain moral fibre. He claims to be the disciple of Mahatma Gandhi and he has been associated with him. We had a Home Minister who is absent today—the then Home Minister—who repeatedly told this House that we shall not rest till corruption is totally knocked out and destroyed. We thought, here was a new crusader. Commissions were set up. Cases were filed against what was known and what was publicised as criminal activities of the previous Prime Minister, the caucus around her. And the list did not end there. It was extended in an act of megalomania to many others. I recall that one of those cases was the way the congress party collected its election funds or funds in general. We had expressed the hope on our side that at last a new nation would emerge out of this with its moral fibre strengthened.

But, Sir, today where are we? The Indian National Congress did not accept the political base of the Janata party or its thrust and attitudes to various national and international questions and many other policies that were proclaimed. But we said this. I recall the Resolution of the AICC in May 1977 that we shall not shield corruption, we want to cleanse public life. If we are guilty, through legal means, pronounce us as guilty and punish us. This was the attitude that we took. We hoped that the long awaited reform of elections would come. We hoped that the campaign against corruption in high places will be taken to its logical end. We hoped that the wheel would have turned a full circle. Today the wheel has again turned.

This conglomerate which took over is in shambles. Its Titans are locked up in a grim battle, not over policies and principles, but over positions of power, over chairs as Raj Narain was fond of saying. He once called Charan Singh, Chair Singh. The Chair Singh is again active. The entire moral worth and credibility of this conglomerate, as Babu Jagjivan Ram has called it, is in shambles. It is eroded. The hopes and the dreams and the aspiration of the people of this country who fought for you and who thought that distortions will be corrected, are shattered today. Why should this country traverse this path,

this trajectory? That is my concern today, Sir. Sometime ago there was what is known as a correspondence between the Prime Minister and the then Home Minister Mr. Charan Singh. It was reported in the press that the allegations treated in these letters may not be specific but the thrust of the correspondence was that things have to be enquired into that a belief, strong belief or conviction is there in high places that corruption has entered the *sanctum sanctorum*. It is very unfortunate that we should be discussing this issue and this Parliament should be concerned day in and day out with these issues, which I will say, are peripheral issues. We are discussing this issue, which is important for our functioning, but this House has no time to discuss basic questions of our economic life, economic policy. I would say that this Government and the Prime Minister are responsible for the situation, for having brought this House to this situation, because the opposition in a parliamentary democracy has a function to perform. The attitude of high and mighty that the Prime Minister took and his Party took has forced the opposition into this position, which is not very natural position, not very important from the long-term perspective of the country, but you have compelled us to take this position.

After this correspondence, Shri Virendera Kapur of Indian Express brought out a story—I will come to other stories later—that Shri Madhu Limaye, General Secretary of the Janata Party—I do not know whether he has resigned or is still there—has said that Rs. eighty lakhs or more were collected by Shri Kanti Desai towards the election funds of the Party. Shri C. B. Gupta, the treasurer of Janata Party, said that it was not Rs. eighty lakhs, but Rs. ninety lakhs and I had said that it was neither Rs. eighty lakhs nor Rs. ninety lakhs, but it could be anywhere around Rs. one and a half crores. Shri Madhu Limaye later took a position that he would neither deny nor confirm it. He has not denied it, all that he would say that he would neither deny nor confirm it. This revelation is of crucial significance.

In March 1977 and later in June 1977, when elections were held to the State Assemblies, Shri K. Santhanam, who was the Chairman of the first Committee for Electoral Reforms, who had been exercised over these things as a patriot for a long time....

AN. HON. MEMBER : That Committee was concerned with elimination of corruption.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN :... charged the Janata Party with extorting money by using unfair means. The reply came from the Party Chairman, Shri Chandra Shekhar, that they had never asked

any of their Ministers to collect money and Shri C. B. Gupta, treasurer of Janata Party said that they had not asked any one, only authorised persons were collecting the funds. Mark the word 'authorised'. This was on May 24, 1977. He said: "Only authorized persons." When he was asked to disclose as to who were these authorized persons, he said that 'it was an internal affair of his party.'

I do not want to take the position today that parliamentary democracy, our institutions and the electoral system or the party structures that we have inherited due to historical circumstances, can be run without money. I am not taking that position at all. And these were some of the debates that we had in the past in the Congress organization itself. But the basic question is not only one which concerns the immediate present, but also one which concerns the future. Immediately we are confronted with a party which, having come to power, having taken a pledge at the *Samadhi* of Mahatma Gandhi and entered the portals of power, is now in shambles. Not only that; its moral worth and credibility have been eroded. It is not merely a question of collecting election funds. It is the means which have been used in collecting these funds, as well as the nexus between administrative actions and collection of these funds, as also collections by unauthorised persons, which breeds corruption in the whole system. There lies the crux of the matter.

As I said earlier, Commissions of enquiry have been set up and many, including Mr. P. C. Sethi who was treasurer of our party, are still facing similar charges. I do not want to go into details, because some of them are *sub judice*. This is the time when this House should assert itself, to guide us, because the party which came to power on the same platform, after a prolonged agitation in Bihar and Gujarat—which, according to Jayaprakash Narain centred around the theme of corruption in high places—is in such a state that its moral worth has further deteriorated. So, in an environment like this, it is time that this House intervenes effectively and decisively, no matter who is involved, and says: "We shall not go back to the situation where we came from." It is in this spirit that I look to this Motion to-day.

When allegations are made, the obvious reaction should be that one cannot judge oneself. That is the basis of our functioning or the basis of any kind of functioning. I do not want to call it juristic; it is basic, simple, commonsense.

What are these allegations? I shall take one allegation, *viz.* that Mr. Kanti Desai collected Rs. 80 lakhs or Rs. 90 lakhs: figures are not that relevant, but the fact

remains that — it is admitted that large sections of people in this country believe that — he collected not only funds, but also that it has not been fully accounted for. The question is also whether he had the permission, because he is in close proximity to the highest centre of decision-making in this country. Mr. Morarji Desai has gone on record as saying that he (Mr. Kanti Desai) terminated his business connections as early as in 1964. On 30th July 1968, in reply to Mr Umanath and Mr Madhu Limaye he told this House — and I quote — "Let him know that my son has given up business from the year 1964, and not now." But subsequently it was known that he continued in this business. So, possibly it could be that because he was involved in that business in the past and had been in the business contact, the Janata Party decided to make use of his good offices. But the trouble here is that he is not a nobody. I do not dispute his right as a citizen or a political worker; if he wants to enter into politics and remain in politics, I do not dispute it at all nor do I say that the Party should not collect funds.

But, as I said, his activities have bred corruption; his activities have led to what Justice Shah called "Deviation from established administrative procedure" for which the people are being arraigned. It means subverting the established administrative procedure and misuse of authority. This is the crux of the problem.

Now I am happy that the Finance Minister is here. I do not want to go into lot of things because there are lot of things to be talked about what is going on in his Ministry from March 1977 to this day. But I only want to mention a few things. You are aware of the situation of the Central Board of Direct Taxes. Mr. Kanti Desai, one fine morning, last year, landed in Calcutta. A group of businessmen met him and lobbied the case of Mr. I. P. Gupta and said that he should be appointed as the Chairman of the CBDT. I am told, a substantial amount of Rs. 50 lakhs was donated to Janata Party's fund as a *quid pro quo* for making Mr. I. P. Gupta as the Chairman of the CBDT.

Now, Mr. Kanti Desai, as an experienced businessman who keeps his words, had to promote his candidature when the post of Chairman fell vacant. The appointment is of the rank of the Additional Secretary to the Government of India and governs the rules made by this House, according to the Central Board Act of 1953. The order of seniority for this post was: (1) Mr. Kailash Narain, (2) Mr. I. P. Gupta and (3) M. Kuruvilla for reasons I have explained. The choice of Mr. Kanti Desai fell on Mr. I. P. Gupta. But the Central Vigilance Commissioner was investigating certain serious allegations against Mr.

Gupta. The Finance Secretary approached the Central Commissioner Mr. Pimpurkar who refused to submit to the plaudiments of the messengers and couriers of Mr. Kanti Desai. Mr. Kailash Narain was overruled for Janata Party's political views; and the Finance Secretary then suggested and the Finance Minister and the Minister of State endorsed it on the file that Mr. Kuruvilla be considered. The Prime Minister was away in Kashmir. But Mr. Kanti Desai did not stop, conscious as he was of his commitment to his friends who were pressing him. After this again the Finance Secretary was sent to C.V.C. — All this can be checked up — to revise its opinion about Mr. Gupta but he refused to do so. The dates of his meeting also are important.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Two hours time had been allotted; you can take half an hour; you have already taken 25 minutes. You have to look at the watch also.

AN HON. MEMBER: Time will be extended.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: There were other members. I shall cut short my observations because there are many other kisas also — members like Mr. Srinivasan, Avtar Singh etc. on the Board. Mr. Badami for whom I have personally high regard and I hold him in great esteem, who was in charge of forfeited property was brought in. When it went to the Appointments Committee of the Cabinet he was not a member of the Board. According to the Gazette of India January 1, 1964 notification of the ministry of finance rule No. 3, it says: The Central Government may by notification in the Official Gazette appoint one of the members to be chairman. I do not think the Appointments Committee was told about this. He was appointed straightaway, asked simultaneously to become a member and then take over as chairman. CBDT and settlement commissions have been important arenas of Kanti Desai's operations. I want an enquiry; I challenge this government to conduct an enquiry; how many settlements have been effected since April 1977 till October 1977 and then from November 1977 to June 1978? How many violations were there? Clause 245 (d) of the Income-tax Act of 1961 says: sub-section 1, proviso (3) of 245: Provided further that an application shall not be proceeded with under this sub section if the commissioner objects to the application, being proceeded with on the ground that concealment of particulars of income on the part of the applicant or perpetration of a fraud by him evading any tax or other sums chargeable or assessable under income-tax has been established or is likely to be established before any income-tax authority.

section 30 the Official Secrets Act. Please How many fraud cases have been settled? There are clear implications. I do not want to mention names because of shortness of time. How many cases have been decided against the clear cut advice of the Commissioners, particularly in Bombay circle and in Ahmedabad circle. I do not want on this occasion to refer to some firms—because that is outside the scope—with which the Finance Minister was earlier connected or firms with which the Secretary to the Prime Minister, Mr. Shankar was connected. That is outside the scope, I presume. What I want to know is: tell us the donors to the Janata Party election funds; give us the accounts; then tell us—the House and the country are entitled to know—how they have been favoured by the income-tax and C.B.D.T. and settlement commissions.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your half an hour is over. You know the total time is two hours.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: I have to tell you more.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You must finish in five minutes.

SHRI VINODBHAI B. SHETH (Jamnagar): Ultimately he is going to prove that Janata Members are not interfering in the day to day affairs of the government.

How much of it was in black money?

MR. CHAIRMAN: How much of time do you expect me to give you?

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: I will take at least 15 minutes more.

MR. CHAIRMAN: How is it possible? Out of two hours if you take 45 minutes, then what about others?

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Time may kindly be extended.

In regard to settlement of income tax and wealth tax, what about penalty and prosecution and in how many cases was the interest waived? This is one question. How much was it in black?

On this question of appointment Mr. Morarji Desai, who happens to be the Prime Minister now, once recalled the advice that he gave to the then Governor of Bombay in 1939—Sir Roger Lumley who had approached the then Revenue Minister with the request that somebody be appointed for some minor post. Mr. Desai asked him how dare you ask me to do this. I am not going to do it. But, unfortunately, when Kanti proposes, things are different. Now, I do not want to go into various questions like Polyester Filament Yarn, C.P.M.O., and how they are connec-

ted. But I must tell you something of which I have the privilege to bring about, regarding Hindujas Bros. A very important question has arisen out of this. That is not the question of 11 million dollars, which I have brought before the House and the Prime Minister's Secretariat, I allege, was requesting the President of India to get invited for the banquet, latest on this last trip of Mr. Kanti Desai or the Prime Minister's trip. Hindujas were consorting with him in Hotel Beaurivage in Geneva. It has been the scene for money collections—unauthorised collections in foreign exchange. Not merely Hindujas, there are chibis in Westbury in London. How much was collected in the last trip, i.e. in 1977? Janata Party and the Government of India, do they know how much has been collected not merely through their independent contacts, not in Indian currency but in foreign exchange?

Now, what is relevant is. I refer to the Central Vigilance Commissioner's latest Report, wherein there is a very interesting case regarding Hindujas Bros. An Indo-Iranian firm produces a film called 'Subah aur Sham' and without the knowledge of the Information and Broadcasting Ministry and Customs Clearance Permit was brought to India. It was changed and was made a film. This happened during Sanjay Gandhi's days. But the point is the officials were proceeded against as a result of C.B.I. enquiry, not the Hindujas. To this day no prosecution has been launched.

Now I refer to the Hindu Report of July 24, 1978. Heading—P.M. Tops Slush Payment. What was this payment of \$ 450 million? What was this contract of \$ 450 million? Was it the same that Kanti discussed with Hindujas in Hotel Beaurivage, we want to know? That is an access. The source is these corrupt links. Now, investigations were held in another case—Boeing purchases regarding Maneckji. The two serious things to which I want to draw your attention are these. On 30th September, 1977, in spite of his friend Shri Kanti Desai being in a position of power and influence, he had to be charge-sheeted because it was linked with other VIPs of the former regime. In the FIR submitted to Mr. Kotwal, the Additional Chief Metropolitan Magistrate of Bombay, under section 56 of FERA of 1973, two lines of enquiry were to be pursued. One was that Commandant-General Maneckji and his younger brother, Kekoo used part of the money to promote the sale of Boeing aircraft by bribing Cabinet Ministers and highly-placed Government officials. The second was that Mr. Kekoo Maneckji received unauthorised information of a secret nature relating to the development and acquisition of defence aircraft and stores in our country, which is punishable under Section 3

[Shri K.P. Unnikrishnan]

of the Official Secrets Act. Please refer to page 84 of the CBI report for 1977 placed on the Table of the House, where what I have read out has been substantiated. I would like to know what has happened. The moment the investigation reached the point of Kanti-Shankar axis, the investigation was stopped and has found itself in a blind alley! How much money has come through, Mr. Haridas Mundhra should be able to tell us. He is another new friend. I do not want to go into all these details. It does not end there. The kissa of Janata misrule and corruption that they are breeding in this country, all in the name of election funds, does not end here. There was the question of impounding of passports in April, 1977. I would like to know how the passports of Mr. Raunaq Singh of Raunaq International were returned. Who was lawyer Juneja who approached the close relatives of the then Home Minister and get it out for a consideration? Mr. Charan Singh has always been very vehement on the issue of corruption. Speaking in this House on 13th July, 1977 he said:

"Corruption is prevailing from top to bottom. Political leaders and Ministers are not also free from it. The moral fibre in this country has completely collapsed." But he allowed his son-in-law that is the tragedy of this country what do you do with them?—to interfere in the cases of impounding of passports of criminals and racketeers who abound in this country? Armed racketeers are now around because we are considering the purchase of DPSA and Mr. Kanti Desai cannot deny that he met the racketeers Chibber Brothers in Westbury Hotel in London. I am making that charge.

