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Friday, September 6, 1974
Bhadra 15, 1896 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Eleventh Session)



(Vol. XLIV contains Nos. 31 to 38)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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CONTENTS

[Fifth Series Vol. XLIV, 11th Session, 1974]

No. 36—Friday, September 6, 1974/Bhadra 15, 1896 (Saka)

	COLUMNS
Adjournment of the House	1—4
Re. Business of the House.	4-5
Papers Laid on the Table.	6—12
Message from Rajya Sabha	12-13
Leave of Absence from Sittings of the House	13-14
Parliamentary Committees	14
Minutes	14
Committee on Government Assurances	14
Ninth Report	14
Statement Re. Unprecedented Price Rise and scarcity of food-grains and other essential commodities—	14—16
Shri Annasaheb P. Shinde	14-15
Adoption of Children Bill	16-17
Concurrence in recommendation of Rajya Sabha to appoint Member to Joint Committee	16-17
Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Bill	17
Concurrence in recommendation of Rajya Sabha to appoint Member to Joint Committee	17-18
Delhi Sales Tax Bill	18
Motion to Consider	18
Motion to refer to Select Committee	19-20
Customs Tariff Bill	20
Motion to refer to Select Committee	21
Prevention of Food Adulteration (Amendment) Bill	21-22

	COLUMNS
Motion to concur in Recommendation of Rajya Sabha to join in the Joint Committee	22-23
Industry (Development) Bill	23
Motion to consider	23-24
Shri Shyam Sunder Mohapatra	24-26
Shri Dhan Shah Pradhan	26-28
Shri M. Ram Gopal Reddy	28-29
Shri Madhu Limaye	29-32
Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh	32-34
Shri Janeshwar Misra	35-39
Shri Vasant Sathe	39-41
Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu	41-44
Sardar Swaran Singh Sokhi	44-47
Shrimati T. Lakshmikanthamma	47-48
Shri D. K. Borooah	48-57
Clauses 2 to 31 and 1	57-69
Motion to Pass, as amended	69-70
Shri D. N. Tiwary	70-71
Shri Ramavatar Shastri	71-72
Shri D.-K. Borooah	72-73
Supplementary Demands for Grants (General), 1974-75— <i>contd.</i> Passed	
Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1974— <i>Introduced</i>	
Motion to Consider	78
Shri Madhu Limaye	79-84
Shri B. N. Reddy	84-86
Shri S. M. Banerjee	86-91
Shri K. Suryanarayana	91-93
Shri Sezhiyan	93-94
Shrimati T. Lakshmikanthamma	94-95
Shri P. G. Mavalankar	95-97

	COLUMNS
Shri K. R. Ganesh	97-98
Motion to Pass	98-99
Statutory Resolution <i>Re</i> Continuance in force of the President's Proclamation in respect of Gujarat	99-105
Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha	105-114
Shri Krishna Chandra Halder	114-116
Dr. Mahipatray Mehta	116-121
Shri H. N. Mukerjee	121-127
Shri Natwarlal Patel	127-130
Shri Hemendra Singh Banera	130-133
Shri Arvind M. Patel	133-135
Shri E. R. Krishnan	135-138
Shri D. P. Jadeja	138-141
Contempt of the House	141-145
Statement <i>Re</i> . Railway accident at a level crossing on South Central Railway	
Shri Mohd. Shafi Qureshi	145-146
Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munsi.	146-150
Arrest of Member (<i>Shri N. Gireekantan Nani</i>) ¹	151-152

LOK SABHA DEBATES

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2

LOK SABHA

Friday, September 6, 1974/Bhadra 15,
1896 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, I have written to you.. (Interruptions). The business of the House should be adjourned to enable the Business Advisory Committee to meet so that the agreed business of the House can be adopted (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: What has happened to you? All of you please sit down.

श्री शंकर बहाल सिंह (चतरा): अध्यक्ष महोदय कल जो यहां पर बटना हुई है उस से इस सदन की समझा भंग हुई है और पूरे देश में इस को लेकर छात्रों में चर्चा हुई है। इस बटना ने जनता का मुंह काला कर दिया है... (अव्यवधान)... इस पर सबसे पहले विचार होना चाहिए। (अव्यवधान)।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): I have given notice of an adjournment motion on the beating of students and teachers...

MR. SPEAKER: Kindly sit down. Have some patience. Do not do it everyday.

मेरे जाने से पहले ही यह शुरू हो गया और जब मैं जाता हूँ तो आप, ऐसे ही शुरू कर देते हैं। ऐसा है तो मेरे जाने से पहले ही इसको खत्म कर दिया करो।

I have received a still greater number of motions today. I kept on studying all these till midnight and in the morning so many others came. When I came to my room, there were still others lying on my Table. They have become a nightmare to me.

May I say this? There is only one more day left apart from today, that is, tomorrow. Instead of wrangling in all these motions, let us come to some agreement

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): How many kilograms of motions are there? Instead of going on in this House like this, I think we should do something. There are only two days left. I do not want that this should be treated as a precedent for the future. In view of the extraordinary situation, I am very keen that some way should be found. So far no solution has come to me up to this time and I think we should meet in the Business Advisory Committee and again try to solve the matter to which I invite party leaders also, besides the Members.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्यालिमर): कल भी मीटिंग हुई थी लेकिन कोई रास्ता नहीं निकला क्योंकि सरकार तुली हुई है कि रास्ता न निकले।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: आज देखते हैं कोई रास्ता निकलता है या नहीं।

Till this morning I have not got any concrete thing.

श्री गधु लिवये (बांग्ला) : मुझे भी
मचना ब्यान करने देगे । (अवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not load your guns. Do not use the triggers; do not use your guns yet. Let them lie as they are. He has got his rules book; this hon. Member has got some book and the other there has got the Constitution and that gentleman has got Kaul and Shakhder. They are all showing it to me. If you are here you can see it from all the sides. I think that we should try to hammer out something without these books which do not help.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: It is for you to take a decision; the Government does not agree.

MR. SPEAKER: If we meet we may discuss this.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K RAGHU RAMAIAH): I entirely agree with your suggestion. We can adjourn for a little while and meet again. In the meanwhile all the Leaders could be called.

MR. SPEAKER: Shall we adjourn for an hour. The Business Advisory Committee Members and the Leaders will immediately meet in my committee room. We adjourn now and re-assemble at 12.15.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Will the Leader of the House be there?

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: Not necessary... (Interruptions).

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Why not? It is an extra-ordinary situation. You are adjourning the House.

MR. SPEAKER: We adjourn now and meet again at 12.15 p.m.

11.10 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Fifteen minutes past twelve of the Clock.

12.20 hrs.

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Hon. Members, the meeting of the Business Advisory Committee is still going on. The hon. Speaker has told me that the House will meet at 12.45 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Forty-five minutes past Twelve of the clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

RE: BUSINESS OF HOUSE

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I have to inform the House that at the sitting of the Business Advisory Committee held today, it has been agreed that during the remainder of the current session only the following items of Government and other business would be transacted by the House and the time allocation therefor will be as shown against each:—

- (1) Further discussion 1½ hours
on Oil Industry (Development) Bill
- (2) Further discussion 1 hour
and voting on the
Supplementary Demands for Grants
(General)
- (3) Resolution regarding 3 hours
Gujarat Proclamation
- (4) Interest-tax Bill 2 hours
- (5) Payment of Bonus 1 hour
(Amendment) Bill
- (6) Esso (Acquisition of 1 hour
Undertakings in
India) Amendment
Bill.
- (7) Delhi Sikh Gurudwaras (Amendment) 1 hour
Bill.

(8) Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways) 3 hours - 12.47 hrs.

(9) Submissions by Members regarding various matters on 7-9-74. 1 hour

(10) Motion regarding Parliamentary probe into signatures by Members regarding issue of licences to be moved by Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee 4 hours

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour). You have kindly given consent to my motion. Whether this will be discussed in this session or in the next session. Have you admitted it for discussion? You were kindly agreeable to mediate....

MR. SPEAKER. I have just admitted that.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Whether it will be discussed in this session or next session. They can give me one minute I may be permitted to move my motion This is for your kind consideration.

MR. SPEAKER: All of you are there. You will also be speaking.

The Committee have recommended that in order to complete the above business, the House may sit also on Monday, the 9th September, 1974.

The Committee have further recommended that no Adjournment Motions or Privilege Motions or any other business may be taken up during the remainder of this Session.

I will say that the Chair will be very strict in keeping to the time-schedule. The moment the time allotted is over, everything will be finished and the question put.

The question is:

"That the recommendations made by the Business Advisory Committee be agreed to by the House."

The motion was adopted.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REPORT OF INQUIRY COMMISSION ON COLLAPSE OF TWO SPANS SAFDARJUNG FLYOVER AND MEMORANDUM OF ACTION TAKEN THEREON AND GUJARAT GOVERNMENT ORDERS UNDER GUJARAT VACANT LANDS IN URBAN AREAS (PROHIBITION OF ALIENATION) ACT, 1972

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): On behalf of Shri Bhola Paswan Shastri, I beg to lay on the Table—

(i) A copy each of the following documents (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of section (4) of section 3 of the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952:—

(a) Report of the Commission of Inquiry on the collapse of two spans (under constructions) of the Safdarjung Flyover on 9-1-1974

(b) Memorandum of Action taken on the Report. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8388/74].

(ii) (a) A copy each of the following Gujarat Government Orders under sub-section (4) of section 7 of the Gujarat Vacant Lands in Urban Areas (Prohibition of Alienation) Act, 1972, read with clause (c)(iii) of the Proclamation dated the 9th February, 1974 issued by the President in relation to the State of Gujarat:—

(1) Order No. VCT-2373-79592-V dated 22-7-1974 in the case of Samarpan Cooperative Housing Society Limited, Porbandar.

(2) Order No. VCT-1474/41336-V dated 30-7-1974 in the case of Hriday Apartment Co-operative Housing Society Proposes, Ahmedabad.

- (3) Order No. VCT-2474/43207-V dated 31-7-1974 in the case of Suchita Cooperative Housing Society Limited Anand.
- (4) Order No. VCT-3073/28043-V dated 5-8-1974 in the case of Bharat Housing Corporation, Surat.
- (5) Order No. VCT-2872/71254-V dated 9-8-1974 in the case of Sthanakvasi Vanik Jain.
- (6) Order No. VCT-1473-13978-V dated 9-8-1974 in the case of Yashpal Apartment Cooperative Housing Society Limited, Ahmedabad.
- (7) Order No. VCT-2474/11213-V dated 9-8-1974 in the case of Sale of land admeasuring 2A-25GS, of S. No. 802 of village Samarkha Taluka Anand.
- (8) Order No. VCT-1774/45063-V dated 13-8-1974 in the case of Smt. Takhaben Rana Amed, Sale of Land admeasuring 2723 sq. yds. out of S. No. 532 of Baroda.
- (9) Order No. VCT-SR-123/73 dated 23-7-1974 in the case of Vasant Industrial Cooperative Society Limited, Ahmedabad.
- (10) Order No. VCT-SR-171/74 dated 26-7-1974 in the case of Neptune Towner Shopping Centre Owner's Association (Proposed), Ahmedabad.
- (11) Order No. VCT-SR-26-32/72, dated 26-7-1974 in the case of Shri Govind T. Swami and Other, Ahmedabad.
- (12) Order No. VCT-SR-61, dated 29-7-1974 in the case of Associated Textile Engineers Private Limited Bombay.
- (13) Order No. VCT-SR/164/73, dated 2-8-1974 in the case of Shri Harijibhai Shobhabhai of Devedi Taluka, Detroi.
- (14) Order No. TNC/VCT/SR-181 dated the 24-7-1974 in the case of Mohanlal Ranchhodas Patel of Petlad.
- (15) Order No. TNC/VCT-SR-85, dated 25-7-1974 in the case of Shri Petlad Ganj.
- (16) Order No. TNC/VCT/SR-215 dated 30-7-1974 in the case of Babubhai Mahijibhai.
- (17) Order No. VCT/SR/258 dated 21-7-1974 in the case of Shrimati Hargangaben Ishwarlal, Surat.
- (18) Order No. VCT/SR/377, dated 22-7-1974 in the case of Kamrej Vibhag Fruit and Vegetables Cooperative Society.
- (19) Order No. VCT/SR/376, dated 26-7-1974 in the case of Amar Engineering Works Surat.
- (20) Order No. VCT/326/74, dated 2-8-1974 in the case of Mahadevnagar Industrial Cooperative Housing Society Limited, Surat.
- (21) Order No. Land/WS-2915, dated 6-8-1974 in the case of Shri Chandrakant Gordnandas Desai, Dahod.
- (22) Order No Vacant Land Case No. 35 dated 25-7-1974 in the case of Virani Fasteners and Bolts Private, Limited, Rajkot.
- (23) Order No. VCT/SR-61/74, dated 27-7-1974 in the case of Shri Kashibhai Govindbhai Patel of village Dumad Taluka Baroda.

(24) Order No. VCT/SR-Misc. 15/74 dated 31-7-1974 in the case of Lt. Colonel Saiyad Badruddin of Baroda.

- (b) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing (i) reasons for delay in laying the above orders, and (ii) for not laying the Hindi versions thereof.

[Placed in Library. See No LT-8389/74]

REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT OF COCHIN REFINERIES LTD. FOR 1972-73

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 —

- (1) Review by the Government on the working of the Cochin Refineries Limited, for the year 1972-73.
- (2) Annual Report of the Cochin Refineries Limited, for the year 1972-73 along with the Audited Accounts [Placed in Library. See No LT-8385/74].

STATEMENT re GUARANTEES GIVEN UNDER GUJARAT STATE GUARANTEES ACT, 1963

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) I beg to lay on the Table a statement (Hindi and English versions) of Guarantees given by the Gujarat Government under the Gujarat State Guarantees Act, 1963, under sub-section (2)(a) of section 2 of the said Act, read with clause (c) (iii) of the Proclamation dated the 9th February, 1974 issued by the Presi-

dent in relation to the State of Gujarat. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8390/74.]

GOVERNMENT'S DECISIONS ON TARIFF COMMISSION REPORT (1974) ON REVIEW OF DYESTUFFS INDUSTRY

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A C GEORGE) I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Government **Resolution (Hindi and English versions) No 12(2) Tar/74, dated the 3rd September, 1974 notifying Government's decisions on the recommendations of the Report (1974) of the Tariff Commission on the Review of Dyestuffs Industry, under sub-section (2) of section 16 of the Tariff Commission Act, 1951 [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8391/74.]

REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT OF METAL SCRAP TRADE CORPORATION LTD., CALCUTTA FOR THE YEAR ENDED THE 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1973

SHRI B SHANKARANAND On behalf of Shri Subodh Hansda,

I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- (1) Review by the Government on the working of the Metal Scrap Trade Corporation Limited, Calcutta, for the year ended on the 30th September, 1973

- (2) Annual Report of the Metal Scrap Trade Corporation Limited, Calcutta, for the year ended on the 30th September, 1973 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-8392/74.]

**Report was laid on the Table on 24-8-74.

REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT OF SCOOTERS INDIA LTD., LUCKNOW FOR THE YEAR ENDED THE 31ST MARCH, 1973

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Scooters India Limited, Lucknow, for the year ended on the 31st March, 1973.

(ii) Annual Report of the Scooters India Limited, Lucknow, for the year ended on the 31st March, 1973 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8393/74].

STATEMENT re. ALLEGED MANHANDLING OF SHRI SAMSUL HAQUE, M.L.A. MEGHALAYA BY B.S.F. PERSONAL

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): I beg to lay on the Table, in response to the matter under rule 377 raised by Sarvashri B. K. Daschowdhury and S. M. Banerjee in the House on 5th August 1974, a statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding alleged manhandling of Shri Samsul Haque, M.L.A., Meghalaya by B.S.F. personnel. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8394/74].

EMPLOYEES' P.F. (SIXTH AMENDMENT) SCHEME, 1974

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): I beg to lay on the Table—

(i) A copy of the Employees' Provident Funds (Sixth Amendment) Scheme, 1974 (Hindi and English versions) published in No-

tification No. G.S.R. 871 in Gazette of India dated the 10th August, 1974, under sub-section (2) of section 7 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notification. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8386/74].

STATEMENT re. NON-IMPLEMENTATION OF ASSURANCES GIVEN IN REPLY TO USQs NOS. 3791 AND 3792 DATED 8TH DECEMBER, 1970 ON GRAMOPHONE CO. OF INDIA AND PRICE OF GRAMOPHONE RECORDS

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): I beg to lay on the Table a statement giving reasons for non-implementation of the assurance given by the Deputy Minister of Industrial Development in reply to Unstarred Question Nos. 3791 and 3792 dated the 8th December, 1970 regarding Gramophone Company of India and price of gramophone records respectively. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8387/74].

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on Wednesday, the 4th September, 1974, adopted the following motion in regard to the Adoption of Children Bill, 1972:—

"That this House do recommend to Lok Sabha that Lok Sabha do appoint a member of Lok Sabha to the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Adoption of Children Bill, 1972 in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Shrimati Bhargavi Thankappan

from the membership of the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the name of the member so appointed by Lok Sabha to the Joint Committee."

I am to request that the concurrence of the Lok Sabha in the said motion and also the name of the member of the Lok Sabha appointed to the Joint Committee may be communicated to this House.'

LEAVE OF ABSENCE FROM THE SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE

MR. SPEAKER: The Committee on Absence of Members from the sittings of the House, in their Sixteenth Report, have recommended that leave of absence be granted to the following Members for the periods indicated against each:

(1) Shri Bishwanath Jhunjhunwala—20th April to 10th May, 1974 (Tenth Session).

(2) Shrimati Krishna Kumari—22nd July to 7th September, 1974 (Eleventh Session).

(3) Shri B. R. Bhagat—22nd July to 14th August, 1974 (Eleventh Session).

(4) Shri Rasiklal Parikh—22nd July to 7th September, 1974 (Eleventh Session).

(5) Shri Dattajirao Kadam—22nd July to 7th September, 1974 (Eleventh Session).

(6) Shri A. K. Gopalan—22nd July to 7th September, 1974 (Eleventh Session).

(7) Shri Rajagopalaram Boddepalli—22nd July to 5th August, 1974 (Eleventh Session).

(8) Shri Fatehsingh Rao Gaekwad—3rd April to 10th May, 1974 (Tenth Session) and 22nd July to 14th August, 1974 (Eleventh Session).

(9) Shri Biddika Satyanarayana—8th April to 10th May, 1974 (Tenth Session) and 22nd July to 15th August, 1974 (Eleventh Session).

Is it the pleasure of the House that leave as recommended by the Committee may be granted?

HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. SPEAKER: The leave is granted. The Members will be informed accordingly.

PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES MINUTES

SHRI AMAR NATH CHAWLA (Delhi Sadar): I beg to lay on the Table Minutes of the Forty-second to Forty-fifth sittings of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions held during the current Session.

SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD (Ballia): I beg to lay on the Table Minutes of the Sixteenth sitting of the Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House held during the current Session.

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES

NINTH REPORT

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY (Cooch-Bihar): I present the Ninth Report of the Committee on Government Assurances

12.52 hrs.

STATEMENT RE UNPRECEDENTED PRICE RISE AND SCARCITY OF FOODGRAINS AND OTHER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): On behalf of Shri C. Subramaniam, I beg to lay on the Table a statement regarding unprecedented price-rise and scarcity of foodgrains and other essential commodities.

STATEMENT

The rise in prices of foodgrains and other essential commodities has been a matter of great concern to the Government and they are fully aware of the hardships caused to the people. This rising trend in the prices has not only been persistent throughout the year 1973, but unfortunately has continued to remain so during the current year also. The latest cereals index is higher than last year by 44.8 per cent.

The main reason for the rise in prices could be attributed to the highly inflationary situation prevailing in the economy coupled with the decline in the production of foodgrains in the preceding years. In this situation the procurement price of foodgrains also had to be fixed at a substantially higher level to provide necessary incentive for production. Issue prices had also to be suitably adjusted at higher levels in order to reduce the burden of subsidy. A psychology of shortage had developed in the country, where in the expectation of a further rise in prices, there has been holding of stocks at all levels. There has also been speculative hoarding by the anti-social elements.

To meet the increasing demand of foodgrains about 6.1 million tonnes of foodgrains were released during the current year upto end of July, for distribution through fair price shops.

In order to improve the availability of foodgrains in the deficit States, restrictions on the movement of coarse grains have been lifted and also movement of wheat on trade account has been permitted. These steps have been suitably supported by anti-hoarding and other regulatory as also austerity measures so as to create conditions favourable for bringing some stability in the prices of foodgrains. In cooperation with the State Governments special production programmes are being organised to make the best use of the existing potentials.

Foodgrains are also being imported to meet the requirements of the public distribution system. In addition several anti-inflationary measures including selective control over Bank credit have also been adopted.

As regards sugar, it is being distributed through fair price shops on a uniform retail price through out the country, to cater to the essential requirements of the domestic consumers. In case of Vanaspathi because of high prices of edible oils, the production as well as the availability has suffered.

The Government is fully aware of the gravity of the situation and is determined to take all possible measures that may be necessary, to meet the situation.

श्री हुकम चन्द कठवार (मुरेना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सुबहपाण्डुम साहव ने जो वक्तव्य दिया है उस पर मैं कुछ निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। मैंने लिख कर दिया है। वह पहले आपने वक्तव्य को पढ़ें, फिर हम उनमें निवेदन करना चाहेंगे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह आप बाद में पढ़ लें।

12.53 hrs.

ADOPTION OF CHILDREN BILL

CONCURRENCE IN RECOMMENDATION OF
RAJYA SABHA TO APPOINT MEMBER TO
JOINT COMMITTEE

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE
AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI
NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARI): I
beg to move:

"That this House do concur in the recommendation of Rajya Sabha that Lok Sabha do appoint a member of Lok Sabha to the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Bill to provide for the adoption of children and for matters connected therewith, in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Shrimati Bhargavi Thankappan and do resolve that Shri Bhole Manjhi be appointed to the said Joint Committee to fill the vacancy."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do concur in the recommendation of Rajya Sabha that Lok Sabha do appoint a member of Lok Sabha to the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Bill to provide for the adoption of children and for matters connected therewith, in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Shrimati Bhargavi Thankappan and do resolve that Shri Bhola Manjhi be appointed to the said Joint Committee to fill the vacancy."

The motion was adopted.

12.54 hrs.

FOREIGN CONTRIBUTION (REGULATION) BILL

CONCURRENCE IN RECOMMENDATION OF RAJYA SABHA TO APPOINT MEMBER TO JOINT COMMITTEE

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) On behalf of Shri Uma Shankar Dikshit, I beg to move:

"That this House do concur in the recommendation of Rajya Sabha that Lok Sabha do appoint a member of Lok Sabha to the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Bill to regulate the acceptance and utilisation of foreign contribution or hospitality by certain persons or associations, and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Smt. Parvathi Krishnan and do resolve that Shri Jharkhande Raj be appointed to the said Joint Committee to fill the vacancy."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do concur in the recommendation of Rajya Sabha that Lok Sabha do appoint a member of Lok Sabha to the Joint

Committee of the Houses on the Bill to regulate the acceptance and utilisation of foreign contribution or hospitality by certain persons or associations, and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Smt. Parvathi Krishnan and do resolve that Shri Jharkhande Raj be appointed to the said Joint Committee to fill the vacancy."

The motion was adopted.

12.55 hrs

DELHI SALES TAX BILL—contd.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): I beg to move:

"That the debate on the motion 'that the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the levy of tax on sale of goods in the territory of Delhi, be taken into consideration' which was adjourned on the 1st August, 1974, be resumed now."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the debate on the motion 'that the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the levy of tax on sale of goods in the Union territory of Delhi, be taken into consideration' which was adjourned on the 1st August, 1974, be resumed now."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: I beg to move:

"That the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the levy of tax on sale of goods in the Union territory of Delhi, be taken into consideration."

MR. SPEAKER: Has this been already circulated?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: Yes.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, there is a motion that it be referred to a Select Committee.

No name to be substituted, added or amended?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior): Who are the Members of the committee?

MR. SPEAKER: Please see list No. 7.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: I move:

"That the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the levy of tax on sale of goods in the Union territory of Delhi, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of 30 members namely, Shri Syed Ahmed Aga, Shri Shrikrishna Agrawal, Shri H. K. L. Bhagat, Shri Bhagirath Bhanwar, Sardar Buta Singh, Shri Amarsinh Chaudhari, Shrimati Premalabai Dajisaheb Chavan, Shri Y. B. Chavan, Shri Shanker Narayan Singh Deo, Shri C. C. Gohain, Shri Madhuryya Haldar, Shri N. E. Horo, Shri Chiranjib Jha, Shrimati Subhadra Joshi, Shri Vikram Mahajan, Shrimati Shakuntala Nayar, Shri Aravinda Bala Pajandor, Shri Birender Singh Rao, Shri P. V. Reddy, Shri Arjun Sethi, Dr. H. P. Sharma, Shri M. R. Sharma, Shri Ramavtar Shastri, Shri S. M. Siddayya, Shri Rudra Pratap Singh, Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh, Shri Somchand Solanki, Shri R. P. Ulaganambi, Shri Amarnath Vidyalkar; and Shri K. R. Ganesh with instruction to report by the first day of the next session."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is;

"That the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the levy of tax on sale of goods in the Union

territory of Delhi, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of 30 members namely, Shri Syed Ahmed Aga, Shri Shrikrishna Agrawal, Shri H. K. L. Bhagat, Shri Bhagirath Bhanwar, Sardar Buta Singh, Shri Amarsinh Chaudhari, Shrimati Premalabai Dajisaheb Chavan, Shri Y. B. Chavan, Shri Shanker Narayan Singh Deo, Shri C. C. Gohain, Shri Madhuryya Haldar, Shri N. E. Horo, Shri Chiranjib Jha, Shrimati Subhadra Joshi, Shri Vikram Mahajan, Shrimati Shakuntala Nayar, Shri Aravinda Bala Pajandor, Shri Birender Singh Rao, Shri P. V. Reddy, Shri Arjun Sethi, Dr. H. P. Sharma, Shri M. R. Sharma, Shri Ramavtar Shastri, Shri S. M. Siddayya, Shri Rudra Pratap Singh, Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh, Shri Somchand Solanki, Shri R. P. Ulaganambi, Shri Amarnath Vidyalkar; and Shri K. R. Ganesh.

with instruction to report by the first day of the next session."

The motion was adopted.

CUSTOMS TARIFF BILL

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): I beg to move that the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to customs duties, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of 30 members, namely, Shri Rudra Pratap Singh, Shri Nathu Ram Ahirwar, Shri Maganti Ankinedu, Shri B. R. Bhagat, Shri M. Bheeshmadev, Shri G. Bhuvarah, Shri Tridib Chaudhuri, Shri Y. B. Chavan, Shri S. R. Damani, Shri D. D. Desai, Shri Hiralal Doda, Shri Dinesh Chandra Goswami, Shri D. B. Chandra Gowda, Shri P. A. Saminathan, Shri Hari Singh, Shri C. Janardhanan, Shri Purushottam Kakodkar, Shri Maharaj Singh, Shri Shyam Sunder Mohapatra, Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munsi, Shri Noorul Huda, Shri Kartik Oraon, Shri H. M.

Patel, Shri Ramji Ram, Shri Mahadeepak Singh Shakya, Shri S. A. Shamim, Shri Rana Bahadur Singh, Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinha, Shri Tayyab Hussain; and Shri K. R. Ganesh

with instructions to report by the last day of the first week of the next session."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to customs duties, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of 30 members, namely, Shri Rudra Pratap Singh, Shri Nathu Ram Ahirwar, Shri Maganti Ankineedu, Shri B. R. Bhagat, Shri M. Bheeshmadev, Shri G. Bhuvarahan, Shri Tridib Chaudhuri, Shri Y. B. Chavan, Shri S. R. Damani, Shri D. D. Desai, Shri Hiralal Doda, Shri Dinesh Chandra Goswami, Shri D. B. Chandra Gowda, Shri P. A. Saminathan, Shri Hari Singh, Shri C. Janardhanan, Shri Purushottam Kakodkar, Shri Maharaj Singh, Shri Shyam Sunder Mohapatra, Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munsi, Shri Noorul Huda, Shri Kartik Oraon, Shri H. M. Patel, Shri Ramji Ram, Shri Mahadeepak Singh Shakya, Shri S. A. Shamim, Shri Rana Bahadur Singh, Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinha, Shri Tayyab Hussain; and Shri K. R. Ganesh,

with instructions to report by the last day of the first week of the next session."

The motion was adopted.

PREVENTION OF FOOD ADULTERATION (AMENDMENT) BILL

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (DR. KARAN SINGH): I move that this House do concur in the recommendation of Rajya Sabha that the House do join in the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Bill further to amend the Pre-

vention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954, made in the motion adopted by Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 2nd September, 1974 and communicated to this House on the 2nd September, 1974 and do resolve that the following 40 Members of Lok Sabha be nominated to serve on the said Joint Committee, namely, Shri Achal Singh, Shri Tarodekar Venkatrao Babarao, Shri Bhagirath Bhanwar, Shri Biren Engti, Shri Brijraj Singh, Shri V. Shanker Giri, Shrimati Marjorie Godfrey, Shri Anna-saheb Gotkhinde, Shri Madhuryya Haldar, Shri M. M. Joseph, Kumari Kamla Kumari, Shri Tulsiram Dashrath Kamble, Shri M. Kathamuthu, Shri A. K. Kisku, Shri A. K. Kotra-shetti, Shrimati T. Lakshmikanthamma, Shri Lalji Bhai, Shri Kumar Majhi, Shri Bhagatram Rajaram Manhar, Shri Murasoli Maran, Shri Prasannbhai Mehta, Shri Mohammad Yusuf, Shri Mohan Swarup, Shri Muhammed Sheriff, Shri Balakrishna Venkanna Naik, Shri G. L. Nanda, Shri Tarkeshwar Pandey, Shri Prabodh Chandra, Shri Ram Surat Prasad, Shrimati Maya Ray, Shri M. Ram Gopal Reddy, Shri Ajit Kumar Saha, Shri Sangliana, Shri Chandra Shekhar Singh, Shri Shankar Dayal Singh, Shri K. Subravelu, Shri R. V. Swaminathan, Shri Chandra Bhal Mani Tiwari, Shri P. Venkatasub-baiah, and Dr. Karan Singh.

13 hrs

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do concur in the recommendation of Rajya Sabha that the House do join in the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Bill further to amend the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954, made in the motion adopted by Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 2nd September, 1974 and communicated to this House on the 2nd September, 1974 and to resolve that the following 40 Members of Lok Sabha be nominated to serve on the said Joint

[Mr. Speaker]

Committee, namely:—

Shri Achal Singh, Shri Tarodekar Venkatarao Babarao, Shri Bhagirath Bhanwar, Shri Biren Engti, Shri Brijraj Singh, Shri V. Shanker Giri, Shrimati Marjorie Godfrey, Shri Anna-saheb Gothkhinde, Shri Madhuryya Haldar, Shri M. M. Joseph, Kumari Kamla Kumari, Shri Tulsiram Dashrath Kamble, Shri M. Kathamuthu, Shri A. K. Kisku, Shri A. K. Kotrashetti, Shrimati T. Lakshmi-kanthamma, Shri Lalji Bhai, Shri Kumar Majhi, Shri Bhagatram Rajaram Manhar, Shri Mura-soli Maran, Shri Prasanbhai Mehta, Shri Mohammad Yusuf, Shri Mohan Swarup, Shri Muham-med Sheriff, Shri Balakrishna Venkanna Nalk, Shri G. L. Nanda, Shri Tarkeshwar Pandey, Shri Prabodh Chandra, Shri Ram Surat Prasad, Shrimati Maya Ray, Shri M. Ram Gopal Reddy, Shri Ajit Kumar Saha, Shri Sangliana, Shri Chandra Shekhar Singh, Shri Shan-ka Dayal Singh, Shri K. Subra-velu, Shri R. V. Swaminathan, Shri Chandra Bhal Mani Tiwari, Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah, and Dr. Karan Singh,

The motion was adopted.

13.0 hrs.

OIL INDUSTRY (DEVELOPMENT) BILL—Contd.

MR. SPEAKER: We take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Dev Kanta Borooah on the 6th August, 1974, namely:—

“That the Bill to provide for the establishment of a Board for the development of oil industry and for that purpose to levy a duty of excise on crude oil and natural gas and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration.”

Shri Raja Kulkarni will continue his speech. 1½ hours is allotted for this. Five minutes for each will be quite sufficient. It will be guillotined after 1½ hours. Everybody who happens to be standing will be guillotined!

Now, Shri Raja Kulkarni.—Is he standing anywhere? No. Absent. Now, Shri Mohapatra.

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA (Balasore): Mr. Speaker, Sir, this Bill is intended to create a Fund for helping the exploration of oil as also helping the petro-chemical and other allied industries. It will also help the research and development activities in this field.

India is in very great need of crude oil. In 1972, India imported about 63 per cent of its total crude oil requirements amounting to Rs. 200 crores. In 1973 it went up to Rs. 500 crores and our estimation is that in 1978, it will be in the neighbourhood of Rs. 1400 crores. In 1984, it will reach a fabulous dimension.

Mr. Borooah, the hon. Minister has decided to bring this Bill in order to help exploration and also to increase India's potential for the production of crude.

In this connection I would like to point out that the Malaviya Committee had already decided to go in for more and more exploration of oil.

India's demand is more for crude. We should have more and more exploration in this field. The Arab world, because of its oil reserve, have become so rich that probably they have the strength to purchase the entire world. So, what we have to do is to go for intensive exploration to ring out crude. The whole world is suffering today from energy crisis. The money which the hon. Minister will get from the Consolidated Fund of India should be utilised fruitfully in this field.

Sir, Dr. Bhabha, the great scientist, twenty years ago had said;

"The world energy problem would be solved if a method could be found for generating electricity from the energy released from thermonuclear fusion"

Fusion research is something on which America is now trying. Not only America but many other developed countries are also trying to get away from the problems of petrol and are trying to evolve some other means by which they cannot do away with this menace.

Sir I appeal to the hon Minister with all dynamism at his command to evolve this fund for research and exploration which may lead to the solution of this problem in crude oil. Sir exploration and its development is something and aiding chemical and other industries is another thing. I am trying to suggest what the people in some countries did before the Second World war. In Germany and in Japan—Hitler in Germany and Tozo in Japan—they had gone in for the liquid fuel from the coal. This was the policy of Japan, where Japanese thought of exploiting coal for liquid fuel. You know Sir that Japan had conquered Manchuria—I am not trying to support the policy of the Fascists but I am only trying to hint at a point that with the coal research that we have in our country, we can probably go in for the liquid fuel as they did. We too can go in for the coal-based industries and also for the petroleum-based industries. In USA, USSR and China, they have 80 per cent of the coal reserves of the whole world where they have started thinking in this way. So, India, with all the research and development that we have in the oil exploration we can go in for the production of fuel oil from coal. We have to change our attitude in this regard.

We should try to solve the crude problem as much as we can. Iraq is

one of the intimate friends in the Arab world. They have assured us to help us as far as they can to meet the requirements of crude oil of this country. Dr Khena, Secretary-General of the OPEC came to India and had a long discussion with our hon Minister, Shri Borooah. He had assured us to help us to the limit possible. But, we are not aware of the extent upto which we have been helped. My own submission is that if we go in for the exploration of crude, I think India has large reserves. We can probably tide over the petroleum crisis and with the funds at our disposal we can help the scientists and can also help achieving the technical know-how by our Indian Engineers. They will be able to fetch more and more crude oil.

My last submission is that side by side with the exploration that we do, we should also make an attempt as to how to get over the energy crisis. The hon Minister may kindly ponder over this as to whether we can lay stress on manufacture of liquid fuel so that, instead of depending on more and more petroleum based industries we can switch over to a large extent towards the coal based industries.

श्री जनश्री प्रधान (गृह) अध्यक्ष
महोदय मैं तेल उद्योग (विकास) विधेयक
का समर्थन करता हूँ।

प्राज तेल उद्योग के विकास की बहुत आवश्यकता है। तेल आज अधिक मूल्यवान् एक उपयोगी है। तेल का हमारे उद्योग-वधो एक खेती के तरकी के लिए बड़ा महत्व है। सरकार को इसका महत्व बहुत पहले से ही समझना चाहिए था और इस विषय पर पहले से ही विचार करना चाहिए था किन्तु सरकार ने वह नहीं किया आज विश्व में तेल सकट हैं। समिति ने तेल उद्योग के विकास के लिए एक पृथक एक स्वतन्त्र बोर्ड की स्थापना का सुझाव दिया था। इससे 48 करोड़ रुपए की बचत होगी। वास्तविकता यह है कि वर्तमान को 700 करोड़ रुपए बजट प्रबंधन के अन्तर्गत मिल रहे हैं।

(श्री धनशाह प्रधान)

भ्राज देश में तेल उद्योग और पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के विकास की आवश्यकता है। किन्तु पृथक तेल उद्योग विकास बोर्ड बनाने की आवश्यकता से मैं सहमत नहीं हूँ। इस नीति के अनुसार काम किया जाए इस बात से मैं सहमत नहीं हूँ। यदि इस नीति के अनुसार काम किया जायेगा तो भारत सरकार के प्रत्येक मन्त्रालय अपने लिए अलग अलग बोर्ड बनाने की माग कर सकते हैं। भविष्य में खेती विकास बोर्ड, खाद्य विकास बोर्ड, बिजली विकास बोर्ड, आयात विकास बोर्ड, व्यापार विकास बोर्ड, शिक्षा विकास बोर्ड इस प्रकार अनेक बोर्ड की स्थापना की माग विभिन्न मन्त्रालयों द्वारा की जाएगी। अतः मैं इस बात से सहमत नहीं हूँ। फिर यह सब अलग से इस चीजों पर कर लगाएँगे। इस प्रकार से यह अर्थहीन हो जायेगा।

हमारे देश में तेल उद्योग विकास की ओर बहुत कम ध्यान दिया गया है। इसलिये इसकी ओर भ्राज विशेष ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है। भ्राज इसके लिए युद्ध स्तर पर काम करने की आवश्यकता है। देश में अनेक ऐसे भाग हैं जहाँ खनिज द्रव्य भण्डार हैं किन्तु भ्राज तेल की खोज का काम उन्हीं क्षेत्रों में किया जाता है जहाँ से राजनीतिक प्रभाव एवं राजनीतिक दबाव पड़ता है। उन्हीं स्थानों को तेल की खोज के लिए चुना जाता है। कुछ समय पहले सम्पूर्ण देश में खनिज पदार्थों का सर्वेक्षण किया गया था और प्रत्येक राज्य में कुछ न कुछ सम्भावनाएँ हैं किन्तु खोज के बाद भी कोई कदम नहीं उठाए गए और न ही कोई कार्य कहीं पर किया जा रहा है। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि जहाँ जहाँ सर्वे हुआ है जहाँ पर कुछ न कुछ प्राप्त होने की सम्भावना है वहाँ पर सर्वेक्षण का कार्य किया जाए। हम देखते हैं जो भी मंत्री जिस राज्य से आता है उसी राज्य में विकास कार्य अधिक कर लिया जाता है और दूसरे राज्य उस कार्य से छूटते रह जाते हैं। इस विधेयक का सम्बन्ध

करते हुए मेरा निवेदन है मंत्री महोदय मेरे सुझावों पर ध्यान देने की कृपा करें।

श्री एम० राम गोपाल रेड्डी (निजामाबाद)। अध्यक्ष जी यह जो आयल बोर्ड बनाया जा रहा है उसके सम्बन्ध में मैं जानना चाहता हूँ वह किस वास्ते बनाया जा रहा है। जो काम अभी हो रहा है उसको और तेजी से करने के लिए यह किया जा रहा है वरना इसकी ओर क्या मशा हो सकती है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ भ्राज तक मिनिस्ट्री की तरफ से तेजी से काम क्यों नहीं हुआ? जहाँ तक बोर्ड का ताल्लुक है आये दिन कहा जा रहा है कि रेल्वे बोर्ड नहीं होना चाहिए या दूसरे बोर्ड नहीं होने चाहिए फिर यह नया बोर्ड बनाने की क्या जरूरत है? मैं समझता हूँ बोर्ड को जितने अखिनयार होंगे उतने अखिनयार मिनिस्ट्री को भी नहीं है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो मिनिस्ट्री का सेक्रेट्री होता है उसको सौ रुपया भी खर्च करने का अधिकार नहीं होता है लेकिन वाई के चेयरमैन या सेक्रेट्री बनेंगे उनको अधिकार होगा कि अपने एयर-कंडीशन्ड रूम बनाने के लिए हूँ। 5 लाख रुपया खर्च कर सेंगे हैं इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो बोर्ड बनाया जाएगा उसपर बहुत ज्यादा पैसा फिजल खर्च होगा।

बोर्ड की जो तारीख है जिस तरह से बोर्ड बनाया जा रहा है उसमें एक लेबर का नुमाइन्दा रखा जा रहा है। यह कौन से लेबर का नुमाइन्दा होगा जिसको आप शरीक करना चाहते हैं? मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ जिस दिन से लेबर का रिप्रेजेन्टेटिव बोर्ड में बैठ गया उसी दिन से जो भी निर्णय बोर्ड में होंगे दूसरे दिन से ही यूनियन आफिस में उन सारे निर्णयों का पता चल जाएगा कि फलाने मेंम्बर ने ऐसा कहा और फलाने मेंम्बर ने ऐसा कहा और बैसी हालत में बोर्ड के मेंम्बरों का बेराव होने का इम्कान हो सकता है। इसके अलावा लेबर के रिप्रेजेन्टेटिव को चुनने के लिए आप क्या तरीका अखिनयार करने वाले हैं? आप आइएन टी यू सी का नुमाइन्दा लगे या कम्युनिस्ट यूनियन का से से

तो जो और इतनी सारी यूनिवर्स है वह नाराज हो जाएगी। किसी भी एक यूनिवर्स का आदमी आप सगे तो दूसरी यूनिवर्सों के लोग नाराज हों जाएंगे।

हमारे यहां तेलगू में एक कहावत है कि हनुमान हनुमान जी की मूर्ति बनाना चाहते थे लेकिन बाद में बन्दर बन गया। तो ऐसा ही आपका बार्ड भी बनने वाला है। इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि मेहरबानी करके आप जो लेबर के रिप्रेजेंटेटिव को लेना चाहते हैं पहले उसको ट्राय कर दीजिए। लेबर को पैसा देना हो तो दीजिए लेकिन अगर बोर्ड में उनके नुमाइन्दे को रखेंगे तो शुरू से ही सगड़े पैदा हो जाएंगे। बोर्ड की जिम्मेदारी आयल एक्सप्लोरेशन की होगी, उसका काम तेल का प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाने का ही होगा। आजकल भारतवर्ष में एक हवा चल रही है कि लेबर को शामिल करके बोर्ड बनने से सभी कुछ अच्छा हो जाता है। आपने बहुत सी चीजों को नेशनलाइज किया है, बहुत ही चीजों को गवर्नमेंट के अन्तर्गत किया है, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ क्या कहीं पर भी लेबर मुश्किल है। इतने तजुबों के बाद भी आप ऐसा क्यों करना चाहते हैं? आप इल्लोहाब स्टाइल में लेबर को अच्युटी, प्राविडेन्स फंड वगैरह सभी कुछ दे रहे हैं। इतने तजुबों के बाद भी मेरी समझ में नहीं आता मंत्री जी क्यों पुराने तजुबों में लाभ नहीं उठाना चाहते हैं। इसलिए मुझे इस बात पर आश्चर्य है, मुझे इसपर बहुत एतराज है, अगर मंत्री जी मेहरबानी करके इस चीज को विदरा कर लें तो बहुत अच्छा होगा वरना शुरू से ही सारे सगड़े पैदा हो जाएंगे और जो भी काम आप करना चाहते हैं वह हन्ड्रेड परसेन्ट फेल हो जाएगा।

श्री जगु सिन्धु : (बाका) . अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस विधेयक की जो मुख्य कल्पना है उस से मेरा सैद्धान्तिक विरोध है। बजट की जो प्रकृति होती है, इटीगरिटी आफ दी बजट, वह इस में खत होने का मुझे

खतरा लगता है। अगर केवल आयल ऐक्सप्लोरेशन के लिए, खोज के लिए इस विधेयक को वह संमित रखते हैं तो मैं उन से सहमत होता हूँ कि तेल की खोज एक ऐसा विषय है कि जिस में किस्मत के ऊपर निर्भर रहना पड़ता है। तेल कभी मिल जाता है। कभी नहीं मिलता है और बिल्कुल व्यापारिक इन्फि-कोण से अगर हम लोग काम लेंगे तो हो सकता है कि व्यापारिक कसौटी पर यह काम नहीं उतरेगा। इसलिए कमेटी ने नेशनल आयल एक्सप्लोरेशन फंड की कल्पना अपनी रपट में रखी थी। लेकिन आप ने पूरे तेल उद्योग को इस के अन्दर नाया। मैं मानता हूँ कि व्यापारिक सिद्धान्तों के ऊपर आयल ऐक्सप्लोरेशन का सवाल हल नहीं होगा। इस में आप से सहमत हूँ। तो इस की सफाई होनी चाहिए। मुझे डर लगता है कि कल कोल इंडस्ट्री यही कहेगी कि कोयला उद्योग के विकास के लिए हम अपनी लैबी अलग लगाएंगे। कल इस्पात उद्योग यही कहेगा, और हर एक विभाग इसी तरह अपनी अलग लैबी लगा कर काम चलाने का प्रयास करेगा तो अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या बजट नाम की कोई चीज बचेगी? इसलिए इस के बारे में यह गलतफहमी में न आये। मेरे सैद्धान्तिक विरोध का यह आधार है। इसलिए अभी भी यह पुनर्विचार करे और आयल ऐक्सप्लोरेशन तक इस को सीमित रखें।

दूसरी बात यह है कि मैं जो बोर्ड बनेगा इस से मुझे भ्रम है कि और नौकरशाही का इस में विस्तार होगा। जो भी विधेयक हमारे सामने आता है, इस सब में तो मैं देख रहा हूँ एक भी ऐसा विधेयक नहीं है जिस में नौकरशाही के विस्तार की योजना न हो। और इसलिए मैं इस बात को पसन्द नहीं करता। अध्यक्ष महोदय, खुद माल-बीय कमेटी ने प्रो० एन० जी० सी० के बारे में जो सिफारिश की है उस में कहा है . ये जो संक्षेप में सिफारिशों को दिया गया है उस के 55वें अनुच्छेद की और ध्यान खीचना चाहता हूँ :

[श्री मधु लिमबे]

"ONGC is burdened with a large army of unproductive or less productive labour. This is a serious problem. Government should take steps to absorb a part of the surplus labour force in some new industry."

अध्यक्ष महोदय, इसीलिए सरकारी विभागों में जब रैकुटमेंट की जाती है तो आने की बात हम लोग नहीं सोचते कि कितना बोझ आयेगा और 5, 10 साल काम करने के बाद फिर एक मानवीय सवाल बन जाता है और उनको हटाना मुश्किल हो जाता है। यह आप को अच्छी तरह से मालूम है।

इस के साथ साथ में रिफाइनरी लाइसेज की बात यहां पर दोहराना चाहता हूँ। इसके बारे में मंत्री महोदय ने मुझे आश्वासन दिया था, मुझे याद है कि राष्ट्रपति भवन में इन से जब मुलाकात हुई तो उन्होंने मेरा परिचय कराया सोवियत डिप्टी प्राइमिनिस्टर के साथ, और उस समय एक टेक्नीकल एडवाइजर भी उनका आया था, और मैंने उनसे पूछा कि रिफाइनरी लाइसेज के बारे में क्या आप ने रूसी नेताओं से चर्चा की? तो उन्होंने कहा मैंने चर्चा की है। मैंने पूछा कि रूस की रिफाइनरी में कितना रिफाइनरी लाइसेज है तो डिप्टी प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने कहा नेगलीजिबल और आप ने मुझे यह आश्वासन दिया कि एक रूस की टेक्नीकल टीम आ रही है और वह जांच करेगी और जांच की रिपोर्ट प्राप्त होने के बाद मैं सदन के सामने यह बातें रखूंगा। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आज मंत्री महोदय इस हालत में हैं कि इस के बारे में कुछ रोशनी डालें? क्योंकि इस में करोड़ों की बचत हो सकती है। इसलिए उस का भी मैं खुलासा चाहता हूँ।

अन्त में एक ही बात मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि बायबे हाई के बारे में, ज्योलोजिकल, सीस्मिक सर्वे के बारे में और हमारा जो प्लेटफार्म है, उसके बारे में बातें उठायी गई हैं। बीच में यह खबर आयी थी कि उस में कुछ खराबी हुई है और

प्लेटफार्म ठीक तरह से काम नहीं कर रहा है। तो मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस वक्ता "सागर सम्राट" की क्या स्थिति है और 1 अक्टूबर को जब बाकायदा मानसून खत्म हो जाएगा क्या तेल की खोज और खुदाई का काम तेजी से शुरू हो जाएगा? इन बातों के ऊपर अगर मंत्री महोदय प्रकाश डालेंगे तो हम लोग आभारी होंगे।

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH (Phulpur): This Bill seeks to create a Board under cl. 3 which will have under clause 15 funds raised by cess on crude oil and natural gas at its disposal. Under cl. 6, the Bill envisages the rendering of financial and other assistance for the proper development of the oil industry. Sir, we cannot have a policy of assistance until we have a policy of oil exploration, for we will not know whom to help for what.

The present situation is really grave. The known oil reserves found in this country so far are 175 million tonnes out of which we have already consumed 60 million tonnes. The remaining we have are 115 million tonnes. By the end of the decade, we will be needing 40 million tonnes per annum. That means we will have reserves for not more than 2-2½ years on the basis of present known reserves. This requires vigorous efforts of oil exploration.

We have 26 sedimentary basins in this country out of which we have cast away 11, four on the ground that they are fresh water basins and seven on the ground that they are old and ancient basins and oil may have seeped and evaporated out of them. Our drills have not touched any of these basins. Out of 15 basins of marine origin and tertiary age, we have explored only seven and that too mainly anti-clinal structures. Of these, only 2 have been commercially profitable, namely—Cambay and Assam. I do not say that anti-clinal structures should be given up. They are very productive

structures. But in China, recently, fresh water basins have yielded very promising results, and there is no reason why should we not also take up and explore such sources. We cannot just condemn them to scrap.

For this, as has been suggested by the Review Committee, we should have an inter-basin policy supported by basic data collection. Our strategy should suit each basin and should be oriented to its geology, geophysics and its natural structure. For this, we need basic data. There has been a gross neglect of basic data collection. The Review Committee has said that the 'collection and interpretation of very basic data have been neglected in the ONGC which makes it extremely difficult to present any postulates'. Obviously, we do not have basic data for a sound policy.

As has been pointed out for seismic survey of Bombay High we had to rely on foreign countries. Even to-day we do not have a seismic survey vessel though it might have been ordered, we do not possess it even to-day. If we are to rely for the survey of such basic strategic resources on countries abroad it is a sad state of affairs. A vigorous effort should be made for data collection. The ONGC has been biased towards the seismic data. Data on gravity measurements and other relevant data have not been given their due importance.

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI D K BOROOAH) What kind of data?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH One should have magnetic data and refraction data and other data in respect of this. Not only has such data not been obtained but many sites have been released without proper data just because drills had arrived. Facilities for data collection have to be matched with the arrival of drills.

It is not only essential that we strike oil but equally important is how

we extract it. After striking oil if we do not properly extract it, we may run the whole field. In Ankleshwar fifty wells have gone dry in the last year. Two wells are drying every month. We are pumping water at the periphery of Ankleshwar fields so that oil may rise in the centre and we may pump it out. Some geologists suspect that the pumped water, unfortunately, is running in some rock structures faster than oil itself and thus is blocking the oil. It is a serious thing because we propose to do the same treatment in Rudrasagar and Nawagaum oil fields. We are compelled to fall back to the basic thing—deeper study of basic data of our oil fields.

In Nawagaum and Kalol not the high paraffin content is blocking our oil supply pipes but we are faced with the chilling realization that in many wells the core tubings have not in many of the wells reached the productive layers. That is the cause of insufficient oil supply. To add to it they have developed leakages. In Tarapur there was leakage. It is lucky we have struck the lime structure in Bombay High; these are the most high yielding structures. But the lime stone is structurally weak and it may develop leakage. We have to develop the necessary cement and the technology in our country so that we may be able to deal with such problems.

In Ankleshwar ten lakh tonnes of gas per day is obtained. Most of it is used for fertiliser and power production. Yet there is scope. By sending it to Baroda for commercial and domestic use.

I should like the hon. Minister to keep these points in mind. In the end I welcome this Bill as it is expressive of a new awareness of the problems. I hope under the dynamic leadership of our Minister we will evolve a flexible and dynamic policy of oil exploration that will meet the challenges ahead.