I do not see the former Health Minister here unfortunately. He should have been here. We are entitled to know from him how much money was collected by his Special Assistant, Mr. Chitrangad Singh. It is a very amusing story, the collections made by his Special Assistant.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You should conclude now.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRIISHNAN: Before I conclude I would like to say some thing about this Mr. Chitra Anged Singh.

बीचरी बलवीर सिंह (होबियापुर): यह धर्म सेवा रही नहीं था, जो जिससे इन्दिरा गांधी निक कोट मिला था ?

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRIISHNAN:

श्री के० पी० उन्नीकृष्णन : इस जुलाई में हीटल बुरबाज, जेनेवा में शंकर साहब और कान्ति देसाई जिससे मिले थे, वही धर्म सेवा ।

Mr. Raj Narain had a very colourful Private Secretary or Special Assistant Known as Mr. Chitra Angad Singh. It is rumoured that an enquiry is going on. Mr. Chitra Angad Singh was not merely colourful but he also understood the requirements of political finance of his mentor and his group. He used many ordinary and extraordinary means. One of them is very amusing. There were three Persian carpets belonging to a VIP which on a fine March morning of 1977 found its way to Vishwayatan Yogashram. Swami Dharendra Brahmachari tried to take them out but by that time, he had come under surveillance. So, they got stuck there at Vishwayatan Yogashram. Mr. Raj Narain appointed an Administrator of this Ashram a man called Chhatrasal Singh from UP who has nothing to do with yoga but every thing to do with Chitra Angad Singh. One fine morning, all the carpets including these carpetworth lakhs of rupees, *kambals*, mattresses lock, stock and barrel were removed from the Ashram. Many have been returned but not these expensive carpets.

The whole question is one of standards. We had set up certain standards in this country because Mr. K. D. Malaviya's Personal Assistant was found having collected Rs. 10000/-. An inquiry commission was set up. It was scrutinised. An inquiry was held by a Supreme Court Judge. He resigned. These were the standards we had set for ourselves in this country. Now, Sir, I want the Prime Minister to be remembered in this country, remembered by posterity not a father who showed infirmity at a crucial moment of his own life and the life of this country, but I want him to be remembered, as I said, as an apostle of fearlessness who came from Raj Ghat, went to define certain standards of public conduct to strengthen the moral fibre of this country. This is what is lacking today. I recall what he told this House on 9-12-74. This is what power corrupts. I quote :

"I hope the Prime Minister will realise it if not today some day, it will have to be realised."

I hope, Morarji Bhai will not abdicate his commitment. I hope, he will not abdicate his position of responsibility or what he owes to this country which has put him where he is. I have not said this out of a perverse love. I have not said his out of personal prejudiced. But if you want to cleanse the system, you will have to. And about this I shall come back in my reply.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved :

"That this House is of the opinion that increasing play of money power in elections pose grave

threat to the future of Parliamentary Democracy as evidenced by the recent revelations of collection of huge election funds by some important persons including Ministers and those who are in proximity to high officers of power and decision making."

Now, amendments will have to be moved.

SHRI NIRMAL CHANDRA JAIN (Secni) : I beg to move :

"That in the motion,—

after "evidenced" insert—

"since the elections of 1971 and"" (1)

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi) : I beg to move :

"That in the motion,—

add at the end—

"and recommends to the Government to bring forward expeditiously legislation by which all political parties in the country should be registered under the Registration of Societies Act, 1860 (as amended up-to-date) and should maintain accounts of all their receipts revealing their sources and expenditure supported by stamped vouchers and publish annually a statement of receipts and expenditures duly audited and certified by a chartered accountant which should be published in the Gazette of the Government of India." (2)

SHRI SHANKAR DEV (Bidar) : I beg to move :

"That in the motion,—

after "Parliamentary Democracy" insert—

"and to the highest Indian traditions and culture." (3)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Kamath.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hosangabad) : I had given notice of a substitute motion. I do not know why it is shown as an amendment. Is it permissible or not as a substitute motion?

MR. CHAIRMAN : You can only move an amendment.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH : I gave notice of a substitute motion.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Office informs me that it will be in the form of an amendment itself to substitute that.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH : I have no objection. I beg to move :

"That in the motion,—

add at the end—

"and expresser its grave concern over the fact that the electoral process as well as public life in India which was badly polluted and vitiated by an unholy alliance of political power and money power during the decadent decade, 1967-77, with the steep erosion of ethical standards and moral values, threatened to distort democracy into a plutocracy deform 'Janatantra' into 'Dhanatantra' and recognizes the imperative need to reverse those morbid trends and is convinced that for the purpose the formulation of a voluntary code of conduct by all political parties is essential and urges the Government to initiate, without delay, comprehensive measures with a view to cleansing public life in general and purifying the electoral process in particular." (4)

DR. RAMJI SINGH (Bhagalpur) : I beg to move :

"That in the motion,—

for "as evidenced by the recent revelations of collection of huge election funds by some important persons including Ministers and those who are in proximity to high officers of power and decision making."

substitute—

"and directs the Government to refer the matter to the Chief Justice of India to ascertain whether there is a *prima facie* case for a thorough probe under the Commissions of Inquiry Act, and further directs the Government to bring suitable legislation before the House to ban collection of election funds from business houses by any body." (5)

श्री गौरी शंकर राय (याजोपुर) : मान्यवर, आज सदन के सामने जो प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत है वह एक बड़े सम्पीर प्रश्न से संबन्धित है। जो मेरे विचार इसको मूक करने वाले हैं वे शुरु में तो ठीक रहे लेकिन अन्त में उन्होंने इस विषय को छोड़ कर बड़ी लम्बी दीड़ लगाई जिस पर मैं जाना नहीं चाहता। यह प्रश्न बहुत पुराने समय से चला

[श्री बीरी शंकर राय]

था रहा है कि मंत्री और सरकार में जो लोग हैं उनके पद का प्रयोग चाहा बहुत करने में कैसे नहीं होगा और यह जो मंत्री है वह किस प्रकार से राजनीति को प्रभावित न करे—इसका प्रयास बहुत पहले से हुआ है। सन् 1960 में इस प्रकार की बात आई थी लेकिन पं० नेहरू ने इसका विरोध किया था और चन्दा लेने की बात उन्होंने रखी। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि 1969 में चन्दा लेने के ऊपर जो पाबंदी लगाई गई तब हमारे मित्रों का पाबंदी लगाने का मतलब यह था कि धान बूक चन्दा न लिया जाये। इसके दो नतीजे निकले। एक नतीजा तो यह निकला कि ब्लैक मनी धाने गया और दूसरा नतीजा यह निकला कि पार्टियों का हिमाय देना बन्द हो गया क्योंकि ब्लैकमनी जो धात्री थी उसका हिमाय देने के लिए वे मजबूर नहीं थे। मैं कांग्रेस की परम्पराओं को भी जानता हूँ क्योंकि हम कोई दूर के नहीं हैं, हमारा भी रिश्ता रहा है। जबसे चन्दा बैंक हुआ तब से रसीद से रुपया न धा करके श्रीकैम पालिटिक्स प्रारम्भ हो गई हमारे उन्नीकृष्णन और चम्पाण माहब जैसे बिबेकानन्दों की बात मैं नहीं करता, मैं श्रद्धियों की बात नहीं करना चाहता, मैं साधारण कांग्रेसमैन की बात करता हूँ कि सबसे श्रीकैम पालिटिक्स शुरू हो गई। उसमें ब्लैकमनी का प्रभाव धाने लगा और वह बन पड़ा। पिछले 8-10 साल, 1969 के बाद की जो कांग्रेस रही है, उसके धाकड़ों में मैं नहीं जाना चाहता लेकिन धमकी मेरे सामने जो धाकड़े हैं इनमें अगर किसी ने चन्दा लिया तो मेरा खयाल है कि दम प्रतिफल में कम से सारे दम है और 90 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा में उस समय कांग्रेस के लोगों ने चन्दा लिया। फर्क यह था कि कांग्रेस में कई प्रकार के लोग थे—कुछ प्रगतिशील थे और कुछ प्रतिक्रियावादी थे। मैं इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहना नहीं चाहता लेकिन प्रगतिशील की परिभाषा जो की जाती है—

A progressive is a man who can digest money from Russia. A reactionary is a man who can digest money from the dollar area. A dynamic person is one who can digest money from both places most effectively. And there were dynamic people, they conducted the whole country's finances and elections.

इस प्रस्ताव में एक शब्द जो लिखा है, हम चाहते हैं उस पर बहुत ही लेकिन हमारे मित्र ने प्रस्ताव को पर्वट कर दिया। उन्होंने कहा रेविलेन्स हुए हैं। श्री उन्नीकृष्णन को अब मालूम हुआ है कि प्रभावशाली लोग चन्दा इकट्ठा किए करते थे। इससे पहले इनको यह बात मालूम नहीं थी। चम्पाण साहब ने स्वयं में भी नहीं देखा कि चन्दा भी लिया जाता है। यह हरिजन प्रेमी थे इसलिए भीमती इन्दिरा गांधी और चम्पाण साहब सारा चन्दा हरिजन बस्ती से ले धाते थे और सारे देश में बाट देते थे। इन प्रकार से सत्त समापन चलता था। मैं इसके लिए कोई शब्द कहना

नहीं चाहता, एक तो इंसट्रूक्शन धावनी होता है हिन्दी का शब्द चम्पा नहीं होता, "हमपावर" धनपालमेन्टरी हो जायेगा। धाप देखें कि किस साहब के साथ चन्दा लेने की परम्परा का विरोध करते हैं।

कस्टम वाली जो बात है, उन्होंने कहा कि कॉलिट आई उसमें धापरेट करते हैं। मेरा खयाल है मेरे मित्र को उस क्षेत्र में बड़ी जानकारी है क्योंकि उसका हम जवाब नहीं दे सकते हैं। उन का कन्स्टम से ज्यादा मालूम है, इसलिए वह जानते होंगे,....

श्री सीतल राय : (बैरकपुर) : इनकम टैक्स की बात है।

श्री बीरी शंकर राय : इनकम टैक्स के बारे में भी मुझे जानकारी नहीं है, क्योंकि मैं गांव का धावनी हूँ। इनकम टैक्स धाकिमर, कौन है, मैं नहीं जानता। लेकिन एक का तो मर्यादा करना है, बड़े धावरणीय हैं। लेकिन किन्तु धावरणीय है या किन्तु प्रणिन है—मैं नहीं जानता और जान भी नहीं सकता हूँ—क्योंकि मैं प्रोपेसिब भी नहीं हूँ, रिप्लेनरी भी नहीं हूँ और डाइनेमिक भी नहीं हूँ—इस विषये नहीं जान सकता हूँ।

मैं निवेदन कर रहा था—धात्र मदन के सामने जो गम्भीर प्रश्न विचारार्थ है—रेविलेन्स में यह प्रवृत्ति नहीं बदलेगी, एक्स्पेंजेन्स से यह प्रवृत्ति नहीं बदलेगी। कालिदास ने चन्दा मांगा, जनता पार्टी ने चन्दा मांगा, सरकार में जो लोग हैं उन्होंने चन्दा मांगा, राजनारायण जी ने चन्दा मांगा लेकिन ये जो चन्दे ने पूना करने वाले लोग हैं—मैं अपने विरोधी दलों के मित्रों में और खाम तोर से माटे साहब से कहना चाहता हूँ—धाप की माताजी को भी चन्दे से नफरत है, तो मैं इस चन्दे से नफरत करने वालों में कहना चाहता हूँ—एक साथ बैठ कर हम पर विचार करें, अपने सीने पर हाथ रख कर विचार करें—क्या हम समस्या का कोई समाधान हो सकता है? इस समस्या का समाधान एक्स्पेंजेन्स से नहीं होगा। यह कहना मगल है कि नई रेविलेन्स हुए हैं। मैं चन्दे से नफरत करने वाले मित्रों से कहना चाहता हूँ—यह परम्परा प्रारम्भिक काल से है, जब से कांग्रेस पावर में आई, चन्दा मांगती रही। फर्क सिर्फ इतना है—सी० बी० गुना जैसे जो पुराने रिप्लेनरी सीडर्स रहे हैं, वे रसीद दे कर चन्दा लिया करते थे, लेकिन अब से प्रगतिशील हो गये, तब से रसीद और पुर्जे की जरूरत ही नहीं रही।

मैं धाप के जरिये अपने मित्रों से कहना चाहता हूँ—इस पर गम्भीरता से विचार करने के लिये बैठिये—सबवार में छव जायगा, इतना काफी नहीं है। हिन्सा ब्रोडसे के बारे में चम्पाण साहब से पूछिये। वह विदेश मंत्री और वित्त मंत्री रह चुके हैं—धाप उन को साहब के साथ कहना चाहिये कि उस का व्यवहार क्या था। मिस्त्र गांधी उस को धकेले टैकल नहीं किया

कली थी, उन को भी इस की थोड़ी-बहुत जानकारी
ब्रबब होगी

श्री सोमर राय : प्रूफ लाइये ।

श्री थोरी मंकर राय : प्रूफ की क्या जरूरत है, यह कोई प्रदान नहीं है । मैं तो भले भ्रादमी के लिये यह बात कह रहा हूँ—जो उस को महसूस करने के लिये तैयार है । यह कह देने से कि इन्होंने चन्दा वसूल किया, उन्होंने चन्दा वसूल किया, इस से काम नहीं चलेगा । आप ने अपने भाषण में एक भी ऐसा सुझाव नहीं दिया कि इन को कैसे ठीक किया जाय । चन्दा वसूल करना कोई नई बात नहीं है, यह प्रवृत्ति प्राम्थ से ही थी । जब हमारा राष्ट्रीय आन्दोलन चल रहा था, तब भी देश के पुरोहितों ने राष्ट्रीय आन्दोलन में चन्दा दे कर हमारे महापुरुषों को भी, लेकिन उस समय पावर उन के पास नहीं थी, इसीलिये करगान का प्रसर नहीं पड़ा । उन के बाद १० जवाहर लाल नेहरू के जमाने में भी पुरोपति चन्दा देते थे, इन्दिरा गांधी के जमाने में, बूँक बहू प्रगतिशील और डाइनेमिक थी, इस लिये वह आकाश तक चला गया । मैं अपने चन्दा विते हुए मित्रों से कहना चाहता हूँ—उन्होंने अपने समय में इस परम्परा को बड़ा बीजम् रूप दिया । महापति महाशय, १९७७ में जब पार्लियामेंट के चुनाव हुए मैं विश्वास के साथ कहना हूँ—हमारी पार्टी के पास एक रणनीति भी देने के लिये नहीं था । सीधे मैं चन्दा देकर हम को चुनाव मकाया था । मैं यह नहीं कहना कि इधर सब समझो वैसे हुए हूँ या वह चन्दा नहीं लेते । लेकिन मैं अपने भ्राई उन्नीकरण और चण्डाण माहब से कहना चाहता हूँ—एक कस्मिन्म इलाक बोजिज कि किम तरह, मैं उस समस्या का समाधान होगा । लेकिनलेजन में इस समस्या का समाधान नहीं हो सकता ।

१९६९ में आपने मेजिमेंशन बनाया, लेकिन उस मेजिमेंशन से आपने ब्लैक-मनी को व्यापार मुक्त कर दिया, और-बाजारी का पैसा राजनीतिक फण्ड में घाने लगा । मैं एक पुरानी डिबेट पढ़ रहा था—उसमें लिखा था—

The Government of the people by the industrialists and for the industrialists.