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र (इलाहाबाद) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो बिल पेश किया है उन्होंने, इस के उद्देश्य और कारणों को जब मैं पढ़ता हूँ तो पहले वाक्य में उन्होंने लिखा है कि क्योंकि इस तरीक़े का कारण ऐसे आ गये हैं जिन की वजह से अपने देश में पेट्रोलियम की खोज के लिए हमें ज्यादा मेहनत करनी पड़ेगी, इसलिए यह सेंस लगाया है। अगर अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कारण नहीं आते, तो इनको अपने देश में पेट्रोलियम के स्रोतों की खोज की जरूरत नहीं पड़ती। यह एक बहुत ही आस्थास्पद स्थिति है। यह सरकार बाहरी दबाव या बाहरी प्रेसर का बहाना बना कर के अपने देश की जनता से पैसा वसूल करती है और इसी के नाम पर इन्होंने 60 रुपया प्रति टन क्रूड आयल पर सेंस बढ़ा दिया और 48 करोड़ रुपया की आमदनी एक झटके में इन्होंने अपने खजाने में कर ली और उस पैसे का यह क्या करेंगे। यह एक बोर्ड बना लेंगे जो खोज करेगा कि कहाँ कहाँ पेट्रोलियम मिल सकता है और किस तरह से पेट्रोलियम का उत्पादन देश में हो। और उस बोर्ड में कौन होंगे? बोर्ड में आम तौर पर वही नेता होते हैं जो कि चुनाव में हार गये हों या फिर उस में वे नौकरशाह होते हैं जोकि इन की चाटु-कारिता करते हैं। इस से पहले भी ऐसे ही बोर्ड चलते रहे हैं और आयल के लिए भी एंजलमेटी वर्नी थी जिस का नाम मालवीय कमेटी था। ये मालवीयजी वही नेता थे जो कि चुनाव में हार गये थे। उन को वहाँ भेज दिया गया और उस के बाद उन को रांची भेज दिया गया किसी कारखाने में वहाँ का इन्तजाम देखने के लिए।

श्री देवकान्त बरुआ : तेल के बारे में वे बड़े विद्वान् हैं।

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : इस तरह से जो चुनाव में हारे हुए नेता होते हैं, उन को ये तेल के बारे में या रेल के बारे में या किसी और मिनिसट्री में जो बोर्ड या कमेटी बनती है उन का चेयरमैन बना कर

भेज देती है। इस तरह से सरकार चुनाव में हारे हुए अपने नेताओं को कभी रेलवे मिनिसट्री और कभी वहाँ भेज देती है और वे उस के विद्वान् बन जाते हैं और वह किसी न किसी बहाने को लेकर ऐसा करती रहती है। आप का जो रेलवे मिनिसट्री का बोर्ड है, उस की क्या दुर्दशा है। उस को देखते हुए मैं यह मान कर चलता हूँ कि आप विकास के नाम पर, तेल उद्योग के विकास के लिए जो बोर्ड बनाने जा रहे हैं उस से आप का तेल उद्योग भी उसी दुर्दशा को प्राप्त हो जाएगा। जनता से तो आप पैसा ले लेंगे लेकिन उस बोर्ड में आप कोई श्रमिकों की प्रतिनिधि नहीं रखेंगे और यदि रखना भी चाहेंगे तो अपनी मर्जी के श्रमिकों के नेता को रखेंगे। तेल उद्योग में जितने श्रमिक हैं, उन की तरह से आप उस बोर्ड में उन का प्रतिनिधि क्यों नहीं रखते। नं० 2 बात यह है कि तेल का उपयोगिता है जैसे कि टैक्सी वाले हैं, तेल का दाम जब कभी बढ़ता है तो सब से ज्यादा वही मारा जाता है क्योंकि या तो वह नाँकर है या फिर वह टैक्सी किराये पर ले कर चलाता है।

13.33 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

सुझाव यह है कि चार, पांच, साल पहले जब बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण हो रहा था, तो वही टैक्सी वाले प्रधान मंत्री के घर पर जिंदावाद के नारे लगा रहे थे और वे सोच रहे थे कि इस से हमारा रोजगार चमक जाएगा। लेकिन राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद क्या हुआ। आज दिल्ली शहर में ही नहीं बल्कि हिन्दुस्तान के दूसरे हिस्सों में भी पेट्रोलियम के भाव बढ़ने के कारण अपने अड़्डों पर खड़ी रहती हैं और टैक्सी वाले अपनी तकदीर पर रोते हैं। उनके किसी प्रतिनिधि को आप बोर्ड में रखने को तैयार नहीं होंगे, क्योंकि वहाँ पर वह आदमी अपना हक मागेगा तो सरकार का हक छिनने लगेगा। इसलिए न तो आप

श्रमिकों के प्रतिनिधि को इस बोर्ड में रखना चाहेंगे और न तेल उपभोक्ता के प्रतिनिधि को इस में रखेंगे और जो आप की चाटुकारिता करने वाले नौकरशाह हैं या हारे हुए नेता होंगे, जिन को आप कहते हैं कि हैं तेल के आलिम-फाजिल हैं और बहुत विद्वान् आदमी हैं, उन को ही आप उस में रखेंगे। हम उन को माना पहचाने वाले नहीं हैं।

48 करोड़ रुपये का उप-कर हिन्दुस्तान की उन ग्राम जनता से तेल उद्योग के विकास के नाम पर आप ले लेंगे। वह रुपया आप लेंगे किस के लिए? नौकरशाहों को मजने के लिए और हम ऐसा समझते हैं कि यह बहुत ही नाजायज बात कहलाएगी।

श्री बबकान बहारा : क्या आप आलिम-फाजिल को माना नहीं पहचानेंगे।

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : जो चुनाव हार जाय क्या वही आलिम-फाजिल होगा? उसके अलावा भी तेल उद्योग का आप किसी को विद्वान् मानते हैं? मालवीय साहब को आपने रांची में भी नियुक्त किया। वहां तो तेल उद्योग नहीं था। खनिज पदार्थों के वह विशेषज्ञ हो गए? यह अच्छी प्रवृत्ति नहीं है।

पेट्रोल का स्वाल अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय गुन्थी में फंसा हुआ है जिनके भय से बरखा साहब भी आक्रांत हैं और सारे देश को भी आक्रांत करना चाहते हैं। जब अरब देशों की लड़ाई छिड़ी तो उस समय दुनिया के जो दो बड़े लुटेरे हैं उन्होंने चाहा था कि उनके पेट्रोल के स्वार्थ इस लड़ाई के ही चलते हल हो जाएं लेकिन लड़ाई खत्म होते ही अरब देशों के लोगों ने डकें की चोट पर कहा—अरब देश एशिया के मुल्क हैं, रंगीन मुल्क हैं—कि हम अब अपना शोषण नहीं होने देंगे और उन्होंने चनौती दी गोरे मुल्कों को जो लगातार आज तक उसके पेट्रोल का शोषण कर रहे थे और उससे हम को प्रेरणा लेनी चाहिये थी। हिन्दुस्तान में भी बहुत से चाय वागान बगैरह हैं जहां अब भी विदेशी कम्पनियां हिन्दुस्तान तथा

हिन्दुस्तान के मजदूरों का शोषण करती हैं और उनको अपने कबजे में करना चाहिए था लेकिन आपने कोई प्रेरणा नहीं ली। कारण यह है कि आपकी नीति क्रांतिवारी नहीं है, तेजस्वी नहीं है। इसीलिए आपने मोचा क चनो जनता पर टैक्स का बोझ बढ़ा दो। अरब देशों ने जो हरकत की उसके प्रगतिशील कदम को, किसी रंगीन मुल्क के हिम्मत वाले कदम को उस तरह से आप लोग दम करने का काम लगातार करते रहें और मैं उसको पसन्द नहीं करता हूं। अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय गुन्थी में इस समय पेट्रोल फंसा है और इस गुन्थी से आप इसको मुक्त करने की कोशिश करें।

आप 48 करोड़ रुपये के टैक्स बढ़ाने जा रहे हैं ऐसे के नाम पर। इसका परिणाम यह होगा कि पेट्रोल से जितनी चीजें पैदा होती हैं, जैसे खाद है, साबुन है, कारोसीन आदल है तथा और चीजें हैं उन सबके दाम बढ़ेंगे। इन चीजों के लिए पहले से ही लोग परेशान हैं। दिन भर के लाइनों में लगे रहते हैं और शाम को उनके घरों की दिवरी फिर भी बुझी की बुझी रहती है। 48 करोड़ के टैक्स बढ़ा कर गरीब लोगों के घरों की दिवरी बुझाने की साजिश आप लोग कर रहे हैं, किसान की फसल को मुखाने की कोशिश आप कर रहे हैं, यह मैं साफ कहना चाहता हूं।

बार बार कहा जाता है कि भारत में बहुत से पेट्रोल के कुएं हैं, रिफाइनरीज जा आप ने तैयार करने की योजना बनाई थी उनको अभी तक आप तैयार नहीं कर पाए हैं। जैसलमेर के कुओं का काम ठीका है। मथुरा की जो शोध शाला है वहां काम शुरू नहीं हो रहा है। क्या यह तब तक शुरू नहीं होगा जब तक चुनाव नजदीक नहीं आ जाता है और प्रधान मंत्री या कोई मंत्री वहां उद्घाटन करने नहीं चला जाता वोट बटोरने के लिए? सैकड़ों एकड़ जमीन आपने किसानों की ले ली है पहले से ही जिस में वह खेती भी नहीं कर पाता है। जहां से श्री भागीरथ भंवर आते हैं,

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र :

झाबझा से उस जिले की खंगारा तहसील में फासफेट का कारखाना खोलने के लिए सबे पाटी गई थी। उस पाटी की रिपोर्ट है कि वहां फासफेट निकला है। अब क्या सेठी साहब उसको तब तक चलने नहीं दगे जब तक श्री भागीरथ भंडार वहां से चन कर आते रहेंगे या बोट लेने की बात आएगी और चनाव का समय आया और प्रधान मन्त्री या कोई सेंट्रल मिनिस्टर वहां जा कर उसका उद्घाटन नहीं कर देगा ? अपनी राजनीति को रिद्ध करने के लिए हिन्दुस्तान की ग्राम जनता से आप पैसा लेना चाहते है। इस वारते मैं कहूंग कि यह सबन इस 48 करोड के टक्म को चोरी की मजा दे और एक कोड़ी भी न दे।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am told there has been an earlier decision that only 1-1/2 hours should be allotted for this Bill. At the end of that time, I will act as the hatchet man and apply the guillotine. If I use that faithfully, I think I will have to guillotine the Minister himself. We have already taken 40 minutes. We will try our best to accommodate as many members as possible, if each one of you take five minutes each.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): Sir, firstly I would like to know whether the Oil Development Board which we are going to create is a super body holding company like SAIL. Today we already have the IOC, the ONGC, the Assam Oil Company and the various companies that we have taken over. The new Board which we are going to establish with huge funds at its disposal, what type of Board is it going to be? Is it a holding company?

The original idea of the Malaviya Committee was that oil exploration has to be given great importance and priority. As it is, today there is a gap of 14 million tonnes which we are importing. If we have to curtail imports, we must make maximum

efforts to find oil internally. At present from a reserve of about 130 million tonnes we are extracting 7-1/2 million tonnes. On that ratio, we need a reserve of 220 million tonnes to extract 14 million tonnes. All our energies and resources will have to be concentrated on oil exploration.

But, that does not appear to be the specific task of this Board, because you have defined "oil industry" to mean not only exploration but also refining, processing, transportation, storage, handling, marketing, mineral oil production, the production of fertilizers, and petro-chemicals and all activities directly and indirectly connected therewith. For all this the money that you are going to give will be sufficient. So, in the Board that that you are going to create there will be forces which will try to pull in different directions and try to divert the money that you are going to give for various purposes.

What will be the result? You will create capacity in the Mathura Refinery, the pipelines, fertilizer plants and so on while your oil exploration will be starved by the very inherent incapacity to give so much attention by the Board. Since you will not have sufficient oil internally, these very interests will pressurize you for import of more crude and we will again be subservient. This is my fear because of the past experience.

Kindly see the composition of the Board. Since the Minister is not accountable, he should not be associated with it.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: The Minister is accountable. Why not?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: You say that the Public Accounts Committee will examine it, the reports will be placed before the House and the Comptroller and Auditor-General will audit the accounts. We know the fate of the reports of many boards which are presented to the House. Who will manage this Board? This Board will

be managed entirely by the bureaucrats. The Chairman of the Board is going to be a bureaucrat as also the others. I have nothing against the bureaucrats. They are excellent people for administrative tasks. But we should not use these bureaucrats in an area where technical knowledge and expertise are required. Have you ever said that the Chairman of the Board will be a technocrat? Have you ever said that the technocrat will choose his colleagues? In the entire Board out of 13 members 11 are bureaucrats. Out of the two one will represent labour. Even in that case it is nomination and not election. I can understand an election. I do not know how you are going to select him. When there is nomination there is bound to be some conflict.

I would say that more attention should have been given to exploration. Why not think in terms of coal, which can be used for making synthetic crude? You have got tremendous resources of coal. Can this money be used for the development of coal? Because of the definition of "oil industry" you will not be able to use that money for making synthetic crude oil from coal.

Therefore, I would submit, these are the lacunae. Accountability should be the test. In your entire Board, the one man responsible, whoever he is, is the Chairman for what you are going to do. That is not the structure of the Board. It is a typical bureaucratic set-up. Do you think you will be able to achieve your object? You may or may not be. The Board is a typical bureaucratic set-up.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, by imposing a cess or by forming a Board, you cannot possibly solve the oil problem.

According to the latest survey, 100 million tonnes of oil reserve is only in two States, Assam and Gujarat, excluding the off-shore oil that has been

found. Out of 100 million tonnes, your production is a meagre 7-1/2 million tonnes. So, that gives an account of your ability. No exploration, no estimate, for other areas has been done.

I know, in one area of West Bengal, in Bodra, a few oil wells were dug at a considerable cost and, for unknown reasons, it was suddenly given up. I can well realise that that must have been done under pressure from the tycoons, specially the foreign monopoly capitalists who are very much against the growth of our oil industry.

Now, 63 per cent of the crude requirements have to be imported, bringing complete bankruptcy to the country. In 1974, the total import is to the extent of 50 per cent of the total import value. The foodgrains and oil importation will take away the entire money that you may earn by under-sale of your products. That is the condition to which they have brought this country.

You will be glad to hear that this crisis has not touched the socialist countries. In China, 100 million tonnes of oil products have been produced. They are now exporting. The hon. Minister might be knowing that.

In West Bengal and Kutch, the possibility of having off-shore drilling is very promising. They are the best areas for that. But what they have chosen to do is that they have given it to the Yankees. What had the former Chairman of the O.N.G.C. said? He has opposed the idea tooth and nail. The O.N.G.C. could have easily done it. Instead, they have given it to a firm called Carlsberg Co. I am told, it is nothing but a fraudulent financial company. It has nothing to do with oil. Is it an oil Company? Can you vouchsafe for that? Is it not a fact that it is one-man show? They have not done any exploration at all. They are pouring in black money for concessions. They will re-sell the product at a premium. One Mr.

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

Menon is the local agent. Does not Mr. Borooah know that Mr. Menon is the ESSO man? He knows it very well. He was the Marketing Manager of the ESSO. He is a very affluent and rich man. The ESSO drilled 15 wells in West Bengal. They could not find any oil because finding oil there could have gone to their disadvantage.

The other Company, Reading and Bates is also a bunch of crooks. In Burma, what did they do? They sabotaged all the oil platforms. I am sure, they will do the same in Kutch, even the ESSO operates in Kutch area. They under-invoiced the money of jute exports to the United States. Tapwiah of Maclean Company is the main hero. Black money is flowing like water. I regret to say that the officials connected with the ESSO take-over, very senior officials of the rank of the Secretaries, almost about that rank, are deeply involved in this. There are serious charges of corruption. The offers have come State-owned Companies, from Japan, France and Italy. They have been suppressed and ignored. We want to know the reasons for the same.

The Agreement concluded means only 1 million Dollars—it is a very meagre amount. But no oil has been guaranteed. The only guarantee is, money to the tune of 1 million Dollars. The O.N.G.C. can easily make that much of income with Rs. 100 crores as they have. They could easily take up the matter.

What about the Malaviya Committee had opposed the take-over? The Arabs are demanding from the Whitesmen 50 to 60 per cent participation. Here, we are very generous—Mr. Borooah has love for those people—it is only 10 per cent. If the foreigners are given business, they will pay no income-tax. (Interruptions). What I am saying is that the exploration in two States has shown that we can do upto 100 million tonnes. We are

doing at the moment only 7-1/2 million tonnes. We have not yet surveyed the other States. The two rich off-shore areas have been given to the foreigner.

The J. C. Bose Committee submitted its report years ago. I would like to know from Mr. Borooah why this was suppressed. They have revealed certain things that it could easily give 66,000 tons of smokeless domestic fuel, 65,000 tons of char for blending for production of coke, 120-125,000 tons of motor fuel, 2000 tons of phenol and 40-45,000 tons of road tar. It could be coal-based and the investment for the whole thing was only Rs. 20 crores. In spite of this, the Ministry unfortunately has not done anything. I do not want to attack Mr. Borooah because he has been very much under the control of foreign oil monopolies. Therefore, they will keep on crawling all the time, will remain in babyhood and will never make a proper start, and the country's economy will be sabotaged.

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI (Jamshedpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this Bill has been brought with the idea of establishing a Board for development of oil industry and for the purpose of levying a duty of excise on crude oil and natural gas. But, generally, it is seen that the Boards are most ineffective, such as, the Railway Board, the Electricity Boards etc., which have most failed in discharging their functions.

The Board which is proposed in this Bill should be effective and should function properly, and the members should not think that they are the bosses; they should think that they are public servants and should work with zeal.

It would have been better if the terms of office and manner of filling vacancies and other procedures as well as their functions had been defined and elaborated in this Bill so that we could discuss it in more details and could suggest some more

ideas. I am of the opinion that the Board has been given very vast powers. However, it would be better if the Chairman of the Board is a Deputy Minister, instead of an I.A.S. officer; that would help in the healthy functioning of the Board.

I do not think that any useful purpose would be served by giving the Board such vast powers as constituting *ad hoc* committees for exercising the powers or discharging the duties of the Board by persons who are not members of the Board as mentioned in Clause 4 of this Bill. These *ad hoc* committees are not necessary at all and would be a sheer waste of public money without any responsibility.

I am glad that the hon. Minister. Shri Borooah, has agreed to appoint one person to represent the labour employed in the oil industry. This is also one of my amendments. I would also request the hon. Minister to appoint one person representing the oil industry, which would indeed prove very useful. The Secretary to be appointed to the Board should be a technical person, a qualified person, an expert in oil industry.

Regarding the appointment of consultants by the Board, Indian consultants should be appointed and no foreigners should be invited unless there are special circumstances. You know, Sir, our Indian consultants are erecting huge steel plants in the country. Why can't the Oil Ministry find brains in India?

Before rendering any assistance to any oil industrial concern or other persons, the Board itself should do the screening of all the applications received, so that bogus concerns or persons do not take undue advantage. And it has happened in the distribution of steel quotas and in other industries. This selection of applications should be done directly by the Board and not by any *ad hoc* or any other Committee.

The chances of fraud would be less if the Board would directly supervise and scrutinise and take important decisions, itself, where crores and crores of public money are involved. The Government should be very careful in dealing with and investing money in foreign oil producing countries, however friendly they may be to-day. No plant should be supplied unless full security is given by foreign oil producing countries and all such agreements with foreign countries must always have an escalation clause or when any contract is entered into. For example, in the wagon supply contract with Yugoslavia, the Government of India may have to lose Rs. 27 crores to-day because there is no escalation clause. So, we must learn from our past experiences.

Regarding the prospects of any oil industry or other person is concerned, where it has been attached, the property may be released in part, if there is no risk, in certain extraordinary circumstances, if it is not possible to release the whole property and the party concerned may not be put to any unnecessary harassment and loss, further complicating the matter and opening the doors for further litigation. I have also given an amendment in this respect.

Coming to the penalties and punishments to persons found guilty, under Chapter V, 'Miscellaneous' of the Bill, the Government should not take a lenient view and the rigorous imprisonment should be not less than one year or two years and a fine of at least Rs. 2000—5000. The penalties as well as the imprisonment and fine imposed should be the maximum under this Bill. Otherwise, if the culprits are fined only a few hundred rupees or only a few months, they will not learn a lesson. Why a culprit should not be sternly dealt with, when caught?

With these words, I support this Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, I see a lady getting up. We have to complete the whole thing by 2.30 p.m. If

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

I give the Minister 15 minutes, we have then just 15 minutes left for consideration.

SHRIMATI T. LAKSHMIKAN-THAMMA (Khammam): I want only two minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If you want only two minutes, you can have them.

SHRIMATI T. LAKSHMIKAN-THAMMA: I welcome this Bill. In the statement of objects and reasons it is said that this Bill take us a step further towards achieving self-reliance in petroleum.

I would like to bring to the notice of the Minister only one or two things about my own State and also the south. Whenever oil exploration is taken up, it is mostly concentrated in the northern region. In the south, in my own State, the Godavari valley is very rich in oil and that is what the reports made and surveys conducted by foreign experts say. Further, the Soviet team has submitted a report that oil is available in the Godavari valley. They have also given an extensive picture as to where it is available and also details have been worked out, but nothing has been done. Every-time, even for sanctioning a rig or some drilling machinery they have been hesitating, all due to politics either in the ONGC at that time or wherever it is. Members have represented about this matter time and again for several years to the Ministry. So, whether it be a Board or ONGC, justice should be done to all the regions of the country. Sometime ago, there was a report in the press that in Masulipatnam, when people were digging a well, flames erupted and it continued for days together.

Nothing happened to it afterwards. There was so much of commotion that oil is found out. Further exploration was not done. Even without that they just brushed it aside saying it

is not oil. In Ellore and some other region also this oil is available. The Minister should kindly make it a point to see that this Board consists of people from all over the country, especially some representation to south also should be given and you should do justice to southern regions also about exploration of oil.

14 hrs.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH Chairman of ONGC is an Andhra.

SHRIMATI T. LAKSHMIKAN-THAMMA: He is an Andhra. I am very glad.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: He is a Khamma too.

SHRIMATI T. LAKSHMIKAN-THAMMA: One difficulty is, once they are there, they feel, if they do anything, what will the others feel. That is the thing and that sort of feeling should not be there. We should make way for equal, proportionate development of all regions of the country. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Borooah, may I suggest that you take 15 minutes and then we will take up clause-by-clause?

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: Half an hour..

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : (पटना)
उत्पादन महान , मुझे भी एक-एक दिन
बोलने दिये ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: After that clause-by-clause consideration is there.

The Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (Shri D. K. BOROOAH): I will try to be as brief as possible. And I hope the hon. Members who made very wise and useful contributions will not misunderstand me if because of shortage of time I may not be able to reply to all the points raised.

This Bill is unusual in character. It deals with the oil industry in all its ramifications. Many hon. Members have raised very many important issues relating to the Bill. They also relate to the fundamental character of development of the oil industry in this country. So, therefore, they need very special consideration.

In my brief explanatory speech I explained the reasons why this fund was necessary and why this development was necessary. I also explained that this relates not basically to exploration but it only assists exploration because for exploration we have separate fund of Rs. 675 crores allotted to the ONGC by the Planning Commission. That amount has been allocated. This relates to only additional assistance that is necessary for that purpose. In fact Malaviya Committee suggested that oil exploration fund should be Rs. 400 crores for 10 years. We have got from the Planning Commission, and the Government of India has accepted this Rs. 675 crores for ONGC for 5 years. This amount is in addition to the other amount for 5 years. That is to say, it will get another Rs. 260 crores or so and this amount is in addition to what the Government of India has already allocated for ONGC.

Why is it so? When Malaviya Committee went into the question, at that time, the price of crude was only 2 dollars per barrel and the availability of crude was unrestricted. In fact, it was a buyer's market for oil. In 1970 from 2 dollars a barrel of oil, it has come down to one dollar and twenty cents per barrel. Rebate was also available then. When we are discussing the problem of increasing the production, we should think about the price of crude per barrel. To-day it is more, more than 11 dollars per barrel of crude oil. At the time when I joined this Ministry, that is in the first year of my joining this ministry, the total bill was only Rs. 200 crores. This year it would be in the neighbourhood of Rs. 1,200 crores. Therefore, it has become doubly urgent that we do not spend more on this. The Malaviya Com-

mittee, the hon. Members would have seen, mentioned mostly about the off-shore drill. But, they did not suggest what should be done. Whatever they suggested, that was for on-shore drilling. We could have got oil from outside without a burden on the availability of foreign exchange. But, after the price hike, there is a difficulty in money availability. And the whole character of oil industry has undergone a change. We have to be self-reliant and for that, we have to produce as much oil as we could. That is our strategy now. First thing is that we have to expand our on-shore drilling. Also we have to expand our off-shore drilling. Not only that. The utilisation of oil is also there. To-day we produce gas. We have also to use that gas.

I shall give you two examples. We know that in Assam oil fields we were producing about 3 million tonnes but in Gujarat, we were producing about 4 million tonnes. Whatever we are producing we should be able to utilise it. The difficulty with us is this, Whether it is an end-product or if it is crude oil, it has to be brought to the rest of the country by pipelines. At present the pipeline capacity is only 3 million tonnes. For example, if we want to utilise the oil from Barauni, we must have a pipeline. This will mean we may have to spend Rs. 22 to 23 crores. Therefore, we have seen to it that whenever oil is produced, utilisation of it is a must. Therefore, we must have money first. The delay has to be cut short wherever it occurs. Take for example Tripura. There we have 100 thousand cubic meters of gas per day. That is enough to produce 16 m.w. of power. If you do not utilise that gas, that goes waste. In Assam, for example, we have gas. We do not use the gas. We have to put a stop to this because to-day as crude oil. In many countries, gas is more valuable than crude oil. So, utilisation of the product is a must. So, wherever we strike oil we have also to transport it to the nearest refinery. We have to expand the refinery if we have

[अध्यक्ष महोदय]

ललित नारायण मिश्र के खिलाफ कार्यवाही क्यों नहीं होती है, क्योंकि इन को प्रधान मंत्री का संरक्षण है जो स्वयं भ्रष्टाचार की गंगातरी है, आदिवात हैं,—गंगातरी मैं नहीं कहूँगा क्योंकि वह पवित्र शब्द है,—आदिवात हैं। और यह शक इसलिए और मजबूत हो जाता है क्योंकि अम्बाला में स्वयं अपने को ललित नारायण मिश्र के साथ और बंशीलाल के साथ ब्रेकेट किया है, अपने में किया है कई कांग्रेसी सज्जन मेरे सामने अभी भी बैठे हुए हैं, वे मुझ से कहते हैं कि मधु जी, आप की यह कोशिश बेकार है, ललित नारायण मिश्र के खिलाफ कोई ऐक्शन नहीं हो सकता क्योंकि जो भी वह करते हैं उसमें 75 प्रतिशत हिस्सेदारी होती है। इसलिए आप लाख चिल्लाएँ,

(व्यवधान)

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Sir, is it all relevant to the question of privilege? Would you like it to go on record?

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: She has bracketed herself with the Railway Minister.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What is there to object to? She herself has said it.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: The speech should be confined to the privilege issue.

श्री मधु लिमये : यह खुद उन्होंने—अम्बाला में कहा है। (व्यवधान) देखिए, आप इस बात पर भी सोचिए कि मुल्क की प्रधान मंत्री जब अपने को खुद ब्रेकेट कर लेती हैं तो अब मेरे भाषण के ऊपर आप आक्षेप क्यों उठा रहे हैं ?

अब ललित नारायण मिश्र के बारे में इस तरह के दावे लिखने के लिए 'प्रतिपक्ष' क्यों मजबूर हो गया ? अभी मेरे पास चार टाप सीक्रेट डाक्यूमेंट्स हैं। (व्यवधान) यह पील मोदी ने कहा है, पील मोदी की नोटिस

में प्रधान मंत्री आदि वात हैं यह बात है।

(व्यवधान) मैं अध्यक्ष महोदय विलकुल रेलीवेंट हूँ। इन लोगों को हमेशा मेरे भाषण से तक लीफ होती है।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर प्लीज। जो प्रिविलेज के भाषण पर और बहुत सी चीजें ला रहे हैं, इसी पर ही तो झगड़ा है, और आप भी साथ मैं और एंड कर रहे हैं।

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, ये चार टाप—सीक्रेट डाक्यूमेंट्स हैं जो कामर्स मिनिस्ट्री से सम्बन्धित हैं। कामर्स मिनिस्ट्री में जाच करने के बाद चार एव्यूजज पकड़े गये हैं—ये सारे एक्स—कारेन ट्रेड मिनिस्टर के कार्य—काल में हुये हैं

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: How is it relevant?

SHRI B. R. SHUKLA (Bahraich): The only point before the House is whether the Privilege Motion tabled by the hon. Member, Shri Piloo Mody, should be referred to the Privileges Committee or not. Under the garb of discussion on that issue, he is bringing extraneous matters.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: He should be stopped. Extraneous matters are being brought.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Limaye, if you bring in all these matters, it will take the shape of a censure motion, and we cannot convert this into a censure motion.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं अब केवल कामर्स मिनिस्ट्री तक ही अपने को सीमित रखूँगा। अध्यक्ष महोदय, मानहानि का सवाल क्या है ?

मैमोरेण्डम किस को गया ? उसको मैनिपुलेट करने में किस का हाथ रहा—ललित नारायण मिश्र का हाथ रहा

cussed with him. He showed me the equipments and told me that they are doing well. I also met the American experts there. It is a nice thing and it is a pleasure watching our young men learning work very quickly.

Of course, the name itself is wrong. It should not be *Sagar Samrat*. The days of *Samrats* are gone. The point is, we are hopeful about this. ONGC Chairman who is a very well known scientist told me that certainly we will be able to do much better than we expect. It may be that before long, we will be able to succeed.

Then, the question was raised by Mr. Madhu Limaye about refinery loss. In this country, our refinery loss is about 7 per cent which is fairly high. We made enquiries on our own. He raised this question. We are aware of the problem. When Mr. Madhu Limaye raised this question in the House, it struck me that it is a very important point. We discussed this point with the Russian Engineers. We also discussed this point with the Soviet Deputy Prime Minister, who is also an oil expert.

Sri. Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu raised the question of bitumen production, whether we can have distillates, middle distillates or more fuel oil and all that. This is a very important problem. We have discussed this and we have asked the Russians to send a team. The team is coming on the 9th September. This is a large team consisting of top most people and the team will be here for six weeks. They will go round the oil refineries and give us a blue print, on the basis of which, we will proceed further in the matter.

I am not an engineer at all. But, I know about this problem, having been the Chairman of the first oil refinery in this country. The problem is of production pattern. If we have more middle distillates, then, we have less fuel oil. If we have

more furnace oil, if we want to have more petrol, then again, there is a change in the pattern of production.

Now, as far as oil is concerned, if Mathura refinery use hydrocracker, we can get 51 per cent of middle distillates. Hydrocracker is being used extensively in America and Soviet Union. Ordinarily, we get about 44 per cent of middle distillates, kerosene, diesel and crude oil. In regard to the Mathura refinery, we have decided that it will produce feedstock.

SHRI VASANT SATHE. It has been said that Mathura refinery is so situated that the fumes there will tarnish the Taj Mahal. Have you gone into this question?

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH. We have gone into this question. But, if you raise it now, I will not be able to answer. We have worked out that we can have 57 per cent of Kerosene and diesel, which will help common people. Around Mathura, there will be four fertiliser factories, at Bhatinda, Pampat etc. We have to provide fuel oil to it. If we reduce middle distillates, fuel oil gets reduced. We have to provide fuel oil. So, we cannot use hydrocracker. We have to utilise catalytic agent, where production of middle distillates will be 57 per cent. All these factors have to be gone into. The Russian team which is coming here will look into it. They will come here on 9th September.

Sri. another question was raised by Mr. Singh. It is a very scientific question about Ankleshwar. When the wells dry up, then there is a system of what is called secondary recovery by injection of water and injection of gas. There are various methods. There is also a method called Reserve level engineering, how to keep the flow of oil continuing, even where the oil gets diminished by introducing other elements. In Ankleshwar as regards secondary recovery, we are trying to deal with the problem of

[Shri D. K. Borooah]

water cutting. It is very specialised kind of engineering. I suppose we will be able to sort it out.

The other problem which he raised of locating water cutting layers is being looked into. We are aware of it.

Then for off-shore drilling, we must know what is in the sea-bed. For that seismic surveys are necessary. We do not have a seismic survey ship. We used one from the Soviet Union. The data have to be interpreted and understood. Therefore, our men have to be trained in it. The first thing I did when I joined the Ministry was to order a seismic survey ship. It is coming in January or February 1975 and then we will be able to have a quick survey which we will complete as early as possible.

Another thing. We are now drilling upto 200 metres. Now in America and other countries they are drilling upto 1800 ft. It is not only the continental shelf but also the deep waters are utilised for this. So we have to be prepared for this. With the passage of this Bill, we will be able to collect enough and adequate resources because this Bill provides also facilities for training our people. We can train people in different branches. This is a very scientific and sophisticated technology about which we have no knowledge or awareness. But I am sure we can get these people trained in different parts of the world in different fields of activity in the oil industry. I am sure we will be able to do much better than we have done in the past.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Your money will be dissipated in so many things instead of being concentrated on exploration.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: The ONGC has already Rs. 675 crores for drilling on-shore and off-shore. This is

an additional activity which will be needed urgently. Suppose we strike oil. We have to have a pipeline. Where is the money with the ONGC for this? That is the idea.

Then although it is a bureaucratic body in the sense that there will be no public men, Minister or otherwise, there would be two others. One would be an expert who is most likely to be one of the petroleum engineers of whom we have many. In fact, I am almost tempted to mention his name. It is a very well known name in this country. Basically, it is going to be a financial and disbursement body. They will understand and study problems and then sort out what is to be given on the basis of priority. But they are not entirely independent. Any time Government want, they can issue directives. Under cl. 22, the Board shall carry out such directions as may be issued to it from time to time by the Central Government for the efficient administration of this Act. It is not as if they have all authority and can be questioned only once a year by the Auditor General. We can also do so and we can keep a close watch on their activities.

I am thankful to hon members for patiently listening to me. I would have liked to reply to some more points raised by hon. Members. Shri Bosu said something about Carlsburg and Reading and Bates. I have got the full records here. I can place them at his disposal. These are companies which are working in that same line. Naromis is working in the main group. Carlsburg is working in Indonesia. Reading and Bates are working in Burma. He said they destroyed some property. Two platforms were destroyed because of gales. But it was their own property; it was not public property. When they drill, they will bring their own drill. If they lose any property, the loss will be theirs, not ours. The transfer agreement and other matters—as far as they are concerned we discussed with certain

persons; hon. Members want to see them I shall be too glad to place them before them. The Petroleum Industry Weekly which is one of the most authoritative organisation of oil industry says that our terms were better than the terms offered to other countries. I hope that the hon. Members will be good enough to give their support and that any misgivings there might have been about this Bill would have disappeared by now.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER. The first thing that we must record is our failure in regard to this particular item to keep to the time limit. Now it is 226 We are yet to take up clause-by-clause consideration. Now let us do our best. We have been trying our best. In spite of that we did not succeed. I shall now put the amendments of Shri Chandrappan and Shri Shyamnandan Mishra to the motion for consideration to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 54 and 55 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER. The question is—

“That the Bill to provide for the establishment of a Board for the development of oil industry and for that purpose to levy a duty of excise on crude oil and natural gas and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration.”

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now we take up clause 2. Are any amendments moved?

Clause 2—(Definitions)

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: I am moving my amendments to clause 2

I beg to move:

Page 2, line 22,—

for “mineral” substitute “crude” (31)

Page 2, line 22,—

omit “refining, processing” (32)
Page 2, line 23,—

for “mineral” substitute “crude” (33)

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा संशोधन यह है कि ‘मिनरल्स’ की जगह पर आप ‘क्रूड आयल’ क्यों नहीं रखते हैं। आप इस बिल में देखिये कि जगह जगह पर मिनरल्स लिखा हुआ है। मेरा संशोधन यह है कि आप इसकी जगह पर ‘क्रूड आयल’ क्यों नहीं रखते हैं। इसमें मंत्री जी को क्या ऐतराज है।

श्री देवकान्त बरधवा: इसमें कोई खास बात नहीं है। “क्रूड आयल” रखना है तो इसमें दूसरी चीजें नहीं आएंगी। यह जानबूझकर किया गया है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री इनका क्या होने वाला है ?

श्री देवकान्त बरधवा जब आप नहीं थे, तब मैंने इसके बारे में बताया था।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER. I shall now put these amendments to the vote of the House

Amendments Nos. 31, 32 and 33 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER. The question is:

“That clause 2 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3.—(Establishment and Constitution of the Board)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now we take up clause 3.

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: I move my amendment No. 2. I beg to move:

(Sardar Swaran Singh Sokhi]

Page 3, line 25,—

add at the end—

“and one member elected from among the recognised Labour Unions of the oil industry” (2)

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: I move amendments Nos. 28 and 29 I beg to move:

Page 3, line 19,—

for “five” substitute “three” (28)
Page 3,—

for lines 27 and 28, substitute—

“(4) The Board shall elect one of the members referred to in clause (a) of subsection (3) as the Chairman of the Board” (29)

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): I move my amendment No 42

Page 3, line 27 and 28,—

omit “one of the members referred to in clause (a) of subsection (3) as” (42)

SHRI M. C. DAGA (Pali): I am moving amendment Nos. 43, 44, 54 and 46.

Page 3, line 28,—

for “(a)” substitute “(d)” (43)
Page 3, line 34,—

for “constitute Standing Committees or ad hoc Committees” substitute—“delegate to the Chairman of the Board authority” (44)
Page 3, line 36,—

for “them” substitute “him” (45)

Page 3,—

omit lines 37 and 38. (46)

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: I am moving my amendment No. 66. I beg to move:

Page 3,—

for lines 23 to 25, substitute—

“(d) two members of whom one shall be appointed by the Central Government from amongst persons who, in the opinion of that Government, have special knowledge or experience of oil industry and the other shall be appointed by that Government to represent labour employed in the oil industry;” (66)

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Ausgram): Mr Chairman, Sir, I oppose the Resolution. Congress party had a brute majority in Gujarat Assembly. But due to factional fight in the ruling party for power they never had any time to look into the problems of the workers, peasants and the people in general. Gujarat people rose unitedly like one man and organised a historic movement against food, price rise, unemployment and against limitless corruption of the ruling congress party and for the dissolution of the Assembly and for democratic Government. Gujarat fight is a product of limitless Congress factional quarrels. The events in Gujarat have many lessons for our country, for the ruling elite, and for the functioning of our party system. When the people as a whole are unitedly behind a particular demand it is difficult for the administration to resist it on the ground that it cannot be made to act under the public pressure or coercion.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री उपाध्यक्ष जी, सरकार की तरफ से यह कह, गंध है :

“Not more than 5 members to be appointed by the Central Government to represent the Corporations”.

मैं चाहता हूँ कि “5” की जगह पर “3” कर दिया जाये और आगे सब-क्लाज (4) की पंक्ति 27 और 28 है, उसको हटा कर

मैं चाहता हूँ कि मेरा जो सशोऽन है उसको रखा जाये। इनमे सभी आपने यह रखा है

"The Central Government shall appoint one of the members referred to in clause (a) of sub-section (3) as the Chairman of the Board"

यानी आप चाहते हैं कि जितने मेम्बर हाग उनमे से एक को चैरमैन नामीनेट कर दिया जाये। आप तो जनतंत्र प्रेमी हैं। यह अधिकार आप अपने हाथ में क्यों ले रहे हैं। जब आपने मेम्बर चुन दिया, तो उनको यह अधिकार दे दिया जाना चाहिये कि वे अपने में से चैरमैन स्वयं चुन लें। आप ऐसे आदमी को नामीनेट कर दें जो कि रबड स्टैम्प की तरह आपकी बात कहने वाला या करने वाला होगा। जब आप जनतंत्र की बात बोलते हैं, तो मेरी समझ में यह बात नहीं आती है कि आप वहाँ पर नामीनेट करें। मैं जनतांत्रिक पक्ष के लिहाज में कह रहा हूँ। मेरा कहना यह है कि 5 की जगह पर आप 3 रखिये और अगर वह आप नहीं कर सकते हैं तो कम से कम उनको यह अधिकार तो जरूर दीजिये कि वे अपना चैरमैन खुद चुन लें।

श्री बी० बी० नायक जी आप कह रहे हैं वह तो कंपेटेलिस्ट सिस्टम के बोर्ड आफ मैनेजमेंट की बात है।

श्री रामावतार बास्ती कौटेलिस्ट सिस्टम क्या है, आप नहीं जानते हैं। तो मेरा कहना यह है कि आप उनको अधिकार दीजिये। इसमें यह बात तो नहीं है कि जिन को आप नामीनेट करेंगे वे बहुत अकलमन्द आदमी होंगे और जिनको वे मिलकर चुनेंगे वह अच्छे नहीं होंगे और योग्य व्यक्ति नहीं होंगे।

SHRI M C DAGA (Pali) The clause provides that:

"The Central Government shall appoint one of the members referred

to in clause (a) of sub-section (3) as the Chairman".

But I want that instead of "(a)" it should be "(d)" because the persons mentioned in (d) are experts who have special knowledge and experience of the oil industry and I want that one of them should be appointed as the Chairman. That is what the report of the Ma'aviya Committee also says

Then why do you have a sub-committee when there is already a board? If you have to entrust any work, entrust it to the Chairman of the Board. That is what I have sought to provide by my amendment No 44

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI I have given an amendment for labour to be represented on the board. This principle has been accepted by the Minister and he has moved amendment No 66 to this effect. I am thankful to him

SHRI D K BOROOAH So far as Mr Shastri's amendment that the Chairman should be elected instead of appointed is concerned I submit that it is a very important matter. They will be handling Government money. There is nothing democratic involved in it. They are not elected representatives of the people. They are appointed by us. Alongside with their appointment, we appoint the Chairman also. He has to be selected carefully. It is not a purely technical body. It is a financial body also. A person could be an administrator, he could also be a technologist. That will depend upon his suitability, taking into account all the aspects of a person's career as well as his qualities. Therefore, I would like it to be left in that form

I want to accept Mr B V Naik's amendment No 42. I would request the hon. Members to withdraw their amendments except Mr Naik's amendment which I accept.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, I first put Amendment No. 42 moved by Shri B. V. Nalk to the vote of the House.

The question is:

Page 3, lines 27 and 28,—

omit "one of the members referred to in clause (a) of subsection (3) as" (42)

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I see another amendment No. 66 in the name of the Minister. I put that to the House.

The question is:

Page 3,—

for lines 23 to 25, substitute—

"(d) two members of whom one shall be appointed by the Central Government from amongst persons who, in the opinion of that Government, have special knowledge or experience of oil industry and the other shall be appointed by that Government to represent labour employed in the oil industry." (66)

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put the Amendments moved by Shri Swaran Singh Sokhi, Shri Ram Avtar Shastri and Shri M. C. Daga to Clause 3 to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 2, 28, 29 and 43 to 46 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 3, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is an amendment in the name of Sardar Swaran Singh Sokhi. He is not moving it

The question is:

"That Clause 5 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 5 was added to the Bill.

Clause 6—(Functions of the Board.)

SHRI RAM AVTAR SHASTRI: I beg to move:

Page 4, line 41,—

for "twenty-five years" substitute—

"twenty years". (30)

Page 5, line 39,—

for "mineral" substitute "crude" (34)

Page 5.—

omit lines 43 and 44. (35)

Page 6, lines 5 and 6,—

omit "and such other measures as may be prescribed" (36)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Chandrapan's Amendments are the same as those of Mr. Ram Avtar Shastri

Now, I put the Amendments moved by Shri Ram Avtar Shastri to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 30, 34, 35 and 36 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 6 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 6 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There are some Amendments to Clauses 7, 8 and 9. They are not moved. There is no amendment to Clauses 10 to 14.

The question is:

"That Clauses 7, 8, 9 and 10 to 14 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 7, 8, 9 and 10 to 14 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Clause 15, There is an Amendment in the name of Shri Raja Kulkarni. He is not here.

The question is:

"Clause 15 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 15 was added to the Bill.

Clause 16—(Crediting of proceeds of duty to Consolidated Fund of India).

SHRI M. C. DAGA: I beg to move

Page 11, line 15—

after "Board" insert—

"such sums of money" (51)

Page 11, line 16—

omit "such sums of money as it may think fit for being utilised exclusively" (52)

आपने कहा है कि 48 करोड़ रुपये से आप डिबेलपमेंट का काम करना चाहते हैं। यह रुपये कमालिडेन्टिड फंड में जाएगा। उसमें से बाद में कितना मिलेगा आपने कहा है कि इसके बारे में सोचा जायेगा।

In Clause 16, it is said:

"..... and the Central Government may, if Parliament by appropriation made by law in this behalf, so provides, pay to the Board from time to time, from out of such proceeds, after deducting the expenses of collection, such sums of money as it may think fit .."

Why do you have these words 'as it may think fit'?

2023 LS—3

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: It is a minor amount.

SHRI M. C. DAGA: Why do you say 'as it may think fit'? That means, they can deduct more.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: That is the usual phrase.

श्री मूल चयन आया : आपने कहा है कि सारा पैसा डिबेलपमेंट के काम में खर्च होगा। लेकिन दूसरी तरफ आप कह रहे हैं कि आप सोचेंगे और जैसा उचित समझेंगे करेंगे। ये दोनों बातें कंट्राडिक्टरी हैं।

श्री हेमकांत बरुआ : सारा रुपया कमालिडेन्टिड फंड में चला जाता है और जितना जरूरी होता है उतना निकालते हैं। कोई सवर्च वाली बात नहीं है। फाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री ने इसकी जांच कर ली है। कोई खतरा नहीं है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I now put the Amendments moved by Shri M. C. Daga to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos 51 and 52 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 16 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 16 was added to the Bill.

Clause 17—(Grants and Loans by the Central Government.)

SHRI M. C. DAGA: I beg to move:

Page 11, line 20,—

for "the Central Government" substitute—"it" (53)

[Shri M. C. Daga]

Here you have said:

"The Central Government may also, after due appropriation made by Parliament by law in this behalf, pay to the Board by way of grants or loans such sums of money as the Central Government may consider necessary."

Why don't you say, "...as it may consider necessary"?

The words 'Central Government' may be substituted by 'it'.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: It arises out of the demand of the House and also the responsibility of the Ministry which must not be scuttled. If any big amounts are given, the Government should be consulted. This is only to vindicate the feelings here as well as in the administration. The responsibility of the Government should not be altogether scuttled. They have got the autonomy, but that must be under the close supervision of the Government.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I now put the Amendment moved by Mr. M. C. Daga to Clause 17 to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 53 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 17 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 17 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 18 to 22 were added to the Bill.

Clause 23—(Penalties)

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna): I beg to move:

Page 13, line 1,—

for "six months" substitute "one

year" (37)

Page 13, line 2,—

for "one thousand rupees" substitute—

"five thousand rupees". (38)

धारा 23 की तरह 24 में भी मेरी सिमिलर एमेन्डमेंट है जो आगे आने वाली है। आपने इसमें सजा की व्यवस्था रखी है, पेंनेल्टी की रखी है। मेरा निवेदन है कि आप सजा को कुछ और कड़ा कीजिये। आपने तीन महाने और छ. महाने की बात कही है। जहाँ आपने तीन महाने की बात कही है वहाँ मैं सोचता हूँ कि छ. महाने कर दिया जाये और जहाँ छ. महाने की कही है वहाँ एक साल कर दिया जाये। साथ ही जहाँ जुर्माने वाली बात है वहाँ एक हजार के बजाय पाँच हजार जुर्माने की व्यवस्था आप कर दें।

आपने जा सजा रखी है उसको हम थोड़ा और ज्यादा चाहते हैं ताकि गलती करने वाला थोड़ा और डरे, अभी से ज्यादा डर उनके अन्दर पैदा हो और गलती कम करे, जा अगर रकड़ें मांगें उनमें छिपाये नहीं, सही बात बताये। इसलिए मेरा इतना ही मतलब है कि सजा थोड़ी और अधिक कीजिये जिसमें वह घबराये और इसमें आपको कोई हर्ज नहीं होना चाहिये, इसका आप मान लीजिये।

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: I have no objection to this at all. In fact, I feel that we should have an exemplary punishment for those who indulge in these nefarious activities. If the House is agreeable, I will certainly like to accept the amendments.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: We will agree to that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, the question is:

Page 13, line 1,—

for "six months" substitute "one year" (37)

The amendment was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, I shall put amendment No. 38 to vote.

The question is:

Page 13, line 2,—

for "one thousand rupees" substitute—

"five thousand rupees". (38)

The amendment was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 23, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 23, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 24 to 31 were added to the Bill.

The Schedule, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula, and the Title were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Minister.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The first report of the day is failure in regard to this item by almost 20 minutes. Now, I still have two slips, one from a very senior Member of the House and a member of the ruling Party, Shri D. N. Tiwari. How can I refuse him?

Then, Shri Ramavatar Shastri— you have spoken. Shri Sezhiyan.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): I want to know whether he has obtained the permission of the Chair to make this motion because under the Rules the motion 'That the Bill as amended be passed' cannot be

moved on the same day on which the consideration of the Bill has concluded, where the Bill has undergone amendments. Is he aware of this rule? and has he made a request to you?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let us assume that he is aware and let it also be assumed that I have given my consent.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: Without his asking?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Well, we have been doing this, and I have permitted him. When I ask the Minister to move the motion, there it ends and it means that I have permitted him. Otherwise, I would not have called him.

Shri D. N. Tiwari.

श्री डी० एन० तिवारी (गोपालगंज) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कुछ ही क्षणों में यह बिल पास हो जायेगा। बड़ी अच्छी बात है कि एक डेवलपमेंट फंड कायम करने का प्रस्ताव गवर्नमेंट ने किया और उसको कमालिडेटेड फंड के संवर में मिला रखा। कमालिडेटेड फंड के संवर में पड़ कर किसी को निकलने में बड़ी मुश्किल होती है और यहाँ यह एक्स-प्रेसली कहा गया है कि यह फंड उसी काम में आयेगा, यह अच्छा है। लेकिन एक बात का ध्यान मैं सत्री महोदय को दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि प्रोडक्शन हो, डेवलपमेंट हो, अच्छी बात है लेकिन हर चीज का वेल्-प्लान्ड इन्विस्टेबल डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन यदि नहीं होगा तो देश में असन्तोष बढ़ेगा। अभी तक यह होता रहा है कि बड़े बड़े शहरों को पैम्पर करके देहात की जनता का बीजाँ से वंचित किया जाता है। इससे लोगों में बड़ा असन्तोष है। आप एक शहर को जिसकी आबादी देश की जन संख्या का एक परसेंट भी नहीं है देश का उसको तो 15 परसेंट दे देते हैं और जहाँ इतनी बड़ी पापुलेशन है वहाँ कुछ नहीं देते हैं, उसमें किसी

[श्री डी० एन० तिवारी]

किसी प्रान्त के साथ बड़ी ज्यादाती होती है, जैसे बिहार के साथ किया गया है, वहाँ तेल की कटौती कर के इतना कम कर दिया है कि लोगो की झोपड़ियो में एक चिराग भी नहीं जल सकता है। अक्सर उनको खाने के समय ईंधन से रोशनी करनी पड़ती है। तो इसका भी उपाय कीजिये। घन हासिल कीजिये, चीजो का उत्पादन कीजिये, केवल इतना ही काफी नहीं है उनका इन्वि-टेल डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन नहीं होगा तो अमन्गोष बढ़ेगा और आपकी बदनामी भी होगी। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि हम और आपका पूरा ध्यान जाना चाहिये और हर रीजन को अपना हक मिलना चाहिये ठीक में उसका बटवारा होना चाहिये। नहीं तो किसी को अधिक खिला कर, किसी को भूखा मारे यह आपके लिये उचित नहीं होगा।

श्री रामाबतार खास्त्री उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पहली बात तो मैं यह कहूँगा कि तेल उद्योग के विकास के लिये जो यह कानून बन रहा है इसका सबसे पहला फायदा आम जनता को यह होना चाहिये कि उसे जलने का कैरोसिन तेल मिले। अगर आप इसमें कामयाब नहीं हुये तो यह कानून बनाना न बनना आम जनता के लिये कोई माने नहीं रखेगा। इसलिये मेरा पहला निवेदन है कि कैरोसिन तेल सुदूर गांवों में ठीक दाम पर और पर्याप्त मात्रा में पहुँचे इसकी व्यवस्था कीजिये।

दूसरी बात—मैं आपको धन्ववाद देना चाहता हूँ कि आप जो बोर्ड बना रहे हैं उसमें इस उद्योग में काम करने वाले श्रमजीवियों के भी प्रतिनिधियों को रखें, आपने जो यह समझौदा किया उस के लिये हम तमाम ट्रेड यूनियन के लोग आप को धन्ववाद देना चाहते हैं लेकिन इसका चुनाव ऐसा न हो कि जैसे बोर्ड के सदस्यों को आप मनोनीत कर रहे

हैं, वैसे ही उनको भी अपने मन से मनोनीत कर दें

श्री देवकान्त बबरा . अच्छा ही करेंगे।

श्री रामाबतार खास्त्री : उसमें हो सकता है कि व्यक्तिगत रूप से आप अच्छा करने की कोशिश करें, लेकिन आपके सलाहकार लोग जो भीतर भी हैं और बाहर भी हैं वे आपको अच्छा करने नहीं देंगे। इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि उसको आप मजदूरों से चुनवाइये। निर्वाचन के जरिये आप उसको बोर्ड में लाने की व्यवस्था कीजिये। सब मजदूरों के सामने आप अपनी बात रख दीजिये कि एक प्रतिनिधि चुनना है और जिसको मजदूर चुन ले उसको आप स्वीकार कीजिये बिना अगर मगर के। मनोनीत न कीजिये। तभी मजदूरों का सहयोग इस उद्योग को बढ़ाने में और विकसित करने में ज्यादा मिल सकेगा।

श्री देवकान्त बबरा माननीय सदस्य तिवारी जी ने जो सलाह दी है कि हिन्दुस्तान के गांवों में रहने वाली जो जनता है उनका भी ख्याल रखना चाहिये तेल के वितरण में यह बहुत सही बात कही। लेकिन इसमें हमारी जो समस्या है वह भी आप देखें। आप जानते हैं कि अभी तेल की कमी है इसलिये हमें कुछ रेशनलाइज करना पड़ रहा है। डीजल और कैरोसिन एक ही चीज से बनता है। एक ही चीज को थोड़ा सा तबदीली करने से डीजल हो जाता है और नहीं तो कैरोसिन हो जाता है। अभी वर्षा नहीं हुई, खेतों के लिये डीजल चाहिये। तो डीजल की जरूरत जब ज्यादा हो जाती है तो मजबूरन हमें कैरोसिन का उत्पादन कम करना पड़ता है ॥ एक तो यह समस्या है।

दूसरे, जैसे बड़े बड़े शहर हैं, बम्बई जैसे शहर हैं, वहाँ रहने वालों को चावल गेहूँ अनाज कुछ भी दे दीजिये, उसे बनाने के लिये कोई फायल नहीं है। उनके पास सक्की

नहीं है, कोयला नहीं है, कोयले का उत्पादन वहां से बहुत दूर होता है, वहां पहुंचता नहीं लकड़ा; वहां नहीं बम्बई में लकड़ी कहा होगी? चारों तरफ कोई जंगल नहीं है, पानी ही पानी है, तो उस शहर के लिये कुछ ख्याल करना पड़ेगा नहीं तो वहां खाना बनाना और खाना मिलना मुश्किल हो जायेगा।

बम्बई में गैस और बिजली से खाना बनाने का काम घनी लोग करते हैं। जो मजदूर है, गरीब है—बम्बई शहर तो मजदूरों का शहर है—वहां के कैरोसिन को चासलेट कहते हैं और उसी से वे लोग खाना बनाते हैं। मैंने खुद जा कर देखा है हजारों लोग एक-एक मील लम्बे क्यू में खड़े हुये हैं, उनके यहां खाना नहीं बन रहा है, इसलिए कि कैरोसिन नहीं है। इसलिए हमें उनका ध्यान करना पड़ेगा, क्योंकि उनके पास दूसरा कोई साधन नहीं है। यह बात हमको समझनी चाहिये, हमें सबकी देखभाल करनी चाहिये।

प्रो० बंधु हण्डावटे : आपने ठीक कहा है। इसके लिये वहां मिनिस्ट्रो का चराव हो रहा है।

श्री देवकान्त बडभा : यह बात ठीक है, चराव तो खैल है, तेल पर नहीं होगा तो दूसरी किसी चीज पर करेंगे।

बिहार के भाइयों की स्थिति में जानता हूँ, तिवारी जी ने जो कहा है वह सौ फीसदी सही बात है। उसका हमें ध्यान है।

यास्त्री जी ने कहा कि मजदूरों का सुभाषन्दा इन्फेशन से घाना चाहिये—यह एक बड़ी ग्राइवल बात होगी। लेकिन अभी काम को चलाने के लिये हमको मायद एम्पाइन्टमेंट ही करना पड़ेगा। भाइन्दा के लिये आपका जो सुझाव है कि निर्बाचित होना चाहिये, उसके बारे में सोचेंगे और उसकी व्यवस्था करने का प्रयास करेंगे।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, the question is:

"That the Bill, as amended be passed."