ऐसा आपने उस समय किया । मेरे पास समय नहीं है, मैं आपकी तरह से मुध्य बकना नहीं हूँ—वर्ना मैं आपकी बतलाता कि किस प्रकार से कापिेम सरकार ने एम एम टी सी के द्वारा कार्ने-आवरन का दाम बढ़ा कर किन-किन कन्टीड से टन्य आप-मनी लेकर बिदेशी बैंकों में जमा किया । मेरी नाम लेने की भावत नहीं है, लेकिन मैं जानता हूँ—जो लोग अघारिटी में थे—उनका फितना रणिया बिदेशी बैंकों में जमा है । रिफार्ड बिस्वा-बिस्वा कर इन बातों को बतलाता है । मैं एक्सपोजेशन नहीं करना चाहता हूँ, लेकिन एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ—अगर सबकुछ में इस समस्या को समस्या के रूप में लें—तब ही इसका समाधान निकल सकता है, लेकिन यदि उनका उद्देश्य फानि भाई का नाम

लेना है, तो मैं नाम तो नहीं लेना चाहता, लेकिन साठे माहब आपकी मायम होगा, आपके यहाँ उमांकर जीवित पहले चन्दा इकट्ठा किया करते थे । पहले आनन्द भवन के ट्रेजरर थे, उसके बाद कापिेम के ट्रेजरर हुए और फिर देश के । हमारे यहाँ एक नेशनल हेरल्ड प्रखबार है । इसमें सबकी ब्लैक मनी इनजेक्ट होती रहती है । प्रखबार में बाटा है लेकिन उसकी बिलिंग बनती रही । ब्यक्तिगत रूप से चन्दे से नहीं, पोलिटिक्स के नाम पर ब्लैक मनी मांग करके नेशनल हेरल्ड को सींचा गया जोकि एक परिवार की सम्पत्ति है । उसको सींचा गया । मैं जानता हूँ कि प्राज भी, जो लोग प्रब मक्ति में या पावर में नहीं हैं, इस-दम हजार रुपये महीना खर्च करते हैं । उनमें बहुत से पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर भी हैं । कहां से यह सब धाना है ? ये सब बातें किस चीज को साबित करती हैं ?

आप प्रधान मंत्री मोरारजी देसाई पर हमला करिये लेकिन सीमें के घर में रहने वाले लोग ऐसा हमला न करें । आप प्रसर करना चाहते हैं तो इस दृष्टि से करो कि कोई सुझाव रखो जिससे सब लोग मिल कर, बैठ कर बात करें । आप प्रधान मंत्री जी से, मंत्रियों से बात करिये । मैं कहूँगा कि चण्डाण माहब बात करें । आपव आप लोग नहीं जानते कि हिनुका बबसे क्या है । यह पुराने मस्मिंडम में रहने वालों की जानकारी में है, यह उस बकन चंदे की बात है ।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस प्रस्ताव को लाकर इस मदन का इस तरह से बुरायाग नहीं होना चाहिए कि कोई भ्रादमी कोई काम शिकायत करने के लिए, जस्टिफिक मोटिव में इसका बुरायाग करे । मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपका कोई शिकायत है तो इस मदन में सभी दलों के लोग मिल कर बैठें और विचार करें कि कैसे इस देश के चरित्र को धण्डा रचना है, कैसे इस देश में चंदे की राजनीति बनगी और कहां तक चलेगी, कहां तक उसकी सीमावद्ध करना है । इस पर मिल कर सब लोग सोच सकते हैं । यह चीज एक-दूसरे को गांभी-गंभीर देकर नहीं सोची जा सकती है ।

मान्यवर, हमारे दो टोचर्स थे । एक बड़े विद्वान् थे और दूसरे कुछ कम पड़े निबे थे । दूसरे टोचर जब इन्तिहाम होता तो नकाल करने वाले लड़कों को पकड़ निवा करते । उनसे हमारे विद्वान् टोचर कहा करते थे कि तुम बचपन में जरूर नकाल करते होगे तभी नकालियों को पहचान जाते जहो । इसलिए हमारे ये भ्राई भी जानते हैं कि कहां कहां से चन्दा धाता है, कहां कहां इसके सोत हैं । इनकी १६ घाने बेबुनियाद बात को भी ठंके से हिबकता हूँ क्योंकि इनको सब मालूम है कि कौन कहां कहां नाजुक मोका है । ये बहुत से नाजुक मोकों को जगत हैं । इसलिए मैं आपसे कहता हूँ कि आप इस पर बैठकर विचार कीजिए और सुझाव दीजिए । यह काम कानून बनाने से

[श्री गीरी संकर राय]

होता है तो वह बताइये। यह देश 62 करोड़ का है। देश की कानि हार्ड के अतिरिक्त क्या हर किसी को बंधा मारने से नकल है? बाकिर आप क्या कहना चाहते हैं। बाट डू यू बाट टू इमेजे अपोन मी? मैं कहता हूँ कि इस सारे मामले पर बैठ कर बिचार कीजिए कि कैसे इस समस्या को हल किया जाए। इस प्रस्ताव का एक हिस्सा अपनी पराकाष्ठा पर चला गया है। जब चव्वाण साहब मंत्रिमंडल में थे तब भी रिजिलेन्स हुए हैं। इसलिए यह कहना कि पंजीपतियों से पैसा लिया गया, इस बात को जायद भी उन्नीकृष्ण जी उतना नहीं जानते जितना कि श्री चव्वाण साहब जानते हैं। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि सभी दलों के लोग बैठें, एक कांसेन्सस, एक अग्रेस्ट्रिग पर प्रायें कि किस तरह से सार्वजनिक जीवन में एक परम्परा कायम की जाय, मैयार निश्चित रूप में कायम किये जायें। बाली गाली देने से तो यह नहीं होगा। आप इसके लिए मैयार तय कीजिए। यह मैं किसी को किफेंड करने के लिए नहीं कह रहा हूँ। मैं इसलिए कहना चाहता हूँ कि यदि आप समस्या का समाधान करना चाहते हैं तो बैठ करके इसका हल ढूँँ, वह जरूर निकलेगा।

श्री बल्लभ साठे (भकोला) : सभापति महोदय, मैं गीरीसकर राय जी से सहमत हूँ जो अभी उन्होंने बात कही। यह जो प्रस्ताव मेरे मित्र श्री उन्नीकृष्ण जी ने यहाँ पर रखा है, इस प्रस्ताव से जो सवाल उन्नीकृष्ण उठाया है, उसका हल इस तरह से निकल सकता है यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आयी। (व्यवधान) आपकी भाषी हो तो बताइये। मैं गीरीसकर जी से सहमत हूँ। इसलिए कि चन्दा इकट्ठा हो रहा है और नयी पावर की बहुत बड़ी समस्या है और उससे बतारा पैसा हुआ है, वह प्रभावित करती है और बड़े लोग जो सत्ता में हैं मिनिस्टर हैं उन्हें ज्यादा सहूलियत होती है तो यह बात तो प्राज से नहीं है। जो मिनिस्टर रहेगा और जो सत्ता में रहेगा स्वाभाविक है चन्दा उसी के पास जाएगा और सत्ता में न रहे तो उसके पास चन्दा नहीं आएगा, यह भी स्वाभाविक बात है। प्राज सत्ता में नहीं रहे इसलिए शिकायत हो तो बात चल्य है। लेकिन सवाल जैसे राय जी ने कहा, यह है कि इसकी बुनियाद में हमें जाना होगा। बुनियादी बात के लिए आप क्या करना चाहते हैं। कोई नया सिस्टम निकालने वाले हैं जर्मनी में जैसे है कि गवर्नमेंट सारा चर्चा इलेक्शन का करती है कैसे होगा? क्या ऐसा सिस्टम आप मुझा रहे हैं? मैं समझता हूँ कि यहाँ यह हो नहीं सकता है। जब तक इस देश में जो आर्थिक लाज है, जो आर्थिक व्यवस्था है, जो पूंजीवाद पर आधारित है उसके रहते काला धन बेहिसाब बढ़ता जा रहा है.... (व्यवधान) लाल पगड़ी वाले की समझ आपकी यह बात। वह समाजवादी हैं। हमारे साथी रहे हैं और वह इस बात को जानते हैं। जितनी पूंजी जमा होती जाती है चन्दा लोगों के हाथ में, देश की नेहनत से निर्मित हुई पूंजी जब

चन्द लोगों के हाथ में एकत्रित होती वहाँ काला धन भी पैदा होता है। ऐसी चर्चा व्यवस्था में आप चाहें कुछ कर लें तो कुछ नहीं हो सकेगा। केन्द्रित चर्चा सत्ता होगी तो उसका उपयोग या दुरुपयोग राजनीति को बनाने के लिए कंट्रोल में लाने के लिए किया ही जाएगा। यह हकीकत है, यह वस्तुस्थिति है। आप और हम इसकी बदलने के लिए प्राज भी तैयार नहीं हैं। जो बैस्टिड इटरेस्ट हैं उनको खरम करने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। अन्याय सबलों पर बहुत बड़ी बहल हो सकती है। होता क्या है? हम आपकी और आप हमारी टोपी उछानने की कोशिश करते हैं। हम कानि हार्ड को गालियाँ दे देते हैं और प्राज संजय को गालियाँ दे देते हैं। यह क्या है।

17:00 hrs.

श्री सौम्य राय (बैरकपुर) : दोनों में मेलजोल हो गया है।

श्री बल्लभ साठे : यही बात चलेगी और इसमें आपकों सन्तोष है मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं है। आपने साह कमीशन बैठाया। साठे केसिस सजय गांधी पर चलाए। तेरह केसिस इंदिरा जी पर चलाए, मिसमूज थाक पावर, कुरप्शन इन हार्ड प्राफ़िन। पर जब दूसरे का बैठा हो तो खराब, अपना बैठा हो तो सनबा। उसके नाम से बोलो मत, वह दूध का घुना हुआ है, साफ है, वह कोई बदबलन नहीं है, उसकी बात न करो, वह कुरप्शन नहीं करता है लेकिन दूसरे में सभी बुराईयाँ हैं। इससे मामला निपटेंगा नहीं। मैं आपसे पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आपने इस पर गम्भीरता से बिचार किया है?

17:03 hrs.

[DR. SUSHILA NAYAR in the Chair]

चर्चा व्यवस्था के बारे में कोई बोलता है क्या? आप और हम किसी की जायद उसकी कुरस्त नहीं है। जब से प्राप सत्ता में आए हैं मुझे बताइये कभी ऐसी चर्चा, कभी ऐसी बैठक हुई है कि बुनियादी परिवर्तन प्राधिक शिष्ट में हम कैसे लाए और प्राप हमें चुनौती दें कि बलिये बुनियादी परिवर्तन लाना है, ये जो बैस्टिड इटरेस्ट हैं, कपिटलिज्म क जो गड़ हैं, जो जम कर बैठ गए हैं सीने पर इस देश के इनको खरम करना है, चलो यह हमारा प्रोथाम है जिसको बेनेज समझना चाहिये और प्राप्रो इस प्रोथाम को चलाएं। कोई बात हुई? इस बात पर चर्चा नहीं होगी। इस बात पर आपकी भी फुलत नहीं है क्योंकि आप उन्हें धक्का नहीं लगा सकते। बैस्टिड इटरेस्ट हैं, 20 हजार करोड़ ब्लेक मनी जिनको कानने में है और वह भी दो, तीन हजार लोगों के हाथ में हो तो वह कैसे इस देश में नहीं खरीद सकते हैं? सारी टोपी व्यूरोक्रेसी उनसे मिली हुई है। आप बताइये सीने पर हाथ रख कर कोई मैन्यर पार्लियामेंट कह दे क्या एक एम0 पी0 का चुनाव 35,000 रु0 में होता है? नहीं। फिर कहां से जाता है पैसा जो लाख, सवा लाख चर्च होता है, यह पैसा कहाँ से आता है वही आता है जो कानि हार्ड ने जमा किया। उनको जो 80

साथ ५० मिला, आपने तो सूरेनियर कलेक्शन जो कांग्रेस का हुआ, उस सम्बन्ध में 180 लोगों के नाम आपने गिनाये और उस पर कार्यवाही भी की, नोटिस दिये गये कम्पनियों को। 80 लाख जिन लोगों से छाया उनकी भी निस्ट दे दीजिए और उनके ऊपर भी नोटिस दीजिये। लेकिन नहीं बने आप, क्योंकि सी० बी० गुप्ता साहब कहते हैं कि उसने मुझे पूरा हिमाज दे दिया है। और जो पार्टी के लोग हैं उन्होंने चन्दा कलेक्ट भी किया लेकिन कोई हिमाज नहीं दिया। यह गुप्ता जी कह रहे थे। अब इनसे पृष्ठिये कि उन्होंने 80 लाख ५० बिना मंत्री रहे, केवल प्रधान मंत्री के पुत्र होने के नाते, इस्टाब्लिशमेंट तो जो मंत्री हैं माननीय पटनायक या माननीय एच० एम० पटेल इनको किन्ना मिला होगा? उसका हिसाब कोई बनायेगा पर वह बात भी नहीं होगी। मैं आपसे कहना हूँ फिर से गम्भीरता से विचार कीजिये।

हमारे कामत साहब को शाहू कमीशन पर बोलते समय उनको एक ही बात याद आ रही है कि कम तरफ से बरिख हतन इन्दिरा गांधी और उनके खानदान का किया जाय जिससे उनकी धारणा संतुष्ट हो। हमारे बाकी के भी लोग हैं। आपको याद होगा कि उन्होंने हमट्टी डम्प्टी लिबरल गुनाई थी...

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत (होमगाबाद) : वह रंकाडे पर है, टेप पर है।

श्री बल्लभ साठे : एक रिमार्क मैं भी इनको सुनाता चाहता हूँ आपके बारे में, मोरारजीकर राय के बारे में :

मम जूठमलानी गौरी लाल, गौरीशंकर और कंवर लाल, और भाई० सी० एस० हरि, भाई० सी० एस० हरि विष्णु कामत,

Some jooth malani. Gauri, Lal, ICS Hari with much sound and fury: Signifying nothing.

Indira Gandhi they wanted to bury : Now they fret and fume in impotent rage at her renewed success and glory.

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत : जवा नहीं ठीक।

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Now, to revert to the subject under discussion, it is said that Kantibhai has nothing to do with politics, he is only a Private Secretary looking after his aged father. What does Kantibhai have to say about this? A German correspondent interviewed him and this is how the interview goes on.

The correspondent asks : "Well, how do you serve your father?"

Kantibhai : "Well, you see my father is very old and he needs to depend upon some one for decision-making."

Correspondent : "surely he can consult his Cabinet colleagues."

Kantibhai : "Yes, he consults them and they give their opinion. But I usually advice him on which opinion to take."

So, Madam Chairman, Kantibhai has no role at all !

इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री बीज पटनायक) : यह कहाँ से पढ़ रहे हो ?

श्री बल्लभ साठे : German Magazine कांति भाई कोई रोल भ्रष्टा नहीं करते वह तो केवल श्रवण कुमार की तरह पिता की सेवा में लगे हैं। मैं आपसे कहता हूँ कि कोई दूध का घुसा नहीं है, कोई यह नहीं कहे कि holier than thou आप तो खाली करमान के तुलने हैं, मुझे की जो बुनियादी बात है, मैं आपकी भावना कहूँ तो सवाल का हल निकाला जा सकता है। नहीं तो वह तो हंस रहे हैं कि अच्छा मीठा है, तुलू, मैं-मैं हो रही है। जूतम पैजार में लगे हैं और जब बच्चा धारणा तो बच्चे के लिये हमारे पास धार्यो। वह जानते हैं, हंस रहे हैं, आपका मञ्जील उड़ा रहे हैं।

आप एक दूसरे पर कीबड़ उछाल रहे हैं। आप इस बातका से मत देखिए, राजनीति वह रही है, पट्टी पर से फिर से उतर रही है।

Our whole national debate is getting derailed on non-issues. Believe me, the biggest non-issue was Indira-baiting. Now it is coming home. It has started against each other in the Janata Party itself. This cancer will grow. I beg of you, I beg of my friends through you, Madam Chairman, to consider this issue in this larger perspective and gravity and approach it with that basic approach of removing the system which corrupts and which corrupts all individuals. And as long as that system prevails you cannot undo corruption by just passing this resolution or some law. Thank you very much for giving me this opportunity.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah) : Madam Chairman, though the resolution expresses concern in the future of parliamentary democracy by the increasing role of money in elections but mainly the discussion is centering round charges of corruption against Kanti Desai. These two aspects I want to deal with separately.

I do not blame them because they are out to utilise every occasion to discredit the Janata Government and the Janata Party and to take maximum political advantage of it. My accusation is against the Janata Party and the government and Mr. Morarji Desai himself because the Prime Minister should not have given any scope. Wherever any charge of corruption

[Shri Samar Mukherjee]

comes and when it comes in a concrete form, he should have faced it with some form of inquiry. If, without that, the Prime Minister comes to defend the son, it links up the old tradition. Here a tradition has developed that sons and daughters of Prime Ministers and Chief Ministers have become the real reasons of the exist of the Prime Ministers and Chief Ministers from the scene of political life.

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR (Trivandrum) : That is why Bengal has always chosen the bachelors.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Now is the time for the Janata Party Government, the Janata Party as well as the Prime Minister to defend their image before the public life. They should come forward to have a probe on every case wherever any concrete charge of corruption comes and, if that charge is proved, the Prime Minister and the Government should take proper steps and fully dissociate with those actions and defend the integrity, honesty, purity of the party and the position the Prime Minister is holding. When again and again this type of complaints and charges come, they should be met with proper enquiries otherwise the entire attention of the House and the whole country will be engaged and diverted into those issues and only this will be a common talk before the public, while the government gave no time, no attention, to the basic problems of the people. Only these issues are getting primacy. That is why we told in the past also that whenever the question of the letters came up, we had told the Prime Minister to lay the letters on the table. Let the public see what is there in the letters. If there are charges, that should be subjected to be probed. Now, it has been declared by the Prime Minister that if there is a concrete charge and if any Member is prepared to give it in writing, 'I am prepared to forward it to the Judge of the Supreme Court.' I would urge upon the friends here to give them in writing and offer to the Prime Minister the scope to test this declaration. Let him forward that to a Supreme Court judge and let it be probed. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Whether it applies to the foreign transactions also?

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: That the judge will decide.

Madam, Chairman, whenever the friends bring these charges, they pose themselves as if they are the real fighters against corruptions. Look at their own background. They must be self-critical; they must be honest.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH:
The less said the better.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Before starting accusing others, their attention should be drawn to the issue of Blitz, last year, April 16, 'The whole headline is: 'Congress Looted Crores from State Bank'. It is alleged—I am reading.

"It is alleged, for example, that Varadachary personally carried Rs. 9 crores in tin boxes to Malda, from where former Banking Minister was contesting the Lok Sabha elections....

Shri Dinesh Joarder is here. He defeated Shri Pranab Mukherjee.

".....as well as Rae Bareilly and Amethi, Indira and Sanjay Gandhi's constituencies, and supervised the cash handouts to voters."

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (IDUKKI):
Shah Commission was there.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: No please be self-critical. Don't absolve yourself of the responsibility. You never raised your voice against this type of corruption. (*Interruptions*)

My accusation is that you never raised your voice against corruption. Now you become the critics of corruption. (*Interruptions*). Lakhs are spent on posters.

I quote:

"Two of the premier financing units, the State Bank of India and the LIC, were horribly mugged in a Mafia-like operation. Dissenting officials were sacked or transferred and the compliant one's given undue promotions and extensions.

After State Bank Chairman Talwar was brusquely edged out of the job, his successor T. R. Varadachary was forced to pull crores out of the Bank's funds to finance the Ruling party's election campaigns.

Insiders claim the money was collected from the banks' customers who were given generous overdrafts and forced to part with a substantial percentage off on pain of withdrawal of all facilities in future. In the process the bank's till was severely drained.

To get an extension of service, Chairman Varadachary was further compelled to please the Banking Minister by giving huge advances to certain parties. In some cases the advances were handed over even before processing the documents, and in other cases before the signing of the agreements."

After the election were over they tried to regularise these in bad debts. There are other details also but I am not going into them. I simply want to draw the attention of the hon'ble Members who have now brought these accusations—I am not opposed to bringing accusations—if they are sincerely interested in fighting corruption then they must start from their own self. (Interruptions)

SHRI G. M. STEPHEN : Let us begin with the four CPI (M) Ministers against whom corruption charges were established by Commission of Enquiry instituted against them. (Interruptions)

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Madam Chairman, I support Mr. Sathé in one respect that this very system—under which we are living—is based on exploitation and for thirty years of Congress rule the rich have become richer and the poor have become poorer and there has been concentration of money and growth of monopoly houses. For this you cannot accuse Janata party government. But we accuse the Janata party government that they are pursuing the same policy. There has been no basic change in the policy of the Janata party government. Money is being concentrated in the hands of the few. What does the Directive Principle in the Constitution say ? It says that disparity should be reduced. But what is there in actual practice. The rich are becoming richer and the poor are becoming poorer. The disparity is growing day by day. Only last month the Reserve Bank reports revealed that the monopoly houses have earned nearly 50 per cent more profit in the years 1972 to 1975. The monopoly houses know that this government is providing through their policies the scope for earnings huge profit and, as such, they are interested to keep this government in power. They know so long as this government is in power their profit earning scope will remain intact. As the people at large are being exploited and so their discontent is growing day by day. These monopoly houses know that it is becoming more and more difficult for the ruling party to get support and face the elections. That is why people must be influenced by money power, by using casteism, communalism and various other fraudulent methods.

Day by day, capitalism is faced with crisis. Day by day, money is concentrated in the hands of a few. Day by day these people's movements are growing. More and more, these big capitalist houses and the exploiting classes are bound to purchase the ministers and use them, and use their money power for influencing the voters. This is inevitable in this system. That is why, when you

talk of removing corruption, we must keep this in mind. The Government has changed. But the State machinery has not changed. The entire bureaucracy is there. You can change one officer from one department to another department. But he is bred in this atmosphere, where everybody has been forced to be corrupt. If any honest officer is there, he has to face punishment. By becoming honest, by refusing to become corrupt, he is pressurised, he is transferred or he is demoted. They are forced to become corrupt and they become part and parcel of the ruling machinery. That is why in this atmosphere you cannot expect that the entire administration will be free from corruption. That is why I say that higher political consciousness is necessary and the entire people must be aroused to fight corruption. The consciousness of the people must be roused against corruption to curb the possibility of corruption spreading in other spheres. The level of the political consciousness of the people must be aroused higher. They must get the feeling that money cannot corrupt the people. The people of West Bengal have exhibited their political consciousness. They have correctly selected as to which party they should support; they have found out which are the parties which are the agents of the big business houses and who are the agents of the exploiters. They have proved that money cannot influence them, money cannot purchase votes. Although the bourgeois parties spent lakhs and lakhs of rupees, they found that their candidates had been defeated and the Left forces had won. The glaring example of West Bengal is there. Lakhs and lakhs of rupees were spent, but the people in the villages knew to whom they should vote. In the villages landlords spent huge amounts of money. But the peasantry has been intelligent enough. They decided 'we will get the money, but we will vote for our own selected candidates. Those who wanted to influence the voters with money see that even after spending so much money their candidates had been defeated. Then they will refuse to spend money in those areas in future.

So, what I say is that the people's consciousness must be roused. People's cooperation must be enlisted to fight this system and to change this system. People's organisations must be organised and developed. Without this, there is no way out.

The Janata Party Government, in order to keep their image, must come forward and order probe whenever there is any concrete charge of corruption, particularly if those corruption charges are in connection with any relation of any Minister—

[Shri Samar Mukherjee]

or in case of any relation of any Prime Minister. Otherwise, with the experience of 31 years, people automatically take it for granted that, even after the Prime Minister denying it, that man is linked with corruption. That impression you cannot remove from their mind. If there is a probe, that probe can prove that certain charges are baseless. If it is proved that the charges are valid, then the strictest punishment must be awarded to them. Then the image of the Prime Minister will become more heightened in the eyes of the people. Then only he will be capable of leading this Government and the people of the country to fight corruption. Then only his words will carry weight with the people. Otherwise, his words will never carry weight with the people. That is why we are insisting that corruption must be fought ruthlessly. The Janata Party has given pledges to the people before elections that they will fight corruption upto the last. So, I demand that they must come forward with this proposal: Whenever there is any corruption charge against any Minister or any relative of a Minister, they must immediately order a probe. They must place before the country the results of such a probe. That alone will heighten the image of the Janata Government. Otherwise, looking at the way you are fighting among yourselves, you will also have to face the same future which the Congress had to face. That is why I give you a most serious warning that you must re-think and remodel and reorient your entire method of functioning.

With these words, Madam Chairman, I would tell the House that the question of fighting corruption should be taken up seriously and due weightage must be given to the various points made by me.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi): Mr. Chairman, after hearing the mutual recrimination from both sides and after so many stinking skeletons have come out of the cupboard, I think, no persuasion would be required on my part for the House to accept a very constructive suggestion which I have put forward in the shape of my amendment. In my amendment, I have said:

"add at the end—

'and recommends to the Government to bring forward expeditiously legislation by which all political parties in the country should be registered under the Registration of Societies Act, 1860 (as amended up-to-date) and should maintain accounts of all their receipts revealing their sources and expenditure supported by stamped vouchers and publish annually a statement of receipts and expenditures duly audited and

certified by a chartered accountant which should be published in the Gazette of the Government of India."

There would be no two opinions that it is a matter of great concern that these are undemocratic intrusions which have been susceptible to pernicious influences. It is said that in some countries power flows through the barrel of the gun, but in this country, we know that power flows through money bags during elections. The poverty and ignorance of the voters are fully exploited. After the elections, they start engineering defections, indulging in political horse trading and in forming minority Governments. In my thirty years of active political life in every case, I know that while submitting my election expenses return, I have submitted a false return. I admit this myself and it must be true in the case of every Member in this House.

Money and politics are two sides of the same coin in this country. In last September, the Government released a list of 180 companies, who had paid Rs. one lakh and above for advertisements in the souvenirs of the political party then in power. We would also like to know the quantum of money collected from the various sources, along with the sources, by the present ruling party in this country. Money and politics have always have a adulterous relationship; it is illegal and exciting. Despite various pious statements full of morality, politicians do take money from rich people and from the various companies, and in return they promise them favours. Most of the money flows from the unaccounted black money and this money is syphoned to the coffers of the political parties in a very clandestine way and under the table. In this House, there has been a debate in the past how the CIA and KGB money has played its role in patronising the various political parties having clandestine relationship either with CIA or KGB.