The motion was adopted.

14.55 hrs.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL), 1974-75—contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER Now, we take up the next item—Supplementary Demands for Grants (General).

These demands have had a very eventful career. They came after the Finance Bill had been passed. This House has had an eventful career and we passed through some convulsive moments. I think we reached the catharsis yesterday. We can now settle down seriously to business with the idea of expediting and not obstructing it. We have allotted one hour for this. We shall try our best. But, I have my own doubts because we are dealing with certain technical questions. I think Shri Ganesh is to continue his reply. It is listed here that he is to continue his reply.

May I take it that he has replied?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH). I did.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: After that I think there was some kind of a Direction that he should sort it out with the Speaker which, I think, he did. I also, before coming to the Chair, went through the paper and I found that he had substituted the Appropriation Bill and reduced the amount by about Rs. 2,000. So, how do we proceed in the matter now? Do we put the Demands for Grants to the vote of the House?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes, Sir.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, I shall first put the cut motions moved by Shri Ramavatar Shastri and Shri Mavalankar to the vote of the House

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedbad) Sir, I would like to press my cut motion I am not making a speech on the cut motions moved, I would only like to press my cut motion No 47

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER Well, I shall put that separately.

The question is

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs 1000 in respect of other expenditure of the Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs 100"

[Failure to provide for prompt and massive central financial assistance to all drought affected regions of the country (47)]

The motion was negatived.

15 hrs

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER I will now put all the other cut motions to the vote of the House

Cut motions Nos 39 to 46, 48 to 53 and 63 to 72 were put and negatived

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is

"That the respective Supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof—Demand Nos. 8, 19 to 21, 38, 58, 65, 70, 76 and 78."

The motion was adopted.

[The motions for Supplementary Demands for Grants (General), 1974-75 which were adopted by the Lok Sabha, are reproduced below—Ed. of D.]

DEMAND No 8—DEPARTMENT OF FOOD

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 128,00,00,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Department of food'."

DEMAND No 19—DEFENCE SERVICES—ARMY

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs 67,10,00,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Defence Services—Army'."

DEMAND No 20—DEFENCE SERVICES—NAVY

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs 160,00 000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Defence Services—Navy'."

DEMAND No 21—DEFENCE SERVICES—AIR FORCE

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs 6,30,00,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Defence Services Air Force'."

DEMAND No 38—OTHER EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the Presi-

dent to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance'."

DEMAND No. 58—INDUSTRIES

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 8,55,53,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Industries'."

DEMAND No 65—POWER SCHEMES

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 7,90,00,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Power Schemes'."

DEMAND No. 70—MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 58,60,00,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals'."

DEMAND No. 76—PORTS, LIGHTHOUSES AND SHIPPING

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,85,00,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 18,75,00,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping'."

DEMAND No. 78—DEPARTMENT OF STEEL

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 57,00,00,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1975, in respect of 'Department of Steel'."

15.0 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (NO. 3) BILL, 1974

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1974-75.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1974-75."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: Sir, I introduce of the Bill.

Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1974-75, be taken into consideration"

* Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 8.9.74.

Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There are a number of Members who have given notice that they would like to speak in the third reading—Mr. Madhu Limaye, Mr. S. M. Banerjee, Mr. K. Suryanarayana and Mr. B. N. Reddy. I would request them to conclude their submissions in 5 minutes each.

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सबसे पहले सवाल उठाना चाहता हूँ कि पंजाब, हरियाणा तथा दूसरे जो सरप्लस राज्य हैं जहाँ से गेहूँ बाहर जाता है, इन राज्यों के व्यापारियों के बारे में, जिनको वहाँ की सरकार का संरक्षण मिला हुआ है। यह कहा जाता है कि जहाँ डेढ़ सौ रुपये प्रति क्विंटल गेहूँ का निर्धारित दाम है, एक क्विंटल के पीछे कम से कम 50 रुपये भ्रान्त मनी के रूप में लिया जाता है। उत्तर प्रदेश की को-ऑपरेटिव सोसायटीज ने पंजाब, हरियाणा में गेहूँ खरीदने का प्रयास किया तो उनको बताया गया कि जब तक एक क्विंटल के पीछे 50 रुपये भ्रान्त मनी नहीं देंगे तब तक एक क्विंटल गेहूँ पंजाब और हरियाणा से बाहर नहीं आ सकता है। अब को-ऑपरेटिव सोसायटीज के सामने सवाल आया कि भ्रान्त मनी वाला खर्चा हम कैसे दिखायें क्योंकि उसका आडिट होगा। मुझे पता नहीं गुजरात के लोगों ने कैसे इस समस्या को हल किया है, शायद व्यापारियों के जरिये वह करवाते हैं और व्यापारी भ्रान्त मनी देता है। चूँकि भ्राम्त मनी दिया जाता है इसलिये उसका दुगुना जनता से वसूल किया जाता है। पिछले साल भी महाराष्ट्र के को-ऑपरेटिव फेडरेशन का सवाल उठा था, फेडरेशन के अध्यक्ष ने मुझे से कहा था कि हरियाणा और पंजाब में गेहूँ खरीदने के लिये गये दो मुख्य मंत्रियों के सचिवों ने कहा कि भ्रान्त मनी का क्या होगा। बार बार लोग कहते हैं काला धन कैसे उत्पन्न होता है, उसका सृजन और जेनरेशन कैसे होता है? तो मैंने उसका एक उदाहरण दिया। आज मैं चाहता हूँ खाद्य मंत्री इस सदन में आ कर इसकी

सफाई दें क्योंकि यह झरबो रुपये का मामला हो जाता है। इन झरबो रुपये पर कोई टैक्स नहीं लगेगा। इस तरह मैं वह प्रशासन चल नहीं सकता है। आज मैं इसकी सफाई चाहता हूँ।

दूसरे—बिहार, असम और दूसरे राज्यों में—बहुधा जो यहाँ बैठे हैं—लोग भूखों मर रहे हैं। आपके सूबे में एक सब डिवीजन की जो फेसीन रिलीफ कमेटी है जिसका डिप्टी कमिशनर अध्यक्ष होता है, उसके एक सदस्य ने कहा कि धुबरी डिवीजन में तीन सौ लोग मरे हैं, मेरे इलाके से, जहाँ से मैं प्रतिनिधि हूँ, यह खबरें आ रही हैं और एक बहुत ही खेद-जनक घटना यह घटी है—राम निवास जी बैठे हैं, वे सुन ले—कि गया जिले में श्री जगदेव प्रसाद के नेतृत्व में, जो भूखे लोग हैं, उनका एक प्रदर्शन हुआ था, यह जगदेव प्रसाद जी भूतपूर्व मंत्री रहे हैं, लेकिन उससे भी महत्वपूर्ण बात यह है कि हमारे दल के एक कर्मठ कार्यकर्ता थे, मेरे निजी दोस्त थे—उनको बिल्कुल निशाना बना कर गोली से उड़ा दिया गया। तो भुखमरी से जो लोग मर रहे हैं उनको राहत पहुँचाने के लिये जो प्रदर्शन किये जाते हैं या जो जयप्रकाश नारायण के आन्दोलन में हिस्सेदारी करते हैं, जो कि शांतिपूर्ण है, उस पर अगर पुलिस द्वारा गोली चला कर इस तरह से बर्बरता और नृशंक्ता दिखाई जाती है तो क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार को उस पर सोचना नहीं चाहिये? आज बिहार की सरकार—राम निवास जी इस बात का भी जवाब दें—कि अध्यादेश जारी करती है, तो वह लैप्स होते हैं और फिर उनको रिप्रोमुलगेट किया जाता है। यहाँ पर श्री उमा शंकर बीक्षित का बयान आया है, जो मैंने अभियोग लगाया था उसकी उन्होंने पृष्ठ की भी कि आज भी 60 से अधिक अध्यादेश हैं जिनमें केवल 8 आडिनेन्सेज विधेयक या ऐक्ट के रूप में पास किए गए हैं और बाकी आडिनेन्सेज रिप्रोमुलगेट किए गए

हैं। इस प्रकार से संविधान का मजबूत उठाया जा रहा है। बिहार की जनता भुख से मर रही है लेकिन उसको रोटी देने के बजाये लाठी और गोली से मारा जा रहा है। ये मैं इसका भी मिर्चा जी से खुलासा चाहता हूँ।

पेट्रोलियम मिनिस्टर मुझसे कह रहे थे कि अब नक्या के दामों के बारे में क्या कहना है, मैंने तो जवाब दे दिया है। लेकिन जवाब में आपने कहा कि मेरी गलती हुई या सरकार की गलती हुई। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ आखिरकार सरकार की क्या मशीनरी है प्राइस फिक्सेशन की, दाम पहले बढ़ाते हैं और फिर 1320 रुपये घटाते हैं। तो कही न कही कुछ न कुछ नुक़्स है, कमी है या दोष है इसलिए दाम निश्चित करने वाली मशीनरी को ठीक करने के लिए कम से कम इस घटना के बाद आपको कोई उपाय करना चाहिए नहीं तो मुझे कहना पड़ेगा कि या तो सरकार घुसबोर है या आइवरी टावर में रहती है। दोनों में से एक बात आपको स्वीकार करनी पड़ेगी। दोनों में से कौन सी बात पसन्द है? या तो पेट्रोलियम मिनिस्टर को उसका जवाब देना चाहिए।

चीबे—हमारे गणेश जी स्मगलर्स के खिलाफ धरना देने जा रहे थे, सत्याग्रह करने जा रहे थे। मेरे साथी ने यहाँ सबाल उठाया था कि स्मगलर्स लोग यहाँ पर आये हैं और उन्होंने कहा कि भागने के लिए आये हैं। मैंने भी कहा कि भागने के लिए आये हैं लेकिन वास्तव में उनको कोई डर नहीं है गिरफ्तारी का। वह इसलिए आये थे, कहने के लिये कि मंजिमण्डल की जो पुनर्रचना होने वाली है उसमें कम से कम एक प्रतिनिधि हमारा भी रहे। वे श्री युनुस सलीम या अतुले के लिए प्रयास कर रहे थे कानून मंत्री महाराष्ट्र के है— (अव्यवधान) यह लोग ऐसे आदमी हैं कि उनके लिए अब

मैं क्या कहूँ, इनके कारनामों की वजह से सीरबाई जैसे एक बड़े संविधान के पण्डित को एडवोकेट जनरल-शिप से इस्तीफा देना पड़ा। मेरी और उनके मतभेद रहते हैं लेकिन आप जानते हैं कास्टीट्यूशनल ला के ऊपर इतनी बढ़िया किताब किसी और जुरिस्ट ने नहीं लिखी है। ऐसा आदमी आपको एडवोकेट जनरल के रूप में मिल जाता है, 19 मान तक जिसने महाराष्ट्र सरकार की सेवा की, कानून की सलाह दा लेकिन आप धानरेरी एडवाइजर्स की एक सूची बनाते हैं और उनमें चमचा लोगो को भर्ती करते हैं जबकि आपके पास अपना टाफ ला आफिसर था। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि ऐसे अतुले की मिफारिश करने, बकायत करने के लिए यह स्मगलर लोग आये थे। तो गणेश जी अपने कार्यक्रम बताये, स्मगलर्स से मुकाबला करने के जो भी हो क्योंकि धरना देने में कुछ नहीं होगा। जिनके हाथ में राजदण्ड नहीं है वह सत्याग्रह करे। जिनके हाथ में राजदण्ड है वह उसका सही ढंग से इस्तेमाल करे।

पाचबे—यता नहीं मेरे प्रश्नों का कभी जवाब क्यों नहीं मिलता है। अन्य दस्तावेजों के साथ जो खराब तेल की सप्लाय के सम्बन्ध में ये एक टेलिक्स है जिसकी मैं चर्चा कर चुका हूँ। यह सी वाई बी राव का टेलिक्स है। आजकल वह कहा है?

From C Y V Rao, Indian oil Head Office Bombay to Dr Nadkarni

यह टेलिक्स है।

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI D. K. BOROOAH) He is already Managing Director

श्री मधु लिखते क्या इस काम के लिए आपने उनको प्रमोशन दे दिया? आज तक मेरे प्रश्न का जवाब नहीं आया। यह इन्होंने लिखा है।

[श्री मधु लिमये]

"Kinematic viscosity at 100 CS
Max from present 80 CS Max".

आपको दो प्रश्नों का जवाब देना है ।
जो सरकारी निर्णय था वह 80 से 90 सी एस
करने का था या नहीं, फिर 100 कैसे आया ?
आज भी नेवी को 80 सी एस का दे रहे हैं ?
इस टेलक्स में फिर 80 पर वापिस आये,
अच्छा किया है ।

लेकिन मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि दूसरों को
आप 90 सी० एस० या 100 सी० एस०
का दे रहे हैं । यह बहुत ही टेक्नीकल
भाषा है, जरा हम को समझा दीजिये ।
और फिर आप की खिदमत में भेज रहा हूँ,
आप ने देखा है इस को रखने क्यों नहीं दे
रहे हैं ।

श्री देवकान्त बरुआ : मुझे दीजिये ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You give
it to the Minister.

श्री मधु लिमये : जो अफसर अन-
अप्रोप्राइज्ड ढंग से इस तरह के टेलेक्स भेजता
है क्या उस को मर्खेंड नहीं करना चाहिये ?
आप उस को पदोन्नति दे रहे हैं । जो गलत
काम करता है उस को मजा दो और जो
अच्छा काम करने वाले को प्रमोट करो ।

श्री देवकान्त बरुआ : है अब का यह ?

श्री मधु लिमये : दो साल हो गये ।
तो पहले तो इन गलत कामों को पकड़ने में
समय लगता है फिर हमारे पास जानकारी
आने में और उस मामले को यहाँ उठाने में
समय लगता है, और आप उस के बाद कहते
हैं कि तीन साल हो गये । अगर गलत
कामों को इस तरह छिपायेगे तो काम नहीं
बनेगा । इसलिए फिर दोबारा मुझे इन
प्रश्नों को सदन में उठाना पड़े यह आप मेरे
ऊपर मेहरबानी करें ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: श्री B. N.
Reddy, do not take more than 5 to 6
minutes.

*SHRI B. N. REDDY (Niryalguda):
Mr. Deputy Speaker, I could not
understand the logic or the purpose
behind this supplementary demands
for grants. As a result of the Gov-
ernment's policies our country's eco-
nomy has been ruined to a large ex-
tent. The economic and financial
policies of the Government of India
are a complete failure. For what pur-
pose the Government are asking for
more money? This money is not being
spent for the welfare of the people
and country. According to the Fourth
Five Year Plan a 5 per cent rise in
the growth rate was expected but now
they are expecting only 2 per cent
rise. According to the documents sup-
plied by the Parliament Research unit
itself they have stated: "After a
modest increase by 1.7 per cent in
1971-72 the growth rate of the economy
registered an absolute decline by 1.7
per cent in 1972-73" Therefore, the
Government themselves have admitted
that there is a decline in the growth
rate.

Therefore, it is very clear that the
Government's economic policies have
not done any good to the people and
country. Only the other day the
Minister had made a statement that
they are now thinking of importing
food stuffs into the country. The
policy of depending on imports to feed
the people is misleading. I want to
say that this is a dangerous policy on
the part of the Government of India.
Recently an American Senator had
also said that the capacity of imports
from the United States is reduced.
Our domestic grain production is to
the extent of 30 lakh tons. For pub-
lic distribution the government are
relying on imports to the extent of
50 lakh tons. The Government's policy
had reduced the country to such an
extent that we have to rely more on

imports for feeding the people of India. This is a very dangerous policy and shameful policy. To quote the Parliament Research Unit: "The average index of industrial production (base 1960-100) for the period January—October, 1973 at 196.4 shows an absolute decline of 1.2 per cent over the corresponding period of 1972". The American Senator has said recently that our summer kharif crop will also be short of the target. The food policy of the Government of India is a total failure and the import of food grains for the people of India will not solve the problem.

Advance figures for cement, aluminium and other industry have also shown an absolute decline over a corresponding last year.

I blame the Government fully for the present situation in India. They are not adopting radical measures for solving the economic crisis but continue only conservative, out-moded policies. They are carried away by the landed and monopolistic gentry with the result we have to import food stuffs to feed the people of India. I want to warn the Government of India that they are playing with the lives of 50 crores of people of India by not providing them with the minimum essentials like food. The Government's economic policies have brought us to the brink of severe crisis. There does not seem to be any hope for the people from this inflation. Therefore even now I would urge upon the Government to adopt radical measures to solve the economic crisis in India.

Recently the Government started the system of dehoarding; I feel that this so-called dehoarding is a political stunt to fool the public.

Lastly I would like to mention one instance in this context, about Andhra Pradesh where police raj is going on under Mr. Vangal Rao. A sub-inspector of police issued a notice to the Chairman of a Panchayat Samiti asking him not to move among the people because he will be arrested. I am

exhibiting this notice on the floor of this House. This is not the only instance in Andhra Pradesh but so many other police irregularities and mal-practices are going on there.

No progress has so far been made in the Vizag Steel Plant although it was inaugurated by the Prime Minister in 1971. This should be expedited. In the same way the construction of B. B. Nagar-Nadigudi railway line has not been taken up although it was inaugurated in 1971. I am thankful for the opportunity given to me.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur):
 Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I shall confine myself to three or four points.

First of all, I would request my hon. friend, Shri Ganesh, to kindly inform the House as to what has happened to the second and third instalments of dearness allowance which has already become not only due but overdue to about 22 lakhs of Central Government employees. The first instalment of dearness allowance was announced from 1st April, 1974. Another instalment was due from 1st June, 1974. No announcement has yet been made. 50 per cent of that amount has already been deposited in the name of Compulsory Deposit. The third instalment has also become due to the Central Government employees from 1st August, 1974. I would only request the hon. Minister to kindly let us know why a solemn promise which was made in this House and outside also by the hon. Finance Minister, Mr. Chavan, has not been respected. How is it that the matter is being delayed.

I am told that the Government of India is likely to change the D.A. formula. The Government has miserably failed to hold the price line, has miserably failed to give two square meals a day to the people, has miserably failed in the sphere of education and in the sphere of all things. The teachers are starving; the teachers are demonstrating; the people are selling their children for Rs. 5 or Rs. 6, for

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

a bucket of rice. Who is responsible for this state of affairs? We are told that they were going to convert this country into a welfare State. Unfortunately, it is becoming a farewell State. I do not know what is going to happen.

Are they really going to change the D.A. formula or have another wage freeze? The formula which was given by the Pay Commission, although we differed from it, gave automatic increase in D.A. after the index had reached a particular point. They are now going to change it because they are unable to control the prices. They know that in one year, they will have to give four instalments of D.A.

Secondly, what has happened to those Government employees, the Audit employees, the P & T employees, the Income-tax employees, whose services have been terminated or who are facing suspension for taking part in the 10th May Railway strike. This was in sympathy with the railway employees. When this matter was raised by Mr. Vajpayee and many of us, the hon. Minister, Mr. Chavan, assured us that he would take up the matter with the Comptroller and Auditor General and will see that the Audit employees are reinstated and their recognition is not withdrawn. Today, in Gwalior, in Shillong and in other places, the P&T employees, the Income-tax employees, are all waiting. They have not been reinstated. I would request the hon. Minister to let us know what has happened to them. How can we possibly take up the case with the Comptroller and Auditor General?

He does not come under Finance....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please try to conclude....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Please give me some more time, Sir. The others were given more time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The others are not so experienced as you are. That is why, I was a little lenient to them. I would like to say this because I see others standing. Let us understand what is the nature of the debate at the stage of Appropriation Bill. We have discussed the Demands. We have drawn attention to the various aspects of the economy. At the stage of Appropriation Bill, if members have any specific points....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I have, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not talking about you. I see the hon. lady member also standing. I am talking about the procedure. If members have any specific points, they write in advance to the Chair and indicate the points that they want to raise. If you just want to convert this into a general debate, then it becomes difficult. I would request the members not to treat this as a general debate. I am saying this in particular to Mr. Suryanarayana. He has sent a notice, but he has not indicated any points at all that he wants to raise.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: For the last three days we had been speaking on misappropriation. Now we want to speak on Appropriation.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What are you misappropriating in the last three days?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, I was talking about the Provident Fund employees throughout the country. I was unanimously decided by the Board that they should be given a particular wage and it was also okayed by the Labour Minister. But, unfortunately, the Finance Minister comes in the way. The employees of Provident Fund are going on strike on 17th or 18th of this month. I would request the Finance Minister to let us know why he is stand in the way. They say that it has been sent to the Repercussions Committee. After all, they are not to

be paid from the Consolidated Fund; they have their separate funds which are overflowing.

I now come to another point. In response to the direction given by hon. Speaker, the Agriculture Minister has made a statement today regarding the unprecedented price rise and scarcity of foodgrains and other essential commodities. I am not going to read the whole statement. I will quote only a few lines. He has said:

"The main reason for the rise in prices could be attributed to the highly inflationary situation prevailing in the economy coupled with the decline in the production of foodgrains in the preceding years. In this situation, the procurement price of foodgrains also had to be fixed at a substantially higher level to provide necessary incentive for production . . ."

Then he has said:

"A psychology of shortage had developed in the country, where in the expectation of a further rise in prices there has been holding of stocks at all levels."

He says that a psychology of shortage had developed. Now what is the price of sugar in the open market? What is the price of rice? What is the price of wheat? I would like to say that it is a cruel joke to say that a psychology of shortage has been created. In Calcutta, statutory rationing has completely broken down. All the persons who were waiting for rice have been given a slip that, when rice is available, it will be given. People wanted rice, but they have come home with a slip. The entire rationing system has broken down.

I would request the Agriculture Minister, Shri Subramaniam, to read the statement and tell me whether he is convinced. Let him go to the market and see what is happening. This Government has become shameless.

shameproof. I have seen 'waterproof', but now I am surprised to see 'shame-proof' also. They have absolutely no shame. They say that a psychology of shortage has been created. But what is the position? Nothing is available in the market. In Calcutta, as I said, the entire rationing system has broken down. People have come back with slips. Can they feed their starving children with slips?

Then I come to Delhi police. What happened yesterday in Delhi? I have a photograph. The Delhi Police beat up the students and teachers in IIT. They were beaten up mercilessly....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What has that to do with the Appropriation Bill?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: We are sanctioning something.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: But there should be some relevance.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: We are sanctioning something for the CRP.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is an Appropriation Bill. These are not General Demands or the Demands of the Home Ministry.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Police come under the Home Ministry.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are making it a general debate.

SHRI SHYAMANANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): This is a general debate. Students were beaten, teachers were beaten in Delhi but no probe has been ordered. What has happened? The Home Minister, Shri Raju Niwas Mishra is sitting here. What is Mr. Uma Shankar Dikshit doing? Let the Home Minister make a statement why the students have been beaten. What is happening in the country? What is happening in Delhi. I would request the hon. Minister, Mr. Uma Shankar Dikshit who is busy otherwise in the

[Shri Shyamanandan Mishra]

Rajya Sabha, to come here, and make a statement in the House on why the students have been beaten. He must take action against the Police.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. K. Suryanarayana.

You kindly follow that there are only one or two specific points. This is not a general debate.

*SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: (Eluru): Mr. Deputy Speaker the Central Government are giving lakhs and crores of rupees to the State Government for the augmentation of agricultural production for the supply of fertilizers and for giving needy help to the agriculturists. The Central Government also give opportunity for both the Congress and Opposition members to discuss this aspect and to see today that money allotted by the Central Government to the State Governments is spent properly and correctly. I want to say that the money which is being allotted by the Central Government is not being spent correctly and economically by the State Governments. I feel that if only the banks also utilise their money properly this food problem would never had arisen. We are now expecting today because the ryots and agriculturists are doing their duty by producing foodgrains. I feel that a better deal should be given to the agriculturists to do their work properly.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is point No. 1. Now, please come to point No. 2.

*SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: I want to request the Government that they should encourage and give all assistance necessary for the agriculturists to increase food production. The Government should see the financial conditions of the agriculturists and improve their position.

Take the case of Andhra Pradesh the agriculturists in Andhra Pradesh are very badly hit by the lack of finances for power, electricity and fertilizers. I am sorry to note that Central Government is not in a position to help them financially. I feel that this lot of the agriculturists should improve. It is the duty of the Central Government to give full encouragement to the agriculturists of Andhra Pradesh. This year the Andhra Pradesh Government have given 6 lakhs tons of food grains to the Central Government but compared with the financial assistance given to the other State Governments the Central Government have given only a meagre share in finance to the Andhra State Government.

We are all aware about the separatist agitation in Andhra Pradesh. I want that just as Government have compensated others here also the victim of this agitation should be sufficiently compensated. The Central Government should take all measures to improve food production in Andhra Pradesh. There have been some Committees on land reform for this purpose. In fact there are no dearth of Committees. The Central Government should give all help and encouragement to the agriculturists to increase food production in the country. I have already written three letters to K. R. Ganesh on this subject of financial assistance.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If you have written three letters, Mr. Ganesh would reply to you.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: The State Bank of India in my State has given a loan of Rs. 4 lakhs to a Dharma Sansthan. This amount could have been easily divided and given to 400 families at Rs. 1000 to each family. Every time, they reply to me that according to the Bank's information, it has been properly utilised.

I am not questioning the bank giving the loan but I am questioning how it is utilised, whether it is used for increasing production or for any other purpose, whether they have not wasted the funds. That is the point. That is my humble request to Mr. Ganesh. You please enquire into all these things. Please set these things right. The farmer will grow more food and will increase more production. They did sacrifice; they will sacrifice; they are sacrificing for the country.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Sezhiyan, only points please.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam). Sir, I will confine myself to the specific point of lowering of economic standards in the country, resulting in various schemes like sons of the soil, employment for local people, etc. The other day Mr. Sathe made a reference to this point. I agree this state of affairs is not a happy one. He said he condemned Shiv Sena and I appreciate the spirit with which he made that statement.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: How does it come here under the Appropriation Bill?

SHRI SEZHIYAN: I can invite his attention to the Circular No. ELP/U. T./74-75/1473 of the Directorate of Industries, Sachivalaya Annexe, Bombay, 32, dated 25th March, 1974. They have sent this one to the establishments of Maharashtra. They have stated.

It was therefore felt that endeavour should be made to recruit local persons upto 80 per cent in non-managerial posts and upto 50 per cent in the managerial category.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: How much money is being provided to this item? How does it arise?

SHRI SEZHIYAN: Allotments for industrial development are there. What I say is, there are cases of general trends in this direction and the

case is not of Tamilnadu only. It is in Maharashtra also. Then it says:

Keeping in view the large educational facilities available in the State it should not be difficult to get suitable candidates from within the State to man the posts upto the above percentages.

They have called upon the undertakings to employ local persons. They say percentage of employment of local people should be not less than 50. They have to give an undertaking that the same will be followed in respect of future recruitment. I am quote one more thing. This is from the State of Karnataka. This is a circular dated 20th September, 1970.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: How does it arise now?