In this regard, I take this opportunity to quote a few lines from the latest book "Rescue Democracy from Money-Power" by Shri Rajagopalachari. It is a compilation of the various articles written by late Rajaji in "Swarajya". And the Foreword to this book has been written by no less a person than Shri Jayaprakash Narain; and JP says:

"One who weighed every word he uttered or wrote, Rajaji was a relentless campaigner for rescuing our democracy from the corrosive influence of money-power and its evil brood. As I went through his collected writings on the subject, I could not help admiring his

far-sightedness, absolute sincerity, depth and courage of conviction and total devotion to national welfare.

No truth gains currency when it is first propounded and no prophet has been spared of initial calumny and disparagement. Similar was the fate of Rajaji when he set face sternly against the conventional politics of election-winning and pursuit of pelf and power. At the time when Rajaji wrote these articles, they did not evoke the response they deserved. This was perhaps due to the then prevalent all-pervasive charisma of Pandit Nehru and the blinding force of unshared power and the all-round subservience and sycophancy it generates.

But to-day, both Jawaharlalji and Rajaji have left the scene. The nation itself has just regained its freedom from despotic rule, about the advent of which Rajaji had clear forebodings and of which he had given ample, timely and unambiguous warnings. Against this setting, today his writings acquire a new dimension and significance and call for fresh in-depth study.

His words are words of wisdom. If the plant of parliamentary democracy is not merely to survive but thrive on our soil, it is imperative to create a corruption-free and congenial climate for it till the top roots go deep into the soil." And then he mentions how it is essential that politics in this country should be freed from the influence of money. I had, in this regard, tabled a non-official Bill identical to the amendments which I have given here; and in this regard, I sent a copy of it to some persons who had taken interest in this matter. And Mr. K. Santhanam who presided over the Anti-Corruption Committee has written to me thus:

Mylapore, Madras
6-2-78

"Dear Shri P. K. Deo,

Thank you for the copies of the two Bills sought to be introduced by you in the Lok Sabha. Both of them are important. I would however like that in the Bill for Registration of Political Parties and Publication of their accounts, you had provided for the maintenance of members' list and the constitution of the party, including the executive authorities and procedure for changing the Constitution. You may table amendments for the purpose.

I wish you success in your brave attempt. With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,
K. Santhanam".

Similarly, many messages have come from all over the country. I do not want to take the time of the House; but if the Government and the Opposition are anxious to have a permanent solution to this problem of corruption and to root it out from the body politic of the country, I think they should gladly accept the amendments I have suggested to the Motion so ably moved by my friend Mr. Unnikrishnan.

श्री राज नारायण : (राय बरेली) : मैं एक परसनल स्टेटमेंट देना चाहता हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: देखिये, राज नारायण जी, Direction 115C says:

"No member shall be permitted to make a statement by way of personal explanation under rule 357 unless a copy thereof has been submitted in writing by the member to the Speaker sufficiently in advance and the Speaker has approved it. Words, phrases and expressions which are not in the statement approved by the Speaker, if spoken, shall not form part of the proceedings of the House."

मैं तो यहाँ भी नहीं। उभीकृष्णन साहब ने कुछ कहा, ऐसा थापको बताया गया। उनके कहने के बाद थापको अगर परसनल एक्सप्लेनेशन देना है तो बोझ सा लिख कर भेज दें कि क्या एक्सप्लेनेशन देना है। उसके बाद थापको अगर बरिस मिल जाएगा।

श्रीबरी बलबीर सिंह : प्रेसीडेंट है कि जब कोई बोझ है उसके बाद जिस के बारे में कहा गया है उसने परसनल एक्सप्लेनेशन दिया है।

श्री राज नारायण : मैं जानता हूँ क्या नियम है। अब तक के कनवेंशन के बिल्कुल विरुद्ध थापकी बात है। मैं खुद इस सदन में कई बार परसनल एक्सप्लेनेशन दे चुका हूँ। कस ही जब उपाध्यक्ष बैठे हुए थे तो एक विषय थाया था जिस में उन्होंने मुझे व्यक्तिगत स्पष्टीकरण करने को कहा था और मुझे उसका मौका दिया था। मैंने स्पष्टीकरण दिया था। स्पष्टीकरण ने भी कई बार दिया है। सभी को दिया है। जो चीज हैपेंड इन दी घाड़ज थाफ दी हाउस इमिडिएटली उसका एक्सप्लेनेशन उसी समय दिया जाता है। अगर कोई चीज ऐसी हो जो बाहर की हो किसी लेख पर आधारित हो उसके बारे में लिख कर दिया जा सकता है। लेकिन यहाँ धामने सामने की बात है। उभीकृष्णन साहब मिले हैं उन्होंने बताया है, दूसरों ने भी बताया है कि उन्होंने यह कहा है। मैंने फौरन जा कर श्री चित्रागंद सिंह को फोन किया है। मैंने उन से श्री श्री छत्रसाल से बात की है—

SHRI K. GOPAL (Karur): I am on a point of order. Mr. Unnikrishnan,

[Shri K. Gopal]

in his speech, nowhere has he mentioned about Mr. Raj Narain; he only mentioned about his Private Secretary. Members cannot come before this House on behalf of their Private Secretaries.

श्री राज नारायण : मैं इतना ही कह देना चाहता हूँ कि श्री बिलासद सिंह और विश्वासलन योगाश्रम के जो डायरेक्टर हैं श्री छत्रसाल सिंह की उन्होंने कहा है कि जिम सदस्य ने यह कहा कि यहाँ से कारपेट्स नें जाये गए हैं वह बिल्कुल धनस्य है, निराधार है, बेमुनियाव है, झूठ है और अनुरोध है कि या कर नाग बूक को देखें कि क्या सामान गया है और क्या नहीं गया है ।

मैं समझना था कि हमारे मित्र मञ्जन हैं और बिना इनक्वायरी किए हुए, जांच किए हुए, झूठी तरह से किसी बात को बोलेंगे नहीं । मैं उनके की चोट पर कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह से धनस्य आरोप लगाना बहुत अनुचित है । जो घादमी सदन में नहीं है उसके विरुद्ध इस तरह से आरोप लगाना संसदीय परम्परा के विपरीत है ।

मन मनीन तन मुन्दर ऐसे ।

विष रस भरा कनक घट जैसे ॥

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Baula-gara): Do not pretend. He pretends to be an angel.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I must say that it is not right.

श्री राज नारायण : मैं कन विष कर भी दे दूंगा। घब तो हो ही गया है ।

समासित महोदय : अगर आप यहाँ बैठे होते और कोई माननीय सदस्य बोला, और आप नुस्ख उठ कर एम्प्लेनमेंशन देने तो बान मयज्ञ में घा मकनी थी। अब तो कर्तुबर्सी हो गई है। वह कहते हैं कि आपका नाम ही नहीं लिया गया है, आपके लिए कुछ कहा ही नहीं गया। ऐसी परिस्थिति में उचित यही होगा कि जो भी कहा गया है उसके बारे में आप स्प्रीकर को विष कर देने देंगे। जो उन्होंने कहा है वह रिफांड में आ गया है। आप जब लिख कर देंगे तो उनकी देख कर आपको स्प्रीकर माहद इजाजत दे सकते हैं ।

श्री राज नारायण : अभी तो जो कहना था मैंने कह दिया है। आपकी आशा जिरोघार्थ करता है। कन जो आप ने कहा है मैं लिख कर दे दूंगा। आज जिनका कहना था मैंने कह दिया है ।

मन मनीन तन मुन्दर ऐसे

विष रस भरा कनक घट जैसे ॥

SHRI KRISHAN KANT (CHANDI-GARH) : Mr. Chairman, I am thankful

to you that after all you thought of calling me. There is a general practice that one Member from the Opposition and one from the Ruling Party should speak. But, this time, probably the rule was changed to accommodate the Opposition.

I am grateful to the mover of the Resolution that he tried to raise the level of the debate by changing the notion from individual corruption to the general approach to the problems of power politics and money politics.

The Resolution says :

"This House is of the opinion that increasing play of money power in elections pose grave threat to the future of Parliamentary Democracy as evidenced by the recent revelations of collection..."

The first part really points to the malady. What is to be sorted out has been mentioned by Mr. Unnikrishnan. But, he confined himself to citing a few cases, and did not attack the problem as a whole. He refers to the recent weeks and months. What about the present and what about the future ? This is not a new thing. When Dr. Rajendra Prasad retired as President, he gave a valedictory address in the Central Hall. In that he referred to the money power and he said that money power was taking over, was taking hold of politics in India and unless something was done about that, the elections would become a farce and ultimately power will go into the hands of those who have money power as well as physical power. Babu Punushottam Das Tandon addressed the Lok Sabha and he referred to the danger of money power taking over the politics in India. So, it is not a new thing. We have not learnt the lessons. While Mr. Unnikrishnan was speaking, I was expecting that he would refer to the perspective, to the whole problem and say how things could be solved. It was refreshing to hear Shri Unnikrishnan, and I hope, he will not mind if I refer to the AICC meeting. I wrote a letter against black money power and I pointed out how black economy was taking over, how black economy was leading to black politics. I am referring to what was happening in the Congress and then some friends challenged me. (Interruptions). I do not want to name any friends. It was done first in the Delhi AICC and secondly, the same question was referred to in the Gandhinagar session. When I said that some delegates had told me that the price of sugar was increased because we took money from the sugar barons, thirty-two Members of the Congress Party spoke against me as if I was talking blasphemy. It is refreshing to note now, I will be glad if he joins in the crusade for the total

eradication of black money and black money power. There is nexus between black money and black politicians, black bureaucrats and the black businessmen. Unless that nexus is broken nothing can be broken. And that starts, as he said, from the election processes. We have to examine whether by merely attacking black money and black politicians we can eradicate the whole nexus and really remove the black money from the country. Kindly analyse the situation. At that time in the Congress Party I was referring to certain figures and I wrote three articles in the *Hindustan Times* on black money power and electoral reforms. I had calculated this on the basis of my Haryana experience, a Lok Sabha constituency and 9 assembly constituencies. If you give two jeeps in every constituency, it means 18 jeeps; one jeep for the candidate and one jeep for the election agent—that comes to 20 jeeps. The rate of hiring a jeep is Rs. 150 per day; it means Rs. 3000 per day for 20 jeeps. If you calculate petrol at the rate of Rs. 100 per jeep, it means the expenditure is 2000; the total is 5000. For thirty days the expenditure is Rs. 1.5 lakhs. That is the minimum. There is no black money involved; there is no corruption, nothing. Secondly, if we leave out the slips that you give, if you send them by post to each candidate, by 25 paise covers, it means 1.25 lakh for 5 lakh candidates. The total is Rs. 2.75 lakhs. I remember that when I read these two figures in the Congress, Shri V. B. Raju who was the General Secretary said that it cost a rupee per voter, it cost Rs. 5 lakhs. Are we not playing false to ourselves by putting it at 10,000 and 25,000. Even the Tarkunde Committee which J. P. had appointed referred to 35,000 and 50,000. Why deceive ourselves? Because we are deceiving ourselves, we are not true to the economy or true to the polity. If you want to remove it, some fundamental cure has to be done. Mr. Sathe spoke and criticised that the Janata Party has done this or that. He did not refer how the political system was utilised by Mrs. Gandhi in 1977. Rs. 9 crores worth advertisements were taken for the souvenir; most of them were not published. How was the administrative machinery utilised

TBE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAEE) : They saved paper.

SHRI KRISHAN KANT : They made the Company Law Board issue a certificate that advertisements will not be considered as political donations. Secondly, they made the Central Board of Revenue to issue a certificate that all the advertisement expenses would be allowed as deductions in the income tax. The list of donors to the Congress funds was seized on the Baroda Rayon and was

handed over by the investigating authority to Shri Mehta which was given to Shri Pranab Mukherjee and which went to Smt. Gandhi. I would like to know from Shri Patel whether the list has come or not? Is it still there?

Mr. Sathe was talking of those things, I am not talking of those things which are irrelevant.

Vimat Lal Commission is sitting there, looking to the excesses. It was given out on the basis of evidence that each candidate of Legislative Assembly was given a lakh or a lakh and a half. If that is the situation for an Assembly candidate—lakh or lakh and a half, which was given out by Vimat Lal Commission, then what about the Lok Sabha candidate? Unless we have a big thrust on the whole system of election, nothing is possible. I may like to reiterate those suggestions which I had given in 1974 and 1975 and had talked to Shri Jaya Prakash Narayan also. I said that the Tarkunde Commission recommendations will not do. What is happening to-day? The four curses of elections are—

1. Caste and community.
2. Communalism and religion.
3. Money.
4. Gunda power, muscle power which they contribute and these gundas survive according to Mahatma Gandhi only on the protection of politicians.

If politician has to be purified, if politician has to be ennobled, then the basic attack has to be on the methods of election.

How can we make people based politics and not money politics? I had given two or three suggestions. May I urge the Government to consider that the elections should be held only after giving a notice of a week, not three weeks or four weeks. There is not office of the political parties in the villages, towns, talukas or anywhere. Any political party which has worked for a period of five years will be able to face election within a period of seven days and before one month no vehicle should be allowed. The workers of the political party which have worked for whole five years will go immediately and voting will be held. This has to be done if you want people based politics rather than money based politics. Secondly, if we want people based politics and the political parties to work then let us not have any inhibition on donations to political parties, whether by individuals or by companies and all of that, like Germany should be given income tax deduction, because we want to have the political system on the basis

[Shri Krishan Kant]

political parties. Let us not dupe ourselves by closing the Company relations and we start the same donations in a much bigger amount under the table.

All the accounts of the political parties must be audited annually, not only the election account. If that is done, it will become easier to cleanse the politics. Black money starts from bad politics. If black economy has to be given a go-by....

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : Time is coming. I have to move for extension of time. I have to do it. This is time to do it.

I move for extension of time.

MR. CHAIRMAN : What is the wish of the House ? Two hours are nearly over.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : Four hours.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : Four hours.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House may sit till 7 O'clock and this will continue till 7 O'clock.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : No, till 8 O'clock.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VERMA) : Not later than 7 O'clock.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Not later than 7 O'clock. Is it the wish of the House that this debate be continued till 7 O'clock ?

HON. MEMBERS : Yes. (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have understood that the House wants to discuss this till 7 O'clock.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : We can discuss it till 7 and continue it tomorrow.

MR. CHAIRMAN : It is for the House to decide. Probably it is for the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to say whether he wants this to be concluded today ?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : Yes ; this will be concluded today. The Business Advisory Committee had recommended 2 hours. But in view of the demand, one hour more may be given. More than that we are not willing today.