SHRI SEZHIYAN: This also states that only local residents from the employment exchange area will come. This is also in Bihar, in West Bengal, etc.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What can Mr. Ganesh do about these things?

SHRI SEZHIYAN: When the discussion takes place we should know these things, why this is done, and take suitable action. That is all I want to submit.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: We must condemn such things wherever they take place.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The lady is very insistent; I am always afraid of ladies! Shrimati LakshmiKanthamma.

SHRIMATI T. LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA (Khammam): The past few days have been very anxious days for the people of Andhra. The wounds were just healing when suddenly they heard the shocking thing. There were two statements. One was the statement of the Chief Minister saying that there will be no Deputy Chief Minister.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: How does that come here?

SHRIMATI T. LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA: Mr. K. D. Malaviya is supposed to have said in Vizag about growing crops on the land acquired for steel plant, to cultivators in Andhra. I would like to advise Mr. Malaviya that Andhras know better how to grow crops. He need not go and advise them. Is the Vizag steel plant going to be thrown in the Bay of Bengal, is the question the Andhra people are asking. So many things and so many editorials are being written in the newspapers about what Mr. K. D. Malaviya said. The Vizag steel plant was recommended by Anglo-American consortium. They said Vizag is the best place for the fifth steel plant. There was a big agitation and some young lives were lost and Government decided to set up in three places. How they stall it for 15 years. The report says this. He has not said, but it comes to that. This steel plant will not materialise for a long time. So, is it only for this steel plant they do not have money. So, I would like the Central Government should come forward

One more point. The hon. Minister some time back made a statement on the Floor of the House that in every house they cannot have more than 10 tolas of gold. Sir, this has created confusion in every household. I was a staunch supporter of gold control . . . (Interruptions). This kind of control is bad and he should clarify his position.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I will make four points in two minutes. My first point is about Tarapur Atomic Power Station. I said about it in some detail a few days ago but I now find that the power station has been closed yet another time, and it will remain so for eight days with the result that Maharashtra and Gujarat particularly are facing power-cuts. Therefore, this power

station at Tarapur needs thorough probe into its technicalities so as to avoid power stoppage again and again.

My second point is about Narmada. I know that the matter is now before the Tribunal. But I want this matter to be got expedited. For the last two years we have been waiting for the Prime Minister's award. Unfortunately, it never came! My suggestion is, let the Tribunal go into the matter quickly so that Government of India may be able to get better food production from Gujarat in the years ahead, and may be Gujarat is able to send foodgrains to other States.

Thirdly, the relationship between Police and the general public needs to be looked into more carefully and urgently. I find of late in many parts of the country police are functioning in such a way that sometime they are right in using force but at other times they are not. They need to be trained at what stage to use force and at what stage they should be persuasive. Police should be the guide and helper of those who are oppressed. But one sees on the other hand that there is unnecessarily bad-blood and bitterness developing. I would request the Government of India to take some concrete steps in regard to better relationship between Police and community at large.

Finally, as regards corruption in steel there is so much of talk not only in the general public but also on the Floor of the House. I was told recently how some kind of allotment of steel is made. It is done in such a way that although a particular item is available, for instance, in Ahmedabad the dealers are asked to take stocks from Bombay. When they go to Bombay, the time limit is only two-three weeks. Within that time limit, they cannot get it. Then, they have to surrender the quota. When they surrender the quota, then, whatever is available in Bombay or elsewhere is given over through the black market. This is what is happening. I would request that in order to eliminate corruption, Gov-

ernment should urgently look into the question of controls and regulations. If Government were to keep only minimum controls and do away with all the unnecessary controls, I am sure it will automatically lead to a proper, a more sensible and a more healthy climate in the economy and in the distribution of essential materials for the community.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I shall confine myself to some very specific points raised which relate to the Appropriation Bill, which is before the House. Sir, Shri Madhu Limaye referred to some on-money being paid in Punjab and Haryana by some agencies of U.P. Government. On checking up, it has been found that this matter has been taken up with the State Governments by the Food Ministry and each permit is being checked, because it was found that some persons are charging as much as Rs. 195 per quintal, though the statutory ceiling price, which has been fixed, is Rs. 150 per quintal. The other problem that he raised was about shortages etc. Sir, the House has discussed the food situation and reports and complaints about starvation deaths only the other day. Sir, today, the Minister of Agriculture has laid a statement on the Table of the House regarding the general question of shortages and the price spiral. About Nephtha, my senior colleague had very extensively replied to him the other day during the course of the general debate.

Sir, the other specific point is about 7th and 8th instalments of D.A. for the Central Government employees, which have fallen due on the 1st June and 1st July. I can only say that this matter is under consideration and is receiving the attention of the Government.

Sir, as you will agree with me, on certain other general points which have been raised, they would have to

be brought to the notice of the Ministers concerned. I have prepared myself on the specific points for which they gave notice.

The only thing which I would like to clarify is in regard the question raised by the hon. lady Member. I do not know why she is dumping on me the statement in regard to the ceiling of ten tolas of gold. I have not made any statement about this, restriction to ten tolas of gold. We have answered a number of questions in this House in regard to this. The position is, a proposal of this nature has been received by the Finance Ministry. This is being discussed; this is being processed. I can assure her that I have made no such statement, that there will be a ceiling in regard to the possession of gold. But, a proposal has been received which is under examination and processing by the Ministry.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, has he finished?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has finished.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, he has not said anything about D.A.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: I have said that the question in regard to the 7th and 8th instalments of D.A. due, is under consideration.

SHRI B. N. REDDY: Sir, I have given a note.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have passed this on to the Minister. He will look into it.

Now, the question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1974-75, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

99 Continuance of BHADRA 15, 1896 (SAKA)
President's Rule in
Gujarat (Res)

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER Now,
we will take up clause by clause
consideration

The question is

That Clauses 2, 3 the Schedule
Clause 1 the Enacting Formula and
the Title stand part of the Bill

The motion was adopted

Clauses 2, 3 the Schedule, Clause 1
the Enacting Formula and the Title
were added to the Bill

SHRI K R GANESH I beg to
move

The motion was adopted

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER The
question is

That the Bill be passed

The motion was adopted

15 55 hrs

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE
CONTINUANCE IN FORCE OF THE
PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION
IN RESPECT OF GUJARAT

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER We take
up the next item standing in the name
of Shri Uma Shankar Dikshit I do
not see him here I have also no in-
formation whether anybody is
deputising for him

SHRI S M BANERJEE (Kanpur)
On a point of order If the hon Minis-
ter Shri Mirdha has just informed
you by sending in a slip like what
Shri Sathe did in regard to his motion.
I request you not to take notice of it
This morning, when some papers
were to be laid Shri Dikshit was not
here I do not know why he is avoid-
ing this House I have great regard
for him I really want to see him
Why should he not be present here?
Let him come and move the Resolu-
tion

Continuance of 100
President's Rule in
Gujarat (Res)

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER If you
have any particular desire to see Shri
Dikshit it is your personal business

SHRI S M BANERJEE He should
be in the House

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER I am con-
cerned with the business of the House
As far as I am concerned any other
Minister can deputise for him The
only thing I mentioned was that I
did not see any letter—Now a letter
has been sent to me Through some
kind of oversight it had not reached
me in time Anyway Shri Mirdha can
move the Resolution

SHRI P G MAVALANKAR (Ah-
medabad) We are asked to send our
notices and motions in time

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER These
are very unusual times

SHRI P G MAVALANKAR Is
there one rule for the Treasury Ben-
ches and another for the Opposition?

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam)
I have sent a letter to raise a point
of a general nature

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER In regard
to this item I have received some
kind of a letter from Shri Sezhiyan
He wants to raise some point I think
it is a minor point We might as well
allow him now

SHRI K S CHAVDA (Patan) Re-
garding what?

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER I will let
you know I do not know what kind
of point it is Are you going to elicit
some information?

I think we will dispose of it before
the Minister starts

SHRI SEZHIYAN I thank you for
giving this opportunity to raise a point
This affects the general nature of
constitutional and financial authority
of this House We are now going to

discuss the Presidential Order concerning Gujarat. Gujarat is being governed by a Presidential Order and this House has taken over the functions of the State Assembly. A serious affront has been perpetrated against the constitutional and financial authority of this House. I find that a sum of Rs 10.38 crores had been withdrawn from the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat by a Presidential Order dated 14-6-74. It is stated that this has been done in pursuance of sub-clause (c) of clause (1) of article 357 of the Constitution and that this withdrawal was done owing to the urgency of recouping the Contingency Fund from which advances amounting to Rs 10.38 crores had been drawn earlier and remaining outstanding at the end of 1973-74.

As you are aware, the State of Gujarat came under President's Order on 9th February, 1974. This House began its session on February 18, 1974. They have drawn amounts to the tune of Rs. 10.38 crores from the Contingency Fund during the financial year 1973-74 for many unforeseen expenditure items in the State of Gujarat. As per the general rule regarding withdrawal from the Contingency Fund, it should be recouped at the next sitting of the concerned legislature immediately after the withdrawal. So when this House took over the functions of the State Assembly of Gujarat, that rule applies. They should have come forward in this House before 31st March, 1974 to recoup the amounts drawn from the Contingency Fund of Gujarat.

Then what has happened now?

16 hrs.

They have not done that. This House was in session till the middle of May. On 14th June, 1974 they issued a presidential order to withdraw from the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat Rs. 10.38 crores to recoup the contingent fund. For this they are invoking article 357(1)(c):

where by a proclamation issued under article 356 it has been declared that the powers of the legislature of the State shall be exercisable by or under the authority of Parliament, it shall be competent for the President to authorise when the House of the People is not in session expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of the State pending the sanction of such expenditure by Parliament. When Parliament is not in session he can withdraw the amount.

In this case, the President's Order of Emergency came on 9th February and all the advances relate to 1973-74. Incidentally on 22nd March, 1974 the supplementary budget for 1973-74 for the State of Gujarat was considered and passed by the House. From 9th February onwards there was enough time for them if they wanted to regularise these amounts before 22nd or at the latest by 31st March, 1974. They did not do so. They waited till the House went out of session. After the House was adjourned sine die and was prorogued, in June they come with a presidential order. Two sessions have passed. Only one day more of this session is left. Nothing has been done to appraise the House of it. I know the Constitution is not very explicit. It says: "pending sanction of such expenditure by Parliament." I want a specific ruling from the Chair: taking recourse to this can we go on session after session, year after year, without the sanction of Parliament? This was sought to be included in the supplementary demands for grants for 1974-75. It is not correct. They should have done it before 31-3-1974; they had ample opportunity when the House was sitting from February 18 and when the supplementary demands were discussed on 22-3-1974. They missed all those opportunities and in the middle of June they had withdrawn by presidential order Rs. 14.38 crores from the Consolidated Fund of the State. This House is exercising the functions of the State Legislature. This House has not been informed till

[Shri Sezhiyan]

now We met on 22nd July. Till today no notification has been placed on the Table of the House. I came to understand it when there was a small paragraph in the supplementary demands, through which I went thoroughly. Unfortunately, it did not come up for discussion because of the Speaker's ruling.

I want your specific ruling on the following three points:

(1) Whether it is proper on the part of the executive to withdraw the amounts from the Consolidated Fund by a Presidential Order, when it is avoidable.

(2) Whether it is proper on the part of the executive not to have taken any steps in time for such recoupment of the Contingency Fund even though the opportunity and time and occasion were available to the executive

(3) Whether it is proper on the part of the executive not to have taken this House into confidence at the earliest available opportunity of such a Presidential Order having been issued to withdraw lots of amounts from the Consolidated Fund of the State. Sir, the basic rights of this House have been given the go-by by using a constitutional provision which should have been used rarely. It is a fraud on the Constitution and an affront to the financial and constitutional authority of this House. I want your ruling on these points

श्री मधु निमये (ब्राका) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय,
मेरे मित्र ने जो मद्दा रखाया है वह सरकार की
मनोदशा पर प्रकाश डालता है। क्या सरकार
इस पार्लियामेंट को अब न्यूनेम समझने लगी है?
क्या सरकार इसको खत्म करना चाहती है?
इसलिये यह केवल औचित्य का ही सवाल नहीं है

हम सरकार से यह भी जानना चाहते हैं क्या

सरकार इस पार्लियामेंट का न्यूनेम समझती

है और चाहती है जल्द से जल्द इसको खत्म

किया जाये? क्या इसको रद्द करना है?

SHRI H N MUKERJEE (Calcutta—
North-East) Article 357 is very specific. It refers to the exercise of legislative powers under Proclamation issued under article 356, it says.

"It shall be competent for the President to authorise, when the House of the People is not in session expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of the State pending the sanction of such expenditure by Parliament"

I understand this to mean that the President can certainly authorise expenditure from the Consolidated Fund but a check on that is that the next session of Parliament would hear of the event and approve of it. But as Mr Sezhiyan has so ably pointed out this was done a long time ago and we are now at the fag end of the session and nothing has been done to secure the sanction of Parliament. If the Government can tell us that they were prevented unavoidably from making any statement earlier and they are going to do it tomorrow—they did not know till this morning that the House would be sitting on Monday—we can understand it; if not, this is clearly a contempt of Parliament and this House has to take note of it in a very fundamental sense

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): I have also one humble submission to make in this regard. This is indeed a very important matter that has been raised. It cannot be lightly brushed aside. The point is that the relevant Presidential Order is not even placed on the Table of the House. So, the House cannot take cognizance of it. There must be

some provision that such an Order is laid on the Table of the House. If that is done, you can accuse us that we have not exercised our vigilance or alertness in this matter.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You were given a copy of that letter. Are you prepared to reply to this point only?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL. (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) I have just now received a copy of the letter Shri Sezhiyan has addressed to the Chair. I am not in a position to give any detailed answer to this. I wish it was addressed to the Finance Minister. But from what little I remember, what I can say, at this stage, is that article 357 as I understand it does not make it compulsory or does not require that the President's Proclamation should be laid on the Table of the House. In my opinion, the proper time when this matter could be raised and discussed would be when the Supplementary Demands for Gujarat are discussed. They have already been presented to the House. They are before the House. Whenever it is decided that they would be taken up, this point could be raised at that stage.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: You are the trustees of Gujarat. You are abusing the trust.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has given whatever reply he can give.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: He has given no reply. He said, it relates to

the Finance Ministry. That is all he said.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It does not matter, whether you are satisfied or not. You have had your say. Kindly listen to me also.

I saw this letter after coming to the Chair. As far as is humanly possible, sitting here and attending to other business, I applied my mind to it. I was told that a copy of this letter was given to the Minister. Therefore, I asked him if he had got anything to say.

I would first agree with the Minister that this may not be a very appropriate occasion to raise this question. We are discussing the Resolution to extend the Proclamation of the President in respect of the State of Gujarat. That is the subject matter which is his responsibility. Therefore, technically speaking, this may not come up now. However, this relates to Gujarat and Gujarat, without money, is only Gujarat in name. You cannot do anything in Gujarat. The sum of more than Rs. 10 crores is not a very small sum. I do not know whether these Supplementary Demands for Grants for Gujarat will be coming during this session. I doubt very much. I do not think they are coming. Therefore, I think, it is quite appropriate for Members to raise this question, specially when the Supplementary Demands for Grants for Gujarat will not be discussed during this session. They did figure in the Order Paper, the Business of the House, a few days ago and were scut-

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]

tled, as you know. Therefore, I think, they are right in so far as that this concerned to raise this question.

Now, as far as I understand from Mr. Sezhiyan's letter and from his submission, reinforced by Mr. Limaye, Mr. Mishra and Prof. Mukerjee they made certain points. Again, let me say, I pay my compliments to them and to other Members for being very very vigilant and watchful and for asserting the rights of this House. They have done that. I am very happy. The Minister of State for Home Affairs may not be in a position to answer. I do not want him to answer this. But I would pose these questions for his consideration and they will go on record because I am sure, some time or other, the Supplementary Demands for Gujarat will be coming, if not in this Session, in the next Session. But there are certain questions of propriety.

As far as I can understand from Mr. Sezhiyan's letter and his submission—You can correct me if I am wrong—, these expenditure were incurred during the financial year ending 31st day of March 1974, i.e., the last year and not the current financial year. And they are not a small sum—more than Rs. 10 crores. The President's Proclamation was made on the 9th February 1974, well within the financial year, and the State of Gujarat was placed under the legislative jurisdiction and financial jurisdiction of this House soon after by that Proclamation—rather on the same day. Parliament met on the 18th of February

1974. Mr. Sezhiyan has also said that the Supplementary Demands of the State of Gujarat for 1973-74 were considered and passed by the Lok Sabha on the 22nd March 1974, well within the financial year of 1973-74. Why was it not possible for the administration of Gujarat to include these Demands as Supplementary Demands during that period to be passed by this House? Why could not this amount be included in the Supplementary Demands that were discussed and passed on 22nd March, 1974, well within the financial year? This is one question to which they must pay their attention.

From February to May we had a very long Session. Parliament was in session upto the middle of May, if I am not mistaken. Why should it have been necessary to resort to this extraordinary power? Although Parliament gives President the power, why was it necessary to resort to appropriation of a certain amount from the Consolidated Fund of India by means of an Ordinance? We should think that this House is the supreme authority in financial powers and, as far as possible, this House should run these things. It is only in extreme cases that we should resort to Ordinance. Why was it necessary to resort to this? This is another question.

The third question is, when the President had promulgated this order and we met here on 22nd July, why was the earliest opportunity not taken to place this order before the House. Now the Minister is taking a technical stand that the Constitution does not make it obligatory for an order of this nature to be placed on the Table.

Therefore, my appeal to the members of this House is: You may or may not accept a parliamentary probe. But give us an opportunity to debate. Otherwise this House does not deserve to be called a Parliament in this world.

श्री मधु लिमये : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा पॉइंट आफ़ ऑर्डर है। मैं यह नहीं उगता लेकिन जब मेरे मित्र श्री सेज़ियान पालियामेंटरी प्राव और उस पर बहस करने के लिए अपनी बात को पेश कर रहे थे तो माननीय स्टीफन ने रोका और श्री संजीव रेड्डी का हवाला दिया। अब उपाध्यक्ष महोदय सदन के सामने जो मोशन है, सब नहीं पढ़ रहा हूँ, पहले माननीय वाजपेयी को लीजिए। . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: They have been circulated; you need not read them.

श्री मधु लिमये : आप इतने इम्पेशेंट क्यों हैं ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not impatient. I am only trying to save the time of the House by saying that all these have been circulated and members know them and you need not read them.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं सब नहीं पढ़ूंगा। माननीय वाजपेयी के प्रस्ताव में है कि पालियामेंटरी कमेटी इसलिए नियुक्त की जाय

"to examine the entire matter"

माननीय ज्योतिर्मय बसु क्या कहते हैं :

"to investigate into the charges"

माननीय हरिकिशोर सिंह काफ़्रेस के सदस्य क्या कहते हैं :

"Parliamentary committee to go into all the questions"

अरैर मैं क्या कहता हूँ :

"That this House resolves to set up a committee to probe the following"

तो कोई कहता है ऐग्जामिन करो, इन्वेस्टीगेट करो, प्रोब करो। माननीय श्याम बाबु का भी वही है। मैं ज्यादा समय नहीं लेता, माननीय जवाहर लाल नेहरू जो लीडर आफ़ दी हाउस थे, जो वत्तमान प्रधान मंत्री के पिता जी थे, वह यह प्रस्ताव पेश करते हैं... (व्यवधान) अब यह ऐक्सपोज़ हो रहे हैं हैं इसलिए मुझ को रोक रहे हैं। श्री जवाहर लाल नेहरू का प्रस्ताव इस प्रकार है, मैं कोट कर रहा हूँ क्योंकि उस के बिना पॉइंट आफ़ ऑर्डर फ़ौरमुलेट नहीं होता।

"That a Committee consisting of Shri T. T. Krishnamachari, Professor K. T. Shah, Syed Nausherali, Shrimati G. Durgabai and Kashinathrao Vaidya be appointed—

(a) to investigate into the conduct and activities of Shri H. G. Mudgal, Member of Parliament, in connection with certain dealings.....

अब क्या है। हम लोग चाहते हैं कि जो डीलिंग्स हो गई है उस को इन्वेस्टीगेट करने के लिए एक कमेटी बनाइए। पं० जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने इन्वेस्टीगेशन के लिए कमेटी बनाई थी और इन्दिरा गांधी जी कहती हैं कि सी० बी० आई० इन्वेस्टीगेट करेगी, श्री गोखले कहते हैं कि अदालत करेगी।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have made the point. There is no point of order.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I shall try to make my observations very brief but, however, I am afraid I will have to say certain things to preface my remarks, and that is about the antecedents of this motion. Though I have read something about the parliamentary procedure and practice of this House and of the other House, during my brief parliamentary career, I have never seen a privilege motion being treated so lightly and in so trivial a manner as this motion. I contend that this is not a genuine

16.23 hrs.

[SHRI VASANT SARHE in the Chair]

The House is aware of the circumstances in which the Proclamation under Article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Gujarat was issued by the President in February last and the State Assembly was dissolved subsequently. Unless the Parliament approves the extension, the Proclamation will cease to be in force from 11th September 1974. It is clearly not possible to restore during this short period the normal constitutional machinery. Therefore, the continuance in force of the Proclamation beyond 11th September, 1974 is unavoidable.

I do not wish to take the time of the House over details. But I would like to briefly refer to some of the most salient features of the work done by the State administration. After the travails through which the State had passed earlier this year, the process of restoration of peace and order has made a steady progress. There has also been a continuous improvement in the law and order situation and the administration has generally acted with promptness and firmness.

The agitation in the State had led to the closure of educational institutions and disruption of the academic life. As soon as the agitation was called off, the State administration took steps to revive normal academic life and activities. Arrangements were made to enable the students to appear at the examinations which were conducted in a peaceful atmosphere. One of the main grievances of the students was rise in food prices in the hotels. Special arrangements have been made for supplying foodgrains and edible oils to students' hostels and this grievance has largely been eliminated.

The State Government was equally alive to the need for ensuring adequate food supplies to the weaker sec-

tions of the society through the public distribution system. A population of about 244 lakhs has been covered by over 8300 fair price shops.

Stringent measures have been launched by the State Government to bring out the hidden stocks of foodgrains, edible oils and other essential commodities, by launching over 13,000 de-hoarding raids and unearthing essential commodities worth about Rs. 3.5 crores. The State Government has also undertaken the distribution of limited quantities of groundnut oil to vulnerable sections of the population at a subsidised price.

Due attention has been paid to scarcity and relief operations in the conditions of scarcity and semi-scarcity created by inadequate rainfall. 1223 villages were declared as scarcity affected and another 1363 villages were declared as having semi-scarcity conditions. A number of relief works which employed over 95,000 people have been started in these villages. Collectors have also been authorised to start test scarcity relief works and distribute gratuitous relief in areas in which rainfall is less than 50 mm and acute distress is felt. Old and infirm persons and destitutes who were unable to work in relief works are being paid cash doles. According to the last report from the State Government over 8000 persons were receiving such doles in respect of water supply to villages, arrangements have been made to supply water through tankers or bullock-carts to 172 villages. Arrangements have also been made for fodder to the cattle.

The State Government have continued to pay special attention to the conferment of occupancy rights on tenants. As a result of special efforts over 31000 cases were disposed of by 30th June last and occupancy rights conferred on 14006 tenants.

The developmental activities have also received the attention of the

State Government. Recently, the Prime Minister had visited Gujarat to review the position in respect of agricultural production. Special schemes have been taken up to make optimum use of agricultural inputs. Active steps are being taken to ensure adequate power supply during the Fifth Five Year Plan. The State Government has taken initiative to set up important industrial projects through the agency of various corporations under the Industries Department. A number of letters of intent have also been obtained by some corporations. Eleven industrial licences have been granted for setting up Cooperative Spinning Mills and Gujarat State Fertiliser Company has been granted a letter of intent for setting up a new fertiliser plant costing Rs. 120 crores. The proposed plant when commissioned will produce 1600 tonnes of urea and 1350 tonnes of ammonia daily.

The welfare of the backward classes has received special attention of the State Government and the stipends to the Students have been increased.

We have circulated for the information of the Members a booklet giving more detailed information. The Parliamentary Consultative Committee for Gujarat has already met twice and is due to meet again in a few weeks. I am sure that the problems of the State Administration would be reviewed at that meeting also.

Since it will not be possible to restore the normal constitutional Government by 11th September, 1974, I commend the resolution to the acceptance of this House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolution moved;

"That this House approves the Continuance in force of the Proclamation, dated the 9th February, 1974, in respect of Gujarat, issued under article 356 of the Constitution

by the President for a further period of six months with effect from the 11th September, 1974."

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDAR (Angram) Mr. Chairman Sir, I oppose this Resolution.

The Congress Party had a brute majority in the Gujarat Assembly, but due to factional fight in the ruling party for power, they never had any time to look into the problems of the workers, the peasants and the people in general. So, the Gujarat people rose unitedly like one man and organised a historic movement against rice in prices of foodgrains and other essential commodities, unemployment, against the limitless corruption in the Ruling Congress Party, for the dissolution of the Assembly and for a democratic government. The Gujarat fight was a product of limitless Congress factional quarrels. The events in Gujarat have taught many lessons for our country for our ruling elite and for the functioning of our party system. The most important lesson that they have taught is that when the people as a whole are unitedly behind a particular demand, it is difficult for the administration to resist it on the ground that cannot be made to act under public pressure or coercion. In the last analysis this tantamounts to saying that the people should not make any demands on the Administration. If the generality of the people want to make a demand they are bound to see that it is conceded. No people could tolerate a different situation much less in democracy and this is what the President's Administration tried to achieve in Gujarat and, therefore, rightly failed.

People expected simultaneous declaration of dissolution of Gujarat Assembly and the declaration of the Assembly election but instead we find the Home Minister came to Parliament for six months extension of President's

[Shri Krishna Chandra Haldar]

Rule starting from 11th September. The Home Minister claims that Gujarat has returned to normalcy. Then why elections have not been held? Because the ruling Congress party is not sure of getting majority in the coming mid-term elections and they have not yet been able to settle their factional quarrels in Gujarat.

I want to say there must not be any President's rule anywhere in our country. Whenever any Assembly is dissolved the care-taker Government should be established without the power to pass any important legislation and elections should be held within a month or two. This is a democratic procedure practised everywhere in the world. That is being scuttled and deliberately Congress rule is perpetuated in Gujarat in order to influence the Administration to win the elections by unfair means and by rigging the elections as it was done in West Bengal in 1972. I demand elections should be held by November 1974. Before the elections are held I demand all the corrupt officials be removed and transferred to other States. Today here is acute shortage of food and essential commodities. In search of food the hungry people raided the foodgrain shops. Such a serious situation is prevailing in Gujarat. People in Gujarat instead of food are getting bullets. The bureaucracy is ruling in Gujarat at the point of bayonet. Half of the Gujarat is under the grip of famine. In my constituency in West Bengal and also in Bankura and Midnapore there are famine conditions and hundreds of people have died. Practically there is no ration in Calcutta. So, I demand sufficient food and relief should be sent to Gujarat and West Bengal. In regard to the other parts of the country, where there is shortage of food and where people are dying of starvation, to save those starving people, foodgrains should be sent to them from the

Centre. Foodgrains should be sent to Gujarat also.

Sir, I demand that major and minor irrigation schemes should be taken up in Gujarat. The Minister has stated that it is not sufficient for Gujarat. These schemes should be taken up and implemented as early as possible, in the drought and famine affected areas of Gujarat. Sir, I would also request the Government to set up a atomic power station at Bhavnagar.