MR. CHAIRMAN : May I request hon. members not to waste time on this ? Let everyone be brief and to the point. Let us try and see how much we can get through by 7 O'clock. Mr. Krishan Kant, please wind up.

SHRI KRISHAN KANT : Madam Indira Gandhi had institutionalised black money politics. I do not want to refer to instances, as Mr. Unnikrishnan has done, how files in the Commerce Ministry were sold for getting licences or how certain moneys that certain companies wanted to give were refused because she suspected that they were giving money to other parties also. She wanted to completely institutionalise the whole political system for herself.

What I am referring now is to the political malaise and how it is to be checked. I would like that this present debate should not end up having one against this man or that man or against this company or that company, but lift up the whole thing so that a situation is created where all political parties in this House will sit together and evolve a system where you can have clean politics, pure politics, on the basis of which this democratic system was evolved, according to the dream of Gandhiji. Only then, we shall be able to build up a system which will be a system of cleaner economy for the people and cleaner economy for the society.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Chandrapan :

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR (Pondicherry) : What is the procedure you are following ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am calling the different groups one by one.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : You have to call two members from this side and one from the opposition.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR : Even among the opposition parties, she is not following the order.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You sent your name much later.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR : That does not matter. You have to go according to the order.

MR. CHAIRMAN : All right. If you want to speak first, you may speak. Shri Pajanor.

1500 hrs.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR (Pondicherry) : Madam Chairman, as

usually mentioned by Members of Parliament when they rise to speak that they are happy to participate in the discussion, I am not happy to participate in this discussion for the simple reason that it is about a sad affair. Secondly, I am happy to speak after Mr. Krishan Kant because he has pointed out a very important matter. It is more like a privilege issue that we always take in this House. Without any party barrier, it is to be discussed.

I was happy to see in the beginning when Mr. Unnikrishnan moved his motion. If you read the motion there are four particular points, to which he has referred. This House is in agreement with him about the money power in elections posing grave threat to the future of parliamentary democracy as evidenced by the recent revelations of collection of huge election funds by some important persons including Ministers and those who are in proximity to high offices of power and decision making.

Madam, I am not going to restrict myself to the people who have collected money in the recent past because when I go through the Indian history as far as collection of money is concerned, it is very much embedded. If you see the history of 30 years, I think, even 50 hours are not enough for this Parliament to mention the names of those people who were concerned with this. If my revered friend, Mr. Unnikrishnan has the occasion to go to the Library, he can collect the cuttings of the papers and find out this starting from the days of Mr. Nijalingappa.

श्री कृष्ण बल कचवाल (उज्जैन) : काला घन इनके पास नहीं होता तो तीस साल तक ये कांग्रेस के लोग नहीं टिकते।

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR : I can understand Mr. Kachawal. It is a matter of deep concern for every one of us. Mr. Sathe and many other Members also mentioned this and they were concerned about it. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please continue. You have only ten minutes like everybody else.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR : It is a matter where we have to take serious note of. Since the Chairman is restricting my time, I take you to the *Asian Drama* by great Gunnar Myrdal. If you want to ask about my party, even before Lok Nayak J.P. Narayan, my Party leader and the present Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu rose against corruption within the Party. He is much against this. I do not think any person can come forward and say publicly that we are for corrup-

tion and for money power. But I want to put it very clearly that our Party has established to this country that without money also we can come to power. When our great leader, late Anna, started the Party, we were penniless and we were the party representing the poor and common people of this country. We fought against the great Congress which had big money bags, in those days. In one of the brilliant speeches in Tamil which I cannot correctly translate here, Anna said that we would make you one of the biggest money bags and the greatest industrialists of this country who sit on the top towers of this country and who come down to the common man's feet. That is our greatest achievement. We are not bothered about the number of seats that we are going to get in the Legislative Assembly. And that happened also. In 1967, the present Janata Party tried to dislodge the Congress Party but they could dislodge it in 1977. But they could not come to Tamil Nadu or Pondicherry because of the simple reason that we do not believe in money; we believe in the common people of this country. This is what I want to ask on this occasion. This money is collected for what reason? —to conduct elections as has been explained by many hon. Members. This money is utilised as explained by Santhanam Committee as speed money, to speed up the matters for which they are lobbying. I am sorry to say that it is said about Members of Parliament also that some of them are being purchased by these money bags. That was mentioned in a very clever manner, in a covered manner by Shri Krishan Kant. There are certain lobbies—sugar lobby, jute lobby. They are able to purchase Members of Parliament, Legislators to influence and direct the process to be followed up. Not only here but they are able to do it with bureaucrats also. That is the weakness of the democratic system in this country. So, if we are going to find out a solution—it is interesting to have an academic exercise in this House by means of a motion by saying that we all condemn and this House takes serious note of it. And this resolution states that. The next moment we go in for it and only collect funds. But I see that there is a difference between the present and the past. From the ruling benches, whenever they speak, they refer to the past 27 years, but there is only one difference, because you are decentralised. Like four or five parties, in a decentralised manner, you are collecting, while it was centralised in the past. But the same offence is being committed in the same manner. So, don't distinguish between the present and the past.

As far as we are concerned, we are much against corruption. It is we who

[Shri A Bala Pajanan]

started saying that corruption must go out of politics because otherwise it is impossible for the common man to come to the top. We make the commonest man the Mayor of Madras for the first time. Prior to that it was the prerogative of the rich class only to occupy the first chair of the city of Madras. Many other cities have subsequently followed it. We made a third rate fellow, according to the present-day politics the first citizen of the city of Madras, but instead of taking a lesson from that, you try conveniently to say that you will abolish donations by companies, you will amend the law etc. So many legislations have come, but nothing has happened.

As time is short, I will just read out certain passages so that they may go on record. It you take the report given by Gunnar Myrdal when the analyses the poverty of nations, especially in Southeast Asia, he says:

"When considering the prospects of reform in countries where corruption is so embedded in institutional and attitudinal remnants of traditional society and where almost everything that happens increases incentives and opportunities for personal gain, the public outcry against corruption must be regarded as a constructive force. This holds true even when this reaction is basically only the envy of people who themselves would not hesitate to engage in corrupt practices had they a chance, and even though the common awareness of corruption is apt to spread cynicism. As those people who can benefit personally from corrupt practices are a tiny minority, the public outcry against corruption should support a government intent on serious reforms. What the people—and the outside observer—generally demand is punishment of the offenders. Resentment stems especially from the belief that ministers and high officials go unpunished."

I think that is the main outcry now.

I am well aware of the fact that then is a lot of character assassination. I am in agreement with the Prime Minister when he says that whenever he is in power, they talk about these things, and the moment he is not in power they stop talking about them. If they were sincere, they would have taken it up even earlier. This is character assassination and so I am not prepared to associate myself with it.

But if you take corruption in general, see what the Santhanam Committee has said. You read the report. It has been there for such a long time. I do not know why the previous Government did not take note of it, and I cannot under-

stand why the present Government is also not taking note of it. Please permit me to read this passage at least :

"It is believed that the procedures and practices in the working of Government offices are cumbersome and dilatory. The anxiety to avoid delay has encouraged the growth of dishonest practices like the system of speed money. 'Speed money' is reported to have become a fairly common type of corrupt practice particularly in matters relating to grant of licences, permits, etc. Generally, the bribe giver does not wish, in these cases, to get anything done unlawfully, but wants to speed up the process of the movement of files and communications relating to decisions. Certain sections of the staff concerned are reported to have got into the habit of not doing anything in the matter till they are suitably persuaded. It was stated by a Secretary that even after an order had been passed, the fact of the passing of such order is not communicated to the person concerned and the order itself is kept back till the unfortunate applicant has paid appropriate gratification to the subordinate concerned. Besides being a most objectionable corrupt practice, this custom of speed money has become one of the most serious causes of delay and inefficiency."

This is the crux of the problem. You require money to speed up the files, to get decisions you require money. The quantum of money is the only consideration whether it is Rs. 10 or Rs. 10 lakhs or Rs. 10 crores. I am not referring to any particular person or Minister of the past or the present. For a poor man, to part with Rs. 10 may be something; for a rich man, to part with Rs. 10 lakhs may be something. The Finance Minister deals with crores of rupees. So, this is a very serious matter. This House should take it up as a matter of privilege, but sometimes we do not take up even matters of privilege in the proper spirit. But if you take up the matter, I am sure we can get out of it. I am happy that Mr. Unnikrishnan and Mr. Vayalar Ravi have brought this motion in this House so that the country will know that we are also serious about it and the country will be grateful to us and will keep us in this House without sending us out if we are sincere about it and execute it.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hoshangabad) : Chairman Madam, I move an amendment, rather a substitute motion to the motion mentioned in the Order Paper, listed as amendment No. 4. My amendment to the motion is as follows:

"The House expresses its grave concern over the fact that the electoral

process as well as public life in India which was badly polluted and vitiated by an unholy alliance of political power and money power during the decadent decade, 1967-76, with its steep erosion of ethical standards and moral values, threatened to distort democracy into a plutocracy, deform 'Janatantra' into 'Dhanatantra', recognises the imperative need to reverse those morbid trends, is convinced that for the purpose the formulation of a voluntary code of conduct by all political parties is essential and urges the Government to initiate, without delay, comprehensive measures with a view to cleansing public life in general and purifying the electoral process in particular."

This, Chairman Madam, I submit is a major amendment in substance and I would crave the indulgence of the House and yours too, to speak at some length, but not at great length.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am afraid I can't give you more than 10 minutes and you have taken three minutes already in reading your amendment.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH : I have to read it. If I don't read it, how can I convince the House? You make it 15 minutes.

SHRI SHANKAR DEV : Madam Chairman, our Party Members are also there to speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please continue Mr. Kamath.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH : Now, Chairman Madam, I am sorry to say that though my friend, Mr. Unnikrishnan, has brought a motion of some importance before the House, yet the main thrust of his argument was with regard to collection of election funds recently, and particularly he mentioned the name of Shri Kanti Desai. I am afraid that Shri Kanti Desai has occupied more of parliamentary time during this Session than perhaps any other single person in the country. Both the Houses together, the Rajya Sabha and the Lok Sabha, have taken more time in discussing Shri Kanti Desai's activities at various places than they have in discussing any other person in this House. It should not have been so because the hon. Speaker, when the issue was raised in the House last Tuesday, a week ago, gave a clear ruling. I am sorry that has been overlooked in this discussion. The Speaker said :

"The collection of funds for political purposes by those in power as well as those near the seat of power is likely to give rise to suspicion that there might have been misuse of official power or position. This is a political question.

Solution to such issues must be found either by enacting necessary laws or by developing appropriate conventions. This is not a matter for me."

Nor was it a matter for an adjournment motion.

Madam Chairman, I have followed the line laid down by the Speaker and, as suggested, the Government must come forward without delay to enact measures for cleansing public life in general and purifying the electoral processes in particular.

My hon friend, Shri Sathc, he has again fled. On the 12th of this month, earlier, he had fled. He makes, I suppose, a good job of it. Because, he himself said once—it was his own words—once a coward, always a coward. He said it last time, and he follows to the letter and also to the spirit, his own words. Now he is, if I may say so, a beknighted knight, in shoddy armour, of Her Extinguished Majesty, and he is not present here. Both he and his leader are absent. Though his leader has been given the status of the Leader of the Opposition, *de jure* Leader of the Opposition, more often than not *de facto* he is a misleader of the opposition. And the second in command, as I have already said, has made it a profession or vocation of fleeing the battle-field at the nick of time. He did it once and he has done it again. It is for him to consider, to decide, to mend his ways.

Now I do not wish to go into all the lurid details not merely of the elections, but of every form of corruption, because corruption is a hydra-headed monster, which has been indulged in by the Congress Governments for over 30 years. There is a saying in Hindi or Urdu, I hope I am right in saying it,

तो सी चूरे खाव दिल्ली हज को चली ।

That applies in totality, entirety to our friends of the Opposition.

In 1971 and in 1977, and in the previous four years 1967 to 1971 during the famous or notorious era of Ayarams and Gayarams, money had to be found to finance the buying and selling on the exchange of the Legislatures at the Centre and the States; I do not know I do not wish to go into it, but money was found for that also. Be that as it may, in 1971, I remember, because some of the Congress candidates in Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh had told me personally, that each of them, many of them, had received at least Rs. 2 lakhs to 3 lakhs. Out of that, some of the more enterprising once kept something for the rainy day, and did not utilise it, use it for election purposes.

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

They did not mind losing and some of them lost. They used it perhaps for their own other purpose. In 1977 also the same thing happened. And the money found for these elections perhaps rained from heaven. According to some of the members of the opposition only money collected by the Janata Party and Janata Party agents came from some fishy sources, but all the money that came for the Congress Party candidates for the elections in 1971 and 1977 must have come from God himself, rained like manna from heaven. He need not go into how the money was collected.

My hon. colleague, now a Minister here, a former party colleague, Mr. Dandavate,—I was not in Parliament then in the fifth Lok Sabha, I believe, he made a charge against one of the Congress Leaders saying that money was collected by that leader, who was then a Minister of the Government, but was not accounted for and only a very small portion was paid to the Congress Party and the rest was retained by him and Shri Dandavate challenged the Government on the floor of the House to institute an inquiry. No inquiry was instituted, only that Minister was not included in the Cabinet and he was made a Governor and sent to one of the States.

You are very well aware and the House is very well aware as to how and in what manner money from the nationalised banks, some of the nationalised banks was siphoned off for Maruti Ltd. I believe some of it has come in the Shah Commission's Report, more could be said, much more could be written about this. But since you are ringing the bell, I do not think I can continue for long. But I wish to refer to one or two salient points before I conclude, I have to conclude. Otherwise, I had a number of points, and I could have gone into all this at some length to prove that democracy was distorted into a plutocracy during those years and now if there is anything at all, it is a hangover from the past, from those years, from thirty years. Hangovers cannot be cured, cannot be got rid of so soon. (Interruptions).

SHRI A. C. GEORGE : Hangover cannot be passed on to somebody else.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH : There is a saying that

गराब का नशा उतर जाता है लेकिन सत्ता का नशा बढ़ता जाता है और से कर बढ़ता है।

That is what happened to them. Now they are coming in the House with stories about the collection of funds by an individual or two or three individuals. As a matter of fact, the statements attributed to certain

persons—Shri C.B. Gupta's name was mentioned here—they have been contradicted, denied and not authenticated, how they could be relied upon in this House as matters materially valid enough or good enough for a motion of this kind, I do not know. But, of course, I may make it clear that I do not hold any brief for anybody who is accused of corruption.

The Prime Minister has told the House plainly, he has told the country, the nation that if any specific charge is made against anyone, it will be referred to a Supreme Court Judge. My friend, Mr. Unnikrishnan referred to that. In the olden days, in the Third Lok Sabha when you, Madam Chairman, were also a Member of that Lok Sabha, the then Prime Minister, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru referred to a Supreme Court Judge a specific charge made by the party to which I had then the honour to belong, the Praja Socialist Party, my colleague Shri Surendra Nath Dwivedi and myself, we brought home a charge and we have a specific instance about an entry in the documents, in the account books of Mr. Serajuddin of Calcutta, we gave that and that was then referred to Mr. S.K. Das of Supreme Court informally; the report was not placed before the House, but Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, the then Prime Minister asked the Minister to quit the Cabinet. Who took him back into the Cabinet? His daughter, Shrimati Indira Gandhi. The daughter, whose father had expelled him from the Cabinet, that daughter took him back into her Cabinet. That is the sort of example they have set.

One word more and I have done. My hon. friend, Mr. Sathe, referring to my criticism of "Her Extinguished Majesty" on earlier occasions.

AN HON. MEMBER : Extinguished.

SHRI A.K. ROY : Who was the Minister, involved in that affair

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH : Pandit Keshv Dev Malaviya was involved in that Serajuddin affair. He was expelled; he was asked to quit the Cabinet after the inquiry.

So, I would also ask my hon. friend, Mr. Unnikrishnan and his colleagues, the parties in the Opposition, to bring forward such specific instances. Then, I am sure the Government will not fight shy. The Government will be really prepared to refer those specific charges for an inquiry.

As regards the Motion as it stands, nobody will have any quarrel with that. What does it say? It says, "increasing play of money power" is detrimental to parliamentary democracy. Is there any

question about that ? The play of money power is detrimental to the growth of a healthy parliamentary democracy.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH : I am concluding. Please don't be impatient. I appeal to you to have a little more patience. We have patiently borne the Congress Government's misrule for 30 years. Now, atleast for a few minutes more you can bear with me.

What is the operative part of the Motion ? Please read it. I do hope, you have read it. Are you reading it just now ? What does it say ? It says :

"Increasing play of money power in elections pose grave threat to the future of Parliamentary Democracy..."

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have read it once. Why do you want to read it again ?

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH : It says "increasing play of money power." It has been increasing, not now, and it went to a climax in 1971 and 1977. From the year 1977, the year of peaceful revolution, it has been showing a downward trend. As far as possible, we must eradicate this evil. I am sure, the House will agree with me that, human nature being what it is, all over the world, not India alone, there are many hues and colours of corruption, and corruption of many kinds, of all kinds, cannot be totally eradicated not only in India but anywhere in the world. All that you can do is to minimise it, as far as it lies in human power. To that, our Government is committed; to that, our party is committed.

Before I sit down, I would once again ask the absent mover—his deputies and colleagues are here—and I would ask them: they have not asked for an inquiry. An inquiry was asked for by Mr. Sathé on that day on which he fled. That does not arise now. I would ask them to make a concrete issue of this and not to leave it in vacuo, in the air. It says, "grave threat to the future of Parliamentary Democracy" and it, later on, says, "as evidence by the recent revelations". Have they made any demand or request for an inquiry into this matter ? No. They are silent on that point.

I am sorry to say, this is an important motion, without any legs to stand upon, without any heart, without any head, without anything at all—it is a lifeless motion; it is a still-born motion. Therefore, I would like them to make it a live motion, a concrete motion, so that it can

be brought home to the Government. Otherwise, there is no alternative before the House but to accept my motion which I have moved already asking the Government, all political parties, that you I and all of us sit together and accept a code of conduct. That is my fervent appeal to all Parties. Let us evolve a voluntary code of conduct. *Achar Sanhita* so that all Parties may honour that code of conduct and the Government should come forward with measures to cleanse the public life in general and purify the electoral process in particular.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Chandrapan.

श्री विमल चन्द्र बोन : सभापति महोदय, जिनके संबोधन हैं, उनको बोलने का समय मिलेगा क्या ? कुछ तो बोलिये, हाँ या ना।

श्री सचर बेब : हमने जो प्रपोजेक्स्ट दिए हैं, तो मूवर को चांस मिलेगा या नहीं ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Chandrapan.

If you do not interrupt, we will accommodate two more speakers.

SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPAN (Cannanore) : I am very happy that this motion gives us an opportunity to discuss the political corruption in our country. But I am sorry I cannot share the views expressed by some of our distinguished colleagues including Shri Krishan Kant who said that we should discuss it in a very academic fashion and that we should go to a higher plane. I cannot float with them in that higher plane because we are discussing this motion in the House in a definite context.

The Janata Party which came to power a few months ago in the year of revolution, as it was put by my esteemed friend, Shri H.V. Kamath, came with the slogan, 'We will remove corruption from public life.' That was one of your main slogans. And, to-day, we are witnessing a strange spectacle. It is not only Kantibhai Desai but the father, Morarji Bhai Desai himself and the whole Janata Party have proved to be more corrupt than any administration we ever had. (Interruptions)

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : 'जनता पार्टी ने सब को करप्ट किया है,' इन शब्दों को निकाला जाये।

सभापति महोदय : देखिये, आप बैठ जाइये, जब आप बोलें, आप अपनी तरफ से उनको बचाव दे दीजिये। यह उनका अधिकार है, जो उनके मन में है वह बोलें। यह कोई प्रन-पार्लियामेंटरी नहीं है।

[सभापति गद्गदब]

को आपके मन में है, जब आप जवाब दें, तब कहेंगे। इस तरह से इन्टरप्ट न करें। इस तरह से कैसे काम हो सकता है ?

SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN : I do not know why they are shouting. Perhaps the shoe pinches. If the shoe pinches, then those who feel the pain of it, may get up....

MR. CHAIRMAN : Proceed with your speech. Do not waste your time.

SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN : Please call the House to order. How can I speak in this way ?

I am telling out of certain facts. There are certain facts to prove that. We in this House heard about it.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछाव : आपके दाँत खाने के छोर हैं, दिवाने के छोर हैं।

SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN : I can shout better than you. You are a little bit older than me.

We have heard about Kantibhai Desai and his money collection. Not that I said it. The Treasurer of the Janata Party said that he authorised him to collect Rs. 90 lakhs. Not a matter of joke. He did not deny it.

When the whole world said that the Party is corrupt and the Prime Minister's name is in mud, an after-thought dawned on him and then he denied. We heard it from your leader, Shri Madhu Limaye, Secretary of the Janata Party who wrote that letter saying Rs. 90 lakhs but when he was asked in the Central Hall 'Do you confirm or deny?' he did not have the guts to say that 'I don't deny or confirm it'. (Interruptions) No more shoutings will help.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Please keep quiet.

SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN : What does it mean ?

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : If the Congress is corrupt, you are also corrupt.

SHRI A.K. ROY : They are corrupt, they are corrupt—we are not corrupt.

SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN : Madam, Chairman, they are not allowing me. That time should not be counted against me.

What was the period in which these collections were made. What was the amount collected ? They came in power after the last general election and the Assembly Elections. In three months

time, Rs. 90 lakhs of rupees in ninety days Rs. 90 lakhs. For them one lakh does not matter. But it is on record. Here is the proceedings of the Rajya Sabha where one of the former ministers, who died—he became the President—the late Shri Fakhuddin Ali Ahmed is answering question No. 9812 on 13th August, 1968, gave certain figures of collection. (Interruptions) Why are you getting so much excited (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : May I request you all to let him proceed ? Please continue, Mr. Chandrappan.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : Madam, it says that within the period from 1st March 1962 to 20th February 1968 they compiled the figures, the money given by various companies to political parties, accounted money—unaccounted money is not included. It says :

"The Congress Party received Rs. 2,05,22,798."

The Congress stood very good. They were Number 1. Then came Shri H.M. Patel's party, the Swatantra Party at that time—

"Rs. 46 lakhs." (Interruptions)

Why are you reducing it to Rs. 20 lakhs. I am reading:

"46,02,563/-; then came Praja Socialist Party with Rs. 66,000/-."

Like that it goes on. What I am saying is (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please continue.

SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN : How can I continue if so many people are interrupting me ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Do not take any notice of it. You continue your speech

SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN : I am continuing. I am trying not to listen to them (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please let him proceed. Don't waste the time of the House.

SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN : The point which I am emphasising is that there is a corrupt system. I agree with those who said that a capitalist system is corrupt. The Leader of the Janata Party or Lok Nayak said that he would wipe out the corruption. The people changed their place. When they were sitting there, these Congress people, when they were sitting there, they could collect Rs. 2 crores very easily. And to-day

when the Janata Party is sitting there wearing the garbs of angels trying to flutter the Heaven, they could also collect and they even broke all the records. This is what I said. It is not the only story of this country (*Interruptions*). They collected Rs. 90 lakhs in 90 days. Madam, then comes the father. As a person, I do not like that our Prime Minister is known as the corrupt Prime Minister. This is not something to be proud of for any nation. But the Prime Minister is sitting silent. On his face we are asking everyday "Did you write that letter?" Even to-day Shri H.M. Patel said that he wrote that letter to the Andhra Pradesh Chief Minister successively from Shri Vengal Rao to Dr. Chenna Reddy, asking for exempting the former Raja—Raja of Challappalli of 2,000 acres of land. So, the father is not better.

Madam Chairman, corruption is there. It is not a new thing. From 1961 onwards the country was worried about political corruption. In 1952 elections, 1957 elections, 1967 elections and in 1971 elections the capitalists were very clever. They knew whom they should butter. Here, with your permission, Madam Chairman I would like to quote a portion of what Mr. Tata said in his affidavit in a court in Bombay. In this case one of the share-holders of the Tata company had questioned the right of Tata company to change their Article of Association to enable them to donate Rs. 10 lakhs to Congress Party. He challenged it in a Bombay court and then Mr. Tata gave a very interesting affidavit in the court. He said that it was in the interest of the company that I gave donation. The share-holder said that my interest is not looked after by giving Rs. 10 lakhs. Mr. Tata said that you do not live in this world. It was to safeguard your interest and to promote your interest and to enhance your profit that we are giving money to this party. And today these people are sitting on this side. I do not say that they are absolutely useless. But for practical purposes for Indian monopoly houses they are second in the list whereas Janata party is at the top and they will get anything. It is only a question of stretching their hand.

AN HON. MEMBER : Are they not stretching ?

SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPA : They are. Otherwise how would you explain a man, who is not even a public man, who is only a businessman, Shri Kantibhai Desai, can collect Rs. 90 lakhs in 90 days. It is because he is the son of the Prime Minister and he is living with the Prime Minister and he is the one—according to everybody—who advises the Prime Minister on important matters. So,

he has a price and the Indian capitalists are ready to pay that price and that is what is happening.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude.

SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPA : While concluding, I must say that I am sorry I could not make the Janata benches so happy but I must tell the House one thing that those who came sixteen months ago—in the year of revolution—chanting a song about anti-corruption today we are seeing them sinking in the mire of corruption. They are standing in the dock in the other House. Let us not forget that. The other House is equally a part of Indian parliamentary democracy. It has put the Janata party in the dock. (*Interruptions*)

It has asked them to appoint a parliamentary committee or a commission to probe into the corruption charges. It is a matter of shame that our Prime Minister went and said : You give in writing, if you have a definite allegation. I will send it to a judge. It is much bigger than what Indira Gandhi did when she flouted the Allahabad High Court judgement.

Then, Madam, it was expedient ..

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please resume your seat. I have called Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta.

SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPA : It was then expedient for Mrs. Indira Gandhi to say "I don't care for the Allahabad Judgment ; the people are with me." But today what happens ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Kindly conclude.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA : Madam Chairman, by flouting the decision of the other House, Mr. Morarji Desai and his Government today stands in the dock of the people. If you want to remove poverty, to the extent it is possible under the present system, you have to bring about radical electoral reforms and there should be proportional representation.

MR. CHAIRMAN : How can it go on like this, if you take so much time ? How will others get time ?

SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPA : Madam, I have not taken so much time as some others have taken. There should be radical electoral reforms and proportional representation. Part of the essential part of the election expenditure should be borne by the State itself as was suggested by Shri Vajpayee when he was sitting here in the opposition. If that proposal is accepted, to the extent possible in our system today, we may succeed in

[Shri C.K. Chandrappan]

rooting out corruption; but, so long as capitalism remains, corruption is also bound to remain in the body-politic of this country. Thank you.

SHRI NIRMAL CHANDRA JAIN : How long will you manage ? It is already 6-50. Mr. Unnikrishnan has to reply.

MR. CHAIRMAN : We will conclude by 7 O'clock today, and continue for one hour at 3.30 p.m. tomorrow, in which one or two speeches can be made and the Minister will reply and then Mr. Unnikrishnan will reply. It is not possible to extend the House after 7:00 p.m. today according to the hon. Minister.

श्री कंचर लाल गुप्त : Please extend it up to 7:05 so that I may get sufficient time.