Sir, lastly, I want to warn the Government that for their mis rule, history of Gujarat will be repeated in Bihar and in every corner of our country. People will not forgive the Government for their total failure and for the unprecedented crisis. People will fight for food, shelter and democracy; people will fight to the last for food, shelter and democracy.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr D. D Desai—
Absent

MR. B. V. NAIK—Absent

Dr. Mahipatray Mehta.

DR. MAHIPATRAY MEHTA (Kutch): Mr. Chairman, Sir, Gujarat is the most mis-understood State, as far as I know. It is considered to be one of the richest States in India by so many people. But, in reality, it is different. Except for a stretch of 200 miles from Ahmedabad to Surat the rest of the whole of Gujarat is still as backward as anything. Sir, depressed classes and scheduled castes constitute nearly 21 per cent. Sir, this imbalance in the development is the main cause for so many grievances, all over India. That is why, it is very necessary that special attention should be paid to Gujarat, specially because the disparity is so much that one part is highly developed, while the other part remains equally backward at present. If we want to achieve socialism, unless and until the differential treatment meted out

to and different areas is done away with, I do not think we can achieve anything more.

Sir, I can say this about my constituency. It was the most primitive princely State before Independence. Sir, it has an area of 18,000 sq. miles, which is one fourth of the total area of Gujarat State, with a population of only eight lakhs of people. It is a border State. Here, I am reminded of what Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said, when the integration of Kutch as a State with the rest of the Indian Union took place in 1949-50. Without going into the parochial outlook of the linguistic movement, which was going on there at that time, he assured us and he wanted that Kutch should come up. That is why, Kutch was taken directly under the Centre as a Part C. State. I know how the people were happy. The development immediately started and in the very First Plan, Rs. 3 crores were provided.

Sir, the boundaries may not remain constant. At that time, we also said that if India leaves, Kutch leaves. For the sake of the whole country, we do not mind if there are certain boundary readjustments. But, the whole area should be developed.

The progress and development of the area should not be hindered under any circumstances.

Let me tell you this. There was an august body, a Joint Committee of this House, which went into the question of the inclusion of Kutch with the bigger, Bombay State in 1956. The Joint Committee of this House and the Boundary Commission itself had assured us that the development of this area would not be hindered at all, but on the contrary, it would be enhanced gradually. On that basis, it was the Central Government which gave Rs. 8 crores for the Second Plan. This money was given actually from the Centre. We did not get it from the Bombay State of those days.

Unfortunately, the process of changing the boundaries of States did not rest there. On May 1, 1960, Kutch became a part of the Gujarat State. Let me tell you—I will say it with the greatest sorrow—that it was the blackest day in the history of Kutch. Kutch was merged with Gujarat on a parochial ground, not on the ground of development of the area. It was merged on the ground of linguistic homogeneity. But nobody cared for the development of this area. In the reorganisation of States, as was rightly said sometime ago by one of the Ministers over here about the linguistic reorganisation of States, there should be equal development of the constituent parts thereof. But look at Andhra. On the parochial ground of linguistic similarity, certain areas were included in it. But we have had riots and violence on a widespread scale.

I want to say that this is the main problem in Gujarat today; a certain area has been highly developed and a certain part of it has been neglected.

I will just take a few minutes as I will have to explain the history of it. Formerly, the economy of Kutch and its development—I am referring to the pre-partition period—depended on Sind, now in Pakistan. All the essential commodities, specially foodstuffs, bajra, ghee, rice, everything, used to come from Sind. In exchange for these, hundreds and thousands of handicraft workers used to send their brassware, printed silks, silverware and Meena Kari, famous all over the world. These things went up to Kabul.

Whenever there was a drought—the Home Minister said just now that Gujarat is in the grip of a drought—the people on the border with their cattle, which is the backbone of the economy, which amounted to one million, used to go to the bank of the Indus, the Lower Sukkur Barrage, which was nearby. They never felt

[Dr. Mahipatray Mehta]

the pinch of the drought at all. As soon as there was rain, these people used to return to their homes.

Now after partition, both ways this area has been affected. The alternative they had when there was drought is now denied to them. And nothing else has been provided in its place. Not even a single refugee after partition was given relief. Here is an area where millions of people have not been cared at all in so far as the effect of partition was concerned. I would ask the Home Minister whether the Gujarat Government or the Central Government had ever come forward to mitigate the effect of partition on the area?

In Kutch today there are 8 lakh people. Outside Kutch, there are 12 lakh people living out of it. Why have they gone out of Kutch? It is a place of widows and old people because they have no opportunities of life. They are absolutely denied these. What is today? Today is the saddest day for the people of Kutch who are passing through a crisis. When you go there, you see tears in their eyes. As my hon. friend in the Opposition said just now, Gujarat has created history. It is not in the blood of Gujarat people to every now and then go and fight. But you see what is the condition of the people. This is the fourth continuous year of drought. So many districts are affected. You go and see Saurashtra, Kutch, Nawalnagar, Bhavnagar and Amreli. Look at the condition of the people. It was stated by the Home Minister that 95,000 workers are employed on relief works at this time. May I remind you that only in the district of Kutch this day in 1972, 1973, there were 1,33,000 persons working on relief. In the whole of Gujarat you are saying that 15,000 people are given relief. Is it relief work? Let me tell you that I have received hundreds of telegrams and trunk telephone messages. Scar-

city has been declared in 968 villages of Gujarat, in Kutch alone. Not a single new work has been started. Grass is not being supplied to the depots cattle which is the backbone of economic activity die in thousands. 3,000 cattle die every day. I have seen with my naked eyes, truckloads full of skins and bones of such cattle going away. I have described the condition of unique pastoral land of Banni, I do not wish to repeat it. This has become a recurring feature and I request the hon. Minister to look into this matter. You said that this Government is sometimes forced to do certain things. Please do not force these people to speak that language. We are a peace loving people.

MR CHAIRMAN: Your time is up, please conclude now.

DR MAHIPATRAY MEHTA: Law and order is gone in Gujarat. The journalist who went to complain to the adviser in the very compound of the adviser was lathi-charged. Then there was the case of the police inspector. For eight days there was rioting in Ahmedabad and there was lathi-charge. On September 11th the President's rule will expire. There is no other alternative, I know. Any Government is much better than bureaucracy. Bureaucracy's first response to any popular demand is no. This 'no' is the best government servant. Take for instance article 371(2) which refers to the establishment of separate development boards for Kutch. It is the birthright of the people of Kutch. The boundary commission and the joint parliamentary committee recommended it. It was envisaged in Andhra. When we refer to that, the same adviser who suggested that solution in the case of Andhra had the courage to say that it would lead to disunity in Gujarat. I ask them from this august House: were the framers of the Constitution less wise than the present advisers to the Governor of Gujarat?

MR. CHAIRMAN: You cannot speak on indefinitely. Please conclude now. I have been telling you that your time was up.

DR. MAHIPATRAY MEHTA: Thank you very much, Sir. I request the Government to look into the drought in Kutch

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta—North-East): Mr. Chairman. I fear this resolution is another symptom of the rot that has eroded our public life, the malady which came out so sharply in our discussions yesterday in this House. The Minister has asked the House to sanction the continuance of President's rule. I fear that the Government has an idea that the continuance of President's rule is a matter of course and that it would be proposed by Government and just accepted by Parliament. As a matter of fact the envisagement in the Constitution is that there would have to be very special justification for the extension of the period when President's rule is there.

President's rule came about after a period of upheaval in Gujarat. What ever view one might take of certain elements operating in that upheaval there is no doubt about the genuineness as far as people's participation in that movement was concerned. They set up a *Nar Nirman Samiti*; they wanted to build a new Gujarat. The response of the Government to that was to begin with repression of that movement and refusal to give a democratic remedy to the situation. At that point of time, the Government, if it had the guts for it—and this is what worries me beyond measure—that the Government we have in this country has no courage, no moral stature and has not got the spirit really and truly to face our people—if it did have some little backbone, it should have asked for very early election even at that point of time, if Government wanted to capitalise the enthusiasm of the people. What were

the people fighting for? They wanted to get rid of a man at the top because he was corrupt. Government should have capitalised the democratic feelings of Gujarat at that point of time. Gujarat is Gandhi's own country, inured to Congress ideals, allergic to any sort of violent eruption, disciplined by the late Sardar Patel for instance into a kind of patience which has become Gujarat's hall-mark politically speaking—that Gujarat rose and shook the foundations of Indian political life. If the Government had some character and calibre, it could have taken advantage of the upsurge of our people and utilised it for having a real, genuine democratic set-up in Gujarat as a constituent of the total Indian democracy. On the contrary, what did it do? It trumps up one set of corrupt people after another. That is the policy which is pursued. With money and power, Government wishes to scotch all the great expectations which had been roused in Gujarat. How long can you do it? Our people are acquiescent; they suffer mutely. But beware of the fury of a patient people! That is the perspective which this Government is creating, trying to dig its own grave as it were. It does not know that power may also totter because the roots of power have got to be morally based on the affections of the people, or it is worth nothing at all.

That is what the Government failed to realise at the time of the Gujarat crisis. Elections ought to have been ordered very soon, at that point of time. But now they do not want election. They want extension. They will come again perhaps after six months for another extension I do not know. The Election Commission should have functioned differently. The Election Commission should not be dumb, driven cattle. But unfortunately in our country, the Election Commission does not try to assert itself and the result is the kind of thing we are seeing. When I see the kind of picture politically in our country, I am re-

[Shri H N Mukerjee]

mindful of what an American poet
said long ago, when he found condi-
tions dismal

"God give us men, a time like
this demands

Great hearts, strong minds, true
faith and willing hands

Men whom lust of office will not
kill,

Men whom the spoils of office will
not buy,

Men who

Have opinion and a will,

Men who have honour, who will
not lie"

Those were the words of Oliver Wen-
dell Holmes a long time ago. We do
not have people in power today who
are men of honour, who will not lie
and that is why we get the sort of
picture that we get in Gujarat. A
defector in chief has been rewarded.
A parody of principles was pathetic-
ally made by the Government and
ultimately we get the result that we
have got so far in Gujarat. We have
just heard a member from Kutch who
painted a melancholy and dismal pic-
ture of the condition of the people,
which is the only criterion so far
as the Government's right to rule is
concerned.

My friend, the hon Minister tried
to point out that the President's Rule
has made a lot of good to the State of
Gujarat. I do not know. But by in-
formation is that acute suffering con-
tinues. There are near-famine condi-
tions. I cannot forgive though I can
understand the West Bengal Govern-
ment, for example having the gump-
tion to deny the fact of starvation
deaths by saying that it is mal-
nutrition. How could the Govern-
ment of India deny that conditions in
Gujarat directly under its care are so
terrible?

I am not from Gujarat. But I get
information about near-famine condi-
tions, particularly, in Kutch where the
pasture land is there but there is no
water even for the grass lands to de-
velop. They had in the Third Five
Year Plan a scheme for, I am told, a
cheese factory which they bid good-bye
to. The people suffer all over the
place. Kutch should be declared a
drought-stricken area and relief works
should be conducted on a very much
larger scale as our friend from Kutch
suggested a little while ago.

The conditions of famine appear to
be appalling in Savarkundla, Palitana,
Gardiadhar and such other places.
Drinking water scarcity seems to be
acute from the information we get at
Bhavnagar and Jamnagar. The en-
tire population is in great danger not
only of health but they might even
die if the water at nearby dams are
not reserved for drinking purposes.

The hon Minister has talked about
benefits imposed by the President's
Rule in Gujarat. What about the
Harijan-baiting menace? I know, on
some occasions the Gujarat Govern-
ment has behaved rather well in so
far as the oppression practised on the
Harijans is concerned. But even so,
there are so many problems still re-
maining. A friend of mine from Guja-
rat told me the other day that there
was a demonstration in the streets of
Ahmedabad where the Harijans spoke
as if they wanted a separate area, a
separate territory something like an
Achutistan for themselves. These con-
ditions continue to be so dismal. Let
not the Government remain compla-
cent.

Why should atrocities continue in
these places? For example, I am told,
atrocities committed by Rajputs on
Harijans of village Poladia in Kutch
deserve very keen attention by the
Government. But nothing has been
done.

Then, there was the incident involving journalists being beaten up. I do not have time to go into all the details. Journalists were beaten up and this matter came up before the House. This was done under President's Rule. I have a report of police firing at a place called Limbdi. There was a Commission of Inquiry appointed. The Commission reported that the police was unable to control the crowd. The police had made an error of judgement in not anticipating that a large crowd will be there. I am quoting from the report:

"The Commission is of the view that the incident perhaps could have been averted if the administration had arrested the Jana Sangh workers before the start of the procession. The Commission is, therefore, of the view that the preventive steps taken were not "sufficient and thoughtful"."

It further says:

"... once the order to fire was given by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, no steps were taken either by him or the Sub-Divisional Police Officer to control the firing."

I have no time to go into all these details. This kind of thing comes before us and the Consultative Committee meets for an hour three miles away from the Parliament House when we have to rush to the place in order to attend the Question Hour. This goes on in the name of good work done for Gujarat.

There is a big scandal about sick textile mills. Here is a copy of magazine of 17th August, 1974 where incriminating photostat copies are printed. We are told that a leading person in the INTUC, Mr. Vasavada, is the President of the Gujarat State Textile Corporation and about him, his relatives and friends, there are various allegations of corruption and nepotism of a very serious order. I do not know what the Government is doing about it, when all these kinds of

reports appear supported by photostat evidence and that sort of thing.

17 hrs.

In regard to the Narmada Project, I remember, about 20 years ago, after I came to Parliament I went to Ahmedabad and saw charts and posters asking for implementation of this project. How long would it hang fire? Now the ball is in the Prime Minister's court; why does not she do something decisive about it? Why don't you lock some people up as in a jury box and do not let them come out before they agree? Why do Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and other States which are all under Congress rule, go on fighting like Kilkenny cats when the condition of the people in Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and elsewhere vitally depend on a decision in this matter?

I say that the condition of the people is the criterion, and I would end by saying that we are dealing with Gandhi's Gujarat. Gandhi had said in 1922 facing his trial on 18th March, 1922:

"No sophistry, no jugglery in figures can explain away the evidence which the skeletons in the Indian villages present to the naked eye." He had also said:

"The Government, established by law in British India is carried on for the exploitation of the masses."

It was British India in those days. He said:

"The miserable little comforts of the town dwellers in India represent the brokerage they get for the work they do for the foreign exploiter, and the profits and the brokerage are sucked from the masses."

He further said:

"If there is a God above, the British imperialists and the town-dwellers in India would have to answer—if there is a God above—for their crime against humanity which is perhaps unparalleled in history."

[Shri H N Mukerjee]

These were Gandhiji's own words. You can refer to Gandhiji's trial in March, 1922. All over our country today no sophistry, no jugglery, in figures and argumentation, can explain away the evidence of poverty which faces you. I come from Calcutta where you cannot in a minute free yourself from poverty. Even in the air-conditioned comfort of Raj Bhavan you cannot isolate yourself from poverty. In Gujarat there is poverty. Everywhere there is poverty—poverty of sort which kills not only the soul but also the body. Millions of children every day, day after day, year after year go to sleep when they are hungry. This is the condition in which we live. And here in Gujarat which is directly under President's rule you have a special responsibility; you have to live up to the ideal which Gandhiji had preached in regard to imperialists and the town-dwellers in India. Today the powers that be and their supporters, the black-marketeers, the profiteers, the hoarders, the smugglers and all that miserable gang whom the Government cannot punish because the Government is in league with the wrong-doers, are the criminals which history will never forgive. Let not this Government be a party, let not this Government be colluding in this tremendous phenomenon which is the ugliest thing that you can imagine denuding the people of this country of the spirit of their life.

I have gone a little too far. But Gujarat ought to be a sort of a model State under the Government's direction. It is not that yet. That is why I want the Government to realise its responsibility.

SHRI NATWARLAL PATEL (Mehsana): At present Gujarat is under President's rule and the proclamation is going to expire. This is required to be extended. Otherwise it will create a lot of technical and administrative difficulties in the way of Government. At present Gujarat is facing a very acute drought situation.

And Sir, you know very well and the hon members from both sides know very well that due to paucity of rains Gujarat is facing the drought situation this year. I would like to apprise the hon members and the Ministers of the present situation by saying that the majority of the districts—according to me, 80 per cent of the region—of Gujarat are such where there have been no first rains at all. And, according to me, 20 per cent region of Gujarat is such where there was the first rain and afterwards there was no second rain. That is why the crop has started withering. According to me if it does not rain within the next ten days I think farmers will not bother to go to the fields to harvest the grains as there will be nothing. These are the circumstances we are facing. This drought situation is a natural calamity. Last year, there was the flood situation and the people of Gujarat were affected by floods. I understand that it was a great tragedy on the part of the people of Gujarat to face a flood situation and lose very valuable crops and I think so many other calamities were also created by the floods. I understand year before last there was a country-wide famine and Gujarat also was under the grip of that famine. That was also the worst famine for Gujarat. So for the last three years the people of Gujarat have been facing these natural calamities in the form of drought or in the form of floods. You should understand how can poor people resist against nature continuously for the last three years. To-day the position in Gujarat is absolutely worse. I would like to urge upon the hon Ministers and Members of this House that we cannot get any idea of the situation sitting here in this House. I would request the hon Minister to kindly visit the areas in Gujarat where this difficulty has taken place where people are affected by the drought situation.

This is a natural calamity. The Government has nothing to do with it. I understand the sympathy of the Government for the people who are the

sufferers and who are facing the drought situation. I also understand one thing. At present, the President's rule is there and the Governor, with the help of his two advisers, Mr. Satara-wala and Mr. Sarin and the entire government machinery, I think, are trying its level-best to face the situation. There is no doubt about it. But I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to one thing.

I understand in order to open relief works in the affected areas, the Governor cannot do anything without adequate financial assistance to the State. While there is any calamity in the State of Gujarat, hon. Ministers are always sympathetic. There is no doubt about it. I appreciate it. Anyway, the situation is such that by only giving sympathetic words for the people of Gujarat, you will not be able to save the people from starvation. The problem is one of finance. Adequate financial assistance should be placed at the disposal of the Governor to enable him to start famine works and to provide drinking water facilities in areas where there is no drinking water facility to-day and, especially, fodder to the starving cattle.

So far as the situation is concerned, I would request the hon. Minister for Agriculture also to rush adequate supply of foodgrains to the people of Gujarat and to see that there may not be any starvation deaths. At present we are hardly getting 50,000 tonnes of foodgrains. Right from the beginning Gujarat is a deficit State. I think I am not expected to reiterate this thing again before this House. We have to solely depend upon the central pool. If you do not supply foodgrains to the Gujarat people, starvation would be the result. I would, therefore, like to urge upon the hon. Minister for Agriculture to supply foodgrains to the extent of 1 lakh tonnes from to-day continuously for the next few months.

I have heard some hon. Opposition Members speaking about elections and
 2023 LS-5

terminating President's rule. You know very well. There was a popular government in Gujarat and I understand some Opposition members, specially from other States, were more interested to topple that popular government. I do not understand why honourable opposition members from other States were interested in toppling the popular Government of Gujarat. They shed crocodile tears. They said, let the popular Government go and let there be President's rule; they said the President's rule will be comparatively better than the popular Government and so on. I tell my friends on this side and on that side that we are not afraid of elections at all. We are more interested in serving the people of the country. Our fundamental role is to serve the people. Suppose we are elected by the people, we will enjoy this position. But, if we are not elected, we will never bother for that as our goal is to render service to the people.

श्री हेमन्त सिंह बनेरा (भीलवाड़ा) :
 महापति महोदय, गुजरात में राष्ट्रपति शासन 6 महीने और बढ़ाने के लिए जो प्रस्ताव यहां प्रस्तुत किया गया है मैं उनका विरोध करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ क्योंकि यह काला प्रस्ताव अलोकतात्विक और अव्यावहारिक है। अच्छा होता यदि मन्त्री महादय अपने भाषण में यह बताते कि इन 6 महीनों के अन्दर वहाँ चुनाव क्या नहीं हो सका। फरवरी, 74 में वहाँ पर राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू किया गया था और 11 सितम्बर को 6 महीने पूरे होने जा रहे हैं। आज तारीख है 6 इसलिए मैं स्वीकार करता हूँ दो एक दिन के अन्दर वहाँ चुनाव नहीं कराये जा सकते हैं लेकिन इसके साथ मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले 6 महीनों में जो संविधान द्वारा वैधानिक दायित्व आपको सौंपा गया था उस दायित्व का पालन आपने क्यों नहीं किया? परिसीमन अध्याय ने 31 मार्च को आपत्तियाँ देने की अवधि निश्चित की थी उसके बाद 6 महीने

[श्री हेमन्त सिंह बनेरा]

के अन्दर, मैं चाहता हूँ मंत्री जी स्पष्ट करें कि उन्होंने चुनाव क्यों नहीं कराये।

संविधान की धारा 356 सरकार को यह अधिकार देती है कि वह राष्ट्रपति को सलाह दे सकें, यदि किसी राज्य के अन्दर इमर्जेंट सिचुएशन हो, कि वहाँ पर राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू किया जाये लेकिन अफसोस इस बात का है कि वे भूल जाते हैं कि डा० अम्बेडकर ने संविधान सभा में बहस के दौरान यह स्पष्ट किया था कि :

I hope this Article will remain a dead letter.

यानी संविधान की धारा 356 एक निर्जीव प्रावधान रहेगी। अफसोस इस बात का भी है कि 24 वर्षों में 33 बार 16 राज्यों में राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू किया गया है। इन 16 राज्यों में गुजरात एक ऐसा अन्तर्गत राज्य है जिसको, 6 बार राष्ट्रपति के चुनाव हुए लेकिन आखिरी चुनाव में अपने विधान सभा के सदस्यों के मत प्रकट करने से बंचित रखा गया। राष्ट्रपति शासन काल में जो एक रिपोर्ट प्राप्त हुई है वह मैंने देखी है। लेकिन मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि आज गुजरात अकालग्रस्त है, अनेक जिलों के अन्दर अकाल छाया हुआ है, माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने भाषण में यह स्पष्ट किया था कि 95,000 आदमियों को अकाल क्षेत्र के अन्दर राहत देने के लिये मजदूरी दी जा रही है। लेकिन क्या यह सच नहीं है कि कछ के इलाके से दो लाख व्यक्तियों को आज रोजगार चाहिये, जब कि पूरे राज्य में आज तक 95,000 आदमियों को ही अकाल कार्य में राहत देने के लिये रोजगार दिया जा रहा है, जब कि अकेले कछ के हिस्से में दो लाख व्यक्ति जहाँ अकालग्रस्त हैं उन को कार्य चाहिये। कछ की हालत बहुत कभीर है। वहाँ पर अन्न वास का प्रबन्ध जल्दी से जल्दी नहीं कराया गया तो

3,000 मवेशियों को आप मरने से नहीं बचा सकेंगे।

सभापति जी, पालीताना में बाजरा और घास एक भाव है। दोनों का भाव एक रूपया प्रति किलो है। ऐसी हालत में केन्द्रीय सरकार क्या करने जा रही है यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ। सभापति जी, गुजरात के अन्दर स्केयरसिटी रिलीफ रिपोर्ट के एक पैराग्राफ के अन्दर यह कहा गया है :

Under the heading 'Scarcity relief' it is said:

"Water supply scheme at a cost of nearly Rs. 2 crores was executed in a record time for supply of water to Rajkot city through a 65 kilometer...."

Unfortunately, this water has not reached Rajkot. Let my friends stand up and say you have got a relief from this scheme. In the near future the condition of Rajkot and Jamnagar is going to be such that if immediate steps are not taken to supply water to these cities you will have to evacuate these towns. (Interruptions).

Dr. Mehta though I belong to Rajasthan my better half is from Gujarat.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That means waters have now gone from Gujarat to Rajasthan.

SHRI HEMENDRA SINGH BANERA: Rajasthan is facing a similar situation. The famine is staring Rajasthan. I want to ask three questions. First, regarding the lathicharge on the correspondents of the newspapers who had gone to report certain incidents to the Advisor to the Governor. Sir, the newsmen has asked for the suspension of the I. G. P. of Gujarat. Sir, secondly, the atrocities on Harijans is a shameful affair, in Gujarat, the land of Gandhiji, and specially, when the Centre is looking after its administration.

Sir, when Rs. 5,000 has been paid as compensation to the Youth Congress workers, I fail to understand why not the same amount was paid to the Harijans who were killed in this clash and also to hundreds of people who were killed during the agitation in Gujarat

I hope I will get answers for all these questions from the hon Minister

श्री अरविन्द एम० पटेल (राजकोट) .

हमार्पित जो सब से पहले मैं माननीय बनेरा ने जो कुछ कहा है उस का जवाब देना चाहता हूँ । उन्होंने बताया कि एक किलो बाजरे का भाव एक रुपया है । मुझे खुशी होगी अगर यह भाव हो । ऐमः लगन है उन के कथनानुसार कि देश में अनज और बाजरा बहुत मस्ता हो गया है ।

श्री हेमेश्वर सिंह बनेरा मैंने कहा था कि चास और बाजरे का भाव एक है ।

श्री अरविन्द एम० पटेल दूसरी बात यह कही कि राजकोट के वास्ते पीने के पानी के लिये जो पाइप लाइन लगायी गई है उस से एक बूंद पानी राजकोट को नहीं लाया गया है । मेरी राय में यह बात उन की सत्य नहीं है । राजकोट शहर में भदार डैम से 10, 15 लाख गैलन पानी उसी पाइप लाइन के द्वारा आता था, और अगर राजकोट की आबादी बची है तो उसी पाइप लाइन की बजट से बची है अन्यथा तीन लाख की आबादी को कही ट्रांसफर करने की नौबत आ जाती ।

दूसरी बात जो उन्होंने अकाल के बारे में कही उस के बारे में मेरा निवेदन है कि उन के जो नेता गुजरात में जा रहे हैं, इधर दो, तीन महीने में जनसंघ के जो नेता गुजरात में गये हैं और वहाँ जा कर जो सम्मेलन बुलाते हैं और पोलिटिकल ऐक्टिविटी कर रहे हैं, उन्होंने अकाल की कोई बात नहीं की । केवल प्रीपोजिन्डा के लिये इसी हाउस में

कर रहे हैं और अपने दिल में सदस्य शामिल करने का जो ममारम्भ कर रहे हैं वह इसलिये कि वह मानते हैं कि गुजरात के चुनाव में कुछ लाभ मिल जायेगा । इसलिये यहाँ अकाल की बात कर रहे हैं ।

गुजरात में बहुत भारी अकाल पड़ा है । लगातार तीन साल से वहाँ यह स्थिति बनी हुई है । वहाँ चारे और पीने के पानी का प्रश्न बहुत गम्भीर है । इसलिये इस और सरकार का सब से ज्यादा ध्यान देना चाहिये और लोगों पर जो दैवी आपदा आयी है उस को दूर करने के बारे में हर सम्भव प्रयत्न करना चाहिये । अकाल में राहत कार्य के लिये पैसा कहा से खर्च करना चाहिये इस बारे में मैं सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ कि प्लान के मुताबिक जो भी काम है और वह काम नहीं हो पाया उसका जो पैसा बचा है उस पैसे को रिलीफ वर्क पर खर्च करना चाहिये ताकि उन का कुछ लाभ मिल सके और ठोस परिणाम निकल सके । सौराष्ट्र रीजन में कोई काफी बड़ी नदी नहीं है, जिस से बड़ा डैम बाधा जा सके, लेकिन मैं यह सुझाव देता हूँ कि छोटे छोटे चैक डैम वहाँ पर बनाए जाए और उन के द्वारा सौराष्ट्र की जमीन को पानी दिया जा सकता है क्योंकि अभी तो यह है कि अगर बरसात ठीक से नहीं होती है और पानी कम पड़ता है तो वहाँ पर लोगों को अकाल का सामना करना पड़ता है । इस से लोगों को राहत देने के लिए सौराष्ट्र और कच्छ के रीजन में छोटे छोटे डैम होने चाहिए ।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि गुजरात में आज जो 10, 12 जिलों में अकाल पड़ा है, तो उस से यह अपोजीशन के लोग फायदा उठाना चाहते हैं क्योंकि उन को चुनाव लड़ना है और इस के लिए ये वहाँ पर अपनी बुनियाद बना रहा है । इस लक्ष्य से इन की यह दोहरी नीति है और इनके दोहरे चहरे हैं ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : (मुरेना) :
ये कभी हा' कहते हैं और कभी 'ना' कहते हैं ।
कभी कहते हैं कि चुनाव इसलिए नहीं करा
रहे हैं कि वहाँ पर अकाल पड़ा है और
हम कभी कहते हैं कि वहाँ पर अकाल पड़ा
ही नहीं है । अभी इन्होंने कहा है कि वहाँ
पर अकाल पड़ रहा है ।

श्री अरविन्द एम० पटेल . सभापति
जी, जो ये लाग चुनाव के लिए बहुत बावरे
हो रहे हैं, जो इन लोग का मालूम नहीं है कि
चुनाव होगा, तो जो भी इन की स्थिति
आज है वही रहेगी । आज चुनाव हो ता
भी स्थिति वही रहेगी और छ. महीने के
बाद हो, तो भी स्थिति वही रहेगी और इन
में कोई शरू की बात नहीं है ।

अन्त में मैं यह कहना चाहता हू कि
सरकार ने जो कुछ वहाँ पर किया है वह
प्रदेश के लोग के हित में किया है और मैं
इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हू ।

*SHRI E. R. KRISHNAN (Salem):
Mr. Chairman. Sir, I rise to express
my views on the Resolution seeking
extension of President's Rule in Gu-
jarat by another six months.

Sir, today the people of Gujarat are
being sympathised by the rest of the
nation. The reason for that is that the
rule of the President, in whose elec-
tion the people of Gujarat did not
exercise their votes through their
elected representatives, is sought to
be extended through this Resolution.
On this ground I vehemently oppose
this Resolution.

Gujarat was under the rule of the
former President for more than six
months. Now it is going to be under
the rule of the new President for six
months more. The hon. Minister of
State in the Ministry of Home Affairs
will no doubt say that the question of
non-participation of Gujarat State As-

sembly in the presidential election
was referred to the Supreme Court
and the Government conducted the
presidential election on the advice of
the Supreme Court. All of us can
very well understand that the Sup-
reme Court, whose Chief Justice was
nominated by the Prime Minister,
would give no decision unpalatable to
the Government.

The Congress Ministry in Gujarat
fell under the weight of charges of
bribery and corruption levelled at it
by the Congress Members of the As-
sembly. When Shri Chimanbhai Pa-
tel was the Congress Chief Minister,
three Ministers of his own Council
of Ministers resigned after making
grave charges of corruption and mal-
practices against the Chief Minister.
At that time, the Central Government
did not move its finger of authority.
When the students' agitation got in-
tensified, when the people of Gujarat
rose as one man against the Congress
Ministry, Shri Chimanbhai Patel was
made to resign and the State Assem-
bly was dissolved. The President's
rule was imposed over Gujarat.

After Shri Chimanbhai Patel re-
signed, he gave a statement to the
Press saying that, though he made
frequent appeals to the Centre for
rushing foodgrains to the State, the
Centre gave no heed to his requests;
but, immediately after the imposition
of President's rule, the Centre rushed
foodgrains to the State. This was
done primarily to mollify the feelings
of the people of Gujarat towards the
Congress Party.

Though the Central Government
were adamant initially about the dis-
solution of the State Assembly, after
the agitation spread like a wild for-
est fire, the State Assembly was dis-
solved. Now there is law and order
in the State. There is peace and
amity throughout the State. Why
have the Government not come for-
ward to hold elections in the State?

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

I can anticipate the plea of the hon. Minister. He will say that the State of Gujarat is afflicted by floods and drought. From my personal experience, I can say that the ruling party will hold elections only when the climate is favourable to it for winning the elections. The postponement of elections in Gujarat is an indication which cannot be easily denied. The ruling party is aware of the fact that the hatred of the people of Gujarat towards the Congress Party has not yet diminished. If in these circumstances, the elections are conducted, naturally the Congress Party will stand to lose. That is why the Government are seeking extension of President's rule for six months more. Even after the expiry of these six months, the Government are sure to advance the argument that the elections in Gujarat can conveniently be conducted along with General Elections in the February of 1976. During this period, the Central Government, through their Governor, will make an all-out endeavour to win over the people of Gujarat by proffering small mercies.

I have no hesitation in saying that all the difficulties being faced by the people of the country today, the unprecedented economic crisis confronting the country, are primarily due to the power-hunger of the ruling Congress Party, which is proved again by this Resolution. Though Gujarat is directly administered by the President, the atrocities being perpetrated on Harijans in the State are increasing day by day. Ranmalpur and Surendranagar incidents in Gujarat are creating history. It is a shame that in the State of Gujarat which gave birth to the Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi, especially when it is under the President's rule, adequate protection is not being given to poor Harijans. I am sure that the Soul of Mahatma Gandhi, who gave us everything for the welfare of Harijans, will wreak vengeance upon those who have failed to give protection to the harassed Harijans.

At the end, I would like to know what concrete steps have been taken by the Government to give succour to the suffering Harijans in the State of Gujarat. I would also appeal to the hon. Minister that by holding elections early in the State he should restore the normal constitutional Government in the State.

With these words, I oppose this Resolution seeking to extend the President's rule in the State of Gujarat by another six months.

SHRI D. P. JADEJA (Jamnagar): Sir, while supporting the motion of the Home Minister, I share the anxiety shown by some opposition parties who have devoted most of their time in mentioning about free, fair and early elections. Of course, we should have early elections. Elections have always been free and fair. I only hope they will take equal interest in the other activities of the State, specially the drought-affected area that most of Gujarat is today. If they have visited those areas, I am sure they would have not talked of elections. On the contrary, they would have said, save those election expenses and give it to the drought-affected areas. This year's drought and the sufferings of the people in certain areas are such that you have not heard of such a thing in the history of the State, at least not in my life time. Rajkot, Surendranagar, Jamnagar and the entire northern region of Gujarat is facing such a severe drought that if it does not rain from now upto the next monsoon, this entire area will have to be evacuated. I have said it earlier, but I do not think it has been taken up seriously. I only hope the Home Ministry will send a survey team to go and assess the situation in the drought-affected areas and given a report to the Central Government. Then only they will realise the gravity of the situation.

I would take this opportunity of mentioning some good schemes that have been started in the last six to

[Shri D. P. Jadeja]

eight months. One is the afforestation project taken up by the Gujarat Government. It is well known that only 9 per cent of the whole of Gujarat is under forest region, whereas for ecological balance, it should have been at least 33 per cent. Government has admitted that 60 per cent of even, this 9 per cent forest region has now been completely destroyed. Even under new afforestation schemes, plants were put but there were not enough protective measures to see that the plants grew up and became forests. I suggest that all money earmarked for afforestation schemes and reserve areas should be spent not on saplings, digging, etc., but on protecting the trees that have already been planted. Only in those areas we should think of starting afforestation schemes and not in new areas.

Coming to the water scarcity, my colleague just described the situation in Rajkot. It is a disputable item between members on this side and those on that side. But for the entire region of northern and north-western Gujarat and Saurashtra, there is no source of fresh drinking water. Cities like Jamnagar and Rajkot, by the end of February or March, will not have any source from where you can bring water to cities which have a population of $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 lakhs. I urge upon the Central Government to give special attention to this region and find out if tapping the subsoil water is possible or not.

The main point that I want to make is that there is a big region in Saurashtra and in Kutch where you cannot bring any water unless the Narmada project or the Rajasthan Canal project comes there. But there are other areas also in Saurashtra where even the Narmada project and the Rajasthan Canal project cannot give you water. The only alternative for this area is the desalination plant. I know it is an uneconomical project. This is what we have been hearing of. Where there is no other form through

which you can give fresh drinking water, would you not consider or at least think of having a desalination plant anywhere on the Saurashtra-Kutch coast, make use of sea water and, by a pipeline, give it at least to major cities where you cannot have water from any other source.

I congratulate the Government of Gujarat for the speedy work they have done in Rajkot where they have brought 65 km. pipeline. In cities like Jamnagar and Dwarka where we have a flow of tourist traffic coming in and going out every day, how are you going to feed these people so far as water is concerned. Has there been any scheme to face the situation in these parts which I am saying will have no drinking water after the months of February and March? Here, the Government could consider, as they are doing in U.P., to bring artificial rain also. They have the means; they have the chemicals. Whatever little chemicals may have to be imported may be imported. I think, this is the right time to make experiments in those parts of Gujarat for bringing in artificial rains.

About the scarcity works, my hon. friend, Shri Mehta, mentioned what was the condition a few years back and what is the condition today. There are less scarcity works now. We want more scarcity works to be opened. All the same, the same wages that were being paid 5 to 6 years before are being paid today. You may not increase the wages but at least make the payment of wages partly in cash and partly in kind. It is very difficult for the workers to get foodgrain items and other essential requirements that they require at home.

For the past 4 to 5 years, there have been no rains in certain parts of Gujarat, specially in the north-west part of Gujarat. I can show you newspaper reports also that in my area there have been suicides by farmers who for the last three years have been putting seeds and costly

fertilisers in their lands but there have been not enough returns even to pay back for the seeds and costly fertilisers. Let them make a survey and find out how many such farmers are there. I would request that these small farmers who have small holdings, who have lost in seeds and costly fertilisers should be given a subsidy, a grant, a dole, in whatever form the Government wants to help them.

I would urge upon the Government to take more interest in the quick implementation of projects as far as slum clearance projects are concerned. A revision of the port charges which have been enhanced by almost 130 per cent should be done. A revision of the selection of industrially backward districts should also be done.

In conclusion, I would say only this. I know that the Government is finding it difficult as far as financial resources are concerned. But here, I think, the Government will have to find out the ways and means of getting the required finances. If they could consider of a revision of the Open Urban Land Alienation Act, I am sure, such a revision could be made in it. Gujarat is the only State in the whole country where this Act is imposed so strictly. Only if a revision is made, if some relaxations are made, the employment position will improve. The prices also will come down. The housing problems will also ease.

With these words, I support the motion moved by the hon. Minister.

17.45 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

CONTEMPT OF THE HOUSE

MR. SPEAKER: As the House is aware, at about 13.52 hours today, a visitor threw some leaflets from the Visitors' Gallery on the floor of the

House and shouted slogans. The Watch and Ward Officer took him into custody immediately and interrogated him and the report of the Watch and Ward Officer is given below:

"Today at about 1.52 P.M., a visitor by the name of Amrit Lal Sharma who came to the Public Gallery with pass No. 169, issued through Shri Lalji Bhai, M.P. threw pamphlets in the House and shouted slogan 'Inqilab zindabad.'

2. He was immediately apprehended and brought out of the Gallery. On interrogation, he said that his name is Amrit Lal Sharma S/o Shri Harbans Lal Sharma and resident of F-38, Vishnu Garden, near Tilak Nagar, New Delhi. At present he is working as a conductor in Delhi Tourist Transport Cooperative Society. His grievance is that he had applied for admission in Film and Television Institute, Poona for acting course but he did not get admission. He, therefore, demonstrated against the policy of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting for not admitting eligible candidates in the Poona Institute.

3. A copy of the pamphlet, his Visitors' Gallery Card and his statement, are placed below.

4. The Visitor is under the custody of Watch and Ward Officer."

The said visitor calling himself Amrit Lal Sharma, has committed a grave offence and is guilty of the contempt of this House. I bring it to the notice of the House for such action as the House may deem fit.

श्री लालजी भाई (उदयपुर) : मुझे यह सूचना मिली है राजेन्द्र जी जो आपके सचिव हैं उनसे कि मेरा नाम न हो कर हुकम चन्द कठवाय जी का नाम है। पहले तो यही कहा गया कि मेरा नाम है, बाद में राजेन्द्र जी

[श्री लालजी भाई]

ने यह बात कही कि हुकम चन्द कछवाय जी का नाम है, मेरा नाम नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : किसी का भी हो।

श्री लालजी भाई : मेरा नाम लिया गया इसलिए मैंने कहा।

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAHA):

With your permission, I beg to move the following:—

"This House resolves that the person calling himself Amrit Lal Sharma, who threw some leaflets from the Visitors' Gallery on the floor of the House and shouted slogans at 13.52 hours today and whom the Watch and Ward Officer took into custody immediately, has committed a grave offence and is guilty of the contempt of this House.

"This House further resolves that he be sentenced to rigorous imprisonment till 6 P.M. on Monday, the 9th September, 1974, and sent to the Central Jail, Tihar, New Delhi."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"This House resolves that the person calling himself Amrit Lal Sharma, who threw some leaflets from the Visitors' Gallery on the floor of the House and shouted slogans at 13.52 hours today and whom the watch and Ward Officer took into custody immediately, has committed a grave offence and is guilty of the contempt of this House."

"This House further resolves that he be sentenced to rigorous imprisonment till 6 P.M. on Monday, the 9th September, 1974, and sent to the Central Jail, Tihar, New Delhi."

The motion was adopted.

श्री पद्मलाल बाइपास (गंगानगर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह सजा बहुत कम है। इस तरह से कोई भी आ कर ऐसा करता रहे, यह ठीक नहीं है। . . (अपवादन) . .

श्री प्रिय रंजन दास मुंशी (कलकत्ता-दक्षिण) : कलाकार को सजा कम मिलनी चाहिए।

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara). This House will not be able to function if such things happen. He should not get off with such a light punishment. He should be given a severe punishment.. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

अब उस का कितनी अच्छा स्वादिष्ट भी कि एक्टिंग करे, लेकिन गलत जगह आ गया। यहाँ तो पहले ही हम बहुत से मौजूद हैं।

The rule is that we cannot sentence him beyond the end of the session and it is finishing on the 9th, only a few days more remain.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI Moreover, he is an actor.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY (Rajnandgaon): While you draw the attention of the House to an event, a bad event and the punishment awarded, you should have a word for the Watch and Ward people because they are very prompt, they are very good and they are very alert.

MR. SPEAKER Please sit down.

आप लोग तो हर बात को ऐसे ही देखते हैं जैसे कि यह चीज हर जगह ही शुरू हो जाय। वाच एंड वार्ड की तो इयूटी है और जिन के बारे में होता है

I write to their officer appreciating that. But why should we follow this practice? I send them my personal appreciation as Speaker, but not here.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Mr. Qureshi, you want to make a statement.

145 Rail Accident on BHADRA 15, 1896 (SAKA)
S. C. Rly. (St.)

Continuance of 146
President's Rule in
Gujarat (Res.)

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

17.54 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE.
CONTINUANCE IN FORCE OF
THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMA-
TION IN RESPECT OF
GUJARAT—Contd.

17.52 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. RAILWAY ACCI-
DENT AT A LEVEL CROSSING ON
SOUTH CENTRAL RAILWAY

MR. SPEAKER: Now, we will resume
the discussion on the Statutory
resolution.

Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munsif.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF RAILWAY (SHRI
MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): Sir, I
regret to inform the House of an ac-
cident which took place at a manned
level crossing gate on the South Cen-
tral Railway in the early hours to-
day.

At about 00 50 hours, train No. 227
Up Guntur Gadag Passenger collided
with the rear portion of a road trans-
port bus at manned level crossing
gated situated at Kms. 607/13-14 be-
tween Santamagalur and savalya-
puram stations on the Guntur-Dona-
konda metre gauge single line section
of Vijayawada Division of the South
Central Railway. As a result of the
collision, 9 occupants of the bus were
killed and two died subsequently,
bringing the total number of deaths
to 11. In addition, 12 persons were
injured, of whom 3 are reported to
have sustained grievous injuries. The
injured, of whom 3 are reported to
Civil Hospital, Guntur and Railway
Hospital, Vijayawada, where they are
reported to be progressing satisfac-
torily.

Immediately on receipt of the infor-
mation of the accident, railway offi-
cers rushed to the site to supervise
relief and rescue operations.

Ex-gratia payment has been arrang-
ed to the injured and to the next of
kin of those who died.

The Additional Commissioner of
Railway Safety has decided to hold
an enquiry at Narsaraopet on 24th

श्री प्रिय रंजन दास मुंशी (कलकत्ता-
दक्षिण) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आज हिन्दी
में ही बोलने की कोशिश करूंगा। गुजरात
के बारे में राष्ट्रपति शासन का टाइटम बढ़ाने
के लिए जो संवैधानिक आवश्यकता को
लेकर हमारे गृह मंत्री जी सदन में यह प्रस्ताव
लाये हैं उसका मैं समर्थन कर रहा हूँ। लेकिन
साथ साथ यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि
गुजरात की जनता के हितों के लिए और
हिन्दुस्तान के लोकतंत्र के साथ गुजरात की
जनता को कदम से कदम चलाने के लिए
जल्दी चुनाव कराने का बन्दोबस्त करना
चाहिए। उसके ऊपर भी हमारे गृह मंत्री
ध्यान दें।

गुजरात में जो कुछ घटना घटी जिसके
कारण मुख्य मंत्री को इस्तीफा देना पड़ा
और कांग्रेसदल से भी उनको निकाला गया,
गुजरात की विधान सभा भी भग हुई, इन
सारी घटनाओं के पीछे, गुजरात के नोजवान,
गुजरात के विद्यार्थी, चाहे वे शहर के हों
चाहे गांव के हों, उन लोगों की कुछ मांग थी।
अब वे मांगे जिन चीजों के लिए थीं, वे सारी
चीजें गुजरात ही नहीं सारे हिन्दुस्तान को ही
पूरी नहीं हुई। इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ कि
राजनैतिक दृष्टिकोण से ही नहीं, प्रशासनिक
और आर्थिक दृष्टिकोण से भी गुजरात की
सारी समस्याओं की जांच वे करें और आज
हिन्दुस्तान की जनता और गुजरात की जनता
के अन्दर हिन्दुस्तान के लोकतंत्र को काफ़िअस,

[Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munshi]

कार्यवाही करें जिसमें गुजरात की प्रोग्रेस, प्रगति हो, वहाँ की डेवलपमेंट, विकास हो और अष्टाचार की समाप्ति के लिए जो कुछ स्टप्स, कदम उठाने चाहिए वह स्टप्स, कदम हमारी सरकार उठाए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, गुजरात में जो कुछ हुआ है उसके पीछे प्रतिक्रियावादी शक्तियों का भी हाथ था। श्री मोरारजी भाई देसाई जिन्होंने हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार के साथ एक साल नहीं, दो साल नहीं, कम से कम 25 सालों तक कन्घे से कन्घा मिला कर काम किया, जब मैंने देखा कि वे भी गुजरात के लिये रो रहे हैं और यह कह रहे हैं कि गुजरात के विकास के लिये कुछ नहीं हुआ, सारी जिम्मेदारी इन्दिरा गांधी की है तो मैं समझता हूँ कि वे हिन्दुस्तान की जनता के साथ, लोकतंत्र और जनतंत्र के साथ विश्वासघात कर रहे हैं। मुझे दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि उन्होंने हिन्दुस्तान की उन्हीं शक्तियों की मदद करने के लिये कदम उठाया जिन्होंने हिन्दुस्तान ने लोकतंत्र को समाप्त करने के लिये, हर तरह से कन्फ्यूजन पैदा करने की कोशिश की।

अब मैं दो-तीन सुझाव गृह मंत्री जी को देना चाहता हूँ—गुजरात में चुनाव कराने से पहले गुजरात के स्टूडेंट्स, गुजरात के टीचर्स, गुजरात में जितनी पोलिटिकल फोर्स है, उनके लिये एक ऐसा एटमोस्फियर, वातावरण बनाये कि जिस वातावरण से गुजरात की जनता के अन्दर यह भरोसा पैदा हो, यह विश्वास पैदा हो कि आने वाले चुनावों से गुजरात के अन्दर चाहे राजनीतिक दलों के रूप में या प्रशासनिक रूप से एक नया वातावरण पैदा होगा, एक ऐसा वातावरण पैदा होगा जिसके लिये महात्मा गांधी जी न संघर्ष किया था।

गुजरात में जो कैपिटलिस्ट फोर्स (पूंजीवादी दल) हैं—मैं उनमें से एक दो के

नाम लेना चाहता हूँ। सब से पहले तो मैं रफ़ीक़ अमीन का नाम लेना चाहता हूँ, जो फेडरेशन आफ चैम्बर एण्ड कामर्स के प्रिसेडेंट भी रह चुके हैं। मैंने देखा कि उन्होंने विद्यार्थियों की मूवमेंट को कन्फ्यूज करने के लिये, उसको फाइनैन्शली कन्फ्यूज करने के लिये एक लीफ़-लैट पर्चा बांटा। मैं उस दिन बड़ौदा में मौजूद था जिस दिन यह लीफ़-लैट वहाँ बांटा गया। उन्होंने हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार और हिन्दुस्तान के लोकतंत्र के खिलाफ़ धावाज उठाने की कोशिश की। जिससे यह जाहिर होता है कि हिन्दुस्तान में लोकतंत्र की हत्या करने के लिये प्रतिक्रियावादी और पूंजीवादी तत्व हमारे देश और जनता के खिलाफ़ कदम उठा रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं गृह मंत्री जी को यह भी सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ कि आने वाले चुनावों से पहले गुजरात में जितनी टेक्नाटाल इण्डस्ट्रीज़ है उन सब को नेशनलाइज़ किया जाये। गुजरात में सरकार बड़े बड़े व्यापारों को चाहे प्राइवेट वा व्यापार हो या दूसरे व्यापार हो, उनको अपने कंट्रोल में लाये ताकि गुजरात में जितनी प्राइवेट फ़ैक्ट्रिनरी इन्स्टी-यूशन है उनके सारे प्रोग्राम स्टाप, बंद हो जायें। . . . (व्यवधान) . . . आप क्यों डरते हैं, मैं गुजरात को नेशनलाइज़ करने की बात नहीं कह रहा हूँ, मैं तो वहाँ के व्यापार को नेशनलाइज़ करने की बात कह रहा हूँ।

SHRI P. M. MEHTA (Bhavnagar):
You can notionalise any damn thing;
bring results.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS
MUNSI: Please do not oppose every
issue. I know why you are in
trouble.

अध्यक्ष महोदय, गुजरात में ओ०एन०
सी०सी० और जो दूसरी पब्लिक एण्डर-
टकिंग है है उनके बारे में गुजरात के यूथ्स
ब्राज यह महसूस करते हैं कि नौकरी के मामले
में उनको पूरा भाग नहीं मिल रहा है। मैंने

भी उसके बारे में झाँकें देखें है। मैं सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ—यह ठीक है कि हिन्दुस्तान के किसी भी प्रान्त—यू० पी०, बिहार या कोई भी प्रान्त हो, उसके नौजवानों को हिन्दुस्तान के किसी भी प्रान्त में नौकरी करने का हक है—लेकिन जिस प्रान्त में बेरोजगारी ज्यादा है, उस प्रान्त में वहाँ के नौजवानों को नौकरी में ज्यादा में ज्यादा परमेन्ट मिलना चाहिए ताकि माइकालोजिवनी (मनो-वैज्ञानिक दृष्टि में) उन बेरोजगार नौजवानों के मन में यह विश्वास पैदा हो कि सरकार उनके साथ अन्याय नहीं कर रही है।

जहाँ तक नर्मदा विवाद का सम्बन्ध है—उसको लेकर चिम्मन भाई पटेल हमारा करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। मैं सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ कि नर्मदा विवाद के मामले में सैन्ट्रल गवर्नमेन्ट का सुझाव वहाँ की जनता को क्लियरली बताने में पहले गुजरात में जितनी प्रोग्रेसिव फोसेज है उनको कॉन्फिडेंस, विश्वास में लेकर, उनके साथ मलाह करने के बाद उस साल्यूशन (हल) को गुजरात की जनता के सामने पेश किया जाय। जब चिम्मन भाई पटेल कांग्रेस के मुख्य मंत्री थे और उन्होंने वहाँ का राज चलाया, तब सारे लोगो ने कहा कि चिम्मन भाई चोर हैं। मैंने देखा था कि चिम्मन भाई चोर हैं, ऐसा शोर मचा रहा था। लेकिन जब उनको वहाँ से निकाल दिया गया तो चिम्मन भाई सदासी बन गये। अब उनको लेकर कहा जा रहा है कि चिम्मन भाई साधू बन गये हैं, क्योंकि उन्होंने कांग्रेस को छोड़ दिया है, . (अवधान) . . हम जानते हैं ऐसा ही हो रहा है।

गुजरात में राष्ट्रपति शासन का समय बढ़ाने के साथ साथ गुजरात में कृषि विकास के लिये, गुजरात में नौजवानों की बेरोजगारी को दूर करने के लिये, अधिक में अधिक रोजगार देने के लिये नई पालिसी तैयार की जाय। साथ ही साथ ऐसी कोशिश की जाय कि वहाँ पर प्राइवेट कंपिटल एबॉलिशन, निजी सम्पत्ति समाप्त हो जाय।

गुजरात एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में पुलिस कुछ ज्यादाती कर रही है। मैं मिर्धा जी से कहना चाहता हूँ—बुलवार में जो घटना घटी, उसमें सी०वी०ब्राद० एन्वॉयरी कर रही है। लेकिन उसमें बिना प्रोबोकेशन के पुलिस ने गोली चलाई और बहुत जुल्म किये। वहाँ के ब्राद०जी०पी० की तरफ ध्यान दिया जाय, वह वहाँ की जनता को परेशान करने के लिए हर सम्भव बरत उठा रहा है—इसकी इन्फर्मेशन हमारे पास है। उस लिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि इन सारी चीजों को ध्यान रखते हुए गृह मंत्री जी पूरे बरत उठाये ताकि गुजरात की जनता को भरोसा मिले और उसके अन्दर यह विश्वास पैदा हो कि राष्ट्रपति शासन के टाइटम में केन्द्रीय सरकार जनता के हितों के लिये काम कर रही है।

बंगाल में राष्ट्रपति शासन के समय आप ने श्री सिद्धार्थ शंकर राय को बंगाल का मुख्य मंत्री बना कर केन्द्र में भेजा था और उन्होंने जा कर वहाँ की स्थिति को बहुत अच्छे ढंग में सम्भाला। इस लिये मैं सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ कि गुजरात के लिये भी सेन्टर से कोई आदमी वहाँ का मिनिस्टर इन्चार्ज बना कर भेजा जाय जो वहाँ की पोलिटिकल फोसेज, (राजनैतिक शक्तियों को) को साथ लेकर जनता के हित में काम कर सके।

18 hrs.

ARREST OF MEMBER

MR. SPEAKER: Hon'ble Members, I have received his telegram from the Commissioner of Police, Ernakulam city that Shri Sreekantan Nair was arrested for obstructive picketing at one of the gates of High Court at 10.20 A.M. on 8th of September, that is, today. He is being produced before

the District Magistrate. This is for favour of information.

We adjourn now to meet tomorrow at 11 A.M.

18.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Saturday, September 7, 1974/Bhadra 16, 1896 (Saka).