सभापति महोदय, जिस समस्या की तरफ उणीकुष्णन जी ने ध्यान दिलाया है वह समस्या बड़ी जटिल है। इस देश में चुनावों में वैसे का कितना प्रभाव होता है, इस चीज की घोर उन्हांने ध्यान दिलाया है। मैं समझता हूँ इसमें किसी पार्टी का सवाल नहीं है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यहां पर जितनी भी पार्टियां हैं, चाहे इस तरफ की या उस तरफ की, क्या इनमें से एक भी ऐसी कोई पार्टी है जो यह कह सके कि हमने चुनाव में झूठ मनी का इस्तेमाल नहीं किया ? मैं इमानदारी के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ, कि चाहे कांग्रेस पार्टी हो, कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी हो, मार्क्सिस्ट पार्टी हो या कोई भी दूसरी पार्टी हो, कोई भी ऐसी पार्टी पार्टी नहीं है जो कह सकती हो कि हमने चुनाव में काले धन का प्रयोग नहीं किया। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह कोई पार्टी का सवाल नहीं है, यह सवाल सारे देश का है और उसी स्तर पर इसको सुलझाना चाहिए। मेरा कहना है कि केवल भारत का ही सवाल नहीं है, जितनी भी डिमोक्रेटिक कंट्रीज हैं सभी में वैसे का प्रभाव चुनावों पर होता है। अमरीका में, इंग्लैंड में, जर्मनी में, सभी जगह पर इसका प्रभाव होता है। लेकिन भारत बुकि गरीब देश है इसलिए यहाँ पर इसका प्रभाव ज्यादा होता है। लेकिन मैं यह नहीं मानता हूँ कि केवल वैसे से चुनाव जीता जाता है। अगर वैसे से चुनाव जीता जाता, तो इन्दिरा जी की हार कभी नहीं होती। इन्दिरा जी के पास जितना पैसा था, उस के मुकाबले में जनता पार्टी जब पैसा ही नहीं हुई थी, उस समय कितनी जोर से उस की विजय हुई—इस का अर्थ है कि केवल वैसे से चुनाव नहीं जीता जाता, उस के लिये जनता की सपोर्ट भी चाहिये, प्रोग्राम भी चाहिये, दूसरी चीजें भी चाहिये। लेकिन मैं इस बात की जरूर मानता हूँ—कि हमारे गरीब देश में वैसे का प्रभाव बहुत रहा है। जब से, 1947 से लेकर आज तक हमारे लोग इस के लिये कोशिश करते रहे। उन्होंने कम्पनीज के ऊपर पाबन्दी लगाई ताकि वे डोमिनेन्स न वे सकें, लेकिन जितनी कोशिश आज तक की गई, जिस का प्रभाव उस्टा

ही हुआ है। जितना प्रभाव काले धन का चुनाव के ऊपर पहले था, आज उस से कई गुना ज्यादा है, क्योंकि धन क्या होता है—ये जितने बड़े-बड़े बिज-बिजनेस-हाउसेज हैं, इन की कम्पनियां पैसा नहीं वे सकती हैं, तब उन से कहा जाता है कि अम्बर-पि-टेबिल दे दीजिये और इस तरह से अम्बर-पि-टेबिल करोड़ों रुपया इकट्ठा किया जाता है। उन को भी करस्ट किया जाता है और अपने आप को भी करस्ट किया जाता है, पार्टी को भी करस्ट किया जाता है, वर्कर्स को भी करस्ट किया जाता है और चरित्र का हनन होता है।

इस लिये मैं कहूंगा—मंत्री महोदय, आप ने कंपनी ला में जो प्रावधान किया है कि कोई भी कंपनी पैसा नहीं दे सकती, इस के ऊपर दोबारा विचार करने की जरूरत है। मेरा सुझाव है कि इस पर दोबारा विचार कीजिये, इस को सेकेण्ड-बाट दीजिये और उस में एक मैक्सिमम लिमिट लागू कर दीजिये कि कंपनी 30 हजार या 50 हजार रुपये से ज्यादा नहीं दे सकती। लेकिन जो अम्बर-पि-टेबिल पैसा दे, उस का प्रासीक्यूशन होना चाहिये। लेकिन मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह चीज संभव नहीं है—जब तक पब्लिक-प्रोपियन और पॉलिटीकल पार्टीज का अपना कोड-ऑफ-कंडक्ट न हो। जब तक हम सोप नुड ठीक नहीं होंगे, तब तक इण्डस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स को दोष देने से कुछ नहीं होगा। उन को तो लाइसेंस लेना है, वे तो धातें ही रहेंगे और जैसा बन्दप्पन साहब ने अभी कहा—जो पैसा टाटा ने दिया, उस से कई गुना ज्यादा उस ने ले लिया—वे तो पैसा देकर फायदा उठावेंगे ही। इस लिये मेरा कहना है—जब तक कोड-ऑफ-कंडक्ट पॉलिटीकल पार्टीज अपने लिये नहीं बनायेंगे, जब तक जनता में पॉलिटीकल-कान्सायनेस नहीं होगी, तब तक इस समस्या का निवारण नहीं हो सकता है। यह बीमारी बढ़ रही है और तेजी से बढ़ रही है।

इस लिये मेरा सुझाव है—पॉलिटीकल पार्टी बैठ कर तय करें कि मिनिस्टर-बाहे स्टेट के मिनिस्टर हों या सेन्टर के मिनिस्टर हों—कोई भी हों, उन को पार्टी के लिये कच्चा इकट्ठा नहीं करना चाहिये। इस तरह का नियम बनाना चाहिये और उस के बावजूद भी यदि कोई मंत्री इकट्ठा करे और वह साबित हो जाय, तो उस को डिमिशन कर दिया जाना चाहिये। चाहे कोई भी हों, मैं यह बात सब के लिये कह रहा हूँ। मैं कोई आरोप या प्रत्यारोप नहीं लगाना चाहता, लेकिन यदि पब्लिक साइफ को स्वच्छ करना है, यदि आप चाहते हैं कि पब्लिक-जीन के ऊपर लोगों का विश्वास बना रहे, तो यह जरूरी है कि कोई भी मंत्री पार्टी के लिये या किसी के लिये भी पैसा इकट्ठा न करे। मैं यह जानता हूँ—पार्टी के नाम से पैसा पार्टी के लिये भी इकट्ठा होता है और अपने लिये भी इकट्ठा होता है।

दूसरी चीज, मैं जवाब नहीं देना चाहता—
प्रभी मेरे भाई बोल कर चले गये—हम ने स्लोगन
लगाया था। ठीक है हम ने जल्द स्लोगन लगाया
था—पब्लिक लाइफ में प्योरिटी लायेंगे। मैं पूछना
चाहता हूँ—किस ने वह स्लोगन नहीं लगाया
था, क्या आप चाहते हैं कि पब्लिक लाइफ में
प्योरिटी नहीं रहनी चाहिये? अगर सचमुच में
हमारे बारे में यह क्या है कि हम करण्टे हो
चुके हैं, तो जनता को हमें हटा देना चाहिये—
इस में कोई दो रास्ते नहीं हैं, लेकिन प्रधान मंत्री
जी ने स्पष्ट कह दिया है—मेरे परिवार के ऊपर
या चरण सिंह जी के परिवार के ऊपर—आज तो
उद्योगपति जी ने राजनारायण जी के बारे में
भी कहा है, मैं उन को भी उस में शामिल करता
हूँ—या कोई धीर हो, किसी के खिलाफ बह
लिखित प्रमाण के साथ लिख कर दें तो एकवारी
होनी चाहिये। कोई हो, इधर से हो, उधर से हो
अगर कोई लिख कर के स्पेसिफिक चांजिज दिये जाते हैं
तो उसकी इन्क्वायरी चीफ जस्टिस से हो। मैं समझता
हूँ कि इसके बारे में कोई गुंजाइश नहीं है। इस
तरफ से आप पोलिटिकल कंसाइडरेशन से कुछ भी
कहने जाइये, राज्य सभा में हुआई देते जाइये,
मेरा कहना यह है इस सब को चीफ जस्टिस
पर छोड़ दीजिए। किसी बारे में भी यहां बोलने
का जो हमारा अधिकार है, उसका मिमयुज नहीं
होना चाहिये। आप बाहर बोलिये, लिख कर
दीजिए ताकि दूध का दूध और पानी का पानी
सामने आ जाए।

समापति महोदय, मेरा एक कंक्रिट मुद्दा
है कि इलेक्शन फाइनेंसिंग का सारा सिस्टम रिव्यू
होना चाहिए। एक गरीब भादमी आज चुनाव
तक लड़ सकता है, पालियामेंट का मेम्बर नहीं
बन सकता है। मेरा मुद्दा है इस के लिए एक
पालियामेंट की कमेटी बनायी जाए।

The entire system of financing the elections should be reviewed; and that should be done by a parliamentary committee.

यह कमेटी इस पर विचार करे और सारी
बातों पर विचार करे के वह अपनी रिपोर्ट मदन
के सामने रखे। कोई वह कंक्रिट प्रोजेक्ट सदन
के सामने पेक्ष करे।

दूसरी ओर सरकार को यह भी सोचना
चाहिए कि जो खर्च इलेक्शन में होता है उसका
कुछ हिस्सा वह बर्बाद करे। जब तक यह नहीं
होगा, तब तक मैं नहीं समझता कि कोई भी काम
ठीक हो सकता है या इसका प्रभाव कम हो
सकता है।

समापति महोदय, एक स्टेचुटरी प्रोजेक्ट
बनाया गया था कि दिल्ली में पालियामेंट का मेम्बर
दस हजार रुपये, किसी दूसरी जगह पर 35
हजार रुपये खर्च कर सकेगा। मैं समझता हूँ
कि इसको रीकंसीडर करना चाहिए। यह नहीं कि
इस खर्च को बढ़ा कर दुगुना कर दिया जाए या

तिरुना कर दिया जाए। लेकिन मैं यह कहना
चाहता हूँ कि यह इतना अवश्य कर दिया जाए
जिससे कि इसका ठीक ठीक हिस्सा दिया जा सके
मैं कहता हूँ यहां एक भी भादमी ऐसा नहीं है
जिसने कि अपना इलेक्शन रिटर्न ठीक से भरा
हो। क्रोम टाप दू बोटम कोई भी ऐसा नहीं
मिलेगा। मैंने अपने इलेक्शन के सिलसिले में एक
याचिका दी थी और मेरी याचिका पर फैसला होने
के बाद श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी ने कानून को ही बदलवाया।
यह कर दिया कि पार्टी खर्चा करे, नेता खर्चा करे,
बाप खर्चा करे, बहुउम्र में शामिल नहीं माना जाएगा।
केम्पडीट जो खर्च करेगा, वही माना जाएगा।
लेकिन दस हजार रुपये में पालियामेंट का इलेक्शन
नहीं हो सकता है। इसके लिये कोई संवीक्षणक हल
निकाला जाना चाहिए। अगर हम यह नहीं
निकालते हैं तो इस प्रावधान को ही बदल देना
चाहिए। पालियामेंट में जाने से पहले ही हमारे
चरित्र का हनन हो जाता है, हमसे बूढ़ बुराया
जाता है। यह नहीं होना चाहिए। इसके लिए कोई
रास्ता निकाला जाना चाहिए। इसके बारे में सर-
कार ध्यान दे।

समापति महोदय, मैं पोलिटिकल पार्टीज के
प्राइड के बारे में एक बिल लाया था। उस
समय आपने कहा था कि पार्टियों के ब्रकाउंट का भी
प्राइड होगा। अब तक कांस्टीट्यूशन में पोलि-
टिकल पार्टी नाम की चीज नहीं है। अब
एन्टी डिफेक्शन बिल के कारण से वह भी कांस्टी-
ट्यूशन में आ रही है। इसलिए पोलिटिकल पार्टीज
के ब्रकाउंट्स पर भी कंट्रोल होना चाहिए।
अगर पांच हजार रुपये से ज्यादा किसी को दिया
जाता है तो उसका नाम जनता के सामने भाना
चाहिए। उस पार्टी का ब्रकाउंट भी प्राइड
कर के जनता के सामने रखा जाना चाहिए कि किसने
उसे पैसा दिया, उसने किसको पैसा दिया? कामध
साहब ने जैसा कि कहा कि पार्टी वाले खुद पार्टी
का पैसा खा जाते हैं। इससे वह चीज भी नहीं
होगी और सब को पत लग जाएगा। अगर प्राइड
होगा तो यह चीज पता लगेगी कि किस ब्रकाउंट
से पांच हजार रुपये प्राया, उसका नाम ब पता
भी सामने आ जाएगा। जो नहीं देता है उस
पार्टी को चुनाव नहीं लड़ने देना चाहिए। इस
प्रकार का प्रावधान कर दिया जाना चाहिये।

19.00 hrs.

मैं इसको सोधा करण्डा का सवाल बनाना
नहीं चाहता। केवल चुनाव में करण्डा का सवाल
बनाना चाहता हूँ। जनरल करण्डा का सवाल
इसको मैं नहीं बनाना चाहता। मेरे पास बहुत
से इन्स्टेंस हैं जिनको यहां रखा जा सकता है।
बहुत गड़बड़ी हुई है जिसको सभी तक पकड़ा नहीं
गया है। लोगों के पास इंदिरा गांधी का रुपया है
जो पकड़ा नहीं गया है। उसमें कमजोरी हमारी
सरकार की है। मैंने ब्रिट मंत्री को एक पत्र भी
लिखा है। एक यूनिवर्सिटी का लड़का है उसके
नाम से ब्रेड करीड़ रुपया जमा हुआ पोटल
सेविंग एकाउंट में। मेरे पास पत्र भी है जिसको मैं
पढ़ देता हूँ।

[श्री कंबर लाल गुप्ता]

"There are also a few suspicious deposits like those in the name of a Delhi student amounting to about Rs. 1.35 crores. It is evident that the student concerned did not have the means to make the deposits. Even if he had the resources, it is inconceivable that he could have deposited large funds in the post office for just a day or two."

This is dated 28th February, 1978 written by the Minister of State for Finance.

यह जो पैसा है इसके बारे में मैंने दोबारा पत्र लिखा है और कहा है कि इसकी इन्कवायरी की जरूरत है। मिनिस्टर आफ स्टेट कह रहे हैं कि जरूरत नहीं है। मैंने वित्त मंत्री को लिखा है कि इन्कवायरी की जरूरत है। उनका उत्तर नहीं आया। इस तरह का एक कार्डेंट नहीं है। एक साल में 24 करोड़ रुपया हरियाणा के पोस्ट आफिस में जमा हुआ है, एक ही हफ्ते में और एक ही हफ्ते में निकाल लिया गया है।

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : Who is the student?

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : I do not know. He is a student from Haryana.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्ता : यह बेनामी नामों से है। मेरा कहना यह है कि यह सब पोलिटिकल पैसा है। वित्त मंत्री जी ने मेरे पत्र का अभी तक कोई उत्तर नहीं दिया है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इसकी इन्कवायरी की जरूरत है। मिनिस्टर आफ स्टेट ने कहा है कि नहीं है। इन्कवायरी होनी चाहिये कि प्राब्लर क्या कहा गया, किस का है। इस सब के बास्ते मिल जुल कर एक पार्लियामेंटरी कमेटी हमको बनानी चाहिये जो इस सारे प्राब्लेम की सह में जाए। तभी यह समस्या हल हो सकती है।

इन मामलों के साथ मैं अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House stands adjourned till 11 A.M. tomorrow.

19.03 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, August 30, 1978/ Bhadra 8, 1900 (Saka).